

Railroad Commission of Texas
Oil and Gas Division
Technical Permitting
P.O. Box 12967
Austin, Texas 78711-2967
E-mail: SIP@rrc.texas.gov

January 15, 2026

Re: Comment on Project No. 57803 (ExxonMobil Low Carbon Solutions Onshore Storage, LLC, 22777 Springwoods Village Parkway, Spring, TX 77389)

Dear Members of the Railroad Commission of Texas:

Whenever permits involving the use of public land are requested, government institutions, such as the Railroad Commission of Texas, should base their decisions to approve or deny these permits on solid and concrete scientific evidence. Furthermore, government institutions have the responsibility of showing transparency when informing the public regarding the potential effects of approving or denying these permits.

Unfortunately, the proposed Permit No. 57803 for the Rose Carbon Capture and Sequestration Project in Jefferson County, TX, operated by ExxonMobil Low Carbon Solutions Onshore Storage, LLC, in Spring, TX, fails to meet these criteria (https://www.rrc.texas.gov/oil-and-gas/applications-and-permits/injection-storage-permits/co2-storage/co2-notice/#Rose_CCS_Proj).

As a 501(c)(3) nonprofit scientific organization with the goal of determining and propagating the facts regarding carbon dioxide (CO₂) and the climate, the CO₂ Coalition (<https://co2coalition.org/>) would like to help the Railroad Commission of Texas in its decision-making process regarding the proposed Permit No. 57803 by providing the Railroad Commission of Texas with questions that both the Railroad Commission of Texas and the public should be asking, as well as the facts regarding CO₂ and its miniscule effects on the climate.

The gathering and injection of CO₂ for tertiary recovery of otherwise stranded oil is a common practice in Texas. However, CO₂ capture to transport and inject CO₂ for permanent sequestration cannot survive without subsidies and federal tax credits (<https://esguniversity.substack.com/p/apis-new-rules-reveal-a-credibility>), which means that taxpayers, rather than ExxonMobil shareholders, would bear the brunt of the Rose Carbon Capture and Sequestration Project.

Therefore, the Railroad Commission of Texas has the duty to provide the public with information regarding the monetary (USD) and energy (kWh) costs of capturing, compressing, transporting, and sequestering the CO₂ from each industrial source for the Rose Carbon Capture and Sequestration Project. Such important information should be readily available in the description of the project (https://www.rrc.texas.gov/oil-and-gas/applications-and-permits/injection-storage-permits/co2-storage/co2-notice/#Rose_CCS_Proj), without requiring a review of additional documents.

Before any taxpayers' money is spent on CO₂ capture, compression, transportation, and sequestration, we need to determine if such spending is needed. The answer is a resounding “no,” as CO₂ is essential and beneficial for life on Earth and CO₂ sequestration is counterproductive for efficient photosynthesis.

For instance, the attached written comments (<https://co2coalition.org/publications/co2-coalition-comment-2-on-epa-endangerment-finding/>), prepared by Drs. Richard Lindzen and William Happer, in response to the U.S. EPA's Reconsideration of 2009 Endangerment Finding and Greenhouse Gas Vehicle Standards, discusses various aspects of CO₂, including its benefits and lack of effect on the temperature and climate.

For starters, plants need CO₂ for photosynthesis, which produces food and oxygen, both of which are essential for life on Earth. In fact, doubling the atmospheric CO₂ concentration from the current value of about 420 parts per million (ppm) to 840 ppm would increase food production by about 40%, while increasing the global mean surface temperature by only 0.75 °C (1.4 °F). In addition, exposing plants to increasing concentrations of CO₂ increases their water-use efficiency, which in turn increases their resistance to drought. The increasing concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere also greens the Earth, as confirmed by NASA (<https://www.nasa.gov/technology/carbon-dioxide-fertilization-greening-earth-study-finds/>), where CO₂ has contributed 70% to the greening of Earth.

As for its greenhouse effect, CO₂ is only a minor greenhouse gas, as the combination of water vapor and clouds contribute more than 90% to the atmospheric greenhouse effect. Furthermore, due to a phenomenon known as “saturation,” the warming effect of CO₂ has a logarithmic relation with the CO₂ concentration, thus causing the warming effect of each molecule of CO₂ added to the atmosphere to decrease as the CO₂ concentration increases. This phenomenon explains the reason temperatures were not dangerously high hundreds of millions of years ago even when the atmospheric CO₂ concentration exceeded 4,000 ppm, compared to the December 2025 atmospheric CO₂ concentration of about 427 ppm (<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends/>). In fact, the Sun, rather than CO₂, plays a major role in altering Earth's temperature.

Finally, in looking at atmospheric CO₂ concentration data in the geological time scale that span hundreds of millions of years, today's atmospheric CO₂ concentration is actually low, and dangerously close to the minimum value of ~ 150 ppm that is required for plants to survive. This means that the recent increase in the atmospheric CO₂ concentration is a positive development that should be embraced, instead of feared and prevented.

In conclusion, given the overwhelming evidence that CO₂ is essential and beneficial for life on Earth, and that CO₂ does not cause dangerous warming, any effort to sequester CO₂ underground to reduce the emissions of CO₂ into the atmosphere is not recommended, especially with the probability that taxpayers would be paying for such an effort.

If you need additional details, the CO₂ Coalition will be happy to respond to any inquiries you may have, and the members of the CO₂ Coalition will be happy to meet with you for further discussions.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Gregory Wrightstone
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