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The Crandon Project



SUMMARY UPDATE

Mine Plan and Environmental Impact Report



Crandon Mining Company

• **Environmentally Responsible** •



October, 1996

This summary is an update of the publication that was initially produced in December, 1995. The need for such an update is another demonstration that the permitting process in Wisconsin is indeed very rigorous, demanding, and effective in protecting the state's natural resources. As we continue with the permitting process, meeting with the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, additional refinements and adjustments are being made in our applications as a result of those discussions. Thus you'll note that this publication reflects updates and changes in the figures as additional studies are completed.

We are pleased to provide this update summary of the mine's operations, environmental impacts and economic benefits. As outlined herein, we are committed to building a mine that will:

- Meet or exceed all federal and state environmental regulations, protect or enhance all local resources, and operate in harmony with Northwoods life.
- Provide hundreds of long-term jobs and new tax revenue to support a higher standard of living and help local communities build a strong, prosperous future.

We encourage you to review our plans and to bring any questions or concerns to our attention.

Sincerely,

Rodney Harrill, President
Crandon Mining Company

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THE CRANDON PROJECT - FACTS AND FIGURES

PROJECT DATA

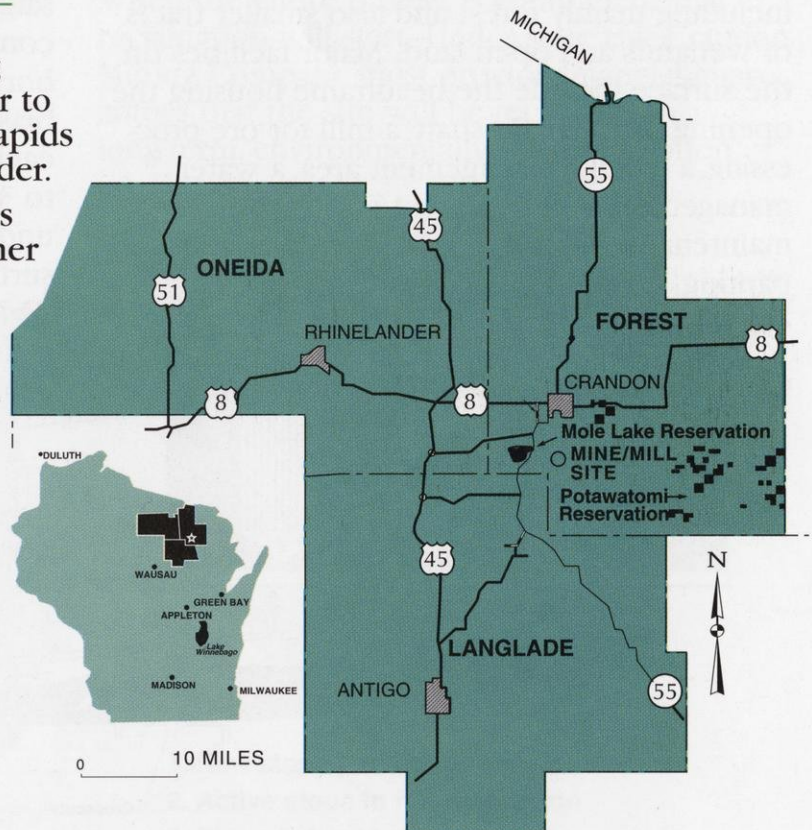
Project location	Forest County, 5 miles south of Crandon.	
Project site	550 acres including mine, mill and all related facilities.	
Orebody	55 million tons of recoverable ore, primarily zinc and copper, smaller amounts of lead, silver and gold.	
Production rate	5,500 tons of ore per day, extracted by underground methods.	
Project Schedule	Construction	3 years
	Operations	28 years
	Reclamation	4 years
	Long-term care	40+ years

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Employment	550 construction employees at peak (30% local hires); 402 full-time operations employees for 28 years (70% local hires); 341 jobs in related businesses.
Local purchases	\$43 million total during 3 years of construction; \$1.2 million annually during 28 years of operations.
Tax revenue	\$119 million in Net Proceeds Taxes over project life. \$110 million increase in local tax base, benefiting towns of Lincoln and Nashville, Forest County, Crandon School District.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Surface water	Sophisticated water treatment plant releasing high-quality treated water to Wisconsin River at Hat Rapids Dam, south of Rhineland.
Groundwater	Engineered tailings ponds with top and bottom liner systems, drain system, monitoring wells and other safeguards.
Other control	Project design minimizes air emissions, noise, erosion and runoff.
Permits	More than 40 federal, state and local permits required.





MINE PROFILE

The Crandon mine will use modern technology to protect the surrounding environment, maximize worker safety, and remove ore and metals efficiently.

THE OREBODY

The Crandon orebody, discovered in 1975, lies in Forest County, five miles south of the city of Crandon and two miles east of State Highway 55. It contains 55 million tons of ore, mainly zinc and copper with smaller amounts of lead, silver and gold. The orebody is about 4,900 feet long from east to west and about 100 feet wide from north to south. It begins about 200 feet below the surface and extends to a depth of about 2,200 feet.

THE MINE SITE

Mine facilities will occupy about 550 acres, including mainly forest and also smaller tracts of wetlands and open land. Major facilities on the surface include the headframe housing the opening to the main shaft, a mill for ore processing, a tailings management area, a water management and treatment system, offices, maintenance shops, storage buildings, and parking.

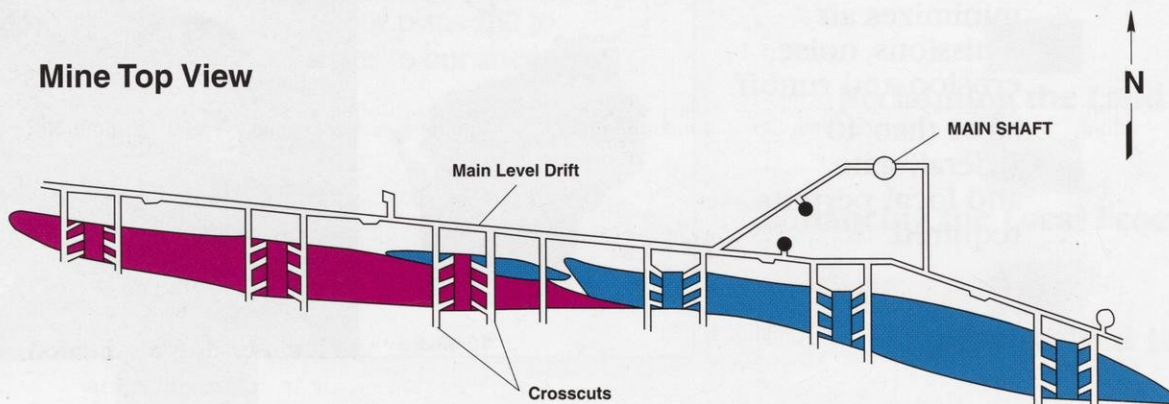
TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

Cars and trucks will reach the mine using a

3-mile service road running southeast from Highway 55. A 2.7-mile railroad spur will connect the mine to the Wisconsin Central Limited tracks northeast of the site. A 115-kilovolt power line will connect the mine with an electric power substation near Monico, about 14 miles to the northwest. To supply natural gas, a pipeline will connect the mine with an existing gas main one-half mile north of Crandon.

MINING THE ORE

The mine will produce about 5,500 tons of ore per day. Ore will be mined underground by blasthole open stoping, a method proven both safe and efficient. To reach the ore, miners will construct three vertical shafts and a series of horizontal tunnels called drifts. Ore will be blasted loose from chambers called stopes, each 100 feet wide, 75 feet long and upwards to 300 feet high. The ore will be hauled to an underground crusher, then hoisted to the surface for processing. Mined-out stopes will be backfilled with waste rock from the mine, coarse tailings from the mill and, if needed, cement.



SEPARATING THE METALS

In the mill, ore will be combined with water and ground to a consistency of fine sand. This mixture will go through a series of steps that separate metal particles from the rock and float them to the surface. The mill will produce separate concentrates of zinc, copper and lead. These will be shipped by rail to smelters outside the state. Small amounts of silver and gold will be recovered during smelting.

MANAGING MINE TAILINGS

Tailings - rock particles left after ore minerals have been removed - will be used to backfill the mine. Approximately 50 percent of the tailings not needed for backfill will be placed in four engineered basins designed to permanently protect the groundwater. As each basin is filled, it will be closed and reclaimed.

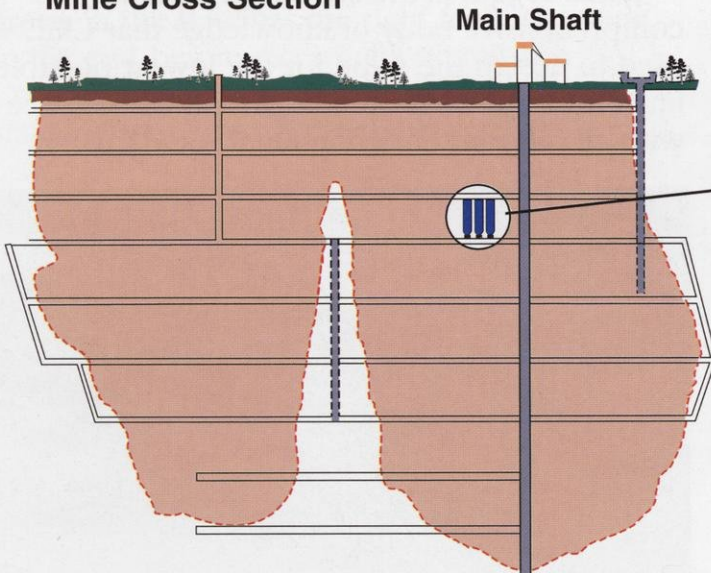
KEEPING WATER CLEAN

Groundwater that seeps into the mine will be collected and used in mine and mill operations. Water in excess of these needs will be treated in a sophisticated water treatment plant to meet strict quality standards set by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. After treatment, the water will be discharged by way of a buried pipeline to the Wisconsin River.

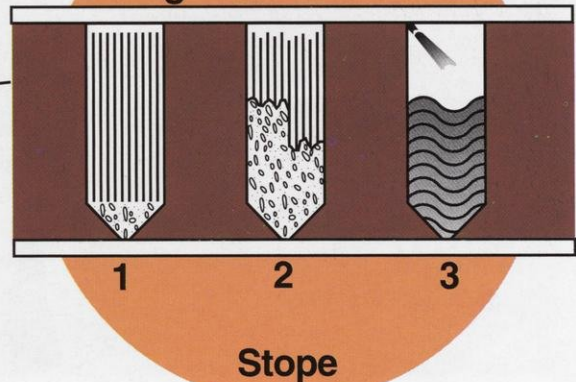
RECLAIMING THE LAND

Site reclamation will be a continuous process: as soon as work is completed on a given part of the site, reclamation in that area will begin. When the entire project is completed, final reclamation will start. Under state law, Crandon Mining Company must provide financial guarantees that the site will be reclaimed to a long-term, environmentally stable condition.

Mine Cross Section



Stages of Production



1. New stope just starting production
2. Active stope in full production
3. Stope being backfilled



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Exhaustive scientific studies show that the Crandon mine will protect lakes, streams, groundwater, wetlands, wildlife and other natural resources, while providing substantial economic benefits.

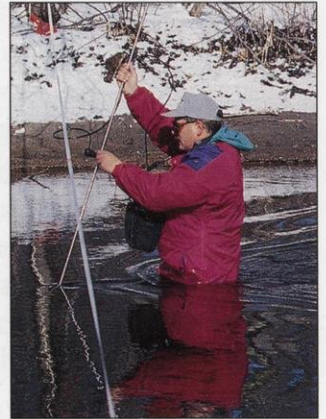
As required by state and federal laws, Crandon Mining Company has prepared a complete Environmental Impact Report for the Crandon project. The following pages explain how the mine will affect local natural resources and the economy.

These findings are based on a series of scientific studies believed to be the most thorough ever conducted for an industrial project in Wisconsin. The studies, conducted by Foth & Van Dyke, an environmental engineering firm based in Green Bay, involved more than 165,000 hours of work by over 150 engineers, scientists and technical personnel. For added assurance that these studies are accurate, Crandon Mining Company

asked independent experts to review and critique critical study methods and findings.

All of this work built upon, updated and refined previous studies of the local environment conducted in the 1970s and 1980s. Volumes of data have been collected, including soil and rock samples, well surveys, groundwater and surface water testing and flow analyses, lake studies, water and sediment samples, fish samples, bird and mammal studies, air monitoring, recreational resource inventories, wetlands assessments, socioeconomic studies, archaeological surveys and traditional cultural property inventories.

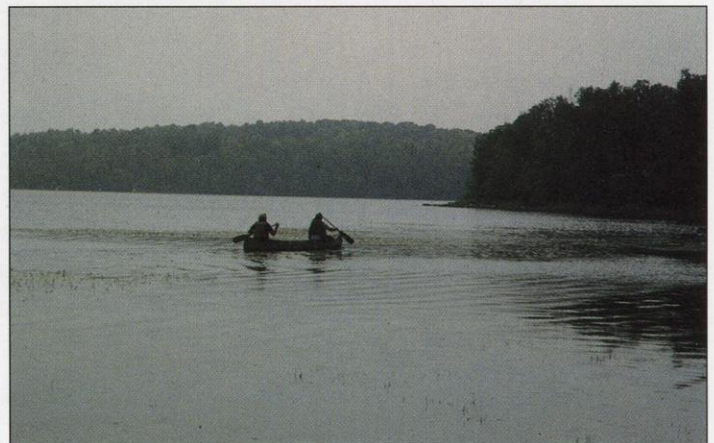
Taken together, the studies provided a comprehensive body of knowledge that CMC used to design the mine for the lowest possible impact on the environment, in full compliance with all relevant environmental standards.



Measuring stream flow rates.



Preparing stream water samples for testing.



Studying aquatic life in local lakes.



WISCONSIN'S MINING REGULATIONS

**Under Wisconsin's mining regulations,
the Crandon mine will proceed only if it is
scientifically proven environmentally safe.**

All of CMC's environmental studies are required to show that the Crandon mine will comply with Wisconsin's mining regulations, which are among the strictest in the nation.

All told, the mine needs more than 40 federal, state and local permits before construction can start.

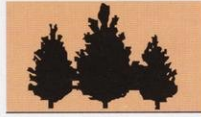
Under the state's mine permitting process, the Crandon mine will receive a thorough, scientific review conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will conduct its own review.

The two agencies will prepare separate Environmental Impact Statements, first a draft for public review, then a final document. The Final Environmental Impact Statements will be the subject of a formal Master Hearing, leading to a final decision on whether permits are issued.

During the process, DNR's and COE's own scientific experts will review CMC's environmental studies and mine plans. Any individual or group in the state has the right to do the same. In the end, before receiving a permit, the Crandon mine must meet six criteria specified in state law and listed at the right.

**The Crandon mine will
receive a permit only
when it is proven to:**

- 1.
Comply with all
state and federal
environmental regulations.**
- 2.
Protect public health,
safety and welfare.**
- 3.
Safeguard lands
with unique features,
critical ecological
importance
or historical value.**
- 4.
Have a net positive
socioeconomic impact.**
- 5.
Comply with local
zoning laws.**
- 6.
Include suitable plans
for reclamation.**



SUSTAINING WATER LEVELS

Mining at Crandon will have minimal effects on lake and stream levels, and only in the immediate area of the orebody.

All private water supplies will be fully protected.

As the Crandon mine is built and operated, water will seep into the mine from the overlying groundwater at the rate of about 700 gallons per minute. Over several years, this will gradually lower groundwater levels in the immediate area of the mine.

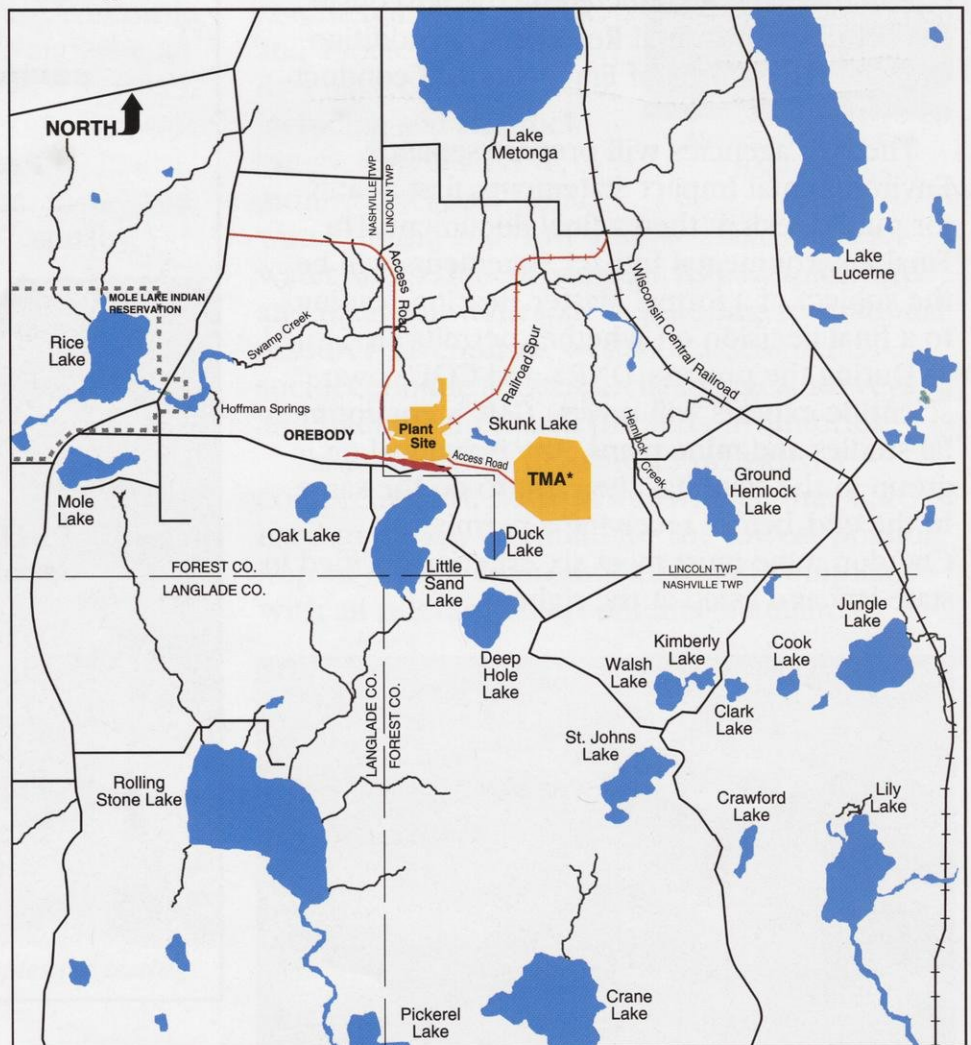
To learn about the effects of lower groundwater levels, Crandon Mining Company conducted extensive environmental studies, including com-

puter simulations of the effects on lakes and streams. These studies show that the effects on surface waters will be small. All lakes and streams will be sustained at levels that protect fishing, boating, swimming, wild rice gathering and other public uses, as required by state law. Among the findings:

- Only 12 private wells in the immediate area of the mine that are not owned by CMC will be potentially affected. CMC will monitor groundwater and will deepen or replace, at its expense, any wells that monitoring shows are likely to be affected by the mine.
- Water levels will not change on Lucerne, Metonga, Ground

Hemlock, Mole, St. Johns, Oak, Crane, Pickerel, Post, Kimberly, Walsh and other lakes more than two miles from the mine.

- Effects on Rolling Stone and Rice lakes will be too small to measure.
- Among lakes closest to the mine, there will be minor effects - less than one inch - on Little Sand, Duck and Deep Hole lakes.



*Tailings Management Area

- There will be minor effects to Skunk Lake, a shallow, 6-acre lake on the mine property with no fish population and no cottages.
- For the expected mine impacts there will be no measurable change in the flow rate of the Wolf River. Swamp, Hemlock, 12-9, 11-4, Hoffman and Upper Pickerel creeks will see some reductions in flow.
- Effects of lowered water levels on wetlands will be limited to changes in the mix of plant life around the edges of some wetlands near the mine site. These wetlands will retain their value for wildlife habitat, stormwater storage and other environmental functions.

The decline in groundwater levels will be temporary. Within a few years after the mine is closed and reclaimed, groundwater and local lakes and streams will return to their previous levels, and wetlands affected by groundwater levels will revert back to their present conditions.

Effect* of Mining on Lake Levels			
Change in Water Level (Inches)			
Lake	Expected Case	Practical Worst Case	Natural Variation
Duck	0.1	1.3	31.7
Deep Hole	0.2	4.7	26.8
Little Sand	0.8	5.8	31.9
Skunk	6.4	7.0	56.0

Effect* of Mining on Stream Flows			
Change in Flow Rate (Cubic Feet per Second)			
Stream	Expected Case	Practical Worst Case	Natural Variation
Swamp Creek (STH5 5)	0.91	1.49	8 to 228
Hemlock Creek	0.31	0.52	2.4 to 53
Hoffman Creek	0.15	0.26	Up to 5
Creek 12-9	0.36	0.62	1.1 to 42
Upper Pickerel Creek	0.16	0.28	Up to 23

* Effects under average conditions.



PROTECTING SURFACE WATERS

The Crandon mine's sophisticated water treatment plant and a comprehensive water management system will protect all lakes and streams in the project area.

The Crandon mine will discharge treated water through a 38-mile buried pipeline to the Wisconsin River at the Hat Rapids Dam, south of Rhinelander. All water discharged will meet strict standards set by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to protect water quality, fish and wildlife in the river. CMC studies show that the treated water will be consistently better than DNR standards.

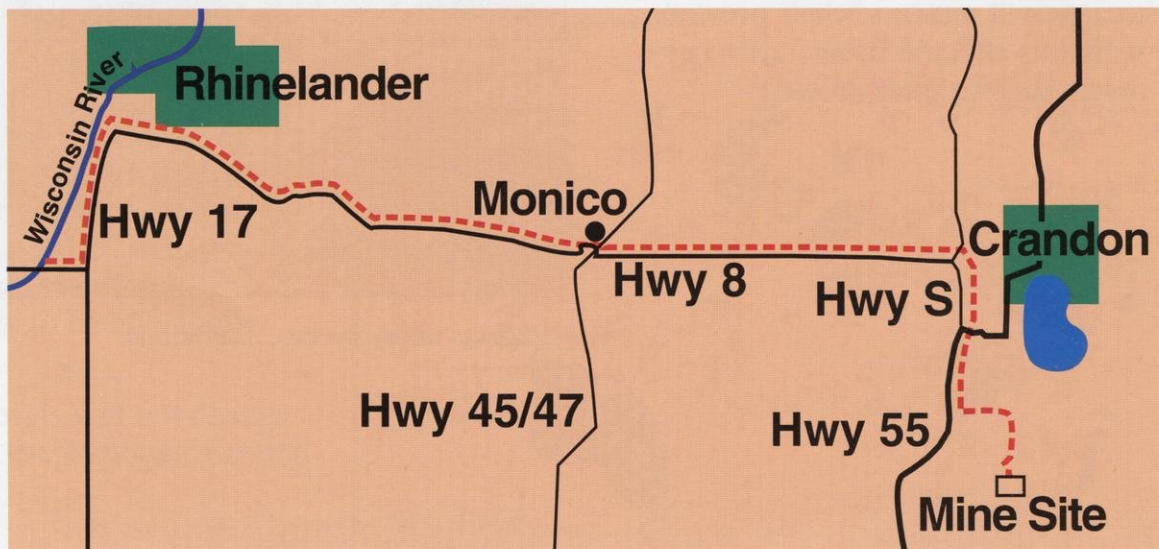
The treatment plant will be built according to plans approved by the DNR and will use a lime/sulfide treatment process that has been tested to prove that it is effective. The plant will be staffed by state-certified operators with thorough knowledge of modern industrial water treatment systems.

The treatment plant will process both

groundwater that seeps into the mine and surface runoff water from production and storage areas. After treatment, the water will be held in storage basins, where it will be tested. If at any time the water does not meet DNR standards, it will be recycled and re-treated. Water will be discharged to the Wisconsin River at about 570 gallons per minute, less than half of one percent of the river's flow at the Hat Rapids Dam measured at times of low water. This discharge will have no adverse effects on the river.

Throughout its life, the mine and mill will recycle and reuse water extensively to keep discharges as low as possible. During mine construction, runoff basins and erosion controls will keep soil and sediment out of local lakes and streams.

Expected route for water pipeline from Crandon mine to Wisconsin River



The mine's buried water pipeline, which will be installed within highway rights-of-way already disturbed by road work, will have minor, temporary effects on the environment.



MANAGING MINE TAILINGS

Mine tailings will be placed in engineered basins designed for long-term environmental safety. The tailings basins will provide permanent protection for groundwater.

Mine tailings consist of finely ground rock that remains after ore has been processed to remove valuable metals. The Crandon mine will use the latest, widely accepted technologies to manage these tailings for long-term environmental safety.

Engineered tailings basins will be built with multiple safeguards to prevent the condition known as acid rock drainage that has occurred at some old, unregulated mines. The basins will permanently protect groundwater to meet strict quality standards set by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Each of the four tailings basins will be designed from the start to be reclaimed to an environmentally safe and stable condition. Each basin will include:

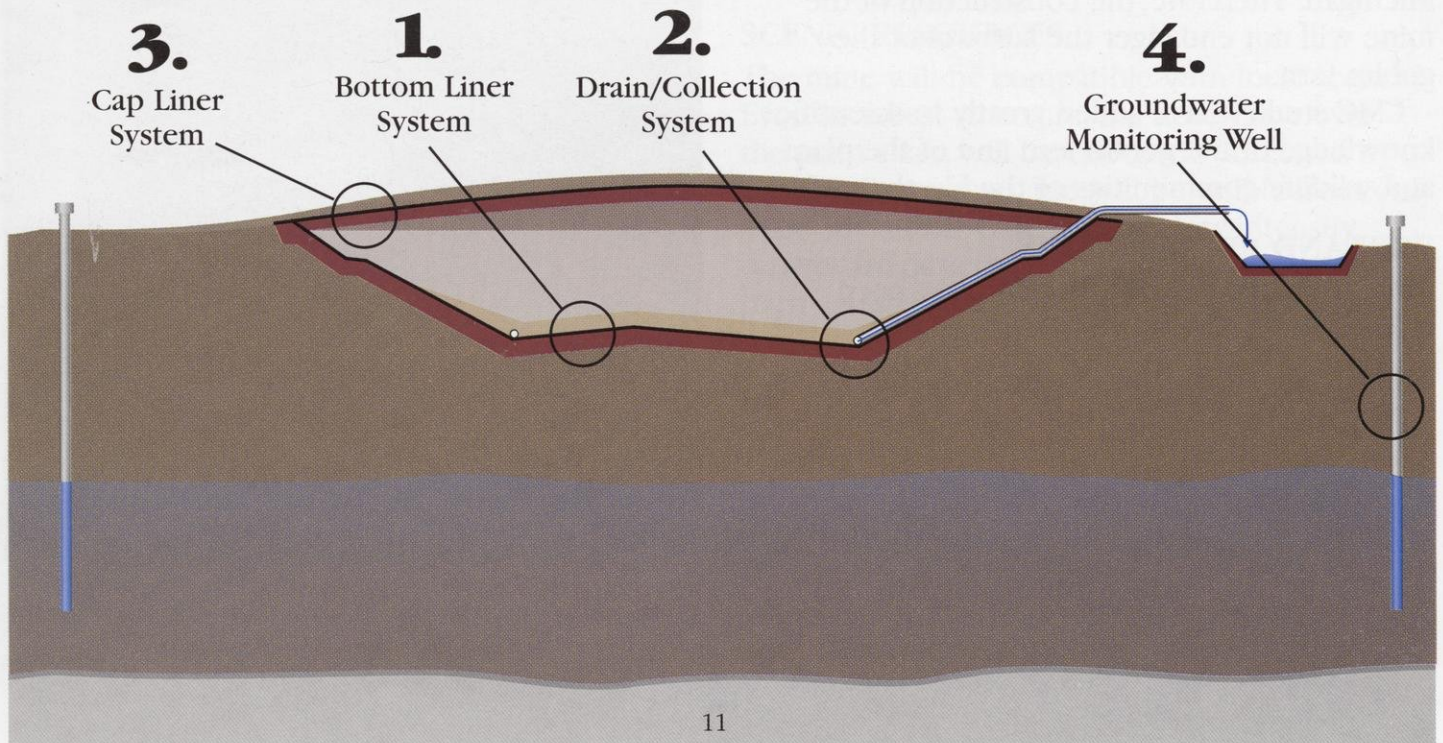
1. A bottom liner system that holds water within the basin.
2. A drain system that collects water at the bottom of the basin and above the liner system so

that it can be pumped out and recycled or treated.

3. A cover liner system - called a cap - that limits the entry of water and oxygen and keeps tailings in a neutral condition.
4. Monitoring wells to detect changes in groundwater quality so that corrective action can be taken at an early stage, if that should be required.

Both the top and bottom liner systems will have multiple layers that include a heavy-duty plastic membrane, an engineered clay liner, and a 12-inch-thick layer of low permeable soil.

The basins will effectively isolate the tailings from the surrounding environment and surface waters. They will be constructed to withstand even major natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes and floods.





PROTECTING WETLANDS AND WILDLIFE

The Crandon mine poses no threat to the survival of any species of plant or animal. It will protect wetlands and wildlife habitat to the maximum extent possible.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

During 1994 and 1995, CMC conducted an extensive search for threatened and endangered species around the proposed mine site. The search involved some 8,000 hours of study performed by more than 30 biologists and technicians. It covered 30 square miles, including nine lakes, 20 miles of streams and 1,700 acres of wetlands.

Among all the endangered species targeted in the search, only the goblin fern was found on land that would be disturbed by the mine. The goblin fern, listed by the state as endangered, lives on the site of the proposed tailings management area. However, in follow-up work, CMC biologists found the plant in more than 40 other places in six counties. Goblin fern habitat is common in Wisconsin, and the plant is also known to live in Minnesota and Michigan. Therefore, the construction of the mine will not endanger the survival of the goblin fern.

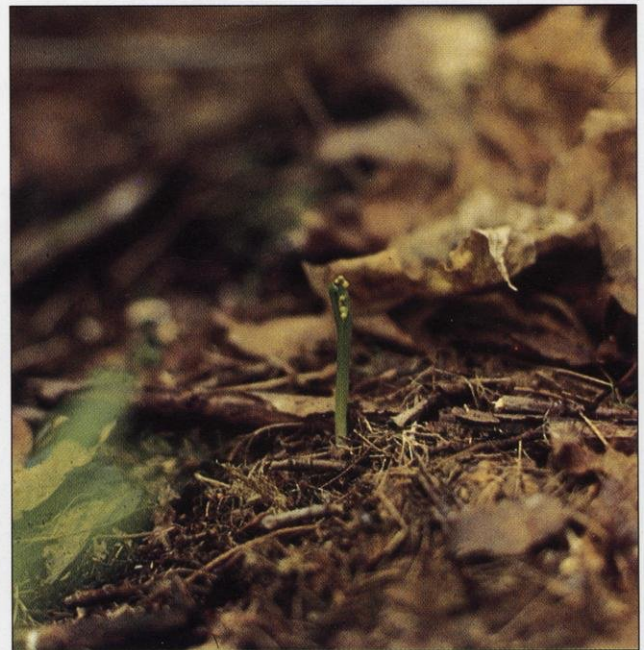
CMC studies have added greatly to scientific knowledge of the goblin fern and of the plant and wildlife communities of the Northwoods.

WETLAND PRESERVATION

CMC designed the mine facilities to keep effects on wetlands to a minimum. The

project will result in a net gain of high-quality wetlands in the Fox-Wolf River watershed.

Mine facilities will directly affect less than 30 acres of wetlands, a tiny fraction of the wetland acreage in the surrounding area and Forest County. CMC will replace this acreage with 57 acres of high-quality wetlands, a ratio of nearly 2 to 1. The new wetlands will be created by reflooding land in Shawano and Oconto counties that was drained for farmland years ago. The land has natural wetland soils and will revert to a high-quality wetland within a few years. Ultimately, CMC plans to turn the property over to a public agency for permanent use as a conservancy area.



The goblin fern is a tiny plant newly discovered as a species in 1981. Wisconsin listed it as endangered in 1985 mainly because very little was known about it. CMC studies show this plant is far more abundant than previously thought.



PROTECTING AIR, SCENERY AND QUIET

The Crandon mine will meet all federal and state air-quality standards. The mine will operate quietly, and mine facilities will be hidden by surrounding forests.

AIR QUALITY

The Crandon mine will be designed, built and operated with controls to keep the release of dust and other air pollutants as low as possible. As a result, mine emissions will have a minimal effect on local air resources and will be well within federal and state air standards.

Effective dust control devices will be used on underground mine equipment used for drilling, blasting, hauling and conveying of ore and rock.

Mobile diesel-fueled machines will have exhaust scrubbers similar to catalytic converters.

The mine's air-heating system and the standby electric generators will be fueled with clean-burning natural gas. CMC will monitor air quality around the mine during construction and operations to make sure the mine complies with all air standards.

NOISE AND VIBRATION

As an underground operation, the Crandon mine will operate quietly. CMC will minimize construction noise by limiting work to daylight hours and selecting low-noise equipment. Mine ventilation fans will be designed and built for low-noise operation. Fan intakes and exhausts will be equipped with silencers, as will the emergency electric power generators. Vibration from underground mine operations will not be noticeable outside the mine property.

SCENIC RESOURCES

The mine will be compatible with local scenery. Even its tallest structure, the headframe over the main shaft, will be effectively screened by surrounding forests and will be visible from only a few locations. CMC will use low-intensity, downward-directed lighting outside mine buildings, on interior roads and in the parking area.



Air monitoring stations will continuously measure air quality in the area to make sure the mine meets all air standards.



PRESERVING LOCAL HISTORY AND CULTURE

**The Crandon mine affects no major historical features.
It will protect Native American reservation resources,
off-reservation activities and cultural sites.**

In surveys covering more than 5,000 acres around the mine site, CMC researchers found a small number of pre-historic and historic archaeological sites, all but one outside the immediate area of the project. The most significant historic site was the former Keith's Siding railcamp settlement northeast of the mine along the route of the proposed rail spur. This site may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. If so, artifacts will be recovered using techniques approved by state and federal agencies.

CMC studies show that the mine is compatible with the protection of Native American reservation resources, off-reservation activities and economies. CMC has commissioned extra studies of Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the mine including traditional cultural properties. CMC continues to seek assistance from the Tribes in evaluating these matters and resolving any concerns.

CMC is committed to building a productive

dialogue with the Mole Lake Sokaogon Chippewa Community, the Forest County Potawatomi Community and the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin on matters of environmental, economic and cultural concern. In line with this commitment the company has pledged to:

- Respect the separate sovereignty, culture, traditions, heritage and diversity of each of the Tribes.
- Comply with the letter and spirit of all applicable laws governing Native American rights.
- Make active efforts to evaluate, understand, avoid and minimize any potential adverse effects of the mine on Native American Tribes, their members and the cultural resources they use.
- Explore possible service, supplier and other business relationships that could mutually benefit the Tribes and the company.



MONITORING AND CONTINGENCIES

CMC's monitoring and contingency plans will ensure the environment is protected throughout mine construction and operation.

CMC will monitor the environment throughout the life of the mine to verify compliance with state and federal laws. CMC will regularly monitor groundwater levels and quality, surface water quality, water levels in lakes and streams, water levels and plant life in wetlands, water seepage into the mine, air quality, and more.

If the monitoring program should detect any unexpected conditions, contingency plans would help CMC find the cause and take prompt, effective action, if needed. CMC also has contingency

plans to ensure effective response to such events as storms, floods or fires.

To keep the chance of unexpected events as small as possible, CMC has designed its environmental controls with back-up safety systems. For example, the water treatment plant includes two separate treatment units, each able to treat all the mine water if the other should need repairs. Mine buildings and the tailings management area are designed to withstand even major natural disasters.



RECLAIMING THE LAND

CMC must guarantee that the mine site will be reclaimed to a long-term, environmentally stable condition. Environmental monitoring will continue for at least 40 years after the mine closes; environmental liability will last forever.

After the mine closes, CMC will reclaim the land so that it can return to productive uses, and so that the environment is protected for the long term. State law requires that CMC provide extensive guarantees that the site will be properly reclaimed and that the mining company covers all costs. Before receiving a mining permit, CMC must:

- File an environmental monitoring plan and prove financial responsibility for long-term care and monitoring on the site for 40 years after the mine closes - or longer if the state Department of Natural Resources determines it is necessary.
- File a financial guarantee large enough to pay for full reclamation of the site at any point in

the life of the project.

- Assume perpetual environmental liability for the site. (Wisconsin Statutes 144.441 (2) (c) says: "... the owners' responsibility for the long-term care of an approved facility does not terminate.")

Mine reclamation will be an ongoing process. When work is completed on any part of the site, reclamation in that area will start promptly. When the entire project is completed, mine shafts will be plugged with concrete and surface facilities will be removed or converted to other uses. The land will be regraded, planted with trees or other vegetation, and converted to forestry or recreational uses.



ENHANCING THE LOCAL ECONOMY

The Crandon mine will add about 740 long-term mining and mine-related jobs in the three-county area, while adding just 1.2 percent to the area population.

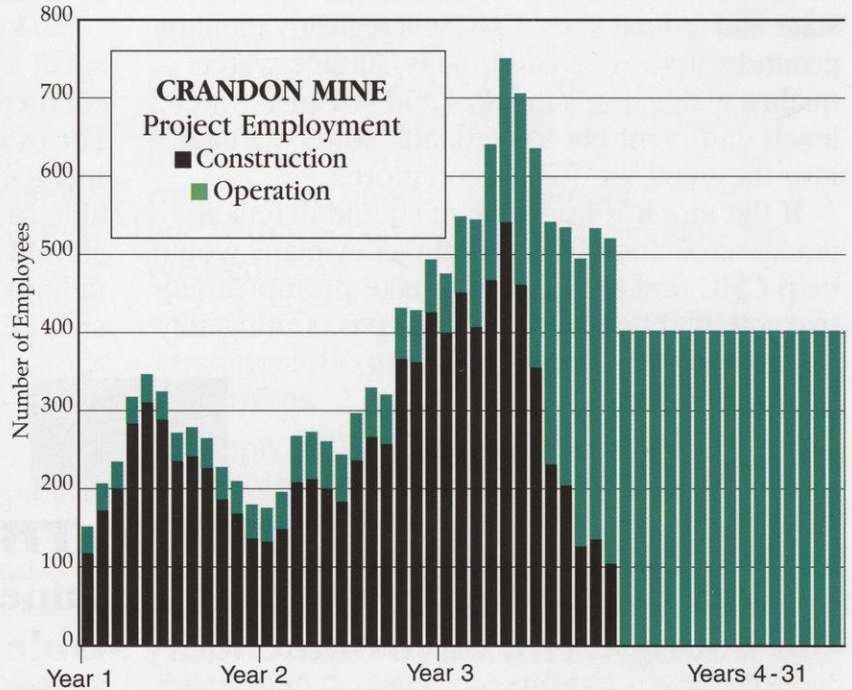
The Crandon mine will provide a major increase in jobs, tax base and tax revenue in Forest, Oneida and Langlade counties while having minor effects on population. That is the conclusion of a study forecasting the mine's socioeconomic effects over a 40-year period, starting with the onset of mine construction. Here is a summary of the major findings:

EMPLOYMENT

The mine construction work force will start at about 175 in the first year, then gradually increase to a peak of about 550 during the third year. CMC will encourage contractors to give hiring preference to qualified tri-county area residents.

During 28 years of mine operations, CMC plans to employ about 402 people full-time. CMC will give hiring preference to tri-county area residents and will provide job training so as many local people as possible have the opportunity to work at the mine.

People employed at the mine will spend money throughout the tri-county area, stimulating the



economy and helping create more new jobs. For every 10 jobs at the mine, approximately eight jobs will be created in related businesses. CMC estimates that 402 mining jobs will lead to an additional 341 jobs in local communities.

CRANDON MINE ESTIMATED NET PROCEEDS TAX PAYMENTS

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	Total Payments Over Project Life
Town of Lincoln	\$ 4.0 million
Town of Nashville	\$ 4.0 million
Forest County Potawatomi Community	\$ 2.4 million
Sokaogon Chippewa Community	\$ 2.4 million
Forest County Reserve Fund	\$ 7.9 million
Discretionary Grants for Local Impacts	\$ 42.6 million
Total Local Share	\$ 71.9 million
State of Wisconsin Badger Fund	\$ 47.2 million
GRAND TOTAL	\$119.1 million

Crandon Mine Employment Projection

Type of jobs	Number of jobs	Duration	Local hires
Construction	175 to 550	3 years	30%
Operations	402	28 years	70%
Local mine-related	341	28 years	

LOCAL SPENDING

The mine will spend about \$43 million for goods and services in the tri-county area during three years of construction. During 28 years of operations, the mine's local spending will total about \$1.2 million per year, or about \$33.6 million over the project's life.

POPULATION

Because a large majority of mine workers will be hired locally, the mine will have a minor effect on population in the tri-county area. During operations, the mine will add about 713 more people (1.2 percent more population) than if the mine were not built. About 34 percent of the new residents will live in Forest County, 38 percent in Oneida County and 28 percent in Langlade County. During the peak of mine construction, the population of the tri-county area will be about 1,174 people (2.2 percent) higher than if there were no mine.

HOUSING

The housing supply in the tri-county area can support the small population growth created by the mine. Long-term mine operations workers will need a maximum of 1.1 percent of the available homes in the tri-county area. During the peak of construction, mine workers will require about 2.7 percent of the area housing supply.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

Because of the modest growth in population,

the mine project will not require any major expenses for additional fire and police protection, social services, highways, water supply, wastewater treatment or other government services.

SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT

The area's eight school districts will have ample space for the children of new families. The mine will bring about 150 more students than if the mine were not built, but those students will be spread across the Antigo, Crandon, Elcho, Laona, Rhinelander, Three Lakes, Wabeno and White Lake districts. No schools will have to be built or expanded because of the mine.

TAX REVENUE

CMC will pay federal and state income taxes totaling an estimated \$175 million over the life of the mine. In its first year of operation, the mine will add an estimated \$110 million to the local property tax base, to the benefit of taxpayers in Forest County, the Crandon School District, and the towns of Lincoln and Nashville. Local governments will be able to use this increased tax base to provide property tax relief, to improve local facilities and services, or both.

Over its life, the mine will pay an estimated \$119 million in Net Proceeds Taxes to the state. Of this amount, \$71 million (60 percent) will go into the Mining Investment and Local Impact Fund available to local communities as direct payments and discretionary grants.

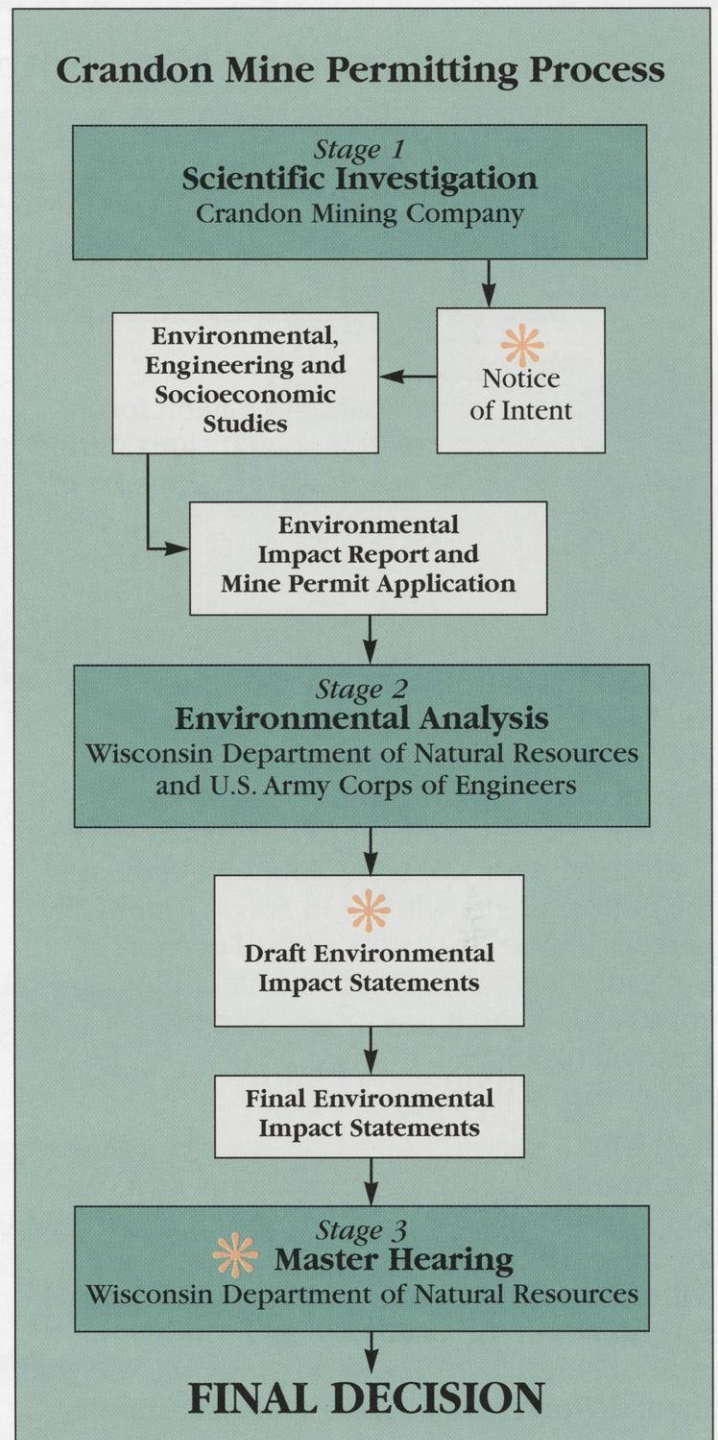


STAYING INVOLVED

Wisconsin's mine permitting process encourages public involvement.

Plans for the Crandon mine will receive a thorough review conducted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under federal and state laws. In addition, the mine requires zoning approval from six local jurisdictions: Forest and Oneida counties, the towns of Lincoln, Nashville and Crescent, and the City of Crandon.

The accompanying diagram shows how the state mine permitting process will proceed. Complete copies of CMC's Mine Permit Application, Environmental Impact Report and other official documents related to the mine project have been placed on file at local libraries and at town, city, county and tribal offices. All tri-county area and Wisconsin residents are welcome to review the documents and become actively involved in the process.



* Public Hearing

About Crandon Mining Company

Crandon Mining Company is a partnership between subsidiaries of Exxon Coal and Minerals Company of Houston, Texas, and Rio Algom Limited of Toronto, Ontario. Staff members are:

Rodney Harrill	President
Bob Abel	Controller
Don Moe	Technical/Permitting Manager
Ken Black	Senior Environmental Engineer
Dick Diotte	Director of Community Relations
Doug Kincaid	Site Manager
Helen Ramsey	Administrative Assistant
Lynn Smith	Administrative Assistant
Barb Newlun	Administrative Assistant



Crandon Mining Company

• **Environmentally Responsible** •

Crandon Mining Company

Crandon Office
104 W. Madison St.
P.O. Box 336
Crandon, WI 54520-0336
715/478-3393

Rhineland Office

7 N. Brown St., Third Floor
Rhineland, WI 54501-3161
715/365-1450

Madison Office

16 N. Carroll St. Suite 530
Madison, WI 53703-2716
608/251-6420



Crandon Mining Company

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