





Mines create spectacular places, but they present unique challenges

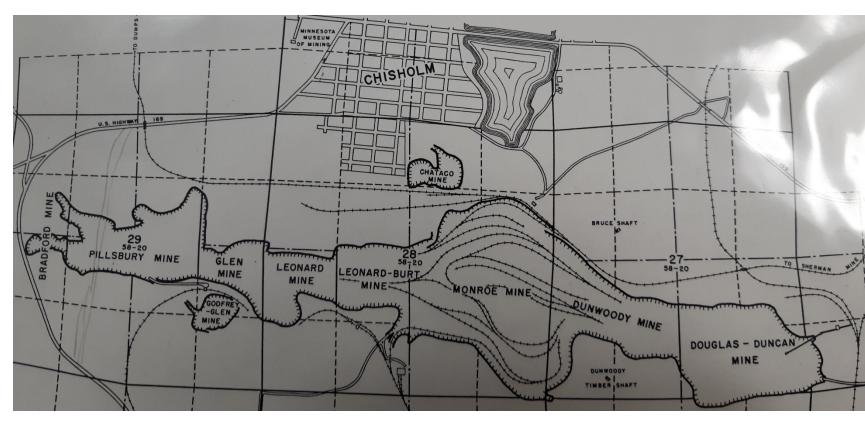




History of the Redhead site



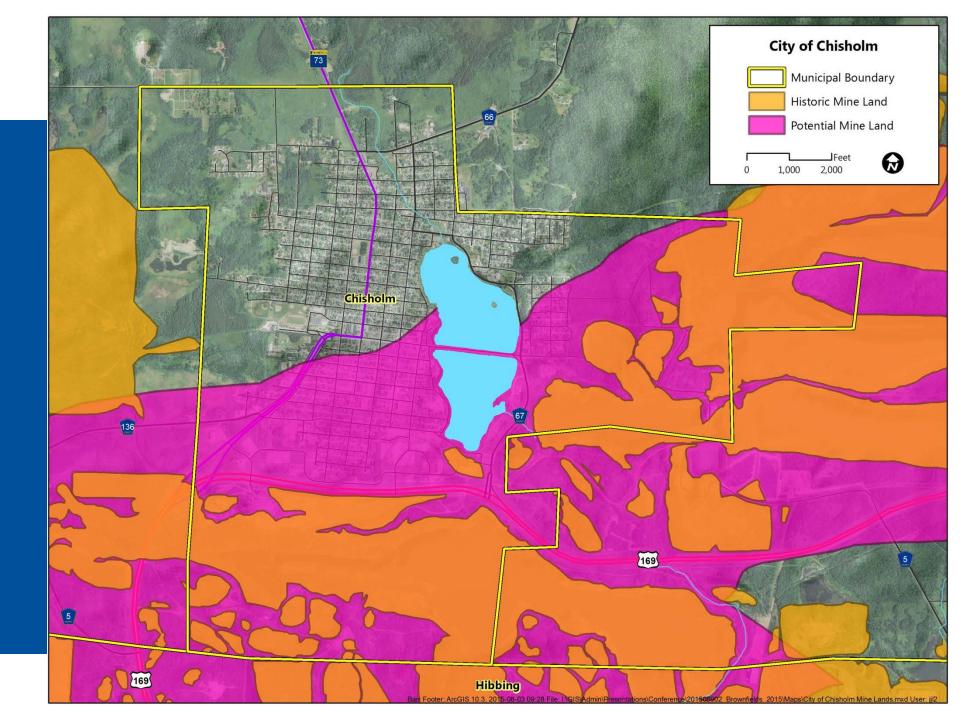
Leonard Pit and Incline, 1906 Photo courtesy of Iron Range Research Center



Pit Complex at the Redhead Site, 1960 Map courtesy of Iron Range Research Center

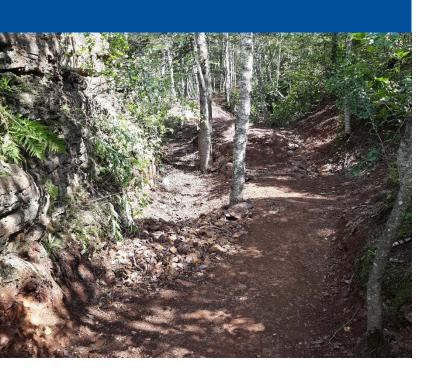


City of Chisholm





No long-term encumbrance



- Naturally-surfaced trails have high public interest and a low impact on the future development of mining.
- Trails may need to be moved if mining returns.
- Sources of funding should be carefully examined.



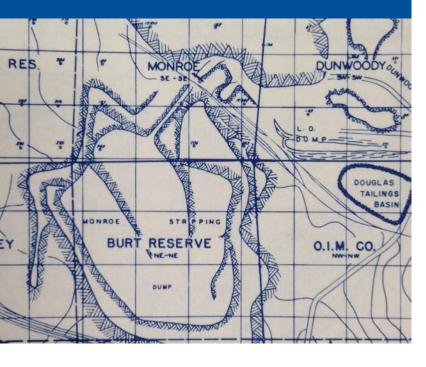
Risk/liability management



- Risk management plan to avoid negligence.
- Liability protections and insurance for owner, operator, landowner.
- Protections against unauthorized use and trespass.



Complicated ownership







Mine pit fencing



- Fencing, barriers, appropriate signs or a combination of them must be maintained around the outside perimeter of mine excavations, open pits or shafts.
- Exemptions allow for certain governmentsanctioned trails, provided that appropriate signs are placed per the statute.



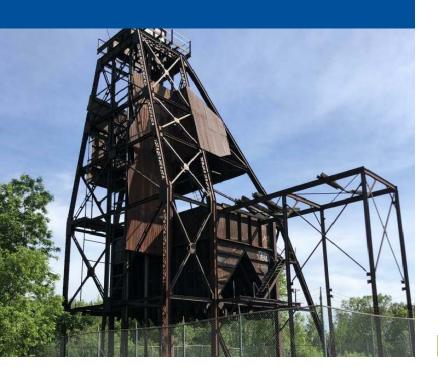
Threatened and Endangered species



- Threatened and Endangered species surveys may be required if a wetland permit is necessary or if they were previously documented within 1-mile of the trail.
- Botrychium species are documented within former iron ore mine lands.



Cultural resources



 Cultural resource assessments or surveys may be required to determine if mining heritage sites exist. If found, they may require some form of documentation or preservation.



Temporary trails on mine lands are possible if you address the unique challenges

