"Bristol Bay communities and fishermen have sustainably harvested salmon for more than 100 years, and over the past several years, the Bristol Bay salmon fishery has had strong returns and increasing values. The science is clear that to ensure this continues, we must protect the fishery from the disruption and devastation that Pebble would cause. We will do everything we can to ensure that there are many more seasons to come."

Many of Pebble’s potential impacts to Bristol Bay remain unstudied in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), critical field work remains undone, and the details of the plan continue to change. Yet the Army Corps says it will release a final EIS this fishing season. As it stands, the EIS is fatally flawed, with no way to fix it on the current timeline, in spite of Congress’s directive to improve the review of the project. It is clear the Army Corps has ignored Congress, just as they ignored Bristol Bay Tribes and fishermen throughout the permitting process.

**PEBBLE PERMITTING TIMELINE**
- March 2018 - Army Corps started environmental analysis
- April-June 2018 - Scoping comment period & meetings
- Feb 2019 - Draft EIS released with 120 day public comment period
- Mid June 2020 (Tentative) - Army Corps will release Final EIS
- Mid July-August 2020 (Tentative) - Army Corps will make permit decision

The Clean Water Act authorizes EPA to Veto or place restrictions on Pebble’s permit at any time during or after this process

**ALL HANDS ON DECK!**
CALL/TEXT Harbor booth phone line at 907-843-2975 for info & updates this season!
Top five ways the Pebble EIS process is fatally flawed

1. PLP’s experimental water treatment plan is neither practical or feasible. It is untested, and has never been used with the amount of water proposed or in Bristol Bay’s climate. Mining just 1/8 of the deposit (as currently proposed) would generate 6.8 billion gallons of toxic waste annually, 11.8 billion gallons annually after closure, creating 62 billion gallons of wastewater that would need to be monitored in perpetuity at the headwaters of Bristol Bay. No other operating mine in the US treats anywhere near this volume of wastewater.

2. EIS relies largely on old and limited baseline data. Despite comments from cooperating agencies like ADFG and NMFS to expand fisheries and water quality information from the Draft EIS, no additional data has been gathered.

3. Project changes without public review and comment. Since the Draft EIS, Pebble has submitted over 15 significant changes to the project proposal. In the final weeks of the EIS process the preferred Access Route was also changed with no opportunity for public or cooperating agency input.

4. The Pebble Partnership does not have land access for the North Access Route. The land owners have condemned the project and declared access will never be granted. This means that the North Access Route is not “practicable” under the Clean Water Act.

5. EIS fails to consider foreseeable (cumulative) impacts. Many potential impacts are missing from the analysis including: expansion to mining the full deposit, a catastrophic tailings dam failure, increased mining activity (enabled by PLP’s infrastructure), and impacts of climate change on fisheries, communities, and local cultures and way of life.

Alaska’s Senior Senator and Congress have been ignored:
"It has become clear to me that there were significant deficiencies and gaps in the (Army Corps of Engineers) review of the Proposed Pebble Mine [...] The expectation is that we don’t just move quickly through this process without giving due deference to the concerns that have been raised. If they can’t meet the standard they shouldn’t be able to issue the permit."
- Senator Lisa Murkowski, Dec. 2019, KTUU

Clean Water Act gives EPA Veto Authority

Section 404(c) Clean Water Act provides the EPA with the authority to prohibit, deny, restrict, or withdraw an area as a disposal site for fill material such a mine waste. The protection of an area under 404(c) may be put in place before a dredge and fill permit is applied for, while a permit application is reviewed and pending, or after a permit is issued by the USACE. Under 404(c), EPA may permanently protect a specified area from unacceptable adverse impacts of dredge and fill activity. The USACE may not issue a dredge and fill permit contrary to protections set in place by the EPA under 404(c). Furthermore, the USACE cannot issue a dredge and fill permit if there is a pending 404(c) process in place. In November of 2019 Congress stated EPA should use this authority if needed.

What You Can Do!

Send a letter! To promote social distancing, scan this QR code and customize your letter to members of congress!
Or visit fishermenforbristolbay.org/takeaction/ & utbb.org/get-involved

Call/text/email for urgent info and updates!
Call/Text 907-843-2975 or email admin@utbb.org for info and updates, to make a swag order, or to request a free goodie bag this season!

Post on Social media and follow us!
Pose a selfie with your crew supporting your new No Pebble Mine gear and Flags! Use the hashtags #VETOLEBBLE #StopPebble, Tag your members of Congress on Facebook and @CommercialFishermenforBristolBay and @UnitedTribesBB to spread the word!!

DONATE
Please consider supporting the critical work to protect Bristol Bay! Any and all donations appreciated! To donate please visit: utbb.org/donate

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