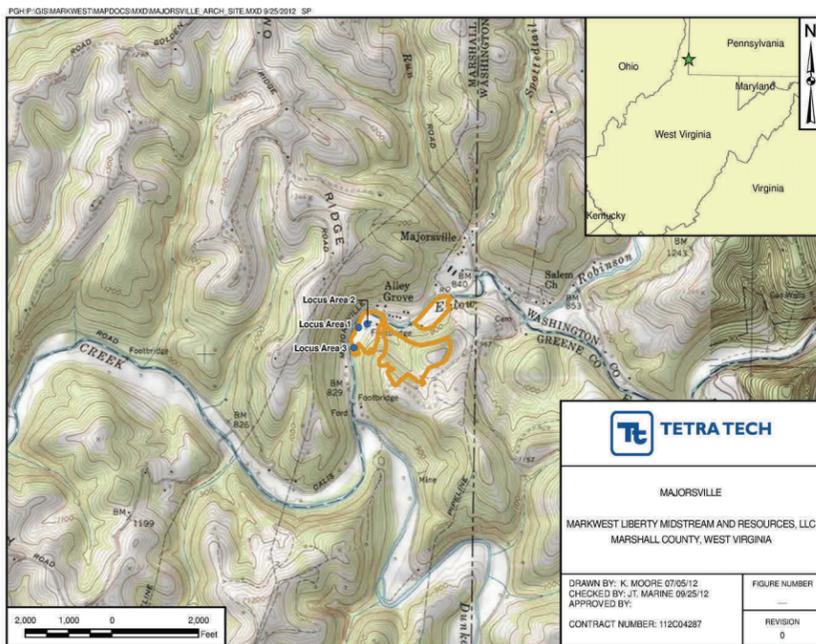


Archaeological Investigations at Site 46MR190
Majorsville Natural Gas Liquids Processing Facility
Marshall County, West Virginia

MARKWEST
Energy Partners, L.P.



US Army Corps of Engineers

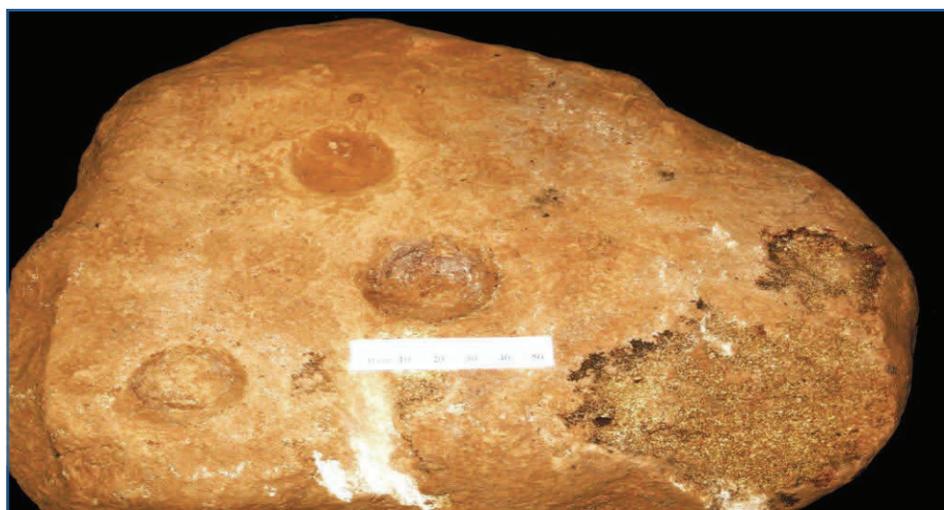


Expansion of the MarkWest Natural Gas Liquids Processing Facility located along Enlow Fork in Marshall County, West Virginia required a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers for Obstruction and Encroachment of the Waters of the United States under section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Tetra Tech, Inc. began a Phase I Archeological survey in support of obtaining the permit in June of 2012. The Phase I survey identified an open-habitation prehistoric archaeological site (46MR190) on the floodplain of Enlow Fork.

A Phase-II workplan detailing the research design and methods under which Phase II fieldwork would be conducted was submitted to the West Virginia Division of Culture and History. The plan was approved in August of 2012.

The results of the Phase II investigation suggested that the site was ascribable to the Late Woodland Cultural Period (1,000 - 1,500 years before present) as evidenced by the recovery of hundreds of sherds of cord-marked prehistoric ceramic found concentrated in and around four subsurface thermal features. Several pitted (nutting) stones were also recovered.



Pitted Stone (aka Nutting Stone)



Feature # 8 Prehistoric Hearth

Based on the results of the Phase II investigation, the site was recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The West Virginia Division of Culture and History concurred with the recommendation.

Tetra Tech continued excavation at the site to recover significant information pertaining to the prehistory of the region. In all, 30 cultural features were identified and 1,672 artifacts were recovered.

Radiocarbon dates from the latest phase of excavation indicated that the site contained multiple cultural components, and was in use as early as 2900 years before present till approximately 1300 years before present.

The site contained very few chipped stone artifacts but was rich in ceramics, datable wood charcoal, macro-botanical remains, and ground stone tools. The artifact assemblage and feature types suggested the site was used for food processing, but other evidence suggested production of ceramic vessels was also occurring.

Flotation analyses of macrobotanical samples found large amounts of burned hickory and black walnut along with starchy seeds from the Eastern Agricultural Complex preserved in several of the features.

Laboratory analyses continues and the results will be posted as received.



Cord-Marked Ceramic