

Pec Direzione

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Oggetto: Osservazioni per Elsa2 (Petroceltic BR 268 RG)
Allegati: Elsa2014_Topaz.pdf



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

E.prot DVA - 2014 - 0030731 del 26/09/2014

Buongiorno,

inoltro le osservazioni del Prof. Chad Topaz di St. Paul, MN, USA, riguardo il progetto Elsa2.

Grazie dell'attenzione.

Cordiali saluti,

Antonio Massimo Ing. Cristaldi.





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Ministero dell'Ambiente
Direzione per la Salvaguardia Ambientale del Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del
Territorio e del Mare - Divisione IV
Attenzione: Petroceltic Elsa2 BR 268 RG
Via Cristoforo Colombo, 44
00147 - Roma

Dear Minister of the Environment of Italy,
Dear Representative of the Minister of the Environment of Italy,

I am writing to recommend that authorization be denied to the drilling permit BR 268 RG off the coast of Abruzzo, as filed to your offices by Dublin based Petroceltic. The "Elsa 2" permit is located only 7 kilometers from shore, between Ortona and Francavilla a Mare, flanked by two natural regional reserves – Punta dell'Acquabella and Ripari di Giobbe -- and in close proximity to the protected areas of Punta Aderci, Grotta delle Farfalle, Lecceta di Torino di Sangro. Elsa 2 is the first of at least ten new leases in the central Adriatic that Petroceltic owns. If approved, this exploratory well could turn into a permanent drilling operation and be followed by a slew of other leases, similarly close to shore. In many ways we are worried that this project would morph into a novel Ombrina Mare, requiring an FPSO desulfurizing unit and a series of pipelines for extracting and treating heavy sour oil.

Oil drilling has many harmful ecological and environmental effects. The process of drilling and extracting oil is complex and leaves many opportunities for error or accidents. The piping used to transport and extract oil is made of metals, which can corrode. This corrosion causes pipes to rupture contaminates the land and waters which surround it. If the pipes do not rupture, contamination is still eminent via the large waste pits, often left unlined and open. Dust particles left from drilling may coat the surrounding areas, and flames from burning the natural gas found in oil fields cause air pollution. Lastly, oil spills, accidents, and illegal dumping of oil barrels and produced water lead to devastating ecological and health consequences that can last for decades. Many of these chemicals are detrimental or deadly to animals. Entire ecosystems can dissolve as a result of oil contamination. As a result of toxic ingestion, people may suffer from skin and chronic headaches. Fainting spells, vomiting, chronic diarrhea, headaches and unknown skin infections are common symptoms for those impacted by oil extraction. Long term health effects include: lung disease, liver and kidney damage, damage to the nervous system, malformation, brain damage, mis-carriages and many other devastating chronic conditions. Water produced by oil drilling, or "produced water", contains arsenic, as well as cadmium, mercury, lead, zinc and copper. These heavy metals are toxic to humans and animals, even in proportionally miniscule concentrations. These chemicals and metals are not only toxic to humans, but to animal species as well, since they bio-accumulate in living organisms. If consumed over time, the concentration of the chemical increases in comparison to the concentration in the surrounding environment.



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Mercury, for example, accumulate in the tissue of organisms faster than it can be expelled. We have all seen the devastation caused by the massive BP oil spill in Louisiana four years ago, prior to that of the lesser known, but still devastating explosion in Australia, where the Montara oil rig released millions of gallons oil uncontrollably for more than two months. Similarly, there have been many other spills at sea that went unnoticed by international media. We urge the Ministry for the Environment to common sense and deny the approval of oil infrastructures along the Adriatic coastline. Having visited Louisiana a number of times over the course of my academic career as a mathematician, and for many years having closely followed the environmental challenges faced in the United States, I am keenly aware of the dangers of off shore drilling and the need for energy production from renewable resources.

Sincerely,

Chad Topaz
Associate Professor of Mathematics
Macalester College
St. Paul, MN
USA