

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
October 6, 1971

State of Maine  
Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries  
State House Annex  
Augusta, Maine 04330

Mr. Robert L. Dow  
Marine Research Director

Dear Mr. Dow:

The Brooksville Selectmen's meeting with Governor Curtis seems to be growing considerably.

Mr. Fred Beck called today to say that Governor Curtis has requested Mr. Doyle to coordinate the meeting and send invitations to those departments and agencies that may be concerned with the reclamation of the Goose Pond area.

According to Mr. Beck the EDA has requested a meeting with the Governor on the matter and this caused the decision to have Mr. Doyle arrange the conference.

I understand there is to be a meeting of the Goose Pond Reclamation Committee after the conference with Governor Curtis.

Mr. Beck knows your department's concern and I suggested that he be sure that Mr. Doyle contacts you in reference to this meeting on September 18th (11am).

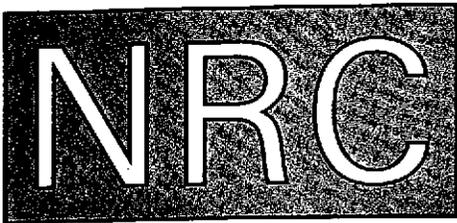
Dr. Patrick is looking into sources for research grants and I hope to have something definite by the time I get to the meeting.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandecki

cc:

Mr. John Hurst  
Boothbay Harbor



# MAINE ENVIRONMENTAL BULLETIN

OCTOBER 1971

## FAIR THE NRC POSITION ON INCOME TAX REPEAL

Why has the Natural Resources Council, an organization known for its stands on environmental issues, joined the battle to save the state income tax? Certainly, we are all aware that environmental protection and pollution abatement cost the State of Maine and ultimately the people a good deal of money, but does the method of raising revenue concern the "environmentalist?" This question was the focus of considerable discussion at the July Board of Directors meeting when it was voted to become affiliated with FAIR (Fight Against Income Tax Repeal), a coalition group organized to coordinate efforts throughout the state.

The repeal referendum was initiated for the announced purpose of forcing economy in state government. However, those who talk most glibly about economy in state government are suddenly tight-lipped when asked where specific economies can be made.

Tax policy is based upon the need to raise the money to be used for essential services. In 1969 the Maine Legislature made a conscious and deliberate choice to impose a new tax, one based upon the ability to pay, to aid in the funding of these services.

If the income tax is repealed, the Legislature has two alternatives, according to the Legislative Finance Office. It can raise revenues from sources other than the income tax thereby defeating the purpose of the referendum, or it can reduce state spending. If the Legislature chooses to take the latter course, how much "economizing" can such state agencies as the Environmental Improvement Commission and the Land Use Regulation Commission afford? An across-the-board cut of 18% (calculated after "sacred" programs such as debt service and retirement costs were deducted from the budget) would reduce the EIC budget by \$117,368 and the LURC by \$33,054. Compared to the total tax revenue lost by repeal, \$61.7 million, these amounts may seem minimal, but an 18% cut in an already under-funded budget can be disastrous. Other state agencies concerned with the environment would also feel the knife in an across-the-board cut. They are the Dept. of Forestry, the Div. of Sanitation of the Dept. of Health & Welfare,

the Maine Mining Comm., the Park & Recreation Comm., the Pesticides Control Board, the State Planning Office, Sea & Shore Fisheries, the Soil & Water Conservation Comm., and the Attorney General, where lawyers to enforce the State's environmental laws are desperately needed. Yet departments such as Inland Fisheries & Game and the State Highway Comm. would remain untouched since they operate with dedicated revenues.

The NRC has supported legislation authorizing control of certain aspects of our environment by the EIC and LURC. Due to inadequate funding these agencies have difficulty in effectively implementing the laws we hail as solutions to our environmental problems. In a hard fought battle the LURC was finally given jurisdiction to set up minimal land use controls in the unorganized territory and is charged with adopting a comprehensive land use guidance plan by July 1, 1973. With a total budget of \$185,855 for the next biennium is it realistic to expect this enormous task to be accomplished? Certainly those who worked so hard for the passage of the wild-lands revision want to see it implemented effectively.

The Site Location Law was greeted as a significant means of controlling development in the state. The demands upon the EIC under this law have been far greater than anticipated. In the first eight months after enactment 153 projects were considered. With present staff and funding, is it possible to enforce conditions imposed upon this many developments? In addition, the EIC has the responsibility of enforcing another NRC supported law, the oil handling legislation passed by the Special Session of the 104th Legislature.

Besides watchdogging our many waterways and miles of coastline against pollution, the EIC must set up and enforce air quality standards and comply with federal requirements in order to qualify for matching funds. A repeal in the income tax would hamper efforts in these areas, as well as with depleting a source for the state's share in new federal assistance programs.

NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL of MAINE  
Robert G. Mohlar, M.D., President; Marshall E. Burk, Executive Secretary  
20 WILLOW STREET, AUGUSTA, MAINE 04330 TEL. 622-1101

Recently, the 105th Legislature authorized both the EIC and the LURC to approve shore-line zoning in municipalities throughout the state. However, no funds were appropriated to carry out the task of preparing criteria, advising the communities and zoning the towns which fail to do so. Does this important land use law have a fair chance of being implemented by its deadline of June 30, 1973?

Another area where across-the-board cuts could have a devastating effect would be the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. The NRC devoted literally thousands of man hours to the establishment of the area over 7 years. That overcrowding has become a threat to the region is common knowledge, yet the supervisory personnel are stretched drum tight at present. Consider the disastrous effect of an \$11,585 cut in a \$64,363 budget!

The point must be re-emphasized that a major cut in an already underfunded budget can result in a loss of services far greater in proportion to the whole than the percentage reduction share would indicate.

More likely than across-the-board cuts is the prospect that our legislators will scrutinize the budget for possible selective cuts. When immediate human needs are considered, how will the budgets of natural resource and environmental agencies compare with those of Health & Welfare, Education and Mental Health & Corrections?

Selective cuts in budgets of already underfunded agencies will be even more devastating than an 18% across-the-board cut. The EIC requested \$1 million in its supplemental budget during the last regular session. Only \$350,000 was appropriated. The same legislators who voted to reduce the EIC budget will be the ones determining selective cuts. Is there reason to believe they will now look generously at the environmental agencies?

An alternative consequence of repeal is a selective cut in the state school subsidies to local communities, since a major cutback here would leave other programs reasonably intact. General purpose subsidies to cities and towns amounts to \$109,642,000 for the biennium. Even though the cut would reduce the Dept. of Education budget, it would have an indirect affect on land use. To make up for the loss in the subsidy the local government would have to either make cuts in their educational programs or increase the property tax. We have sufficient evidence that high property taxation tends to aggravate attempts to preserve open space and forces local communities to compete for additional revenue by enticing environmentally unwise development.

The last Legislative Session voted to share state revenues with local communities. Ideally, revenue sharing lifts the burden of the property

tax while distributing funds and easing the pressure which forces unwise and undesirable development. Allotment of the funds is scheduled for July 1, 1973. One major source of the revenue to be shared is the income tax. Maine has taken one step towards tax reform. Must we now rescind this small but significant advance?

The Legislature does not have to reduce state spending. Instead it could vote to raise revenues from other sources, completely defeating the purpose of the referendum. The sales tax (a regressive tax growing at a much slower pace than the economy and placing the heaviest burden on low and middle income groups) could be increased to 6 1/2%--\$56,850,000 or 7%--\$75,800,000. The amount required to compensate for revenue lost by repeal is \$61,710,396 for the biennium. Various other taxes such as the cigarette and liquor taxes could also be increased, but even hikes in all of them would still require an additional source and the most likely target is the sales tax. The cost of pollution clean up should rest equally--not be borne by those who are not able to afford the bare necessities, let alone with a 6 1/2% sales tax.

At present the sales of water and air pollution control facilities and materials for their construction, repair and maintenance are exempt from the sales and use tax. In its search for revenue, the Legislature may well reverse this.

If the people of Maine decide to abolish the state income tax, an emergency legislative session will have to be called to determine methods of compensating for the \$61.7 million in revenue lost by repeal. It is unlikely that the natural environment of the state will escape the consequences. Pollution abatement and environmental protection are expensive. Shouldn't we pay for a healthy environment in the most equitable manner possible? The income tax is the fairest tax. It is based on ability to pay. Families in the lower income ranges pay taxes at lower rates than those in the upper income brackets. The income tax takes into consideration special circumstances which affect one's ability to pay, and the revenues from the tax automatically increase as employment, profits and personal income rise. The proponents of repeal with their "know-nothing" attitude about the problem of state government, are simply irresponsible. They deserve a total rebuff at the hands of the people of Maine. The NRC recognizes the need for efficient governmental operation at all levels, federal, state, local, and it further acknowledges that the source of the revenue required for the management of efficient government be a fair and just tax which does not work against the preservation of a healthy environment. To retain the fair tax, vote NO on November 2nd! (By Sheila Seymour, Mary Minor Smith and Clinton B. Townsend)

# SALT MARSH CONFERENCE

## THE VALUE, UTILIZATION, DESTRUCTION, PLANNING AND PROTECTION OF MAINE'S WETLANDS

Salt marshes and associated estuaries are valuable marine resources. They provide breeding, nursery and feeding areas for clams, quahogs, mussels as well as for many commercial fishes. Ducks use marshes for nesting and migratory shore birds feed and rest on them. Marshes also retard soil erosion and act as a buffer zone for coastal flooding.

Maine has 17,000 acres of salt marshes which are constantly being threatened with destruction. The conference will focus on this resource and illustrate the biological and dollar values and different methods of protecting them. The conference will be held November 6 at Bowdoin College in Brunswick from 9-4. It is sponsored by the NRC, the Maine Audubon and the Merrymeeting Audubon and is open to the public. (by Hank Tyler)

### *Introduction*

Clinton B. Townsend, Past President, NRC

### *Definition of Salt Marsh Ecosystem*

Spencer Apollonio, State Oceanographer

### *Biological Importance of Salt Marshes*

Dr. John Teal, Woods Hole Oceanographic Center

### *Commercial Value of Marine Species in Estuaries*

Robert L. Dow, Director, Marine Research, Sea and Shore Fisheries

### *Destruction of Maine's Salt Marshes & Estuaries*

Bradford Sterl, Wetlands Control Board

### *Maine's Laws Relating to Salt Marshes*

Orlando Delogu, Associate Professor of Law, University of Maine

### *The Role of the Wetlands Control Board*

Bradford Sterl, Wetlands Control Board

### *State Acquisition of Salt Marshes*

Richard Parks, Land Acquisition Leader, Inland Fisheries and Game

### *Federal Acquisition of Salt Marshes in Maine*

Richard Griffith, Regional Director, U.S. Sports Fisheries & Wildlife Service

### *Conservation Commissions & Salt Marshes*

Sterling Dow III, Community Affairs Consultant, NRC

### *Planning Boards & Salt Marshes*

John McKee, Past Chairman, Brunswick Planning Board



**PUBLIC HEARING I** Application for a waste  
**KERRAMERICAN** discharge license to discharge 263,520 gallons per day of process water from an ore concentrator into unclassified Carlton Stream and 150,000 gallons per day of cooling water into unclassified Second Pond at Blue Hill. October 4 in Blue Hill before the Environmental Improvement Commission (see article).

**PUBLIC HEARING II** October 7, 1971, to designate 5,630 acres within the  
**MOOSEHORN** Baring Unit of the Moosehorn

Wildlife Refuge as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (Wilderness Act of 1964). Written statements will be accepted until Nov. 9: Regional Director, Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Boston, Mass. 02109.

**PUBLIC HEARING III** The Legislative Sub-  
**EASTPORT/AUGUSTA** Committee on Oil met in Eastport, Sept. 27

for Washington County residents only, and will meet in Augusta Oct. 7. Officially they have no proposal before them - but are only considering the feasibility of oil.

**ENVIRONMENTAL**  
**CINEMA I AND II**

The Preservation of the  
Maine Environment prepared  
by the Maine Environmental

Improvement Commission discusses some of the problems of trying to ensure new development and industry doesn't destroy Maine's environment in the process of bringing new jobs to Maine. Much of the discussion centers around the site location law. There are six copies of the film in color and available from the EIC (Augusta) for showing around the state.

North of the Namaskeag by the Maine Public Broadcasting System is a series of TV programs which will examine the conflict of jobs and industry together with clean air and water. Designed to show the complexity of environmental issues and to demonstrate the system under which they may be dealt, the programs will trace the site location of a new industry from a local TV news special, a town meeting, stockholders meeting to the EIC hearing which will settle it. November 4 is the first program at 7:30 p.m., then Nov. 11, 18, and December 2 and 9.

HIGHWAY REVIEW                    A tri-state Citizens' Review Task Force met on Sept. 16 to initiate a study of the proposed multi-million dollar Northern New England East-West Highway, aimed at increasing economic growth in Northern New England.

The Citizens' Task Force, made up of concerned citizens from Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, will review a feasibility report issued by the Northern New England East-West Highway Program. The Task Force will report its findings to the New England Regional Commission, headed by the Governors of the six New England states, who face the decision of whether to proceed further with the project.

Members of the Task Force in Maine are Dana A. Little, Director of the Bath-Brunswick Regional Planning Commission, Brunswick; David G. Huber, land consultant of Portland; and Reverend Duncan Howlett of Center Lovell, Maine.

\* \* \*

A NEW TWIST                    The cry is often heard that being forced to install pollution control measures is so costly that it will cut a company's profits. "Not so" comes the answer from a report to be published in October which analyzes the environmental performance and profitability of 17 pulp and paper companies. According to an article in Business Week, the report is based on a pollution analysis of 131 mills which was put out by the Council on Economic Priorities, and shows that the least polluting companies are usually the most profitable.

"The two paper producers with the best environmental records, Owens-Illinois, Inc., and Weyerhaeuser Co., were among the leaders in growth of earnings per share from 1965 to 1970, while Potlatch Forests, Inc., with the industry's worst pollution control record, was one of the least profitable. Though some heavy polluters showed high earnings growth (Diamond International Corp. for one), the study says that they were companies that boosted profits mostly through mergers."

Several reasons are suggested:

1. installing pollution control devices when the mill is built is less costly than later.
2. costs of pollution control are offset by higher productivity, recovery of raw material and improved health of employees.
3. good environmental record reflects good management. (*Business Week 8/7/71*)

A WARDEN'S FIELD NOTES                    Modern civilization has arrived at north-western Aroostook County's Fish River Lake. This once remote lake on the headwaters of the Fish River Chain probably has aged 200 years during the past 10. Not long ago, it was accessible only by plane or an 18-mile canoe trip with a 1/4-mile carry. Now a well graded gravel road built and maintained by the lumbering industry runs by the shore. The road that was once basically a woods telephone line now will put many town roads to shame. Publicity resulting from modern large scale lumbering operations, plus quick accessibility to Aroostook County via the new Route 95, has added greatly to the numbers of people fishing the lake. A public boat landing, increased business at area sporting camps, and well maintained Forest Service campsites add to the attraction. With the 1971 spring runoff of snow and heavy rains came erosion of the worst kind for a lake. The past year's extensive lumbering and road building network on a tributary brook resulted in mud and silt flowing into the water. For nearly 6 weeks the lower half of the lake was nothing but a sea of mud. Now a new problem has turned up. The lake had once supported only trout, salmon, togue and cusk. In August of this year, yellow perch have been caught and identified for the first time. What will be next? (*Inland Fish & Game Field Notes*)

\* \* \*

1st STUDENT SEMINAR WELL RECEIVED                    The first secondary school student seminar on the environment, held Sept. 18-19 at Bryant Pond attracted a full house of high school students who wanted to learn how they could become active in environmental affairs. Some 60 students from over 11 towns were present at the meeting which was organized by students from the Augusta area, Students in Defense of the Environment, and co-sponsored with them by the NRC and the Conservation Education Foundation.

The informal nature of the workshops produced some lively discussions on subjects from organizing your own student group, recycling, how to be effective in the news media to political action.

Before adjourning the students appointed representatives from each of the areas to continue communications and plan future projects including perhaps a statewide student organization. Interested students should contact Ron Ayotte, c/o NRC. (*by Ron Ayotte, Students in Defense of the Environment*)

LONG TERM PROBLEMS FROM SHORT TERM PROFITS

The NRC receives many letters from members commenting on different environmental issues facing

Maine. The following is from a reply to a member who questioned the Council's attitude toward the Callahan Mine (NRC June 1971).

...I attended a meeting in S. Brooksville of the so-called Goose Rock Reclamation Committee (Fred Beck, Callahan; the 2nd Selectman, Brooksville; Albert Sandecki, property owner; and Paul Venno and Robert Dow, Sea and Shore Fisheries.) Before the meeting I also had a chance to visit the mine site. Last summer I spent an afternoon with the plant manager and we went down to the bottom of the hole (300' deep and 900' across.)

Dr. Ruth Patrick is one of the foremost authorities in the country on mine problems. Her findings, I am told, back up Mr. Dow's concern for the copper ionization problem and his recommendations for the reclamation of the water body.

I feel that the NRC would be derelict in fulfilling its obligation to the public as it did not call public attention to the short sightedness and the environmental effects of this sub-marginal operation. I use the term sub-marginal because Mr. Beck publicly admitted that the mine was financially loosing proposition for the Callahan operation.

There is no doubt that there has been some immediate benefit to the some 100 people in the operation over the past few years, that it reportedly has paid the community approximately \$36,000 in annual taxes which is estimated to be about 26% of the tax load in the community, and that the area has a definite need for stable year-round employment; but the other side of the coin is that \$56,000+ in public money (\$10,000 state and \$46,000 Federal) have been spent in monitoring the mine, that it will have to continue for some years, that if the veins of ore are exposed to the water currents in Penobscot Bay, the possibility of lead and copper ions having adverse effect on the shellfish, worms and lobsters of a very large area will continue for many years.

The presence of the millions of ton of waste rock that have been removed from the hole make the problem of revegetation on the hill a problem for many future years. This should certainly have an adverse effect on the property values.

\*

Mining in Maine, unless technology improves greatly will be a marginal operation. The next real mining proposal to come to the State is that of Kerramerican, Inc., of Toronto, to develop another zinc and copper mine at the shaft site of the Black Hawk Mine, a former short term operation in Blue Hill. A public hearing for a waste discharge license will be

be held before the EIC on Monday, Oct. 4th in Blue Hill. They propose to put 263,520 gallons of process water per day from an ore concentrator, into unclassified Carlton Stream and 150,000 gallons of cooling water per day into unclassified Second Pond, both of which eventually drain into Salt Pond, an estuary of Blue Hill Bay.

It is interesting to note that both of these bodies of water were at one time classified B-1, but in the special session of the 101st Legislature they were unclassified for the mine. This action was reportedly the first declassification after Maine had wisely adopted the system, and went unopposed at the hearing to declassify. Only one legislative committee member opposed it.

For a number of reasons the Black Hawk Mine was in operation for only a very brief and questionable period. The Kerramerican proposal is a fresh start. They have prepared a site location application - a form that is one inch in thickness and colorful with maps, charts and graphs, but it does not appear that a public hearing will be required under the Site Location Law, because of the existing use of the area. Nevertheless many questions are expected to be raised at the waste discharge hearing.

The application is also coming under the scrutiny of the Maine Mining Commission, which has the ability to require the Company to post performance bonds for the reclamation of the mine, before the operation begins. It has also been reported that the Corps of Engineers, under the Refuse Act of 1899, will step into the issue.

The Callahan Mine has caused many problems to the state, and lost money for the mine. In this light the Kerramerican project should be very carefully examined, as this could be another long term problem with short term profits. (by Marshall F. Burk)

\* \* \*

SLUDGE - What to do with the sewerage sludge is increasingly a problem for many communities, particularly the large metropolitan areas and one that several Maine communities are grappling with at the moment. The Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, along with a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency, is working to determine the additional benefits that may be obtained and how to select sites for such disposal. Preliminary lab work was conducted through the University of Michigan. Early results from crop yields and health considerations are encouraging. Further information can be obtained from John Holmway, EPA, Box 597, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.

\*

The city of Venice issued a directive that all old and waste paper had to be salvaged and sent to a paper mill. (Aug. 19, 1366.)

NEWS OF AFFILIATES AND DIRECTORS The American Association of University Women, at its recent national convention in Dallas, passed the following resolutions:

AAUW endorses the principle of zero population growth.

AAUW encourages its members and state divisions to work for repeal of restrictive laws on abortion, making abortion legal for those who wish it after medical consultation.

For the past two years branches of AAUW have been learning about the environmental conditions in our country and abroad, and in their communities. The study/action topic, This Beleaguered Earth, will be continued for a second biennium. Matters of land use, air and water pollution, solid waste are inseparable from the question of population growth. Studying and developing a policy on population is a secondary goal for this biennium.

\*

Westport Conservation Commission has, in conjunction with the Clough Point Association, successfully raised the money necessary to save the last piece of undeveloped land on Westport Island. The raising of the \$27,000 means that matching funds will be available from the Federal Land and Water Conservation Act to meet the \$54,000 purchase price. This will be held by the town of Westport in its natural condition.

\*

JOHN GOOD has been named Assistant Superintendent of Yosemite National Park, leaving his position as superintendent of Acadia after three years. His outstanding efforts in the conservation arena are well recognized in Maine and will be missed. In the Council he served as Director at Large. Keith Miller has been appointed the new superintendent.

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CONSERVATION COMMISSIONS NOW IS THE TIME With school underway and the traffic moving more easily, it's time for you to consider establishing a conservation commission in your town for next March's town meeting. Drop a line to the NRC and we can provide a speaker for a public meeting. All aspects of commissions can be explored with plenty of chance for questions. Write to the NRC now and ask for:

- (1) the Conservation Commission Planning Guide
(2) the Manual for Conservation Commissions
(3) the enabling statute

Many Commissions have done outstanding projects in their communities, including recreation and park work, recycling and dump projects, shade tree planting programs, river and road clean-up, and so forth. Could your town benefit from such a commission? (by Sterling Dow III)

SUMMER IN THE NATIONAL PARKS The Student Conservation Association provides a unique opportunity to work in a national park or forest in some phase of environmental conservation. Under the supervision of professionals in the Park Service, the program, which began in 1957, now is extended to 35 parks and forests and involves some 1300 students 16 and older. Comments from the Park Service at Acadia this summer show well its worth from the Parks point of view: "The 1971 program at Acadia was divided into two sections, high school and college. Fifteen co-ed high school students worked in the park for a two-week period in July. They reconstructed the Ship Harbor Nature Trail, put new roofs on shelters at the Pretty Marsh Picnic Area, and did some general clean up on Baker Island. And, incidentally, worked like beavers. The last few days of the program were spent on a backpacking trip to Baxter State Park.

"Three college students worked in the park all summer. They led nature walks and assisted on the naturalists-conducted sea cruises and at evening campfire programs. The college students, all girls, also were trained as part of the park mountain rescue team.

"I could provide a long list of superlatives concerning the SCA program, but suffice it to say that it is just loaded with benefits for the park and we hope for the volunteer students, too. We very much hope the program will continue and expand at Acadia."

(Ed's Note: Having spent a summer in the program at Mt. Rainier, I can say that the students benefit greatly, too!)

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EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW Southwest Harbor opened a sanitary landfill operation in mid-August. This replaces an open burning dump, and will handle refuse from Bar Harbor, Northeast Harbor and Southwest Harbor. There are presently 340 open burning dumps in Maine. A bill to prohibit these failed in the 105th Legislature, no money was to be appropriated for this.

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Table with 2 columns: ACTION and DESCRIPTION. Includes data such as '76 approved with conditions', '83% housing', '8% shopping centers', '5% processing', '2% manufacturing', '2% service'.

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
October 4, 1971

Penobscot Bay Press  
Box 36  
Stonington,  
Maine 04681

Dear Mr. Barrows:

Received your letter this morning and would like to get two (2) copies of each of the four photos that appeared in your September 17th issue.

I'm sure they are all aerial photos and assume the cost of \$ 1.75 applies to all. Enclosed is a check for 14.00 and 50 cents for two handling charges.

The reason for the two handling charges is in the way of trying to avoid not getting the photos before I get back to Maine on the 16th.

Would you please send one set of four to the two addresses below, with a Please Hold notice on the one sent to Harborside. I would sincerely appreciate this as I'm afraid I would miss receiving the photos if they were all sent to one place.

I will write the Postmistress on Harborside to let her know I am expecting a set of these pictures and for her to hold them for me.

Address to:

A. SANDECKI

HARBORSIDE,

MAINE 04642

(&)

A. SANDECKI

50 TANNER ST.

HADDONFIELD,

NEW JERSEY

08033

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandeck

**GOOSE POND RECLAMATION COMMITTEE TO MEET WITH GOVERNOR**

Member of the Goose Pond reclamation committee and Brooksville selectmen will meet in

private conference with Governor Curtis in Augusta at 11 a.m., October 18. Expected topic of discussion is what state aid might be available for reclamation and or further alternative development of the Callahan Mining site on Cape Rosier. A request is expected to be made for further monitoring funds.

That afternoon the committee is scheduled to meet to consider formation of a non-profit organization.

**Penobscot Bay Press**  
**Box 36 Stonington, Maine 04681**  
**Telephone 367 - 2200**

September 29, 1971

Albert Sandecki  
50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Thank you for your letter of Sept. 20. Two copies will be forwarded to you shortly. The prices for photographs are as follows: 8x10 --- \$1.25; 5x7 --- \$1.00; 4x5 --- \$.75; 8x10 (ariel) --- \$1.75. If you are interested in prints please let us know. Also there is a \$.25 handling charge on all mail orders.

I hope to be able to see Mr. Kellar on his next trip to the mine for a report on his findings. Hope to give continuous coverage on your reclamation.

Sincerely,



R. Nathaniel W. Barrows,  
Editor

# THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

1

NINETEENTH AND THE PARKWAY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19103

Phone LO 4-3921 Area Code 215

September 24, 1971

Mr. Albert E. Sandecki  
Chairman GPRC  
50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield, New Jersey 08033

Dear Mr. Sandecki:

Thank you so much for the check which you sent. We will be glad to be helpful in any way we can in the near future.

I have just received your second letter concerning costs of equipment to make necessary analyses. Do you not also need some money for people's time to conduct such studies? I think we need to write out in a more formal way just what is needed. Perhaps you could call me and we could discuss this matter more thoroughly.

Yours sincerely,

*Ruth Patrick*

Ruth Patrick  
Chairman  
Department of Limnology

RP:bs

BHN HURST - SEPT. 28 CALL 1:40 - 1:55 PM.

12 - 15,000	PUMP & MOTOR 403 INC FITTINGS & RECORDERS ETC
22 - 25,000	COST OF MONITORING PROGRAMS
<u>37 - 40,000</u>	EST TOTAL

WHAT WILL BE FED. MAXIMUMS FOR TOXIC METAL DISCHARGES INTO FED WATERS? .05  
WHEN WILL STANDARDS BE OUT & EFFECTIVE

CORPS OF ENGINEERS WILL HAVE CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS OF CHLORINE PRIOR TO TERMINATION OF OPERATIONS (CONED).

DR CHARLES MALONE 202 961 1863

MR. DONALD MARTIN. DEPT. OF INT.  
NAT. ACADEMY

202 961 1866.

MARINE - FRESH DILUTION  
FACTOR.

DR. RUTH PATRICK

WORKING IN CONJUNCTION  
WITH HER ON REVISING THE  
GREENBOOK

.05  
TOXIC METALS.

KIR AMERICAN  
M

*JM*

PL LEAD & ZINC CAD.

C. OF R.

OCT 15 71. WASH CALL  
HURST CALL

# The WEEKLY PACKET

Offset Printing  
Blue Hill, Maine

SEP. 22 1971

P. O. Box 343

Photography

Phone: 207-374-5643

TO:

Mr. Albert Sandecki  
Harborside  
Me

Aug 12 Notice

\$ 1.65

Paid check # 715  
oct. 1/71

(Interest charged delinquent accounts)

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
September 21, 1971

The Academy of Natural Sciences  
19th & the Parkway  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Dr. Ruth Patrick, Ph.D.  
Curator of Limnology

Dear Dr. Patrick:

As you requested today on the telephone I am sending you the information I have on the much needed monitoring equipment for use by the Maine Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries.

I have no idea of the cost of an extended monitoring program for the Goose Pond estuary, but I'm sure any additional support along these lines would be welcome.

The appropriation for the Sea & Shore Fisheries laboratory in Boothbay Harbor have been severely cut this year and any help towards obtaining the following AA unit would be appreciated.

PERK & ELMER # 403                      \$ 9,500.00

(incl.)

Recorders

Bulbs

---

Total approx \$ 15,000.00

These figures were quoted to me by Mr. John Hurst, Laboratory Director of the Maine Sea & Shore Fisheries Boothbay Harbor, Maine, 04575 Tel.No. 207 633 5572

At this time it is doubtful that our Goose Pond Reclamation Committee could help financially in the purchase of this device.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck  
Chairman GPRC

50 Turner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
September 21, 1971

State of Maine  
Department of Sea & Shore Fisheries  
Boothbay Harbor, Maine 04575

Mr. John Hurst  
Laboratory Director

Dear Mr. Hurst:

According to Dr. Patrick the F.W.Q.A is at this time a shambles, the reorganization has at least another 3 months to go. No funds, (title I or II) are being permitted and the same applies to basic research grants,

She has requested a letter from me describing your departments desired AA unit and the amount needed for extended research and monitoring.

On September 8th I called Mr. Charles Sneed at the Callahan offices in New York to ask about the developments towards setting up the Goose Pond Reclamation Committee as a corporate entity and the amount of money they were to make available to our group if this incorporation were to go through.

He gave the impression that they were not much interested in doing anything without some control of the money they might put up.

Sneed is definitely aggravated with Mr. Dow's statements at the public meeting on August 17th, as well as some made to the press. Not much in the way of the possibility of a guaranteed percentage of the money was indicated.

It seems that if money is made available to the committee there would be many strings attached.

As of now I am not inclined to go along with this incorporation of our committee, although I have not seen any of the papers on the proposal and might change my mind on this if it seems the only way to get some form of reclamation done at the mine-site.

I will let you know of any further developments, and would appreciate your keeping Mr. Dow advised.

The Selectmans meeting with Governor Curtis has not taken place yet as far as I know. I am to be advised as to the time and date.

Sincerely,

Albert Sandecki

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
September 20, 1971

The Academy of Natural Sciences  
19th and the Parkway  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Dr. Ruth Patrick, Ph.D.  
Curator of Limnology

Dear Dr. Patrick:

Enclosed is a check in payment of your billing for the study made of the Goose Pond estuary in regard to the Callahan Mining Corporation's operation there.

The committee wishes to thank you for your recommendations and will be continuing in its work to seek the proper reclamation of the area.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki  
Chairman GPRC

cc:CNF

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
September 20, 1971

Island Advantages  
Penobscot Bay Press  
Stonington, Maine 04681

Mr. Nathaniel Barrows  
Editor & Publisher

Dear Mr. Barrows:

Received your September 17th issue today and I would like to express my appreciation for your paper's continued interest in the reclamation of the Callahan mine-site on Cape Rosier.

Your reference to the incorporation of the GPRC is a point that is far from settled within the committee itself and will be discussed further, probably at next months meeting.

I have a request that you may be able to help with. Would you be able to provide copies of the four photographs used and any others that you might feel would be helpful? If they were produced by a service would you send me their address.

The next few weeks the committee will be involved with requests for technical assistance and funds through State and Federal agencies concerned with mining reclamation. The photographs that accompanied the article are the best I have seen of the mine area and could be of great help to the committee's work in the way of illustrating the affected area to those we will be discussing the problem with.

I would be willing to pay for any copies.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandecki

# GOOSE POND RECLAMATION COMMITTEE

## Amended Minutes

Date: July 30, 1971

Present:

from Brooksville: Albert Sandecki - Chairman  
John Gray  
from the State: Robert Dow  
Paul Venno  
Spencer Apollonio  
John Hurst  
from the County: Carl Rogers  
from Callahan: B. C. Scott

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman in the offices of Callahan Mining Corporation at 10:10 AM. At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Ruth Patrick of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia stated her qualifications to study the problems of Goose Pond rehabilitation as they relate to marine life for the committee, but also stated that she could not expect to know all about the marine environment after only one day's study.

Robert Dow told the committee that the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries had collected the marine data used in the reports on Goose Cove published to date. He went on to say that copper in undetermined amounts are toxic to lobsters. He stated that bait worms are also sensitive to metal poisoning, and that the lead content in clams is worrisome to S and S.

Dr. Patrick observed that copper and zinc combinations were shown to be toxic to several marine forms. She said that federal standards for heavy metals content in marine foods have not yet been established, but should come out in about 6 months.

Mr. Scott asked Mr. Dow if there had been any samples of shellfish tested for metal content prior to Callahan's activities, to serve as a base for comparison. Mr. Dow replied that there had not, but that there had been mining activity in the area earlier, so there was heavy metal around earlier.

The Chairman then asked Mr. Dow if he had recommendations for the reclamation of Goose Pond to be presented to the committee. Mr. Dow presented the following recommendations (copy appended) by the Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries:

- 1) Drainage to Wier Cove should be closed.
- 2) The dam under the reversing falls bridge should be retained so there is no intrusion of tide water. The pit would then serve as a settling pond for ionic action in the water. The dam should be retained until the testing of marine life is completed.

Mr. Sandecki then asked if Mr. Dow knew of any reports that would show the amount of drainage into the pond, that is, would there be enough drainage to offset evaporation, etc. so the pond would not become stagnant. Mr. Dow replied that there might be such reports, but that he did not definitely know of them.

At the request of the Chairman, John Gray stated the position of the Town of Brooksville:

The people in town who have talked with me are interested in the best solution to the question of Goose Pond reclamation.

These people would like to have the pond returned to salt water if possible.

These people would like to keep employment available in the area.

The Chairman told the committee that the Maine Department of Parks and Recreation had stated an interest in cooperating with Callahan in developing picnicing, etc. on the Callahan side of the pit. Unfortunately, there was no representative of that department present at the meeting.

Mr. Dow stated that the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries had spent \$10,000 on shellfish monitoring in the area since 1967, and that the U. S. government had spent \$47,000 in the same period. He stated that the testing yielded a report issued by the Department of the Interior. He said that he had recommended to the Maine Mining Bureau that the royalties paid to the Mining Bureau by Callahan be used to purchase an Atomic Absorption unit to be used for testing at the Northeast Shellfish Sanitation Laboratory, but that the Mining Bureau had turned down his request.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Carl Rogers stated the interest of the County Extension Service in the project. Mr. Rogers stated that:

- 1) The Extension Service's interest is in the people of the area, and in educational benefits. He said that he had worked with the Callahan group and the local residents, serving as a middle man with recommendations for action through the county Technical Action Panel.
- 2) Extension wants to foster cooperative action by Callahan, the State, County and Town.
- 3) He recommended that funds from all sources, State, Callahan, Brooksville and surrounding towns, etc. be used in the reclamation project. No Extension Service funds are available for the work.

Mr. Venno suggested that a rehabilitation program be laid out and started as soon as possible.

Mr. Apollonio suggested that it would take a great deal of money to make the pit area safe for recreational purposes.

Mr. Dow stated that he felt the greatest employment opportunities in the project lay in the research and monitoring associated with it.

Mr. Rogers stated that it might be possible to get an EDA technical assistance grant for study of the rehabilitation to serve as a guide for salt water mining projects elsewhere in the U. S. He also stated that moneys were available for setting up employment.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Scott stated that Callahan is interested in reclamation of the mined area; that its funds for such work were limited, but that it had men and equipment available for such work if it is done while the operation is still in existence; and that it was consulting with firms and individuals experienced in similar rehabilitation programs.

The Chairman then asked Dr. Patrick to present her recommendations to the committee. Dr. Patrick started her statement by observing that federal funds were available for such projects as this; that the recycling system used in the Callahan mill was a good one for controlling metal ions; and that ion exchange systems should be used for precipitation of metal ions whenever possible. Dr. Patrick then presented the following recommendations:

- 1) The drainage to Wier Cove should be closed.
- 2) The dam under the bridge should not be removed until study shows that there will be no damage to marine life by water coming from the mine area.
- 3) The mine dumps and tailings pond should be revegetated with contours changed where necessary to prevent erosion.
- 4) Marine mud should be allowed to slide into the pit to seal and cover the pit bottom.
- 5) The pit as it now exists would be dangerous as a recreation area.
- 6) Salt water would be better than fresh water for precipitation of harmful ions.

Mr. Sandecki suggested the possibility of allowing salt water to move in above the dike separating the pond area from the pit. This would require removal of the dam under the bridge, or at least opening it to allow inflow of salt water.

Mr. Dow suggested that to meet Dr. Patrick's recommendation for salt water in the pit to help control metal ions, salt water could be pumped into the pit first, then the pit be allowed to become fresh, rather than salt water, as a result of natural runoff. Dr. Patrick then restated her recommendation that marine muds be allowed to move into the pit, adding that this should be done before any water is allowed in.

Mr. Sandecki told the committee that there were two legal obligations to removal of the dam under the bridge, these being Callahan's agreement with the Grays, and the legislative requirements for its removal. Mr. Venno stated that the dam would have to be altered in any case, so the legal requirements could be met as a consequence.

Dr. Patrick suggested that the committee contact Dr. William Cowley, Chief of Federal Grants of the Federal Water Quality Administration, requesting funds for a rehabilitation study. Mr. Scott asked Dr. Patrick if her recommendations on sources of available funds would be presented in writing to the committee --- Dr. Patrick replied that she would be happy to orally give these recommendations to the Chairman.

Mr. Gray asked that part of the mud available to the pit be retained for hydro-sealing of the tailings dumps.

At Mr. Scott's request that Dr. Patrick present her recommendations to the committee in writing, Dr. Patrick agreed to give her recommendations orally and in writing to the Chairman.

Mr. Venno stated that he felt that Callahan should be asked to start immediately on a rehabilitation program. Mr. Scott replied for Callahan that such a program could not be started without a detailed work plan. Mr. Sandecki stated that Mr. Beck would be working on such a plan within two weeks.

The Chairman presented to the committee the recommendations of Mr. Harold B. Staley, specialist in water treatment (attached). The Chairman observed that Mr. Staley's recommendations were in accord with those of Dr. Patrick and Mr. Dow.

The Chairman stated that the recommendations would be given to Mr. Beck for study and inclusion in his rehabilitation work plan.

The Chairman had invited members of the press and public to meet with the committee at the close of the meeting, and asked members to cooperate in answering questions put to the committee.

Meeting adjourned at 12:20 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

B. C. Scott, for  
Frederick M. Beck, Secretary

JOHN GRAY CALLED SEPT 16  
APPOINTMENT WITH GOO-CURTIS  
WILL CONFIRM DATE/TIME SEPT  
20TH.

50 Tanner Street  
Haddonfield,  
New Jersey 08033  
September 15, 1971

Callahan Mining Corporation  
41 Union Wharf  
Portland, Maine 04111

Mr. Fred Beck  
Exploration Manager  
Secretary GPRC

Dear Fred:

Received a copy of your minutes today and in consideration of the circumstances at the public meeting I feel we did not get a very complete account of the amendments to the minutes of the meeting of July 30th.

Mr. Apollonio's comments on page 3 concerning the safety of the pit area did not cover his suggestion of pushing the waste rock and mud now in the pond beds below low water mark. Dr. Patrick also spoke of this and I requested that section to be amended at the meeting of the committee on August 17th.

On the same page Dr. Patrick's statement # 4 was amended to read, " Marine mud and rock should be allowed etc.."

Page 4, first paragraph the word "fresh" was to be amended to read "brackish" and a little further along again Dr. Patrick's "recommendation that marine muds and rock be allowed to move into the pit etc.."

That is about all I have just now in the way of amending the amended minutes, I'll let you know if I hear from any one else on them.

I think your second paragraph on page one in regard to the recommendations is of the utmost importance and I hope you have been able to find time to study those eight recommendations I sent on the 3rd of September. As I mentioned in that letter your conversations with Mr. Hart might add a few more to the list and your suggestion of developing priorities for these various proposals is a good one.

I know you are busy with Callahan's work, but I hope you are able to firm up your company's intentions as our time is growing short for implementing reclamation of the area.

Sincerely,

Albert E. Sandeck1

cc: John Gray

# GOOSE POND RECLAMATION COMMITTEE--MINUTES

August 18, 1971 -- 7:00 P.M.

South Brooksvill Community Hall

Present: Albert Sandecki  
John Gray  
Fred Beck  
Paul Venno  
Robert Dow

The meeting was brought to order by Chairman Albert Sandecki.

Those present were introduced by the chairman to the public. The introduction was followed by a brief summary of the reasons for forming the committee. This was followed by a reading of the Callahan - Maine Mining Bureau lease, Section 23.

Mr. Sandecki mentioned that he had condensed the recommendations received from various sources to date and would read these to the audience after the regular meeting. He stressed that these recommendations were only those received from outside sources and were not necessarily those of the committee.

The chairman called for a reading of the minutes. Mr. Beck read the minutes of the July 30 meeting. Mr. Sandecki mentioned that there were some amendments to the minutes. These were described as those in a letter from Robert Dow and others, which follow. From Mr. Dow's letter:

- 1) The U. S. Government spent \$47,000 on shellfish monitoring, not \$46,000.
- 2) The testing by the federal government yielded a report issued by the Department of Interior.
- 3) Mr. Dow said there is no discrepancy in his or Dr. Patrick's view with that of Mr. Staley.

John Gray said that the words "the town" used in the three items cited by him on page 2 should be changed to read "the people in town who have talked with me." Mr. Rogers, who was in the audience said that on page 2 at the bottom the last sentence should be crossed out; there are no extension funds available.

Mr. Sandecki remarked that Dr. Patrick had agreed at the meeting to give her recommendations in writing rather than orally and she subsequently did this.

The amendments as read were accepted by the committee and approved. Mr. Beck moved that the business meeting adjourn, seconded by Mr. Gray and passed. The informal meeting with the public was begun and no minutes were kept. ✓

Respectfully submitted,



F. M. Beck  
Secretary