

GREENFIELD: HEALTHY & SAFE JOBS IN WALLACE



GREENFIELD
LOUISIANA, LLC

We've talked a lot about the benefits Greenfield's Grain Export Facility would bring to Wallace and the West Bank. But we've also heard questions about what will happen inside the facility.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE BASICS:

WHAT HAPPENS AT A GRAIN EXPORT FACILITY?

- Farmers along the Mississippi are some of the most productive in the world. The grain and corn they raise doesn't just meet our domestic demand, they help feed people around the globe.
- The new Grain Export Facility will be a key link in the agricultural chain connecting American farmers to more consumers around the world.
- There's no on-site production, refining or manufacturing at an export facility. It's used only for storage and transportation. This will be a green, low-emission site that makes use of river access.
- Agricultural products like corn and grain will arrive from up-river by low-emission barge and be transferred to silos for storage on enclosed conveyor belts. That grain will then be distributed by those same enclosed conveyor belts onto other barges and ships that will travel down-river to foreign destinations.
- The facility will create 100 good-paying, safe, green jobs on-site that cannot be outsourced.

HOW BIG WILL IT BE?

- The grain export facility's docks, buildings and silos will sit on just under 60 acres close to the Mississippi River. Those buildings will be surrounded by a 450-foot buffer of trees, greenery and fencing making them less visible to residents and passersby. The vast majority of the Greenfield site will remain a mix of fields, trees and roads.
- The tallest structure on the site will be a scaffold-like transfer tower that sits above silos used to store grain and will be roughly 50 feet shorter than the nearby Veterans Memorial Bridge. A majority of the structures will be shorter and obscured by the treeline from most vantage points.

HOW WILL IT HELP FARMERS?

- There hasn't been a new export facility built on the Lower Mississippi since the 1970s. That's created bottlenecks that add to American farmers' costs, prevent them from selling certain products like organic corn, and increase truck traffic to facilities outside the region. By making it faster and less expensive to sell to the world, a Grain Export Facility will make local farmers more competitive.