

Copymarking #2 (5%)

Mark the typescript so that it will match the edited and typeset version following this double-spaced version when it is typeset. In addition to clarifying the text, inform the author that the title should be centered, boldface, and up-down style. Each paragraph should be indented one em.

GEOLOGICAL SEQUESTRATION

Geologic Sequestration is the process of injecting carbon dioxide (CO₂), captured from from an industrial (e.g. steel and cement production) or energy-related source (e.g., a power plant or natural gas processing facility), into deep-subsurface rock formations for long-term storage. This is part of a process frequently referred to as “carbon capture and storage or CCS.

Underground injection of CO₂ for purposes like enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and enhanced gas recovery (EGR) is a long-standing practice. CO₂ injection specifically for geologic sequestration involves different technical issues and potentially much larger volumes of CO₂ and larger scale projects than in the past.

EPA have finalized requirements for geologic sequestration, including the development of a new class of wells, Class VI, under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act's Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program. These requirements, AKA the Class VI rule, are designed to protect under

ground sources of drinking water. The class VI rule builds upon existing UIC Programs requirements, with extensive-tailored requirements that that address carbon dioxide injection for long-term storage to insure that wells utilized for geologic sequestration are appropriately cased, constructed, tested, monitored, funded, and closed. The rule also affords owners or operators injection depth flexibility too address injection of various geologic settings in the United States in which geologic sequestration may occur, including very deep formations and oil and gas fields that are transitioned for use as CO₂ storage sites.

In a separate, yet complementary, rulemaking under authority of the Clean Air Act, EPA has finished reporting requirements under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program for facilities that eject CO₂ underground for geologic sequestration and all other facilities than inject CO₂ underground. Information obtained under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program will enable EPA to track the amount of carbon dioxide received by these facilities.

Geologic Sequestration

Geologic Sequestration (GS) is the process of injecting carbon dioxide (CO₂), captured from an industrial (e.g., steel and cement production) or energy-related source (e.g., a power plant or natural gas processing facility), into deep subsurface rock formations for long-term storage. This is part of a process frequently referred to as “carbon capture and storage” or CCS. Underground injection of CO₂ for purposes such as enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and enhanced gas recovery (EGR) is a long-standing practice. CO₂ injection specifically for geologic sequestration involves different technical issues and potentially much larger volumes of CO₂ and larger scale projects than in the past.

EPA has finalized requirements for geologic sequestration, including the development of a new class of wells, Class VI, under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act’s Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program. These requirements, also known as the Class VI rule, are designed to protect underground sources of drinking water. The Class VI rule builds on existing UIC Program requirements, with extensive tailored requirements that address carbon dioxide injection for long-term storage to ensure that wells used for geologic sequestration are appropriately sited, constructed, tested, monitored, funded, and closed. The rule also affords owners or operators injection depth flexibility to address injection in various geologic settings in the United States in which geologic sequestration may occur, including very deep formations and oil and gas fields that are transitioned for use as carbon dioxide storage sites.

In a separate, yet complimentary, rulemaking under authority of the Clean Air Act, EPA has finalized reporting requirements under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program for facilities that inject CO₂ underground for geologic sequestration and all other facilities that inject CO₂ underground. Information obtained under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program will enable EPA to track the amount of carbon dioxide received by these facilities.

1

¹ http://water.epa.gov/type/groundwater/uic/wells_sequestration.cfm
(errors introduced)