

1 MILLENNIUM BULK TERMINALS - LONGVIEW
2 SEPA DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
3 PUBLIC MEETING - QUIET ROOM

4 * * *

5 MAY 26, 2016

6 12:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

7 * * *

8 SPOKANE CONVENTION CENTER
9 334 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
10 Spokane, WA 99201

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19 Cheryl L. Vorhees, CSR, CCR, RPR

20
21 Court Reporter
22
23
24
25

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 SPEAKER 1: I support the no action
3 alternative in the Millennium Bulk Terminal's
4 Draft EIS. The project harms our health and
5 safety air and water quality and natural
6 resources.

7 The Draft EIS is demonstrates Millennium
8 would have a severe impact on rail and road
9 congestion. I live in North Idaho and the road to
10 my home crosses railroad tracks. I would be
11 directly impacted by an increase in railroad
12 traffic.

13 Climate change. Considering rail and
14 vessel emissions along, this project would be one
15 of the biggest greenhouse gas emitters in
16 Washington state.

17 Health and environment. In some
18 instances the Draft EIS claims mitigation can
19 reduce coal dust, rail traffic, and other project
20 impacts. For example, to mitigate coal dust from
21 the material the Draft EIS proposes a reporting
22 process for coal dust complaints. A phone call or
23 email to complain about coal dust following a
24 person's lungs, home, and river is not mitigation.

25 I have asthma and air quality is not an

1 abstract issue for me personally. I would not
2 want to be living any place near the proposed.

3 Some specifics. Sulfer dioxide is a
4 major air pollutant and has significant impacts
5 upon human health. In addition, the concentration
6 of So2 in the atmosphere can influence the habitat
7 suitability for plant communities as well as
8 animal life.

9 The following are taken from the SEPA
10 Draft EIS, Appendix One. Anthropogenic So2
11 emissions originate mainly from fossil fuel
12 combustion with coal combustion being the largest
13 source, representing about percent of all
14 anthropogenic sources of So2 globally.

15 In China, the country with the highest
16 So2 emission rates, coal combustion is responsible
17 for about 84 percent of So2 emissions. Thirty
18 percent of the annual average background sulphate
19 in both the Western and Eastern U.S. was due to
20 Trans-Pacific Asian Transport.

21 Various studies have examined the
22 long-range transport of Asian mercury emissions to
23 North America and show that travel time from East
24 Asia to the Pacific Northwest was about ten days.

25 Because of the large amount of coal

1 consumed in East Asia, which is projected to
2 increase, and because studies show long-range
3 transport from East Asia to North America is a
4 frequent occurrence, several global modeling
5 studies explore the impact of mercury emission
6 from East Asia on North America.

7 The first such assessment, 2004, reported
8 that Asian mercury emissions were estimated to
9 contribute between five and 36 percent of the
10 total mercury deposition in the U.S.

11 I urge you to protect public health,
12 natural resources, and the environment. Reject
13 coal export. Denise Zimbrucki, Sagle, Idaho.

14 SPEAKER 2: My name is Diane Belyea,
15 that's B-E-L-Y-E-A, and I work as a registered
16 nurse at Valley Hospital. There are many inherent
17 risks in transporting coal through our community
18 and I would like to focus on some of the health
19 concerns I have with respect to this issue.

20 A recent study conducted by the
21 University of Washington last fall revealed that
22 coal trains release twice as much pollution
23 compared with freight trains.

24 This increase in coal dust in our
25 atmosphere is associated with an increased risk of

1 cancers, respiratory and cardiac disease, and
2 neurodevelopmental disorders. The elderly,
3 pregnant women, children, and people with existing
4 diseases are at most risk to those ill effects.

5 In cities that have coal export terminals
6 it is often the local communities that are forced
7 to bear the cost of cleaning up the problem, not
8 to mention the added cost and impact on our health
9 care system.

10 The large black plumes of coal dust
11 blowing from the uncovered coal cars traveling
12 through our community will pollute our air, our
13 water, and our soil. Who will pay to clean this
14 up?

15 I'm afraid, as I mentioned earlier that
16 the citizens of our community and all the
17 communities along the rail line between the coal
18 mines and the export terminal and will be forced
19 to bear the cost of the clean up and the increased
20 cost this will have on our health.

21 My health care background impales me to
22 look at things with a risk-to-benefit ratio.
23 There are many risks that the transporting of coal
24 through our community would have on our health and
25 environment, however there is no health benefit to

1 the citizens of our community if this coal
2 terminal/export terminal were to be built.

3 Diesel exhaust has been officially
4 declared a carcinogen. Coal dust contains
5 mercury, lead, arsenic, cadmium, selenium, and
6 other toxic elements.

7 I would strongly suggest that the Final
8 Environmental Impact Statement include a thorough
9 health impact analysis to include whose health
10 would be most likely impacted by this terminal and
11 who would pay the increase in cost that this will
12 have on our health care system. Thank you.

13 SPEAKER 3: Ken Casler. That's
14 C-A-S-L-E-R. I live in Clark Fork, Idaho. I hear
15 every train go by. But I'm not here to talk about
16 the noise pollution, I just want to express the
17 fact that I think that we address global warming
18 and that spending money to ship coal to a foreign
19 country is like throwing good money after bad, is
20 the way I see it.

21 At this point renewable energy production
22 is coming online fast enough that if we put our
23 money into that we can address the global warming
24 problem rather than accentuate it by burning more
25 coal.

1 Jobs have been brought up a lot in this
2 discussion, and the fact that creating jobs is a
3 paramount issue I think is a major distraction.
4 I'll just say again that creating jobs is great
5 but let's create them in a sustainable energy
6 sector and not in the carbon producing sector.
7 Thank you.

8 SPEAKER 4: My name is Eric, E-R-I-C,
9 Grimsrud, G-R-I-M-S-R-U-D. And I have a website
10 called EricGrimsrud.com, just if anyone is
11 interested further.

12 I'm emeritus professor of chemistry at
13 Montana State University, where I was for 30
14 years. And I also was a chemistry professor at
15 University of Alberta in Edmonton and Washington
16 State in Pullman for shorter periods.

17 And one of my subjects of study was
18 atmospheric science, focused on that. So I got to
19 know quite a lot about the atmosphere and the
20 associated environmental problems, such as
21 stratosphere, ozone depletion earlier, and now
22 climate change.

23 And if I had a chance here I would have
24 just made one remark to leave that I think is very
25 important. There are lots of smaller concerns,

1 too, but one thing I learned is that mother nature
2 has her boundary conditions, which you cannot
3 afford to step over without dire consequences.
4 And one is the total amount of carbon dioxide that
5 we can put into the atmosphere.

6 Since the beginning of the industrial age
7 we have so far put in 500 gigatons of carbon in
8 the atmosphere. Okay? And scientists believed --
9 and that raised the temperature about one degree
10 centigrade of the earth.

11 Scientists believe that we cannot afford
12 to go higher than two degrees total, and therefore
13 cannot afford to use more than 500 more gigatons
14 of carbon that is burned that much. Okay?

15 And so that would be a total of a
16 thousand. Now, if he look at the reserves that we
17 have for future use, if you look at gas and oil
18 together they exceed 500 gigatons by themselves.
19 More probably like 700 gigatons. So we can't even
20 afford to use our gas and oil, which are very
21 proficient suppliers of energy relative to coal.
22 Twice as much energy for Co2 molecules produced.

23 So, and coal on the other hand, you could
24 say has a very dubious advantage in that there is
25 unlimited supply of, say, at least 10,000

1 gigatons. 10,000 gigatons. It's just endless.

2 So, the question is, we can't afford to
3 use our clean gas and oil, all of it. Why would
4 we develop an infrastructure for the future use of
5 coal? I mean, it just doesn't make sense.

6 Because one thing, you know you're going
7 to use your gas and oil because it's so readily
8 transportable and clean, doesn't have mercury in
9 it.

10 If we're going to use our reserves for
11 sure we'll use gas and oil. So we're going to use
12 probably more than our 500 allowed gigatons of gas
13 and oil.

14 Which, again, just why? It's just insane
15 to work on an infrastructure for coal. And new
16 technologies that are held out to be the answer
17 for coal, such as carbon collection and
18 sequestration, and those are pipe dreams today.

19 They're theoretically feasible on small
20 scale. But if you're talking about putting them
21 in power plants around the world and hauling out
22 all that debris, carbon dioxide, sequestering it,
23 that's coming in, when carbon molecule on those
24 trains gets converted to Co₂, that triples its
25 weight -- Co₃, it triples the weigh. So you have

1 triple the weight of stuff to move away from those
2 power plants. I mean, it's just ridiculous, the
3 idea that that could be economically viable.

4 So let's invest in infrastructure of
5 other things that will work in the future, where
6 there will be jobs in the future, as opposed to
7 where there are jobs presently in a dying
8 industry.

9 SPEAKER 5: I'm Diane Ornsby,
10 O-R-N-S-B-Y. And I just came down to get more
11 information today. And I have to say, when I was
12 listening to testimony, I was leaning towards that
13 this was a good thing until I went in and saw
14 Millennium's actual information. I don't
15 understand why we would build an actual coal
16 terminal. I thought it was going to more of a
17 port situation where we might have other types of
18 things going, like our agriculture, you know,
19 export, things like that. But it's just coal.
20 And I'm not sure why we're going to to to that
21 kind of expense, considering the coal industry, I
22 think, is really on its way out. Which is a good
23 thing, in my opinion.

24 But, yeah, I'm not sure. I thought when
25 I would go in to look at their information that I

1 would be put at ease, and I was very much the
2 opposite way.

3 One of the little pieces of information
4 was it would put -- it would be like pitting
5 672,000 more cars on our roads in one day. Well
6 we're trying to get cars off our roads. So I
7 don't see where this makes sense. And I would
8 oppose actually building the terminal. Thank you.

9 (Session concluded at 9:00 p.m.)

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

1 C E R T I F I C A T E

2 I, Cheryl L. Vorhees, Certified Shorthand
3 Reporter for Oregon and Washington, certify that,
4 at the time and place set forth in the caption
5 hereof, I reported in stenotype all testimony
6 adduced and other oral proceedings had in the
7 foregoing matter, that thereafter my notes were
8 reduced to typewriting under my direction; and the
9 foregoing transcript, Page 1 to 11, both
10 inclusive, constitutes a full, true, and correct
11 record of such testimony adduced and oral
12 proceedings had and of the whole thereof.

13 Witness my hand and seal at Portland, Oregon,
14 this 10th day of June, 2016.

15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25



Cheryl L. Vorhees
Certified Shorthand Reporter
CSR No. 08-0409
Exp. 09-30-2016

1

10,000 8:25 9:1

2

2 4:14
2004 4:7

3

3 6:13
30 7:13
36 4:9

4

4 7:8

5

5 10:9
500 8:7,13,18 9:12

6

672,000 11:5

7

700 8:19

9

9:00 11:9

A

accentuate 6:24
actual 10:14,15
added 5:8
address 6:17,23
advantage 8:24
afford 8:3,11,13,20 9:2

afraid 5:15
age 8:6
agriculture 10:18
air 5:12
Alberta 7:15
allowed 9:12
America 4:3,6
amount 8:4
analysis 6:9
arsonic 6:5
Asia 4:1,3,6
Asian 4:8
assessment 4:7
atmosphere 4:25 7:19 8:5,8
atmospheric 7:18

B

B-e-l-y-e-a 4:15
background 5:21
bad 6:19
bear 5:7,19
beginning 8:6
believed 8:8
Belyea 4:14
benefit 5:25
black 5:10
blowing 5:11
boundary 8:2
brought 7:1
build 10:15
building 11:8
built 6:2
burned 8:14
burning 6:24

C

C-a-s-l-e-r 6:14
cadmium 6:5
called 7:10
cancers 5:1
carbon 7:6 8:4,7,14 9:17,22,23
carcinogen 6:4
cardiac 5:1
care 5:9,21 6:12
cars 5:11 11:5,6
Casler 6:13
centigrade 8:10
chance 7:23
change 7:22
chemistry 7:12,14
children 5:3
cities 5:5
citizens 5:16 6:1
Clark 6:14
clean 5:13,19 9:3,8
cleaning 5:7
climate 7:22
Co2 8:22 9:24
Co3 9:25
coal 4:13,17,22,24 5:5, 10,11,17,23 6:1,4,18,25 8:21,23 9:5,15,17 10:15,19,21
collection 9:17
communities 5:6,17
community 4:17 5:12, 16,24 6:1
compared 4:23
concerns 4:19 7:25
concluded 11:9
conditions 8:2

conducted 4:20
consequences 8:3
consumed 4:1
contribute 4:9
converted 9:24
cost 5:7,8,19,20 6:11
country 6:19
create 7:5
creating 7:2,4

D

day 11:5
debris 9:22
declared 6:4
degree 8:9
degrees 8:12
Denise 4:13
depletion 7:21
deposition 4:10
develop 9:4
Diane 4:14 10:9
Diesel 6:3
dioxide 8:4 9:22
dire 8:3
discussion 7:2
disease 5:1
diseases 5:4
disorders 5:2
distraction 7:3
dreams 9:18
dubious 8:24
dust 4:24 5:10 6:4
dying 10:7

E

E-r-i-c 7:8

earlier 5:15 7:21
earth 8:10
ease 11:1
East 4:1,3,6
economically 10:3
Edmonton 7:15
effects 5:4
elderly 5:2
elements 6:6
emeritus 7:12
emission 4:5
emissions 4:8
endless 9:1
energy 6:21 7:5 8:21, 22
environment 4:12 5:25
environmental 6:8 7:20
Eric 7:8
Ericgrimsrud.com 7:10
estimated 4:8
exceed 8:18
exhaust 6:3
existing 5:3
expense 10:21
expert 5:5
explore 4:5
export 4:13 5:18 10:19
express 6:16

F

fact 6:17 7:2
fall 4:21
fast 6:22
feasible 9:19
Final 6:7

focus 4:18
focused 7:18
forced 5:6,18
foreign 6:18
Fork 6:14
freight 4:23
frequent 4:4
future 8:17 9:4 10:5,6

G

G-r-i-m-s-r-u-d 7:9
gas 8:17,20 9:3,7,11,12
gigatons 8:7,13,18,19 9:1,12
global 4:4 6:17,23
good 6:19 10:13,22
great 7:4
Grimsrud 7:9

H

hand 8:23
hauling 9:21
health 4:11,18 5:8,20, 21,24,25 6:9,12
hear 6:14
held 9:16
higher 8:12
Hospital 4:16

I

Idaho 4:13 6:14
idea 10:3
ill 5:4
impact 4:5 5:8 6:8,9
impacted 6:10
impales 5:21
important 7:25

include 6:8,9
increase 4:2,24 6:11
increased 4:25 5:19
industrial 8:6
industry 10:8,21
information 10:11,14, 25 11:3
infrastructure 9:4,15 10:4
inherent 4:16
insane 9:14
interested 7:11
invest 10:4
issue 4:19 7:3

J

jobs 7:1,2,4 10:6,7

K

Ken 6:13
kind 10:21

L

large 5:10
lead 6:5
leaning 10:12
learned 8:1
leave 7:24
listening 10:12
live 6:14
local 5:6
long-range 4:2
lot 7:1,19
lots 7:25

M

made 7:24

major 7:3
make 9:5
makes 11:7
mention 5:8
mentioned 5:15
mercury 4:5,8,10 6:5 9:8
Millennium's 10:14
mines 5:18
modeling 4:4
molecule 9:23
molecules 8:22
money 6:18,19,23
Montana 7:13
mother 8:1
move 10:1

N

natural 4:12
nature 8:1
neurodevelopmental 5:2
noise 6:16
North 4:3,6
nurse 4:16

O

O-r-n-s-b-y 10:10
occurrence 4:4
officially 6:3
oil 8:17,20 9:3,7,11,13
online 6:22
opinion 10:23
oppose 11:8
opposed 10:6
opposite 11:2
Ornsby 10:9

ozone 7:21

P

p.m. 11:9

paramount 7:3

pay 5:13 6:11

people 5:3

percent 4:9

periods 7:16

pieces 11:3

pipe 9:18

pitting 11:4

plants 9:21 10:2

plumes 5:10

point 6:21

pollute 5:12

pollution 4:22 6:16

port 10:17

power 9:21 10:2

pregnant 5:3

presently 10:7

problem 5:7 6:24

problems 7:20

produced 8:22

producing 7:6

production 6:21

professor 7:12,14

proficient 8:21

projected 4:1

protect 4:11

public 4:11

Pullman 7:16

put 6:22 8:5,7 11:1,4

putting 9:20

Q

question 9:2

R

rail 5:17

raised 8:9

ratio 5:22

readily 9:7

recent 4:20

registered 4:15

Reject 4:12

relative 8:21

release 4:22

remark 7:24

renewable 6:21

reported 4:7

reserves 8:16 9:10

resources 4:12

respect 4:19

respiratory 5:1

revealed 4:21

ridiculous 10:2

risk 4:25 5:4

risk-to-benefit 5:22

risks 4:17 5:23

roads 11:5,6

S

Sagle 4:13

scale 9:20

science 7:18

scientists 8:8,11

sector 7:6

selenium 6:5

sense 9:5 11:7

sequestering 9:22

sequestration 9:18

session 11:9

ship 6:18

shorter 7:16

show 4:2

situation 10:17

small 9:19

smaller 7:25

soil 5:13

SPEAKER 4:14 6:13 7:8 10:9

spending 6:18

State 7:13,16

Statement 6:8

step 8:3

stratosphere 7:21

strongly 6:7

studies 4:2,5

study 4:20 7:17

stuff 10:1

subjects 7:17

suggest 6:7

suppliers 8:21

supply 8:25

sustainable 7:5

system 5:9 6:12

T

talk 6:15

talking 9:20

technologies 9:16

temperature 8:9

terminal 5:18 6:2,10 10:16 11:8

terminal/export 6:2

terminals 5:5

testimony 10:12

theoretically 9:19

thing 8:1 9:6 10:13,23

things 5:22 10:5,18,19

thought 10:16,24

thousand 8:16

throwing 6:19

today 9:18 10:11

total 4:10 8:4,12,15

toxic 6:6

train 6:15

trains 4:22,23 9:24

transport 4:3

transportable 9:8

transporting 4:17 5:23

traveling 5:11

triple 10:1

triples 9:24,25

types 10:17

U

U.S. 4:10

uncovered 5:11

understand 10:15

University 4:21 7:13, 15

unlimited 8:25

urge 4:11

V

Valley 4:16

viable 10:3

W

warming 6:17,23

Washington 4:21 7:15

water 5:13

website 7:9

weigh 9:25

weight 9:25 10:1

women 5:3
work 4:15 9:15 10:5
world 9:21

Y

years 7:14

Z

Zimbrucki 4:13