



Pacific, would transport liquefied natural gas from the U.S. Permian Basin to a massive Mexican LNG facility in Sonora called Saguaro Energía, before the LNG is exported to Asian markets. Increased ship traffic and industrial activity in the Gulf of California — one of the world's most biodiverse marine ecosystems — would pose dire consequences for marine life and protected areas.

The site, often called the “aquarium of the world,” is home to 43 species of marine mammals, including one-third of the world's whale and dolphin species. Among these, eight species are classified as threatened, highlighting the region's ecological significance and the urgent need for conservation efforts.

Increased LNG tanker traffic would put blue whales, fin whales, sperm whales and other mammals at heightened risk of ship strikes, noise pollution and habitat degradation.

The Saguaro LNG project also poses significant climate threats. LNG is a major source of methane emissions, a greenhouse gas about 80 times more potent than carbon dioxide in the short term. The project's construction and operation would accelerate climate change by increasing the use of LNG, further threatening marine ecosystems.

Conservationists are urging the World Heritage Committee to conduct an urgent assessment of the project's risks. They are also calling on Mexico to halt Saguaro LNG's development until a thorough environmental review can be conducted and safeguards are put in place.

*The Center for Biological Diversity is a national, nonprofit conservation organization with more than 1.7 million members and online activists dedicated to the protection of endangered species and wild places.*