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**Sent:** Tuesday, September 22, 2020 4:09 PM  
**To:** Environment-Committee@pasenate.com; IRRRC; environmentalcommittee@pahouse.net; regcomments@pa.gov; ntroutman@pasen.gov; timothy.collins@pasenate.com; gking@pahousegop.com  
**Cc:** c-jflanaga@pa.gov  
**Subject:** Comment received - Proposed Rulemaking: Water Quality Standards for Manganese and Implementation (#7-553)

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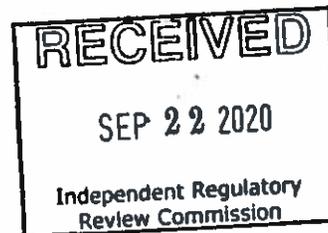


**Re: eComment System**

**The Department of Environmental Protection has received the following comments on Proposed Rulemaking: Water Quality Standards for Manganese and Implementation (#7-553).**

**Commenter Information:**

Joanne Hall  
 citizen (jjhall3@comcast.net)  
 1116 High Street  
 West Newton, PA 15089 US



**Comments entered:**

I am writing to urge the Environmental Quality Board and the Pennsylvania Dept of Environmental Protection (PADEP) to protect aquatic life, stream health, and water supplies by adopting the most stringent water quality standard being proposed for manganese currently – 0.3 mg/l. This standard will go a long way to getting toxins out of our streams that often originate from mining and industry.

I live on the Youghiogheny River in West Newton and have concerns about keeping the water quality pristine. The river has greatly improved water quality compared to it's highly polluted past from mine runoff and other toxins from industrial wastes. Today, the water quality is threatened by water discharge from power plants, outdated sewage systems and other discharges from the Banning mine that still produces runoff.

In addition to the more stringent 0.3 mg/l standard, I also request that this standard apply at the point of discharge to ensure that dischargers best protect stream health and aquatic life. Manganese is a persistent contaminant that can be carried long distances downstream. The only way to prevent manganese from reaching downstream sections is to enforce effluent limits at the point of discharge. Under this point of discharge alternative, the manganese criterion for the

protection of human health would be applicable in all surface waters to protect all relevant water uses. Because of this, this alternative would afford aquatic life an appropriate level of protection from the negative impacts of manganese. There would also be cost savings by public water systems because manganese levels in source waters would be lower and less treatment would be necessary to meet drinking water regulations. This option also ensures that all streams are protected from the discharge of manganese whether they have a downstream water intake or not.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

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No attachments were included as part of this comment.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,  
Jessica Shirley

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