Comment #	Comment	BLM Response
	mandate that these chemicals be recycled into usable products such as gypsum, sodium sulfate, Epson salt, Potassium Sulfate, rather than dumping them on the tailings pile where they may have adverse impacts.	not be feasible considering that the material, even if processed, would not be usable for manufacturing wallboard or other commercial or residential applications because of the presence of residual concentrations of hazardous materials. Similarly, magnesium sulfate could not feasibly be processed into commercial grade Epsom Salts. Also, recycling of materials would involve transporting the materials off site by truck. The Phase I CTFS storage capacity would be 18 million tons (equivalent to 500 dry tons per hour). Transport of this quantity of materials off site as compared to disposing of the material would increase impacts related to truck traffic on public roads in the vicinity of the project site.
P238	93) BLM failed to analyze the feasibility of recycling sulfate salts rather than using our public lands as a chemical dump.	Management and recycling of materials under the Proposed Action is presented in Section 4.16.1.1 of the EIS. Recycling of tailings and process wastes generated from mining and processing activities is not feasible. Gypsum (calcium sulfate) recycling would not be feasible considering that the material, even if processed, would not be usable for manufacturing wallboard or other commercial or residential applications because of the presence of residual concentrations of hazardous materials. Similarly, magnesium sulfate could not feasibly be processed into commercial grade Epsom Salts. Also, recycling of materials would involve transporting the materials off site by truck. The Phase I CTFS storage capacity would be 18 million tons (equivalent to 500 dry tons per hour). Transport of this quantity of materials off site as compared to disposing of the material would increase impacts related to truck traffic on public roads in the vicinity of the project site.
P239	94) Dumping these sulfide salts resulting from enormous qualities of imported sulfur on the tailings pile that could otherwise be converted into usable products is unlawful under 43 CFR § 3809.420 (b) (2) "All tailings, dumps, deleterious materials or substances, and other waste produced by the operations shall be disposed of so as to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation and in accordance with applicable Federal and state Laws."	Management and recycling of materials under the Proposed Action is presented in Section 4.16.1.1 of the EIS. Recycling of tailings and process wastes generated from mining and processing activities is not feasible. Gypsum (calcium sulfate) recycling would not be feasible considering that the material, even if processed, would not be usable for manufacturing wallboard or other commercial or residential applications because of the presence of residual concentrations of hazardous materials. Similarly, magnesium sulfate could not feasibly be processed into commercial grade Epsom Salts. Also, recycling of materials would involve transporting the materials off site by truck. The Phase I CTFS storage capacity would be 18 million tons (equivalent to 500 dry tons per hour). Transport of this quantity of materials off site as compared to disposing of the material would increase impacts related to truck traffic on public roads in the vicinity of the project site. The NDEP and BMRR are responsible for surface water quality and groundwater protection. Tailings disposal is subject to NDEP-BMRR and federal regulations and requires permits and approvals from the NDEP-BMRR including a water pollution control permit and mine reclamation permit. Major permits that would be