



Thompson Creek Mine Environmental Impact Statement: Mine Expansion, 404 Permit, Land Use Plan Amendment, and Federal Land Disposal



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Overview

Thompson Creek Mining Company (TCMC) has submitted an Amended Plan of Operations (APOO) to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Challis Field Office, the U.S. Forest Service, Salmon-Challis National Forest (Forest Service), and other cooperating agencies for an expansion (extension of mine life) of the Thompson Creek Molybdenum mine. TCMC also has proposed an exchange of BLM-administered land for private land owned by TCMC. The BLM and Forest Service have determined that approval of the APOO or the land exchange would be significant Federal actions requiring preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Implementation of the APOO would also require the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to issue a permit under section 404 of the Clean Water Act to discharge fill materials into waters of the United States in relation to the APOO. In addition, in response to the proposed land exchange, the BLM proposes to evaluate a Federal land disposal action (e.g., land exchange or land sale) and amendment of the 1999 Challis Resource Management Plan (RMP) to identify the Federal land involved in the exchange as suitable for disposal pursuant to the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA).

Consequently, the BLM, Forest Service and USACE will cooperate to prepare a single EIS which will be the basis for the agencies to issue decisions in response to TCMC's two proposals. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ), and Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) will also cooperate in the preparation of the EIS to ensure that the Preferred Alternative is in compliance with the relevant laws, regulations, and policies.

Location

The APOO addresses the continued operation of the mine, located 7 miles northwest of Clayton and 21 air miles southwest of Challis in Custer County, Idaho. The mine is at an elevation of approximately 8,000 feet within the Squaw Creek and Thompson Creek watersheds, both of which drain to the Salmon River. The mine is currently permitted to disturb approximately 3,400 acres within a block of patented and unpatented mining claims comprising approximately 17,000 acres. The permitted surface disturbance comprises approximately 820 acres on BLM-administered land, 280 acres on National Forest System land, and 2,300 acres on private land. The patented claims (private land) comprise approximately 2,500 acres. The unpatented claims comprise approximately 6,000 acres on BLM-administered land and approximately

8,000 acres on National Forest System land. The APOO proposes additional surface disturbance on approximately 85 acres of private and 360 acres of Federal lands. The proposed disturbance is in addition to the area already disturbed by existing mine facilities, or permitted for future facilities.

History and Existing Operations

Cyprus Mines Corporation staked the first mining claims at the mine site in 1967. In 1979 Cyprus submitted a Notice of Intent to Operate and a Plan of Operations to the Forest Service and BLM. The Forest Service and BLM prepared a Final EIS and approved a plan of operations for the mine in 1980. Cyprus Mines Corporation was purchased by Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in 1979, which made the decision to build the mine for a cost of \$350 million. Mine construction began in 1981, and open pit mining began in 1983. Following several intervening transactions, the mine is currently owned by Cyprus Thompson Creek Mining Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of the operator (TCMC), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Thompson Creek Metals Company, Inc.

The mine is currently in full production mining and milling approximately 30,000 tons per day of ore and removing 107,000 tons per day of overburden. It is cost prohibitive to remove all of the overburden to expose the entire ore body at once; therefore, through mine designs and planning, ore and overburden are removed from the open pit in phases. Currently, TCMC is mining ore in Phase 6 of the pit and removing overburden from Phase 7, the final phase currently approved and tentatively scheduled for completion in 2016. Current operations consist of a large open pit (5,200 feet long, 3,600 feet wide, 2,000 feet deep), two cross-valley-fill waste rock facilities (600 million tons), a tailings impoundment (550 feet high, 200 million tons), a mill, and a network of roads, pipelines, power lines, conveyor belts, sedimentation ponds, etc.

The mine is a conventional open pit hard rock mine, utilizing drilling and blasting to fragment the rock; electric shovels to excavate waste rock and ore; off-road diesel haul trucks and a conveyor to transport excavated materials; crushing, grinding, and flotation to process the ore; waste rock facilities; and a tailings impoundment for storage of mill tailings.

Samples of drill cuttings are assayed to differentiate ore from waste rock and determine the grade of the ore. The waste rock is analyzed to determine its total sulfur content, acid generation potential (AP), and neutralization potential (NP). Waste rock with an NP:AP ratio less than 1.5:1 and total sulfur greater than 0.10 percent is classified as acid generating, and is placed in either the Pat Hughes waste rock facility or a designated part of the Buckskin waste rock facility. Overburden and waste rock with an NP:AP ratio greater than or equal to 1.5:1 and total sulfur less than or equal to 0.10 percent is classified as non-acid generating material and can be disposed of at any waste rock facility.

Sedimentation ponds are located downgradient of each waste rock facility and the tailings impoundment to intercept runoff water and materials eroded from the faces of the waste rock facilities and tailings impoundment. The sedimentation ponds are monitored to ensure adequate storage capacity is maintained. Water can be discharged from the sedimentation ponds and related pipeline systems to five permitted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

(NPDES) discharge points (outfalls) to local drainages; however, only three of the discharge points are used at this time.

Ore from the open pit is hauled to the primary crusher, where it is reduced in size and then transported to the mill and concentrator by a belt conveyer. At the mill the crushed ore is finely ground and mixed with water in semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) and ball mills. The ground ore-water slurry is placed in cells with floatation reagents to separate the molybdenum disulfide from the ground rock. Some of the molybdenum disulfide is concentrated to a very high purity, ground to very precise particle sizes, and sold for use as a high temperature lubricant. However, most of the molybdenum disulfide concentrate is dried and shipped to the Langeloth, Pennsylvania conversion plant where the concentrate is converted to technical grade molybdenum trioxide. Small additions of molybdenum trioxide during the production of steel greatly improve the strength and toughness of the steel. Most of the molybdenum trioxide is utilized in that form, but some is further converted to ferromolybdenum or pure molybdenum metal.

After the molybdenum sulfide has been removed from the ore, the remaining ground rock slurry (tailings) is processed in the mill to remove most of the pyrite (potentially acid generating) from the tailings, which then flow through a pipeline to the tailings impoundment 7,000 feet to the north in the Bruno Creek drainage. The pyrite concentrates are disposed of in a specific area of the tailings impoundment where they will remain under water and do not oxidize. During non-freezing months, the pyrite-cleaned tailings pass through cyclone separators where the coarser (sand size) material is separated from the finer fraction and used in the continuing construction of the tailings embankment (dam). The coarse tailings are hydraulically placed on the outer face of the tailings dam to provide a slope of 3 horizontal to 1 vertical. The finer tailings are hydraulically placed behind the dam where the solids settle out from the water. During months of freezing temperatures, total tailings are deposited 600 feet upstream of the embankment. Systems of blanket and finger drains were constructed within and at the base of the tailings dam to drain the embankment (i.e., maintain the embankment in an unsaturated condition). Regardless, some water seeps into the soils and rock underlying the dam. To control and monitor the quality of water at the site, two systems were constructed: 1) a seepage return dam (SRD) (sedimentation pond) to capture surface water, and 2) a network of wells to monitor ground water around the perimeter of the impoundment. Water from the sedimentation pond is pumped to the impoundment or directly into the process water storage tank for the mill. Decanted water from the impoundment is recycled back to the mill process. Additional fresh water for the mine is pumped from the Salmon River in a pipeline along Thompson Creek to the mine.

Environmental controls and monitoring activities at the mine include the following:

- Fugitive dust suppression and point source emission controls;
- Erosion, runoff, and sedimentation controls according to best management practices with discharge of collected water through permitted NPDES outfalls;
- Prevention and control of petroleum and chemical spills;
- Waste rock monitoring, classification, and management;

- Selective management of pyrite in the tailings and acid generating waste rock;
- Regrading and re-vegetation of disturbed areas no longer required for operations;
- Monitoring and reporting for multiple environmental media according to approved plans;
- Compliance with a road maintenance and transportation plan to manage stormwater runoff and protect surface water quality; and
- Stability monitoring of the tailings dam, pit highwalls, and waste rock facilities.

Specific environmental compliance plans and a reclamation plan are in place. The reclamation plan was approved in 1999, and is the basis for periodic calculations of the estimated reclamation costs for the mine, and corresponding financial guarantees held by Federal and State agencies. The reclamation goals are to stabilize the topography and re-vegetate the site to reduce the potential for erosion and protect water quality, provide wildlife habitat that is similar to undisturbed areas, and eliminate hazards to public safety. Procedures used to stabilize the topography and reduce erosion include a combination of various procedures such as re-contouring, benching, capping, re-vegetating, riprap, and diversions. Re-vegetation focuses on restoring disturbed areas to a mix of sagebrush grasslands and coniferous forest; talus slopes, cliffs, and other rock outcrops; wetlands and wet meadows; and riparian vegetation. Criteria for successful reclamation are also outlined by habitat type in the reclamation plan.

Mine facilities with specific reclamation plans include the open pit, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundment, and roads. A general summary of these plans is as follows. Public access to the open pit will be restricted by blocking key access roads and placing warning signs around the pit perimeter. Rock benches in volcanic rock areas of the pit will be recontoured and volcanic rock distributed along the pit wall to reduce erosion and increase the potential for re-vegetation. Accessible areas will be seeded by hand and all other areas will be left bare. The faces of the waste rock facilities will also be left bare and faced with durable, non-acid generating material. The tops and lower angle areas of the waste rock facilities will be recontoured and re-vegetated to a mix of sagebrush grasslands and coniferous forest. Acid-generating waste rock facilities will be covered with an impermeable cap prior to re-vegetation. The tailings impoundment will also be capped and re-vegetated as wetland and wet meadow habitat. A small pond-wetland area will be constructed within the tailings impoundment. The tailings embankment itself will be terraced and re-vegetated as wetland-meadow habitat. Roads not needed following mine closure will be re-contoured and re-vegetated with grasses. Roads needed for reclamation, monitoring, and access to public lands will be narrowed.

The existing mine operations are supported by a variety of ancillary facilities and personnel. The support facilities include maintenance shops, warehouses, change houses, and administrative offices. The mine infrastructure includes systems to supply process and potable water, to dispose of solid waste, to treat sewage and water, and to distribute electrical power.

Personnel not directly involved in mining and ore processing perform management, safety, security, engineering, environmental monitoring and compliance, accounting, purchasing, human resources, and various other tasks. The mine generally employs approximately 350 (currently 375) full-time workers and operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

Proposed (Federal) Action

In response to TCMC's two proposals, the EIS will evaluate five separate but related proposed Federal actions: 1) the BLM will decide whether to approve the portion of the APOO involving BLM-administered land under BLM regulations at 43 CFR 3809, 2) the Forest Service will decide whether to approve the portion of the APOO involving National Forest System land under Forest Service regulations at 36 CFR 228, Subpart A, 3) the USACE will decide whether to issue a permit under section 404 of the CWA and USACE regulations at 33 CFR 320 *et seq.* to discharge fill materials into waters of the United States in relation to the APOO, 4) the BLM will decide whether to amend the RMP pursuant to section 202 of the FLPMA and BLM regulations at 43 CFR 1600, and identify the Federal involved in the proposed land exchange as suitable for disposal, and 5) the BLM will decide whether to approve a land disposal action pursuant to 43 CFR 2200 (land exchange) or 43 CFR 2700 (land sale).

Purpose and Need

The purpose and need of the proposed Federal actions are for 1) the BLM to respond to TCMC's proposed APOO, which would enable TCMC to continue reasonable development of the existing mine as described in the APOO in compliance with BLM laws and regulations (FLPMA, 43 CFR 3809); 2) the Forest Service to similarly respond to the APOO in compliance with Forest Service laws and regulations (Organic Act of 1897; 36 CFR 228, Subpart A); 3) the USACE to respond to TCMC's application for a permit to disturb additional waters of the United States, as necessary in the APOO, in compliance with USACE laws and regulations (CWA, 33 CFR 320 *et seq.*); 4) the BLM to consider amending the RMP to allow a land disposal in compliance with section 102 of the FLPMA, and 5) the BLM to respond to TCMC's proposal for a land exchange and determine if a Federal land disposal would be in the public interest pursuant to the FLPMA.

However, the purpose and need of the proposed Federal actions are constrained by the purpose and need of the proponent's (TCMC) proposals. TCMC is expected to mine molybdenum on Federal land open to mineral entry pursuant to the General Mining Laws of the United States, and is allowed to propose a land exchange involving Federal land pursuant to section 206 of the FLPMA. TCMC proposed the APOO is to allow TCMC to continue to develop its molybdenum mine in a reasonable (economical, technologically feasible, and safe) manner. The APOO is necessary for TCMC to continue to supply national and worldwide demand for molybdenum until approximately 2025. TCMC proposed the land exchange primarily to consolidate its land position, so that TCMC may best manage the mine.

Proponent Proposals

In December 2008 and January 2009 TCMC submitted the APOO to the BLM, Forest Service and other cooperating agencies. In February 2009 TCMC proposed a land exchange with the BLM. A revised APOO was submitted in October 2009.

APOO

Under the APOO, mine production would continue to be approximately 30,000 tons per day of ore (15-20 million pounds of molybdenum per year), and TCMC would continue to directly employ approximately 350 full time employees through approximately 2025. The APOO describes the next phase of mining (subdivided into Phase 8 West and Phase 8 East) for which there are detailed designs. The APOO describes new surface disturbance including expansion of the open pit, expansion of existing waste rock facilities, and expansion of the tailings impoundment (figure 1). The APOO also describes proposed modifications to the existing long-term water management plan, all of which would utilize the existing NPDES permit.

Open Pit

Removal of overburden for Phase 8 West would begin in 2012 to supplement ore from Phase 7 and to provide ore for the mill at the completion of mining Phase 7 ore in March 2016. Overburden from Phase 8 West would be placed in the existing Buckskin and Pat Hughes waste rock facilities. The removal of overburden for Phase 8 West is scheduled to be completed in 2025. Phase 8 overburden removal would expose ore for processing in the mill. Ore production from Phase 8 West would supply the mill through 2025. The Phase 8 West pit expansion would be entirely on private land owned by TCMC.

Removal of overburden for the Phase 8 East would begin in 2013 and would progress concurrently with the Phase 8 West expansion. Phase 8 East would also supplement ore from Phase 7 and provide ore for the mill after Phase 7 completion. Overburden from Phase 8 East would be placed in the existing Buckskin and Pat Hughes waste rock facilities. Phase 8 East overburden removal is scheduled to be completed in 2022. Phase 8 East overburden removal would also expose ore for mill processing. Ore production from Phase 8 East would supply the mill through 2022. The Phase 8 East pit expansion would be entirely on private land owned by TCMC.

A portion (4,900 feet) of an existing 25 kV power line on National Forest System land would be relocated due to the removal of overburden in Phase 8. The relocated utility corridor (200 feet wide, 23 acres of surface disturbance) would be on a ridge between Bruno Creek and the head of the Pat Hughes Creek, and would pass through the upper portion of the Buckskin drainage. Existing power, pipeline and road corridors, approved by the plan of operations and-or by Special Use Permits and Right-of-Way agreements will require maintenance and possible replacement on an as-needed basis in the future.

Waste Rock Facilities

The Phase 8 designs (revised APOO) propose the removal and storage of approximately 263 million tons of waste rock, which would be stored in expansions of existing Buckskin and Pat Hughes waste rock facilities. These areas were selected for haul road accessibility (e.g., distance and gradient), low mineral potential, and geotechnical requirements.

Waste rock from the Phase 8 designs placed in the Buckskin waste rock facility would disturb an additional 77 acres, with 12 acres on private land, 52 acres on National Forest System land, and 13 acres on BLM-administered land. In comparison, the currently permitted footprint is approximately 700 acres. Waste rock from the Phase 8 designs placed in the Pat Hughes waste rock facility would cover an additional 184 acres (of which 165 acres would be on BLM-administered land and 19 acres on private land owned by TCMC) compared to the currently permitted footprint of approximately 380 acres.

Tailings Impoundment

Phase 8 East and Phase 8 West would require additional tailings storage capacity, which would be accomplished by raising and partially realigning the current tailings dam crest. Such would increase the capacity of the tailings impoundment by 100 to 125 million tons, which will provide adequate space for tailings through the Phase 8 designs. The tailings impoundment is currently permitted to store approximately 240 million tons of tailings.

Under the proposed modification, the left abutment of the dam centerline would be realigned to the southeast, as controlled by topography, and the elevation of the entire dam would continue to be raised to an elevation of 7,742 feet using cycloned tailings construction methods. To reduce the downgradient impacts and the amount of sand required for dam construction, a downgradient dam slope of 2.75 horizontal to 1 vertical is proposed to yield a stable structure. The elevation of the underlying rock toe dam would be raised to an elevation of 6,960 feet. Total surface disturbance of the tailing impoundment through the Phase 8 expansion would be 557 acres, with 516 acres on private land, 29 acres on National Forest System land, and 12 acres on BLM-administered land. In comparison, the currently permitted footprint of the tailings impoundment is approximately 490 acres.

Water Management

The Process Water Treatment Plant (PWTP) was constructed during the summer of 2009 to treat underdrain water from the Pat Hughes waste rock facility, Buckskin springs, and the open pit. While the mine is in operation, the main objective of the PWTP is to condition this water so that it is optimal for use as a mill fresh water feed source. The mill fresh water must have a neutral pH and low turbidity. The PWTP uses conventional lime treatment for pH control and clarifiers for solids removal. Disk type filters are used as a final polishing step. The resulting sludge is gravity fed to the tailings impoundment for permanent storage. Water is delivered to the PWTP as follows: runoff and underflow from the waste rock facilities is collected in underdrain systems and routed to the Thompson Creek pipeline and transported to the Cherry Creek storage tank for subsequent delivery to the water treatment feed tank. Pit water is pumped from the pit to a booster system which delivers the water to the water treatment feed tank. The water treatment feed tank is located above the PWTP at the mill. Water flows from the feed tank by gravity to the PWTP and, after treatment, is pumped to the fresh water storage tank for use in the mill. At the end of mine life or during any short-term closures, the water could be discharged at NPDES Outfall 002 or 005.

Outfall 005 is near the confluence of Thompson Creek and the Salmon River, and would primarily be used after mine closure to discharge water collected from outfalls 001 and 002 to the Salmon River.

The open pit intercepts small amounts of ground water at depth, as well as precipitation into the pit and small amounts of runoff water from adjacent areas during periods of snowmelt and precipitation. The pit dewatering system consists of several collection sumps at the bottom of the pit. Water is pumped from each of the sumps to the pit dewater pump station, where the water is pumped to the pit dewater booster station. The booster station pumps the water to the PWTP for use as fresh water in the milling process, as described above. Following mine closure, the pit would gradually fill with water, but some pit water could also be pumped to NPDES outfall 005.

Land Exchange

The proposed land exchange involves approximately 5,000 acres of Federal land (selected land) (figure 1) and approximately 900 acres of private land (offered land) owned by TCMC. The offered land possesses resource qualities considered to be of significant value to the public (figure 2). The selected land comprises all BLM-administered land in Sections 1 to 4, 9 to 12, T. 11 N., R. 16 E. and Sections 5 to 8, T. 11 N., R. 17 E., Boise Meridian, and contains the southern portion of the mine and adjacent area, including various access roads and power line and pipeline corridors. The offered land consists of the Broken Wing Ranch, 6 miles northeast of Clayton in Custer County, Idaho, and the Garden Creek property, 16 miles south of Pocatello in Bannock County, Idaho. The Garden Creek property contains some of the upper Garden Creek watershed, which drains to Marsh Creek and the Portneuf River. The Broken Wing Ranch borders both sides of sections of the Salmon River

Alternatives

The No Action alternatives (i.e., completion of mining and reclamation under the current mining plan of operations and no RMP amendment and land disposal action) will be analyzed. Alternatives identified to date for the APOO include using different locations for waste rock storage and different reclamation measures. Alternatives for the 404 permit must include evaluation of the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative that meets the basic purpose of the APOO.

The RMP identifies the Federal land (63,075 acres) available in the Challis Field Office area for disposal under the FLPMA. Such land does not include the Federal land in the proposed land exchange. Therefore, as part of the evaluation of the proposed land exchange, the BLM will evaluate amending the RMP to identify the Federal land in the land exchange as suitable for disposal pursuant to the FLPMA.¹ Consequently, a direct land sale would be an alternative to approving the proposed land exchange.

¹ The planning criteria for the RMP amendment would include that lands identified for disposal would serve the national interest and that newly acquired lands or interests in lands would be managed for their highest potential or for the purposes for which they were acquired.

A land exchange or direct land sale alternative could involve reductions in the amount of Federal land and-or restrictions on the Federal land that might be exchanged or sold. In addition, such alternatives could include how Federal and-or private lands would be managed and used under either a land exchange or direct land sale. For example, the Garden Creek property could be managed under the Pocatello RMP, i.e., no site-specific management for the property. In contrast, the Broken Wing Ranch could be managed according to the recommendations of the BLM Idaho Falls District Resource Advisory Committee (figure 2). Specifically, Parcel A would be managed for wildlife and fisheries with only non-motorized public access, and a goal to increase the flow of Lyon Creek to enhance fisheries and riparian resources, yet maintain the meadow. Parcel B would remain in agriculture, but the pond would be removed to eliminate a fish barrier along Lyon Creek. Parcel C would serve as a field school for Boise State University and partners, and-or would be used by others for environmental outreach programs. A portion of Parcels D, E and F would be used as a campground, interpretive site, or other recreational facility that generates revenue by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation or another agency. All structures on these parcels would be demolished. Parcels G, I and the portion of Parcel E not used for a revenue-generating facility would remain in agriculture, with the Sink Creek facilities used as manager housing. Parcel H (building in Lyon Creek meadow) would be used as an interpretive site managed by Custer County, Boise State University, and Idaho Parks and Recreation. Areas along the Salmon River would be planted with riparian vegetation to increase the width of the riparian zone, and would be fenced if livestock would be present.

TCMC expects to propose a land exchange with the Forest Service involving approximately 5,500 acres of National Forest System land that includes the northern portion of the mine. The EIS will not evaluate that land exchange as an action alternative, but the EIS will analyze some aspects of such potential exchange as a reasonably foreseeable, future action that may result in cumulative impacts when considered in relation to the proposed Federal actions.

Preliminary Resource Issues

The APOO, 404 permit and RMP amendment-land disposal involve issues related to natural resource values and uses of Federal and private land. Preliminary resource issues include potential impacts to air quality; surface and groundwater quality and quantity, water rights, and wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas; fisheries; visual resources; vegetation and forest resources; wildlife (including threatened and endangered species and migratory birds); and recreation and transportation (public access). Other potential issues include, but are not limited to, cultural resources, including paleontological resources; existing and potential land uses; financial guarantees for site reclamation; Native American tribal treaty rights, interests and religious concerns; socioeconomic values; soil resources; and other issues that may be identified during public scoping.

Staying Informed and Involved

Notices regarding the project will be published in the Federal Register, The Challis Messenger and Idaho Statesman newspapers, and placed on the BLM website listed below, as well as released to the general news media in Idaho. The notices will inform the public of comment periods associated with the scoping for the Thompson Creek Mine EIS, and the release dates of

the Draft EIS and Final EIS. Dates, times, and locations of public meetings-open houses will be provided to the public at least 15 days in advance of such meetings-open houses.

The BLM will also develop a mailing list for the project. The parties on the mailing list will be contacted from time to time during the project to provide status updates and distribute copies of the Draft EIS, Final EIS and Records of Decision. Parties wishing to be included in the mailing list or to comment on the proposed Federal actions may do so by sending their contact information and-or comments, including resource information, to the following address:

Thompson Creek Mine EIS
c/o Brian Buck
JBR Environmental Consultants
8160 South Highland Drive
Sandy, Utah 84093.

Such information may also be delivered personally to the BLM Challis Field Office, sent by facsimile to the attention of Brian Buck at (801) 942-1852, or sent electronically to tcm_eis@jbrenv.com. The public may examine documents pertinent to the project at the BLM Challis Field Office, 1151 Blue Mountain Road, Challis, Idaho during 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Mountain Time, Monday through Friday, except holidays. Project information will be available on the Web at <http://www.blm.gov/id/st/en/prog/0.html>. Individuals who use telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at (800) 877-8339 between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., Eastern Time, Monday through Friday. For further project information please contact Ken Gardner, Project Lead, BLM Challis Field Office, 1151 Blue Mountain Road, Challis, Idaho 83226, (208) 879-6210.