

carbon capture journal

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Media planning guide and editorial calendar

November 2011 to December 2012



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Carbon capture and storage is a rapidly growing industry

According to the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute, there are currently 70 large scale integrated carbon capture projects happening around the world, with 32 in North America, 20 in Europe, 7 in Australasia, 5 in China, 3 in the UAE, in 2 in South Korea and 1 in Algeria

This means that if you sell products and services applicable to carbon capture, now is a good time to make your mark on the market - and there's no better way to do it than by advertising in Carbon Capture Journal.

Our magazine and newsletter arrive on the desks and desktops of 8,000 carbon capture professionals, all of whom have personally filled in our registration form. This means that everything we send is requested and our list is perhaps the best carbon capture and storage mailing list in the world.

By region, our circulation is 35% in North America, 24% in North Europe, 12% in West Europe, 9% in East Asia, 6% in Australasia, 4% in South Europe, 4% in Southern Asia, 2% in East Europe, 2% in South East Asia.

Our readers are in engineering 11%, energy industry 9%, oil companies 6%, students 14%, government 14%, vendors 11%, consulting 10%, research 4%, reaching 3%, press 2%, finance 2%, others 10%.

If you think carbon capture and storage market holds potential for your company, come and talk to us.

Capturing CO2 from the air

Capture and Conversion

In the search for potential approaches to tackle climate change policy makers have ignored the contribution that could be made from the implementation of methods that legally bind emissions reduction agreements. CO2 would drive worldwide carbon pricing and makes recommendations for climate change policy developments in this area.

At the core of international climate change mitigation policy is the notion that a global legally binding emissions reduction agreement can be reached, which in the case of CO2 would drive worldwide carbon pricing and makes recommendations for climate change policy developments in this area.

Through this approach it is hoped that low the 2°C threshold that many in the scientific community tell us is necessary to avoid dangerous climate change.

Climate change mitigation policy focusing the accumulation of emissions in the atmosphere. These are:

1. Reduce demand for CO2 emitting energy and processes through energy conservation, increased energy efficiency and behavioral change;
2. Substitute technologies characterized by lower CO2 emission levels in place of carbon-intensive industrial processes and energy sources;
3. Capture the CO2 emitted from power generation and other industrial processes utilizing fossil fuels and sequester the gas by storing it in suitable underground geological carbon capture and storage (CCS) sites.

These approaches are however missing a mitigation opportunity, as they do not allow for the contribution that could be made by the removal of CO2 directly from the atmosphere.

This method, known as air capture, can be achieved through a number of technologies (McGrath, Shah & Workman 2010) including air capture machines.



Carbon Engineering Ltd's Air-Contactors device which could be used to remove CO2 passing through the machine.

Air capture for mitigation

Air capture offers two mitigation possibilities: 1. "negative emissions" through capture and sequestration; 2. "Carbon recycling" through the capture and processing of CO2 for onward use in industrial or energy applications within so-called "closed loop" carbon cycles.

Both approaches take advantage of the fact there can take place at any geographical location regardless of the point at which the net CO2 sources to be accounted for in the mitigation process, including manufacturing plants and dispersed sources such as air-craft, ships and industrial processes that are not amenable to CCS.

It could also facilitate the participation of countries with low GIGG emissions in the carbon economy and global mitigation efforts. This would include the development of a direct CO2 capture and sequestration activity trading in reduction in competing low-carbon technologies and incentivize both deployment

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Projects and Policy

Carbon Management Canada funds projects

Carbon Management Canada (CMC-NCE) is funding 18 new projects for a total of \$10 million.

CMC-NCE is a Canadian Network of Centres of Excellence that supports game-changing research to eliminate carbon emissions from the upstream fossil energy industry. The network comprises over 140 researchers across 25 universities and colleges in Canada.

Projects funded in Round 2 range from work toward developing what could become the world's first zero-emission solid oxide fuel cell, to research seeking a way to convert CO2 into water and methanol (see below), to an investigation into public attitudes toward greenhouse gas mitigation strategies.

The largest award, \$1.92 million, was given to a project to coax communities of microorganisms to convert coal into natural gas, or methane, while still in the ground. The methane produced from bioconversion would then be collected for use as a clean-burning fuel.

This project, led by Dr. Sushanta Mitra at the University of Alberta, exemplifies CMC-NCE's emphasis on funding interdisciplinary, multi-institution projects. The 15 principal investigators on the project are from four universities, plus government and industry. Researchers represent disciplines ranging from biology to hydrology to geosciences, and both mechanical and chemical engineering.

Dr. Steve Larter, CMC-NCE scientific director and a researcher on the project, notes the interdisciplinary approach is critical to the project's success.

"The problems can't be solved by a really good geochemist, or just a really good microbiologist, or just a very good engineer. We're trying to build an orchestra."

This round of funding increases the number of CMC-NCE supported research projects from 18 to 36. Last year, \$8.7 million was awarded to 17 projects.

Turning CO2 into liquid fuel
U of T chemists Douglas Stephan and Irina Kamacheva are laying the foundation for an efficient and cost-effective method to transform CO2 and hydrogen into water and methanol, a liquid fuel. The ultimate goal is an energy-generation system that would be carbon neutral, with every CO2 molecule released from fuel consumption being converted back into methanol.

The research project is funded by a \$268 thousand grant from Carbon Management



Viola Biers, Canada Research Chair in Electrochemistry of Materials at the University of Alberta, is part of a team working to develop what could become the world's first zero-emission solid oxide fuel cell. The research project is funded by Carbon Management Canada. Photo: Riley Brandt, University of Calgary

CIUDEN Spain's city of energy
IEA report on legal and regulatory progress
CO2 capture from air
CO2 pipeline structural safety

July / August 2011 Issue 22

Alstom Power study concludes CCS is cost effective
Report - six in ten Europeans want CCS in new coal power plants
Government electricity market reform
... funds 18 projects

Issue 26 - November/December 2011

- Focus on Canada
- Implementing CCS in the Oil sands
- Gas to liquids and CCS
- Shipping CO₂ – opportunities and challenges
- Liabilities for CO₂ storage

Booking deadline: Nov 5 2011

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Publication date: Nov 14 2011

Issue 27 - January/February 2012

- Doing commercial scale carbon capture
- Monitoring CO₂ storage
- Clean coal technology
- The economics of industrial scale CCS
- The EU's CCS strategy

Booking deadline: Dec 5 2012

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Issue 28 - March/April 2012

- The FutureGen project
- CO₂ storage in depleted gas fields
- Chilled ammonia capture technology
- Oxycoal demonstration project
- Coal to liquids with carbon capture

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Issue 29 - May/June 2012

- Carbon Capture in Saskatchewan
- Gasification and CCS
- How fast does CCS need to be implemented
- Steps to roll out CCS in different regions

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Issue 30 - July/August 2012

- Focus on Australia
- The Gorgon LNG project
- Financing CCS projects
- The regulatory framework

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Issue 31 - September/October 2012

- Focus on US
- CCS and the Oil and Gas companies
- The CCS-EOR debate
- Influencing public opinion
- Retrofitting existing plant
- Ionic membrane technology

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Issue 32 - November/December 2012

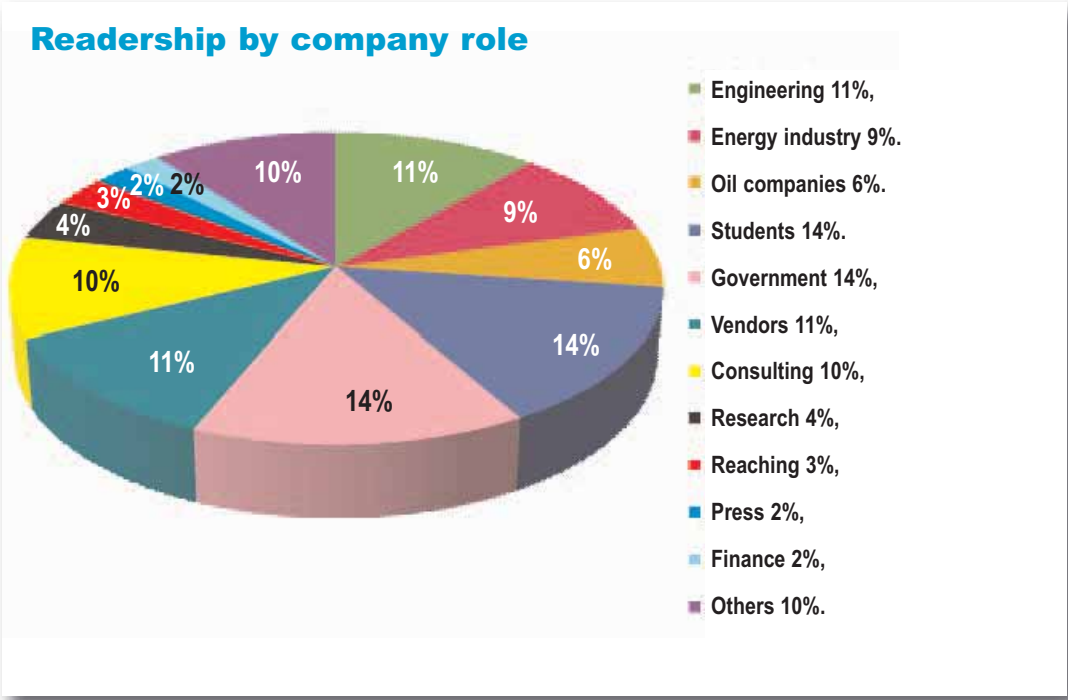
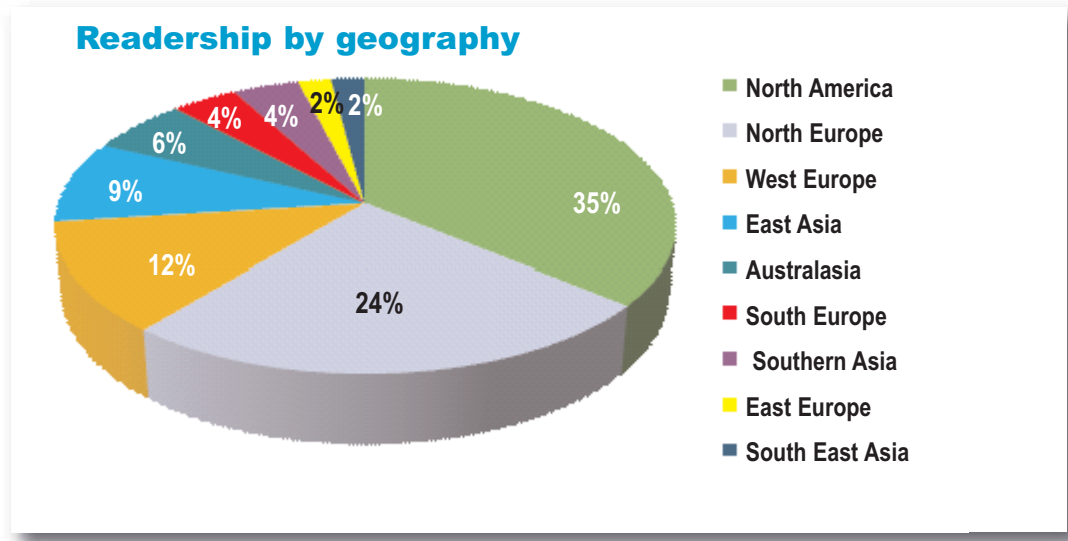
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CIRCULATION BREAKDOWN (Requested copies)



Transport and Storage

Structural safety in CO₂ transport pipelines

Although CO₂ pipelines will be the primary means for transporting CO₂ for industrial use, it is important to ensure that the pipelines are structurally safe and reliable. The International Energy Agency (IEA) has published a report on the structural safety of CO₂ pipelines, which is a key document for the industry.

The report covers a number of key areas, including the design, construction, operation and maintenance of CO₂ pipelines. It also discusses the challenges of transporting CO₂ at high pressures and temperatures, and the need for robust safety standards.

The IEA report is a valuable resource for anyone involved in the development of CO₂ pipelines, and it provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of the art in this field.

CO₂ capture and storage

CO₂ capture and storage (CCS) is a technology that allows industrial processes to capture CO₂ emissions before they are released into the atmosphere. This is a key technology for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from heavy industry and power generation.

There are several different types of CCS technology, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. The most common type is pre-combustion capture, which involves capturing CO₂ from the feedstock before it is burned.

Other types include post-combustion capture, which captures CO₂ from the flue gas, and oxy-fuel combustion, which captures CO₂ from the combustion process itself.

Leaders

CIUDEN - city of energy in Spain

CIUDEN is leading Spain's carbon capture and storage research efforts, with programmes covering the whole CCS chain, as well as founding a National Museum of Energy and collaborating with universities on post-graduate training.

CIUDEN, meaning the city of energy, is a hub for energy research in Spain. It is a joint venture between the Spanish government and several leading universities, including the University of Cantabria and the University of Burgos.

CIUDEN's research programmes cover the entire CCS value chain, from capture to transport to storage. It is also involved in the development of new CCS technologies and the integration of CCS with other energy systems.

CIUDEN is also founding a National Museum of Energy, which will showcase the history and future of energy in Spain. This museum will be a key part of CIUDEN's efforts to raise public awareness of energy and the role of CCS in a low-carbon future.



Transport and Storage

New trials begin at Australian Otway Project

A series of research trials into geological storage of carbon dioxide have begun at the CO₂CCRC Otway Project in Victoria, Australia.

The Otway Project is a world-class CO₂ storage site, and it is the first time that CO₂ has been injected into a geological storage reservoir for the purpose of research trials.

The trials will involve injecting CO₂ from a nearby power plant into the Otway storage reservoir, and monitoring the CO₂ as it moves through the reservoir and is stored underground.

The results of the trials will provide valuable information about the safety and effectiveness of CO₂ storage, and will help to inform the development of large-scale CO₂ storage projects in the future.



The CO₂CCRC Otway Project is a joint venture between the Victorian Government and several leading industry and academic organisations. It is a key part of the Victorian Government's efforts to develop a world-class CO₂ storage hub in Victoria.

The CO₂CCRC Otway Project is also a key part of the Victorian Government's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from heavy industry and power generation. It is a world-class CO₂ storage site, and it is the first time that CO₂ has been injected into a geological storage reservoir for the purpose of research trials.

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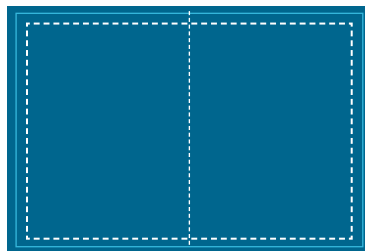
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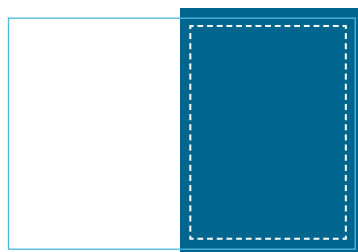


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On our website, we can offer a large banner advert (468 x 60) across the top of our home page and small banner adverts (180x60) at the side. The same advert will also appear whenever anyone reads a full news story (clicking on the headline in our e-mail newsletter), and on many other pages of the site.

Codexis reports enzyme carbon capture developments - Data showed that the performance of its engineered enzymes has been improved by about two million fold over natural forms of the enzyme. >>more

Energy Institute launches new CCS training course - The Energy Institute (EI) has developed a training course covering the capture, storage and transport of CO2, whilst assessing the technical and safety requirements along the chain. >>more

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Separation and Capture

Codexis reports enzyme carbon capture developments
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DOE invests in advanced CO2 capture research
Aug 26 2011 - Four projects aimed at reducing the energy and cost penalties of advanced carbon... >>more

Storage

Carbon Management Canada develops tools as CO2 storage
Aug 26 2011 - It is funding a University of Saskatchewan project that will involve laboratory testing... >>more

DOE project in Utah begins field operations.
Aug 14 2011 - Phase III of the DOE Southwest Regional Partnership on Carbon Sequestration's (SWP)... >>more

ICO2N report on understanding the basics of CO2 storage
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Projects and Policy

Energy Institute launches new CCS training course
Aug 26 2011 - The Energy Institute (EI) has developed a training course covering the capture, storage... >>more

Illinois CCS demonstration begins construction
Aug 26 2011 - Construction activities have begun at an Illinois ethanol plant that will demonstrate... >>more

EPA to exclude CO2 storage from hazardous waste regulations
Aug 05 2011 - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing a rule to advance the... >>more

CCS legal and policy - July / August 2011
Aug 05 2011 - Until recently the matter of whether the economics of enhanced oil recovery (EOR)... >>more

The Role of Earth Observation in Carbon Capture and Storage
June 22 2011 - Over the last two years the European Space Agency (ESA) has been funding a project... >>more

Air separation units for coal power plants
June 22 2011 - For over twenty years, Air Liquide has been a world leader in the development of... >>more

Website