

April 30 1997
pt 20

Dear Representative Duff

I am writing to you to urge you to vote for the mining moratorium bill. I feel this mine poses a grave danger to the Wolf River, Wisconsin River and the ground water.

Any economic gain would be short-lived.

On March 11, 1997, the State Senate passed SB 3, the mining moratorium bill on a very strong bipartisan ^{vote} of 29-3. I urge you to pass this version and not a watered down bill that would weaken this legislation.

Sincerely Yours,

Carol Hoffmann

Carol Hoffmann

1236 S. Franklin St

Shawano Wi 54166

29 April 97

Dear Chair,

I am writing to express my support for the Mining Moratorium Bill (Spencer Black's Version). I feel such a bill is necessary for several reasons. First, Wisconsin's pristine water should not be tinkered with without knowing the results of such tinkering. Our safe drinking water is at risk. Our tourism industry built around our whitewater, our trout streams, and swimmable lakes is at risk, too.

I very much fear that future mines in Wisconsin mean future "Superfund Clean up" sites. We the tax payers do not want to pay for multi million dollar company's clean up. I don't want to create any new sites anywhere. This bill by Spencer Black would not allow a mine to turn into a superfund site.

I very much feel the responsibility of ensuring environmental safety should be placed in the company (but highly regulated by government).

Please support the Mining Moratorium Bill.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Katie Martin

309 Smith Hall

Stevens Point WI 54481

Shawano , Wis. 54166

P.O. Box 237

May 1, 1997

Representative Mark Duff
Room 306 North State
Capitol Box 8952
Madison, Wis. 53708

Dear Representative Duff:

In as much as I cannot attend the public hearing in Ladysmith May 12 at 12:30 P.M. relating to issuing mining permits in the State, please be informed that I STRONGLY urge that Representative Spencer Black's Mining Moritorium Bill be passed without delay and that the Governor sign it.

It has been a disgrace the way hearings on this Bill have been delayed, the people of Wisconsin deserve better treatment from their Legislators.

Respectfully yours:

Adella Abbott
(Mrs. A.N.) Adella Abbott

215 N. Blount St.
Madison, WI 53703
May 19, 1997

Dear Representative Marc Duff:

I am writing this letter to show my support for the Mining Moratorium Bill SB3/AB70. Please help this bill to pass in the Assembly so that Wisconsin has clean rivers and lakes and wilderness, instead of toxic rivers and mines. While copper and jobs are valuable, natural wilderness and fresh water are scarcer, more valuable and as a consumer... Wisconsin doesn't even get to sell the copper that is in its own state, instead the copper goes to EXXON, so therefore the mine-operation is not valuable to Wisconsin. We are not poor and resourceless people whom a corporation can exploit by extracting minerals from its land and leaving the people with pollution, like SHELL with the Ogoni people and as in Zaire (a war about chemistry).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dana C. Peters', written in a cursive style.

Dana C. Peters

19 May, 1997

Henry Bruse
1820 Wickham Avenue
Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin
54495
715 423-5636

Representative Marc Duff
Room 306 North
State Capitol
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, Wisconsin 53708

Dear Representative Duff,

I attended the hearing in Ladysmith concerning the moratorium bill. I had to leave (at 8:15 PM) and was unable to speak. What follows is what I would have said:

"I live in Wisconsin Rapids, which is downstream from the Hat Rapids dam on the Wisconsin River. I am not concerned with how the proposed mine will effect me, but rather how it will effect future generations.

"The tailings dump will remain a potential hazard for many years to come. While we, in the present generation, will reap the benefits of the mine, they, our descendants, will bear the cost and assume the risk.

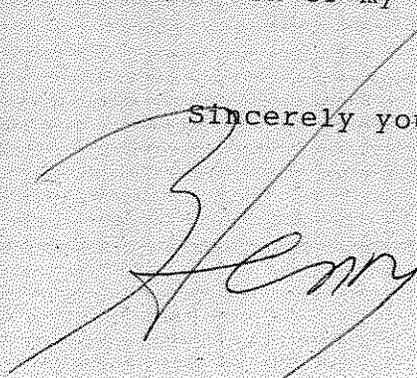
"Compared to the burden we are placing on future generations, this moratorium is a minor inconvenience. It is a very modest proposal."

Thank you for holding this hearing. Unlike many other moratorium supporters, I do not believe the choice of Ladysmith was inappropriate.

However, the growing dominance of these hearings by employees and officials of the mining industry together with their obviously orchestrated "public" support, is difficult to ignore. A public hearing should not be merely a parade of lobbyists.

I am grateful for your consideration of my thoughts.

Sincerely yours,



3/27/97

To: (R) MARK DUFF

From: Ralph LaBrosse
P.O. Box 161
Krakow, WI 54137

Re: Senate Bill 3 (Metallic Sulfide Mining)

I strongly urge you to support Senate Bill 3 for the following reasons:

1. Exxon has one of the worst mining records in the industry! They've been a major polluter everywhere they've been. Now they put on their white hats and say, "you can trust us", our new experimental technology is safe. They can do it safely is a joke!
2. There is no accountability anymore. The Governor eliminated opposition from the Public Intervenor's Office that used to supply legal advice and representation to the public on Environmental issues and also monitored any activities by state and local government that threatened the environment. It was also moved to the Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR), and their staff cut from 3 to 1 person with no power to sue the state on our behalf. That was done in the 1995-1997 budget.
3. In that budget, the top job at the DNR became a Gov. appointed position. The DNR also lost it's authority to ban sulfide mining.
4. Since this new budget went into effect, hazardous waste cases dropped sharply from 21 in 1994 to only 2 in 1996. It scares me- as it should you- that only one person- the Governor- has as much power to allow special interest money to buy influence in the state.
5. The tough environmental laws that Gov. Thompson speaks of hasn't helped the Fox River or any other river a paper mill sits on. Is this "Necessary Pollution?" The environment laws that will apply to mining companies will be even less stringent. Gov. Thompson has already lowered ground water standards (95-97 Budget) so mining companies can more easily obtain mining permits, and lawmakers are now trying to exempt ground water pollution standards within 1200 feet of mines from enforcement of clean-water rules.
6. The toxic waste dump itself will store 60 million tons of "fine tailings" in a pond 90 feet tall covering 355 acres. That's about 340 Lambeau sized football fields. That's bigger then most towns in Wisconsin! There will be no fence around it. It will come with a liner that Exxon tells us will last "forever." Others in the industry say 40 years to 100 years maybe. The toxic waste will remain toxic for thousands of years. This is only half of the waste. The other half known as "course tailings" will be dumped in unused mine shafts!
7. After all of this, the metal mined, according to Exxon, will go overseas. We risk our environment for who? and why?
8. If Exxon is allowed in, and they begin to pollute- and they will- who and how do we get them to stop? They won't be wearing their white hats anymore and the people will have no way of stopping them. Exxon Corp. in 1995 according to Standard's and Poor's, earnings were \$6.5 billion. How is the average citizen going to fight that?
9. The tourism industry was a \$6.6 billion industry in 1996 an increase of 7.4% in 1995. That spending translates into \$639 million in State Revenues and \$461 million in local tax revenues, besides supporting 182,000 jobs.

As you can see, we have everything to lose, and nothing to gain. I don't want my grandchildren coming to me and saying "Why did this happen?" What will you tell your grandchildren? Please, support this very common sense bill, and work to get it passed.

Sincerely,


Ralph LaBrosse

I like this Bill as is; It needs NO "fixing up" as Gov. Thompson HAS suggested.

TOWN OF QUINCY

2599 County Z
Friendship, WI 53934
Phone: (608) 339-7230
Fax: (608) 339-7230

April 15, 1997

Representative Marc Duff
Assembly Environmental Resource Committee
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

Re: Senate Bill 3

Dear Chairman Duff,

The Quincy Town Board would like a public hearing held on Senate Bill 3, the mining moratorium bill.

Enclosed is a copy of the town's Resolution 1-97 which expresses the views of the town.

If you have any questions or would like additional comments, please feel free to contact one of the following Quincy Town Board members:

Ole Stormoen, Chairman	608/339-7233
Harley Sumpter, Supervisor I	608/339-3599
Michael Preiss, Supervisor II	608/339-4795

For the Town of Quincy,


Wanda Abfall
Clerk-Treasurer

enc.

COPY

RESOLUTION 1-97

A Resolution relating to the Crandon Mine and the Wastewater pipeline to the Wisconsin River.

WHEREAS, the Crandon Mining Company is seeking permits to operate a copper and zinc sulfide mine near Crandon, Wisconsin, and pump partially treated wastewater through a 38-mile pipeline to the Wisconsin River; and

WHEREAS, wastewater pollutants from sulfide mining, including toxic metals and chemical solvents, degrade surface and groundwater quality and further affect the Wisconsin River watershed; and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin River, together with its associated tributaries and wetlands provides drinking water, habitat for fish and aquatic species, as well as fulfilling recreational needs, and is an invaluable and irreplaceable natural resource; and

WHEREAS, a precedent would be set for building long pipelines to transport wastewater to the Wisconsin River in order to avoid local water quality standards and further encourage the use of the Wisconsin River as a potential dumping ground for partially treated wastewater; and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has identified the Wisconsin River as a resource at risk, already heavily impacted by both point and non-point source discharge, which result in heavy nutrient loadings and associated algae blooms, and the background levels of mercury in the river currently exceeds safe wildlife standards; and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin River constitutes the western boundary of Adams County and the Town of Quincy and the citizens of the township are aware of the importance of maintaining and improving the water quality of the river throughout its course.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Town of Quincy Board that met in regular session, the following:

1. The Town of Quincy opposes issuance of a permit to the Crandon Mining Company to operate a copper and zinc mine; and
2. The Town of Quincy opposes allowing a wastewater pipeline to the Wisconsin River, and any permits associated therewith; and
3. The Town of Quincy opposes the issuance of any permit to any entity or person for the transport of wastewater to the Wisconsin River in order to avoid local water quality standards.

For consideration by the Quincy Town Board on January 30, 1997.

Fiscal Note:
No fiscal impact.

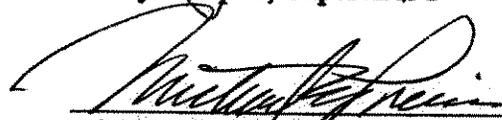
Respectfully submitted,
Quincy Town Board



Ole Stormoen, Chairman



Harley Sumpter, Supervisor I



Michael Preiss, Supervisor II

Note - copies sent to:

Governor Tommy Thompson
Rep. Marlin Schneider
Rep. Ben Brancel
Sen. Kevin Shibilski
Bart Olson, 20th Dist. Supervisor-Sauk Co.

May 12, 1997

Chairman Mark C. Duff
Rm. 408 State Capitol Bldg.
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

Dear Chairman Duff:

I urge you to support the Mining Moratorium Bill and do everything in your power to protect the Wolf River. Over the years, I have fished, swam and paddled in the pristine waters of the Wolf. As a kayaker, I have paddled all over the country, and while I've seen many beautiful rivers, none compares to the Wolf. It would be a tragedy to have the Wolf watershed sullied by mining waste. Despite the assurances of mining interests, their track record is not good. And for the sake of a temporary boost to the economy, a pristine waterway could be lost forever.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Keenan". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and address.

Bill Keenan
Madison, Wisconsin

Prentiss, Mike

From: shopper@next-wave.net[SMTP:shopper@next-wave.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 19, 1997 1:49 PM
To: Rep.Duff
Subject: Wisconsin Rapids Crandon resolution

Dear Representative Duff:

Sauk County Supervisor Bart Olson wanted you to be aware of a new Crandon resolution. At their March 11, 1997, meeting the Wisconsin Rapids City Council unanimously passed a resolution opposing the proposed Crandon Mine pipeline. The resolution (#16, 1997) read:

"...be it resolved by the Common Council of the City of Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, meeting on the 11th day of March, 1997, that the City opposes the issuance of permits for construction of a pipeline transporting wastewater not meeting point-of-origin standards to the Wisconsin River."

If you would like a copy of this resolution in its entirety, please call Bart or me at 1-800-444-0446, or e-mail me at shopper@next-wave.net.

Sincerely,

Michele Hopp
Bart Olson's office
Shopper Stopper

CITY HALL COUNCIL CHAMBERS
WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

March 11, 1997

A regular monthly meeting of the Wisconsin Rapids Common Council was called to order by Mayor Vernon Verjinsky at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, March 11, 1997.

Roll call showed that all alderpersons were present.

The mayor requested that all present stand for the Pledge of Allegiance and a moment of silent prayer.

It was moved, seconded, and carried to dispense with reading the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mayor Verjinsky explained that people in the audience may address the council by making their request to do so through an alderperson.

The first order of business was a scheduled public hearing on the vacation of Jefferson Street adjacent to 2321 Engel Road.

Speaking in favor of the proposed vacation were Alderpersons Orcutt, Giesler, and Speich and Steve Cashman of Green Bay speaking for Warehousing of Wisconsin.

No one spoke against.

After the public hearing, the following resolution providing for the vacation of Jefferson Street was presented.

RESOLUTION #10 (1997)

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 66.296(2) of the Wisconsin State Statutes, the Common Council of the City of Wisconsin Rapids has determined that the public interest requires the vacation and discontinuance of the following described street:

THAT PART OF JEFFERSON STREET LYING BETWEEN THE WESTERLY LINE OF THE INDUSTRIAL PARK RAILROAD SPUR RIGHT-OF-WAY LOCATED 773.73 FEET EASTERLY OF THE WESTERLY LINE OF THE SW $\frac{1}{4}$ OF THE NE $\frac{1}{4}$ AND THE NW $\frac{1}{4}$ OF THE NE $\frac{1}{4}$ OF SECTION 12, TOWNSHIP 22 NORTH, RANGE 5 EAST, TO A POINT ABOUT 345.62 FEET WESTERLY OF THE SAID RAILROAD SPUR, BEING THE INTERSECTION OF THE WEST LINE OF LOT 1 OF WOOD COUNTY CERTIFIED SURVEY MAP #5944 WITH THE CENTER LINE OF JEFFERSON STREET, WHICH IS ALSO THE LINE BETWEEN THE SW $\frac{1}{4}$ OF THE NE $\frac{1}{4}$ AND THE NW $\frac{1}{4}$ OF THE NE $\frac{1}{4}$ OF SAID SECTION 12 AND CONTAINING ABOUT 27,650 SQUARE FEET OF LAND IN THE CITY OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WOOD COUNTY, WISCONSIN

WHEREAS, the city clerk was directed to publish notices of the public hearing, to be held on said proposed vacation, at the City Hall Council Chambers, 444 West Grand Avenue, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, at a regular meeting of the Common Council held on the 11th day of March, 1997, at 7:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter could be heard.

WHEREAS the said notices were duly published in the Wisconsin Rapids Daily Tribune, the official newspaper of said city, on February 17, February 24, and March 3, 1997; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission and the Maintenance of Way Committee have recommended the vacation and discontinuance of said street; and

WHEREAS, a hearing on said resolution was had at the regular meeting of the Common Council of said City of Wisconsin Rapids, on the 11th day of March, 1997, at which time all interested persons were given an

standards" weakened the intent of the resolution.

There followed further discussion of possible confusion over the term "local standards".

It was moved by Jorgenson, seconded by Speich, to amend the resolution to replaced the phrase "local" with "point-of-origin". Motion carried with 19 ayes and 0 nays.

Roll call on item #8, as amended, resulted in 19 ayes and 0 nays.

Clerk's Note: The revised resolution reads as follows:

RESOLUTION #16 (1997)

WHEREAS, the Crandon Mine is seeking permits to operate a copper and zinc sulfide mine near Crandon, Wisconsin, and circumvent local standards by pumping partially treated waste water through a 38-mile pipeline to the Wisconsin River; and

WHEREAS, waste water pollutants from sulfide mining, including toxic metals and chemical solvents, degrade surface and groundwater quality and further affect the Wisconsin River Watershed; and

WHEREAS, significant progress has been made in recent years in improving the water quality on the Wisconsin River; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin Rapids municipal utility rate payers and corporate stockholders have paid out millions of dollars to meet stringent state waste water permit requirements; and

WHEREAS, an undesirable precedent of building pipelines to transport waste water to avoid point-of-origin water quality standards would be set. All rivers draining to the Great Lakes have higher water quality standards than those draining into other watersheds. If the Crandon mine is allowed to transport waste water to the Wisconsin River other industrial, manufacturing, or public concerns may be allowed to avoid local water quality standards by the construction of pipelines to transport waste water with less stringent standards; and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin River flows through the heart of the city producing great power, beauty, and recreational purposes in the geographic center of Wisconsin.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Common Council of the City of Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, meeting on the 11th day of March, 1997, that the City opposes the issuance of permits for construction of a pipeline transporting waste water not meeting point-of-origin standards to the Wisconsin River.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that opposition be conveyed to our federal and state representatives, state governor, the state Department of Natural Resources, and local public officials in Crandon, Wisconsin.

Other miscellaneous committee, commission, board, and departmental reports presented were:

1. Reports of the:
 - (a) Circus/Carnival Licensing Board held March 5
 - (b) Boys and Girls Club Ad Hoc Committee held February 18 and 27
 - (c) Health Plan Trustees held March 5
 - (d) Recycling Study Committee held February 19
 - (e) Christmas Decoration Ad Hoc Committee held February 20
 - (f) Safety Committee held February 12
2. Monthly reports of the:
 - (a) Public Access Coordinator for January
 - (b) City Treasurer for January
 - (c) City Treasurer on Investments for February
 - (d) Wisconsin Rapids Police Department for February

March 18, 1997
1940 Bassett Place
Wisconsin Rapids, WI. 54494

Assembly Representative Marc Duff
Chairman Assembly Environmental Resources Committee
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI. 54494

Dear Representative Marc Duff,

It is hard to follow the State Legislature's flow of bill on a weekly basis let alone a daily basis when your in session. I intently follow your action when family, work and my local community politics allow time. I hope to join your fraternal group of lawmakers someday.

I am writing to strongly encourage you as Chairperson of the Assembly Environmental Resources Committee to hold a public hearing as soon as possible on SB 3. Since Wisconsin Rapids is located in the geographic center of the State, why not in the 72nd district. It would allow persons north and south of the issue to make the trip rather equally. The great Wisconsin River with its beauty and power graces the center of our city.

Please, consider having public hearing on SB 3 soon. The public deserves this right on this issue. It would be appreciated.

I have enclosed a copy of our March Wisconsin Rapids Common Council minutes and a copy of a resolution it approved concerning the transporting of wastewater to the Wisconsin River. As Alderperson of the 16th District, it was interesting researching this issue.

Sincerely,

Michael H. Speich


Crandon Mining Company

May 28, 1997

Representative Marc Duff
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

Dear Representative Duff,

Enclosed is a packet regarding SB 3 sent to us by Mark Hostetter, a professional geologist. Mr. Hostetter was unable to attend the May 12, 1997 public hearing in Ladysmith, WI, and requested that we send the information to you.

The information discusses the inadequate comparison of the Summitville Gold Mine to the proposed Crandon Mine project.

If you have any questions or if we can be of any further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me at (715)-365-1458. Thank-you for taking the time to study the mining issue.

Sincerely,



Andrew C. Dorau
Research Assistant

*Dale Alberto
251-6213*

May 8, 1997

To: State Assembly Committee on Environment
Marc Duff, Chairman
Spencer Black Peter Brock
Eugene Hahn Timothy Hoven
DuWayne Johnsrud Neal Kedzie
John LaFave Judy Robson
Lorraine Seratti

Re: 1997 Senate Bill 3, May 12, 1997 Public Hearing
Ladysmith, Wisconsin.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like to provide some insight into the issues regarding the above referenced Senate Bill from the perspective of one who has spent his entire life in and around the mining industry and is proud of the overall legacy of mining history, technology and innovation in the United States. Mining is not some villain to be feared but is a means to an end whereby entrepreneurs create wealth both personally and for the Nation through the recovery of those valuable minerals from the Earth that must be produced in order to maintain and sustain our standard of living in this country.

I am an exploration geologist, born in the heart of the Zinc mining district of Tennessee in 1951. I am a professional geologist certified by the American Institute of Professional Geologists, a member of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, The Geological Society of America, and The American Association of Petroleum Geologists. I have also been on the regulatory side of the fence working in the Department of Mines and Minerals in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the Kentucky Public Service Commission. I give considerable time and effort to speaking in the public schools and other interested groups.

Let me say from the very beginning that I am very much opposed to the language and intent of Senate Bill 3 and would urge its defeat or withdrawal from the Legislative agenda. It is unnecessary as a vehicle to protect the citizens and the environment of the great state of Wisconsin from the perceived evils of the mining industry.

I am one of approximately 10,000 men and women who derive their livelihood directly from the mining industry in this state. My employer has approximately 1,500 men and women who directly depend upon mining for their wages. There are also over 200 individuals who are either

professional geologists or affiliated with mining engineering who live and work in the state who support and depend on the mining industry for their livelihood. You probably have not heard much from any of these people whom I consider to be highly trained and educated professionals who expect rational decision making from those highly trained and educated elected representatives that are charged with making decisions that protect and serve the greater good of the great state of Wisconsin. These people are busy making a living and generally do not have the time to attend public meetings such as the one in Ladysmith. They are concerned however. They expect you to be fully informed and deal with facts and not hysteria.

Sulfide Mineral Deposits

It must be understood that our 200 years of civilization and progress have used up practically all of the native elements (native copper, native gold, native platinum, native silver that is found in pure form) and we have used up nearly all of the oxide minerals which leaves the sulfide minerals for the present and the future. Nearly all of the Gold, Silver, Platinum, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Nickel, Arsenic, Mercury, Bismuth, Molybdenum, Cobalt and Antimony consumed in the United States is produced from sulfide mineral deposits.

You must also understand that no two mineral deposits are alike simply due to the complexities of the mineral bearing fluids that produced these mineral bodies in the first place. To compare one mine or mineral deposit or even the companies engaged in the mining and their level of expertise with some other mine, mineral deposit or company is not rational or even useful. However, you can draw certain conclusions about the nature of minerals, mineral deposits and the ways in which they can and have been mined both for the good and for the bad.

For example: my home town in Tennessee derives its sole source of drinking water from a closed, underground zinc sulfide mine and the water meets or exceeds safe drinking water standards. The same can be said of Viburnum, Missouri, where the sole source of drinking water for the town is from a closed, underground lead sulfide mine and the water meets or exceeds safe drinking water standards. The people in both of these Sulfide mining districts have no problem with the mining industry around which they live and breathe and prosper. Why then are we so concerned?

Crandon, Wisconsin vs Summitville, Colorado

It is not at all rational or proper to compare the nightmare that the Summitville mine has become with the

proposed Crandon mine. Summittville is an old gold mining district started over 100 years ago and significant environmental damage was done before Galactic Resources began mining a few years ago. The elevation of the mine is around 11,000 feet above sea level and was mined into the mountain by way of adits or portals (horizontal tunnels into the mountain to gain access to the gold ore body). These adits are also drainage points for groundwater exiting the mountain and containing significant metal content. Galactic Resources also constructed heap leach pads for the extraction of gold from the ore by way of cyanide solutions.

Crandon on the other hand is at an elevation of around 1,600 feet above sea level. It will be underground mining where access to the ore body will be by vertical shaft. Groundwater cannot accidentally exit the mine, it must be pumped out and treated before discharge into any stream. The waste rock will be in the form of finely ground rock called tailings which will be stored on a surface site. One simply needs to protect this material from rainwater and snow by appropriate liners or seals both above and below the material. This waste (tailings) will have significant future value as technology is developed wherein the trace metal values within the tailings will one day be mined and metals recovered. Do not look at this material as a future liability but instead as a future resource.

Furthermore, if you want to provide the best longterm protection to the environment, the local socio-economic impact and the benefits to the state and the nation, then work on ways to keep mining operations open and on going for as many years as possible in order to recover more of the valuable minerals within the ore body. Instead of pushing to close them as soon as possible as in the case of the Flambeau mine where valuable metal values are being dumped back into the ground simply because of over zealous environmental requirements. If you do not prolong these ventures the mining companies will take the heart out of the mineral deposit as determined by cut-off grade points that are strictly based upon economic criteria. The environmental, regulatory, and labor costs have a direct impact upon those cut-off grade determinations. Do not shorten the life of these valuable resources.

What to Do?

The Crandon zinc-copper sulfide deposit is one of the largest unmined ore bodies left in the United States. It has an estimated 70,000,000 tons of metallic ore with an estimated value based upon today's metal prices of over 3 billion dollars (personal estimate). What a treasure for the state of Wisconsin and its citizens and the nation.

Withdraw Senate Bill 3!

Increase existing statutes dealing with metallic mining in the state by increasing waste water standards and increasing financial responsibility for the care and maintenance of closed mine sites but do not treat the mining industry more severely than you would any other major manufacturing concern!

Drop all talk of a 10 year moratorium based upon the deceptive notion that we want to wait for irrefutable proof that a sulfide mine can operate and ultimately be closed and reclaimed and never cause any environmental harm or damage. What an unrealistic demand. It is instead a clear attempt to stop any metallic sulfide mining in this state based upon limited facts and hysteria!

I was appalled at the negative attitude toward mining that exists in Wisconsin when we moved here three years ago. This state has a long and proud history of lead-zinc mining in the southwestern part of the state, iron mining in the central and northern regions and industrial minerals (quarries, sand & gravel pits, dimension stone, granite quarries) mine sites throughout the state. Lets push forward and not fall backwards. The nation and the mining companies are watching Wisconsin very closely to see if the door is open to mining or is about to swing shut.

I have worked in or visited over 100 open pit and underground metallic, non-metallic, sulfide, oxide and various other mineral mines as deep as 8,000 feet below the surface across the United States and I do not have a problem with the mining industry in this nation. If you have not visited modern mines then you do not have the facts to make your decisions.

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions about this matter.

Respectfully submitted: Mark Hostetter, CPG.
1972 Esther Drive
Onalaska, Wisconsin 54650

The Summitville Gold Mine And Heap Leach Part One: The Problems

James A. Pendleton, Ph.D., CPG-3768

Introduction

On December 4, 1992, Summitville Consolidated Mining Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Galactic Resources, Ltd. of Vancouver, Canada, informed the State of Colorado of its intention to declare bankruptcy and to abandon its Summitville mine and heap leach after December 15, 1992. The heap leach was within five feet of overtopping the containment dike, and copper-acid water was discharging untreated from an adit drain. Having no emergency response capability, Colorado requested assistance from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Summitville mine site was placed on the National Priorities List on May 31, 1994. The lessons and legacy of the Summitville mine will probably influence the future operation, regulation and cleanup of mine sites in the U.S. for the foreseeable future.

The Summitville Mine Site Problems

In 1984, Galactic leased the Summitville property and obtained a permit for a limited impact pit and test heap leach. The test was pronounced a success in the fall of 1984. Galactic obtained a mine permit for the full-scale open pit and heap leach in October of 1984. Construction commenced in the summer of 1985, continued through the winter, and concluded during the summer of 1986. Considerable difficulty was encountered due to the extreme winter conditions at 11,500-foot elevation, which resulted in damage to the heap leach liner. With the liner presumably repaired, the operation began heap leaching in early summer, 1986.

The Heap Leach Problems

Cyanide processing solution was first applied to crushed ore on the heap leach in June of 1986. Within a month cyanide was detected in the leak detection layer beneath the primary fabric liner. The following month cyanide was detected in the underdrain beneath the secondary compacted clay liner. Galactic was allowed to construct a sump to capture and pump back contaminated fluids to the heap for containment.

The original permit application included a water balance calculation for the heap leach. This water balance projected an excess of evaporation over precipitation. However, this water balance was in error. Due to an excess of precipitation over evaporation, and the pump back of contaminated fluids to the heap leach, the heap accumulated water.

From mid-1987 through the late fall of 1990 the Summitville mine experienced a series of broken pump-back pipelines, broken pumps and erupting springs, resulting in releases of cyanide-contaminated fluids. The original design of the mine as a "zero-discharge" facility having proven incorrect, Galactic was required to install a treatment plant to treat and release the accumulating cyanide-contaminated heap solution. This water treatment plant was installed in 1989. The operator's prolonged attempts to perfect its water treatment plant failed. During 1989 and 1990 Galactic attempted land application to dispose of treated effluent. The land application project resulted in overland flow into Wightman Fork and Galactic was

Karst Control

Advanced pressure grouting technology permanently terminates groundwater flow related to Quarries, Landfills, Mines, Shafts, Tunnels, Lakes, Dams, Lagoons, Underground Structures, and Contamination Plumes.

"The Pressure Grouting Specialist"

STRATA
SERVICES

Contact: Dave Taylor 314-828-5858

again cited for water quality violations. The inefficient and hazardous heap leach apparently bankrupted the operator and led to an emergency response by the EPA. Between December 16, 1992 and June, 1994, the EPA expended approximately \$30 million treating water at the Summitville site. The majority of the treated water came from the heap.

The Acid Waste Rock Drainage Problem

Much of the regulatory attention has focused on the heap leach pad. However, significant additional environmental issues developed from acid and metals contamination from the site's waste rock piles. The waste rock was inadequately characterized during the permitting process. The original limited impact permit application stated that, because the ore and waste rock would come from the "oxide" zone they would have no acid-generating potential. This observation was grossly in error. Base metal sulfide minerals in the waste rock are now being weathered and acid and metals are being released to the ground and surface waters. Further, without permit approval, Galactic carelessly placed this waste material in a boggy area of the Cropsy Creek valley. The Cropsy waste pile subsequently became saturated with groundwater which drains down slope beneath the heap leach into the underdrain. In the underdrain, the approximately 2.5 pH waste pile effluent is contaminated by leaking heap solution and must be returned to the heap to contain contamination.

Based upon the 1993 water quality monitoring data, approximately 50% of the mine site's copper metal contaminant loading, as high as 9,000 pounds per day, comes from the various waste piles. These sources include the heap underdrain, the Cropsy waste pile and several other waste disposal areas, the Beaver mud dump, and the North waste rock dump. As of August, 1994, contracts had been issued to return two-thirds of the Cropsy waste pile to the mine pit at a cost of \$17.7 million.

The Adit Drainage Problem

At some point in the development of many historical mining districts in Colorado, some enterprising individual dug a dewatering tunnel to lower the water table and facilitate deeper mining. At Summitville the dewatering tunnel is the Reynolds Adit. The Reynolds Adit, which is located near the base of South Mountain and beneath the pit excavated by Galactic, was completed in 1897. The Adit flows continuously, varying from approximately 100 gallons per minute in the winter to an average annual high of approximately 800 gallons per minute during spring melt.

Because the Reynolds Adit drains both the ore body and the adjacent mineralized alteration zone, it historically contained relatively high metal contents. Prior to 1988, copper content typically reached approximately 30 milligrams per liter. Beginning in 1988, however, the metals concentration of the Reynolds Adit effluent began to

increase. By mid-1992 the effluent had reached about 130 milligrams of copper per liter. In 1993 the Reynolds adit effluent copper content peaked at 650 milligrams per liter.

While the mechanism is not completely known, it appears that excavation of the undrained open pit above the Reynolds Adit and associated underground workings stimulated increased infiltration, oxidation and flushing of the ore body and adjacent alteration zone. In turn, this resulted in the increased release of acid and metals from the pit and old underground workings to the Reynolds Adit. To compound the problem, the highest contaminant concentrations occur in conjunction with the highest seasonal flows. Based upon 1993 water quality monitoring data, it appears that approximately 50% of the site's copper contaminant loading, as high as 9,000 pounds per day, issued from South Mountain via the Reynolds Adit. During the winter of 1993/1994, in an attempt to stem this contaminant flow, EPA placed plugs in the Reynolds and associated Chandler adit at a cost of approximately \$1 million. It is too early to evaluate the success of this emergency response action.

Cleanup Cost Projections

Numerous individuals interested in the Summitville mine site controversy have volunteered projections of the possible cost of cleanup of the site. Estimates have ranged from an unrealistic high of \$1 billion by the Mineral Policy Institute to an overly conservative \$23.6 million by Galactic prior to its bankruptcy. As of June, 1994, \$40 million had been expended, of which \$30 million had been dedicated to water treatment. EPA has publicly projected the cleanup cost at \$120 million. None of these estimates have considered the costs of post-cleanup operation and maintenance, which would be borne by the State.

Conclusion

The Summitville Mine has been, and will be, unsatisfying for the State of Colorado, the mining industry, the EPA, the environment, and the public, unsatisfying in terms of impact to the natural environment, public expense, industry morale, and the conduct of business. It is unfortunate that any lesson must be learned at so extreme an expense. The Summitville Mine situation, portrayed as typical of the undesirable consequences of mining, has received intense scrutiny. This anomalous example of mining at its worst has become the environmental advocates "poster child" for mining-law reform. In Part Two I will summarize the lessons and legacy of the Summitville mine for mine operators, mine regulators, and the public.

James A. Pendleton, PhD., CPG-3768, is the Technical and Scientific Coordinator for the Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology and represents the Division on the EPA Summitville Superfund Technical Advisory Team.

The Summitville Gold Mine And Heap Leach Part Two: The Lessons & Legacy

James A. Pendleton, PhD., CPG-3768

Introduction

Many of these lessons were evolving prior to the Summitville bankruptcy. While I often disagree with the host of rapidly emerging Summitville "experts", many of whom imply these lessons evolved instantaneously from the Summitville situation, I believe it of value to summarize the lessons so graphically exemplified by the Summitville mine site. Further, I believe many of these lessons portend a legacy for the mining industry, regulatory agencies, and the public. Many of these legacies have already been manifested in Colorado through regulations adopted since the bankruptcy of Galactic Resources Limited. And many will be repeatedly cited during the on-going debates concerning the 1872 Mining Law and the CERCLA reauthorization.

Comprehensive Baseline Data Collection

In the absence of baseline data, particularly water quality contaminant loading data, it is difficult to assess a mine's potential impacts to the environment. It is impossible to recreate pre-disturbance water quality for determination of cleanup targets. Lacking data with which to defend themselves, most potentially responsible parties (PRPs) may be hard pressed to limit their liability. Summitville baseline data was also inadequate to characterize the acid- and toxic-forming character of the waste rock. At the time Summitville was permitted, operators were not required to collect baseline data. As of July, 1994, Colorado regulations require that operators collect a minimum of five-quarters of surface water and ground water baseline data, and that they characterize the ore, waste and country rock that may be disturbed by the proposed mining. All operators will have to withstand the time and expense of baseline data collection, analysis and interpretation.

Reliance on "Zero-Discharge" Classification

Operators are not statutorily required to obtain an NPDES for a "zero discharge" facility. Health Departments routinely recommend baseline data collection but most

cannot require it for "zero-discharge" facilities. If the Division of Minerals and Geology did not require collection of baseline data, little would be collected. The EPA also has no authority to deny a zero-discharge permit for lack of baseline data. EPA includes a warning in its permits. Realistically, if a violation occurs, the mine operator will be "enforced" into bankruptcy. Even though we continue to accept "zero discharge" design assumptions, five-quarters of baseline hydrologic data is now required to verify nil impact. Operators will be responsible for the baseline data collection.

Increased Scrutiny of Environmentally Sensitive Mines

The Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board adopted a new model for issuing permits for "Chemical Processing and Designated Mining Operations" (DMOs). These permits now include requirements for environmental protection plans, including detailed emergency response plans. Operators are subject to the expense of plan preparation and the risk of mounting an emergency response.

Phased Building-Permit-Type Inspections

Operators of DMOs are subject to phased inspections during construction of the facility. The facility can be operated only after construction has been completed in

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compliance with the approved plan and regulatory standards. All DMOs will suffer this additional uncertainty and scrutiny.

Strict Third-Party Certification

Summitville's liner was the subject of an engineer's certification which exempted portions of the facility. All environmentally sensitive facilities, such as liners, will require a detailed certification by a third party professional. No exemptions for lapse in observation will be tolerated. All operators will have to accept the expense and delay of certification.

Increased Monitoring and Self Reporting

The Division requires that critical operational and environmental monitoring data be evaluated periodically and reported promptly. Colorado statutes now require an operator to immediately self-report potential threats to the environment or the public health.

The Maintenance of Adequate Surety

Until July, 1994, Colorado operators enjoyed the protection of a grandfather clause which exempted them from compliance with regulations adopted subsequent to approval of their permits. The Mined Land Reclamation Board now has the authority to increase the bond for any mine site if it is determined that the site is insufficiently bonded. An inflation indexing factor is also included in all existing and new permit bond determinations. Bonds are periodically re-evaluated. Previously bonds could be increased only in the event of a violation. Operators are now subject to the prospect of escalating surety requirements.

Restriction of Surety Forms

Prior to July, 1994, Colorado statute and regulations allowed surety to be submitted in a selection of forms, including cash, certificates of deposit, treasury certificates, insurance bonds, equipment salvage credit, corporate self surety, and real estate deeds of trust. Recent experiences at mines such as Summitville and Mid-Continent Resources have caused a significant restriction of acceptable surety forms and increasingly stringent methods for surety evaluation. Many operators will suffer increasing cost in providing acceptable surety.

Compliance with Evolving Regulations

By statute, the Board used to issue permits for the "life-of-mine". The Board now has the authority to apply new permitting requirements to existing permits, if demonstrated necessary to prevent environmental impact.

Comprehensive Review of Permit Applications

As of July, 1994, the Mined Land Reclamation Board received authority to extend the current automatic permitting provision requirement from 120 days to 180 days, when necessary to allow a thorough review of a complex

application. The Board also granted the Division authority to hire outside contractors, paid by the applicant, to assist in evaluating complex permitting issues for which the Division had inadequate manpower. The operator must accept the delay and additional cost represented by extended and comprehensive permit scrutiny.

Extended Reclamation Success / Liability Period

To prevent unforeseen environmental complications, Colorado statute now allows an extended five-year reclamation liability period after the completion of all reclamation requirements. A portion of the bond is retained until all reasonable concerns have been satisfied. Operators will risk the increased uncertainty and carrying expense of lengthened surety liability periods.

More Deliberate Enforcement

Summitville Consolidated Mining Company, Inc. was cited for loss of containment within one month following application of processing solution. However, the operator's impressive selection of professional consultants postured innumerable scenarios to explain the problems. The Board elected not to shutdown the operation, rather SCMCI was directed to institute remedial measures, all of which failed. The Board has directed the Division to be much more deliberate in pursuing enforcement of potential violations at DMOs. Future enforcement actions will err in the interest of preventing environmental impact. Operators will experience more stringent and deliberate enforcement with its attendant risk of increased cost and operational delays.

Creation of State Emergency Response Fund

Finally, the Colorado Legislature authorized creation of a State emergency response fund to allow the State to react in situations where operators are unwilling or incapable of correcting hazardous environmental conditions.

Conclusion

The Summitville Mine has been, and will be, unsatisfying for the State of Colorado, the mining industry, the EPA, the environment, and the public. Unsatisfying in terms of impact to the natural environment, public expense, morale, and the conduct of business. It is unfortunate that any lesson must be learned at so extreme an expense. The lessons learned from the Summitville experience portend a significant legacy for mining operators and regulatory agencies. Realistically, that legacy involves increased risk, expense, and prolonged project startup and operation.

James A. Pendleton, PhD., CPG-3768, is the Technical and Scientific Coordinator for the Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology and represents the Division on the EPA Summitville Technical Advisory Team.



WARMAN INTERNATIONAL, INC.

A member of the Warman International Group



P.O. Box 7610, Madison, Wisconsin USA 53707-7610
2701 S. Stoughton Road, Madison, Wisconsin USA 53716 Phone: (608) 221-2261 FAX: (608) 221-5807

DATE: January 16, 1997
TO: Representative Marc Duff
FROM: Mick Von Bergen
SUBJECT: Anti-Mining Legislation

Warman International (a manufacturer of mining equipment) strongly urges you to oppose LRB 0510/2. The bill prohibits metallic mining companies from discharging water into the Wisconsin River. Wisconsin already mandates environmental protection of its rivers through strict permitting standards. We believe this bill sets a bad precedent by singling out a certain industry. The metallic mining industry must meet all the same environmental laws as other industries as well as additional mining laws and administrative rules.

Warman opposes the bill because it is bad public policy:

- All industrial and municipal water treatment plants in Wisconsin are regulated and monitored by the DNR just like the proposed Crandon plant will be.
- All water that makes contact with any aspect of the mine operation will be collected and treated at a state-of-the-art water treatment facility that will be operated by a state-licensed technician.
- The Crandon mine will make use of the same technology and engineering that has been PROVEN to be effective in treating water at the Flambeau mine.
- The Flambeau project has consistently produced water far better than the permit standards which protect the most sensitive aquatic species. The Flambeau water discharge meets federal drinking water standards.
- The DNR has concluded treated water from the Crandon mine will contain virtually no detectable levels of pollution in the Wisconsin River.

Sincerely,


Mick Von Bergen
President & General Manager

mvb/mas

INTERNATIONAL OFFICES:

Australia • Belgium • Brazil • Chile • Czech Republic • Finland • France • Germany • Holland • Italy • New Zealand • Poland • U.K.



WARMAN INTERNATIONAL, INC.

A member of the Warman International Group



P.O. Box 7610, Madison, Wisconsin USA 53707-7610
2701 S. Stoughton Road, Madison, Wisconsin USA 53716 Phone: (608) 221-2261 FAX: (608) 221-5807

DATE: January 16, 1997
TO: Representative Marc Duff
FROM: Mick Von Bergen
SUBJECT: Mining Moratorium

Warman International, Inc. strongly opposes LRB 0232/1.

We believe this is definitely a step in the wrong direction because it requires that old technology be examined for current or future mining projects in light of today's technology. Mining projects currently operating are using the most state-of-the-art technology and continuously upgrade operations to ensure that the environment is being protected.

Under current law a mine cannot be granted a permit unless it can be determined that the environment, public health, safety and welfare will be protected.

Mining is fundamental to society and to propose a moratorium on an economic activity that can be accomplished in an environmentally-sound manner using state-of-the-art technology is unreasonable. Everything used in modern society is a product of mining i.e. cars, roads, planes, telephones appliances, computers, stereos, TVs, electricity, heat, buildings, machinery, agricultural equipment, fuel, fertilizers.

Warman urges you to oppose this bill.

Sincerely,


Mick Von Bergen
President & General Manager

mvb/mas

INTERNATIONAL OFFICES:

Australia • Belgium • Brazil • Chile • Czech Republic • Finland • France • Germany • Holland • Italy • New Zealand • Poland • U.K.

February 25, 1997

Representative Marc Duff
Rm. 306 - North
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

Representative Duff,

I am an employee of TD Drilling, Inc. in Lena, WI whose livelihood depends on a strong mining industry and I am writing to ask that you support this vital industry by **voting no to the proposed ban on metallic mining.**

Wisconsin is home to over 1200 firms that supply goods and services to the mining industry. Thousands of jobs in the state are mining-related!!

These jobs will be greatly impacted if the proposed anti-mining legislation is passed. Mining is not what it was 100 years ago - or even ten years ago. Much of the proposed legislation is based on misinformation, political rhetoric, and scare tactics. Today's regulations and science assures mining is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

Those behind the proposed legislation have done their best - and have nearly succeeded - in removing the human face from mining. Well, I am a mining face of Wisconsin and I care deeply about this issue, the mining industry, and our beautiful state.

Mining projects currently operating in Wisconsin employ state-of-the-art technology. They are meeting and exceeding the stringent requirements set by the state. Wisconsin mining laws are among the most stringent in the world and require that the environment, public health, safety and welfare be protected.

Each American consumes 40,000 pounds of new minerals a year. Our overall quality of life depends upon a healthy, thriving mining industry that continues to respect and adhere to the stringent environmental protection laws of the State of Wisconsin.

Outright banning of any industry in our state is simply bad policy. If it's mining today, will it be paper, or another industry next?

I am counting on your opposition to the anti-mining legislation that will soon be coming before you.

Sincerely,

Marie Meyers
Marie A. Meyers

Keith & Marie Meyers
5395 Westerhoff Ln., Oconto Falls, WI 54154



Wisconsin Conference of Churches

October 27, 1997

Wisconsin State Assembly Persons
Capitol Building
Madison, WI

Dear Legislator:

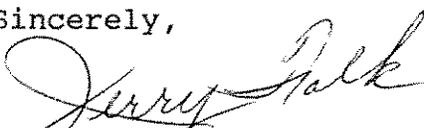
Soon you will be considering the mining moratorium bill (AB70). I know this is a difficult and complex issue and that you will be striving to decide it in the way most likely to serve the common good of all, not only in the immediate present but in the short and long-term future

I am writing to inform you of an action of the Board of Directors of the **Wisconsin Council of Churches** at its September meeting. The Board had before it at that time a resolution supporting AB70. Board members spent much time in informed and respectful deliberation on this resolution.

In the deliberative process, the technological complexities and uncertainties surrounding the Crandon mine were clearly presented. In spite of these uncertainties, however, the Board voted to support the resolution. The Board realizes that absolute certainty is never possible on matters as complicated as those raised by the Crandon mine debate. But in its judgment, because of the many environmental and technological unknowns surrounding this particular mining proposal, a conservative approach is the most likely to serve the long term best interests of the overall community. That is why it supports a moratorium on sulfide mines of this sort until experience offers greater certainty that they can be managed in a way that will not harm the environment.

I enclose the resolution referred to above for your consideration as you decide this important matter effecting the future of us all.

Sincerely,


Jerry Folk
Executive Director

750 Windsor St.
Suite 301
Sun Prairie, WI
53590-2149

Phone 608/837-3108
FAX 608/837-3038
e-mail: wcc@ecunet.org

◆
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(Disciples of Christ)

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in America

Moravian Church

Presbyterian Church-USA

Reformed Church in America

United Church of Christ

United Methodist Church

◆
Observer Member

Roman Catholic - Archdiocese
of Milwaukee

◆

Resolution on Mining Moratorium Bill

God our Creator is present in and cares for this world. Jesus Christ has revealed to us that our future and the future of our world as a whole is not death and destruction, but healing, resurrection and participation in the divine life. The Spirit of God is still moving over the face of the deep, renewing the earth and freeing it from bondage to oppression, exploitation and death.

As people of the triune God, Creator, Redeemer and Renewer, we are called to respect and promote the integrity of creation, justice, peace, sustainability, and the building up of all parts of creation both in our personal lives and through our participation in the economic and political life of our society

Presently in Wisconsin, EXXON and Rio Algom are proposing a copper and zinc mine in a sulfide ore body at the headwaters of the Wolf River, one of Wisconsin's most pristine rivers. This proposal threatens to pollute the Wolf River with toxic mine tailings. In addition, EXXON is proposing to pump a daily average of a million gallons of treated wastewater from their mine across 38 miles of land and dump it into the Wisconsin River, threatening both that River and the land across which the water is pumped. (1)

All the Indian Nations centered in Wisconsin as well as many other groups in the state publicly oppose this mining proposal because they fear significant pollution of the adjoining groundwater, surface water, environment, and ways of sustenance, primarily by the release of heavy metals or acid mine drainage.

In light of these practical concerns as well as our belief that we are called by God to be stewards of creation, we urge the Legislature and Governor of Wisconsin to develop, enact and enforce strong legislation and regulations that will effectively protect and promote the integrity of creation, justice, peace, sustainability, and the building up of all parts of creation.

We believe the mining moratorium bill, [AB70/SB3] would assist us in reaching these goals and urge that it or an equally effective alternative be enacted. (2)

We also call upon our congregations around the state to consider, educate themselves, and be in dialogue with their legislators on this important issue of faith and life.

(1) Treated means that the level of pollutants in the waste water will be reduced so as to meet the water quality standards set by the state of Wisconsin.

(2) The Moratorium Bill prohibits the Department of Natural Resources from permitting a mine in a sulfide ore body in Wisconsin until a similar mine has been operated elsewhere in the United States or Canada for at least 10 years without significant pollution of area groundwater or surface water from the release of heavy metals or from acid mine drainage at the mine site or the tailings site.

Supporter

Prentiss, Mike

From: Mike & Lynn Smith[SMTP:mlsmith@newnorth.net]
Sent: Wednesday, May 07, 1997 2:53 PM
To: Rep.Duff
Subject: Mining Moratorium Bill

Representative Duff:

Please take into careful consideration the thoughts and the needs of the people who will be mostly effected by the Mining Moratorium Bill. I live in Crandon and would like to see the Crandon Mine be developed. We need this mine! I am the father of four children. Right now, there is nothing in Crandon to offer my children at this point. I want my children to be able to have the choice of staying in Crandon after they graduate, or even coming back to Crandon after college to make a decent living. I love Crandon and do not want to have any environmental damage done to our town or our county, but you have to take small risks to progress. The benefits will far outweigh the risks!!! With modern day technology, there aren't the risks like the old mines had. It's not even fair to compare this mine with other mines in the past. I believe this mine will be built and operated with the most environmentally safe procedures as possible. **PLEASE DO NOT PASS THE MINING MORATORIUM BILL.** We need this industry here in Forest County, one of the poorest counties in the state. **PLEASE TREAT CRANDON MINING COMPANY AS ANY OTHER INDUSTRY AND LET THEM HELP OUR CITY, COUNTY AND STATE PROSPER!** Thank you for taking time to read and consider this!
Sincerely, Michael Smith
Crandon

9343 Pickerel Lake Road
Pickerel, WI. 54465-9375
May 5, 1997

Assemblyman Marc Duff, Chairman
State Assembly Environment Committee
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, Wisconsin 53708

Dear Assemblyman Duff:

My plea is a very basic one. Please do not cut our lifeline to our bodies, and to the economy of Northern Wisconsin. Our bodies cannot survive without water, & the economy of Northern Wisconsin cannot survive without its natural network of waterways, which are all essential parts of our pure groundwater cycle. Even our wetlands are not only habitat for our wildlife & plants, but a filtering system for our surface & groundwaters. This is all basic information provided in "Supplement to Wisconsin Natural Resources Magazine, entitled, Groundwater-Wisconsin's Buried Treasure", with an excellent diagram of The Water Cycle, Groundwater & Land Use. On page 14, under "Mining", it states, "Mining, particularly metallic mineral mining may pose a threat to ground water quality in 2 ways: 1.) from the waste material that must be disposed of, & 2.) from the processes used in removal of ore from the subsurface, which is often below the water table." The booklet also describes the geology of Wisconsin, & how, this too, is an important factor in this water cycle. If pumping is needed in mining, the entire watershed balance, necessary in maintaining adequate water year around for both ground & surface waters can be lowered. Groundwater is truly "Wisconsin's Buried Treasure".

Our State Legislators, both Democrat & Republican, throughout the history of Wisconsin have enacted stringent protective laws for the pristine environment Wisconsin was blessed with naturally. Those laws remained intact until Exxon & other Multi-national Mining Companies started exploration for minerals, when many of their foreign sites closed. Unfortunately, mining lobbyists, with their money & power worked their way into our State Legislature, through Wis. Manufacturing Co. You know the rest of this chain of events.

PLEASE PRESENT THE MINING MORATORIUM BILL (Assembly Bill 70) just as it was presented in Senate Bill 3. The Mining Industry cannot truthfully point to even one mine, in a metallic sulfide ore body that has operated, & been closed for 10 years without causing pollution. PLEASE DON'T RISK WISCONSIN'S ENVIRONMENT & ECONOMY ON UNPROVEN MINING TECHNOLOGY.

You hold Wisconsin's Future for generations that are to follow. PLEASE PROTECT WHAT BELONGS TO ALL OF US WHO LOVE WISCONSIN.

Sincerely,
Dorothy Tyra
(Mrs.) Dorothy Tyra

Prentiss, Mike

From: j.coombs@bfm.org[SMTP:j.coombs@bfm.org]
Sent: Monday, April 14, 1997 9:34 AM
To: Rep.Duff
Subject: Environment

Dear Representative Duff:

What's good for the goose is good for the gander. New technologies are constantly being developed that could apply to many industries, not just mining. Wisconsin needs laws which treat everybody equally. If you really want to keep the environment as clean as possible, then pass bills which will apply to all industries, including manufacturing, paper mills, breweries, mining, and yes, farming and municipalities too.

Sincerely,
Jay Coombs,
Rhinelander, WI

Marc Duff
The State Capital
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Representative Duff:

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposal to allow the Crandon Mining Company to set up sulfide metallic mining in northern Wisconsin. I believe this to be a very environmentally devastating process. Many questions remain unanswered. I urge you and your fellow Representatives to take a stand against this mining venture and support the passage of the Mining Moratorium Bill, SB-3.

I intend to follow this issue closely and monitor how various Representatives vote. This information I will share with other interested voters.

Sincerely yours,

MaryBeth Brady

Representative Marc Duff
306 North State Capitol
P.O. Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

April 08, 1997
N30924 Trump Coulee Road
Taylor, WI 54659-8015

Dear Representative Duff:

I am writing to request that you allow a strong Sulfide Metallic Mining Moratorium Bill (SB3/AB70) out of the Environmental Committee and onto the Assembly floor for a vote.

If there are mines in a sulfide ore body of similar geological characteristics in the United States or Canada that has been closed for at least 10 years and meets the other requirements, then the mining companies can proceed with mining operations. If not, why should Wisconsin's citizens be subject to an industry that will have such long lasting and devastating effects on us and the communities where we live? Why is this requirement so unreasonable to the mining companies? Is the health and environmental well being of Wisconsin so unimportant that we should rush into mining without assurance that we will have the protection there that we deserve?

Your assistance in allowing a strong version of this bill come to the Assembly floor for a vote, and your vote in support of such a bill is vitally needed.

Please remember the citizens who will remain in the area and Wisconsin long after the mining companies are gone.

Sincerely,

Dianna Brown

Dianna Brown

John Coover
234 Randolph Drive #227D
Madison, WI 53717-1633

Dear Representative Duff:

I am submitting to you a list of those organizations who support the Senate version of the mining moratorium bill in hopes that you will do the right thing and release the similar version of that bill from committee.

It was told to me that some senate votes were made in favor of the bill knowing that the assembly version of the bill would be held up in committee. If this is so then we are seeing a flaunting of legislative power in the face of the citizens of this state.

If the bill is being held in committee to satisfy Governor Thompson, then the assembly is acting against the will of a majority of the people of the state of Wisconsin.

When fully informed of what the results would be from a mismanaged sulfide mine and what that would do to the Wolf River wetland and that a 38 mile pipeline is needed to flush Crandon mine waste-water into the Wisconsin River, a majority of the citizens of Wisconsin are in favor of the mining moratorium. This has been established. All of the slick PR from the mine promoters will not change that an iota. The name EXXON and Cradon are so fused together in the mind of the public that neither you or the governor can erase it.

Please do the right thing and release the credible mining moratorium bill.

Sincerely,



Wisconsin Organizations that Support the Mining Moratorium

A Job is a Right Campaign
American Association of Retired People (AARP)
American Vets Mentoring Alliance
Audubon Society - Chappée Rapids Chapter
Audubon Society - Fond du Lac

Chapter Brown County Conservation Alliance
Chippewa Valley Earth First!
Citizens for Safe Water Around Badger
Clean Water Action Council of Northeast Wisconsin
Door County Environmental Council, Inc.
E.C.C.O.L.A.

Gray Panthers Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife
Commission Izaak Walton League - Wisconsin Division
Kids for Clean Water
Ledge Preservation
Menominee Nation

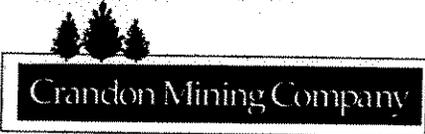
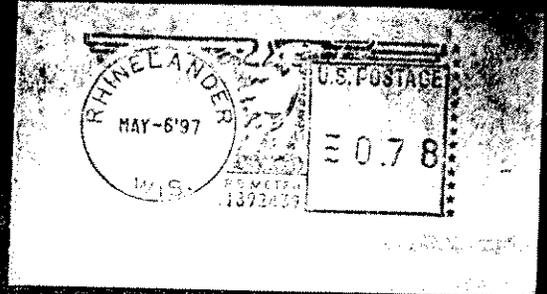
Midwest Headwaters Earth First!
Milwaukee Area Greens
Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin Inc
Mole Lake Sokaogon Chippewa
Muskie's Incorporated

National People's Campaign - Milwaukee, Madison
Native Forest Network
Navarino Nature Center
North Forests Earth First!
North Woods Alliance

Northern Thunder
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Eau Claire, Madison
Progressive Students Network
Protect Our Wisconsin River
Protect Our Wolf River -- Shawano, WI

Purple Earth
Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
River Alliance of Wisconsin
Servite Center for Life
Shoreline Parks Preservation, Inc.

Sierra Club - Coulee Region Chapter
Sierra Club - John Muir Chapter
Sierra Club-Midwest Office
Student Environmental Action Coalition - Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Madison
Superior Wilderness Action Network



7 N. BROWN STREET, 3RD FLOOR
RHINELANDER, WI 54501-3161

Mr. Jack Young
Town of Crescent Board Chairman

7201 Long Lake Road
Rhinelander WI 54501


Crandon Mining Company

7 N. BROWN STREET, 3RD FLOOR
RHINELANDER, WI 54501-3161

Rodney A. Harrill
PRESIDENT

May 6, 1997

Mr. Jack Young
7201 Long Lake Road
Rhineland WI 54501

Dear Jack:

We appreciated the help you gave us during the debate on Senate Bill 3, the mining moratorium bill, last February. As a result, the bill was somewhat improved over the initial proposal, but we were disappointed that in spite of all our best efforts, SB3 passed in the Senate and is now in the Assembly. **A legislative hearing on the bill is scheduled Monday, May 12 in Ladysmith at the Ladysmith Public Library in Falge Park, starting at 2:30 p.m. until about 6:30 p.m.** This hearing is very important to the future of mining in Wisconsin, particularly to the Crandon Mining Company. If you can attend, it would be very much appreciated.

SB3, as it currently stands, prohibits the DNR from issuing a permit to mine a sulfide ore body until it is determined that *"a mining operation has operated in a sulfide ore body which is not capable of neutralizing acid mine drainage for at least 10 years and a similar mine has been closed for at least 10 year without the pollution of groundwater or surface waters."*

Clearly, SB3 and related bills are an attempt to ban mining. Although advertised by proponents as a simple wait and see approach, in fact, it is designed so that the conditions would be impossible to meet because the language in the bill is ambiguous. This makes it very difficult for a mining company to determine what is required to meet the standard.

As written, the language is unworkable. No two orebodies are the same. Experts could endlessly debate what is and is not "similar." Similar geological characteristics have little, if anything, to do with potential environmental impacts, which are influenced much more by size and location of the orebody, nature of the operation, and hydrology and other environmental characteristics of the surrounding area.

No other industry is subjected to an arbitrary standard like this. **Mining, in particular, Crandon Mining Company, is being singled out among all the industries in Wisconsin for special legislative treatment. We believe that this is unfair.** The decision about whether Crandon mine opens should be made based upon an assessment of the potential impacts the project will have on the local environment and economy. Existing laws and regulations assure that this will be done. We have been in the permitting process for 3 1/2 years, and the DNR expects the permitting process will take another 2 1/2 years. That is six years in the permitting process and more than 20,000 pages of findings to demonstrate that this mine can meet or exceed Wisconsin's tough environmental laws.

Mr. Jack Young

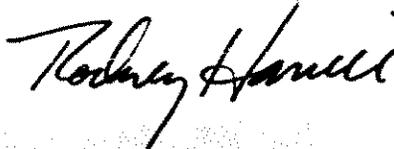
May 6, 1997

Technology moves forward, science advances and environmental protection improves over time. Comparing the technology that is available to Crandon Mining Company as we build our mine, to technology that was used even 10 or more year ago, does not prove that the environment will be protected. **The mining moratorium criteria, even if it can be met, does nothing to improve environmental protection. It just presents one more hurdle. And if we scale this one, what's next?** The writers of this legislation had one goal in mind, and that was to ban mining, not regulate it, in Wisconsin.

Dick Diotte and Mary Kay Grasmick are working to organize a mining presence at the May 12 hearing. If you are interested in attending the hearing or if you would like to submit written comments, contact either Dick or Mary Kay and they will be happy to help you in any way that they can. They will also be glad to hand deliver your written comments to Rep. Marc Duff, chair of the Assembly Committee on the Environment, the sponsor of the hearing in Ladysmith.

We thank you in advance for any help that you can give us. Certainly, a phone call or letter to Joe Handrick or Lorraine Seratti assuring them that people up here support the mine in Crandon is always helpful.

Sincerely,



Rodney A. Harrill
President

Marc Duff
Room 306 N.
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Joe Handrick
Room 21 North
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Lorraine M. Seratti
Room 18 North
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

Roger Breske
Room 9 East
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53702

E-Mail Addresses:

Rep.Duff@legis.state.wi.us
Rep.Handrick@legis.state.wi.us
Rep.Seratti@legis.state.wi.us
Sen.Breske@legis.state.wi.us

5 May 97

Rep. Marc Duff
Room 306 North
Madison WI 53702

Dear Rep. Duff;

I am writing to let you know that I am supportive of environmentally-responsible mining and the benefits that it would bring to Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. I am not supportive of the mining moratorium, based on among other things, the fact that it is unfair. Mining is a permissible, permittable activity in this state. Crandon Mining Company, and all other mining companies, should be treated fairly and not be subjected to rules and regulations that are aimed at banning, not regulating, mining.

Thank you for considering my point of view on the mining moratorium.

Sincerely,

5 May 97

Rep. Joseph Handrick
Room 21 North
State Capitol
Madison WI 53702

Dear Joe;

I am writing to let you know that I am supportive of environmentally-responsible mining and the benefits that it would bring to Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties. I am not supportive of the mining moratorium, based on among other things, the fact that it is unfair. Mining is a permissible, permittable activity in this state. Crandon Mining Company, and all other mining companies, should be treated fairly and not be subjected to rules and regulations that are aimed at banning, not regulating, mining.

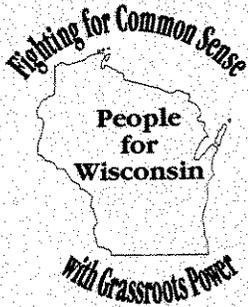
Thank you for considering my point of view on the mining moratorium.

Sincerely,

Dear Mary Kay:

- I have forwarded all the letters sent to me.
- I have forwarded only the following letters:
 - Rep. Duff
 - Rep. Handrick
- I have not forwarded the letters because: _____
- I am willing to sign similar letters in the future.
- Please do not contact me for help in the future.
- Any other comments.

Name _____
(Please Print) _____



WEST CENTRAL CHAPTER

Post Office Box 134 - Augusta, Wisconsin 54722
Telephone: (715) 286-5069
FAX: (715) 333-8801

PEOPLE FOR WISCONSIN & The New Environmentalism Need You!!!

The "new environmentalism" is based "on hope instead of fear, solution instead of conflict, education instead of litigation, science instead of emotion, and on employing human resources rather than destroying human resources."

The People for Wisconsin campaign builds and supports grassroots chapters that affect change within the system. Working together to ensure job security and strong communities are protected, we challenge proposed legislation that affects the multiple use law of the land and endorses overzealous environmental regulations that put nature before human beings. We fight against excessive government regulation that impedes our American freedoms.

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PRESIDENT, JEFF ALEXANDER.
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(715) 286-5069.



Debra J. Moss, Inc.
DBA

Club 8 Supper Club

Jim & Deb Moss • W 9594 Hwy 8 • Ladysmith, WI 54848 • (715) 532-7897

MAY 11, 1997

TO WHOM IT MY CONCERN. SB 3 BILL

FROM JAMES AND DEBRA MOSS
OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF CLUB 8 SUPPER CLUB

THIS LETTER IS TO SHOW OUR SUPPORT OF MINING PROJECTS LIKE THE FLAMBEAU MINE IN LADYSMITH. THE FLAMBEAU PEOPLE PUT ALOT WORK AND PRIDE INTO THIS PROJECT TO MAKE THIS PROJECT SAFE FOR THEIR WORKERS AND OUR EVIORMENT.

WE SUPPORT MINING PROJECTS THAT ARE SAFE FOR EVERYONE AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

WE LIKE TO THANK THE FLAMBEAU PEOPLE FOR SHOWING US AND THE STATE OF WISCONSIN THAT SAFE MINING CAN BE DONE.

JAMES R. MOSS

DEBRA J. MOSS

Donald M. Lemke
N5275 Riverview Rd.
Ladysmith, WI. 54848
May 12, 1997

Mining has been an excellent benefit to Rusk County. Flambeau Mining Company has worked hard to have an environmental safe mine. The opening and mining of the ore has been excellent, and there is no reason to doubt that the closing of the mine will be done environmental safe.

I would like to register my opposition to Senate Bill 3, Moratorium on Mining.

Flambeau Mining has done many things to benefit the citizens of Rusk County. They have provided good paying jobs to the citizens of Rusk County plus the many donations they have made.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Donald M. Lemke". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Donald M. Lemke

Vernon Kincaid, **Mayor**
R. Jane Shepherd, **Clerk**
Barbara J. Nelson, **Treasurer**
Michael A. Childers, **Assessor**

CITY OF CRANDON
FOREST COUNTY
CRANDON, WISCONSIN 54520

601 W. Washington Street
P.O. Box 335
(715) 478-2400
(715) 478-3690
Fax (715) 478-3795

8 May 97

Representative Marc Duff
Room 306 North
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Representative Duff:

Many people will contact you asking you to vote one way or other regarding the mining moratorium bill. I would ask you to pay special consideration to the people of Crandon. We have worked directly with this issue for nearly 20 years. As an elected official from Crandon, I must represent the best interests of the people of my community. I care deeply about the Crandon area, as do all of us who have lived here all our lives. I would never support the development of an industry in Crandon that could even potentially harm either the people of this area or the environment that we all enjoy every day.

The mining moratorium bill is not needed. Does it add environmental protection to find a mine somewhere else and compare it to the Crandon mine? I would expect Crandon Mining Company to use the latest technology when they open the mine and to use the latest technology 30 years from now when they close the mine. The language of this bill implies that they should use technology that is already at least 20 years old. That may not be the best choice at the time of construction or at the time the mine closes. And we want the best technology that is available in place at the mine.

Ladysmith has a mine that has had innumerable benefits to the community. It has an excellent environmental and safety record, and it has brought growth to a community that, much like Crandon, needed it badly. How can we say no, let's wait and see. Let's allow a few hundred more young people leave Crandon while trying to decide. I find that to be the wrong decision.

The process for deciding whether the mine should be permitted in Crandon is already in motion. That process was set up by the legislature and it should be allowed to proceed as it was designed in the first place. The process includes the state's DNR, the Army Corps of Engineers and the EPA. It's an open process. People from throughout the state have had opportunities, lots of them, to express their views and to ask questions about the project.

But, ultimately, it is a question of who do we trust to make these decisions? The reputation of our state's DNR is known worldwide as being a model for other environmental protection agencies. I have no reason to second guess and to cast doubt on their abilities.

I would ask that you consider the people of Crandon and our future as you think about the mining moratorium.

Thank you for holding a hearing in Ladysmith to provide us an opportunity to express a point of view from the Crandon community.

Sincerely,


Vernon Kincaid, Mayor
CITY OF CRANDON

Mining Moratorium Bill: SB3

May 8, 1997

My Name is Tami Sayles and I have worked for the Flambeau Mining Company since August of 1992. In my time working here I have learned more about the environment and how to protect it. I have learned about the C- dubia which is a water flea that we have to keep alive with the discharge water. This flea doesn't even live around here and we have to keep it alive and we have. The water is taken to an independent lab in Appleton were the fleas are housed and the independent lab watches the fleas to see if any of them die.

The Flambeau personnel are very safety and environmentally conscience. I have seen many different animals around the Flambeau mine site. We had an owl that was here for days, there was also a little cub bear that was by the fence. I have never seen a bear up close like that in my life, he was so cute. We also had a big buck (deer) walk right down the driveway. There was a fox that had 6 pups about a year ago by the fence surrounding the pit.

I don't understand why everyone is so worried about the mine polluting the water or air. How many people in this world just throw their garbage out of their car windows. That is polluting the environment and no one thinks twice about that.

Sincerely,



Tami Sayles

Mining Moratorium Bill: SB3

May 9, 1997

As a resident I grew up north of Tony, and 3 miles from the Flambeau River. My best friend lives on the river. Needless to say I spent most of my summers fishing. I was in high school when I first heard of a copper mine possibly opening up in the area. The thought of it turned my stomach as well as my friend's. "There's no way a mine could operate so close to the Flambeau River and not have negative environmental effects." I gave it not a second thought.

After high school I went to college at UW Stevens Point to pursue a degree in Wildlife Management and Biology. Having done so, I found myself without a job but still wishing to remain in the area. I saw an ad in the paper requesting help at the mine. After talking it over with my friend I decided to take the job, and if things didn't seem on the up and up I would simply quit. What better way to see for myself what's being done at the mine to protect the environment. After working a year in the Lab I transferred to the Water Treatment Plant. It dawned on me one evening that I was as much responsible for the welfare of the river as anyone. I was the one testing the water treated and if it met the requirements set by the state, discharging it to the river. I know for a fact that the mine is operating in a safe and environmentally responsible manner, because I am the one doing it, or people just like myself, from the area who care just as much as I do about the environment. This company may be owned by Kennecott but it is largely operated by local citizens. The science behind this project has been great and the effort put forth by the people just as great.

I believe the resistance this mine has received has been a good thing. It forced tough regulations that had to be followed but I think its time to move on to other issues more threatening to our environment. Imagine if the same magnifying glass that this mine has operated under could be placed over other industries that continue to pollute our waters and do harm to the environment.

Sincerely,



Mike Zimmer

Mining Moratorium Bill: SB3

May 8, 1997

I am opposed to SB3 which would in effect ban mining in Wisconsin. In reading the bill, I have not been able to determine how this bill would protect the environment or any logical reason the Assembly would even consider it. Could this be a well intentioned politically correct response to the unscientific and distorted predictions made by mining opponents about the environmental impacts of mining?

If this is the case, a more meaningful response could be made to the mining opponents without denying the people of Wisconsin the good paying jobs, tax revenues and other benefits that environmentally responsible mining brings to the community. The response would also be based on facts rather than false claims.

The state of Wisconsin has some of the most stringent mining laws and regulations in the United States. The permitting process addresses virtually every detail of the construction, operation, closure, reclamation and long term care of the mine site. Environmental protection, health and safety issues are addressed based on scientific evidence with standards that are measurable. The process is long, expensive and thorough. Once permits are issued, rigid monitoring, inspections and reporting are required to measure performance and ensure permit compliance.

The people of Wisconsin have good reason to be proud of themselves, their Legislators and the Department of Natural Resources for their efforts in creating a system that would protect the environment and allow communities the economic benefits of environmentally responsible mining.

The Flambeau Mine is proof that the system works. The mine met all of the requirements in its eleven operating permits. The environment was not harmed. The mine received numerous safety awards. And the community received significant economic benefits. Many visitors within mining and other industries have commented that the success of the Flambeau Mining Company Environmental Program and its Water Treatment Plant performance are setting new industry standards in environmental protection. Seventy - Five percent of the employees at the mine are local area residents who have made the mine the success that it is.

In conclusion, why would the Assembly want to ban an entire industry from Wisconsin when you have a proven system in place to allow the people of Wisconsin the economic benefits of environmentally responsible mining? I would urge the Assembly to not pass SB3. Mining opponents have been proven wrong by the Flambeau Mining Company. Don't let them ruin a system that works.

Ivan Shanks
2187 13 1/2 Ave.
Cameron, Wisconsin 54822



Laura Childs
401 Summit Avenue
Ladysmith, WI 54848

May 12, 1997

Legislative Committee on Mining Moratorium Bill SB 3
State Capital
Madison, WI 53701

Dear Committee Members,

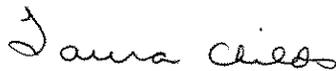
I am opposed to SB 3. I have lived in Wisconsin for two years and was brought in by the Kennecott Mining Company. However, I would still like to express my opinion on the proposed bill that will ban sulfide mining.

The mining industry's historical record has not been supportive of preserving the environment. This reputation has not been easy for the mining companies to overcome even though protecting the environment has become one of their top priorities. I have worked in the mining industry for 18 years and would not be a part of any company that did not have the ethics to maintain strong environmental standards.

I am proud to be a member of the Flambeau Mining Company team and feel good about what the minerals coming from the Flambeau Mine will do for mankind. The economics of northern Wisconsin is so depressed and mining is the obvious opportunity.

Thank you for considering my opinion.

Sincerely,



Laura Childs