

Armando Marrufo

Emissions from natural gas generation can lead to severe environmental and public health concerns. Nitrogen oxides react with other substances to create ground-level ozone, which exacerbates asthma and damages lung tissue. Localized analyses frequently raise flags about the health risks associated with living near these combustion sources.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂): Roughly 117lbs of CO₂ are produced for every million British thermal units (MMBtu) of natural gas burned.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): Formed when atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen react under intense heat. NO_x is the primary local pollutant of concern because it causes smog and contributes to respiratory and cardiovascular health issues.

Methane (CH₄): Can escape via "combustion slip" (incomplete combustion) or supply-line leaks. Methane (CH₄) is a highly potent greenhouse gas—trapping over 80 times more heat than carbon dioxide CO₂ over a 20-year timescale. It drives rapid short-term global warming, fueling climate-induced heat waves, intense storms, and prolonged droughts. Along the supply chain, leaks release this gas directly into the atmosphere.

Infrastructure like compressor stations and plants are prone to leaks and explosions. Catastrophic leaks or massive venting incidents can displace oxygen in the immediate vicinity, causing suffocation, fainting, and brain damage. Routine operations also cause severe noise pollution and localized odor. Facilities are often sited in low-income areas and communities of color, disproportionately exposing vulnerable populations to industrial hazards and disease.

Oracle's Project Jupiter is designed for a generational power capacity of roughly 2.45 to over 2.6 gigawatts (GW). For scale, 1 GW of electricity can power about 750,000 homes

With no benefit to surrounding communities and the risks to environment and the inhabitants, a power consumption polluting facility should not be permitted. NO PERMITS!!!