



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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NATIONAL
ENERGY
TECHNOLOGY
LABORATORY

CTSN CARBON TRANSPORT and STORAGE NEWSLETTER

VOL. 24, NO. 3

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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:

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DOE/FECM/NETL HIGHLIGHTS



DOE RFI Seeks Input on Industrial Demonstration and Deployment of Carbon Capture, Conversion, Storage Technologies

The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM) released a Request for Information (RFI) that seeks input to assist DOE in the planning of priorities and initiatives to catalyze the development, demonstration, and deployment of carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) for industrial decarbonization. Specifically, the RFI seeks input from key partners (both domestic and international) on what is needed to support the commercial viability of CCUS for industrial systems to support the energy transition, eliminate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, produce clean energy, create well-paying union jobs, and enable a net-zero carbon emissions economy by 2050, all while prioritizing environmental equity and support for underserved communities. The information collected will also inform indicators of success for projects, programs, and the larger DOE portfolio.

This plan will supplement the material included in the DOE report *Pathways to Commercial Liftoff: Industrial Decarbonization* and support the administration's goal of decarbonizing the economy by 2050. **Responses to the RFI are due March 14, 2024.**

From *energy.gov*. January 2024.



ANNOUNCEMENTS



DOE Invests in University-Led Projects to Advance Decarbonization

DOE-FECM announced the selection of 19 projects to receive funding to support novel, early-stage research at 17 U.S. colleges and universities. Projects were selected under DOE-FECM's **University Training and Research Program**, which includes the University Carbon Research and the Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority-Serving Institutions sub-programs. Five of the projects will establish a visiting scholar program consisting of multi-institution collaborations for student exchanges from minority-serving institutions, including the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology's Southwest CCUS Training and Research Partnership.

From *NETL News*. January 2024.

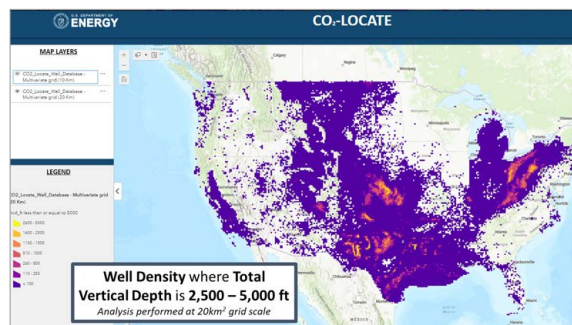
Fact Sheet on CBPs in Carbon Management FOAs

DOE-FECM plans and funds the implementation of large-scale field projects for CDR and CCUS. Projects are required to develop **Community Benefits Plans (CBPs)** that describe the project's knowledge gaps related to community context and workforce needs, approach to early and continuous engagement with community and labor stakeholders, and commitments to ensure high-quality jobs and a diverse workforce. DOE-FECM published a fact sheet answering frequently asked questions regarding CBPs in funding opportunity announcements (FOAs).

From *energy.gov*. December 2023.

NETL's CO₂-Locate Database with Legacy Wells to Support CO₂ Storage Site Selection

The National Energy Technology Laboratory's (NETL) **CO₂-Locate Database** developed, with Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funding, to support more efficient and effective carbon capture and storage (CCS) site selection, risk analysis, and other key stakeholder needs. The database includes the start of an integrated national well dataset representing open-source wellbore data from disparate state and federal entities. NETL released a new video on the **CO₂-Locate Database**, providing stakeholders with a better idea of the database's impact and how to use it. Published on NETL's **Energy Data eXchange (EDX)**, the database is a centralized platform that enables users to obtain data quickly and accurately.



From *NETL*. December 2023.

NETL AI Tool Unlocks Vast Energy Data Opportunity

NETL researchers have harnessed the power of artificial intelligence (AI) to develop a tool that can ingest enormous amounts of unstructured geologic data (e.g., publications, maps, websites, and presentations) and then accurately label the visual data—work that could lead to a better understanding of the subsurface for safer energy production and CO₂ storage.

DOE Announces Funding for Pilot-Scale Testing of Advanced CDR Technologies

DOE-FECM announced funding to help develop a commercially viable carbon dioxide removal (CDR) industry in the United States. The funding will support pilot projects and testing facilities to demonstrate and scale CDR technologies that reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions by removing it directly from the atmosphere and then storing it in geologic, biobased, and ocean reservoirs, or converting it into value-added products.

From *energy.gov*. February 2024.

Ethanol Plant Joins Summit Carbon Pipeline Project

Ethanol producer POET is partnering with Summit Carbon Solutions to capture and store CO₂ from 17 of POET's U.S. Midwest ethanol plants. Summit will capture and store 4.7 million metric tons of CO₂ from 12 POET plants in Iowa and five plants in South Dakota.

From *Reuters*. January 2024.

Report on CCUS Outlook for 2024

Wood Mackenzie, an energy research and consultancy group, released a report on key themes that could shape the CCUS landscape in 2024. **"CCUS: 5 things to look for in 2024"** also includes an overview of notable projects and an analysis of regulatory framework development and CCUS policy.

From *Wood Mackenzie*. January 2024.



CCUS: 5 things to look for in 2024

November 2023



Report Assesses CDR in the US

A report from more than a dozen institutions offers an assessment of CDR in the United States. **"Roads to Removal: Options for Carbon Dioxide"** charts a path for the United States to achieve a net-zero GHG economy by 2050. The report provides an integrated analysis of the CDR techniques and resources that are currently available, along with the costs that will be incurred on the path to net zero.

From *Phys.org*. January 2024.

CCS Company Looks to Expand in UK, Europe

Neustark—a carbon capture, storage, and removal solutions provider based in Switzerland—is looking to expand in the UK and Europe, with 20 new storage sites planned in 2024. The company's mission is to address the need for scalable and permanent CDR solutions for carbon emissions that cannot be reduced in the global drive toward deep decarbonization.

From *Carbon Capture Journal*. January 2027.



ANNOUNCEMENTS *(cont.)*

Research Project to Help Guide CO₂ Storage Decisions

Geoscience BC's Central Interior Geological CCS Assessment research project is assessing the geologic CCS potential of the Nechako Basin, assisting the transition to a net-zero emissions economy and potentially diversifying economies across central and northern British Columbia. The project will compile all available geoscience data and reports on the basin, focusing on deep saline aquifers, to identify and quantify carbon storage potential. The published and freely available results will provide data and information that can be used to evaluate CCS opportunities.

From *Geoscience BC*. January 2024.



Firm Launches CCS Insurance



Insurance firm Howden launched insurance for potential CO₂ release from commercial-scale CCS facilities, aiming to “unlock” investment in the technology. The insurance provides cover for environmental damage and loss of revenue arising from the sudden or gradual release of CO₂ from CCS projects into the air, land, and water.

From *Gasworld*. January 2024.

PROJECT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

EPA Approves Permits to Begin Construction of CO₂ Injection, Storage Wells

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued permits that allow Wabash Carbon Services LLC to construct two wells for the eventual injection and storage of CO₂ underground in Indiana. EPA determined that the wells meet all requirements for initial approval, including stringent safety measures. Once the wells are constructed, the applicant will require separate approval from EPA before underground injection of CO₂ can begin. The underground injection wells will be used to store CO₂ that has been captured from nearby fertilizer production.

From *EPA News Release*. January 2024.



Class VI Injection Well Permit Application Submitted to EPA

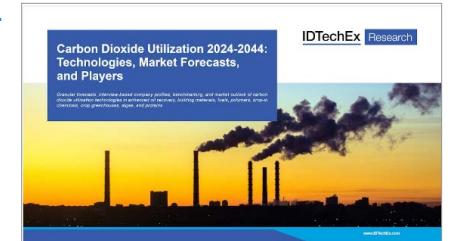
Carbon America submitted a Class VI CO₂ Injection Well permit application to store CO₂ produced by two ethanol plants in northeastern Colorado. If approved, the injection well will store up to 350,000 metric tons per year of CO₂ that is produced annually at the Yuma and Sterling Ethanol Plants in northeastern Colorado. The **CCS projects** will help the state meet its emissions reduction goals to reduce statewide emissions by 50% by 2030, and 90% by 2050, while supporting the ethanol plants and the regional agricultural industry.

From *Business Wire*. January 2024.

Study Predicts Utilization of Captured CO₂ to 2044

A report published by IDTechEx predicts that the utilization of waste CO₂ will reach 800 million metric tons, creating more than 3 billion metric tons of useful products, by 2044. “**Carbon Dioxide Utilization 2024-2044: Technologies, Market Forecasts, and Players**” also analyzes the importance of combining CO₂ utilization with CCUS technologies to reach net-zero goals.

From *PR Newswire*. January 2024.



MOU Aims to Accelerate CCUS in North America

Aker Carbon Capture and MAN Energy Solutions signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to jointly pursue opportunities related to CCUS and CO₂ compression in the North American market. The two companies are currently collaborating on delivering a carbon capture plant at **Heidelberg Materials' Brevik CCS project** in Norway.

From *energy-pedia*. January 2024.

Oil India to Develop CCS Project

State-backed Oil India plans to develop a CCS project, storing CO₂ emissions from its Rajasthan natural gas field in nearby dry wells, according to a report. Preliminary studies have been conducted, and Oil India will develop a comprehensive feasibility report outlining the processes for carbon capture, transportation, storage, and monitoring.

From *Offshore Technology*. January 2024.



BECCS Plan Approved

The UK government approved British power plant operator Drax's planning application to convert two of its biomass units to bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS) technology. The Drax power station currently has four biomass generating units and produces approximately 4% of Britain's power and 9% of its renewable electricity.

From *Reuters*. January 2024.

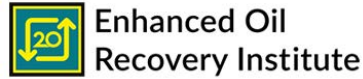
PROJECT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS (cont.)



Collaboration to Explore Carbon Storage Potential

The University of Wyoming's Enhanced Oil Recovery Institute (EORI), in collaboration with Crescent Energy Co. to explore carbon storage potential, assisted with the drilling and coring of a research well in Natrona County, Wyoming. The well was drilled and cored through the First Wall Creek sand as part of a project jointly funded by DOE and Crescent Energy to investigate the existence of a residual oil zone below the productive interval of the formation. EORI and Crescent Energy will determine if CO₂ can be used to economically recover residual oil from that zone and ultimately store CO₂.

From *University of Wyoming*. January 2024.



Thailand CCS Project Advancing

Thailand's national upstream company PTTEP is teaming with Japan's Inpex to conduct a study on carbon storage potential in the northern Gulf of Thailand under an international collaboration between the Thai Department of Mineral Fuels and the Japan Organization for Metals and Energy Security. The study will lay a foundation for the potential development of a CCS hub in the kingdom's Eastern Economic Corridor.

From *Upstream Online*. January 2024.

Malaysian CCS Project Awards Offshore Contract

Oil and gas industry services provider McDermott was awarded an offshore contract for the Kasawari CCS project in Malaysia. Under the contract's terms, McDermott's responsibilities include transporting and installing a pipeline, a CCS platform jacket, and a bridge that will connect to the existing central processing platform. Upon completion, the project is expected to have the capacity to abate 3.3 million metric tons of CO₂ flaring emissions annually.

From *Offshore Technology*. January 2024.



Industrial Large-Scale CCUS Plant Announced in Austria

MCI Carbon announced an industrial large-scale CCUS plant in Austria that will capture and convert approximately 50,000 metric tons of CO₂ per year to construction materials, according to the company. The firm's process combines captured CO₂ with a mineral feedstock—usually industrial waste such as steel slag, mine tailings, or raw quarried minerals—to produce carbonates and silicates. These carbon-negative mineral value products are direct inputs to building materials and other products.

From *Institution of Mechanical Engineers*. January 2024.



Companies to Conduct Feasibility Study on Bulk Carrier CCS

As part of a Joint Development Project, DNV and SDTR Marine will collaborate on a techno-economic analysis of CCS implementation aboard bulk carrier merchant ships. The study aims to evaluate the economic viability of different fuel and technology approaches under various fuel and CO₂ price scenarios. The model considers future decarbonization mandates and Singapore-based SDTR Marine's emissions targets.

From *Carbon Capture Journal*. January 2024.

Waste-to-Energy Plant to Integrate CCS

A Norwegian clean energy development company signed an agreement with the City of Edmonton in Alberta, Canada to create an industrial-scale waste-to-energy facility that will integrate CCS into its process. Slated to begin in early 2027, the facility will convert residential waste into green electricity and industrial heat.

From *CBC*. January 2024.

LEGISLATION AND POLICY



European Commission Adopts Industrial Carbon Management Communication

The European Union's (EU) European Commission adopted an **Industrial Carbon Management Communication** that provides details on how CO₂ capture, storage, and/or utilization technologies could contribute to reducing emissions by 90% by 2040 and reaching climate neutrality by 2050. The Communication identifies a set of actions to be taken at the EU and national levels to enable the deployment of these technologies and the necessary infrastructure to establish a single market for CO₂ in Europe in the decades ahead. The Commission will start preparatory work on a possible future CO₂ transport and storage regulatory package and also assess the volumes of CO₂ that need to be removed directly from the atmosphere (industrial carbon removals) to meet EU emissions reduction targets.

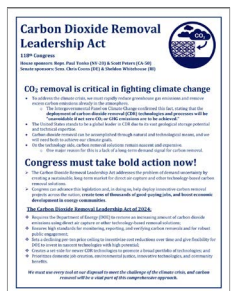
From *European Commission Press Release*. February 2024.



CDR Legislation Introduced in US Congress

Updated legislation that would invest in CDR technologies to help address potential climate change was reintroduced in the U.S. House and Senate. The **Carbon Dioxide Removal Leadership Act of 2024** would direct DOE to (1) procure an increasing amount of technology-based CDR, culminating in the removal of 10 million net metric tons of CO₂ on a life cycle basis starting in FY 2035; (2) establish standards, in coordination with other agencies, for the monitoring, reporting, and verification of carbon removal procured; and (3) submit a report, also in consultation with other agencies, one year after the bill would pass examining options for a federal CDR offtake program. The bill would also support a diverse portfolio of viable CDR projects; prioritize projects that deliver economic opportunity to areas likely to be impacted by the transition away from fossil fuels; and require a report, starting in 2027 and every two years thereafter, on the progress toward meeting procurement targets.

From *World Resources Institute*. January 2023.



LEGISLATION AND POLICY *(cont.)*

Soil Health Legislation Introduced; Promotes Carbon Storage

Legislation to improve soil health on farms and support sustainable alternatives to annual agriculture was introduced. The Innovative Practices for Soil Health Act improves federal conservation programs to ensure they are better able to support farmers who incorporate perennial systems and agroforestry into their operations. Perennial and agroforestry systems require less soil disturbance, improving soil structure, preventing erosion, increasing ecosystem nutrient retention, and promoting carbon storage.

From *Mid Hudson News*. January 2024.



EMISSIONS TRADING

DAC Carbon Removal Credit Agreement Announced

Global commodities company Trafigura announced an agreement with CCUS company 1PointFive for an advance purchase of CDR credits to be produced from 1PointFive's industrial-scale direct air capture (DAC) facility, STRATOS, which is currently under construction in Texas. STRATOS is designed to capture up to 500,000 metric tons of CO₂ annually when fully operational. The captured CO₂ underlying Trafigura's removal credits will be stored through subsurface saline storage.

From *Trafigura Press Release*. January 2024.



Five-Part Series on Forest Carbon Credits and the Voluntary Market



Mongabay, a U.S.-based nonprofit conservation and environmental science news platform, concluded its **five-part series** on the carbon trade and its role in addressing potential climate change. Takeaways of the reporting include (1) the need to consult Indigenous and local communities in decision-making around forest carbon projects and (2) that governance bodies are looking to increase standards in the voluntary carbon market.

From *Mongabay*. January 2024.

Kenyan Government Publishes Draft Carbon Market Regulations

The Kenyan government published draft carbon market regulations, providing a framework for the implementation of all carbon market projects in the country. In addition, the draft regulations aim to create incentives and implement initiatives to support GHG emissions reduction and removal targets in line with nationally determined contributions.

From *The Kenyan Wall Street*. January 2024.

China Relaunches National Voluntary Carbon Market

China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment stated that China's national voluntary carbon market—China Certified Emission Reduction (CCER)—has begun trading in Beijing. The registration of CCER projects has been paused since 2017 to refine the regulatory and methodological framework. In 2023, the Chinese government launched the refined regulations and announced four methodologies for CCER issuance, paving the way for the market's reboot. The four methodologies are forestation, mangrove cultivation, solar thermal power, and grid-connected offshore wind power projects.

From *S&P Global*. January 2024.



SCIENCE



AI Modeling Could Help Power Plants Capture, Store CO₂

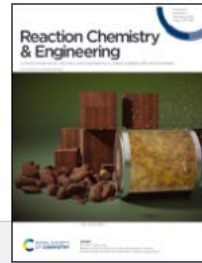
According to a [study](#) from the University of Surrey, U.K., AI modeling could be used to help power plants capture CO₂ using less energy. Researchers aimed to self-optimize the CO₂ capture process in a renewable energy system via enhanced weathering of calcite with fresh water in a packed bubble column reactor. Through that process, CO₂ is captured by bubbling the flue gas through freshwater containing limestone in the reactor, converting the CO₂ into bicarbonate and storing it in the ocean. But since it takes energy to pump the water and the CO₂, the capture system had its own wind turbine. And when the wind wasn't blowing, it took energy from the grid. Using AI, researchers taught a model system to predict what would happen so it could pump less water when there was less CO₂ to capture, or when less renewable energy was available. Researchers said the model could capture 16.7% more CO₂ over a one-month operation while using 36.3% less energy.

From *Power Engineering International*. January 2024.

Science for the Planet: Sinking Seaweed for Carbon Storage

The Columbia Climate School posted a video of a biological oceanographer explaining how seaweed might help reduce atmospheric CO₂ levels. He's studying the practicality and impacts of sinking massive amounts of this surface-growing plant down to the seafloor, which would trap and store the carbon it absorbs via photosynthesis for at least a century.

From *Columbia Climate School*. January 2024.



Researchers Study Impact of Climate Change on Forest Carbon Storage

According to analysis of U.S. Forest Service data, climate change is causing Western U.S. forests to be less effective carbon sinks. Published in [Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences](#), the study reveals a pronounced regional imbalance in forest productivity, a key barometer of forest health that gauges tree growth and biomass accumulation. Over the past two decades, the Western U.S. has exhibited a notable slowdown in productivity while the Eastern U.S. has seen slightly accelerated growth.

From *Science Daily*. January 2024.

PNAS

Researchers Discover Microbes that Convert CO₂ into Rocks



Scientists are exploring efforts to bind CO₂ gas underground by pumping it into rock layers with specific geochemical properties that will dissolve the gas and turn it into a carbonate mineral in a process called in situ mineralization. However, this process takes

a long time (between seven to 10 years) in nature. However, an innovation discovered by researchers working at the Sanford Underground Research Facility (SURF) found a set of naturally occurring microbes inside SURF that eat CO₂ gas and turn it into solid rock through a process called carbon mineralization.

From *Sanford Underground Research Facility*. January 2024.

PUBLICATIONS

Topic: Safety and Security of Geologic Storage

Recent advances in carbon dioxide geological storage, experimental procedures, influencing parameters, and future outlook.

Muhammad Ali, Nilesh Kumar Jha, Nilanjan Pal, Alireza Keshavarz, Hussein Hoteit, Mohammad Sarmadivaleh, Earth-Science Reviews, Volume 225, February 2022, 103895.

Subsurface carbon dioxide and hydrogen storage for a sustainable energy future.

Samuel Krevor, Heleen de Coninck, Sarah Gasda, Navraj Singh Ghaleigh, Vincent de Gooyert, Hadi Hajibeygi, Ruben Juanes, Jerome Neufeld, Jennifer J. Roberts, Floris Swennenhui, Nature Reviews Earth & Environment, Volume 4, Pages 102-0118, January 19, 2023.

Frontiers | An Overview of the Status and Challenges of CO₂ Storage in Minerals and Geological Formations.

Peter Kelemen, Sally M. Benson, H el ene Pilorg e, Peter Psarras, Jennifer Wilcox, Frontiers in Climate, Volume 1, November 15, 2019.

3*XX, Ruben Juanes, Jerome Neufeld, Jennifer J. Roberts, Floris Swennenhui, Nature Reviews Earth & Environment, Volume 4, Pages 102-0118, January 19, 2023.

Reducing uncertainty in geologic CO₂ sequestration risk assessment by assimilating monitoring data.

Bailian Chen, Dylan R. Harp, Zhiming Lu, Rajesh J. Pawar, International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, Volume 94, March 2020, 102926.

CO₂ geological storage: Critical insights on plume dynamics and storage efficiency during long-term injection and post-injection periods.

Y. Zapata, M.R. Kristensen, N. Huerta, C. Brown, C.S. Kabi, Z. Reza, Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering, Volume 83, November 2020, 103542.

Criteria and workflow for selecting depleted hydrocarbon reservoirs for carbon storage.

Catherine Callas, Sarah D. Saltzer, J. Steve Davis, Sam S. Hashemi, Anthony R. Kavscek, Esuru R. Okoroafor, Gege Wen, Mark D. Zoback, Sally M. Benson, Applied Energy, Volume 324, October 15, 2022, 119668.

Disclaimer

Periodically, the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management (FECM) will be publishing links to a small collection of peer-reviewed journal articles and reports by authors who may not be affiliated with the Department nor a recipient of U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) funding. These resources, not often found in DOE's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) database, are chosen by FECM HQ staff based on their credibility, relevance, and potential applicability to stakeholders. Selection criteria are not dependent upon an author's viewpoint and instead represent timely developments and study findings that are informative and influential when considering the deployment of carbon management technologies. While in the past we have linked to government-funded studies, this new effort focuses on research that is not available through OSTI.

A review by FECM and NETL technical experts will be conducted before links are published; however, the content in the studies does not represent official Government positions and should not be interpreted as having been endorsed by any official within the Department of Energy. Moreover, neither the U.S. Government nor DOE, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Likewise, references in the studies to any specific commercial product, process, or services by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, do not constitute or imply an endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or DOE or its contractors or subcontractors.

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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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