

**RESOLUTION IN OPPOSITION TO CONSTRUCTION OF CPV KEASBEY POWER
PLANT IN WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY**

WHEREAS, Competitive Power Ventures (CPV) has proposed to build a gas-fired power plant (“CPV Keasbey”) in the Keasbey section of Woodbridge, in Middlesex County New Jersey, in a densely populated region within the most densely populated state; and

WHEREAS, the City of Perth Amboy is located less than two miles from the proposed gas plant site; and

WHEREAS, Northern and Central New Jersey already suffer high levels of air pollution from fossil-fuel power plants, which are among the largest sources of such pollution in New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, CPV Keasbey’s air permit application¹ states that the proposed project will potentially emit an additional 2,374,633 tons of GHG (greenhouse gases) annually and these emissions would be in direct opposition to the goals of the NJ Clean Energy Act, EO 28, EO 100, EO 274, the 2019 Energy Master Plan, the 2007 NJ Global Warming Response Act and New Jersey’s Environmental Justice policies (including S232); and

WHEREAS, if approved, the proposed plant would combine with CPV’s neighboring plant to form a massive facility that would be one of the state’s worst climate polluters, with CPV seeking permission to emit a total of 4.6 million tons of GHG every year (from both plants); and

WHEREAS, CPV Keasbey’s application also shows the proposed facility’s potential annual emissions are expected to include about 25 tons of sulfuric acid, 50 tons of volatile organic compounds, 40 tons of sulfur dioxide, 149 tons of nitrogen oxides, 110 tons of carbon monoxide, 126 tons of ammonia, 78 tons of total suspended particles, and 123 tons of particulate matter, in addition to many other harmful pollutants such as formaldehyde and lead; and

WHEREAS, peer-reviewed scientific studies² link exposure to air pollutants emitted from natural gas infrastructure facilities and neurological, cardiovascular and respiratory disease, cancer, birth defects, and other adverse health impacts. Acute health impacts from these toxic exposures can cause burning eyes, headaches, breathing difficulty and nausea for nearby populations and can exacerbate health problems. Chronic health impacts can include certain types of cancer as well as damage to lungs, liver, kidneys, reproductive, nervous and cardiovascular systems; and

WHEREAS, gas infrastructure facilities can annually emit into the air hundreds of tons of pollutants including particulate matter and toxic chemicals such as sulfur dioxide, mercury, and criteria pollutants that can harm health and the environment³ (including nitrogen oxides which cause smog and acid rain, and contribute to ozone production), some of which are known carcinogens such as benzene and formaldehyde, and can also be sources of radioactive

¹ CPV Keasbey LLC, Keasbey Energy Center, PSD Air Permit Application, pp. 32-34 (Tables 2-1, 2-2, and 203): <https://opramachine.com/request/18390/response/33093/attach/7/Keasbey%20Energy%20Center%20PSD%20Application.pdf>

² PSE for Healthy Energy Repository for Oil and Gas Energy Research: <https://www.psehealthyenergy.org/our-work/shale-gas-research-library/>

³ US Environmental Protection Agency website, *Criteria Air Pollutants*: <https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants>

contamination⁴ and are known to increase the severity of asthma and other respiratory diseases. Particulate matter, once inhaled, can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects including lung cancer. Long-term exposure to ozone is linked to aggravation of asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis, and it is likely to be one of many causes of asthma development. Long-term exposures to ozone may also be linked to permanent lung damage, such as abnormal lung development in children. Both ozone and particulate pollution have been linked to premature death, cardiovascular harm and increased susceptibility to infections. Recent studies have also linked air pollution to increases in obesity, diabetes, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia and stroke⁵; and

WHEREAS, people most at risk from breathing air containing ozone are those who live or work in close proximity to natural gas infrastructure facilities such as power plants and compressors —particularly developing fetuses, children, the elderly, and those with cardiovascular, lung or respiratory problems and other vulnerable subpopulations, although under certain weather and terrain conditions, these pollutants can have a wider impact; and

WHEREAS, developing fetuses and children are uniquely vulnerable to exposures as they receive proportionally greater doses of pollutants than adults and have immature organs and detoxification systems⁶; and

WHEREAS, conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)—a long-lasting obstruction of the airways—can be exacerbated by even small increases in elevated ozone levels (e.g., an increment of 10 ppb), with a corresponding effect on public health and health care costs. As with chronic lung disease, even a small increase in the previous week's average ozone level has substantial effects on death rates. One study showed that a small (10 ppb) increase in ozone pollution was associated with a 0.52 percent increase in deaths per day. This study found that an estimated 3,700 deaths annually in the U.S. could be attributed to this small increase in daily ozone levels⁷; and

WHEREAS, research at the Harvard School of Public Health found that death rates for older Americans rise as air pollution increases⁸ – even when air pollution levels are below current national standards; and

WHEREAS, methane is the primary ingredient of natural gas and leaks at every system stage, including extraction, processing, transmission, distribution, and end-use consumption; and

WHEREAS, methane is an extremely potent greenhouse gas with a global warming potential that is 34 times that of carbon dioxide over a 100-year timeframe and 86 times that of carbon dioxide over a 20-year timeframe; and

⁴ Environmental Health Project report (October 12, 2017), *Health Effects Associated with Stack Chemical Emissions from NYS Compressor Stations: 2008-2014*: http://www.environmentalhealthproject-ny.org/uploads/3/8/5/9/38599771/ehp_health_effects_report.pdf

⁵ Beil, Laura, *Science News* (September 19, 2017), The list of diseases linked to air pollution is growing: <https://www.sciencenews.org/article/list-diseases-linked-air-pollution-growing>

⁶ Trasande, Leonardo, et al, *Health Affairs* (May 2011), Reducing the staggering costs of environmental disease in children, estimated at \$76.6 billion in 2008: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21543421/>

⁷ Union of Concerned Scientists website (June 2011), Rising Temperatures, Worsening Ozone Pollution: <https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/climate-change-and-ozone-pollution.pdf>


⁸ Di, Qian, et al, *The New England Journal of Medicine* (June 29, 2017), Air Pollution and Mortality in the Medicare Population: <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejmoa1702747>

WHEREAS, the City Council of Perth Amboy has a principal responsibility to protect the health and safety of its residents and businesses as well as to ensure the prudent spending of tax dollars paid by its citizens; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of Perth Amboy, County of Middlesex, State of New Jersey, in the interest of protecting its residents and businesses, opposes construction of this gas-burning power plant proposed by CPV; and


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we call on Governor Phil Murphy and the Department of Environmental Protection to oppose all fossil fuel projects in overburdened environmental justice communities, and impose a moratorium on same until rules are established pursuant to the state's environmental justice law; and

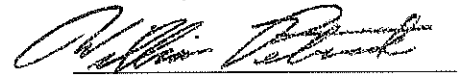
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Clerk shall forward this Resolution to Governor Phil Murphy, Congressman Frank Pallone, Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Shawn LaTourette, State Senator Joseph Vitale, Assembly Speaker Craig Coughlin, Assemblywoman Yvonne Lopez, and the Middlesex County Commissioners.


VICTORIA ANN KUPSCH
City Clerk

Dated: May 25, 2022

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


WILLIAM P. OPEL
Director of Law


WILLIAM A. PETRICK
Council President


ROSE B. MORALES

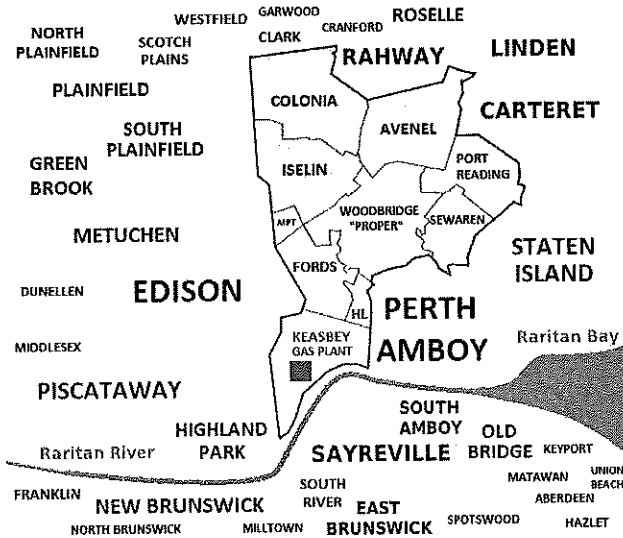

JOEL PABON, SR.


MILADY TEJEDA


BIENVENDIDO BJ TORRES



Competitive Power Ventures (CPV) has proposed a 630-megawatt gas power plant in Keasbey, NJ, an overburdened environmental justice community.



Learn more about this dangerous project and how we can stop it.

Say NO to Another Gas Plant in Woodbridge - Public Education Forum Saturday, May 14 @ 2:30pm

Jankowski Community Center
1 Olive Street, Perth Amboy
(or join in via zoom)



Scan the code to register.

CPV already operates a 725-megawatt gas plant in Keasbey on the Raritan.

Their big expansion plans would make this facility one of NJ's largest single sources of climate-destroying greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Register online today at <https://fwaction.us/may14>

Environmental Injustice: Making a Bad Situation Worse

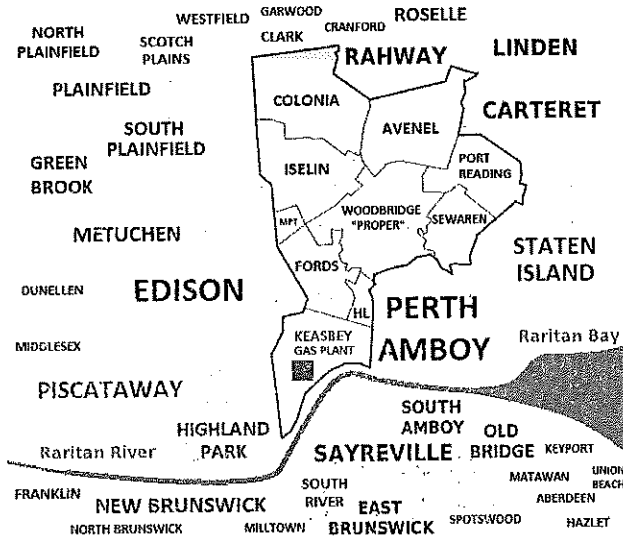
According to their air pollution permit application, CPV wants permission to emit hundreds of tons of toxic air pollutants that will make it harder to breathe and hurt the health of Central Jersey residents

- 2.3 million tons of **additional GHG's** + 2.3 million existing tons = **4.6 million tons/year of CO₂e**
- 110 tons of **carbon monoxide** + 292 existing tons = **402 tons/year of CO**
- 126 tons of **ammonia** + 126 existing tons = **252 tons/year of NH₃**
- 149 tons of **nitrogen oxides** + 148 existing tons = **297 tons/year of NO_x**
- 124 tons of **particulate matter** + 99 existing tons = **223 tons/year of PM10 (214.3 of PM2.5)**
- 77.6 tons of **total suspended particles** + 53.7 existing tons = **131 tons/year of TSP**
- 49.9 tons of **volatile organic compounds** + 33.4 existing tons = **83.3 tons/year of VOC's**
- 39.9 tons of **sulfur dioxide** + 11.3 existing tons = **51.1 tons/year of SO₂**
- 25.1 tons of **sulfuric acid** + 7.7 existing tons = **32.8 tons/year of H₂SO₄**
- 8.9 tons of **total hazardous air pollutants** + 10 existing tons = **18.9 tons/year of HAP's**
- Plus **lead, formaldehyde, and many more toxic carcinogens**

Middlesex County is already home to five gas plants, and **we don't need any more pollution!**



Competitive Power Ventures (CPV) ha propuesto una planta de energía de gas de 630 megavatios en Keasbey, NJ, una comunidad de justicia ambiental sobrecargada.



Obtenga más información sobre este peligroso proyecto y cómo podemos detenerlo.

Di NO a otra planta de gas en Woodbridge -
Foro de educación pública
Sábado, 14 de mayo a las 14:30

Jankowski Community Center
 1 Olive Street, Perth Amboy
 (o unirse a través de zoom)



CPV ya opera una planta de gas de 725 megavatios en Keasbey en el Raritan.

Sus grandes planes de expansión harían de esta instalación una de las mayores fuentes individuales de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero que destruyen el clima de NJ.

Escanear el Código para registrar.

Registro hoy a <https://fwaction.us/may14>

Injusticia ambiental: Haciendo una mala situación peor

De acuerdo con su solicitud de permiso de contaminación del aire, CPV quiere permiso para emitir cientos de toneladas de contaminantes tóxicos del aire que dificultarán la respiración y dañarán la salud de los residentes del centro de Jersey.

- 2,3 millones de toneladas de gases de efecto invernadero adicionales + 2,3 millones de toneladas existentes = 4,6 millones de toneladas/año de CO_{2e}
- 110 Tn de monóxido de carbono + 292 Tn existentes = 402 toneladas/año de CO
- 126 Tn de amoníaco + 126 Tn existentes = 252 Tn/año de NH₃
- 149 Tn de óxidos de nitrógeno + 148 Tn existentes = 297 Tn/año de NO_x
- 124 Tn de material particulado (PM) + 99 Tn existentes = 223 Tn/año de PM10 (214.3 de PM2.5)
- 77,6 Tn de partículas suspendidas totales (TSP) + 53,7 Tn existentes = 131 Tn/año de TSP
- 49,9 Tn de compuestos orgánicos volátiles (VOC's) + 33,4 Tn existentes = 83,3 Tn/año de VOC's
- 39,9 Tn de anhídrido sulfuroso + 11,3 Tn existentes = 51,1 toneladas/año de SO₂
- 25,1 Tn de ácido sulfúrico + 7,7 Tn existentes = 32,8 Tn/año de H₂SO₄
- 8,9 Tn de contaminantes atmosféricos peligrosos totales + 10 Tn existentes = 18,9 Tn/año de HAP's
- Además de plomo, formaldehído y muchos más carcinógenos tóxicos

El condado de Middlesex ya alberga cinco plantas de gas, **¡y no necesitamos más contaminación!**