

## Paul Moss

MPCA should strictly enforce the 10 parts per million sulfate wild rice sulfate standard and should not develop site specific standards. One of the problems with site specific standards is that these can allow mines and other industries to discharge uncontrolled pollution, as they have been doing for the past half century.

Wild rice (manoomin) is sacred to the Anishinaabe and is Minnesota's state grain. It is an important food for wildlife and humans and is an ecological indicator for water quality. The same sulfate pollution that kills wild rice also increases toxic mercury contamination of fish.

It is important that MPCA enforce strict adherence to the 10 parts per million sulfate wild rice rule with no site-specific exceptions.