

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 12/8/17 10:36 AM Received: December 07, 2017 Status: Posted Posted: December 08, 2017 Tracking No. 1k1-907x-58x0 Comments Due: January 09, 2018 Submission Type: Web
--

Docket: MSHA-2014-0031

Exposure of Underground Miners to Diesel Exhaust

Comment On: MSHA-2014-0031-0076

Exposure of Underground Miners to Diesel Exhaust: Request for Information; Reopening of Rulemaking Record; Extension of Comment Period

Document: MSHA-2014-0031-0139

Comment from f f, NA

Submitter Information

Name: f f

Organization: NA

General Comment

California Environmental activist need to allow Forest service, BLM, and other agencies to do their job in fighting wildfire in the grass lands and forest by management of old growth, removing fallen trees, timber sales, cutting of bushes. Idea to encourage the state , do a California wildfire greenhouse rulemaking to reduce the interstate transport of wildfire emissions fine particulate matter (PM2.5) NAAQS . To protect public health and welfare of neighbor states by reducing interstate emission transport that significantly contributes to nonattainment, or interferes with maintenance, of the 2008 ozone NAAQS in the western U.S. Wildfire greenhouse gas causes a variety of negative effects on human health, vegetation, and ecosystems. In humans, acute and chronic exposure to ozone is associated with premature mortality and a number of morbidity effects, such as asthma exacerbation. Wildfire Ozone exposure can also negatively impact ecosystems, for example, by limiting tree growth. Studies have established that ozone occurs on a regional scale (i.e., hundreds of miles) over much of the California with elevated concentrations occurring in rural as well as metropolitan areas. To reduce this regional-scale ozone transport, assessments of ozone control approaches have concluded that NOX control strategies are effective. Further, studies have found that EGU NOX wildfire emission reductions can be effective in reducing ozone pollution. Rule would require California to prohibit emissions from wildfires that will contribute significantly to nonattainment or interfere with maintenance in any other state with respect to any primary or secondary wildfire greenhouse gas. With the primary responsibility to address interstate

AB86-COMM-82

emission transport through the development of good neighbor State Implementation Plans (SIPs).