

TWIN HARBORS WATERKEEPER

 Mission: To protect the waters of Grays Harbor, the Chehalis watershed, and the Willapa Bay watershed



 Head to TwinHarborsWaterkeeper.org to learn how you can help us support clean water!



SURFRIDER FOUNDATION

 Mission: A grassroots activist network dedicated to the protection and enjoyment of the world's ocean, waves, and beaches for all people

Head to <u>Washington.Surfrider.org</u> for more info





"What are we sacrificing by looking at the deep sea with dollar signs on the few tangible materials that we know are there? We haven't begun to truly explore the ocean before we have started aiming to exploit it."

~ Sylvia Earle, Oceanographer





DIFFERENT TYPES OF SEAFLOOR EXTRACTION

SGS - Sand, Gravel, Shell mining

- Beach renourishment
- Spoil island fill

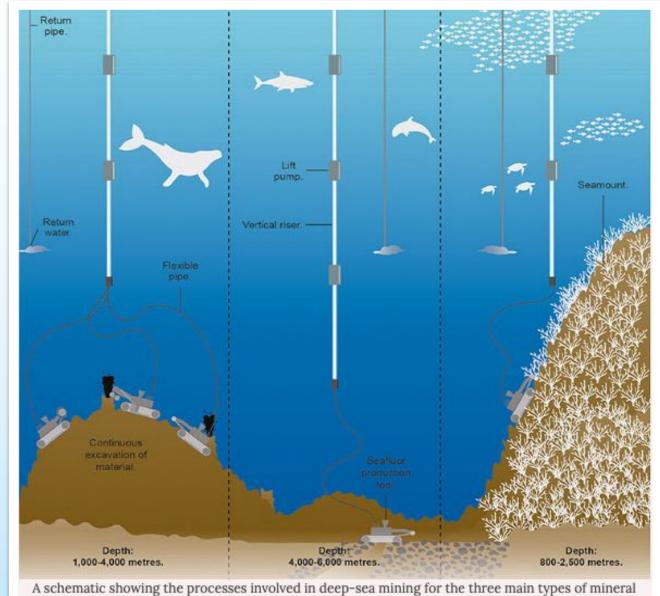
SBM - Seabed Mining

- Mineral extraction from deep sea (>200m)
- Mineral rich sands



Three main forms:

- Manganese Nodules
 The abyssal plane
- Cobalt-rich crusts
 Seamounts
- Seafloor Massive Sulfides
 Deep-sea hydrothermal vents



A schematic showing the processes involved in deep-sea mining for the three main types of mineral deposit. Image credit: Design Studio, University of Exeter.

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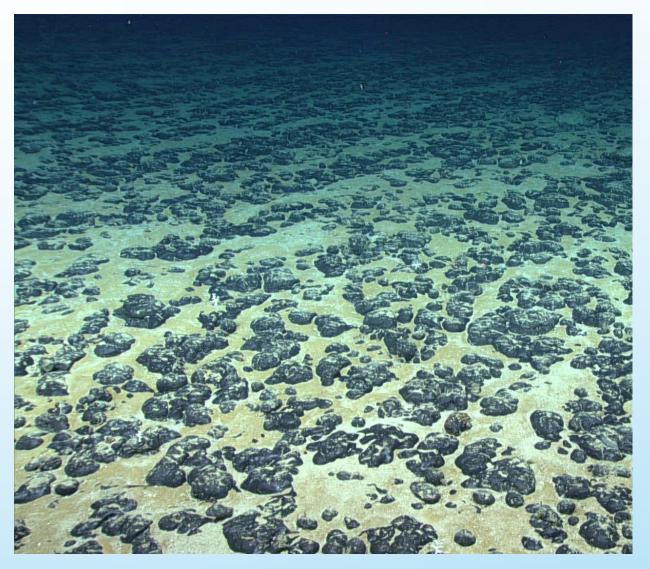
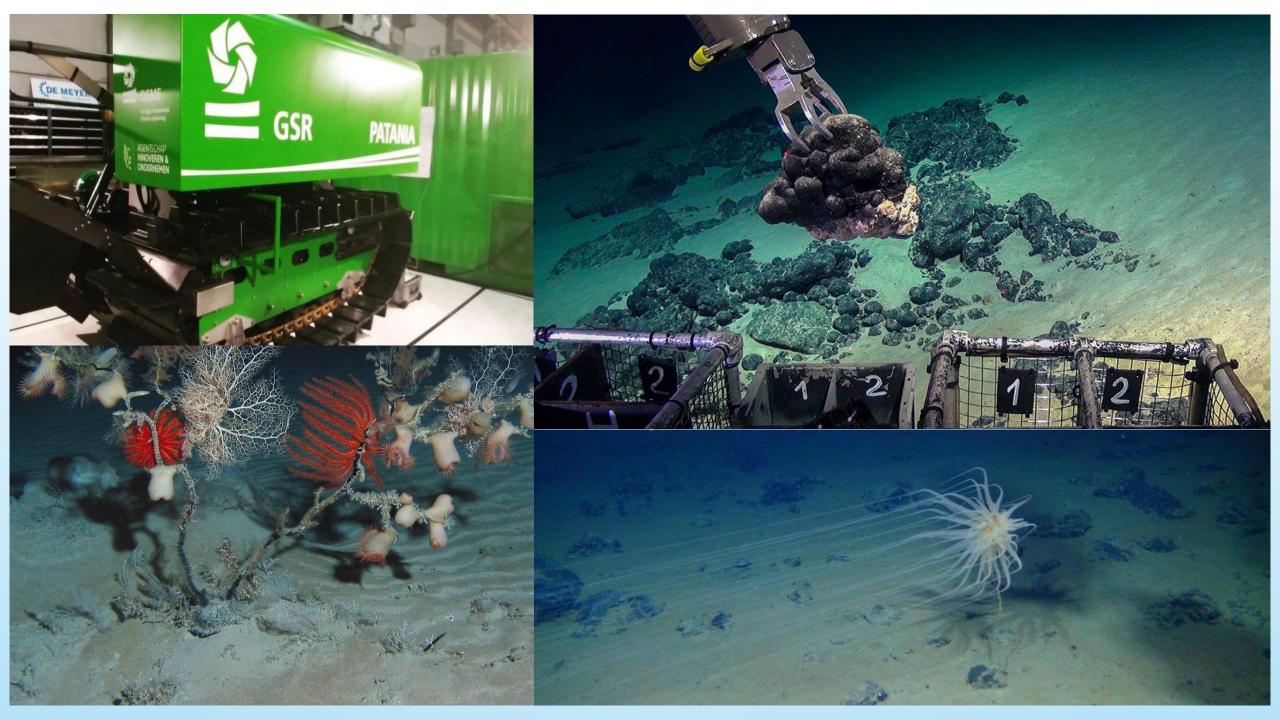


Image credit: ROV KIEL 6000, GEOMAR (CC BY 4.0)



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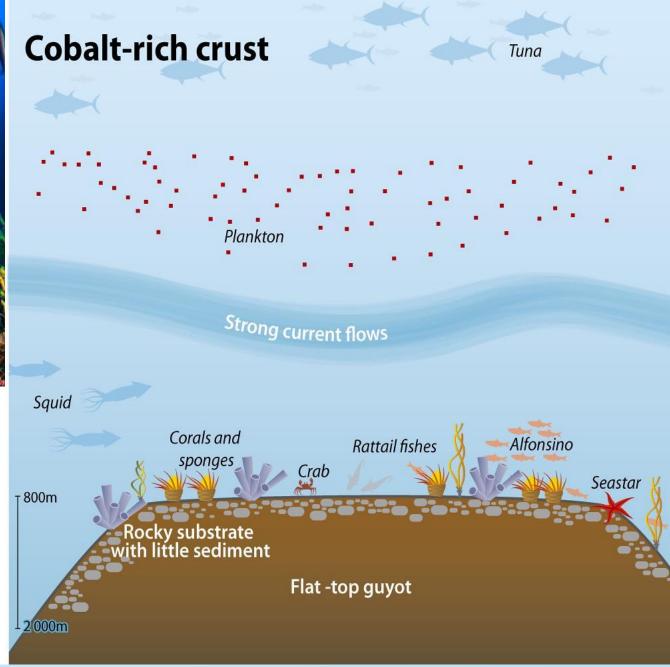
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Image credit: NOAA OceanExplorer







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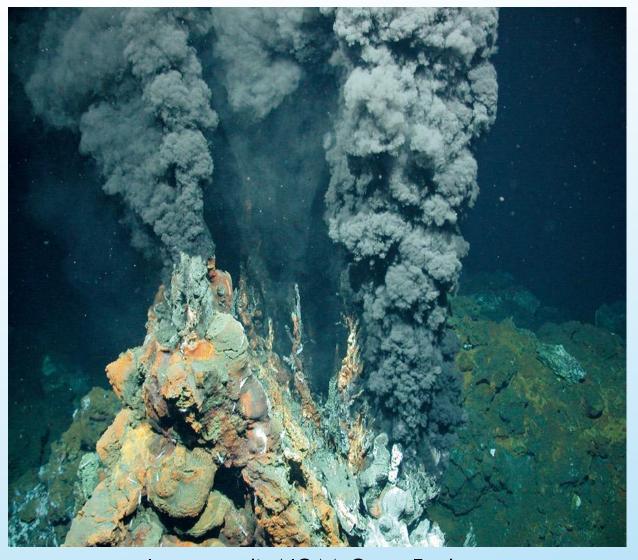
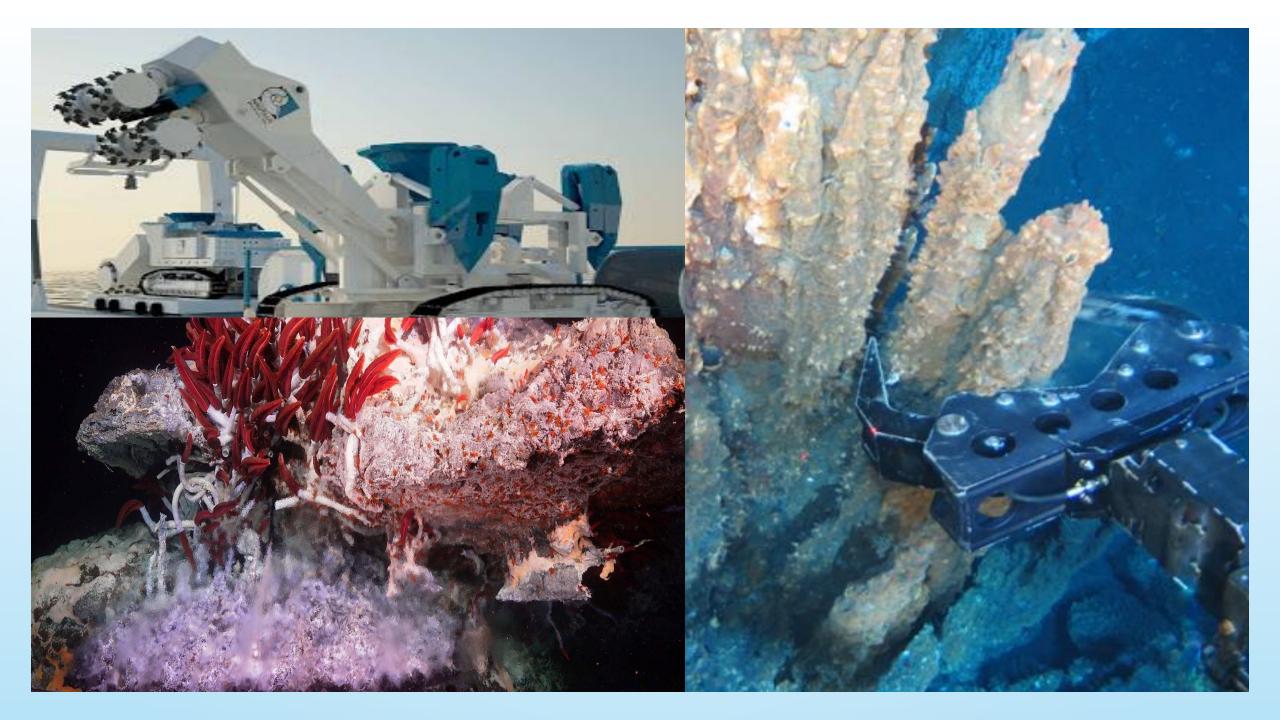
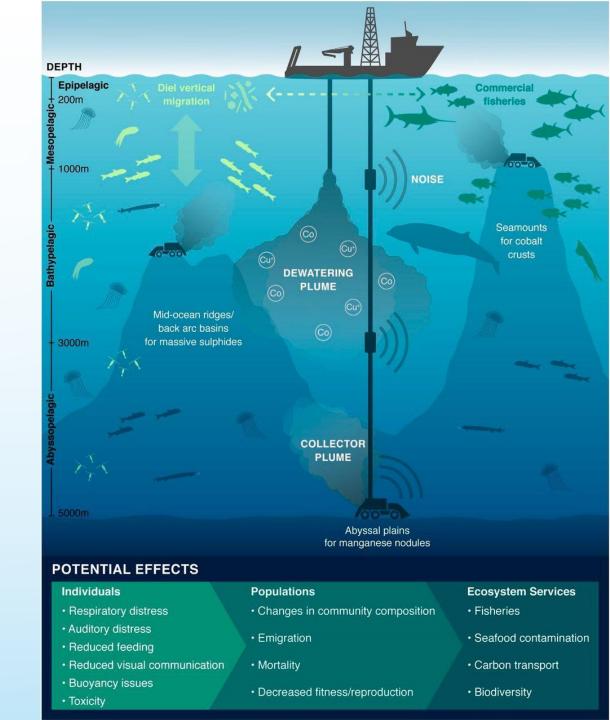


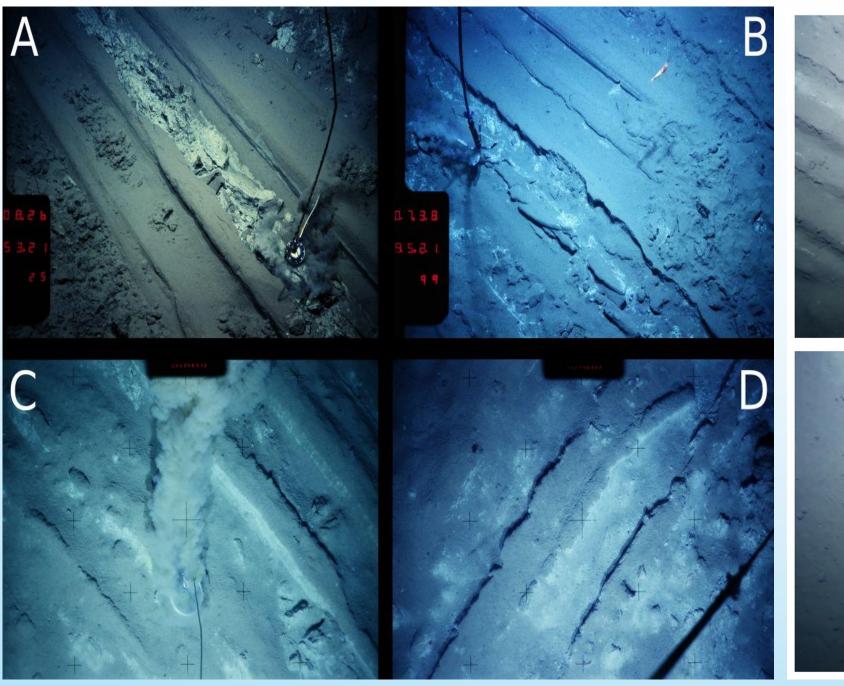
Image credit: NOAA OceanExplorer



WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS?

- Physical damage at the extraction site - loss of biodiversity and habitat
- Noise pollution
- Light pollution
- Thermal pollution
- Conflict with other industries
- Sediment plumes









WHY MINE THE DEEP, AND WHY NOW?

Global industries and our federal government are looking to the sea

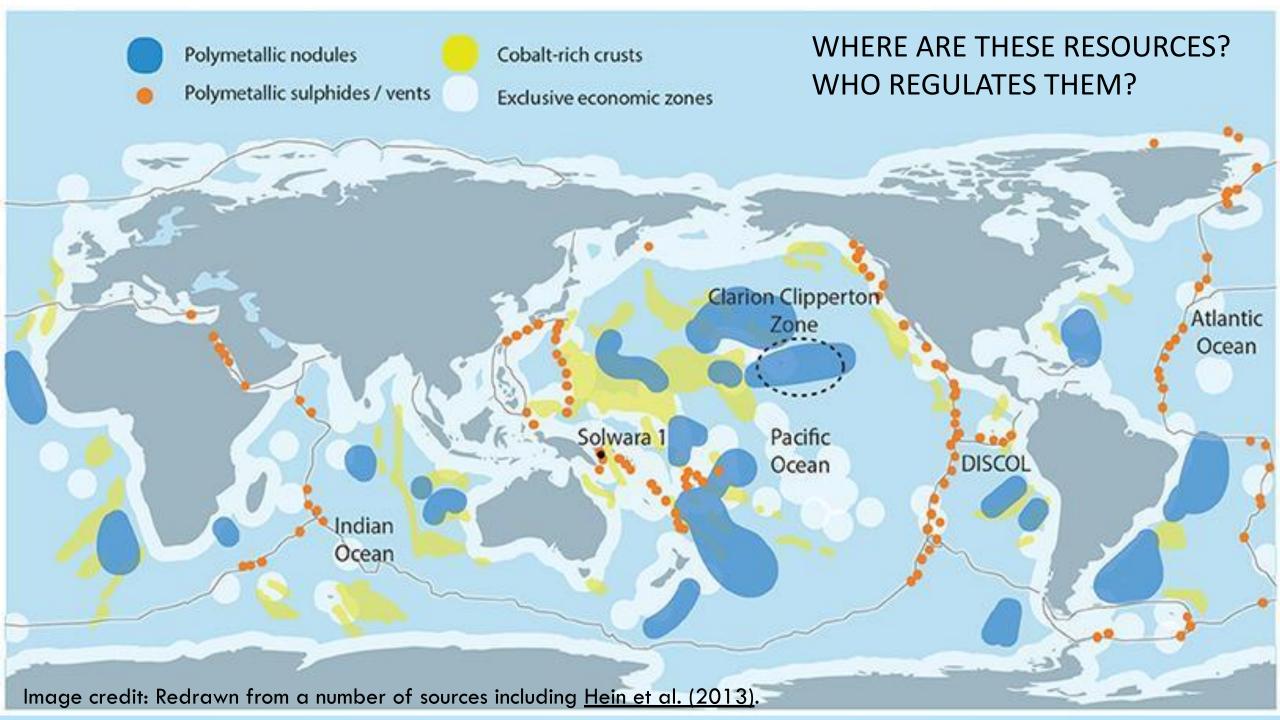
- Depleted terrestrial sources
- Increasing demand
- Improving technology



MHA NOM's

- SBM could help meet humanity's insatiable thirst for essential minerals and theoretically power a "greener" economy.
- Many sea floor minerals are deemed essential to the modern digital economy.
- Phosphor-based artificial fertilizers & world food production

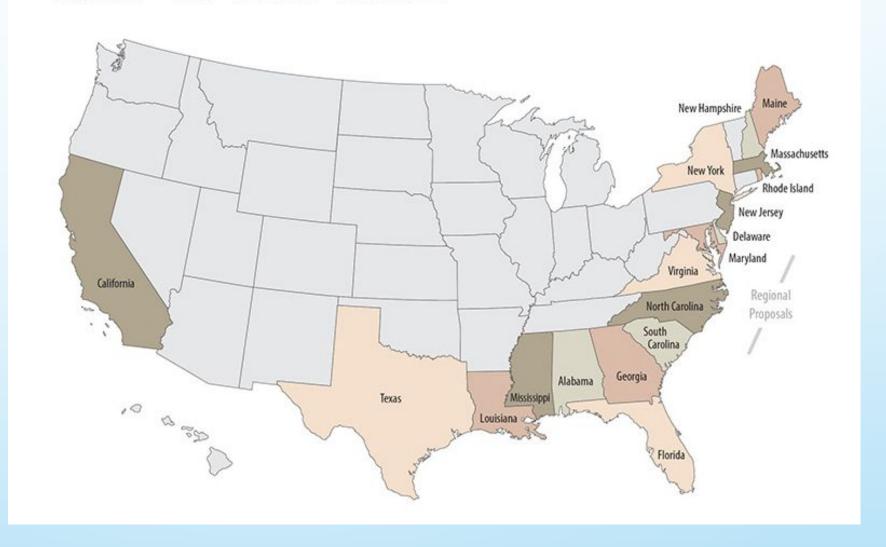




Something's missing...

Federally, marine mineral are managed by BOEM (Bureau of Ocean Energy Management)(

MMP in Your State

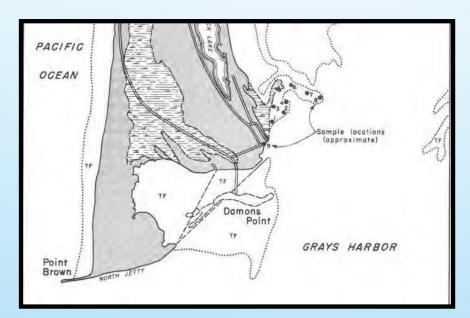


THE FUTURE OF SEABED MINING IN WASHINGTON

 There are currently no specific regulations in Washington

We're partnering with Pew Charitable
 Trusts to protect vulnerable near-shore
 waters by banning seabed mining in

state waters



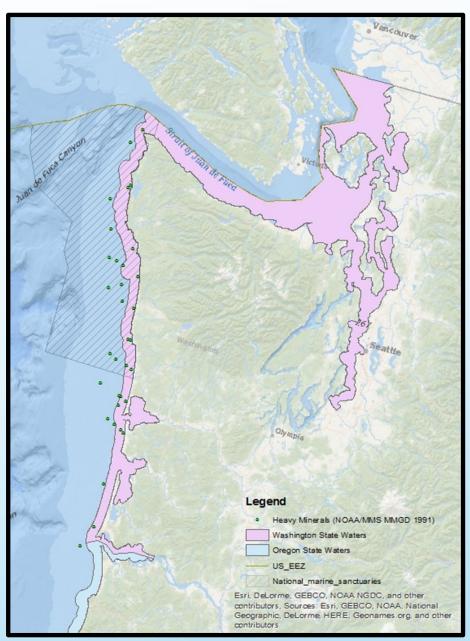


Image credits: Pew Charitable Trusts

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Support organizations that work on ocean protection
- Reduce, reuse, recycle –
 Redesign!
- Promote a circular economy
- Encourage businesses that depend on a healthy ocean and robust coastal communities to sign our petition



BUSINESS SIGN-ON: Say NO to Seabed Mining in Washington

Please add your business to the letter against seabed mining to protect our economy, communities and ways of life. The letter will be shared with decision-makers throughout Washington.

Dear Governor Inslee:

We the undersigned businesses are writing to encourage you to prohibit seabed mining before this destructive practice emerges in Washington. Our marine environment supports thousands of jobs, diverse cultures, and robust recreational opportunities. Seabed mining would severely harm our coastal quality of living.

Around the world, interest in seabed mining is on the rise, and this threat may soon loom off our own shores. Just this August, the Florida-based Odyssey Marine Exploration company indicated it will continue to push a phosphate seabed mining project in Mexico's federal waters (Exclusive Economic Zone or EEZ) despite two permit rejections. Without appropriate protections in place, Washington is vulnerable to similarly persistent and well-financed efforts by mining corporations attracted to the mineral leasing opportunities the state currently offers.

DO ME NEED TO WINE THE DEEDS

- Some say we need these resources to decarbonize
- Others say that we have enough resources b/t recycling and terrestrial sources to meet the demand
- Others argue that new technologies will provide a different pathway to decarbonization



A cobalt mine in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Image credit: Reuters



This is a manganese nodule – HOW NEAT IS THAT?!

"Unlike any other extractive industry in pretty much human history, this is really the first industry where science and environmentalism have had a 50-year head start."

~ Andrew Thaler, Deep Sea Ecologist



A huge thanks to our partners at Pew Charitable Trusts for providing information, resources, imagery, and expertise!