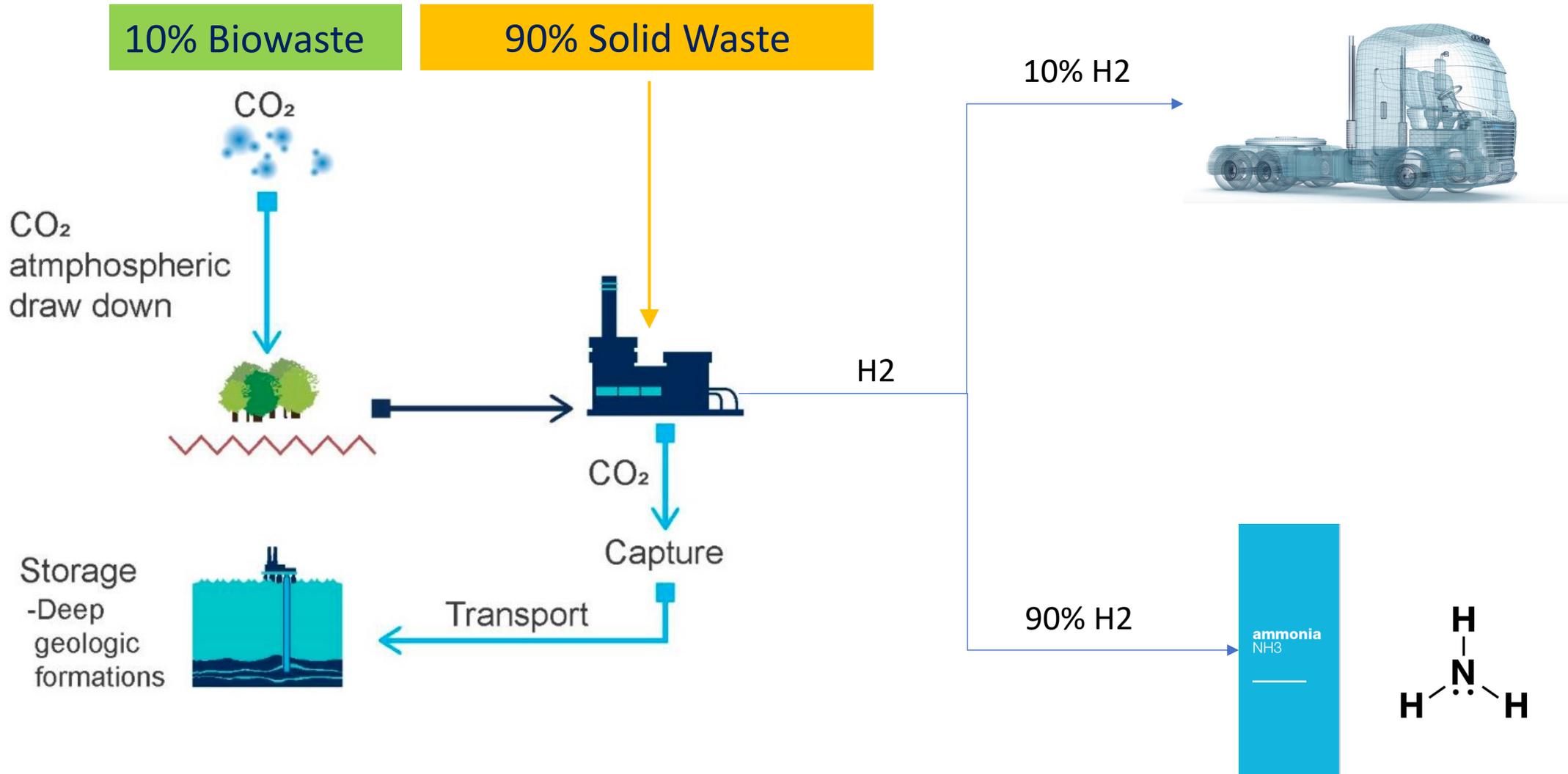




# Wabash Carbon Capture Project

# Wabash Project's Schematic Diagram



## Perceived Risks that do not exist..

|   | Myths   |
|---|---|
| ✓ | CCS is a new and one distinct technology                                      |
| ✓ | Geological sequestration doesn't have a long history of successful operations |
| ✓ | Sequestration requires acquisition of subsurface property rights              |
| ✓ | Sequestration requires transfer of long-term liability                        |

# Myth #1: CCS is ONE distinct technology...

## Dispelling Myth #1.

- **Carbon Capture** is either a physical or chemical process that has **no interaction** with subsequent use or disposal of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- **Carbon Sequestration** is simply a tongue twister for “carbon disposal”, using an existing science and technology that is used extensively with long and rich history of performance.

## Risks posed by Myth #1.

- Public is misled into believing that CCS hasn't happened mainly due to the risks associated with the geological disposal of carbon.
- Not many folks understand that post-combustion carbon capture is significantly more challenging as a science and an economic barrier.

# Myth #2: Sequestration has never been done before...

## Dispelling Myth #2.

- **Geological Sequestration** of fluids is a well proven standard practice with over 850,000 wells in the United States, that is used to isolate more than 50 percent of the liquid hazardous waste and a large percentage of the nonhazardous industrial liquid waste.
- **Carbon Sequestration** is utilization of the exact same science to dispose carbon dioxide.

## Risks posed by Myth #2.

- Public is misled into believing that this will be the first time someone will be injecting fluid in their vicinity and the geological science is unproven.

# Myth #3: Sequestration requires subsurface property acquisition...

## Dispelling Myth #3.

- **Not a single** waste disposal well in the country acquires subsurface migration rights. Migration of emissions or injectate, above or below the surface, is **NOT** a cause of action.
- **Carbon Sequestration** cannot be treated differently than other substances when it comes to civil laws.

**OHIO supreme court** has ruled that subsurface migration of fluids does not constitute trespass or nuisance in absence of actual damages. Therefore, because of the common law principle, in Ohio, CCS project **DO NOT** need to acquire subsurface property rights.

## Risks posed by Myth #3.

- People assume that projects are using their property and should be compensated. This is a significant impediment for the smooth implementation of CCS projects.

# Myth #4: Sequestration requires transfer of long-term liability...

## Dispelling Myth #4.

- **No other well** require transfer of liability, including the most hazardous wells in the country.
- **Carbon Sequestration poses no idiosyncratic risk** post closure that requires continued ownership of any liability.

**EPA has clearly stated** that SDWA does not give it the authority to transfer liability to another entity. Therefore, even those who believe they have transferred the liability to the state, are still on the hook forever.

## Risks posed by Myth #4.

- This ask from the state legislature causes people to believe that sequestration is inherently an unsafe activity.



**Myth #5: Wabash Carbon Capture is NOT the greatest CCS project of all times!**

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