



DGpostacertificata

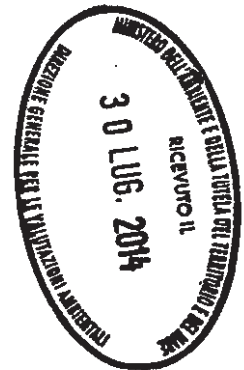
Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare
Direzione Generale Valutazioni Ambientali

Epri DVA - 2014 - 0026770 del 12/08/2014

Da: iolanda di simone [iolanda.disimone@ing.it]
Inviato: martedì 29 luglio 2014 22:38
A: dgsalvanguardia.ambientale@pec.minambiente.it
Cc: segreteria.ministro@pec.minambiente.it; aia@pec.minambiente.it; ris@pec.minambiente.it; dva@minambiente.it
Oggetto: Osservazioni di contrarietà al progetto Ombrina Mare d30 BC MD della Litus Foundation
Allegati: Ombrina2014_LitusFoundation.pdf

Spett.le Ministero dell'Ambiente,
vi invio in allegato le osservazioni di contrarietà della Litus Foundation al progetto Ombrina Mare d30 BC MD proposto dalla Mediterranean Oil and Gas di Londra.
Ringraziandovi per l'attenzione vi saluto cordialmente.

Ing. Iolanda Di Simone





The LITUS FOUNDATION

GLOBAL WARMING MITIGATION & ADAPTATION

Ministero dell'Ambiente
Direzione per la Salvaguardia Ambientale del Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Mare
Divisione IV
Attenzione: Concessione d30 BCMD Ombrina Mare Medoiligas
Via Cristoforo Colombo 44 - 00147 Roma

Dear representatives of the Italian government:

The nonprofit 501(c)(3) Litus Foundation was formed to help reduce and adapt to the most serious threat to our present and future wellbeing: global climate change. Additionally, a small part of our resources will provide support for the sciences and arts.

We must cut CO₂ emissions as drastically and quickly as possible. There is much we can do immediately and Litus is helping create energy efficiency technologies. Our first project is developing extreme efficiency commercial uncooled engines, for all applications and fuels. None exist now. For the last 130 years, every time an engine has been run, 30% to 50% of fuel energy has been dissipated by water-or air-based cooling systems and general radiation. Can we afford this waste?

Uncooled engines would use *half* the fuel and so produce *half* the CO₂ of today's engines. They will be two to ten *times* smaller and lighter, virtually silent and more reliable (there is also no cooling system to fail). Once the first long-life products are successfully tested, the world will switch from cooled to uncooled engines within fifteen years, reducing all man-made CO₂ by 25% to 35%. This is probably the single biggest and quickest way to dramatically slow climate change.

However, for progress to come about, we need to stop the extraction of fossil fuels and give renewables and alternative technologies a chance.

We are writing to recommend that authorization be denied to the drilling permit d30 BC MD off the coast of Abruzzo, as filed to your offices by London based Mediteranean Oil and Gas. The "Ombrina Mare" permit would allow a British company to drill 5 oil wells, install an FPSO desulfurizing unit and a series of pipelines roughly 5 miles from shore for the purpose of extracting and treating heavy sour oil.

Offshore drilling has negative effects on marine life, coastal communities and on the health of residents. Drilling muds, brine wastes and produced waters are daily disposed of at sea while deck runoff water and pipeline leaks are common problems. As a result, either voluntarily or by accident, offshore rigs dump into the water tons of drilling fluids, metal cuttings and toxic metals that contain lead, chromium, mercury and benzene, which is carcinogenic. At times, catastrophic spills and

blowouts may occur extolling heavy damages to the environment, to people, to local economic activities such as fishing and tourism.

The case of Ombrina is particularly disturbing due to the presence of an FPSO, a Floating Production, Storage and Offloading unit, just a few miles from shore. FPSOs allow for storage of oil and loading of tankers at sea rather than from onshore terminal facilities. The storage and loading processes are subject to many hazards, such as potential collisions with tankers, pollution associated with the frequent transfer of oil to the tankers, continuous motions and stresses on a floating ship-structures. Several instances of structural failures, fires and explosions, collisions, breakdowns, uncontrolled emissions of oil to sea and shore, atmospheric pollution, have been reported in the literature. The average rate of accidents – that range from minor to more serious – is about 70 per year. Usually these structures are located tens or hundreds of miles from shore. Ombrina would be one of the rare cases where the FPSO is located in close proximity to shore, where several natural reserves are located. They are: Punta Aderci, Punta dell'Acquabella, Ripari di Giobbe, Grotta delle Farfalle, Lecceta di Torino di Sangro. The entire area, soon to become a National Park, is known for its rough beauty and pristine waters. Several beaches in the area employ many people in tourism and recreation activities. The lease also contains a fishing nursery financed by the E.U. How can an oil lease be compatible with these existing activities? The assets of Mediterranean Oil and Gas currently amount to only ten million British pounds, and it is unclear how and if they would be able to monitor and clean up in case of an accident.

Finally, our climate system is quickly changing in fast, unpredictable ways disrupting entire ecosystems. Humans are the cause of these changes, primarily through the use of fossil fuels: we cannot afford to keep the status quo. Instead of drilling Ombrina Mare, Italy should be one of the world's leaders in renewable energy due to its geographical position and its abundant solar and wind resources.

In our opinion, such a beautiful area along the Adriatic coast should not be exposed to such risks. Abruzzo should stay green, fossil-fuel free and healthy for present and future generations.

The Litus Foundation

Mitja Hendrics, Founder

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