

Name	Permit #	DR Basin	Location	91 Violations	92 Violations	93 Violations	94 Violations	95 Violations	96 Violations
Pittsville Water and Sewer	20494	171	Pittsville	0	0	2	0	0	0
Plain Village	36048	173	Plain	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pleasant Acres Nursing Ho	60631	172	New Lisbon	1	3	2	1	1	4
Plover Village of	27995	171	Plover TN	7	2	3	3	5	1
Port Edwards Village of	20451	171	Port Edwards	0	0	2	3	0	0
Portage City	20427	173	Portage City	2	0	0	0	0	0
Poynette Village	21091	173	Poynette	30	29	9	3	0	0
Readstown Village	21661	173	Readstown Village	0	4	4	1	0	1
Reedsburg City	20371	172	Reedsburg	0	3	0	0	1	4
Rhineland City of	20044	171	Pelican TN	3	8	26	34	0	0
Rhineland Paper Co	3026	171	Rhineland	11	7	11	3	6	2
Rib Lake Village	29017	171	Rib Lake	9	6	4	12	11	6
Rib Mountain Metropolitan	35581	171	Wausau	1	5	6	4	0	2
Richland Center City	20109	173	Richland Center	1	0	2	4	0	2
Rio Village	20117	173	Rio	0	0	2	4	0	0
Rock Springs Village	29041	172	Rock Springs	0	2	3	3	4	4
Roxbury Sanitary District 1	28975	173	Roxbury TN	0	0	0	0	0	0

279

Name	Permit #	DR Basin	Location	91 Violations	92 Violations	93 Violations	94 Violations	95 Violations	96 Violations
Rozellville Sanitary District	29076	171	Stratford	0	1	0	4	2	6
Rudolph Village of	21288	171	Rudolph	14	6	13	34	26	0
Russell TN Sanitary District	29319	171	Gleason	0	3	1	6	0	0
Sauk Cnty Health Care Cent	30929	172	Reedsburg TN	0	1	7	0	0	1
Simplot Dairy Products	29211	171	Arpin	1	13	6	24	17	1
Soldiers Grove Village	22241	173	Soldiers Grove	26	11	7	7	5	0
Spencer Village of	21521	171	Spencer	3	0	6	2	6	0
Spring Green Golf Club San	28363	173	Spring Green	16	7	5	0	1	0
Spring Green Village	60801	173	Spring Green	5	2	0	1	2	8
Stetsonville Village	60216	171	Stetsonville	8	22	26	32	20	26
Stevens Point, City of	29572	171	Stevens Point	9	0	5	3	6	12
Stokely USA Inc Merrill	29165	171	Merrill	0	0	1	0	1	0
Stokely USA Inc Sauerkraut	47082	173	Poynette	6	4	3	4	3	6
Stratford Village of	25569	171	Stratford	5	3	0	2	1	1
Teel Plastics Co Inc	4421	172	Baraboo	0	2	6	5	2	0
Tenneco Packaging Inc	2810	171	Tomahawk	8	3	3	6	4	3
Thousand Trails Inc	61263	172	RR2 Lyndon Station	7	18	18	11	0	0

Name	Permit #	DR Basin	Location	91 Violations	92 Violations	93 Violations	94 Violations	95 Violations	96 Violations
Three Lakes Sanitary Distric	22853	171	Three Lakes	22	0	0	0	0	0
Tomah City	21318	172	Tomah City	16	14	69	30	25	27
Tomahawk City of	21946	171	Town of Bradley	2	1	1	12	20	8
U S Army Badger Ammunuit	43974	173	Baraboo	0	0	0	0	0	32
Unimin Corporation Portage	47422	173	Pacific TN	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union Center Village of	25640	172	Union Center	2	11	32	17	3	9
Unity, Village of	60526	171	Unity	8	5	5	9	9	22
Valley Pride Pack Inc	52931	173	Ridgeville TN	1	2	6	8	4	1
Vesper, Village of	30309	171	Vesper	21	32	25	24	27	29
Viola Village	21148	173	Viola Village	2	1	0	0	0	1
Vulcan Materials Co Port E	3565	171	Port Edwards TN	2	1	1	8	0	3
Ward Paper Co Internation	3719	171	CLOSED-NO MONIT						
Wausau Paper Mills	3379	171	Brokaw	4	0	0	0	1	4
Wausau Sewerage Utility	25739	171	Wausau	0	11	19	14	8	9
Wauzeka Village	22276	173	Wauzeka Village	1	2	1	10	1	0
WDNR Crystal Springs Coo	4189	171	Upham TN SE 1/4 of	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weyerhaeuser Paper Co Rot	26042	171	Rothschild	1	3	3	0	0	1

Name	Permit #	DR Basin	Location	Violations					
				91	92	93	94	95	96
Whiting Village of	21636	171	Whiting	1	3	4	0	0	2
WI Air National Guard	23078	172	Camp Douglas	0	1	0	1	5	1
WI Dells Lake Delton Sew	31402	173	Wisconsin Dells	0	0	0	0	0	0
WI DHSS Lincoln Hills Sch	26701	171	Irma	1	0	0	5	0	7
WI Power & Light Columbi	2780	173	Portage	1	5	1	1	1	1
WI Public Service Corp Wes	3131	171	Rothschild	0	0	0	0	0	0
WI Public Service Corp Wes	42765	171	Rothschild	3	2	3	3	2	6
WI Rapids City	25844	171	Wisconsin Rapids	0	6	0	1	3	10
Wilton Village	22462	173	Wilton Village	3	4	3	10	2	8
Wonevoc Village of	29688	172	Wonevoc	0	0	0	0	2	3

TOTALS 768 783 929 875 709 675

Here are the current results of a mail-in ballot survey conducted in the *Shopper Stopper* of Merrimac, a local, free newspaper. A total of **3,398** people have voted against the mine or pipeline. (10/13/97)

3,450 Total

Respondents

52 people are in favor of the mine and the pipeline.

411 people are for the mine, but against the pipeline.

2,987 people are against the mine and the pipeline.

Comments about the proposed Crandon Mine

by Shopper Stopper readers

People who oppose the proposed Crandon Mine

"They'll just pollute other rivers, lakes and streams."

Kim Hoy, S5428A Hwy. 113, Baraboo, WI

"Good luck in your battle with those greedy b--tards. I hope we all can defeat him."

Michael Friske, Box 54, Blue Mounds, WI

"Thanks for being so active about this, Bart! I really appreciate your work. Keep it up!"

Rob Mayberry, 4857 Mounds Park Road, Blue Mounds, WI

"If this is permitted, any company or individual can pump wastewater into the river. Why aren't the members of the legislature more concerned?"

Beatrice E. Edwards, 535 S. Birchsey, Columbus, WI

"We believe that the Crandon Mine should not be allowed to mine unless and until it can be PROVEN that there will be no environmental ramifications to our area. I am enclosing a copy of a letter written in support of the "moratorium on mining" bill, sponsored by Rep. Black. Please give some consideration, through your paper, to fighting not only for the Wisconsin River, but for all of those of us in the Crandon area who will be living on top of the largest toxic waste dump in the world if this mine is allowed."

Dr. Geraldine Kline, RR2, Box 245, Crandon, WI

"I almost always vote Republican, but not on this issue!"

Daniel S. Reim, 7137 South Hill St., DeForest, WI

"Please, no mine!!!"

Carol Treptow, PO Box 232, Lake Delton, WI

"I am against the mine and pipeline to the Wisconsin River or anywhere else. Your articles on 'Save the Wis. River' were excellent. Thanks."

Patricia Derks, 936 DuChateau, Green Bay, WI

"Too much pollution in river and Lake Wisconsin. What's wrong with the fishing in Lake Wisconsin?? No more fish!"

Talmaz LaStulle, 4239 Pearl City Rd., Freemont, IL (Summer residents of Lodi, WI for 50 years)

"Why would the D.N.R. not put a quick stop to this idea?"

George M. Pales, N2789 Demyneck Rd., Lodi, WI

"No more polluting."

Ralph F. Parkinson, 548 N. Main St., Lodi, WI

"Read *Pigs in Heaven* to see the mining results on the soil, air and water in Arizona."

Margaret Sanftheben, N2143 Hwy 188, Lodi, WI

"Since I fought in 3 wars (W.W. II, Korea, Vietnam) to safeguard freedom, and the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, then I am opposed to any mining whatever in the state of Wisconsin for metals ore! If you want to see what mining leaves behind, look at the Western states and the ghost towns! Let's keep the beauty of this state. A court injunction in federal court should do it!"

Colonel R. H. Acton, U.S. Air Force (retired), P.O. Box 132, 320 Main on Hwy. 23, Loganville, WI

"It's good to see that someone down here cares and is speaking up."

James C. Geishirt, S8598 Valley View Rd., Loganville, WI

"Not sure if I am in favor of mine, don't know much about it, but certainly don't want waste to go into the Wisconsin River."

Dorothy Knopf, 4966F N. Sherman Ave., Madison, WI

"The waste shouldn't be put into any river."

David Jagel, W4467 Grand River Rd., Markesan, WI

"No, don't pump anything anywhere."

Travis Harke, W15, 42 Cty. Rd. S., Markesan, WI

"I have lived in Wisconsin 40 years and two times a year I flood from the Wisconsin River being high and the Lemonweir River backing up and flooding all of my 200 acres. I don't want any added waste from the mining to cover my land. I have two sons who hunt and fish here and I don't want the wildlife at risk from any bad waste water runoffs."

Rosemary Zeman, W2497 51st St., Mauston, WI

"In your related article on the Wis. DNR: I would hate to see the other segments of the river. It has been visibly polluted below and above the dam for two decades plus at the least."

Bill Bower, Route 1, Mazomanie, WI

"I am deeply against killing fish and wildlife with the Crandon Mine."

Joe Krasovec, 5737 Hogdson Rd., Mazomanie, WI

"Please get this message out in the large cities, i.e. Milwaukee. They are promoting the message, "union" and "wonderful Wisconsin opportunity," nothing about pollution of our waters."

Harry N. Knoblauch, E12617 Kilpatrick Rd. #63, Merrimac, WI

"The State of Wisconsin should stop using Wisconsin River as the toilet for the state."

Mary Carol Sohum, E13156 Solum Lane, Merrimac, WI

"Never should this be allowed!"

Carlo H. Krause, 7750 Schneider Road, Middleton, WI

"I have a degree in geology, been president of the Madison Gem and Mineral Club for two years, friends of the geology museum in Madison. I approved of the Ladysmith mine. I helped explore the Crandon mine fifteen years ago. I am TOTALLY against mining at the Crandon site using any method proposed by Exxon."

Gene Sharp, 3011 Waconia Ln., Middleton, WI

"I am against the way Exxon, Rio Algom, Kennecott and Noranda feel they can influence decisions because they have money which means political influence these days."

Sharon Gulseth, 204 St. Teresa Terrace #3, Monona, WI

"If the area is restored to its natural setting I vote to allow the mine, if not, I would not want a mine at all."

Mary T. Albert, 242 Clay St., Montello, WI

"We, the undersigned, are very much against the mine and the pipeline."

Dell and Annette Strelow, W4692 Ember Ln., Montello, WI

"No mining until it is accomplished with no pollution. Exxon is a proven polluter."

Joan Bohn, 2340 Lakeshore Dr., Mosinee, WI

"We don't need any more mining in Wisconsin!"

Stephen Ashman, 375 Drammen Valley Rd., Mount Horeb, WI

"Anybody that is for this mining and dumping is thinking with their pocketbook, not their heads, and should be ashamed. Haven't we done enough harm already?"

Shane Fredrickson, 315 West Main St., Mount Horeb, WI

"I commend you, Shopper Stopper, for caring for our environment. How can anyone want to harm our lovely state? I'm sure you all vote very carefully at election time."

Ronda Klarer, 307 Brian St., Mount Horeb, WI

"Actually prefer - no copper mining at Crandon."

Lynn Messinger, 213 S 5th St, Mount Horeb, WI

"No copper mine, no pumping of wastewater to any rivers."

Monica & Terry Miller, 1168 Highway 78 S, Mount Horeb, WI

"I am writing to applaud you on your effort to stir public and private interest against the Crandon Mining Project. Hopefully, if enough people become involved and show their disapproval to the mine we can make a difference. We personally feel to fight the big corporations you have to battle them on their level. With environmentally minded lawyers on our side, we would have a better chance to fight for protecting the Wisconsin River. Is it possible to start some type of funding for the legal fees incurred? Or has this already been done? The longer we could delay this mining project, the better change we would have to eventually defeat it. Through litigation and the time consuming courtroom process and legal process, we could delay this mining project for a long, long time. Granted the jobs created for local economy would be a good thing, but they would be short lived. For once the mining stops, so do the jobs as has been documented in so many small towns from the Appalachians to the Rockies. Left behind are the dying lakes and

rivers along with the precious soil which becomes tired and toxic. I feel everyone should become involved somehow in protecting Wisconsin's precious resource, the Wisconsin River. Whether you live along its banks or fish, hunt, canoe, eagle watch, etc., we all can make a difference to protect it for future generations."

David Szyperok, N132 Springs Ct., Neshkoro, WI

"No copper mine unless technology proven will prevent groundwater contamination."

Bob Thomson, N7851 Cty N, New Glarus, WI

"I do not favor copper mine exploitation."

Robert L. Nichols, 306 N. Main St., Pardeeville, WI

"As an owner of Exxon stock, I am not in favor of permitting a copper mine at Crandon."

Janette Sampson, N6153 Twitchell Rd., Pardeeville, WI

"I am opposed to the mine! Period!"

Mike Preston, E4676 Bridge Lane, Plain, WI

"Pumping of copper, zinc and lead."

Kenneth E. Scherbert, 404 River St., Portage, WI

"I am opposed to both the mine and Wisconsin River pollution due to its wastewater. I live on the river and want it to be as clean as possible. How the DNR and EPA (organizations that profess promoting clean environment) can even consider approving this is beyond me. I also wonder why the public hearing is in Milwaukee? As far from the site or river as it can get. So the Exxon officials can get there from the airport more easily?"

Suzanne Eichorst, N3427 Tipperary Rd., Poynette, WI

"I'm from down by Galena, IL & Schullsburg, WI where they mined early in the century - what a mess! 50 years ago - it's still a mess. They still can't grow grass or trees."

Mrs. Doris L. Sheffer, 820 Grand Ave., Prairie du Sac, WI

"Investigate other states where mining companies have done this like Idaho and Montana. See what happened to the land and water in those areas! Who needs it!"

Mary & William Blaha, 324 Clark, Randolph, WI

"We are truly amazed, not to mention irritated and upset that Exxon, Crandon Mining, the DNR, and most of all, our government -- federal and state -- would allow this devastation and destruction of land and wildlife for mere monetary gain!"

Robert M. Kimes, 109 Cherry Lane, Reedsburg, WI

"We lived in Crandon at one time and I drove up there in the summer. Can't anyone stop big corporations from ruining everything? Cut all the trees, pollute the air and water for what? They are rich and want to be richer. They put nothing back. We'll all live just fine without that copper and zinc sulfide."

Della Kleinschmidt, 340 Ridge St Apt C, Reedsburg, WI

"I oppose anything that contributes further pollution of the Wisconsin River."
Eileen Luetscher, 215 S. Pine St., Reedsburg, WI

"All the slug and leavings from mining will eventually get into the ground so there will be contamination. For instance, note the monstrous piles of slag, etc. in Mineral Point. If they have moved it in the last few years, where would it be put that there wouldn't still be contamination. Of course, there are those that don't care about the future of their offspring. And don't glorify that ad saying some people in Crandon will be marching off to a "HIGH PAYING" job in the mine. I am very concerned."
Rosemary Sanford, 401 N. Pine St., Reedsburg, WI

"Prove to me that either one (mine or pipeline) can be good for nature and our health."
R. Sanford, 401 N. Pine, Reedsburg, WI

"Not only does Dane Co. have 'mutant frogs,' Reedsburgites also have them in our rivers and waterways. Keep Wisconsin beautiful so our citizens can stay healthy, and also be born healthy."
Rosemary Sanford, 401 N. Pine St., Reedsburg, WI

"We should keep our rivers clean & safe. To the Wisconsin DNR, Wisconsin Governor and State Senators and Representatives of Wisconsin, I am opposed to the pumping of mining or wastewater into the Wisconsin River. We have enough health hazards. I want to preserve and keep our rivers safe and clean. Thank you."
Freida Schroeder, 101 Vine St., Reedsburg, WI

"We must not pollute our water."
Don Hohlstein, 431 Roosevelt, Rio, WI

"Mine must be watched closely."
Donna Kaufman, 629 Birch St., Sauk City, WI

"I own land in both Iowa and Forest Counties and am absolutely opposed to a mine in Crandon."
Lucinda Mack, 6429 Hwy 23, Spring Green, WI

"Menominee Native Indian. My vote is no on both issues."
Barbara Parker, 6631 Sneed Creek, Spring Green, WI

"I am opposed to mining in that area."
Mrs. John H. Drexler, 1811 Michigan Ave., Sun Prairie, WI

"Never -- just getting the river over the effects of the upstream paper mills."
John Hein, 126 Waldorf Court, Sun Prairie, WI

"No mine at all -- by a foreign company."
Barbara Percy, 2591 Fitchrone Rd., Verona, WI

"I want to be able to continue to swim in clean Wisconsin River where my nana and papa Rufener swim, and my Great Aunt Sharon and Great Uncle Jim Jeremiason swim and own properties."

Shannon Joanne Ballweg, 108 Canterbury Ct., Waunakee, WI

"Is there not a law already in place protecting and testing polluted waste water for all companies?"

Mrs. James Buchanan, 101 W. 2nd St., Waunakee, WI

"As an outdoorsman who loves to hunt and fish, I am disgusted that our state lawmakers have not lowered the boom on Exxon. How much more are we going to allow? Big corporations won't stop until they have made their money and destroyed the environment. It's the almighty dollar we're talking about."

Ed Duryea, 1103 Division St., Waunakee, WI

"I am 100% against the mine. Tell those rapers of planet earth to leave those minerals alone. It will not help us one bit. It will hurt us forever if the mine starts operation. Keep the waters and land as it is."

John A. Pobiecke, 1401 Centennial Pkwy, Waunakee, WI

"Thank you for speaking out against this stupid idea and helping all of us have "a say" in this matter!! Thank you!"

Virginia Bratton, W6997 Hwy M, Westfield, WI

"This evening 3/11/97 following the 10:00 p.m. news, I had to mail my ballot. Governor Thompson worried me when he stated, "I will have representatives from the DNR do an investigation as if there could be contamination." I go on record totally opposed, because I have and can prove the DNR will poison us all! Please check how they (DNR) approved pressurized underground septic systems storage in the Village of Kingston, Green Lake County, and Village of Endeavor, Marquette County. They both have failed, and yet with Gen. Eng. of Portage, WI, and Ron Steiner, prep., DNR almost led the taxpayers of the School District of Westfield into the same corrective expense, and contamination when selecting a new school site! I doubt they can approve a clear status! Ha ha to the DNR. (Please keep me out of this.)"

Marlo A. Groskreutz, N6806 County E, Westfield, WI

"Not unless there is a present mine demonstrating safe water control."

Charles Hodulik, 303 Spring St., Westfield, WI

"Hi, just a note to inform you that I run a lot of river trips on the lower Wisconsin and the thought of them adding more trashy pollutants to the river is unconscionable. Also, you should talk to the retired major of Ladysmith where the Flambeau mine is located and listen to all the lies that were told to him and the community by the representatives of the company during the early stages of the mine."

Fred Flasher, Box 114, Wilton, WI

"Keep the river clean!"

Bonnie Darling, 334 Capitol St., Wisconsin Dells, WI

People who support the proposed Crandon Mine

"I am in favor of permitting a copper mine at Crandon, Wisconsin and pumping the mining wastewater to the Wisconsin River. The water is cleaner than the river water."

Wanda Gates, 7375 Loy Rd., Arena, WI

"The local 'Shopper Stopper' has been running ballots on whether a copper mine should be permitted in Crandon, Wisconsin. I am voting in favor of permitting the copper mine and pumping the wastewater to the Wisconsin River. If the owner of the Shopper Stopper can print his 'rag' without the use of copper, zinc and lead used by all of us in this state and if he can distribute it without the aid of these metals, I then will vote for and wholeheartedly advocate his rhetoric! Our legislature can provide a reasonable oversight to make sure that this mining is done in a safe and sane manner. Don't let a handful of loud activist protesters drown out the common sense thinking of the majority."

Norman Vlcek, E10460A Hogsback Road, Baraboo, WI

"Bart: Why don't you let the EPA, Corps of Engr & the DNR do their job? And why don't you do your job -- i.e. publish your little advertisement paper?"

Walter Schroeder, 919 Applegate Rd., Madison, WI

"Why not concentrate on farm run-off? And untreated sewage?"

Gerald G. Boettcher, 607 Cottage St., Merrill, WI

"It will put a lot of people to work!"

Dorothy Markee, 1005 Buena Vista Dr. #1, Sun Prairie, WI

Important health information for people eating fish from Wisconsin River

Published 03/31/97

Shopper Stopper

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) recently published a 1997 report entitled "Important Health Information for People Eating Fish from Wisconsin Waters." Below are excerpts that give warnings to people who eat fish caught in the Wisconsin River. To order your free copy, write to Fish Advisory, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, PO Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, or call 608-266-1877.

GENERAL INFORMATION

"Two main contaminants are responsible for fish advisories in Wisconsin. They are polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and mercury. PCBs are synthetic (man-made) substances that were used in the manufacture of electrical transformers, carbonless papers, cutting oils and hydraulic fluids. PCBs were banned in 1976 and although levels have dropped, PCBs are still found in the environment, mainly in the Great Lakes, their tributaries and the Mississippi River. PCBs released into the environment accumulate in sediments at the bottom of lakes and streams.

"Mercury is a naturally occurring metal found at very low levels in air, water, rocks, soil, plant and animal matter. At these naturally occurring levels, mercury does not pose a hazard to the environment or human health.

"The primary source of additional mercury in state waters is air pollution. Burning fossil fuels, mainly coal, releases mercury which is transported on air currents and is deposited, through precipitation, in surface waters.

"Other known fish contaminants such as toxaphene, dieldrin, DDT and dioxin are not as commonly found in Wisconsin fish as PCBs and mercury...

"Fish absorb PCBs from contaminated sediments suspended in the water and from their food. PCBs are extremely persistent and are easily passed along the food chain. Fish absorb mercury directly from water passing over their gills or by ingesting other mercury contaminated organisms. The amount of these contaminants found in fish varies depending on species, age, size, fat content, location and diet. Larger, older or predatory fish that have eaten many smaller fish may accumulate higher levels of PCB or mercury in their bodies.

"For example, large, old carp are high in fat and may contain relatively high PCB levels...Walleyes and other larger, older predatory fish often contain relatively high

mercury levels compared to smaller fish such as bluegills, crappie and yellow perch, or smaller fish of the same species from the same lake or river.

"PCBs: High consumption of PCB-contaminated fish has been linked to slower development and learning disabilities in infants and children born to women who regularly have eaten highly contaminated fish for many years before becoming pregnant.

"Once eaten, PCBs are stored in body fat for many years. This is true for animals, such as game fish, and humans. Because PCBs are stored in the body for so long, each time you ingest PCBs the total amount of PCB in your body increases. Following the consumption guidelines in this publication can minimize your lifetime build-up of PCBs regardless of your age, sex or physical status.

"Mercury: Human fetuses and children under the age of 15 are more sensitive to mercury than adults. Mercury, unlike PCB, poses a short-term health risk to people who frequently eat fish that contain this contaminant. The health effects of mercury are generally reversible because the human body can eliminate mercury over time.

"Mercury affects the human nervous system and can harm your ability to feel, see, taste and move. Occasional fish eaters face a lower health risk than people who frequently eat mercury-contaminated fish. Whatever your age or physical status, following the consumption guidelines in this publication can protect you from mercury exposure."

FISH ADVISORIES

Wisconsin River from dam at Merrill downstream to the dam at Nekoosa: walleye all sizes, unlimited meals (except in Lake DuBay, Portage County, which is under a mercury advisory: <10"-18" -- pregnant women should eat no more than one meal a month, everyone else can eat unlimited meals; 18"-22" -- pregnant or breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children, and children under 15 should not eat, everyone else should eat no more than 26 meals a year); smallmouth bass, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a week or 52 meals/year; northern pike, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a week or 52 meals/year; largemouth bass, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a week or 52 meals/year; bullhead, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a week or 52 meals/year; channel catfish, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a month or 12 meals/year; carp, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a month or 12 meals/year.

Wisconsin River from dam at Nekoosa to the Petenwell Dam (Petenwell Flowage): carp, all sizes, DO NOT EAT (Dioxin); white bass, all sizes, DO NOT EAT (Dioxin); walleye, Adams County, which is under a mercury advisory: <10"-18" -- pregnant women should eat no more than one meal a month, everyone else may eat unlimited meals; 18"-22" -- pregnant or breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children,

and children under 15 should not eat, everyone else should eat no more than 26 meals a year; other games species, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a month or 12 meals/year; yellow perch, all sizes, unlimited meals.

Wisconsin River from Petenwell Dam down to Castle Rock Dam (Castle Rock Flowage): carp, all sizes, DO NOT EAT (Dioxin); walleye, mercury advisory: <10"-15" -- pregnant women should eat no more than one meal a month, everyone else may eat unlimited meals; 15"-22" -- pregnant or breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children, and children under 15 should not eat, everyone else should eat no more than 26 meals a year; 22"-26" -- pregnant or breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children, and children under 15 should not eat, everyone else should eat no more than 13 meals a year; other games species, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a month or 12 meals/year; yellow perch, all sizes, unlimited meals.

Wisconsin River from Castle Rock Dam down to Wisconsin Dells Dam: walleye, mercury advisory: <10"-18" -- pregnant women should eat no more than one meal a month, everyone else may eat unlimited meals; 18"-22" -- pregnant or breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children, and children under 15 should not eat, everyone else should eat no more than 26 meals a year; other games species, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a month or 12 meals/year.

Wisconsin River from Wisconsin Dells to Prairie du Sac Dam (includes Lake Wisconsin): walleye, Sauk County below Wis. Dells Dam is under a mercury advisory: <10"-15" -- pregnant women should eat no more than one meal a month, everyone else may eat unlimited meals; 15"-18" -- pregnant or breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children, and children under 15 should not eat, everyone else should eat no more than 26 meals a year; northern pike, all sizes, unlimited meals; white bass, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a week or 52 meals/year; yellow perch/bluegill, all sizes, unlimited meals; smallmouth bass, Sauk County below Wis. Dells Dam is under a mercury advisory: <10"-18" -- pregnant women should eat no more than one meal a month, everyone else may eat unlimited meals; 18"-22" -- pregnant or breastfeeding women, women who plan to have children, and children under 15 should not eat, everyone else should eat no more than 13 meals a year; largemouth bass, all sizes, unlimited meals; carp, all sizes, eat no more than one meal a month or 12 meals/year; sturgeon, less than 54", eat no more than one meal every two months or six meals/year; larger than 54" DO NOT EAT.

Wisconsin River from dam at Prairie du Sac to the confluence with the Mississippi River: carp, less than 20", eat no more than one meal a week or 52 meals/year; larger than 20", eat no more than one meal a month or 12 meals/year; all other species, all sizes, unlimited meals.

Publisher's Comment by Bart Olson: According to the DNR "SARA" report, which

we printed excerpts of last week, the DNR allowed Wisconsin industries to pump 28,777,181 pounds of toxic wastes into the air and 2,690,862 pounds of toxic wastes into Wisconsin waters in 1995. Then that same DNR warns us about eating the fish which absorb many of these toxins. Isn't it strange that the DNR knows what toxic wastes collect in the fish and which industries put them into the air and water, and yet this practice goes on and on. I am sure it's a trade-off between jobs and eating fish. I wonder if there will ever come a day when these Wisconsin industries will remove all toxic wastes from their emissions before discharging them into the air or water? Exxon Corporation, owner of the Crandon Mining Company, has applied to the DNR to build a 38-mile pipeline from Crandon, Wisconsin to the Wisconsin River near Rhinelander and then to dump one million gallons of mining wastewater per day for the next 28 years into the river containing ammonia N, nitrate N, Kjeldahl N, chloride, fluoride, phosphorus, boron, cyanide, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, sulfate, thallium and zinc. In my opinion, the Wisconsin River should not be the recipient of these contaminants because it has enough problems as it is. In addition, technology exists that would allow Exxon to clean up the water used to operate the mine and return it back to the groundwater under the mine.

Please call your State Representative and urge him or her to support the Mining Moratorium Bill and also the Hahn, Schultz Bill AB 22 which would prevent "Sulfide Mining Wastewater" from being dumped into the Wisconsin River. The Legislative hotline number is 1-800-362-9472.

Wisconsin River is state's biggest toxic chemical dump!

Published 03/24/97

Shopper Stopper

According to a February 1, 1997, DNR report entitled "1995 SARA 313 Data Summary Toxic Release Inventory," the Wisconsin River is once again the top receiver of toxic chemicals, receiving a whopping 1,959,244 pounds of toxic waste in 1995. The Wisconsin River has held this "number one toxic dump" record since TRI reporting began seven years ago. Below are excerpts from this alarming report. (To get your free copy of this DNR report, call Wes Taylor, DNR at 608-264-6043 or Matty Wegehaupt, DNR at 608-267-0862 or write them at SS6, DNR, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.)

"Once again the Wisconsin River remains the top receiver of TRI (toxic release inventory) chemicals...The Wisconsin River has received the most chemical releases of all state waterbodies since TRI reporting began. In the past seven years, 3.5 million pounds of TRI chemicals were released to the river. These seven-year aggregate discharges have come in the form of 28 various chemicals, the most voluminous being nitrate compounds [1995 was the first and only year nitrate compounds have been required for reporting] (1.7 million pounds), ammonia (1 million pounds), methanol (477,000 pounds), manganese (71,000 pounds) and chlorine (55,000) pounds... Per chemical reported, there were more declines than increases. The increase in nitrate compounds (up 1.7 million pounds) was the most significant. Methanol made a big jump, up 53,000 pounds. The biggest decreases were ammonia, down 18,000 pounds; chloroform, down 7,500 pounds; and methyl ethyl ketone, down 6,200 pounds. Methanol emissions reached the highest level since reporting began, while ammonia fell to the lowest level. From 1989 to 1995, ammonia and methanol comprised from 75 to 93 percent of the releases to the river. With the inclusion of nitrate compounds this year, the combined total of ammonia and methanol makes up only 10 percent of all reported releases to the Wisconsin River.

"After rising to a peak of 24 in 1992, the number of different TRI chemicals reported as releases to the Wisconsin River dropped for the third straight year, down to 18 in 1995...Compared to 1990, nine new chemicals (nitrate compounds, acetaldehyde, ethylene glycol, zinc, lead, copper, methyl ethyl ketone, nickel and mercury) are being reported and five chemicals (acetone, ammonium sulfide, glycol ethers, hydrochloric acid and zinc compounds) are no longer reported as released to the Wisconsin River.

"Looking at releases by industry group, the bulk of water releases came from SIC group 26 (paper and allied products). Geographically, most releases emanate from Wood, Portage, and Marathon counties, respectively. The three facilities with the

highest releases to the Wisconsin River were also the facilities with the largest increases since 1994: Nekoosa Mill, Nekoosa (705,000 pounds, up 681,000 pounds); Ore-Ida Foods Inc., Plover (452,000 pounds, up 449,000 pounds); and Georgia-Pacific, Port Edwards (440,000 pounds, up 422,000 pounds). The biggest decreases were reported by Wausau Paper, Brokaw (2,200, down 4,200 pounds); Consolidated Papers, Inc. - Biron Division in Wisconsin Rapids, (3,400 pounds, down 4,100 pounds); and Consolidated Papers, Inc. - Water Quality Division in Wisconsin Rapids (75,500 pounds, down 1,200 pounds)."

Hazards associated with toxic chemicals dumped into the Wisconsin River

The DNR's "SARA 313 Data Summary Toxic Release Inventory" included an appendix entitled, "Common Uses of Toxic Chemicals and their Potential Hazards." The toxic chemicals dumped into the Wisconsin River in 1995 were nitrate compounds, methanol, ammonia, manganese, formaldehyde, chlorine, acetaldehyde, chloroform, ethylene glycol, lead, barium compounds, copper, phenol, zinc, methyl ethyl ketone, catechol, nickel and mercury. Here is what it says about some of the toxic chemicals that are released into the Wisconsin River:

Acetaldehyde: Inhalation can irritate respiratory system, affect the cardiovascular system; liquid or vapor irritates skin and eyes.

Ammonia: Moderately flammable; inhalation may irritate lungs; can irritate nose, eyes, mouth and throat; exposure to concentrated fumes can be fatal.

Chloroform: Dizziness, light-headedness, dullness, hallucination, nausea, headache, fatigue and anesthesia.

Copper and compounds: Irritants; some compounds highly toxic; degree of toxicity dependent on compound, exposure and method of entry into the body.

Ethylene Glycol: Teratogen; highly toxic by ingestion or inhalation.

Formaldehyde: Can injure eyes, skin, and respiratory system; is a mutagen, teratogen and probably carcinogenic.

Lead and compounds: Poison by ingestion, can cause brain damage, particularly in children: suspected carcinogen of the lungs and kidneys.

Manganese and compounds: Dust is flammable and moderately explosive; toxic by inhalation.

Methanol: Highly flammable, ingestion can cause blindness; mildly toxic by inhalation.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone: Flammable, explosive; toxic by inhalation; a strong irritant;

moderately toxic by ingestion.

Nickel and compounds: Carcinogenic and poisonous.

Nitrate Compounds: May cause burns to skin and eyes; may produce irritating or poisonous gases

Zinc and compounds: Zinc dust is flammable and a human skin irritant.

**Releases to Wisconsin Waterbodies
1995 SARA 313 Data
(in pounds)**

RANK	WATERBODY	RELEASED
1	Wisconsin River	1,959,244
2	Kinnickinnick River	590,000
3	Fox River (North)	61,249
4	North Fork Flambeau River	20,488
5	Lake Michigan	13,733
6	Little Lake Butte Des Morts	13,000
7	Menominee River	9,360
8	Newton Creek	7,228
9	Menominee River	4,004
10	Kinnic. R./Oak Cr./L. Michigan	2,250
11	Root River	1,531
12	Lincoln Creek	1,515
13	Waupaca River	1,515
14	Oconto River	1,400
15	Flambeau River	1,000
16	Rock River	750
17	Milwaukee River	520
18	Honey Creek	505
19	Spring Creek	280
20	Fox River (South)	255
21	Burnham Canal	250
22	Chequamegon Bay	250
23	Mole Creek	250
24	Hemlock Creek	60
25	Chippewa River	56
26	Quaderer Creek	30

27	Dutchman's Creek	25
28	Main Creek	25
29	Triple Creek	15
30	Beaver Creek	10
31	Elk Lake	10
32	Little Moon Lake	10
33	Sheboygan River	10
34	Tomahawk River	10
35	Oak Creek	9
36	Koshkonong Creek	5
36	Quaas Creek	5
36	Yahara River	5

**Chemical Releases to the Wisconsin River
1995 SARA 313 Data Summary
(in pounds)**

Chemical	Facility	City	County	Released
Nitrate Compounds CAS # N511 Total Releases: 1,730,263 pounds	Nekoosa Mill	Nekoosa	Wood	642,000
	Ore-Ida Foods Inc.	Plover	Portage	452,263
	Georgia-Pacific	Port Edwards	Wood	408,000
	CPI-Wis River	Stevens Point	Portage	190,000
	Div/WRC CPI-Water Quality	Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	38,000
Methanol CAS # 67-56-1 Total Releases: 139,253 pounds	Nekoosa Mill	Nekoosa	Wood	38,800
	Mosinee Paper Corp.	Mosinee	Marathon	31,000
	Weyerhaeuser	Rothschild	Marathon	27,203
	CPI-Water Quality	Wisconsin	Wood	25,000
	Georgia-Pacific	Rapids	Wood	17,000
	CPI-Wis River	Port Edwards	Portage	250
	Div/WRC	Stevens Point		
Ammonia CAS # 7664-41-7 Total Releases: 58,740 pounds	Nekoosa Mill	Nekoosa	Wood	23,500
	Georgia-Pacific	Port Edwards	Wood	15,000
	Mosinee Paper Corp.	Mosinee	Marathon	10,000
	Rhineland Paper Co.	Rhineland	Oneida	3,203
		Wisconsin	Wood	2,600
		Rapids	Portage	2,100
	CPI-Water Quality	Stevens Point	Lincoln	781
	CPI-Wis River	Tomahawk	Marathon	770

	Div/WRC Tenneco Packaging Wausau Papers Weyerhaeuser Neenah Paper	Brokaw Rothschild Stevens Point	Marathon Portage	750 36
Manganese CAS # 7439-96-5	Weyerhaeuser	Rothschild	Marathon	9,431
Formaldehyde CAS # 50-00-0 Total Releases: 8,010 pounds	CPI-Water Quality Mosinee Paper Corp. Lignotech USA Inc Nekoosa Mill	Wisconsin Rapids Mosinee Rothschild Nekoosa	Wood Marathon Marathon Wood	7,000 630 250 130
Chlorine CAS # 7782-50-5 Total Releases: 6,900 pounds	CPI-Biron Mosinee Paper Corp. CPI-Wis Rapids CPI - Kraft	Wisconsin Rapids Mosinee Wisconsin Rapids Wisconsin Rapids	Wood Marathon Wood Wood	3,400 2,000 750 750
Acetaldehyde CAS # 75007-0 Total Releases: 3,640 pounds	CPI-Water Quality Mosinee Paper Corp. Nekoosa Mill	Wisconsin Rapids Mosinee Nekoosa	Wood Marathon Wood	2,900 600 140
Chloroform CAS # 67-66-3 Total Releases: 1,090 pounds	Wausau Papers Nekoosa Mill	Brokaw Nekoosa	Marathon Wood	870 220
Ethylene Glycol CAS # 107-21-1	Wausau Papers	Brokaw	Marathon	540
Lead CAS # 7439-92-1	Milwaukee Valve	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	250
Barium Compounds CAS # N040	Lignotech USA Inc	Rothschild	Marathon	250
Copper CAS # 7440-50-8	Milwaukee Valve	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	250
Phenol CAS # 108-95-2	Lignotech USA Inc	Rothschild	Marathon	250
Zinc (fume or dust)	Milwaukee Valve	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	250

CAS # 7440-66-6				
Methyl Ethyl Ketone CAS # 78-93-3	Nekoosa Mill	Nekoosa	Wood	88
Catechol CAS # 120-80-9	Nekoosa Mill	Nekoosa	Wood	31
Nickel CAS # 7440-02-0	Milwaukee Valve	Prairie du Sac	Sauk	5
Mercury CAS # 7439-97-6	Vulcan Materials	Port Edwards	Wood	3

17 Facilities, 18 Chemicals.....Total Pounds 1,959,244

Publisher's Comment by Bart Olson:

Lest you have been lured into that warm and fuzzy environmental feeling due to the million dollar ad campaign recently waged by Exxon and the mining industry, here are some cold hard facts just released from the DNR about the Wisconsin River that should slap you back into reality. Please note these figures only include certain chemicals discharged by large companies. Small companies and small discharges are not included; biological discharges from sewage plants are not included, nor are chemicals from farm runoff.

In my opinion, we already have too many toxic chemicals dumped into the Wisconsin River each year and we sure do not need more chemicals from Exxon or the other mining companies that are exploring at least 13 other mining sites in Northern and Southern Wisconsin. If these mining companies are truly high tech they should be able to use, fully treat and then return their process water back to the groundwater at the mine site, not partially treat it and pump it and the toxins it contains to the Wisconsin River.

Please call your State Representative and urge him or her to support the Mining Moratorium Bill and also the Hahn, Schultz Bill AB22 which would prevent "Sulfide Mining Wastewater" from being dumped into the Wisconsin River. The legislative hotline number is 1-800-362-9472.

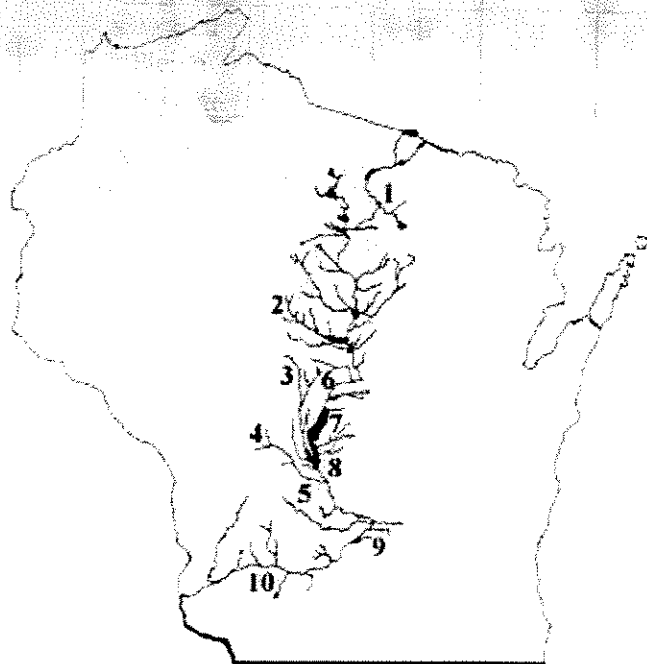
DNR lists sections of the Wisconsin River as impaired

Published 04/07/97
Shopper Stopper

A December 13, 1996, DNR report lists ten sections of the Wisconsin River and its tributaries, along with other Wisconsin waters, as impaired waters. (See map and chart below.) The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency now requires states to develop lists of waters that don't meet water quality standards. According to a November 11, 1996, letter from Paulette J. Harder, DNR Bureau of Watershed Management, the DNR plans to use this list of impaired waters to "identify the causes of the water resource impairments." Once this is accomplished, "the department staff and the involved citizens will need to evaluate possible management options" which may include "site clean-ups or habitat restoration, species management such as stocking or harvest management, pollutant trading systems, point or nonpoint controls or changing the designated uses." To obtain a copy of the list of Wisconsin's impaired waters (303d, 12-12-96), call Paulette Harder at the DNR, 608-266-0836.

Wisconsin River and Its Tributaries

Priority ranking of impaired waters along the Wisconsin River and its tributaries based on 11/13/96 DNR draft document.



KEY

1. Wisconsin River near Rhinelander (High Priority)

2. Big Eau Pleine River and Flowage (High Priority)
3. Yellow River (Medium Priority)
4. South Fork Lemonweir River, Tomah Lake (Low Priority)
5. West Branch Baraboo River (Low Priority)
6. Mill Creek (High Priority)
7. Petenwell Flowage (High Priority)
8. Castle Rock Flowage (High Priority)
9. Rowan Creek (Low Priority)
10. Otter Creek (Low Priority)

Impaired Waters Along the Wisconsin River and its Tributaries 12/13/96

(From 12/13/96 WDNR 303(d) Listing of Wisconsin's Impaired Waters)

Map #	Waterbody Name	Priority	Length of stream (miles)	Start of stream segment (river miles)	End of stream segment (river miles)	Stream Classification	Standards Violation/Impairment
1	Wis. River near Rhinelander	High	36	307	343	Warm Water Sport Fish	Dissolved Oxygen, Waste Load Allocation Review
2A	Big Eau Pleine River	High	24	18	43	Warm Water Sport Fish	Dissolved Oxygen, Bacteria
2B	Big Eau Pleine Flowage	High	17	0	17	Warm Water Sport Fish	Dissolved Oxygen, Bacteria
3	Yellow River	Medium	99	0	99	Warm Water Sport Fish	Bacteria
4	South Fork Lemonweir River, Tomah Lake	Low	4.4	4.4	8.8	Warm Water Sport Fish	Dissolved Oxygen < 5 ppm, PH above 9 su (low flow problem)
5	West Branch Baraboo River	Low	1.75	3.25	5	Warm Water Sport Fish	Dissolved Oxygen < 5 ppm (low flow problem)
6	Mill Creek	High	33	0	33	Warm Water Sport Fish	Dissolved Oxygen
7	Petenwell Flowage	High	21.1	195.9	174.8	Warm Water Sport Fish	Fish Advisory, Dissolved Oxygen
8	Castle Rock Flowage	High	15.1	144.8	159.7	Warm Water Sport Fish	Fish Advisory, Dissolved Oxygen
9	Rowan Creek	Low	8	0	8	Warm Water Sport Fish	Fisheries, Habitat
10	Otter Creek	Low	15.3	0	15.3	Warm Water	Fisheries, Habitat

	Otter Creek	Low	8	15.3	23.3	Sport Fish Cold Fish	Fisheries, Habitat
--	-------------	-----	---	------	------	-------------------------	--------------------

Publisher's Comment by Bart Olson:

Here is a report about "Impaired Wisconsin Waters" recently released by the DNR. I just featured the Wisconsin River and its tributaries; you should order the complete report if you're interested in all Wisconsin Waters.

I am not trying to depress you with the DNR "Toxic Waste Report" and "Fish Advisories" published previously and now the "Impaired Waters Report" but I think it is important that persons who live on or close to the Wisconsin River, or those who use the river be aware of some of its problems. As you know, Exxon Corporation has applied to the DNR to dump 1,000,000 gallons per day of mining wastewater into the Wisconsin, (10 billion gallons over the 28 year life of the mine) and if allowed will certainly add to the Wisconsin's problems. The "Mining Moratorium Bill" which passed the Senate will soon be debated in the Assembly where the "Mining Lobby" has more power. Call your assembly person and let him or her know how you feel about more pollutants being dumped into the Wisconsin River. The legislative hotline number is 1-800-362-9472.

Nancy Horton
N23302 McCabe Lane
Etrick WI 54621

May 12, 1997

Representative Marc Duff
Chairman, Environment Committee
Members of the Environment Committee

I am a resident and farmer of Trempealeau County and have been involved with the metallic sulfide mining issue since last October when our county enacted a moratorium on such mining and began drafting a county wide zoning code. This has been a long and arduous task, far more complicated than anyone imagined what became most evident was how little any of us knew about this activity. We have studied, searched, contacted and talked to many, many people; agencies, mining companies, lawyers as well as public officials and citizens where mining has already occurred. When I heard about the state mining moratorium bill it seemed the most reasonable and sensible solution to a difficult problem. The delay would serve not only to allow technology to prove itself, it would give towns and counties who are struggling with this issue time to study it properly, seek legal counsel and satisfy the needs of all their residents without multi-national mining companies gounding at their door. The mining companies in turn

would have time to prove their methods and develop new ones. Enacting this moratorium would slow everyone down, there is no hurry to remove these minerals, there is 100 years worth of copper already extracted. Town and county officials all across the state are having to deal with this, Crandon is not the only issue here.

The environmental effects of any industry, including mining can be far reaching. Wisconsin has always enjoyed and used its number one resource - abundant, clear water and there is lots of it all over the state. The ground and surface water network is widespread and intricately connected. Fishing and tourism are important industries in northern Wisconsin; just raising the temperature of a trout stream a few degrees will kill the trout. The Trempealeau River in Trempealeau County is one of the nation's most outstanding trout streams with native populations of trout. There is a proposed mine site at its headwaters. A local cranberry grower in Clark County has been told by Ocean Spray it will no longer buy his produce if his irrigation water is polluted by a mine. Do we risk these events? Mines in S.W. Wisconsin which have been closed for many years are now beginning to leak pollutants; mine wastes have the ability to discharge toxins for decades; long after the companies are gone.

Other industries in Wisconsin and the nation have been forced to clean up their discharges to both air and water and to look for alternatives to present chemical use. Why should multi-national mining companies be exempt in these areas? Our already stressed rivers and streams are just beginning to recover through cleanup programs.

Another concern is that a significant portion of these leases are on agricultural land, subject to conditional use permits. However, once metallic sulfide mining occurs that land will never be reclaimed for agricultural use again. It doesn't seem wise to remove agricultural land from use on such a long term basis. This country needs its farms. Farms which are adjacent to or downstream from mines are at great risk from water contamination as well as wind blown contaminants. The potential for damage is too great.

The environmental track record of these companies, Rio Tinto Zinc, Exxon and others have been less than perfect. Kennecott's Bingham mine in copper, Utah is the world's largest copper mine and continues to be near the top of the EPA's superfund cleanup list; in 1995 it was #1. An RTZ uranium mine in Ontario's Elliot Lake Region has poisoned the Sturgeon River Basin with radioactivity, the water unfit for human use, a similar RTZ

mine in the S.W. U.S. the holding pond dam collapsed and spilled radioactive waste into nearby streams killing wild and domestic animals; it was the largest radioactive spill in U.S. history. In answer to these types of accidents, and there are many more, the companies respond that the new "modern" mines do not pollute; that new technology can prevent pollution. Just last year, in 1996, Kennecott Copper released 904,800 gallons of sulfuric acid in Magna, Utah at a "modern" mine. It clearly seems technology needs more time, we do not have time to continue ruining section after section of our environment in the meantime. These experiments are costly both to the environment and U.S. taxpayers. Wisconsin can set an example to other states that we can stand up to these huge corporations who would change the face of Northern Wisconsin forever. Let us show the entire world that this state can be different, this state can insist on something better, this state can afford to wait until technology catches up.

Nancy J. Hottel
Ebbwille Wisconsin

April 16, 1997 KESHENA, WISCONSIN Press Conference

REMARKS BY: Herbert Buettner, N 4297 Buettner Rd.
White Lake, Wis. 54491

A lifelong resident on the Wolf River in Langlade Co.
President, Wolf River Chapter - Trout Unlimited
Director & Sec'y, Rivers Alliance of Wisconsin
Langlade Co. Delegate, Wis. Conservation Congress
and Keeper of the Wolf River

As a lifelong resident living near the Wolf River in Langlade County, I have a strong affection for it for it has given me a a lot of recreation, inspiration and livelihood. I have been deeply involved in every battle to protect it from illegal exploitation and unwise use. It has given me much and I intend to do what I can to fulfill my responsibility to pass it on to succeeding generations undiminished in quality or quantity.

The upper Wolf River is truly "Outstanding Resource Waters", for it is a large uniquely wild and clean whitewater trout stream and quiet sport recreational river which provides clean outdoor recreation to about 30,000 visitors annually with no adverse effects on the resource. In Langlade and Menominee Counties alone about two dozen small businesses who accomodate those tourists provide at least 250 jobs and add about three million dollars to the local economy. That does not include the many river users who camp and lodge in Shawano or Antigo. These businesses all pay local property tax and collect sales tax for the state and income tax on the wages they pay for the state and federal governments. The future livelihoods of

2

those businesses depend on protecting and enhancing the quality and quantity of the water in the Wolf River.

Wisconsin law provides that the waters of our state belong to the people and are held in trust by the state for the people to be used but not abused so they will be passed on to succeeding generations undiminished in quality or quantity. And the statutes provide that, "No water shall be diverted to the injury of the public uses --- or downstream land owners, and except for domestic uses, water must be passed to those downstream undiminished in quality or quantity.

With those laws to protect the people's waters and their rights to them and the Department of Natural Resources created with the responsibility of implementing state and federal laws that protect and enhance Wisconsin's natural resources, its air, land, water, wildlife, fish and plants, (as stated in the Wis. Blue Book) the obvious question is, HOW CAN THE WOLF RIVER BE ENDANGERED?

The answer is very offensive to a number of politicians. It appears that since a dozen metallic mineral deposits were discovered across northern Wisconsin in the 1970s which the mining companies wanted to mine, they knew it would be difficult to acquire the necessary permits based on their past performance, for there has never been a sulfide ore mine in the United States which did not cause extensive degradation to surface or groundwaters and the environment. Those deposits were in sulfide rock under our wealth of clean lakes, streams, wetlands and forests on which our well-established tourism industry and the residents of the north depend on its clean groundwaters.

3

So the mining companies decided to go the political route. With well financed lobbyists they rewrote the laws to accomodate mining, contributed to elect pro-mining polititians, put their lobbyist as head of the Department of Administration, eliminated the people's advocate to protect their natural resources; the Public Intervenor's Office and politicized control of the DNR.

They knew that with political campaigns costing several times more than the salaries of elected officials, the lust for wealth and power and re-election can take precident over their trust responsibilities of their constituents resources. Why would a polititian nod approval of a foreign mining company polluting up to two million gallons per day of their citizens life-sustaining clean waters ~~and~~ to enhance ^{mining company} their profits, and allow the company to divert it to an already over polluted river when the technology is well established to repurify it to its original clean condition to maintain the lake, stream and groundwater levels? Or, after passing laws requiring all citizens to sort their garbage so nothing toxic gets into a landfill to possibly pollute our precious groundwaters; WHY would a polititian nod approval for a mining company to impound over a vital aquifer at the mine site, 30 million tons of acid-generating mine tailings, 130 thousand tons of toxic water treatment sludge, 140 thousand tons of reclaim pond sediment and 100 thousand tons of metal extraction reagent chemicals in the headwaters of the Wolf River, when all waste dumps are known to leak, when the technology is proven and in use to process ~~the~~ mine tailings into saleable products at a

4
a profit, thus eliminating the environmental dangers of impounding them. WHY?

Yes, it is very sad, but true. The lust for wealth and power and reelection on the part of some politicians in Wisconsin has put the state's priceless Wolf River at risk of being forever degraded if the Crandon Mine is allowed as proposed, first by diverting its water supply and then by longterm pollution from impounded mine waste.

The rivers only hope is in the power of the people. They must stand up now and demand that every elected official fulfill their trust of the people's waters, to protect and enhance them so ~~they~~ we can be passed on to succeeding generations undiminished in quality and quantity.

TRUST RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE PEOPLE ABANDONED! - WHY?

We all use many products of metallic mining every day in our lives. It is also a fact that each of us needs about eight glasses of clean healthful water each day, just to stay alive, and no one wants to cook, bathe or wash their clothes, requiring another five gallons per day, in polluted water. We must, and can have the clean healthful waters we need and the many products of mining IF all elected officials took their trust responsibilities to the people who elected them seriously and fulfilled them.

The people have a legal right to be concerned and involved in the present debate concerning the proposed Crandon mine. For, by law the waters of our state belong to the people, collectively, and are held in TRUST by the state, for the PEOPLE, to be used but not abused so they will be passed on to succeeding generations undiminished in quality or quantity. We all owe that to our grandchildren. The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for implementing state and federal laws that PROTECT and ENHANCE Wisconsin's natural resources, including its air, land, water, wildlife, fish and plants. The tranquility of the north, and much of our state, would not be disrupted if our elected officials were committed to fulfill their trust responsibilities of the people's life-sustaining natural resources, as required by law.

Mining is a legitimate industry in Wisconsin and can be conducted in an environmentally safe manner with proper state controls. We must recognize the fact that foreign and out-of-state metallic mining corporations are here in Wisconsin for

for only one reason; MAXIMUM CORPORATE PROFITS. The Crandon deposit, larger than all of the other financially feasible deposits in our state combined, is valued at about five BILLION dollars. Based on construction, operation and reclamation costs stated from various sources, if the mine were allowed to proceed according to the Crandon Mining Company's plan of operation it could be a very lucrative venture of the parent companies but an environmental disaster for the people in the entire Wolf River watershed far downstream long term.

A review of CMC's plan of operation clearly shows their maximum profit motives. They intend to pollute up to two million gallons per day of our now clean groundwaters for 29 years. The technology is well-established and proven to purify it back to its original clean state and return it back into the water table to maintain the present flows of our streams and levels of our lakes. But that would decrease their profits so they proposed to discharge it into the big Wisconsin River hoping it would be diluted to the extent its effects would not be detectable, and with no concern for the effects of that diversion on the trout and recreational uses of the Wolf River downstream.

The technology is proven and in use elsewhere to process the acid-generating mine tailings into saleable products at a slight profit over cost, eliminating the need for any impoundment of toxic mine waste at the site, and would create more jobs. But, while you and I are sorting our garbage so that nothing toxic goes into a landfill to threaten our groundwaters CMC proposes to bury it because that will increase their profits.

Eliminating the tailings ponds would save CMC their cost of construction and maintenance of them and would also eliminate the people's legitimate concerns of long-term pollution of the groundwaters. It would save 80 acres of vital wetlands which holds about 30 inches of annual precipitation and filters it to recharge the watertable. Yes, if CMC had the will to mine clean we could have our clean water resources and they could still mine at a fair profit. We all must insist that it is done in such a manner that we do have both.

Based on their well-documented past track record, it appears obvious that the mining companies concluded that they would have a better chance at gaining access to Wisconsin's metallic mineral deposits by way of the political route. But if they had instead dedicated all of the money spent on lobbying (\$385,000 reported last year alone) and the reported million on the recent TV ad campaign to effectively reclaiming just one abandoned sulfide rock mine, still leaching mine acid drainage, they may have gained more credibility. Fifty such abandoned mines are on the EPA's Superfund Cleanup List at taxpayers expense.

In comparing a published list of 1995 prices of the metals in the Crandon deposit with 1985 prices, only copper is higher and only by 3 cents per pound. Be assured that if CMC were given all permits required to mine, then they would be in charge and they would only mine if and when THEY deemed it most profitable.

Pro-mining politicians talk about safe sulfide ore mining with modern technology while CMC's proposed plan is to pollute two million gallons of our vital clean groundwater per day for 29 years and simply pipe it into a river, just like the industry

has been doing for the past hundred years, which has killed over 1,200 miles of rivers across America. Modern technology? And while we are required by law to sort our garbage so that nothing toxic gets into a landfill to pollute our precious groundwaters, our now politicized Department of Natural Resources, which is responsible for protecting our clean waters, supports CMC's proposed plan to bury 33 million tons of acid-generating sulfide mine tailings and toxic chemicals and mine waste right over the vital groundwater aquifer which supplies the private wells and the lakes and streams feeding the Wolf River. Why, when the technology is proven and in use to process that waste into saleable products thus eliminating the need for any impoundment. Why should enhancing an out-of-state or foreign mining corporation's profits take precedent over protecting the Wisconsin citizen's vital waters and their Wolf River? The people of our state cannot and will not allow it.

The Crandon mine issue will not go away, it must be wisely resolved now. That simply demands that all elected officials of Wisconsin who took their oaths of office to uphold the laws of our state shall be required to fulfill their trust responsibilities of the people's natural resources and their rights to them.

The tranquil northern way of life, its tourism industry and the general welfare of the state is dependant on preserving our clean natural resources and promoting sustainable development. If we fail to protect our life enhancing assets now they will be gone forever and money cannot buy them back.

"A Downstream from the Mine
Wolf River riparian owner."
Herbert Buettner

10/19/97
Distinguished Members of The Committee,

The question of a sulfide mining moratorium is really a question as to whether The Department of Natural Resources can uphold its constitutional mandate. I do not believe it can.

First, after The Governor's reorganization of The Executive Branch in 1996, The DNR is a more political than watchdog agency. I witnessed this firsthand during this meeting as I watched DNR representatives "rub elbows" exclusively with mining supporters and Scott at a report Rep. Black provided at the beginning of the meeting.

Second, The mining regulation advisory committee created by The DNR evidences a "pro-mining" demographic. It would seem that "fairness" would require equal numbers of "anti-mining" representatives. Moreover, by not ~~rather than~~ making this committee non-partisan and professional, The DNR evidences an inability to adequately protect our environment.

Finally, I would argue that the minerals at Grandon Mine are not "going anywhere." What is the rush to mine and risk harming the environment, when historically these minerals will only become more valuable.

I urge you to support the Sulfide Mining Moratorium, because of the risks it poses to our environment. The sponsors of this bill should be lauded for understanding that the legislature has a responsibility to act when the Executive / Administrative fails to perform their fiduciary and constitutional mandates.

Signed,

Arthur R. Kimball

Arthur R. Kimball III
2487 S. Graham
Milwaukee, WI 53207

May 6, 1996

Herbert Buettner, President
N 4297 Buettner Road
White Lake, Wis. 54491

STATEMENT OF OPPOSITION TO DIVERSION OF WATER FROM THE WOLF
RIVER TO THE WISCONSIN RIVER --- as proposed by the Crandon
Mining Company

The Wolf River Chapter - Trout Unlimited is dedicated to protecting and enhancing our cold water resources, especially the upper Wolf River and its feeder streams and perpetuating the trout populations in them.

The upper Wolf River is a clean, basically wild and well-forested large whitewater trout stream and a canoe and rafting recreational river. It draws over 30,000 visitors to the area annually pumping nearly four million dollars into the economy of Langlade County each summer through three dozen tourism oriented businesses in the watershed which provides about 250 jobs.

The Wolf River is nationally renowned for its fine troutfishing, whitewater canoeing and rafting and still flows wild and clean because of many battles fought and won by conservationists dedicated to protect and enhance it for future generations to enjoy. They fought diversions for irrigation, a proposed corporate waste dump which would have brought 70 traincar loads of Chicago waste per day to be buried in its headwaters, a pipe from a municipal sewage system and a proposed dam, which would have warmed its waters threatening its trout population and which would have lowered its waters degrading navigation. And they fought and also won the battle to stop the proposed Exxon mine ten years ago and must stop the proposed Crandon Mine or the state's prized Wolf River and the public's recreational uses of it will be forever degraded and diminished.

In 1963, in an unprecedented unanimous voice vote of a joint session of the Wisconsin state legislature, the law-makers affirmed their trust responsibilities of the people's water resources enacting a law providing that no dams will be constructed on the Wolf River unstream from Keshena --- henceforth! A proposed dam would have warmed the waters threatening the trout population and navigation. Thereafter, a twenty-five mile segment in Menominee County was declared, "a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System". Then, the state proceeded to buy the wild and undeveloped shoreland on both sides of the Wolf River in Langlade County, spending 6.5 million dollars in acquiring over 80% on its 35 miles of trout waters. The upper Wolf River is managed as a trout fishery. Those efforts of sportsmen, the legislators and the state of Wisconsin to fulfill their trust of the

people's water resources in the headwaters of the Wolf River must be commended and continued. For the natural resources of the state of Wisconsin, its air, water, fish, wildlife, vegetation and forests belong to the people and are held in trust by the state for the people to use, but not abuse, so they can be passed on to succeeding generations undiminished in quality or quantity. That concept of the Ordinance of 1787 is embodied in the state constitution and the Department of Natural Resources has the responsibility of implementing state and federal laws which protect and enhance those natural resources.

We are a nation of laws. In 1935 Wisconsin Statute 31.14 was enacted which states, No water shall be diverted to the injury of the public --- or the downstream landowners. In 1949, An attorney General's Opinion reaffirmed that act by stating, In no case can the commission (now the DNR) authorize a diversion if the public rights are injured. Chapter NR 102.01, as recreated, effective October 1, 1973, (2) states, Water quality standards shall protect the public interest, which includes the protection of public health and welfare and the present and prospective uses of all waters of the state for public and private water supplies, propagation of fish and other aquatic life --- and recreational purposes --- and other legitimate uses. In all cases where the potential uses are in conflict, water quality standards shall protect the general public interest.

Therefore, the Governor and every elected legislator of this state, when taking their oath of office, pledges to the people that they will uphold and defend the state constitution and the laws of the state of Wisconsin. That most certianly includes the "trust" of the people's natural resources as a high priority. That is the FIRST priority of the Department of Natural Resources --- TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE PUBLIC WATERS. The Public Intervenor's Office was created to assure the people that their resources and their rights to them would not be violated but last year that protector office was eliminated through intensive lobbying by the mining industry. It appears obvious that the mining companies knew that they could not sell high sulfide mining in northern Wisconsin, under our wealth of clean lakes and streams, wetlands and forests in the midst of a well established tourism industry dependant on those clean natural resources, for there has never been a documented high sulfide mining operation in the United states which had not caused environmental degradation or had been sucessfully reclaimed. So the mining companies chose the political route.

Mining companies and polititians continue to proclaim that Wisconsin has the strongest mining laws in the nation, to cover up the fact that the state's mining laws were rewritten under heavy lobbying by mining interests to accomodate mining in the state. The people are not content or passified with that comparison. They demand that their rights and resources must be protected and enhanced.

With that background I will address the stated subject of this meeting: The proposed diversion of mine waste water from the Wolf River watershed to the Wisconsin River.

Whereas it involves legal and technical and scientific questions, the best source of factual information available on the subject must be the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource's 1986 FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT which is based on their professional studies and evaluation of the scientific reports of Exxon's engineers as provided in the plan of operation for the same ore deposit as is now being prused by the Crandon Mining Company.

The prime question is, How much water will be diverted from the Wolf River watershed (in the Great Lakes Basin) to the Wisconsin River? (in the Mississippi River Basin?)

The DNR'S FEIS, page -ii- states, "Intercepted groundwater and contaminated mine waste water pumped from the mine --- would be discharged to Swamp Creek." (Crandon Mining Company proposes to discharge to the Wisconsin River now.)

How much water will be pumped from the mine? See page 8,

DNR's FEIS, -- "A maximum inflow rate of 2,000 gallons per minute may occur. The anticipated inflow, however, should be closer to 1,200 to 1,300 gallons per minute."

Is that the only water proposed to be in the diverted waters?

See FEIS, page 247, "Treated sanitary sewage effluent would be mixed with treated mine inflow/intercepted groundwater for discharge to Swamp Creek." (now proposed to the Wisconsin River.)

And FEIS, page 15, "If flows within the project water circuit were greater than expected, the excess water could be discharged into Swamp Creek. (now the Wis. River) The greater than anticipated flows could be caused by factors such as higher mine inflows or an accumulation of percipitation in the reclaim ponds / (and, or) the MWDF." (Mine waste disposal facility which is the tailings ponds)

Will the proposed pipeline handle all of that water?

See FEIS, page 20, "The pipeline would be constructed of 14 inch diameter, high density polyethylene plastic pipe and buried at least five feet deep."

Based on pump pressure it could discharge over 3,000 gpm.

The Crandon Mining Company states it will divert only 640 gallons per minute of mine waste water from the Wolf River watershed, however, that fact has not been confirmed and being the same basic mine plan in the same area and topography, the proposed size of CMC's pipe and pumps and unanticipated factors would determine the maximum rate of discharge. However, the DNR's FEIS figures of 1,200 to 2,000 gpm are substantiated.

WHAT EFFECTS WOULD THAT DIVERSION HAVE ON THE WOLF RIVER?

See FEIS, page 235, "Directing the discharge to the Peshtigo River (or any other) watershed would reduce flow in the Wolf River watershed by the amount of the mine inflow, between 1,200 and 2,000 gallons per minute." FEIS page -iii-, "Pumping water from the underground mine would cause the groundwater table to decline over a large area."

With all springs and streams and outflow of all lakes flowing eventually into the Wolf River, what effect would the draw-down of the groundwater table have on the Wolf River's flow?

See FEIS, page -iv-, "The drawdown would lower the average levels of several lakes and decrease flows in area streams and springs. Little Sand Lake would drop about 7 feet. Hemlock, Hoffman, and upper Pickerel Creeks along with two unnamed creeks would experience reduced flow. Available habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms and trout spawning habitat would be substantially decreased."

Could the effects be eliminated by installing mitigation wells?

See FEIS, page -iv-, "Pumping groundwater from around the mine and from dedicated wells near streams for mitigation would further reduce groundwater contributions to surface waters, potentially resulting in a shortfall of mitigation water. Any shortfall could cause detrimental impacts to public rights in these waters."

THAT FACTUAL EVIDENCE SUBSTANTIATES THE FACT THAT PUBLIC WATER RESOURCES AND RIGHTS WOULD BE VIOLATED BY THE PROPOSED DIVERSION OF MINE WASTE WATER FROM THE WOLF RIVER WATERSHED, AND IS THEREFORE A VIOLATION OF PUBLIC RIGHTS AND STATE LAWS.

Lowering of the flow of the Wolf River would increase its summer temperature at times to levels lethal to its trout population, a violation of public interest and use and a real threat to the state's \$6.5 million of stream enhancement.

Lowering the flow of the Wolf River would jeopardize its navigability on which whitewater canoeing and rafting depends, which is a major summer use on which the local tourism economy and the many jobs it provides is dependant. It would kill the river and many small businesses and erode property values and the scenic beauty of its many rapids and falls.

How long after the mine closes would those adverse effects continue?

See FEIS, page 133, "Following the end of mine pumping--- After about 8 years, the groundwater levels would return very near their original levels. About 30 years would be required for a complete recovery to premining groundwater levels."

Conclusion: The Wolf River Chapter of Trout Unlimited sincerely believes that the Wolf River ecosystem is a very delicately balanced natural resource which, if allowed to be disturbed by sulfide mining, as proposed by the Crandon Mining Company, would never recover to its present state of nature.

For all of the countless hours and efforts of dedicated conservationists and Department of Natural Resource personnel and Federal Wild Rivers proponents and the study team and the Menominee Nation to preserve this priceless, unique and irreplaceable natural resource, it cannot and must not be subjected to unproven mining experimentation for maximum profits.

The laws of the state of Wisconsin must be enforced to protect the people's resources so they will be passed on undiminished in quality or quantity for future generations to use and enjoy. The clean waters in the upper Wolf River watershed are and will be evermore needed as populations increase and are therefore of greater monetary value than what the state would ever realize from trading off the clean waters of the upper Wolf River watershed for out-of-state Corporation profits.

Therefore, We earnestly request the Governor, the state legislators and the Department of Natural Resources to fulfill their trust of our priceless natural resources by a commitment to their responsibilities to the intent of the laws and constitution of our state.

Submitted by:



Herbert Buettner, Pres.
Wolf River Chapter-TU
N 4297 Buettner Rd.
White Lake, Wis. 54491

Bart Olson

Sauk County 20th District Supervisor

327 Palisade St., Merrimac, WI 53561 • 608-493-2291 work, 608-493-2561 home
fax: 608-493-2074 • e-mail: bart@shopperstopper.com

August 18, 1997

Dear Representative:

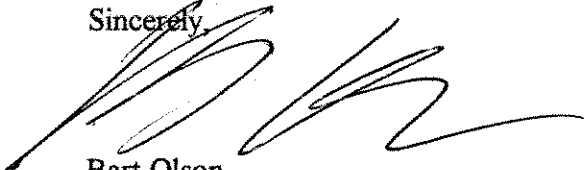
Exxon Corporation recently inserted a propaganda piece entitled *Crandon Chronicle* into several local newspapers. One article boasts about the Stillwater Mine in Nye, Montana and spotlights its wastewater treatment system: "The mine's water treatment system discharges to groundwater adjacent to the Stillwater River, a prime trout fishery. The system is so effective that nitrogen nutrient entering the river is one-tenth the amount allowed under the mine's water quality permit." (See enclosed article.)

I have been saying all along that Exxon Corporation (Crandon Mining Company) should treat its wastewater to groundwater standards and then discharge its wastewater locally instead of attempting to avoid local ground and/or surface water standards by building an unprecedented 38-mile long pipeline to the Wisconsin River.

If the technology exists (and apparently it does) to treat the wastewater to groundwater standards, then Exxon should be required to do it. They should not be allowed to pump 10 billion gallons of partially treated* wastewater into the Wisconsin River over the next 30 years.

**DNR and EPA rules demand wastewater discharged to groundwater must be cleaned to a much higher degree than wastewater discharged to the Wisconsin River.*

Sincerely,



Bart Olson
Sauk County Supervisor

Enc.

e:\bart\crando31.doc

At Home in the Wilderness

Stillwater Mine Protects and Enhances Its Surroundings

While Bruce Gilbert was preparing for a career in mining, no one told him his job might one day include the care and feeding of bighorn sheep. As it turns out, that's part of his responsibility as environmental affairs manager for the Stillwater Mine at Nye, Montana.

Stillwater, an underground platinum-palladium sulfide mine that has produced more than 3 million tons of ore and 2 million ounces of

platinum group metals since 1987, lies about 30 miles north of Yellowstone National Park in the Beartooth Mountains.

"We operate in a fishbowl," says Gilbert. "People drive right through here on their way to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. We have to look and be our best, and that has been our goal since this mine opened."

Gilbert considers the mine's 100 percent environmental compliance record an achievement, but only the beginning. Stillwater has gone beyond the regulations in numerous ways.

The mine's 65-acre tailings area, two miles from the wilderness area, is the first in the state to include a liner system, which is not required by state law. The mine's water treatment system discharges to groundwater adjacent to the Stillwater River, a prime trout fishery. The system is so effective that nitrogen nutrient entering the river is one-tenth the amount

Stillwater Mine Facts

Location:
Nye, Montana

Type of Mine:
Underground Platinum-Palladium Mine with Tailings Area

Tons of Ore:
3.3 million tons of ore and 2.7 million tons of waste rock mined to date, with over 2 million ounces of platinum group metals produced to date

Size of Mine:
Over 27 miles of underground workings

"We operate in a fishbowl. People drive right through here on their way to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. We have to look and be our best."

Bruce Gilbert
Stillwater Mine

(cont'd on page 4)

A Look At Modern Sulfide Mining

Modern technology and regulations make mines far different today than they were years ago. A report from the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration (SME), released in January, describes six sulfide mines in the United States that have had no environmental law violations to date.

These six mines ranked best in a study of more than 150 environmentally responsible mines in North America. This issue of the Chronicle looks at one of the six mines, the Stillwater platinum-palladium mine in Montana. Future issues will profile other safe sulfide mines. For a summary of the SME report, call Crandon Mining Company at 715/365-1450.



(cont'd from page 3) **At Home in the Wilderness**

allowed under the mine's water quality permit.

Perhaps most significant, Stillwater voluntarily spent \$250,000 to clean up and reclaim a nearby chromium mine tailings area left over from the World War II era. By capping and stabilizing the tailings, Stillwater eliminated a local problem with windblown dust and saved state taxpayers the cost of the clean-up.

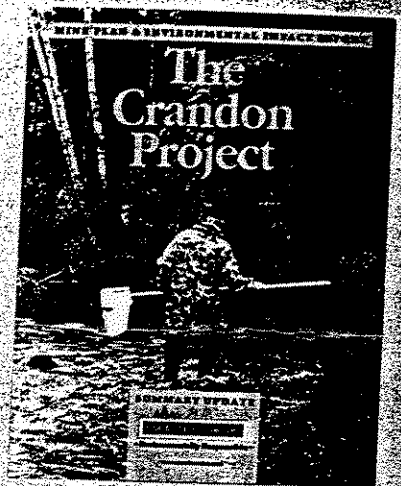
The area surrounding the mine is home to bighorn sheep. Stillwater provides food and salt for the sheep on their winter range and has worked with Montana State University to treat the sheep for lung worm, a common ailment in the species. These efforts have helped increase the local herd's lambing rate from two per year to six to seven per year.

Stillwater also conducts an extensive recycling program and donates compacted paper to local

schools to help them raise funds. For more information about the Stillwater mine, call 406/328-6400.

Updated Brochure Available

In case you want an overview of our project, we've just published an update of our 20-page Project Summary brochure. Stop by our offices and pick one up, or give us a call and we'll mail it to you.



Crandon Mining Company

Crandon Mining Company
P.O. Box 336
Crandon, WI 54520-0336

Prentiss, Mike

From: Greenfield Middle School[SMTP:gmsprob1@execpc.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 1997 2:56 PM
To: Rep.Duff
Subject: Mining Moratorium Bill

Dear Representative Duff:

I am writing to your response in today's Journal Sentinel. I attended an informational meeting in Rhinelander a month ago and was told by DNR people that the Crandon Mining Co. has already signed a contract with people in Crandon to replace their water if it becomes unusable. It is a well known fact that this is what is expected in that area. If the water becomes polluted where do you think it will go? Yes, it travels to nearby streams and pollutes as it goes. These headwaters empty into Lake Winnebago which is already having pollution problems. I think it is ironic that the residents around this lake have asked the state legislature for help in solving this problem. It looks like the only answer that some of our representatives can see is to put more pollution in the water, hence granting the Crandon Mine unrestricted pollution rights.

One expert for the DNR explained how the pipeline would work in disposing of the tailing water. The 38 miles of pipeline would empty into the Wisconsin River which was called a "working river". That means it is already a polluted river. The statistics that were given in regards to the oxygen level of that river were from 1985-1994. During that timeframe the oxygen level dropped to dangerous levels 3%. The DNR noticed no dead fish, plants, or other wildlife. It was interesting to note that there wasn't any recent record keeping for the past 3 years. The man said that they were having problems monitoring the oxygen levels. So does this make sense to go ahead and add more pollution when the DNR can not keep the oxygen level at a safe consistent level now?

Another person in this audience at this informational meeting was concerned about the mercury amounts in a particular lake. Did you know that the people that fish on this lake cannot eat the fish? Why would we encourage anything that might add more mercury to nearby lakes?

I was very impressed with the questions that were asked at this meeting. I don't think that the DNR, and Exxon realize that the people living in Wisconsin are not stupid. Speaking of the DNR, I also was confused at why the DNR held this informational meeting instead of the Crandon Mining Co.? Wouldn't that be considered a conflict of interest? The DNR is suppose to issue the permits for the mining project and claims it is unbiased, but they represented and were publicly backing this project.

In the end, I couldn't help wonder when is enough pollution enough to say that this project is not worth it? Please don't let Wisconsin be a guinea pig for a company that already has a bad track record. Exxon has stated that they can not clean up the environment any better in Alaska since the oilspill. What is the state of Alaska to do? Sure they can sue the company, which will take years of litigation, but that still doesn't help the fishermen today. You cannot restore the land like these companies are trying to make you believe. As a history teacher I tell my students to learn from past experiences or we will repeat them. Let's not learn Colorado's expensive mining lesson.

Page 1

Mining bill helps protect waterways

I thought the Sept. 8 article on Lake Winnebago's algae problem was another example of Americans trying to solve a problem instead of preventing it in the first place.

The article stated that the algae is from years of pollution, poor land-use practices, erosion and agricultural and urban runoff. Now, the question should be, what areas drain into Lake Winnebago?

One should look to the Wolf River and its headwaters region. This is also where the Crandon Mining Co. wants to start sulfide mining. This company cannot guarantee that acid drainage will not enter the Wolf River.

In fact, Wisconsin will be the test site for this type of mine. We will be able to boast that this area will have the largest toxic landfill in the state.

The Crandon Mine is not a local issue, as many people in Wisconsin are being led to believe. Pollution affects everyone, and all taxpayers will pay for the cleanup.

Right now, the residents of the Lake Winnebago area are asking state legislators to do something about pollution runoff to prevent algae growth.

The mining moratorium bill, which asks that the mine show proof that it is safe, is the only action that will help Lake Winnebago and the future of our state.

MJS 9-17

Sharon Lay
Greendale

NO Reply
Using PUBLIC EQUIPMENT
FOR PERSONAL POLITICS?

If you are truly committed to our environment as you claim you are then you will not take much credence in the facts that the DNR is giving you. I believe they have already been bought and paid for. This bill effects everyone because we, as taxpayers, will pay dearly for the cleanup and lost resources. Thank you for your time. Sharon Lay, 4533 W. Ramsey Avenue, #84, Greendale, 53129 Other residences are located on Pelican Lake in Oneida Co., and Elcho in Langlade Co.

but if the Crandon Mine is allowed to pollute the surrounding areas and to send the tailing water via 38 miles of pipeline to be dumped into the Wisconsin River

--
-GMS Problem Solving1

To the Mining Moratorium Committee

We all use metals. they should be mined in a state like Wisconsin that has strong laws that work. And where the residents of that state can get the economic benefit from the same metals that they use everyday.

Thank You

June Bellomy
Crandon Wis 54520

Against
SB3