From: Marcia Traversaro <marcia.hereforyou@sbcglobal.net>
To: "p66-railspur-comments@co.slo.ca.us"
<p66-railspur-comments@co.slo.ca.us>
Date: 11/22/2014 12:26 PM
Subject: Phillips 66 Proposed Rail Terminal

Dear Mr. Murry Wilson, SLO County Planning Department,

I am expressly concerned with the health issues that are and will be exacerbated by the proposed Phillips 66 Rail Terminal. Sulfur dioxide, one of the byproducts of refining "Tar Sand" (heavy crude) leads to asthma, respiratory weaknesses, cardiovascular issues and an awful smell. We are already exposed to the smells and the "petcoke" that is being blown by the winds off the ocean onto our homes, causing so much dust and breathing issues. The Rail Terminal project will cause irreversible damage to our natural environment, not only exacerbating negative health concerns, but harming our plant and animal species as well. Although there appears to be some mitigation measures in place, the EIR's discussion of some of them allows for Federal loopholes to make them unenforceable and unfeasible. TRM-01

We appeal to your sense of decency, fairness and being good stewards of our planet to NOT permit this Phillips 66 Rail Terminal project to be approved. It's expansion is highly incompatible with residential living and is proposed out of greed for increased monetary profits.

I welcome your response and opinion in this matter.

Sincerely,
Marcia Traversaro

Responses to Marcia Traversaro Comments

TRM-01	The use of higher sulfur crude oils would increase the amount of sulfur produced at the SMR. This increase in sulfur and the associated truck trips are addressed in the EIR in Section 4.3 (Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases). Emissions of sulfur dioxide are not anticipated to increase as most of the sulfur in the crude is removed as elemental sulfur and trucked from the site and the SLOCAPCD has limits on the emissions of sulfur dioxide from the refinery processing equipment. The use of higher sulfur crude oils would increase the amount of sulfur produced at the SMR. This increase in sulfur and the associated truck trips are addressed in the EIR in Section 4.3 (Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases). As the SMR already processes heavy crude oils, and the tar sands crude oils would have a similar proportion of heavier materials, the production of coke is not expected to change with the project. A study performed by the SLOCAPCD, the South County Phase 2 Particulate Study, concluded that off-road vehicle activity in the ODSVRA is a major contributing factor to the PM concentrations observed on the Nipomo Mesa and that neither the petroleum coke piles at the Phillips facility nor agricultural fields or activities in and around the area are a significant source of ambient PM on the Nipomo Mesa. The composition of the particulates is predominately natural crustal particles. The SLOCAPCD has determined that the dune complex along the coast of the Five Cities area is the source of the high particulate matter levels measured at the South Coast stations (SLOCAPCD Annual Emissions Report, 2013). The SMR has a coke dust plan to reduce coke dust and it does involve watering. However, the proposed Project is not anticipated to increase coke handling or contribute to dust particulate levels in the area. Air quality violations on the mesa are primarily associated with natural crustal particulates.