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04 NOV 2013 PM 2 L



MILLENNIUM BULK TERMINALS-LONGVIEW EIS, C/OICF INTERNATIONAL

C/O LANDOWNERS & CITIZENS FOR A SAFE COMMUNITY

PO BOX 2484

LONGVIEW, WA 98632

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3403 Bay Road
Ferndale, WA 98248
November 3, 2013

Millennium Bulk Terminals - Longview EIS, c/o ICF International
c/o Landowners & Citizens for A Safe Community
PO Box 2484
Longview, WA 98632

Dear EIS Managers:

I ask that the EIS address the entire impacts of the coal process including, but not limited to, mining, transporting, storage in the US and foreign countries, burning and resultant air pollution.

In the 1950's China's Mao observed that birds were eating grain so he dictated that birds be killed. Insects flourished and devoured the grain. The people of China starved.

Failure to take in the entire coal process will have sever worldwide impacts.

A scientific study reported by The Wall Street Journal on December 1, 2010 says that 29 percent of the air pollution on the US west coast comes from China (attached). I request that this report be thoroughly addressed in the EIS.

How much air pollution will come to the US from burning coal that is proposed to be shipped from Longview? How will it impact our air, soil and water resources? How will it effect the health of our citizens?

If the EIS managers fail to take into account the entire impacts of the coal business then they will be as ignorant as Mao.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Butterfield". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the top of the "B".

Robert Butterfield

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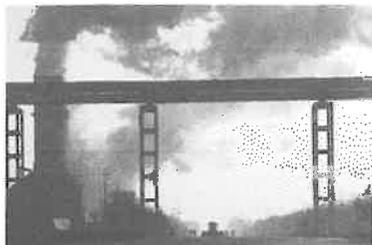
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WSJ.com

DECEMBER 1, 2010, 9:30 PM HKT

California Pollution: Made in China?

Scientists have long known that pollution and dust from China travels over the Pacific to the western United States. What they haven't been able to figure out is how much. Until now.



Bloomberg News

A Chinese coking factory: How much of this exhaust ends up over Fisherman's Wharf?

In a [paper](#) published in the latest issue of the scholarly journal *Environmental Science and Technology* and picked up by *Chemical & Engineering News*, a team of geochemists announced that they have developed a method for tracing fine airborne particulate pollution (also known as PM_{2.5} because the particles are less than 2.5 microns wide) with origins in East Asia by testing for a specific lead isotope, ²⁰⁸Pb, found in greater concentrations in coal and metal ores from the region.

Led by University of California, Berkeley, postdoctoral researcher Stephanie Ewing, the team applied the isotope filter to samples from the San Francisco Bay Area, curious to see how much of northern California's pollution came from East

Asia.

The answer? A lot.

From the *Chemical & Engineering News* [report](#):

From December 2007 through May 2008, the researchers collected particulate pollution samples from two sites in the San Francisco Bay Area: an urban location, Chabot Observatory, as well as a coastal location, Mt. Tamalpais, where city pollution would be limited. They filtered out the PM_{2.5} from the samples and measured its lead isotope abundances with multiple-collector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (MC-ICPMS).

At both sites, levels of ²⁰⁸Pb jumped at the same time between March and May. This isotope spike coincided with the spring, when Asian dust storms are most intense, so the researchers concluded that ²⁰⁸Pb isotopes are a marker for PM_{2.5} from eastern Asia. When they analyzed data from the entire six-month survey, Ewing and her team found that the median proportion of Asian lead in the PM_{2.5} was 29%.

The question now is how much of that 29% can be attributed to San Francisco's penchant for China-made iPhones and iPads?

— Josh Chin. Follow him on Twitter [@joshchin](#)

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