

# Positioning Southeast Texas as a leader In a low carbon energy future



Dating back to 1903, ExxonMobil has played a critical role in supporting the energy needs of our nation and world while fueling economic growth across Southeast Texas. Now, ExxonMobil Low Carbon Solutions business looks to build off our legacy in the region by positioning Southeast Texas to be a leader in a low carbon energy future.

## Working with ExxonMobil



Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from industrial sources in SE Texas; positioning the region as a leader in the low carbon energy future,



Access to optimal geology for permanent carbon storage



Enabling ~\$3 billion of investments in multiple clean energy projects in Jefferson County, while protecting and creating industrial jobs.

## Rose Carbon Capture & Storage Project

The Rose Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) project in Jefferson County represents a significant investment in the future of energy in Southeast Texas. Through the deployment of CCS technology, the project will provide an opportunity to drastically reduce carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from industrial sources in the region which are critical to powering our modern-day life.

The Rose Project scope includes:

- Approximately 13,000 acres of permanent underground storage location in western Jefferson County.
- A new, 18-mile pipeline to connect the storage site with area industry.



In early 2024, ExxonMobil is planning to submit a permit application for the project to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – the federal regulatory agency that oversees the underground storage of CO<sub>2</sub> for states without primacy.

# Carbon Capture and Storage 101

## What is carbon capture and storage?

CCS is the process of capturing CO<sub>2</sub>, a gas released into the atmosphere from natural and man-made sources, and injecting it into deep, underground geologic formations for safe, secure, and permanent storage in compliance with state and federal regulations.

## What is CO<sub>2</sub>?

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is a colorless, odorless gas that is a natural component of our air. It is also a greenhouse gas that is released into the atmosphere from natural and man-made sources, including the combustion of fossil fuels, like coal, oil, or natural gas.

## Is CCS Safe?

Carbon capture and storage technology is a safe, proven, and permanent solution to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and it has been used for decades. Potential CO<sub>2</sub> storage sites are carefully selected only after undergoing rigorous analysis to ensure they are suitable. Once stored, the storage sites are constantly monitored for any potential geologic changes.

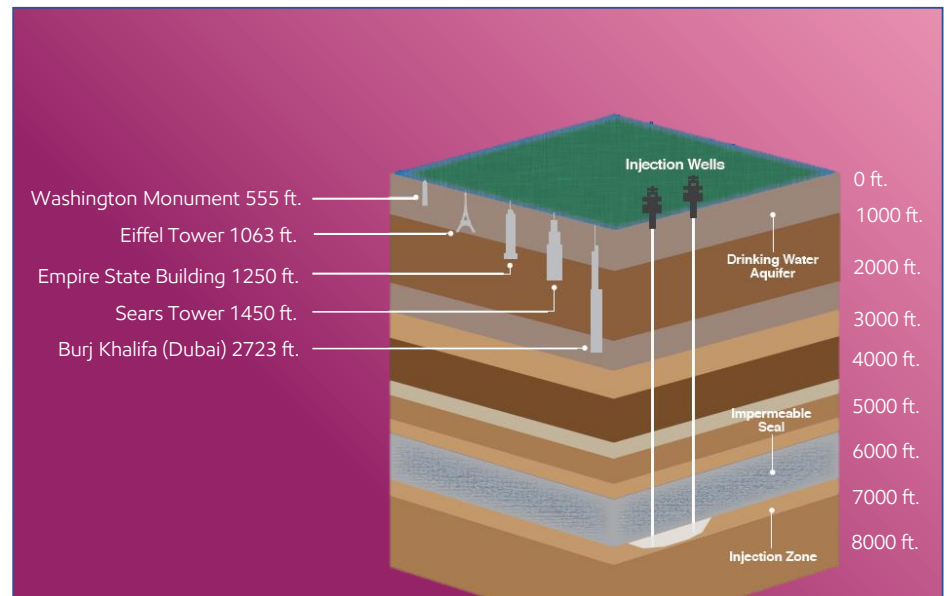
## How deep will the CO<sub>2</sub> be stored? Will it impact groundwater or drinking water?

Any formation chosen for CO<sub>2</sub> storage will be far enough underground to prevent interaction with the water table. All underground injection activities are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency or relevant state agencies with primacy to ensure there is no impact to underground sources of drinking water.

## Why the Gulf Coast?

The U.S. Gulf Coast is ideally suited for carbon capture and storage. The area is home to some of the nation's most active industrial corridors and sits close to many suitable storage locations. In addition to Texas' extensive industrial workforce and existing infrastructure, the Gulf Coast region, specifically southeast Texas, has a unique geology that creates the ideal conditions for safe, proven, and permanent carbon capture and storage.

## Permanent CO<sub>2</sub> storage occurs deep underground.



### Capture

CO<sub>2</sub> is captured, or separated, from the emissions source

### Transport

Captured CO<sub>2</sub> is transported to the storage site

### Storage

CO<sub>2</sub> is injected into underground reservoirs

Pipeline transportation