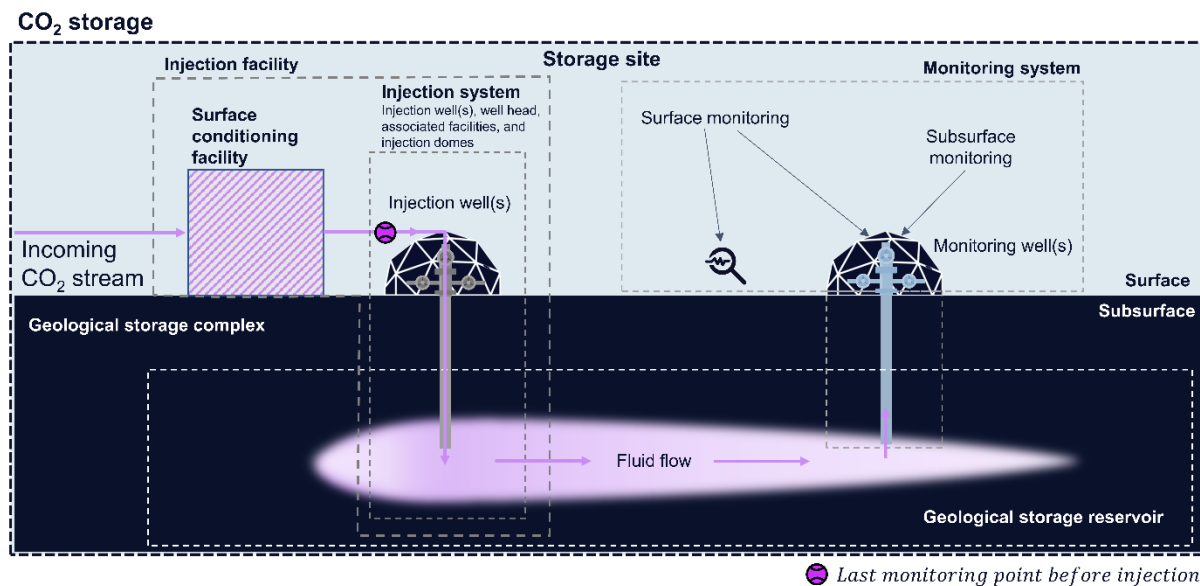


## Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of CO<sub>2</sub> storage: examples from Carbfix, Iceland

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Demonstrating the quantity and permanence of CO<sub>2</sub> storage is the key objective of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) methodologies for carbon dioxide removal (CDR) and carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects. Accurate and reliable means of MRV are crucial to the financing of these projects, and in legitimising CO<sub>2</sub> storage as an effective tool for climate change mitigation. In this talk I will discuss the recently published Carbfix methodology for the Orca direct air capture (DAC) project in Iceland (example Figure shown below), and give examples of how natural geochemical tracers can be utilised for MRV of CO<sub>2</sub> storage.



**Figure 1:** Schematic diagram of the defined physical boundaries of the CO<sub>2</sub> storage site used for the Orca DAC project in Iceland. Full methodology can be found at: <https://www.carbfix.com/dacs-certification-methodology>