

The Impacts of Natural Gas on Public Health and the Environment

NG • CNG • Near Zero • Liquid NG • "Renewable" NG • Geothermal • Biomass • Biofuel • Biogenic



The Carbon Economy increases health disparities and fuels the climate crisis:

Vulnerable people who are the most impacted include children, seniors, frontline environmental justice communities and industry workers.



CH₄

Natural gas is a major source of methane.



Methane is a potent greenhouse gas that traps more heat than carbon dioxide (CO₂).



Methane contributes to climate change, and worsening air quality.

Health Impacts

Natural Gas extraction and production impacts the health of nearby communities and workers

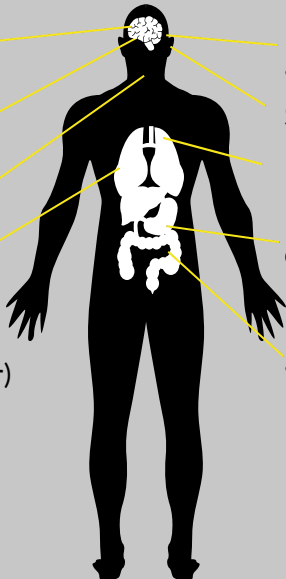
Adverse cognitive effects

Mental health problems

More asthma episodes

Breathing problems

Leukemia (cancer)



Eye, nose, throat, and skin irritation

Sleep disturbances

Heart disease

Hormone disruptions

Reproductive harm and birth defects

Natural Gas used as a freight transport fuel increases greenhouse gas emissions

Trucks from the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles travel about

389 million miles per year



If the transport was powered by natural gas (CNG), **791,000 tons** of CO₂ equivalent (greenhouse gases) would be emitted

Make a difference in your home and community



Support local renewable clean energy sources: solar and wind.



Contact your local energy company to see how your home can use clean energy.

Cooking can cause indoor air pollution, gas stoves more than electric.

Cooking with electric energy doesn't impact the taste of the food.



Support Zero Emissions vehicles & off-road equipment.

This infographic is a collaboration between



and USC Environmental Health Centers



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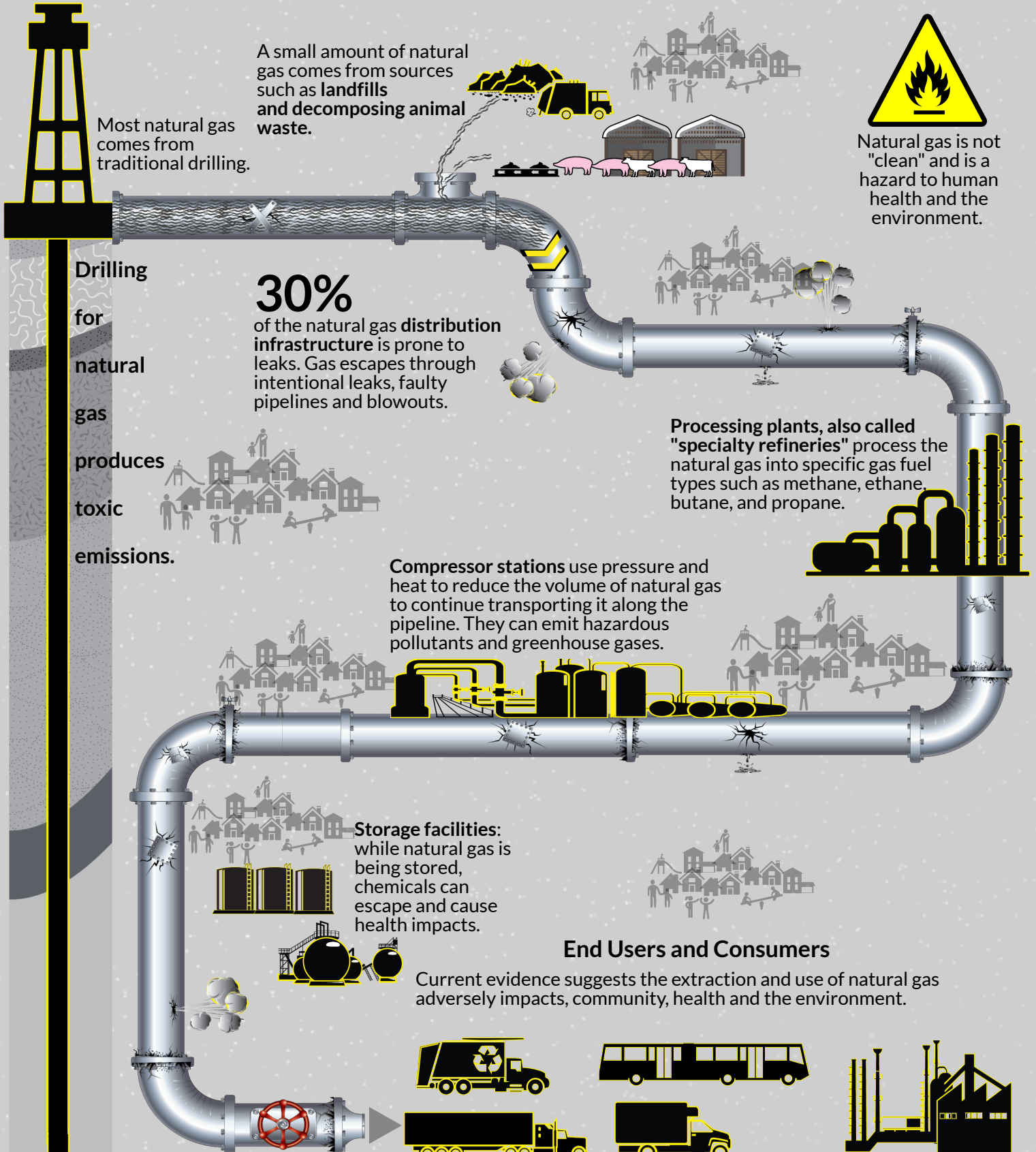
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<https://envhealthcenters.usc.edu/infographics/infographic-natural-gas>

Impacts along the Natural Gas Pipeline

Toxic pollutants that harm health and climate are released throughout all stages of natural gas production and use.



Natural gas is not "clean" and is a hazard to human health and the environment.

A small amount of natural gas comes from sources such as **landfills** and **decomposing animal waste**.

Most natural gas comes from traditional drilling.

30% of the natural gas **distribution infrastructure** is prone to leaks. Gas escapes through intentional leaks, faulty pipelines and blowouts.

Drilling for natural gas produces toxic emissions.

Processing plants, also called "specialty refineries" process the natural gas into specific gas fuel types such as methane, ethane, butane, and propane.

Compressor stations use pressure and heat to reduce the volume of natural gas to continue transporting it along the pipeline. They can emit hazardous pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Storage facilities: while natural gas is being stored, chemicals can escape and cause health impacts.

End Users and Consumers

Current evidence suggests the extraction and use of natural gas adversely impacts, community, health and the environment.

Water and Natural Gas Extraction

Contamination of drinking, ground, and surface water

Disposal issues for toxic water that flows back after fracking process

Significant levels of radium and methane have been found in drinking water