Tammy Washington

From: PUBCOMMENT-OCC
Sent: Monday, February 2, 2026 10:43 AM
To: PUBCOMMENT-APD; PUBCOMMENT-ELD; PUBCOMMENT-OCC2; PUBCOMMENT-OPIC
Subject: FW: Public comment on Permit Number 131789

From: Mrs.kimberlyward@gmail.com <Mrs.kimberlyward@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, January 30, 2026 7:08 PM
To: PUBCOMMENT-OCC <PUBCOMMENT-OCC@tceq.texas.gov>
Subject: Public comment on Permit Number 131789

REGULATED ENTY NAME CONCRETE BATCH PLANT 1

RN NUMBER: RN108270208

PERMIT NUMBER: 131789

DOCKET NUMBER:

COUNTY: HARRIS

PRINCIPAL NAME: CONCRETE PROS READY MIX INC

CN NUMBER: CN604795732

NAME: MRS Kimberly Ward

EMAIL: Mrs.kimberlyward@gmail.com

COMPANY:

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Houston, TX 77047

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COMMENTS: Public Comment Opposing Air Permit Renewal Concrete Pros Ready Mix Inc. Permit No. 131789 Facility Location: 4005 Swingle Road, Houston, Harris County, Texas I live approximately 100 yards from the Concrete Pros Ready Mix facility located at 4005 Swingle Road. This facility operates extremely close to my home and to a residential community with limited separation from industrial activity. I am a registered nurse, and I strongly oppose the renewal of this air permit. As a healthcare

professional, I am trained to assess risk, recognize patterns of illness, and understand how environmental exposures affect health over time. The emissions associated with concrete batch plants, including fine particulate matter (PM2.5), silica dust, diesel exhaust, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, noise, and light pollution, are well documented to worsen respiratory and cardiovascular conditions. The immediate surrounding community is primarily made up of senior citizens, many of whom already live with chronic illnesses such as asthma, COPD, hypertension, heart disease, and other conditions that make them especially vulnerable to air pollution. Older adults have reduced physiologic reserve and are less able to compensate for repeated environmental stressors. Even low-level, chronic exposure can result in measurable declines in lung function, increased medication use, and higher rates of emergency department visits and hospitalizations. This concern is not theoretical. It is personal. When my grandchildren visit, they experience respiratory flare-ups. These episodes occur in close proximity to this facility's operation. As a nurse, I recognize the signs of environmentally triggered respiratory symptoms. Children, like older adults, are especially susceptible to airborne pollutants due to developing lungs and higher respiratory rates. No child should experience breathing difficulties simply because they are visiting family in their own neighborhood. At a distance of only 100 yards, exposure to emissions from a 24-hour industrial operation is unavoidable. Residents cannot close their windows enough, stay indoors enough, or otherwise protect themselves from continuous dust, exhaust, and noise. There is no meaningful buffer zone between this facility and nearby homes. This lack of separation disregards basic public health and land-use planning principles. I routinely care for patients whose health outcomes are directly affected by environmental conditions. Poor air quality contributes to increased inhaler dependence, worsening chronic disease, sleep disruption, fatigue, and decreased overall quality of life. These outcomes place additional strain on families, caregivers, and the healthcare system as a whole. Renewing this permit without stronger safeguards sends a message that the health of nearby residents, particularly seniors and children, is secondary to industrial convenience. Environmental justice requires that communities are not repeatedly burdened with pollution simply because they already live near industrial zones or lack the resources to relocate. Residents in this neighborhood did not choose to live next to a continuously operating concrete batch plant. Many have lived here for years. Seniors should not be forced to choose between remaining in their homes and protecting their health. Families should not have to limit visits from grandchildren out of concern for respiratory symptoms. I respectfully urge the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality to deny this permit renewal. At minimum, TCEQ should require substantially stronger emission controls, continuous air monitoring, strict enforcement, and meaningful community protections that reflect the extreme proximity of this facility to residential homes. Public health must take priority over permit convenience. Clean air is not optional. It is essential. Respectfully, Kimberly Ward, MBA, MSN, RN Resident living approximately 100 yards from facility