

March 17, 2021

The Honorable Paul Tonko Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change Committee on Energy and Commerce U.S. House of Representatives 2369 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

The Honorable David McKinley Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change Committee on Energy and Commerce U.S. House of Representatives 2239 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Tonko and Ranking Member McKinley,

Thank you for holding the March 18 hearing titled "The Clean Future Act: Industrial Climate Policies to Create Jobs and Support Working Communities."

I appreciate your leadership and collaboration in sponsoring and ensuring inclusion of the bipartisan Clean Industrial Technology Act of 2019 in the landmark Energy Act of 2020 as incorporated in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260). The CIT Act, also sponsored by Reps. Casten, Johnson of Texas and Radewagen, and its Senate companion sponsored by Senators Whitehouse, Capito, Braun, Manchin and Booker, authorized a DOE research and development program reducing emissions from cement and several other industrial materials.

A federal buy clean program, along the lines of sections 521 to 525 of the Clean Future Act (H.R. 1512), would incentivize cement producers to create cleaner materials that will help the industry meet its long-range environmental goals. The federal government is the single largest consumer of cement in the U.S. -- about 55% of the 150 million tons sold each year.

Background

Cement is a major contributor to CO_2 emissions -- making up 6-8% of global emissions. Several attempts have been made to reduce CO_2 emissions in the cement industry, with a critical limitation due to cement chemistry. In traditional cement production, a large percentage of CO_2 is chemically emitted from the feedstock unavoidably. Despite the technological advances in production equipment and efficiencies brought on by economies of scale, the industry is unable to significantly reduce CO_2 emissions due to the fundamental chemistry of cement production. Until



now, cement producers have not had access to technology that could economically reduce their emissions further.

Fortera, a California-based materials technology company (www.forterausa.com), would like to introduce the Subcommittee to a new Low CO₂ Cement that would help meet the goal of reducing U.S. cement carbon emissions while keeping cement production and jobs here in the U.S.

- Reduced CO₂ Emissions. Fortera cement releases 60% less CO₂, doubles natural resource utilization, and has a pathway to a zero CO₂ cement through integration with green energy.
- No Trade Exposure. Fortera's cement will give an immediate advantage in cost and carbon reductions to existing U.S cement producers. The new cement is produced onsite using 100% of a plant's existing infrastructure and personnel from the quarry to the kiln, with the Fortera process added on the back-end. The cement consumes less energy and is 10% lower in cost to manufacture.
- **Cement Producers Control Their Future**. A U.S. cement producer can start by comanufacturing Fortera's cement, gradually increasing production to meet progressive emission goals on an as needed basis. Fortera can be blended with traditional cement or used stand-alone. Every dollar invested by the producer is recouped through a proportional increase in production of sellable cement without cannibalizing any existing equipment, margin, or market share.

Fortera is currently building a small commercial plant in Redding, California to demonstrate the commercial scalability, the quality of the final product, and the competitive economics of the production process. The plant will be the first installation of its kind to capture CO_2 directly from a cement kiln and convert it into a profitable product.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss our technology further as the Subcommittee considers environmental legislation this Congress.

Sincerely,

Ryan Gilliam, CEO & Co-Founder of Fortera Corporation