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Sent: Wednesday, September 4, 2019 5:39 PM
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Cc: info@traasouthbay.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL]Stop using MHF

Dear AQMD Board Members,
I am a resident of Torrance and am deeply concerned about the continued use of MHF at the Torrance and Hawthorne refineries.

Below I have listed a few reasons why we need to to stop using MHF.

1.
Stop using old technology.
I am not demanding the the refineries close. I am only asking that they **find an alternative** to MHF. **Modern** refineries don't use it.

2.
It was just reported in the Los Angeles Times that Scientists citing new research say an earthquake fault along the Los Angeles coast, previously believed to be dormant, is **active and could cause a destructive 6.4 magnitude earthquake** if it ruptured. And if it linked with other faults, it could trigger an earthquake in the **magnitude 7 range**, according to a

team of researchers from Harvard, USC and the U.S. Geological Survey.The fault, known as the Wilmington Blind-Thrust fault, stretches for about 12.5 miles, running northwest from Huntington Beach, **directly beneath the Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors**, past the east side of the Palos Verdes Pensinula and out toward Santa Monica Bay.

3.
The County of Los Angeles Public Health has sent Letters on **March 9 2017** and **February 1 2019** making recommendations to the Governing Board and the Refinery Committee and South Coast Air Quality Management District staff regarding unacceptable health and safety hazard posed by MHF!

4.
These are the key finding from Dragos - Global Oil and Gas Cyber Threat Perspective

The ICS security risk to global oil and gas is high and increasing, led by numerous intrusions into ICS networks for reconnaissance and research purposes, and adversary use of destructive malware at oil and gas facilities.

• Oil and gas remains at high risk for a destructive loss of life cyberattack due to its political and economic impact and highly volatile processes. Dragos assesses that state-associated actors will increasingly target oil and gas and related industries to further political, economic, and national security goals.

• One significant threat includes active supply chain compromises by activity groups targeting original equipment manufacturers, third-party vendors, and telecommunications providers.

• Oil and gas entities should understand the behaviors and capabilities of activity groups targeting electric utilities as these adversaries may shift or expand targeting to include additional energy sectors.

• Cybersecurity visibility in oil and gas operational environments remains severely lacking allowing intrusions to dwell longer and cyber root cause analysis after an incident to remain elusive.

• The complete “energy infrastructure” (oil and gas, electric, etc) of all countries are at risk and companies and utilities are facing global adversaries. Cyberattacks are an increasing means to project power in the energy domain. Traditional oil, natural gas, electric, and others can no longer be viewed as separate sectors to protect but rather as a single interconnected infrastructure.

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Maggie van Oppen
Resident Torrance, CA