

## Many Await Updates to Existing CO<sub>2</sub> Pipeline Safety Regulations

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CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines are expected to play a key role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 in the US.

Carbon capture and storage system (CCS) projects, many of which involved transportation by pipeline, are intended to capture and remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and transport it to permanent underground storage or conversion sites. Certain of these projects are eligible for grants from the Department of Energy (DOE), which is tasked with providing “future growth grants” to fund CO<sub>2</sub> projects such as CCS.

A critical path for success of CO<sub>2</sub> projects depends, in part, on regulation by the Department of Transportation’s (DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, referred to as PHMSA. While pipelines are considered the most efficient and safest mode to transport CO<sub>2</sub>, the sufficiency of existing CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline safety regulations has come under scrutiny in light of a 2020 CO<sub>2</sub> [pipeline incident](#) in Satartia, Mississippi.

[Read more here in the January 2025 issue of \*Oil and Gas Investor\*.](#)

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