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Murry Wilson
SLO County Dept. of Planning and Building
976 Osos Street
Room 200
San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

Dear Mr. Wilson:

My name is William Schneiderman, I am 70 years old, and my wife and I moved from Silicon Valley to Trilogy in Nipomo in 2006. I was in pretty good shape.

The last year or so, I had trouble walking even short distances, getting winded very quickly and went for a physical about 4-5 months ago. At that time, they said that I had mild COPD, and with no past history of a respiratory problem they said that it possibly be caused by the air that I was breathing.

SCW-01

1. The new proposed Phillips 66 Rail Spur will increase the air quality impacts from two Class I impacts to at least 5 Class I impacts.

SCW-02

2. The arrival of Tar Sands in SLO County: The Tar sands has a substantially higher concentration of sulfur, copper, nickel, nitrogen, lead and benzene than are found in conventional crude.

SCW-03

3. Higher Levels of Sulfur Dioxide: The main danger is that facilities that refine tar sands could emit significantly higher amounts of sulfur dioxide. That could lead to chest tightness, asthma, reduced lung function, respiratory weakness and cardiovascular issues as well as cancer. Sulfur dioxide is especially dangerous for people who have preexisting heart and lung conditions.

SCW-04

4. Increased Quantities of Petroleum Coke: The refining of the tar sands also yields a much higher amount of petroleum coke, also known as "petcoke." This is left onsite, in widespread open hills of black granules and dust that can easily be blown inland and breathed in by residents. "Petcoke" is linked to potential increases in heart attacks and respiratory issues.

SCW-05

The first part of the report is a general introduction to the project. It describes the objectives of the study and the methods used to collect and analyze the data. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the results of the study. It includes a discussion of the findings and their implications for the field of research.

The third part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a final assessment of the project. The references list the sources of information used in the study.

The fourth part of the report is a list of appendices. These appendices provide additional information that supports the findings of the study. They include raw data, detailed calculations, and other relevant information.

The fifth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. These figures and tables provide a visual representation of the data and results of the study. They include graphs, charts, and tables of data.

The sixth part of the report is a list of footnotes and a glossary. The footnotes provide additional information about the sources of information used in the study. The glossary defines the key terms used in the report.

The seventh part of the report is a list of acknowledgments. This section expresses gratitude to the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the course of the study.

The eighth part of the report is a list of appendices. These appendices provide additional information that supports the findings of the study. They include raw data, detailed calculations, and other relevant information.

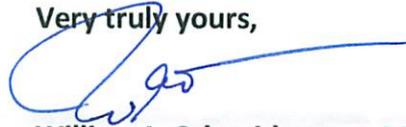
The Transporting of the Crude Oil down the Cuesta Grade of five trains each with 80 fully-loaded tankers each week is a frightening thought for SLO County. Are we prepared or can we ever be prepared for an accident involving an accident of this train on the Cuesta Grade or for that matter anywhere else in SLO County?

SCW-06

Finally, I am a retired OB-GYN who was in pretty good shape when he moved to Trilogy and after 8 years has developed COPD. What does the future hold for the lungs of newborns, children and young adults and their developing lungs?

SCW-07

Very truly yours,



William L. Schneiderman, M.D.