

Attachment 27

FRN Public Comments- 0920-0020

Jack Wold-McGimsey- April 18, 2018

Hello,

I would like to voice my support for the continuation of this monitoring program to help ensure that coal miners' occupational risks and health is well understood to help inform a shifting industry and its employees. Coal miners are subject to numerous risks in their professional life, and while some may not find their work desirable as a form of energy regardless these workers health is something that has to be protected, and the first step to addressing any issue is learning more about it. To that end, to continue to try and help ensure coal worker's good health, and to inform them and the larger coal industry about the risk associated with being a coal miner this study must be continued.

Thank you and have a wonderful day,

Jack Wold-McGimsey

Anonymous- May 7, 2018

USA should be careful on import material from China and India, Why is the Agency hurting the Poor and working class of America with unjust regulations.

China has passed United States in 2011 as the largest global GHG emitter and China, India, do not ascribe to international GHG reduction agreements. The emission of the nitrogen dioxide pollutant has gone up significantly in the South Asia region, Chhattisgarh region of India, largest increases occurred over Jamnagar (India), Dhaka (Bangladesh) had the largest increase (79 per cent) of any world city. Pollution in China's waterways remains 'grave, many of waterway tested in nearly 200 rivers was not safe to use. Dongying, near the mouth of the Yellow River, an aviary (bottom) sits silent and empty. The ecology of this region a critical refueling stop for migratory birds along the East Asia-Australasia flyway has been damaged.

CHINA; Shanghai only three percent of the water in the city's rivers and lakes was sufficient quality to be used as water resources for residents. The poor quality of the rest of Shanghais water resources is mainly due to discharges by local Shanghai. The Nature Conservancy in 2016 stated that 73 percent of the water catchment areas that supply surface water, which we depend on for daily consumption, to Shanghai and 29 other major Chinese cities were affected by medium to high pollution levels.

19 of the World's 20 most polluted cities are in Asia, and every year 2 millions of deaths are attributed to pollution.

Issue On October 30, 2009, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated a rule requiring annual reporting of greenhouse gas data from large greenhouse gas emissions sources in the United States.

ISSUE EPAs reliance on the IPCC AR4 for GHG Regulations, which violates the Agency own internal policy. See Inspector General and GSO reports. EPA. Review Panel did not fully meet the independence requirements for reviews of highly influential scientific assessments because one of the panelists was an EPA employee.

ISSUE EPA reliance on IPCC but the air pollution monitoring only available in one quarter of the population in China and only a few percent of the population in India, and in both countries, PM2.5 monitoring networks have only been created very recently, so long-term trends cannot be assessed. India's pollution levels have kept creeping upwards, making 2015 the worst year on record. Out of India's 89 cities only 17 are covered by the continuous air quality monitoring system, Durgapur, Gorakhpur, Asansol, Shiliguri, Bareilly and Ludhiana are among the most polluted cities without.

Therefore, the 2009 Air rules on the USA should not apply since the report failed to account for all countries.

Example in Ludhiana India

PM 2.5 108 VERY BAD
PM 10 Pollution Level: 201 VERY BAD Extremely High
Pollution Index: 89.65 HIGH
Pollution Exp Scale: 162.21 Extremely High
Air Pollution 85.42 Very High
Drinking Water Pollution 61.05 High, Bad
Water Pollution 70.24 High
Air quality 14.58 Very Low
Drinking Water Quality 38.95 Low
Water Quality 29.76 Low

Mexico, Mexico City

Air pollution data from World Health Organization Info Last update: March 2018
The air in Mexico City has an annual average of 20 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's 100% Worse than WHO safe level. (WHO recommends PM2.5 at 10)
PM10 42 Bad unhealthy
PM2.5 20 Red
Pollution Index: 85.32 Bad unhealthy
Pollution Exp Scale: 153.63 high numbers for much polluted cities RED
Air Pollution 83.33 Very High
Drinking Water Pollution 61.02 High RED unhealthy
Water Pollution 71.61 High Red unhealthy
Air quality 16.67 Very Low Red unhealthy
Drinking Water Quality 38.98 Low Bad unhealthy
Water Quality 28.39 Low Bad unhealthy

Compare to the USA

TEXAS HOUSTON The air has an annual average of 10 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's at the WHO safe level. Healthy, GREEN
ALABAMA, Birmingham The air quality has annual average of 11 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's 10% BETTER than WHO safe level. GREEN
KENTUCKY, Louisville annual average of 11 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's 10% BETTER than WHO recommended safe level. GREEN
PENNSYLVANIA, Pittsburgh, air quality has an annual average of 10 g/m³ of PM2.5 particles. That's at the WHO safe level. GREEN Agency needs to ensure only scientific studies with data available to the public are used when

creating policy increase transparency at the EPA and the BLM, boost confidence in the agency decision making
improve transparency for the cost of each decision.

Tariffs are needed to protect America and resend and or cancel the 2009 GHG Regulations

Anonymous- June 1, 2018

It's unfortunate that coal workers must be exposed to so much. The risks they take is huge and something should be done to lower their risks. It's great that we are working towards helping them live a better life. Although their work is risky, they shouldn't have to be exposed to as much as they are. Working towards making situations better for them is something we must do. Providing the correct and most up to date equipment is vital for their health. Continuing medical services is important and should be made available to coal workers. This is a great plan and should be advocated by everyone.