

CTSN CARBON TRANSPORT and STORAGE NEWSLETTER

VOL. 25, NO. 1

CARBON TRANSPORT and STORAGE PROGRAM DOCUMENTS and REFERENCE MATERIALS

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This newsletter was compiled by the National Energy Technology Laboratory to provide information on recent activities and publications related to carbon transport and storage. It covers domestic, international, and public and private sector news in the following areas:

DOE/FECM/NETL HIGHLIGHTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PROJECT and BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

LEGISLATION and POLICY

EMISSIONS TRADING

SCIENCE

ABOUT CTSN

DOE/FECM/NETL HIGHLIGHTS



DOE's OCED announces new funding to bolster CCUS

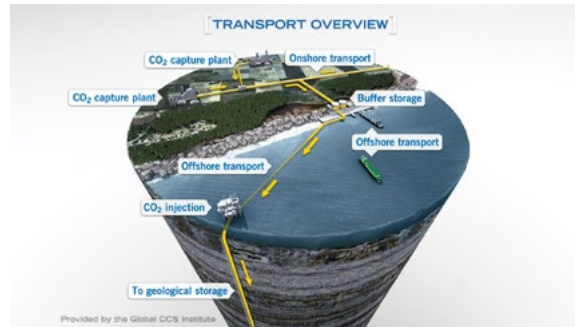
The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Clean Energy Demonstrations (OCED) **opened applications** for funding to catalyze investments in carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) technologies. OCED aims to use this funding to enhance the confidence of commercial entities in adopting CCUS technologies, broaden the market for electricity generation and industrial emitters, and reduce costs to expand the feasibility of CCUS implementation across facilities. This funding aims to help create good-paying jobs; reduce pollution to deliver healthier communities; and ensure America's global leadership in developing cost-effective, emissions-reducing technologies for the nation's electricity generation and industrial sectors. Concept papers are due by March 1, 2025, and full applications are due by July 1, 2025. In addition, **OCED also opened applications** for funding for the design, construction and operation of mid- and large-scale commercial direct air capture (DAC) facilities and infrastructure access platforms. Topic Area 1 of **this opportunity** offers funding for infrastructure access platforms to provide DAC developers with a place to build and operate facilities with access to clean energy and shared CO₂ post-capture storage or utilization offtakers. Concept papers and pre-applications are both due by Jan. 31, 2025; full applications are due by July 31, 2025.

From energy.com. December 2024.

DOE/FECM/NETL HIGHLIGHTS (cont.)**DOE invests to design onshore/offshore CO₂ transport system**

DOE's Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM) announced funding for a selected project to explore the transport of carbon dioxide (CO₂) from onshore industrial and power generation facilities to offshore secure geologic storage in Texas state waters. The **selected project** will develop a front-end engineering design (FEED) study to assess the feasibility of developing a modular, open-hub transportation network that connects several CO₂ sources from industrial and power facilities around the Port of Corpus Christi to nearby large-capacity offshore permanent storage sites. DOE also announced it will reopen the **Carbon Dioxide Transport, FEED Funding Opportunity**, which funds FEED studies of regional-scale CO₂ transport projects that can improve system scale and efficiency and strengthen connectivity between key CO₂ sources to centralized locations for storage or conversion. The application deadline is Feb. 12, 2025.

From [energy.gov](https://www.energy.gov). December 2024.

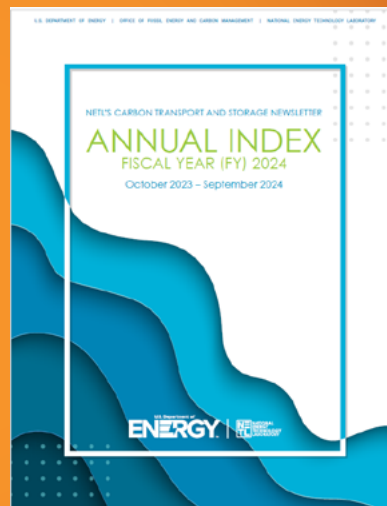
**OCED announces awards**

DOE's OCED announced award commitments for two Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs (H₂Hubs). The Gulf Coast H₂Hub, led by HyVelocity, proposes to produce clean hydrogen from water through electrolysis and from natural gas while utilizing carbon capture and storage (CCS). The Midwest H₂Hub, led by the Midwest Alliance for Clean Hydrogen LLC, proposes to produce clean hydrogen from a variety of abundant energy sources including nuclear energy and renewable natural gas with CCS. In addition, OCED announced an award commitment, under the Carbon Capture Large-Scale Pilot Projects Program, for the **Carbon Capture Pilot at Big Springs Refinery project**. The project, led by Delek US Holding Inc., is planning to transport the carbon dioxide (CO₂) by existing pipelines for storage or utilization.

From *OCED*. November 2024.

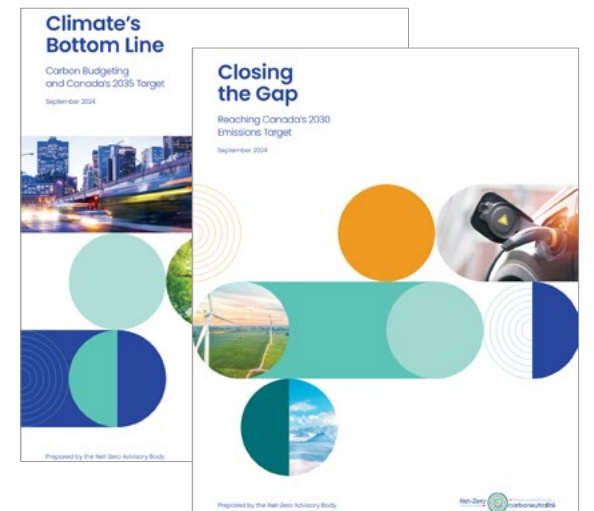
**ANNOUNCEMENTS****FY 2024 Carbon Transport and Storage Newsletter Annual Index Available**

The FY 2024 Carbon Transport and Storage Newsletter Annual Index is available. The document is a compilation of the National Energy Technology Laboratory's (NETL) Carbon Transport and Storage Newsletters published from October 2023 through September 2024.

**Canada advisory board recognizes BECCS**

Canada's Net-Zero Advisory Board released two reports that reference CCS as potential solutions to emissions reduction targets. In the **Climate's Bottom Line: Carbon Budgeting and Canada's 2035 Target** report, the advisory board says Canada may need to address its "excess emissions" with technology such as bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS). The second report, **Closing the Gap: Reaching Canada's 2030 Emissions Target**, recommends a carbon-reduction target of 50% to 55% for 2035, compared to 2005 levels.

From *Canadian Biomass*. November 2024.



ANNOUNCEMENTS *(cont.)***IPCC to estimate CDR technologies in special report by 2027**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) shortlisted a set of technologies for removing greenhouse gases (GHGs) from the atmosphere to be considered in its special report expected by the end of 2027. In January 2024, the IPCC tasked the **Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI)** with producing an internationally agreed upon **methodology report** on carbon dioxide removal (CDR) technologies and CCUS. IPCC is now considering new methods for future national inventories to reflect emerging CDR technologies and new data on relevant sources and sinks. The TFI Bureau is preparing a proposal for the

methodology report to present to the IPCC panel during its 62nd session in February 2025.

From *Down To Earth*. November 2024.

Report provides guidance on carbon storage in the EU

The Global CCS Institute released "**CO₂ Storage Permitting Process in the European Union: A Guide**," which outlines the process and main features of applying for CO₂ storage permits in the European Union (EU). The guide is designed to support governments, industry and stakeholders in navigating the legal, regulatory and procedural landscape of CO₂ storage in the EU, aiding in the large-scale deployment of CCS.

From *Global CCS Institute*. December 2024.

**Report analyzes CCS opportunities in UK's EfW sector**

Environmental Resources Management released a **report** analyzing the opportunities for CCS in the United Kingdom's (UK) energy-from-waste (EfW) sector, including an assessment of how CCS on EfW aligns with the UK's net-zero strategy and targets. The report finds that the capture and storage of CO₂ from EfW provides GHG removals that could contribute 27% of the UK government's 2035 target.

From *ERM*. November 2024.

OGDC publishes baseline report, tracking progress on emissions reductions

The Oil and Gas Decarbonization Charter (OGDC) published its **baseline report**, setting a foundation to help prioritize and track progress on emissions reductions made by the 54 oil and gas companies that signed up to the Charter's goals. Launched at **28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28)** in 2023, the charter's goals include working toward net-zero operations by 2050, near-zero upstream methane emissions, and zero routine flaring by 2030, in addition to measuring and publicly reporting progress toward meeting OGDC's goals. According to the survey, most of the signatories are already investing in energy systems such as CCUS and carbon removal technologies.

From *Journal of Petroleum Technology*. November 2024.

Santos announces carbon storage growth target

Santos Ltd., an Australian oil and gas exploration and production company, announced a plan to establish a carbon storage business with a capacity to store 14 million tonnes per annum of third-party CO₂ equivalent emissions by 2040.

From *Rigzone*. November 2024.

**Indonesia, UAE sign MOU to strengthen energy collaboration**

Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that is expected to accelerate Indonesia's energy sector development through innovative technology adoption and sustainable resource management. The MOU outlines several focus areas, including financing opportunities for projects such as CCS and CCUS.

From *Indonesia Business Report*. November 2024.

Japan launches government-led panel on CCS

Japan launched a government-led panel to commercialize CCS projects by 2030, including by creating a common standard for ships carrying liquefied CO₂ and developing tanks to store liquefied CO₂. Members of the government-led panel include shipbuilders and shipping companies as well as CO₂-emitting companies such as Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Nippon Yusen K.K., Nippon Steel Corp. and Taiheiyo Cement Corp.

From *ARAB NEWS Japan*. November 2024.



PROJECT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

Austria launches CCUS feasibility study

The **Climate Ministry of Austria** launched a **feasibility study** to assess the viability of a CCUS network in the country. The study involved identifying potential CO₂ sources and sinks, designing a transportation route, conducting an economic analysis, and benchmarking against international CCS support measures. The proposed CO₂ network aims to serve two primary objectives: accelerating early CCS adoption and achieving climate neutrality.

From *Carbon Herald*. November 2024.

 **Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria**
Climate Action, Environment,
Energy, Mobility,
Innovation and Technology

Texas leases 271,000 acres of offshore state land for carbon storage



The Texas General Land Office agreed to lease approximately 271,068 acres of submerged state land located offshore in Jefferson, Chambers and Galveston counties to ExxonMobil. Under the terms of the agreement, ExxonMobil will have the right to inject CO₂ into geologically secure strata located approximately one to two miles below the surface of the Gulf of Mexico.

From *Texas General Land Office*. October 2024.

Monroe CCS project update

DevvStream, a carbon credit project co-development and generation firm specializing in technology-based solutions, and Monroe Sequestration Partners LLC (MSP) announced a **progress update** regarding the development of the MSP carbon storage facility, referred to as the Monroe Project. Designed to leverage the carbon storage capabilities of a 425-square-mile legacy oil and gas field located in northern Louisiana, the Monroe Project has an estimated total storage capacity of 260 million metric tons of CO₂.

From *DevvStream News Release*. November 2024.



Joint venture targets carbon storage and EOR in U.S.



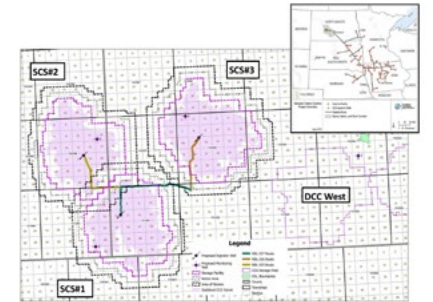
Energy consulting company **GLJ Ltd.** and geoscience and engineering firm **Energy Fuse Group** announced the formation of a joint venture aimed at project implementation with engineering and geosciences products and services for carbon storage and enhanced oil recovery (EOR) projects across the United States. The partnership aims to leverage the expertise of both companies in project management, operational design, and subsurface and commercial evaluations to facilitate effective CO₂ storage solutions in compliance with evolving state and federal regulations.

From *Journal of Petroleum Technology*. November 2024.

North Dakota approves carbon storage for pipeline project

North Dakota regulators approved three Class VI sequestration permits for Summit Carbon Solutions' Midwest Carbo Express project. The permits allow Summit to permanently store approximately 18 million metric tons of CO₂ per year. Regulators also approved Summit's plan to construct 333 miles of pipeline within North Dakota as part of a larger 2,500-mile network spanning five states. The pipeline system will connect 57 ethanol plants to a carbon storage site west of Bismarck. Summit's technology captures CO₂ released during the ethanol production process, compresses it, and transports it via pipeline for eventual underground storage in western North Dakota, a region with suitable geological conditions.

From *Carbon Herald*. November 2024.



DAC hub to leverage onsite CO₂ storage

Carbon capture and removal project developers **Return Carbon** and **Verified Carbon** announced "**Project Concho**," a direct air capture (DAC) hub to be built in West Texas. Project Concho will run entirely on wind power and will leverage advanced DAC technology, as well as onsite geologic carbon storage, to capture and remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. In its first phase, the facility aims to remove 50,000 tons annually before 2030, with expansion plans to reach 500,000 tons per year.

From *Odessa American*. November 2024.

BP approves Indonesia CCUS project

BP and partners announced a final investment decision for the Tangguh Ubadari **CCUS Compression project**, which has the potential to unlock around 3 trillion cubic feet of additional gas resources in Indonesia. The project consists of development of the Ubadari gas field, enhanced gas recovery through CCUS, and onshore compression and expands and utilizes existing infrastructure at the Tangguh LNG facility in Papua Barat, Indonesia. The project has the potential to store approximately 15 million tonnes of CO₂ in its initial phase. Production at the Ubadari field is expected to start in 2028.

From *BP*. November 2024.



DNV certifies CO₂ storage site in Middle East



DNV (formerly DNV GL) — an independent energy expert and assurance provider — certified the feasibility of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)'s West Aquifer CO₂ storage site in the UAE. The issuance of the Certificate of Feasibility for the project covers the initial subsurface assessments of the Simsima and Um-Eradhuma (UER) saline reservoirs. The West Aquifer project is part of ADNOC's broader CCS efforts, which aim to reduce industrial CO₂ emissions.

From *Oilfield Technology*. November 2024.

PROJECT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS *(cont.)*



Major CCS Hub to be launched in Saudi Arabia

Aramco, Linde and SLB joined forces to develop a **CCS hub** in Saudi Arabia. The first phase of the project in Jubail plans to capture and store up to 9 million metric tons of CO₂ annually from three Aramco gas plants, among other industry sources. The captured CO₂ will be transported through a pipeline network and stored below ground in a saline aquifer sink.

From *Gasworld*. December 2024.



Fluor secures contract for Heidelberg Materials' GeZero project

Fluor Corporation was awarded a front-end engineering design (FEED) contract by Heidelberg Materials for its **GeZero project**. This initiative aims to integrate large-scale CCS technology into Heidelberg Materials' cement production plant in Geseke, Germany. Fluor's scope of work encompasses the design integration of various decarbonization technologies within the Geseke cement production facility. Construction is slated to commence in 2026, with the anticipated commissioning date set for three years later. Leveraging second-generation advanced oxyfuel technology, Heidelberg Materials' project targets the annual capture of 700,000 metric tons of CO₂. Following capture, the CO₂ will be transported to offshore storage locations in the North Sea.

From *Heidelberg Materials*. December 2024.



LEGISLATION AND POLICY



Michigan lawmakers propose state-run CCS permitting program

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

Michigan Compiled Laws Complete Through PA 177 of 2024

Senate Bill 1131 of 2024

A coalition of Michigan companies and labor, business and environmental groups are rallying behind a trio of bills that would give Michigan the ability to permit CCS projects in the state, taking over those duties from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The **legislation** also would place fees on CCS projects to generate money for the state permitting program and a legacy fund

that would pay for long-term monitoring. Developers would have to continue monitoring wells for about a decade after they are closed. Then, they could start an official closure process with the state.

From *The Detroit News*. November 2024.

Report analyzes CDR strategies in U.S. and China

A report by the University of Maryland's Center for Global Sustainability and the Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21 analyzed CDR strategies in the United States and China, highlighting gaps in tailored climate policies and the need for localized solutions. The **report** offers a comprehensive overview of the CDR policy landscapes and practices at national and subnational levels, enhancing understanding of how CDR approaches contribute to mitigation strategies and identifying key opportunities to accelerate CDR deployment through bilateral collaboration. The study analyzes around 400 national-level and 500 subnational-level CDR-related policies, along with around 350 CDR projects from both countries, and provides policy recommendations to enhance future collaboration in advancing CDR technologies.

From *Center for Global Sustainability*. November 2024.



Brazil's lower house of congress approved a bill that sets rules for a carbon market in the country, and **needed approval from President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva** was received to become a law. The **bill**, which had already received the green light from the Brazil Senate, proposes two types of carbon credits markets: a regulated one, with a cap of emissions for specific sectors of the economy, and a "volunteer" market.

From *Reuters*. November 2024.

Council approves EU certification framework for permanent carbon removals, carbon farming and carbon storage

The **Council of the European Union** (EU) gave final approval for a regulation establishing the first **EU-level certification framework** for permanent carbon removals, carbon farming and carbon storage in products. This voluntary framework will facilitate and encourage high-quality carbon removal and soil emissions reduction activities in the EU, as a complement to sustained emission reductions. The regulation covers permanent carbon removal activities that capture and store atmospheric or biogenic CO₂ for several centuries; carbon storage activities that capture and store carbon in long-lasting products for at least 35 years; and carbon farming activities that enhance carbon storage in forests and soils, or that reduce GHG emissions from soils, carried out over a period of at least five years.

From *Council of the European Union*. November 2024.



Brazil's congress approves rules for local carbon credits market



LEGISLATION AND POLICY *(cont.)*

Bill incentivizing CDR introduced in U.S. Senate

A bipartisan bill to incentivize CDR with a production tax credit has been introduced in the U.S. Senate. The technology-neutral **Carbon Dioxide Removal Investment Act** will provide support to natural and engineered carbon removal approaches that are ready for deployment. This would widen the support approaches from the section 45Q focus on DAC and BECCS to enhanced rock weathering, marine carbon removal and those focused on using biomass.

From *Carbon Herald*. November 2024.

EPA plan would allow West Virginia to issue permits for CO₂ storage wells



West Virginia Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program; Class VI Primacy

A Proposed Rule by the Environmental Protection Agency on 11/27/2024

Proposed Rule

EPA has proposed allowing West Virginia to issue permits for wells that store CO₂ underground. West Virginia would become the fourth state with a “primacy” designation for Class VI wells if EPA’s plan is finalized – joining North Dakota, Wyoming and Louisiana.

From *E&E News*. November 2024.

EMISSIONS TRADING

RGGI states announce results of CO₂ allowance auction

The states participating in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) announced the results of their 66th auction of CO₂ allowances. A total of 15,943,608 CO₂ allowances were sold at the auction at a clearing price of \$20.05, with bids ranging from \$2.56 to \$55.00 per allowance. Additional details are available in the [Market Monitor Report for Auction 66](#).

From *RGGI*. December 2024.

Quarterly report on secondary market for RGGI CO₂ allowances

Potomac Economics, the independent market monitor for the RGGI market, released the [Report on the Secondary Market for RGGI CO₂ Allowances: Third Quarter 2024](#). The report, which contains such information as futures prices, market activity and allowance holdings, found no evidence of anticompetitive conduct in the RGGI CO₂ allowance secondary market. The report is part of Potomac Economics’ ongoing monitoring of the RGGI auctions and the secondary markets where CO₂ allowances are traded.

From *RGGI*. November 2024.



Western Australia unveils CCUS Action Plan

The Western Australian government unveiled its **CCUS Action Plan**, which aims to enhance policy certainty; attract further investment into the state; and accelerate the deployment of proven technology and infrastructure by leveraging its existing infrastructure, skilled workforce and suitable geologic formations. In addition, the plan also supports the development of new and emerging CCUS technology. To support the plan, the Western Australian government also announced funding toward two CCUS projects: a grant to support the **Australian Gas Infrastructure Group** in the development of an onshore transmission pipeline for an offshore multiuser CCS hub, and a grant to support Mitsui E&P Australia, Wesfarmers Chemicals, and Energy & Fertilisers in the development of the Cygnus CCS Hub.

From *Energy Source & Distribution*. November 2024.

Ontario introduces legislation to enable carbon storage



Legislative
Assembly
of Ontario

The government of Ontario introduced a bill aimed at reducing risks from wildland fires and hazardous oil and gas wells, while also enabling the use of carbon storage. A key provision of the Resource Management and Safety Act 2024 is the introduction of the **Geologic Carbon Storage Act** to regulate commercial-scale carbon storage, reducing emissions and creating jobs.

From *Carbon Herald*. November 2024.

High-emitting Japanese companies required to join carbon trading

Japanese companies that release more than 100,000 tons of CO₂ annually will be required to participate in the Japanese government’s carbon emissions trading system, set to take effect in fiscal year 2026, according to the country’s industry ministry. The program is expected to apply to between 300 and 400 companies, mainly in the steel, electricity, aviation, logistics and food manufacturing sectors.

From *The Asahi Shimbun*. November 2024.

UN approves rules for carbon trading between nations

New rules allowing wealthier countries to buy carbon “offsets” from developing nations were agreed upon at United Nations (UN) climate talks. The initiative, known as Article 6, includes both direct country-to-country trading and a separate UN-backed marketplace.

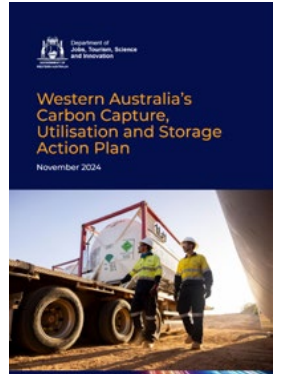
From *Phys.org*. November 2024.



United Nations
Climate Change



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan



EMISSIONS TRADING (cont.)

Report analyzes the integration of carbon removals into EU ETS

A joint report from Clean Air Task Force and Denmark's climate think tank, *CONCITO*, analyzes and provides recommendations to address potential impacts on (1) the functioning and integrity of the *EU Emissions Trading System* (EU ETS) and (2) short- and long-term demand for permanent carbon removals if permanent carbon removals are to be integrated into the EU ETS as part of the 2026 review of the system. *The Balancing Act: Risks and Benefits of Integrating Permanent Carbon Removals into the EU ETS* focuses solely on capture and storage of biogenic CO₂ from power plants or industrial processes and direct air carbon capture and storage in the base analysis due to their high permanence and robust monitoring, reporting and verification.

From *Clean Air Task Force*. December 2024.



SCIENCE

NETL-managed UCLA research significantly reduces CO₂ emissions in cement production

Researchers at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA), in a project managed by NETL, developed and demonstrated a new approach for making ordinary Portland cement replacement in concrete that can significantly reduce CO₂ emissions. DOE's FECM recognized the opportunity this project presents to both reduce CO₂ emissions as well as convert and store captured CO₂ in large quantities. The approach is already being commercialized for use in U.S. cement plants.

From *NETL*. December 2024.



Geologist proposes investigating CO₂ storage potential of Oregon's basalt



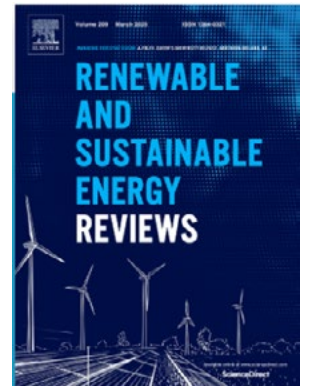
The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries aims to secure funding to explore the feasibility of storing CO₂ in eastern Oregon's basalt layers. The effort would begin by identifying sites deep beneath state-owned lands in eastern Oregon where basalt formations offer significant storage potential. According to a [2013 U.S. Geological Survey study](#), the basalt beneath Oregon and Washington could hold more than 14,000 megatons of CO₂.

From *Newsweek*. November 2024.

Study unveils optimal CO₂ concentration for effective CCS in gas hydrates

A research team at the Graduate School of Carbon Neutrality at Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology in Korea successfully elucidated the replacement behavior and mechanisms associated with varying concentrations of CO₂ in guest replacement technology for natural gas hydrates. The research team measured replacement behavior, natural gas production and CO₂ storage using various concentrations of flue gas, ultimately discovering a correlation equation linking the concentration ratio of CO₂ stored in gas hydrates to the concentration of the injected gas. Their *findings* — published in *Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews* — indicate that natural gas production and CO₂ storage efficiency are optimized at a CO₂ concentration of 64%.

From *TechExplore*. November 2024.



Scientists study climate's effect on wetland carbon storage



An international team of scientists used an unconventional, yet effective, method to study wetland carbon storage. The research team, led by Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University, buried 19,000 tea bags across 180 wetlands in 28 countries to measure carbon retention in the soil. The study, published in *Environmental Science and Technology*, used two types of tea bags: green tea, which decomposes quickly, and rooibos, which breaks down more slowly. The dual approach allowed researchers to examine different types of organic matter and gain a detailed understanding of the wetlands' ability to store carbon.

From *AZoCleantech*. December 2024.

About DOE'S CARBON TRANSPORT and STORAGE PROGRAM

The **Carbon Transport and Storage Program** at the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) is focused on developing and advancing technologies to enable safe, cost-effective, permanent geologic storage of CO₂, both onshore and offshore, in different geologic settings. The technologies being developed will benefit both industrial and power sector facilities that will need to mitigate future CO₂ emissions. The program also serves to increase the understanding of the effectiveness of advanced technologies in different geologic reservoirs appropriate for CO₂ storage—including saline formations, oil reservoirs, natural gas reservoirs, unmineable coal seams, basalt formations, and organic-rich shale formations—and to improve the understanding of how CO₂ behaves in the subsurface. These objectives are necessary to increasing public confidence in safe, effective, and permanent geologic CO₂ storage.

The [Carbon Transport and Storage Program Overview](#) webpage provides detailed information of the program's structure, as well as links to the webpages that summarize the program's key elements.

Carbon Transport and Storage Program Resources

Newsletters, program fact sheets, best practices manuals, roadmaps, educational resources, presentations, and more information related to the Carbon Transport and Storage Program is available on [DOE's Energy Data eXchange \(EDX\) website](#).

Get Social with Us

There are several ways to join the conversation and connect with NETL's Carbon Transport and Storage Program:

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About NETL'S CARBON TRANSPORT and STORAGE NEWSLETTER

Compiled by the National Energy Technology Laboratory, this newsletter is a monthly summary of public and private sector carbon transport and storage news from around the world. The article titles are links to the full text for those who would like to read more (note that all links were active at the time of publication).

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