



Carbon Capture at Project YaREN

Is carbon capture and storage a new technology?

CO₂ capture technology was first used in the U.S. in the early 1900s to separate CO₂ from natural gas. Today it is being applied to other industries such as power generation.

Energy companies have decades of experience in capturing, transporting and storing CO₂ underground in old oil fields. Commercial storage of CO₂ began in the mid-1990s in Norway. Globally, millions of tons of CO₂ have since been safely stored in deep underground geologic formations. Since the early 2000s, multiple CCS pilot projects have occurred in the U.S.

Are CO₂ pipelines safe?

CO₂ has been transported by pipelines for over 50 years, with over 5,000 miles of CO₂ pipelines in the U.S. today. Federal regulations require sensors along the pipeline to continuously monitor for leaks, and integrity programs ensure any potential risks are identified immediately. These regulations are

continuously reviewed and updated with a focus on ongoing safety.

Years of planning go into the safe construction and operation of CO₂ pipelines, including the development of emergency response plans with input from first responders, regulators and community members to minimize impacts from an incident.

How are CO₂ storage sites monitored?

To be approved and permitted, CO₂ storage sites must demonstrate to state and federal regulators that they have defined and constructed a high-quality deep (below 3,000 ft) storage site containing a continuous monitoring system and a thick sequence of seals and other rocks overlying the storage to prevent leaks.

Underground formations are monitored before, during and decades after CO₂ injection with pressure gauges and fluid sampling. In addition, CO₂ storage projects include CO₂ plume tracking with a network of underground monitoring wells and sensors to ensure that the CO₂ remains permanently confined deep underground.

CO₂ & CCS Facts

- ✓ Industrial plants generate carbon dioxide (CO₂) as part of making essential products, such as steel, cement, fertilizer and electricity.
- ✓ Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a safe and effective technology to reduce CO₂ emissions so that industries can continue sustainable operations and provide jobs for the community.

Project Facts

- ✓ Project YaREN will have a total production capacity of up to 2.8 million metric tons (MMT) of ammonia per year
- ✓ Project YaREN will capture 95% of all CO₂ emissions using capture technology – **that's the equivalent of over 1 million gas-powered vehicles driven for a year.**
- ✓ The carbon captured will be safely transported to permanent geologic storage in South Texas.

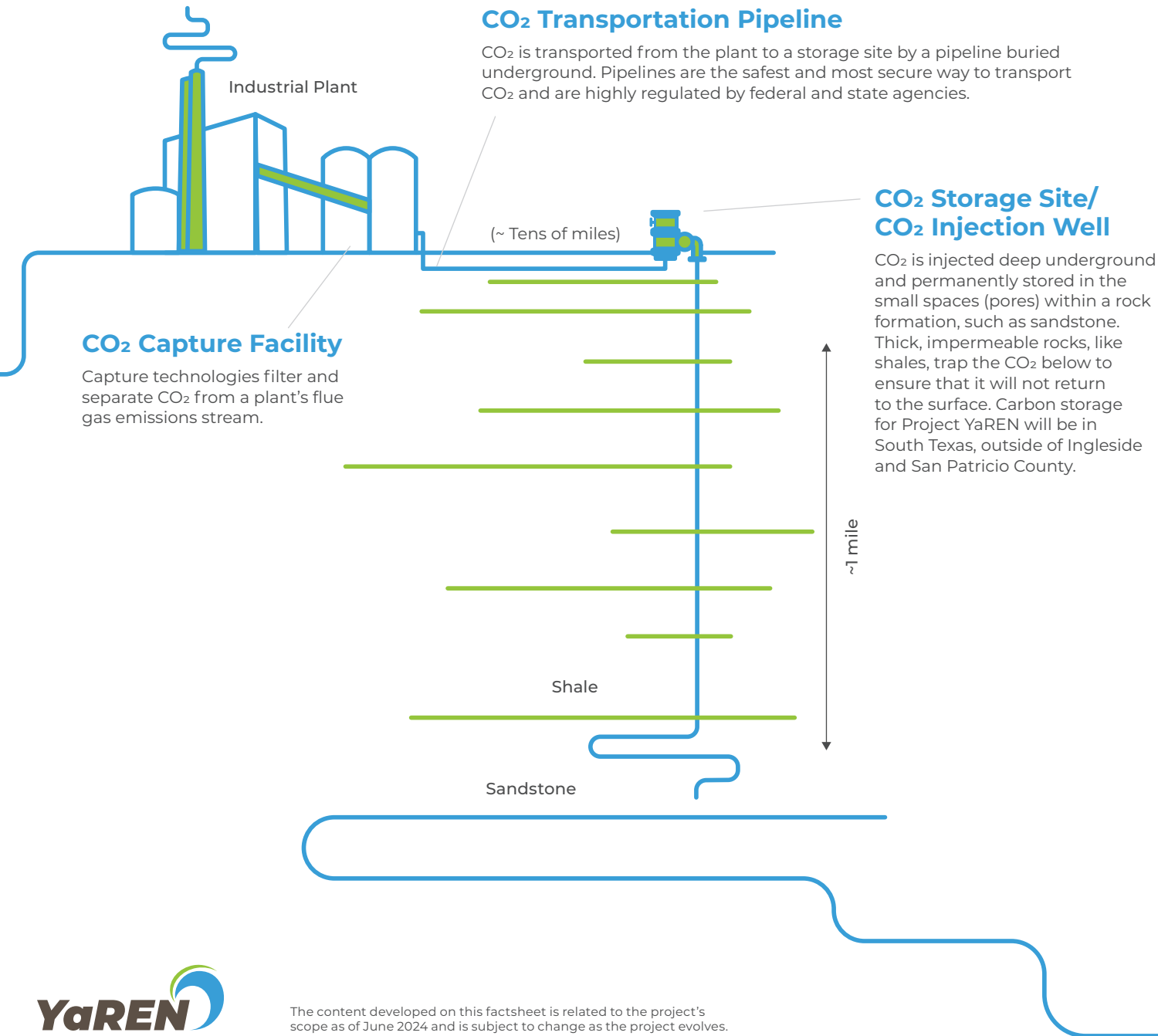
Want to learn more about carbon capture and storage? Visit these resources:



<https://www.iea.org/>

<https://www.energy.gov/fecm>

The carbon capture and storage process



About Project YaREN

Project YaREN is a proposed low-carbon ammonia production and export facility in Ingleside, Texas, being developed by joint partners Enbridge and Yara. This project will prioritize employee and community safety, invest in the local economy, and create a significant number of jobs in the Ingleside area.

Enbridge and Yara

Enbridge and Yara's combined complementary strengths will be critical to advancing the project from development to commercial operation. Yara is a global industry leader in ammonia development, production, operations and distribution, while Enbridge has large-scale infrastructure development expertise and world-class deep-water docks and an export platform at the Enbridge Ingleside Energy Center.

We are here to answer your questions and listen to your feedback.



Contact us at **361-461-0995** or email **EIECommHotline@enbridge.com**
projectyaren.com



The content developed on this factsheet is related to the project's scope as of June 2024 and is subject to change as the project evolves.