

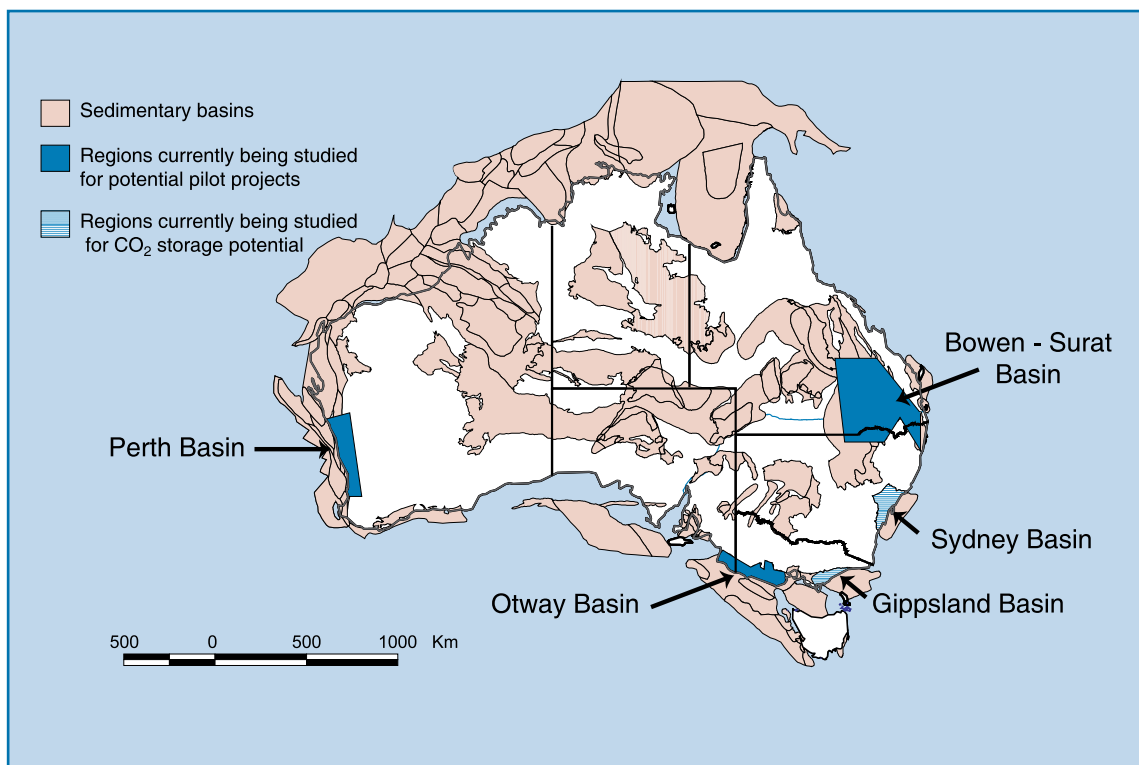
An Australia-wide study of sedimentary basins conducted by CO₂CRC and previously the Australian Petroleum CRC over the past 10 years has assessed 100 sites for the suitability for the safe, long-term storage of CO₂.

The majority of these sites were found to be potentially suitable. Ideally, these areas have rocks such as permeable sandstone that are overlain by a seal of non-permeable rocks.

CO₂CRC is undertaking a more detailed look at these and other sites to determine the most suitable areas for geosequestration.

Studies include:

- ◆ Storage assessment of the Gunnedah Basin, NSW;
- ◆ Storage assessment of the Sydney Basin, NSW;
- ◆ A regional geology study of the Galilee Basin, Qld; and
- ◆ the Otway Basin in Victoria, which is the site of Australia's first geosequestration project, the CO₂CRC Otway Project. (See fact sheet: CO₂CRC Otway Project for further information.)



Geosequestration sites must have simple geology. This means they should have no active faults and must have permeable and porous rock, such as sandstone, to absorb the CO₂. The sandstone must be overlain by a mudstone or caprock that will trap the CO₂ in the deep subsurface. (See fact sheet: What is Geosequestration, for further information.)