MILLENNIUM **Bulk Terminals - Longview**
EIS Environmental Impact Statement

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington
US Army Corps of Engineers Seattle District
COWLITZ COUNTY WASHINGTON

KEEP THIS COUPON
360991
Office DEPOT

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING COMMENT FORM

Please submit your comments on the Millennium Bulk Terminals – Longview Environmental Impact Statement by November 18, 2013 in order to ensure your comment is included in the scoping summary report. Comments can also be submitted online at http://www.millenniumbulkeiswa.gov.

To whom would you like to address your comments?

- [x] All Agencies (NEPA and SEPA)
- [ ] US Army Corps of Engineers (NEPA)
- [ ] Cowlitz County and the Washington State Department of Ecology (SEPA)

Does your comment relate to one of the following areas?

Human Environment
- [x] Noise
- [x] Air Quality
- [x] Human Health
- [x] Transportation
- [x] Other Human Environment Topic (CARCINOGENIC exposure)

Natural Environment
- [x] Plants and Animals
- [x] Marine Species, Fish, or Fisheries
- [x] Wetlands or Streams
- [x] Water Quality
- [x] Other Natural Environment Topic

EIS Process
- [x] Alternatives
- [ ] EIS Regulatory Process
- [ ] Other EIS Process Topic

PLEASE SHARE YOUR COMMENTS BELOW:

Thank you for this opportunity to submit comment, and most of all for your time and attention to my concerns.

I would like to ask for you each to oppose and reject the the proposals at hand to install ports to export coal in Washington and the Northwest. I refer specifically to the Northwest coal export and an additional open pit mine proposal for Mount Saint Helens.

In Conjunction with the United Nations Human Rights Charter and the Earth Charter, I disagree with these proposals for three reasons.

(additional space is provided on the back)

(comment continued)

The first:
Combined with adverse affects of emissions globally, at a dollar a ton from the Bureau of Land Management lease by any Company. This is not a good nor Sound idea for the Long term benefit of our Nation and State.

The second:
The negative net total impact in qualitative and quantitative projected loss in
- preventable cancer cases, (lung cancer)
- Impact on the only national level thoroughbred racing track in Washington State, Emerald Downs of Auburn, WA

The Third: irreparable damage to birds, wildlife and habitat loss of the Puget Sound, rivers and our Region.

Please leave our Coal in the ground of our Nation. The Costs of these proposals outweigh the benefits. Please reject these proposals and look to restoration and protecting our heritage.

Thank you.
Jill L Morgan

Appendix I
Jess Morgan, Artist + Photographer
Photograph August 18, 2013

Emerald Downs [Coal train passing]
Auburn, WA, USA

Exposure to particulate air matter pollution associated with lung cancer

Exposure to particulate matter air pollution was associated with lung cancer incidence, according to a prospective analysis of data from 17 European cohort studies.

Researchers set out to assess the association between long-term exposure to ambient air pollution and lung cancer incidence across nine European countries.

Air pollution was assessed by land-use regression models for particulate matter of less than 10 mL, less than 2.5 mL, and between 2.5 mL and 10 mL, as well as nitrogen oxides, soot and two traffic indicators.

The 312,944 people included in the analysis equated to 4,013,131 person-years at risk.

Within the 12.8-year follow-up, there were 2,095 cases of incident lung cancer. A significant association was found between lung cancer risk and exposure to particulate matter of less than 10 mL (HR=1.22; 95% CI, 1.03–1.45); the HR for particulate matter of less than 2.5 mL was 1.18 (95% CI, 0.96-1.46). The HR for the association between adenocarcinomas and exposure to particulate matter of less than 10 mL was 1.51 (95% CI, 1.10-2.08), and the HR for association between adenocarcinomas and exposure to particulate matter of less than 2.5 mL was 1.55 (95% CI, 1.05-2.29).

Researchers reported no association between lung cancer and nitrogen oxide concentration (HR=1.01; 95% CI, 0.95–1.07) or traffic intensity on the nearest street (HR= 1.00; 95% CI, 0.97–1.04).

> **"We might have to add air pollution, even at current concentrations, to the list of causes of lung cancer and recognize that air pollution has large effects on public health."**
>
> —TAKASHI YORIFUJI, MD, AND SAORI KASHIMA, PHD

Researchers noted the study may have been limited because data for previous lung disease were not obtained.

"Previous lung disease might be associated with both air pollution concentrations and the risk for lung canc. they wrote.

In an accompanying editorial, **Takashi Yorifuji, MD,** of the department of human ecology at Okayama University Graduate School of Environmental and Life Science in Japan, and **Saori Kashima, PhD,** of the department of public health and health policy at the Institute of Biomedical and Health Sciences at Hiroshima University in Japan, wrote: "At this stage, we might have to add air pollution, even at current concentrations, to the list of causes of lung cancer and recognize that air pollution has large effects on public health ... Fortunately, like tobacco smoking, it is a controllable factor." ■

Nielsen OR. *Lancet Oncol.* 2013;doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(13)70279-1.

Yorifuji T. *Lancet Oncol.* 2013;doi:10.1016/S1470-2045(13)70302-4.

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