

While I support the EIS process concerning the development of projects: I would like to encourage our agencies to focus only on the impact to the immediate area affected and be expeditious in the proceedings.

We have heard many concerns about dust blowing off the trains, stock piles, and from the ship loading process. These are valid concerns and have been successfully addressed in numerous locations. There are existing technologies and methodologies being applied within our American borders as well as abroad that effectively control these dust concerns and I encourage you to study these successes.

When one observes a coal unit train, you will notice that the top of the coal within the car has been "Profiled". I have heard it remarked that this shape resembles a large loaf of bread. This profile has been developed for several reasons, not the least of which is to reduce the "drag coefficient" with the result being less power required to move the train along. With this reduction in power requirement comes the reduction of fuel required. Again, with the reduction of "drag coefficient" comes the benefit of less wind turbulence within the car and thus the reduction of the potential to blow product from the moving train. Another technology currently being utilized is the use of sealing agents applied to the top of the coal that bind the surface to prevent dust from being blown off. One can observe the same profile complete with the intact sealing agent at the final destination as was established at the loading site. These sealing agents do not lose their effectiveness in dry or wet weather. **Millennium has committed that all trains coming to their site will have the sealing agent applied.**

Another technology being utilized in stockpile management is the use of a stockpile spray system to wet down the stockpile. A weather station, utilizing historical and current data will initiate the stockpile sprays.

More recent engineering programs have allowed us the technology to develop "Smart" Transfer points, including the design of ship loading equipment. These designs control the development of the air currents and other induced turbulence that previously were at the heart of potential dust problems. These technologies are effectively being applied to coal and other products. You will find these technologies presently in operation at many dry bulk material handling facilities.

Concerning greenhouse gas (CO₂) and the combustion of coal for generation of electricity abroad. Coal as well as other fuels will be burned abroad to provide electricity to fuel industry, and to heat and light homes in developing nations.

The greatest impact on air emissions from burning coal would be to burn the Wyoming and Montana coals as they burn cleaner than many other coals.

Please expedite the process, fairly, whereby Millennium will re-develop this former Reynolds Metals smelter site, transforming it into a state of the art coal export facility with the resultant benefits to the community and economy.