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Market Potential and Economic of ''Value-Added'' Geologic Sequestration

Given the Administration's recent pronouncement and goals for global climate change, the time frame for achieving significant reductions in CO2 and greenhouse gas emissions has been greatly accelerated. The use of ''value-added'' geologic sequestration, the injection of CO2 into depleted oil and gas fields and deep coal seams, offers a promising near-term option, particularly when geologic sinks can be efficiently linked to high concentration sources of CO2, such as from gas processing facilities and fertilizer plants.

This paper examines the market potential, costs and economics of using these ''value-added'' geologic settings for long-term sequestration of CO2, providing highlights and discussions of particularly attractive basins and geologic settings in the U.S. and selectively overseas. Considerable attention will be given to the geologic site characterization and monitoring systems that would need to accompany a site application for long-term storage of CO2.