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If the proposed Kalama Methanol Refinery is built, a storage tank rupture would release a huge amount of greenhouse gases.

The proposed Kalama Methanol refinery is scheduled to be built with faults and suspected faults nearby, subject to earthquakes.

"In 1978, a major geological fault line was discovered running through the Trojan site, (0.6 mile away from Kalama), creating the specter of an earthquake that could trigger a nuclear disaster." This is from the Oregon Encyclopedia. This fault was one of the major reasons the Trojan nuclear reactor was shut down and then torn down. However, spent nuclear fuel rods are still stored close by, a present danger in the event of an earthquake. The proposed methanol refinery with storage tanks, only 0.6 mile away, could rupture an earthquake also.

The proposed Kalama methanol refinery would be built on fill material that is rated as highly susceptible to liquefaction and thus suffer higher damage from an earthquake. The Kalama area has at least one fault as shown by a 1.8 magnitude earthquake on April 13, 2020, 0.2 km from Kalama. This earthquake was at a depth of 0 km. A strong surface earthquake can cause more damage than one at depth. While this was a relatively weak earthquake, a major fault could be here with the potential for a stronger, damaging earthquake in the future.

A major earthquake could rupture methanol storage tanks with faults relatively close to the surface where the plant would be built. The release of the stored methanol could be catastrophic, especially if ignited by a spark from downed power lines. A huge amount of pollution and green house gases would subsequently be released.

The proposed Kalama methanol refinery, if it exploded, would pose a grave risk to the town of Kalama and add to the pollution and CO2 for our planet. This refinery should not be built.