



Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a suite of technologies that can be deployed to prevent carbon dioxide (CO₂) from being emitted to the atmosphere by safely capturing it at the source and securely storing it deep underground.

How CCS works:

- CO₂ is captured from various sources – either before it enters the atmosphere or directly from the air.
- The captured CO₂ is compressed or liquified and then transported, usually by pipeline.
- The CO₂ is then permanently stored, safely and securely, thousands of feet underground – this process is often called “sequestration.”

Why CCS?

- CCS is a proven technology that can reduce CO₂ emissions and help grow Indiana’s economy.
- This project will help support jobs up and down the supply chain and attract investments to Indiana.

Why CCS in Indiana?

- Indiana contains the right combination of regulatory clarity, excellent geology and suitable CO₂ emission sources to enable a CCS project.
- Indiana is home to geological formations that are appropriate for securely and permanently storing CO₂ thousands of feet underground.
- Indiana’s thriving manufacturing industry emits a lot of CO₂, making Indiana a prime location for large-scale CCS investment. The Indiana legislature has led the nation by passing HEA 1209 that places a value on the use of the rocks beneath our feet, enabling surface owners to share in the benefits of CCS projects.

Where has CCS been done nearby?

- bp sees potential for a Midwest hub and already has significant infrastructure in place in the region – from Whiting to Fowler Wind.
- bp is focusing on refineries as a source of demand for CCS and also sees potential to help others decarbonize by offering CCS as a service.

- The geology in the area is well understood through over 20 years of US Department of Energy-funded studies and publications in partnership with the Indiana and Illinois State Geological Surveys.
- There is an active CCS project at the ADM ethanol plant in Decatur, Illinois, that has stored >3.5 million tons of CO₂ underground since 2016. The proposed bp project would use the same rock formations that have been proven to work there.

What CCS looks like in your community:

- The first step in project development would be the collection of seismic reflection data along county roads over a broad area to ensure the rocks are suitable for a CCS project. Please see the seismic one-pager for more information on this process.
- If the seismic data shows the rocks are suitable, bp would construct an appraisal well to bring samples of rock to the surface for further study.
- If these samples are also suitable, bp would begin the process to file a permit application with the US Environmental Protection Agency for Class VI underground injection control permit.
- A project would only use <25 acres of surface area to drill a handful of wells. Each well would be placed in coordination with the surface owner to minimize any impact to farming or other development.
- The proposed project would also need to construct some new pipelines, which will be buried at least five feet underground.
- bp is working with community leaders and landowners to help determine the best path for this placement.

