



Industry Makes  
Livingston Parish CCS statement of support

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, members, thank you for your attention to the important issue of carbon capture and storage. My name is Desiree Lemoine, and I am the campaign manager for Industry Makes. Industry Makes is a 501 c 4 that was established out of collaboration and a pressing need by industry to present a united front in the face of coordinated anti-industrial messaging. We believe that manufacturing is the backbone of Louisiana's economy.

Industry Makes is working to be a trusted source of industrial communications.

I am here tonight to show support for the science of carbon capture and storage (CCS) and to be a voice for responsible industrial growth in Louisiana and to ask that industry, this community and governmental entities, federal state and local, work together as we navigate this energy transition.

Science is leading industrial growth and expansion in the direction of recycling of waste streams that have been studied for decades. From capturing hydrogen from plant emissions to make hydrogen fuel cells, to making plastics out of wood chips, to capturing carbon and safely storing it underground, the development and deployment of these innovative technologies go a long way to meeting the global energy

demand while meeting the goals of carbon neutrality- a goal that industry supports.

The basic idea of CCS – capturing CO<sub>2</sub> and preventing it from being released into the atmosphere was first suggested in 1977 by using existing technology in new ways. CO<sub>2</sub> capture technology has been used **since the 1920s** for separating CO<sub>2</sub> sometimes found in natural gas reservoirs. **The first carbon capture plant was proposed in 1938**, and the first large-scale project to inject CO<sub>2</sub> into the ground launched in the Sharon Ridge oilfield in Texas in 1972.

According to the International Energy Agency, globally more than 30 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> is captured from large scale carbon capture, utilization, and storage facilities every year with over 70 percent of this being done in North America.

The good news is that, over the years, the technology has evolved to a level where there are no technical barriers to effectively storing CO<sub>2</sub> permanently on a large scale.

Based on data collected over the last several decades, there is a wide consensus among experts, engineers, and geologists alike that it is safe to permanently inject and store carbon dioxide.

The reason why carbon capture and storage technology is so sophisticated is that CO<sub>2</sub> has been stored in natural rock formations for periods of over one thousand years. Every continent has natural carbon dioxide gas fields that have helped scientists to identify what type of reservoirs and rocks are required to permanently store and seal CO<sub>2</sub>.

The United States is the world's leader in this space, hosting the highest number of large-scale carbon capture and storage facilities in the world. Out of the 18 facilities, 10 are in the U.S. Texas boasts of the largest facility, which is known as the Century Natural Gas plant. With

access to such state-of-the-art carbon capture and storage technology, the U.S. has the potential to capture over 27 million tons every year — roughly equivalent to taking 5.4 million cars off the roads.

Industry Makes asks that you please take more time to learn about the science of CCS and its benefits to the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> and safety of today's technology, before voting on this ordinance that will put Livingston Parish, and this community, out of reach for future CCS opportunities.