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**CLEAN AIR TASK FORCE SUPPORTS PROPOSED EPA RULEMAKING  
ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS MONITORING AND REPORTING**

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**CATF SENIOR SCIENTIST BRUCE HILL CALLS PROPOSALS “A BRIDGE  
TO THE CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES OF THE FUTURE”**

ARLINGTON, VA, April 19, 2010 – Clean Air Task Force Senior Scientist Bruce Hill testified today that proposed rules under the Clean Air Act to require mandatory monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for two additional industries are a welcome addition to the federal government’s efforts to reduce GHGs in the global fight against climate change. However, Hill cautioned that the proposed rules must engage state agencies as key partners in the federal effort to develop air monitoring strategies. He also said that the rules should include reporting of emissions from federally-funded carbon sequestration projects that are exempted in the proposal.

Hill’s remarks were given at a public hearing held by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to review new regulations for the Clean Air Act to require reporting of emissions data from the oil and natural gas sector and from facilities that inject carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) underground for the purposes of geologic sequestration.

“Effective monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions is a key building block of U.S. GHG mitigation strategies,” said Hill. “The proposed rules represent an important step forward in ensuring the secure geological sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> from fossil fuel combustion that will expedite the development of commercial-scale carbon capture and sequestration in the United States. Today, we are looking at an important bridge to the clean technologies of the future.”

In his testimony, Hill gave support to EPA’s general approach to the proposed rule, stating that EPA’s proposal recognizes the important role of deep injection of CO<sub>2</sub> as a proven technology for enhanced oil and gas recovery (ER) by the oil and gas industry for decades. According to industry sources, hundreds of millions of tons of CO<sub>2</sub> have been effectively sequestered deep underground since the 1970’s. He stated that the provision “will provide new data leading to a more robust understanding of geological CO<sub>2</sub> retention processes and sequestration efficiency, ultimately leading to the injection of CO<sub>2</sub> into geologic strata on a global, commercially-viable scale.”

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Additionally, Hill testified that EPA's proposal does not sufficiently engage state agencies that have demonstrated expertise in geology, underground injection and atmospheric monitoring. Hill said that EPA's rule should be designed such that states are integral to development and approval of airside monitoring and reporting strategies, "because it's the states that have regional and local expertise in geology, underground injection control history, and local atmospheric monitoring."

Hill also pointed out that CATF does not agree with EPA's proposed exemption of federally-funded geologic carbon sequestration research and development facilities, stating that these projects represent good early opportunities to test and verify EPA's approaches to monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions.

Hill also welcomed another EPA proposal requiring monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions (including methane) from the oil and gas industry, because he said tracking emissions of methane is a critical element of a U.S. climate strategy. Methane is a key short-lived climate forcing agent that is many times more potent than CO<sub>2</sub>.

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*The Clean Air Task Force is a nonprofit organization dedicated to reducing atmospheric pollution through research, advocacy, and private sector collaboration. Visit us at [www.catf.us](http://www.catf.us). For a complete transcript of Mr. Hill's remarks, including his written testimony, please go to [www.catf.us/advocacy/legal/](http://www.catf.us/advocacy/legal/)*