Project Boundary and Leakage

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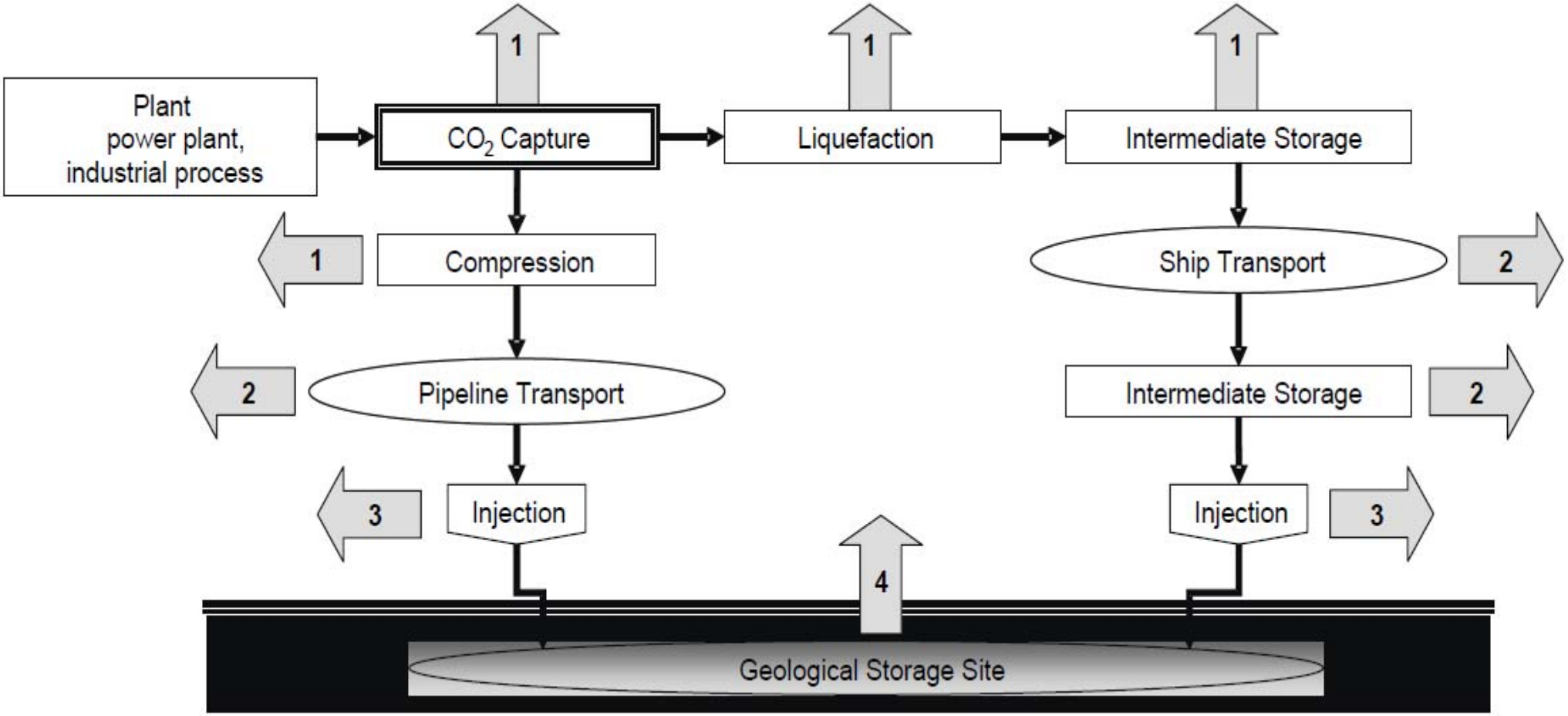
Project Boundary



Source: IPCC

CO_2 Capture/Separation and Transportation

- All emissions related to the capture/separation process and transportation should be included in the project boundary and be accounted for
- Various capture/separation technologies - all have in common: extra energy demand/energy penalty
- If power supplied from a source outside the project boundary – leakage

Injection and Storage

- Should be determined from the site characterisation and the risk & safety assessment and will include:
  - Subsurface components and all other potential direct pathways that may lead to seepage or physical leakage, i.e. injection wells, observation and abandoned wells, mineshafts and boreholes
  - The geology surrounding the storage site: include cap rock or spill points at the lateral edges of a geological structural trap
- The subsurface boundary would need to be larger than the volume of the storage reservoir to include potential secondary containment features and potential migration and seepage pathways
- The project boundaries should be reviewed periodically and in the unlikely event that CO_2 moves out of the spatial boundaries, these shall be reviewed and the PDD revised and reassessed, to ensure all potential seepage locations are included within the project boundary

Measuring, Verification and Accounting

- Measuring, reporting and accounting should be consistent with current rules under the Kyoto Protocol
- Norway applies the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Tier 3 approach) when reporting on our projects, and recommend this for CCS CDM project activity
- Volume 2, Chapter 5 covers carbon dioxide transport, injection and geological storage

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