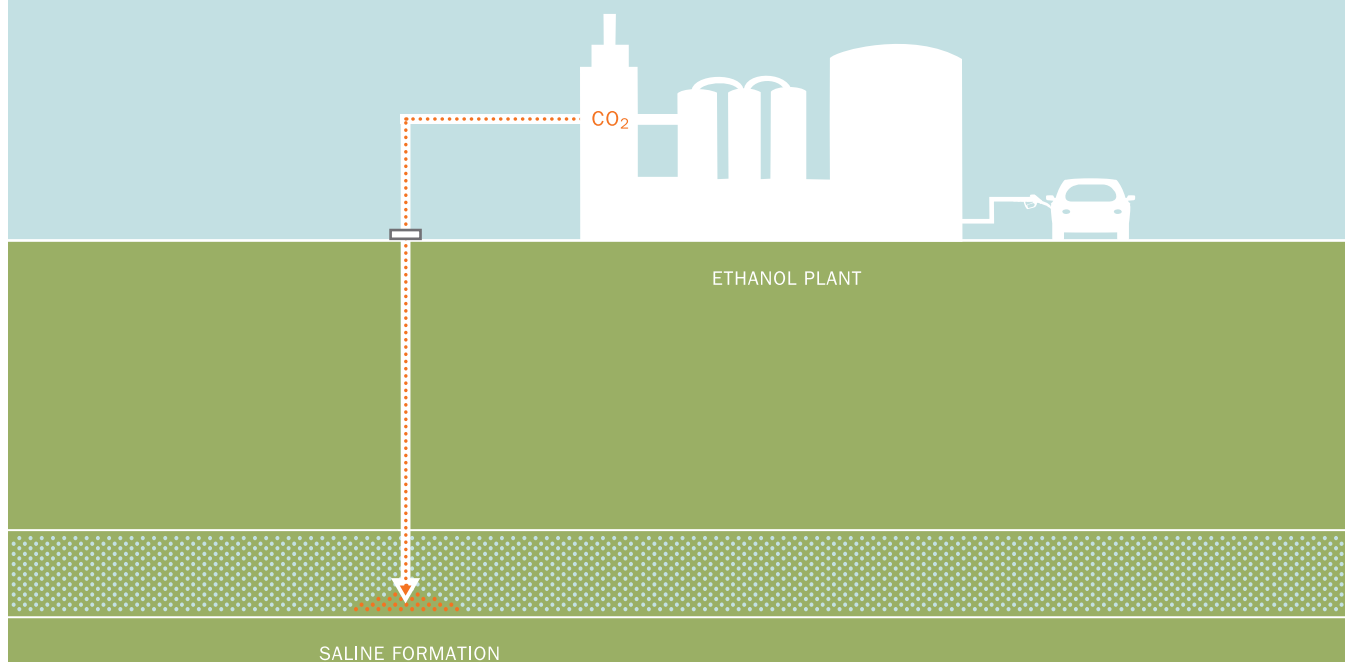


A CLIMATE OF INNOVATION IN ILLINOIS

Investigating geologic carbon sequestration's potential as an environmental solution



A collaborative research initiative of the Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium, the Illinois State Geological Survey, Archer Daniels Midland Company and Schlumberger Carbon Services

Major funding provided by the U.S. Department of Energy's National Energy Technology Laboratory with additional funding from the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

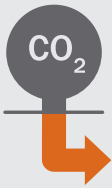


TAKING CO₂ UNDERGROUND:

ASSESSING A PROMISING EMISSIONS-REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Since the dawn of the industrial age, human ingenuity has spawned an extraordinary range of innovations that have driven prosperity and improved the quality of life for billions of people around the world. Cars, trains and planes have given us unprecedented mobility. Utilities and advanced waste-management systems reliably deliver heat, light and sanitation. And vast agricultural and manufacturing operations have enabled the large-scale production and distribution of food and clothing, as well as numerous comforts and conveniences.

Industrialization also has produced higher levels of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere, which in turn has led to a search for technological solutions, including carbon capture and storage. This sequestration process involves collecting carbon dioxide from manufacturing and utility operations and storing it in underground geologic formations, such as mature oil and gas reservoirs, unmineable coal seams and deep saline formations.



By some estimates, deep saline formations in the United States could store up to 500 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide, or about 18 times the total of all energy-related carbon-dioxide emissions released worldwide in 2005. The Department of Energy has noted that sequestration in such formations is “compatible with a strategy of transforming large portions of the existing U.S. energy and industrial assets to near-zero carbon emissions.”

PARTNERING FOR PROGRESS

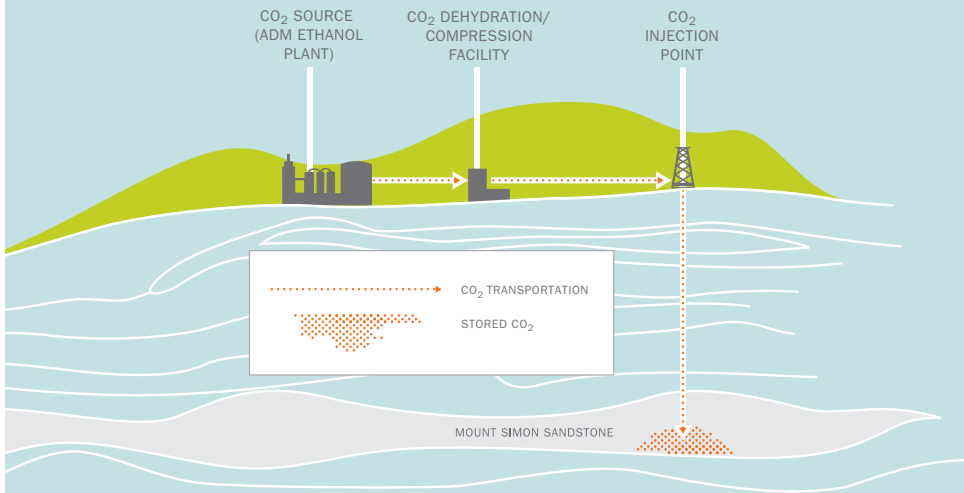
With a view to establishing best practices for sequestration technology, infrastructure and regulations, the Department of Energy established seven regional carbon sequestration research partnerships in 2003, including the Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium (MGSC). In 2007-2008, each partnership was awarded a federal grant to carry out at least one large-scale sequestration study designed to demonstrate the long-term, effective and safe storage of carbon dioxide in major geologic formations throughout the United States and portions of Canada.

The MGSC received one such grant, in the amount of \$66.7 million, in December 2007. Weeks later, MGSC, the Illinois State Geological Survey and ADM announced our intention to collaborate on an initiative that seeks to confirm, over the course of three years, the ability of a large, saline water-bearing rock formation to receive and store one million metric tons of carbon dioxide — roughly equivalent to the annual emissions of 220,000 automobiles. This rock formation, known as the Mount Simon Sandstone, is part of the Illinois Basin, a 60,000-square-mile geologic feature that extends under Illinois, southwestern Indiana and western Kentucky.

As the thickest and most expansive saline reservoir in the Illinois Basin, with an estimated carbon dioxide storage capacity of 27 to 109 billion metric tons, the Mount Simon Sandstone represents a prime test site — one whose geological characteristics suggest it may prove to be a valuable sequestration resource. The Department of Energy has noted that the formation “is ideal ... in that it has relatively high permeability, porosity and thickness.”

In February 2009, Schlumberger Carbon Services, a worldwide leader in geological storage solutions for carbon dioxide, began the drilling of an approximately 8,000-foot-deep injection well at the 207-acre project site near ADM's Decatur, Ill., corn wet mill, which produces starch for fuel ethanol and a number of other products. After the well is completed in the spring of 2009, a carbon dioxide dehydration/compression facility and 3,200-foot-long pipeline will be constructed to transport compressed carbon dioxide to the well. Beginning in late 2010, carbon dioxide that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere in the course of the mill's ethanol-production process will be injected at a rate of 1,000 metric tons per day.

A comprehensive environmental monitoring program has been implemented to ensure that the injected CO₂ is safely and permanently stored. Researchers will track the carbon dioxide, and will conduct deep-subsurface, groundwater and surface monitoring around the injection site. The research phase of the project is slated for completion in 2014.



THE ILLINOIS BASIN-DECATUR PROJECT IS DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE ABILITY OF A LARGE, SALINE WATER-BEARING ROCK FORMATION TO RECEIVE AND STORE ONE MILLION METRIC TONS OF CARBON DIOXIDE.

The Department of Energy notes that the the Illinois Basin-Decatur project, like those being conducted in other regions, will “promote understanding of injectivity, capacity and storability of carbon dioxide in the various geologic formations,” and that “results and assessments from these efforts will help in the commercialization efforts for future sequestration projects in North America.” At the same time, the project may help determine whether geologic carbon sequestration can improve the environmental footprint of alternative fuels such as ethanol by capturing and storing carbon emissions associated with their production.

CARBON CAPTURE IN CONTEXT

The participants in the Illinois Basin-Decatur project are optimistic about the initiative and about the promise geologic carbon sequestration technology holds for the environment. We also recognize that carbon sequestration will represent just part of an overall global strategy for reducing carbon dioxide emissions.

“The United States has the technological potential to offset a few hundred years’ worth of emissions through carbon dioxide capture and storage,” the Congressional Budget Office noted in a September 2007 report. But, the CBO added, carbon sequestration practices need to be part of a broader range of environmental improvement strategies that include more efficient energy use, reducing methane and nitrous oxide emissions, and increasing the nation’s reliance on renewable or alternative sources of energy, including biofuels.

“Carbon sequestration is a promising technology to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Our goal for the Illinois Basin-Decatur project is to further demonstrate its safety and effectiveness.” – ROBERT FINLEY, DIRECTOR, ENERGY AND EARTH RESOURCES CENTER, ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ABOUT THE MIDWEST GEOLOGICAL SEQUESTRATION CONSORTIUM

The Midwest Geological Sequestration Consortium is one of seven regional carbon sequestration partnerships selected by the U.S. Department of Energy to determine the best approaches for capturing and storing carbon dioxide that might otherwise contribute to global climate change. The MGSC is led by the Illinois State Geological Survey, in conjunction with the Indiana Geological Survey and the Kentucky Geological Survey, and covers Illinois, southwestern Indiana and western Kentucky. This partnership was established to assess geological carbon sequestration options in the 60,000-square-mile geologic feature known as the Illinois Basin. Within the Basin are deep, noneconomic coal resources, numerous mature oil fields and deep saline rock formations with potential to store carbon dioxide. MGSC's objective is to determine the technical and economic feasibility of using these geologic formations for long-term storage.

ABOUT THE ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Founded in 1905, the Illinois State Geological Survey provides the citizens and institutions of Illinois with earth science research and information that are accurate, objective and relevant to the state's environmental quality, economic prosperity and public safety. ISGS is one of four scientific surveys within the Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability at the University of Illinois. Together, they form a unique group of scientific experts in the earth, environmental and biological sciences that is unmatched in the nation. These agencies carry out objective, high-quality, multi-disciplinary scientific studies in service to all the people of Illinois.

ABOUT ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND COMPANY

Every day, the 27,000 people of Archer Daniels Midland Company turn crops into renewable products that meet vital needs. At more than 230 processing plants, we convert corn, oilseeds, wheat and cocoa into products for food, animal feed, chemical and energy uses. We also operate the world's premier crop origination and transportation network, connecting crops and markets in more than 60 countries. Our global headquarters is in Decatur, Ill. For more information about our Company and our products, visit www.adm.com.

ABOUT SCHLUMBERGER CARBON SERVICES

Schlumberger Carbon Services provides comprehensive geological storage solutions for carbon dioxide, consistent with care for health, safety and the environment. Technical expertise, project management, and technology are leveraged from more than 80 years of proven subsurface evaluation experience in the oil and gas industry. Visit www.slb.com/carbonservices.



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