



KCBX TERMINALS COMPANY

KCBX CHICAGO / ABOUT THE COMPANY

WHO WE ARE

KCBX Terminals Company (“KCBX”) has operated facilities for more than 25 years on the southeast side of Chicago. In December 2012, KCBX purchased our South terminal at 10730 Burley Ave. In June 2015, KCBX decommissioned our original North terminal located on 100th Street.

At KCBX’s South terminal, coal and petroleum coke are moved between different modes of transportation by direct transfer.

These products are shipped from Chicago to locations in the United States and throughout the world.

KCBX Chicago employs 25 people.

KCBX has a long history of working cooperatively with the U.S. EPA and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

KCBX is committed to being a responsible corporate citizen and managing our operations in a manner that protects the health and safety of our neighbors.

NEW ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Immediately after acquiring the South facility in December of 2012, KCBX voluntarily scaled back operations and began pursuing \$30 million in improvements, including the design and installation of a \$10 million dust suppression system.

In addition, KCBX worked with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to install air monitors that were used to confirm the new system was providing the appropriate level of controls.



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ABOUT PETROLEUM COKE

WHAT IS PETROLEUM COKE?

Petroleum coke is a valued product intentionally produced as part of the process of refining crude oil to make transportation fuels and other products.

Petroleum coke has many uses, including energy generation and the production of cement, steel, aluminum and other specialty products.

Petroleum coke is used domestically and internationally, and staged and shipped from ports all around the world, including out of Chicago.

Petroleum coke is not considered hazardous. The Congressional Research Service notes that EPA-reviewed studies have found that petcoke has a *“low hazard potential in humans, with no observed carcinogenic, reproductive or development effects.”*

Congressional Research Service, October 29, 2013 <https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=746955>