

# Bryan Wyberg

I am dissatisfied with MPCA's actions over the past decades which demonstrate a confirmed bias in favor of industry and a continued pattern of ignoring the law to avoid protecting wild rice waters from sulfate pollution. This is a clear case of the mining industry having control of the regulator. It is time that the MPCA clean up its act. I hope that the MPCA is truly stopping this misbehavior and is serious about meeting its legal obligations to protect our state waters from sulfate pollution.

Following are my comments and concerns about this situation. I hope that the agency will give these comments a serious review and that it takes the recommendations for the protection of our wild rice waters seriously this time.

Legally, the MPCA must enforce the established standards. MPCA must enforce Minnesota's wild rice sulfate standard of 10 parts per million (ppm) under the Clean Water Act and decisions of the Minnesota courts. MPCA has no discretion to continue to delay or deny enforcement. The 10 ppm sulfate standard is the "effects threshold" for wild rice impairment.

Degradation prohibited. Both the Clean Water Act and Minnesota law prohibit degradation of water quality in Minnesota lakes, streams, and wetlands. MPCA must not allow polluters to degrade high quality, low-sulfate wild rice waters.

Protect low-sulfate waters. Many of Minnesota's most abundant wild rice stands in the Boundary Waters, the Lake Superior watershed, and north-central Minnesota (including the Big Sandy Lake area) have far less than 10 ppm of sulfate. MPCA permitting should not allow sulfate in these wild rice waters to increase even if the degraded level of sulfate remains just below the standard.

Sulfate and mercury. Sulfate pollution increases toxic mercury contamination of fish due to the release of mercury from sediments and increased mercury methylation. MPCA must consider the effects of lax sulfate standard enforcement on mercury and methylmercury.

Health threat of sulfate and mercury. MPCA lax enforcement of the wild rice sulfate standard and increased mercury contamination of fish will damage the developing brains of fetuses, infants, children, and people who rely on fish for subsistence and will impair the exercise of tribal Treaty-reserved rights.

Need proof to consider "site-specific standard." The wild rice sulfate standard is not advisory. Any discharger asking for MPCA even to consider of a "site-specific standard" sulfate standard must prove that wild rice beneficial use will be protected long-term.

High iron does not protect wild rice. Peer-reviewed scientific evidence does not support allowing more sulfate when there is also a high level of iron in sediments. Adding sulfate to waterbodies with high levels of iron coats wild rice roots with iron sulfide and interferes with wild rice seed quality, production, and sustainability.

MPCA's "equation" is not valid science. MPCA's "equation" method to determine if wild rice production would be protected without the 10 ppm standard was debunked in contested case

proceedings in 2018. The "site-specific standards" loophole should not be used to resurrect this scientifically unsupported theory.

Current discharge – historic proof. Before a "site-specific standard" can be considered for wild rice waters that currently exceed the wild rice sulfate discharger, the proponent (discharger or MPCA) should have to prove based on independent research—from the time historic sulfate discharge began to the present—the absence of harm to wild rice beneficial use, including harm to wild rice abundance, seed productivity, genetic diversity, and nutritional quality.

New or expanded discharge – research required. Before a "site-specific standard" can be considered for a new or expanding discharge to wild rice waters, the proponent (discharger or MPCA) should have to prove based on at least 5 years of independent research using site-specific wild rice seeds and sediment that the proposed sulfate levels would not cause harm to wild rice beneficial use, including harm to wild rice abundance, seed productivity, genetic diversity, and nutritional quality Tribal and public process. No "site-specific standard" for discharge of sulfate to wild rice should be approved by MPCA without tribal consultation and tribal consent and a formal and public rulemaking process.

Enforcement without further delay. Unless and until a "site-specific standard" has been formally approved as required under state law and the Clean Water Act, the MPCA must apply the 10 ppm wild rice sulfate standard in setting and enforcing permit limits and in preparing TMDL studies and implementation plans to restore wild rice waters listed as impaired due to excessive sulfate. MPCA must neither delay nor assume a less stringent standard will at some point be approved.

Please ensure you address all these issues prior to the release of your final decision. It is time to follow the law and enforce our state's water quality standards.

Thank you.