

Requirements for developing a deep brine carbon sequestration project

GCCC Digital Publication Series #08-20

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Keywords:

Policy, Overview

Cited as:

Duncan, I. J., Requirements for developing a deep brine carbon sequestration project: *EM Magazine*, October 2008, p. 16-19. GCCC Digital Publication Series #08-20.

Abstract:

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is the storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂; captured predominantly from coal-fired power plants) in deep brine, depleted oil, and natural gas reservoirs. If CCS is to have a significant impact on CO₂ levels in the atmosphere, on a time scale that will make a difference to global climate change, then an adequate regulatory framework must be put in place as soon as possible.

A viable and effective policy and regulatory framework for geologic carbon sequestration must strike a delicate balance between making a system that minimizes the burden on the companies involved (to both encourage private enterprise to be involved in implementing CO₂ sequestration and to encourage innovation), and has sufficient rigor to ensure the health and safety of the public, the environmental integrity of sequestration projects, public confidence and support, and a project's effectiveness in mitigating atmospheric CO₂.

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