

# CTSCo Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Project

**CTSCo**

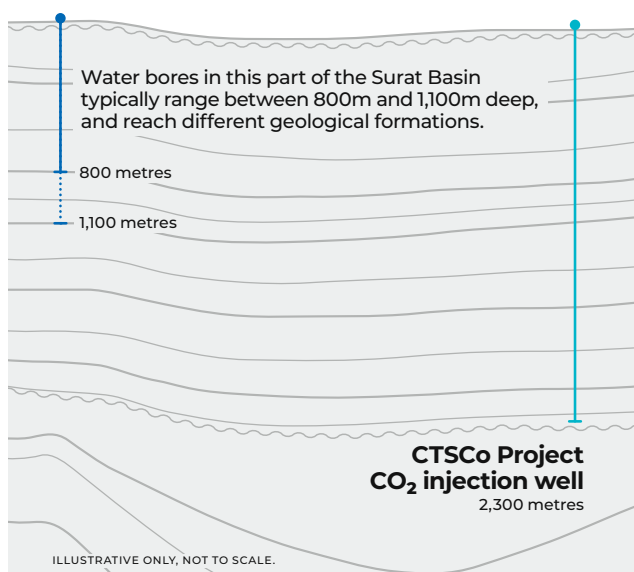
Carbon Transport & Storage

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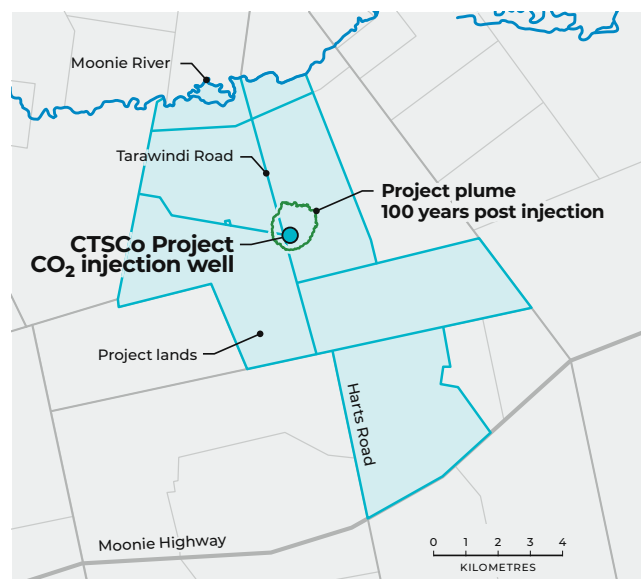
Glencore's CTSCo Project is seeking approval to test inject 330,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) at depths of 2.3 kilometres in the Surat Basin in Queensland over three years. CTSCo has submitted an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and has responded to submissions on the EIS, addressing feedback and material questions and concerns raised by stakeholders. All of this information is available at: [www.ctsco.com.au/about#eis](http://www.ctsco.com.au/about#eis)

## Key facts about the CTSCo Project

1. The CTSCo Project is based on robust scientific fieldwork, data and analysis, and has involved review from expert third-party institutions.
2. The carbon dioxide we are seeking approval to inject underground will be food grade (similar to the CO<sub>2</sub> you find in soft drinks).
3. The Great Artesian Basin is not an isolated or uniform water source; it is made up of both potable and non-potable aquifers with varying water quality levels.
4. The Precipice Sandstone aquifer identified by CTSCo for carbon dioxide storage is 2.3 kilometres underground – this is much deeper than the aquifers currently used for agricultural in the region. Not a single agricultural producer is currently drawing or using water from this aquifer within 50 kilometres of CTSCo's proposed storage site.
5. The aquifer's water quality is brackish with very high fluoride levels. The fluoride levels are six times higher than the drinking water guideline for human consumption.
6. The CTSCo Project is not expected to impact any current or future groundwater users of the Great Artesian Basin.
7. Key aspects of the CTSCo Project have been independently reviewed by third-party independent experts, including the Australian Government Independent Expert Scientific Committee (IESC), the Office of Groundwater Impact Assessment (OGIA) and CSIRO.
8. For any future large-scale CO<sub>2</sub> storage, CTSCo would have to apply for a new storage lease, and undertake approval processes that would be specific to a new lease, including an environmental impact statement.
9. The CTSCo Project team has consulted openly and transparently with the local communities and agriculture sector during this process and will continue to do so.



The CTSCo Project CO<sub>2</sub> injection well will be much deeper than existing water bores in the region. No water is currently drawn from the Precipice Sandstone aquifer within 50km of our storage location.



The CO<sub>2</sub> plume located 2.3km underground will be closely monitored to ensure it remains in position, and will have a total diameter of just 1.6km.

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# CTSCo Project Facts







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Inaccurate and misleading claims have been made about the CTSCo Project.



## WATER

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|  The aquifer in which CTSCo plans to inject CO <sub>2</sub> contains good quality water.  |  The aquifer that CTSCo has identified contains high-fluoride, brackish groundwater and is unsuitable for human consumption.   |
|  The project could negatively impact water users in the Great Artesian Basin and the businesses of regional agricultural producers. |  CTSCo engaged an independent livestock health expert to assess the potential usability of this high-fluoride water for livestock. This assessment identified certain conditions where this groundwater could be consumed by some livestock – including by pigs because they typically only have short lives before slaughter.                               |
|  The project could lead to heavy metals contamination into water used by people and livestock.                                      |  The language in CTSCo's final EIS has been amended to reflect this – it's important to note that the quality of the high-fluoride, brackish groundwater remains unchanged from the draft EIS. Contrary to some claims, not a single agricultural producer is currently extracting water from this aquifer within a 50 kilometre radius of our storage site. |



## CO<sub>2</sub> INJECTION

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|  The project is proposing to inject industrial waste into the Great Artesian Basin.                            |  The CO <sub>2</sub> that CTSCo plans to inject will be food grade, similar to that found in carbonated drinks. The CTSCo Project bears no relation to Coal Seam Gas projects or Linc Energy.  |
|  There is no 'make-good' ability if the CTSCo Project adversely affected the water source.                     |  The CTSCo Project bears no relation to Coal Seam Gas projects or Linc Energy. CTSCo will have comprehensive monitoring in place to ensure the CO <sub>2</sub> remains in the expected position, within a total diameter of only 1.6 kilometres. If needed, CTSCo can extract the majority of the CO <sub>2</sub> back to the surface.   |
|  The CO <sub>2</sub> is 'a corrosive fluid' that could cause a '10,000 fold increase in groundwater activity'. |  The claim that the CO <sub>2</sub> is 'a corrosive fluid' that could cause a '10,000 fold increase in groundwater acidity' is misleading and alarmist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The pH level due to the injection of CO<sub>2</sub> is predicted to range from pH4 to pH5 in the CO<sub>2</sub> plume, which is a similar level to that of tomato juice or black coffee.</li></ul> |



## THE GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN

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|  The entire Great Artesian Basin is at risk from this project. |  It's important to understand that the Great Artesian Basin is made up of both potable and non-potable aquifers with varying water quality levels. The aquifer in which CTSCo plans to store CO <sub>2</sub> is geologically isolated from every water bore currently used by agricultural producers in the region. At 2.3 kilometres, it is also much deeper than the aquifers used by these agricultural producers. |
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## CCS TECHNOLOGY

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|  This project 'sets a precedent', 'is untested' and will be 'a world first'. |  CCS is a safe and proven technology which has been in use for decades and safely captures and stores more than 40 million tonnes every year. There are currently 49 CCS projects in operation around the world, another 26 in construction and 325 in development. There have been 198 new CCS facilities added to the global project pipeline since 2022. |
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## SUPPORT FOR CCS

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|  CCS is a relic of the former federal government. |  Carbon Capture and Storage has bipartisan support in the Australian parliament. In August this year, Federal Resources Minister Madeleine King said "we need to do more to educate the public" about the importance of CCS and "Australian resource projects are at the leading edge globally in deploying CCS". <p>The International Energy Agency (IEA) and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) both regard CCS as essential if the world is to achieve its emission reduction goals. The Australian Climate Change Authority also supports CCS, and this year stated that governments should pursue policies that "scale-up engineered and geological sequestration, both onshore, and offshore".</p> One of the main local opponents of the CTSCo Project recently indicated that he also supports CCS in principle. |
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## CONSULTATION

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|  The CTSCo Project team has not adequately consulted with local community stakeholders. |  This is not factually accurate. Our CTSCo Project team has engaged with AgForce since 2019 and in the past 12 months engaged extensively with regional agricultural organisations, including the Queensland Farmers Federation, and local pig producers. This has included proactively providing these stakeholders with a range of information about the project during this time. CTSCo is committed to continued engagement and consultation with all stakeholders throughout the project, including with individuals and groups who do not support the project. |
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