

GPT/Custer Spur EIS
c/o CH2M Hill
1100 112th Avenue NE, Suite 400
Bellevue, WA 98004
November 1, 2012

Dear Sir:

As you can see from the below article it has been scientifically proven that 29 percent of the west coasts air pollution comes from China.

Some of that air pollution gets driven into the ocean by rain before it reached the US. As a result ocean acidification is increasing because of China's coal burning.

Please assess the water quality impacts including ocean acidification. o2 quality, etc. on west coast salmon fisheries and other marine life that live in the ocean and rivers that drain into the Pacific Ocean in the northwest from China's burning US coal from the proposed west coast terminals.

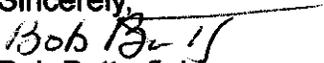
Please also assess the air quality impacts on the west coast of the US from China burning coal that is shipped or is proposed to be shipped from the US.

Finally please assess the impacts coal burning will have on the quality of life, including asthma increases, toxic pollution from mercury and other heavy metals from burned coal, on the millions of people that live in China.

Please see the below article: California Pollution: Made in China?

I live a mile from the tracks. If built the coal terminal will have a significant negative on my farm land and myself.

Sincerely,


Bob Butterfield
3403 Bay Road
Ferndale, WA 98248

1 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%.