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I.

**The California Air Resources Board (CARB) Draft 2022 Scoping Plan Comment: Executive Summary**

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) Draft 2022 Scoping Plan commits the transformation of an increasing proportion of the State’s refinery capacity to advanced biofuels production, using animal fats, vegetable oils and greases, in order to make both renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel (SAF). There are a number of false assumptions and environmentally harmful inclusions in the CARB Draft Scoping Plan affecting carbon dioxide emissions from multiple points within the well-to-wheel greenhouse gas analysis of transportation fuels, to which the State hopes to address. My 2022 Draft Scoping Plan comment, here, addresses these multiple CO2 emissions points within the fuel pathway, from before the refinery level (i.e., agricultural/upstream), then at the refinery level (midstream) and after the refinery (upstream).

These points are:

* The Draft Scoping Plan neglects to factor in the true high cost of biofuels agricultural production from both the overall indirect land-use perspective and the CO2 greenhouse gas emissions or “carbon intensity” perspective.
* The Draft Scoping Plan also neglects to address the significantly increased refinery CO2 emissions from the production of renewable diesel and SAF, due to the massively increased refinery-made hydrogen required for their production, when compared to petroleum refining.
* The credit-based scoring system which CARB uses to evaluate the well-to-wheel (WTW) carbon intensity of renewable diesel, does not include biofuels tailpipe emissions, as does CARB when considering the entire WTW score for petroleum-based fuels. The reason for this is because CARB considers biofuels plant-based emissions as only recently sequestered CO2 and therefore, they categorize all biofuels as almost entirely carbon neutral, form the tailpipe emissions perspective (which essentially discounted). CARB also entirely neglects the fact that an acre of large trees with forest biomass sequester orders of magnitude more CO2 per year than an acre of grass or soybeans.
* The Draft Scoping Plan *assumes* that Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) would be a safe, environmentally beneficial, permanent, cost-effective and low-carbon credit certifiable alternative project with broad scientific consensus. None of these assumptions are universally determined as true across the scientific community.

Each of these points are addressed in the following comments (in parts I, II and III). However, in Part I, my comments will first address some salient points regarding the carbon intensity scores of biofuels, from both the land-use and (the interrelated) economic perspectives. These are contemporaneous points, apparently are not being considered by CARB, in terms of their certification of renewable diesel and SAF production for massive amounts of subsidization (as “apparent”, yet possibly questionable low-carbon fuels). I urge CARB to decertify almost all types of renewable diesel and SAF for low-carbon fuel accreditation and entirely discontinue support forunderground industrial-scale CCS.

Recommendations:

1) In contrast to CARB’s current Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) well-to-wheel assessment of renewable diesel and well-to-wake assessment for sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), CARB should no longer *exclude* the tank-to-wheel (or -wake) carbon dioxide emissions in calculating the biofuels carbon intensity. [Simply because the CO2 consumed by plant growth is combusted in biofuel usage does not negate the forced, high CO2 agricultural production of biofuels, which greatly removes vast tracts of land from critical food production, increases food costs (over a wide variety of food stuffs) and especially, *profoundly depletes the long-term and massive natural carbon sequestration of otherwise undeveloped lands*.]

2) In contrast to CARB’s current practice and with full public transparency, CARB’s LCSF program should immediately re-evaluate the refinery-level carbon intensity of hydrogenated refinery biofuels, such as renewable diesel and SAF, which use increased amounts of fossil-fuel-derived hydrogen, when compared to California refineries’ current slate of heavy petroleum feedstock. [Importantly, parallel calculations should be made using *both* kg CO2/barrel (based on published individual refinery parameters) and g CO2/MJ (CARB’s current practice).]

3) Cap combined renewable diesel biofuels use and production in California to 2.0 billion gallons per year and ban SAF altogether, unless the biofuel production is from algae or other microorganism-based feedstock.

4) Plant-based biofuel feedstock produced on agricultural lands should only be used as biofuel for urban public mass transit, school busses and emergency electricity generation for hospitals or other public purposes, where non-CO2 emissions are a proximate health concern.

5) Accelerate applied research into scaling-up biofuel production from algae and other microorganism-based feedstock. Accelerate the use of algae and other microorganism-based feedstocks in order to entirely replace soil-based biodiesel and SAF feedstocks.

6) Rapidly accelerate applied research into electrolytic hydrogen production from non-nuclear renewable energy resources.

6) Ban underground carbon capture and sequestration for reasons of its proven energy *inefficiency*, lack of proof of *safety* (at a large scale) and its being an extremely *costly diversion* of resources and time needed for true low- or zero-carbon methods to become available (using the resources which CCS would otherwise be diverting). Immediately ban its use in enhanced oil recovery. Captured industrially-produced carbon dioxide should only be used for *above ground manufacturing purposes*, where CO2 is a non-replaceable ingredient in the manufacturing process (and the sequestration is long-term).

II.

**Land-use changes from large-scale biofuels manufacture**

The indirect land use change impacts of biofuels (also known as ILUC), “relates to the unintended consequence of releasing more carbon emissions due to land-use changes around the world induced by the expansion of croplands for ethanol or biodiesel production in response to the increased global demand for biofuels.” <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indirect_land_use_change_impacts_of_biofuels>

California’s current consumption of biomass-based diesel is around 1 billion gallons annually, with approximately 75% of that demand now being met through renewable diesel (i.e., 750-million gallons yearly). Yet, recently approved renewable diesel projects in Contra Costa County, at the Rodeo Phillips 66 Refinery and at the Martinez Marathon Refinery are each slated to produce 1.2-billion and 0.8-billion gallons per year by 2024, respectively. The 2020 CARB Scoping Plan for transportation is intended for the State to transition to 100% refining of fats, oils, and greases for “RD and SAF by 2040”. However, it is not unreasonable to state that CARB’s biofuels expectations for 2040 are guaranteed to result in more serious consequences than the amount of petroleum refining which CARB hopes to displace, for all the reasons stated in these comments (Parts I and II.).

The impact of a food-to-biofuels transition would be enormous and negative regarding both agricultural land-use impact and food security.

For the Phillips 66 Rodeo Renewed Project, if soybean oil were the singular renewable diesel feedstock, the land-use alone would be the size of the State of Indiana, or 38,000 square miles (although soy oil is expected to be merely the primary feedstock, among several others, including tallow and canola oil). This acreage is based upon 57 gallons of soybean oil produced per acre of soybean, which is the current U.S. average.

According to the 2009 PNAS journal article, “The water footprint of bioenergy” by Leenesa, Hoekstraa and van der Meerb, states that 13,676 (total) liters of water is required per liter of soybean oil feedstock (with 7,521 liters being blue water, i.e. groundwater and other irrigation water and 6,155 liters of green water, i.e., rain). Whether or not these figures have been challenged, the authors findings, even if off by a factor of two or more, must cause one to pause in believing the CARB’s agricultural (ILUC) carbon intensity score for renewable diesel is anywhere near accurate. Water scarcity absolutely translates to both higher costs and higher land-use carbon intensity for biofuels. <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.0812619106>

Additionally, according to the International Food Policy institute, the price increase in the four major traded vegetable oils has far outstripped inflation over all other recent price-inflated items, including petroleum products. Between January 2021 and the February 24th 2022 Russian invasion into Ukraine, the price of soybean oil increased by 50% and by June 2022 to 80% higher (than January 2021). According to the report, Africa, the Middle East and South Asia are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity if they endure the accelerating loss of available and affordable vegetable oils.

The IFPI report noted that one major “issue affecting global vegetable oil supplies and prices is the recent growth of biodiesel capacity. Driven largely by regulations that mandate their blending in fuel supplies and subsidies encouraging their use, global production of biodiesel fuels has grown over the past 20 years from less than 1% of total vegetable oil use in 2003 to almost 15% today.

CARB’s California mandate has certified renewable diesel for State Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) credits and hence, allows for the refiner’s acquisition of Federal Renewable Investment Number (RIN) credits and Blenders Tax credits. The IFPI report continues: “Biodiesel mandates are putting additional pressure on global vegetable oil prices. Because of mandates, demand for vegetable oils as a feedstock for biodiesel production is fairly unresponsive to changes in prices. As a result, price volatility tends to increase when supplies are short.” Both the Phillips 66 and Marathon refineries’ renewable diesel is expected to acquire up to $3.32 per gallon in credits, such as for beef tallow, although vegetable oils are expected to be the principal feedstock.

**[Overcapacity Looms as More and More US Refiners Enter Renewable Diesel Market. Stratas Advisors (June 11, 2020)** <https://stratasadvisors.com/Insights/2020/06112020LCFS-RD-Investment>]

However, since soy and other vegetable oil feedstocks for biofuels are most likely to come from outside of California, these figures for price, product sourcing and scarcity are not deemed prohibitive in CARB’s decision to promote renewable diesel and SAF through a credit-based system. While CARB uses the current Argonne GREET (Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions and Energy-use in Technologies) model Framework for CO2 greenhouse gas assessment, they inherently neglect the above-mentioned profound socially-destabilizing externalities.

**III.**

**CARB's LCSF biofuel accrediting arbitrarily excludes tank-to-wheel carbon dioxide emissions**

California Air Resources Board’s (CARB’s) current Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) should no longer regulate the *exclusion* of *tank-to-wheel* carbon dioxide emissions in their calculation of the total carbon intensity of refinery renewable diesel and biodiesel in their well-to-wheel carbon intensity assessment (or the *tank*-to-wake CO2 for SAF). Inclusion of tank-to-wheel emissions for Renewable Diesel (and tank-to-wake CO2 emissions for SAF) is consistent with California’s climate goals and AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. The tank-to-wheel assessment for agricultural-based biofuels should be based on the same CO2 measurement methods as petroleum fuels.

AB 32 requires “in law, a sharp reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions…[which] set the stage for its transition to a sustainable, low-carbon future”. For purposes of greenhouse gas emissions reduction, under the LCFS for transportation fuels and consistent with AB32, only accurate amounts of CO2 emissions should be considered when providing GHG reduction credits.

However, CARB’s LCFS greenhouse gas document states that “the CO2 emitted from vehicles during biofuel combustion is considered *carbon neutral*, in accordance with IPCC and U.S. EPA GHG inventory guidelines, as the carbon released was uptaken from the atmosphere within a short timeframe by the plant that produced the oil. A small amount of emissions, less than 1 g/MJ, result from the GHGs (methane and nitrous oxide) that form during biodiesel combustion.” [Italics mine.]

[LCFS Basics with Notes - California Air Resources Board. p.18 <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/basics-notes.pdf>]

Simply because the CO2 consumed by plant growth is combusted during biofuel usage does not negate the fact that the likely use of massive, yearly biofuel feedstock production on agriculture lands results in the massive loss of natural carbon sequestration pathways on otherwise undeveloped lands (in addition to the carbon intensive depletion of soils by industrialized forced biofuel feedstock agriculture).

Researchers in Mildrexler et al “analyzed forest inventory data collected on 3,335 plots and found that large trees play a major role in the accumulated carbon stock of these forests. Tree AGC (kg) increases sharply with tree diameter…among five dominant tree species. Large trees accounted for 2.0 to 3.7% of all stems…among five tree species; but held 33 to 46% of the total AGC stored by each species. Pooled across the five dominant species, large trees accounted for 3% of the 636,520 trees occurring on the inventory plots but stored 42% of the total AGC. A recently proposed large-scale vegetation management project that involved widespread harvest of large trees, mostly grand fir, would have removed ∼44% of the AGC stored in these large-diameter trees, and released a large amount of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.”

**Large Trees Dominate Carbon Storage in Forests East of the Cascade Crest in the United States Pacific Northwest** Front. For. Glob. Change; Forest Management. David J. Mildrexler et al. (05 November 2020) <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/ffgc.2020.594274/full>

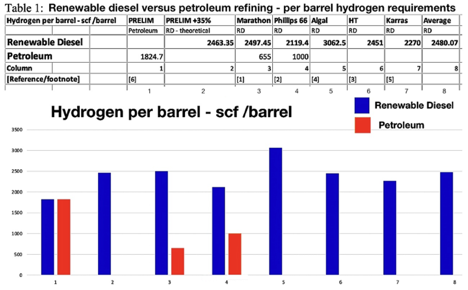
The above facts strongly argue for a policy change by CARB, that when the agency decides the greenhouse gas credit worthiness of a transportation fuel, the Low Carbon Fuel Standard should no longer arbitrarily regulate the *exclusion* of tank-to-wheel carbon dioxide emissions in their calculation of the total carbon intensity of renewable diesel and biodiesel (or the *tank*-to-wake CO2 for SAF).

**IV.**

**Extremely high refinery-level carbon dioxide emissions for hydrogenated biofuels production (REFERENCES AND CALCULATIONS: Pages. 13-19)**

Instead of being a feedstock for low-carbon fuel refining, animal fat and vegetable oil molecules are triglycerides (like physicians measure), and they, counterintuitively, are far more difficult to crack than petroleum oils. The most energy-intensive hydrocracking process for renewable diesel is the “hydrodeoxygenation” reaction, for which the refinery must greatly expand it hydrogen usage above current levels. Renewable diesel fuel produced from a wide array of vegetable oils and animal fats is referred to technically as Hydro-processed Esters and Fatty Acids (HEFA). The refining of renewable diesel and SAF is even more carbon intensive than refining high-sulfur heavy crude oil, with SAF being the highest**.**

**[References 1-7 and calculations. Pages 13-19]**



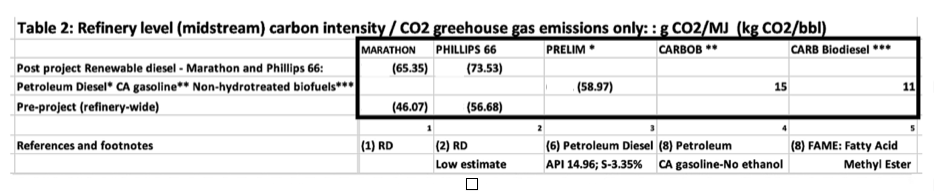
According to the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) projected CO2 data for the Marathon Renewable Project, Marathon claims a reduction in carbon dioxide greenhouse gasses of 60% for producing renewable diesel, compared to refining petroleum. However, that 60% CO2 reduction comes entirely from the 60% smaller daily refinery throughput specified by the project and is *distinctly not* from any decreased carbon intensity for refining renewable diesel, itself.

Similar for Phillips 66’s Rodeo Renewed Project’s decreased project throughput, according to the project’s DEIR data, the refinery will experience a minimum 33% decrease in throughput (from a 4-year pre-COVID average capacity utilization) of 105,000 barrels per day to a maximum of 80,000 bpd. However, for both refineries, the per barrel CO2 carbon intensities for renewable diesel will actually *increase* significantly (despite the decrease in throughput), because of the corresponding large increase in hydrogen needed for hydrocracking triglyceride oils.

For example, despite the shimmer of Marathon’s 60% decrease in throughput, a simple look at their 42% *increase* in total hydrogen production (made from fossil-fuels), combined with their simultaneous large *decrease* in throughput, results in a 32% per barrel *increase* in carbon intensity at the refinery level.

Again, similar to Marathon, post-Project refinery-wide, Phillips will be producing 35% more hydrogen than with petroleum refining and delivering a renewable diesel product with a 36%-to-55% increase in per barrel Carbon Intensity at the refinery level.

The projected Phillips 66 and Marathon Renewable Diesel products, when compared to the processing energy requirements for heavy petroleum refining, would be twice as carbon intensive as the average U.S. refinery’s processing of petroleum and as high or higher than the most carbon intensive refineries*.*



**(NOTE: Section IV only. References and Calculations. Pages 13-19)**

**V.**

**Biofuel’s Relatively Inefficient Land-Usage and Energy-Usage (Continued)**

**IS RENEWABLE DIESEL NEEDED**?

Not so much, if at all, especially when considering food-to-fuel and forest-to-fuel land-use changes, indirect land-use changes, global food privation, and unintended climate negative results due to the requisitioning of calories for transportation-related combustion. We could choose to expand non-combustion technologies for trucking and shipping instead of making and burning plant and animal product-based diesel.

It is worth noting that producing energy with solar power (PV) is far more efficient than biofuels, on a per acre basis: Solar electrical energy (if used in an electric vehicle) requires well over 100 times less land than soybean biodiesel-dedicated farmland, in terms of the energy produced per acre, and a solar installation does not have to displace critically-valuable food cropland. (1b)

For example, in California, on a typical day, six hours of peak or near peak solar radiance and daily charging on a 7-acre, 1 MW solar photovoltaic facility would fully charge 60 Tesla’s (each with 100 kilowatt batteries and 300-miles range) and these Tesla’s could drive for *18,000 miles driven on a single daily charge*. In a year, this 7-acre solar field would yield over 6.5 million miles of Tesla driving.

In stark contrast, while producing only 57 gallons of soy oil per acre per year, a similar weight renewable soy-based biodiesel-fueled automobile would drive only 9,975 miles *yearly on the same-size plot of 7-acres of farmland* (being over 658-times less efficient for land use for a 25-mile per gallon diesel automobile).

Although diesel trucks can currently travel longer distances on a single tank fill, in contrast, long-haul heavy-duty electric trucks are currently available with a range of 230-to-250 miles per charge. Although it had been predicted that 500 miles was to become available by 2030 (due to technology advancements and lowered production costs), that goal was reached with the recently released in October 2022 with the Tesla Semi truck. Tesla’s Semi is an all-electric battery-powered Class 8 semi-truck. with production deliveries slated for early December. In actuality, it would be only able to run for 400 miles (650 km) after an 80% charge in 30 minutes using a solar-powered "Tesla Megacharger" charging station and it will take at least two years to increase production to 50,000, optimistically. (2b,3b)

NASA’s SABERS program, at the advanced research level, has demonstrated solid-state batteries which can power objects at the huge capacity of 500 watt-hours per kilogram – double that of an electric car and theoretically, also discharge this energy at a rate sufficient to an electric aircraft. 3b

To establish market penetration for electric long-haul trucks, ultra-high power, 600-Watt electrical fast chargers are just now becoming commercially available and would be necessary long-distance trucking infrastructure in the near future, with minimal charging times. Immediate large truck electrification, to the more local or regional drayage industry is significant from a climate perspective, because 80 percent of freight (PDF) in the United States is transported less than 250 miles. (4b-6b)

Hydrogen, produced from the electrolysis of water and hydrogen-based fuel-cell vehicles are likely renewable energy solutions for the “greening” of long-haul heavy-duty trucking and airline transportation, as opposed to biofuel-based renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel. The previous expensive relative cost-of-production for carbon-free, green solar electrolytic hydrogen versus fossil-fuel-made refinery “gray” hydrogen has recently been reversed due to the currently high (and rising cost) of natural gas. Comparatively lower cost solar electrolytic hydrogen, when combined with the recent improvements in electrolytic technology make green hydrogen a realistic near-term solution which will catalyze the change to true zero-carbon transportation (especially in difficult to electrify transportation modes). Imagine how the production volumes of true low-carbon green hydrogen would greatly increase if given the same billions of dollars per year in subsidies being planned on going to refineries towards making biofuels from food crops.

Electrolytic hydrogen is a near term solution in need of infrastructure investment and economy-of-scale deployment. The Port of Oakland already operates hydrogen fuel cell drayage trucking fleet, with a 400-mile range and they refill onsite, in minutes. With the renewable hydrogen industry targeting $2/kg hydrogen by 2030, the $3/kg hydrogen subsidy contained in the Inflation Reduction Act could push green hydrogen prices into negative territory in some regions — and render it nearly free in many others. (7b,8b)

REFERENCES:

1b) Avoiding Bioenergy Competition for Food Crops and Land Creating a Sustainable Food Future, Installment Nine. World Resources Institute. (January 28, 2015) https://www.wri.org/research/avoiding-bioenergy-competition-food-crops-and-land

[14,000 gal./trip \* 2 trips /RT \* 57 RT/da \* 365 da/yr / 57 gal./ acre / 640 acre/sq. mi = ~ 15,969 sq. mi. / 35,868 Indiana sq. mi. (land mass) = 0.45%]

2b) Tesla is aiming to ramp up to 50,000 Tesla Semi electric trucks per year Fred Lambert - Oct. 20th 2022 <https://electrek.co/2022/10/20/tesla-semi-ramp-50000-electric-trucks-per-year/>

3b) https://www.tesla.com/semi

4b) NASA’s Solid-State Battery Research Exceeds Initial Goals, Draws Interest. John Gould and Diana Fitzgerald Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate. (Oct 7, 2022) <https://www.nasa.gov/aeroresearch/nasa-solid-state-battery-research-exceeds-initial-goals-draws-interest>

5b) 8 electric truck and van companies to watch in 2020 Get ready for all-electric heavy-duty big rigs, semi-trucks, box trucks, delivery vans and more.  By Shane Downing  January 13, 2020 <https://www.greenbiz.com/article/8-electric-truck-and-van-companies-watch-2020>

6b) Big Rigs Going Electric As Navistar, Cummins, Daimler Rev Up Next-Generation Trucks. Alan Ohnsman. Forbes Staff May 13, 2022. https://www.forbes.com/sites/alanohnsman/2022/05/13/big-rigs-going-electric-as-navistar-cummins-daimler-rev-up-next-generation-trucks/?sh=48776ef9419d

7b) Heliox: From coarse to fine adjustment of the megawatt charge ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE   Nov 16, 2021 https://magcars.news/heliox-from-coarse-to-fine-adjustment-of-the-megawatt-charge

8b) Hyundai to test Class 8 fuel cell trucks at Port of Oakland. Charles Morris (filed under Newswire, The Vehicles; August 5, 2021).  <https://chargedevs.com/newswire/hyundai-to-test-class-8-fuel-cell-trucks-at-port-of-oakland/>

**IS SUSTAINABLE AVIATION FUEL BIOFUEL ALSO NEEDED?**

Similar in processing to refinery-made renewable diesel, large-scale sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) is being proposed as a low-carbon biofuel alternative to aviation jet fuel and its manufacture would also be encouraged through government subsidies.

To get a sense of how damaging large-scale sustainable aviation fuel, would be on the environment (with questionable CO2 greenhouse gas reductions benefits), let us look at an example of one of the most recent lower-fuel use widebody airliners available, the Airbus A350, with a 350-person capacity:

The Airbus would consume 14,000 gallons flying the 3,000 miles from NYC to London’s Heathbrow airport. If fueled by SAF, at an average of 57 daily roundtrips between NY and London, on *one route alone, each year,* would use up the land-space 16,000 square miles or 45% of the size of the state of Indiana just growing soybeans for biofuels. (1c)

Excessive land use is not the only problem with refinery biofuels. NASA tests in flight conditions show that blending standard jet fuel with SAF biofuel reduces emission of soot particles from jet engines. However, because of water vapor produced while using SAF, it is not yet proven that jet planes would form thinner, less dense contrails and heat-trapping cirrus clouds:

In fact, biofuel contains more hydrogen than standard jet fuel and the hydrogen is converted to water vapor as the fuel burns. If using biofuel creates more water vapor, it’s possible that it will create more contrails than standard jet fuel, not less and would, therefore, actually counter the effect of blending biofuels into jet fuel. (2c)

Although contrails from hydrogen planes are an unknown, Airbus, the world’s largest aircraft manufacturer, is building a demonstration engine to test hydrogen propulsion in one of its A380 superjumbo jets and the plane-maker Boeing has built a cryogenic fuel tank for space launches that it said could eventually store liquid hydrogen on commercial aircraft. Hydrogen powered flight, especially if produced by electrolytic hydrogen, is arguably, a better long-term investment than subsidizing century-old refineries to convert precious food into aviation fuel. (3c)

1c) How Much Fuel Does A Jet Aircraft Use During A Typical Flight? LINNEA AHLGREN AND SIMPLE FLYING STAFF (JUN 20, 2022) https://simpleflying.com/jet-aircraft-fuel-consumption/

2c) Major airlines are getting serious about hydrogen-powered planes: Delta, Airbus and others are launching tests to find the best way to replace dirty jet fuel.  25 March 2020

Maria Gallucci. https://www.canarymedia.com/articles/air-travel/major-airlines-are-getting-serious-about-hydrogen-powered-planes

3c) Do airplane contrails add to climate change? Yes, and the problem is about to get worse. July 28, 2019 Jeremy Hsu. https://www.nbcnews.com/mach/science/do-airplane-contrails-add-climate-change-yes-problem-about-get-ncna1034521

**VI.**

**Large-scale refinery Carbon Capture and Sequestration is a dangerous false solution to high amounts of industrial CO2 emissions**

Similar to CARB’s Draft 2022 Scoping Plan, the U.S. Senate’s Build Back Better bill also proposed large-scale Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) of refineries, electricity plants and heavy industry. Total CCS proposals in the United States would require more CO2 pipeline to be installed than the total oil pipeline milage currently in place in the entire country. (8,9) <https://www.eenews.net/articles/big-payout-more-co2-greens-split-over-dems-ccs-plan/>

<https://news.bloombergtax.com/daily-tax-report/carbon-capture-eyed-for-reconciliation-after-infrastructure-wins?utm_campaign=0000017b-076d-d723-a17f-17ef43810001&utm_medium=DTNW&utm_source=rss>

There are five main reasons why CCS is actually a dangerous false solution: 1) it is not determined to be safe when deployed at a large-scale, 2) it is not determined to be permanent, 3) it is extremely energy-intensive (raising the total plant energy needs and CO2 production) just to accomplish effective sequestration or attempt to accomplish, 4) it would be enormously expensive, and 5) in the not-too-distant future, it will be considered an iconic “false solution” by redirecting massive financial and industrial resources away from promising green low-carbon technologies, in order to preserve fossil fuel-dependent industries.

Importantly, CO2 is slightly heavier than ambient air, so it tends to hug the ground, so a large enough leak in a source could pose a physical danger by asphyxiation. This is not theoretical. In the report “Gassing Satartia: Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Linked To Mass Poisoning.”, it states that on February 22, 2020 “it was just after 7 p.m. when residents of Satartia, Mississippi, started smelling rotten eggs. Then a greenish cloud rolled across Route 433 and settled into the valley surrounding the little town. Within minutes, people were inside the cloud, gasping for air, nauseated and dazed.” The cause was a CCS gas pipeline leak by a Denbury Inc, pipeline then known as Denbury Resources, which operates a network of CO2 pipelines in the Gulf Coast area that inject the gas into oil fields to force out more petroleum. The report also stated: “While ambient CO2 is odorless, colorless and heavier than air, the industrial CO2 in Denbury’s pipeline has been compressed into a liquid, which is pumped through pipelines under high pressure. A rupture in this kind of pipeline sends CO2 gushing out in a dense, powdery white cloud that sinks to the ground and is cold enough to make steel so brittle it can be smashed with a sledgehammer.” The CO2 leak also contained hydrogen sulfide, causing the rotten egg smell.

Illustrating a potentially fatal outcome of a large CO2 leak in a populated area, in 1986, in Lake Nyos Cameroon, a pocket of magma, which lies beneath the lake, leaked CO2 into the water, changing it into carbonic acids. Lake Nyos is one of only three lakes known to be saturated with carbon dioxide in this way, and therefore prone to “limnic eruptions”.

In 1986, possibly as the result of a landslide, Lake Nyos suddenly emitted a large cloud of CO2, which suffocated 1,746 people and 3,500 livestock in nearby towns and villages. Though not completely unprecedented, it was the first known large-scale asphyxiation caused by a natural event.

To prevent a recurrence, a degassing tube that siphons water from the bottom layers to the top, allowing the carbon dioxide to leak in safe quantities, was installed in 2001. Two additional tubes were installed in 2011.

Today, the lake also poses a threat because its natural wall is weakening. A *geological tremor* could cause this natural levee to give way, allowing water to rush into downstream villages all the way into Nigeria and allowing large amounts of carbon dioxide to escape.

California is, by far, the most earthquake prone place in the US and pipelines are not immune to earthquake damage, much less, other causes of pipeline leaks. This make CCS in California a potential unsafe endeavor, all the while, as CCS pilot projects have already been approved for refineries, (such as by WestCarb, a subsidiary of Shell Petroleum, for one Bay Area refinery).

Regarding the efficiency of CCS, according to Stanford Professor Mark Jacobson, in the 2019 research paper entitled: “**The health and climate impacts of carbon capture and direct air capture”, he states that:**

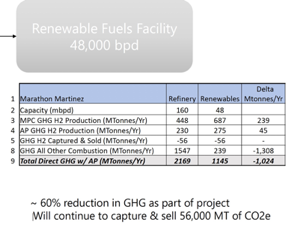
“Data from a coal with carbon capture and use (CCU) plant and a synthetic direct air carbon capture and use (SDACCU) plant are analyzed for the equipment's ability, alone, to reduce CO2. In both plants, natural gas turbines power the equipment. A net of only 10.8% of the CCU plant's CO2-equivalent (CO2e) emissions and 10.5% of the CO2 removed from the air by the SDACCU plant are captured over 20 years, and only 20–31%, are captured over 100 years. The low net capture rates are due to uncaptured combustion emissions from natural gas used to power the equipment, uncaptured upstream emissions, and, in the case of CCU, uncaptured coal combustion emissions. Moreover, the CCU and SDACCU plants both increase air pollution and total social costs relative to no capture. Using wind to power the equipment reduces CO2e relative to using natural gas but still allows air pollution emissions to continue and increases the total social cost relative to no carbon capture.” <https://research.american.edu/carbonremoval/2019/11/13/jacobson-mark-2019-why-carbon-capture-and-direct-air-capture-cause-more-damage-than-good-to-climate-and-health/>

The huge energy expenditure needed to capture CO2, compress it, build massive pipeline networks and then inject the CO2 deep underground will far outweigh any supposed greenhouse gas savings being proposed within the CARB Draft 2022 Scoping Plan. CCS is a far too expensive diversion from the real need to authentically decarbonize the economy at the appropriate, acceptable pace and in conjunction with real solutions with a better track record in terms of technology advancements and safety. While large scale CCS would cost hundreds of billions of dollars, in actuality, CCS should be considered an iconic false solution, with powerful backing by industry, certain benefitting building trades unions and many persons within the political sphere.

**REFERENCES and CALCULATIONS (To section III only]:**

**1)** Marathon Renewable Project (Martinez CA; Image from MPC company PowerPoint Presentation, used for calculations) and

FEIR: Martinez Refinery Renewable Fuels Project Final ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT MARCH 2022. https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/74460/Martinez-Refinery-Renewable-Fuels-Project-FEIR



**Post-project to pre-project hydrogen plant CO2:**

**962,000 MT/y from pre-project 678,000 MT kg/y**

**Post-to-Pre project hydrogen production increase (ratio):**

**962 MT/y / 678 MT/y = 1.42**  **+ 42% (increase in post-project H2-plant CO2 emissions)**

**Pre-project hydrogen production per barrel:**

678,000 MT kg/y / \* 1,000 kg/MT / 365 d/y/ 9.3 gCO2/gH2 / 129,000 bbl/d\* 423 scf/kg = 654.94 scf/bbl = 1.55 kgH2/bbl

**Post-project refinery-made hydrogen per barrel (see reference 7 regarding SMR 9.3 g CO2/g H2):**

962,000 MT/y \* 1,000 kg/MT / 9.3 (g CO2/g H2) / 365 d/y / 48,000 bbl/d (Post-project) \* 423scg/kg = 2497.46 scf/bbl = 5.9 kgH2 /bbl

**Pre-to-Post project hydrogen production increase (project total):**

**962 MT/y / 678 MT/y= 1.42**  **+ 42% (increase in total H2-plant CO2 emissions)**

**Pre-Project *total* annual refinery CO2 (Annual CO2 GHG-to-bbl/y ratio):**

2,169,000,000 (kg CO2/y) / 47,085,000 bbl/y = 46.07 kg CO2/bbl  46.07

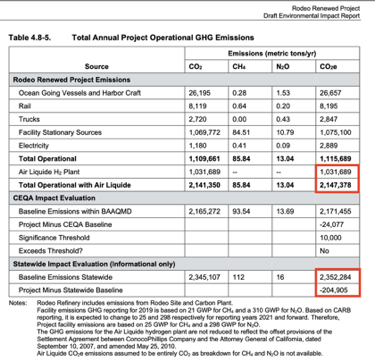
**Post-project Carbon Intensity (CO2 GHG/y-to-bbl/y ratio and g CO2/MJ ):**

1,145,000,000 kg/y / 17,520,000 bbl/y = 65.35 CO2 kg/bbl

1. **Phillips 66 Rodeo Renewed Project DEIR, CO2 emissions data:**

Rodeo Renewed Project Draft Environmental Impact Report County File No. CDLP20-02040 State Clearinghouse No. 2020120330 October 2021. <https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/72880/Rodeo-Renewed-Project-DEIR-October-2021-PDF>

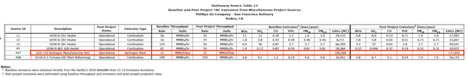
Rodeo Renewed Project FEIR Appendix B Air Quality and GHG Emissions Technical Data (PDF). <https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/74540/Rodeo-Renewed-Project-FEIR-Appendix-B-Air-Quality-and-GHG-Emissions-Technical-Data-PDF>



2c) Air Liquide Hydrogen Plant H2 production; Table 15; Attachment B, Appendix B:



2d) Unit U110 Phillips 66 Hydrogen Plant H2 Production; table 13; Attachment B, Appendix B:



**REFINERY THROUGHPUT; HYDROGEN PRODUCTION: REFINERY-WIDE: AND PER BARREL:**

Pre-to-Post total refinery-wide project hydrogen production increase (total from Air Liquide and unit U110):

(120 mscf +22mscf ) / (93 mscf + 12 mscf) = 142 mscf / 105 mscf = 1.35  +35% (increase in H2 production)

Pre-project *per barrel* refinery-made hydrogen:

105,000,000 scf / 105,000 bbl/d = 1,000 scf/bbl [\* 1/423 kg/scf] = 2.36 kg CO2/bbl

Post-project average *per barrel* refinery-wide hydrogen:

142,000,000 mscf / 67,000 bbl = 2119.40 scf/bbl [\* 1/423kg/scf ] = 5.01 kg CO2/bbl

**Pre-to-post average *per barrel* refinery-wide hydrogen production ratio:**

**2119.40 mcf /1,000 scf = 2.12**  **120% increase**

**REFINERY CO2 EMISSIONS AND PER BARREL CO2 EMISSIONS:**

**Post Project: *total* refinery CO2 per barrel (low estimate ie, Rodeo Renewed Project 67,000 bbl/d PLUS Nustar Soybean Oil Project 12,000 bbl/day):**

Barrels: 80,000 bbl/d \* 365 = 29,200,000 bbl/y

CO2 Refinery-wide total: 2,147,000 MT/y = 2,147,000,000 kg/y

Carbon Intensity (GHG-to-BPD ratio): 2,147,000,000 kg/y / 29,200,000 bbl = 73.53 kg CO2/bbl

**Post Project: *total* refinery CO2 per barrel (high estimate; neglecting lower hydrotreating H2 needs compared to using hydrocracking CO2 GHGs):**

Barrels: 67,000 bbl/d \* 365 = 24,455,000 bbl/y

CO2 Refinery-wide total: 2,147,000 MT/y = 2.147,000,000 kg/y

Carbon Intensity (GHG-to-BPD ratio): 2,147,000,000 kg/y / 24,455,000 bbl/y = 87.79 CO2 kg/bbl

**Pre-to-Post project *per barrel change* in Carbon Intensity (Relative %):**

a. 73.53 / 56.68 = 1.3 = **+ 30%**  **30% increase in CI (low est.)**

b. 87.79 / 56.68 = = 1.55 = **+ 55%**  **55% % increase** **in CI (high est.)**

3) **Hydrotreating in the production of green diesel.** Rasmus Egeberg, Niels Michaelsen, Lars Skyum and Per Zeuthen. *Haldor Topsøe.*

“As the reactions also consume large amounts of hydrogen (for a 100% renewable feed, a hydrogen consumption of 300–400 Nm3/m3 is not unusual), higher make-up hydrogen and quench gas flows are needed even when co-processing quite small amounts.“

400 (Nm3/m3) = 400 (Nm3/m3) / 6.2 (bbl/MT) \* 38 (scf/Nm3/m3) = 2451.61 scf/bbl

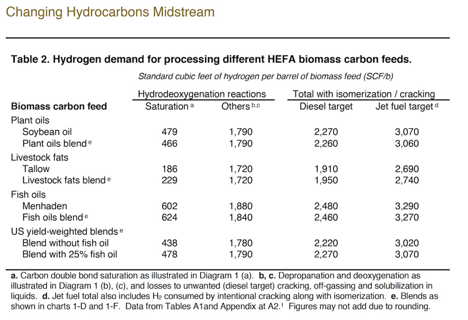
(2451 / 423 ) = 5.79 kg/bbl \* 9.3 = 53.85 CO2 kg/bbl (hydrogen-production only)

300 (Nm3/m3) = 400 (Nm3/m3) / 6.2 (bbl/MT) \* 38 (scf/Nm3/m3) \* 0.75 [(300nM3/M3) / 400 (NM3/M3)]= 1838.70 scf/bbl = (1838.7 / 423) = 4.34 kg/bbl = 40.36 CO2 kg/bbl (hydrogen-production only).

4) PATENTED HYDROCRACKER HYDROGEN USAGE FOR AGAEL BIOFUELS REFINING COMPARED TO SOY OIL. [Pub.No.:US2010/0297749A1 ARAVANIS et al. METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR BIOFUEL PRODUCTION. Pub.Date: Nov.25,2010] (12)

For comparison of algael oil hydrorefining to soy oil and heavy petroleum hydrorefining, a patented algael biofuels protocol was described for hydrocracking, plus hydroisomerization and feedstock hydrotreating, of 80 barrels per day throughput using 245,000 scfd of hydrogen plant H2. The total hydrogen volume required for the described “Integrated Biofuels Refinery” for algael oil is 3,063 scf per barrel, which would place the algael fuel hydrocracker hydrogen consumption at the upper (heavy petroleum) end of the 1,000-3,000 scf per barrel range. Similar large- and small-size algael biofuels hydrorefinery configurations were described in the patent.

5) Changing Hydrocarbons Midstream. Karras, Greg. Community Energy Resource. Table 2. https://www.energy-resource.com/\_files/ugd/bd8505\_757a3372387d46358c74d958d158fcb5.pdf



6) Petroleum Refinery Life Cycle Inventory Model (PRELIM) PRELIM v1.3. User guide and technical documentation. Jessica P. Abella et al. [Joule A. Bergerson]

<https://www.ucalgary.ca/sites/default/files/teams/477/prelim-v1.3-documentation.pdf>

PRELIM 1.3 Hydrocracker with heavy, high-sulfur petroleum feedstock:

14.96 API and 3.35% Sulfur



**PRELIM 1.3 heavy petroleum Hydrocracker (Gravity API 14.96 and Sulfur 3.35%):**

**Hydrocracker carbon intensity (CI) per day (total):**

5.858,000 (H2)+2,145,000 (NG)+594,000 (steam)+31,000(e) = 8,628,000 MJ/d

**Share of total hydrocracker energy (CI) above hydrogen plant-only energy:**

8,628,000 (total) MJ/ 5,858,000 H2 MJ = 1.47

**Hydrogen required, per barrel:**

(44,000 kg H2/d / 10,200 bbl/d = 4.3 kg H2/bbl) \* 423 scf/kg H2 = 1824.70 scf /bbl

**Hydrogen-plants daily CO2 emissions per day:**

44000 kg H2/d \* 1000 g/kg \* 9.3 = 409,200,000 g CO2/d = 409,200 kg CO2 /d = 409.2 MT/d

**Hydrocracking CO2 emissions per day (NOTE: total H2 plant plus hydrocracker unit):**

44,000 kg H2/d \* 1,000 g/kg \* 9.3 gCO2/gH2 \* 1.47 = 601,524,000 g CO2/d = 601,524 kg CO2 /d = 601.5 MT CO2/d

**PRELIM CO2 emissions, per barrel:** (44,000 / 10,200 \* 1.47 = 6.34) \* 9.3 **= 58.97 kg CO2 /bbl**

**PRELIM Carbon Intensity**: 601,524,000 g/d CO2 / 8,628,000 MJ/d = **69.71 g/MJ**

**7) Updates of Hydrogen Production from SMR Process in GREET® 2019**. P. Sun, A. Elgowainy. (September 30, 2019)

<https://greet.es.anl.gov/publication-smr_h2_2019>

8) Big payout, more CO2: Greens split over Dems’ CCS plan. ClimateWire. Benjamin Storrow (12/16/2021) <https://www.eenews.net/articles/big-payout-more-co2-greens-split-over-dems-ccs-plan/>

9) Carbon Capture Eyed for Reconciliation After Infrastructure Wins

BloombergTax. (Aug. 2, 2021) <https://news.bloombergtax.com/daily-tax-report/carbon-capture-eyed-for-reconciliation-after-infrastructure-wins?utm_campaign=0000017b-076d-d723-a17f-17ef43810001&utm_medium=DTNW&utm_source=rss>

10) Jacobson, Mark (2019). Why Carbon Capture and Direct Air Capture Cause More Damage than Good to Climate and Health. Institute for Carbon Removal Law & Policy - American University. Jacobson, Mark. (November 13, 2019). <https://research.american.edu/carbonremoval/2019/11/13/jacobson-mark-2019-why-carbon-capture-and-direct-air-capture-cause-more-damage-than-good-to-climate-and-health/>