



Stop FORMOSA PLASTICS'

Threat to Louisiana's Public Health

Formosa Plastics plans to build one of the world's largest plastic-making petrochemical plants in an African-American community on the Mississippi River. Air pollution from the complex in St. James, Louisiana, would seriously hurt the climate, environment and human health. The proposed site is near the local elementary school, which could expose vulnerable children to harmful pollution.

The facility would emit more than **13 million tons of greenhouse gases each year** — the equivalent of operating three coal plants. It would also emit to many thousands of tons of smog-forming pollutants per year. of These can trigger or worsen asthma and other respiratory ailments.

Air pollution from the plastic plant will include 189,700 pounds per year of 5 known carcinogens (benzene, 1,3-butadiene, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, and ethylene oxide). And Formosa plans to emit massive quantities of harmful pollutants and chemicals regulated at the federal and state levels because of their adverse health impacts:

Federally Regulated Pollutant	Pounds per year	Adverse health impacts
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	2,486,000	NO _x can cause or worsen respiratory diseases such as emphysema and bronchitis, and can aggravate existing heart disease, leading to increased hospital admissions and premature death.
Particulate Matter (PM)	1,462,00031	Exposure to PM, especially fine particles, has been linked to a variety of health problems including: premature death in people with heart or lung disease, increased mortality, nonfatal heart attacks, irregular heartbeat, aggravated asthma, decreased lung function and increased respiratory symptoms, such as irritation of the airways, coughing, or difficulty breathing.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	5,500,000	Carbon monoxide can exacerbate heart conditions and even cause death.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)	83166,000	Sulfur Dioxide has been shown to cause an array of adverse respiratory effects, including bronchoconstriction and increased asthma symptoms.
Ozone (O₃)	Many thousandsMillions	Ozone (or smog) can trigger or worsen asthma and other respiratory ailments. It has been linked to pneumonia, COPD, asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, and premature death. NO _x , methane, and Vvolatile Oorganic Cchemicals all contribute to smog.

A new plastic plant in St. James, La., will put that community at greater risk of health problems. Meanwhile the state is giving Formosa huge tax breaks and advancing pollution permits that put public health and the environment in harm's way. Why?

Learn more and take action at
StopFormosa.org