



# the loc-ness project

## BACKGROUND

The LOC-NESS project (short for Locking Ocean Carbon in the Northeast Shelf and Slope) is a research effort that addresses the need identified by the US Federal Government and the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to rapidly advance research into marine carbon dioxide removal (mCDR) approaches, such as ocean alkalinity enhancement (OAE), a potential type of mCDR that de-acidifies sea water while storing carbon away from the atmosphere. As a supplement to emissions reductions, OAE may help to mitigate the effects of climate change on the environment and society.

## FIELD TRIAL DETAILS

LOC-NESS includes a proposed field experiment in federal waters off the coast of Massachusetts. The experiment is carefully designed to minimize its impact on marine life and the environment, while still providing meaningful data. Liquid alkalinity in the form of sodium hydroxide will be dispersed into the turbulent, rapidly mixed wake of the dispersal vessel. The resulting 0.19 square mile (approximately 124 acre) ocean patch will exhibit a slightly elevated pH

**LOC-NESS IS NOT A PATHWAY TO OR AN ENDORSEMENT OF OAE.** The project is not selling carbon credits and is not participating in the carbon market. Instead, the project is made up of scientists, engineers, and communicators who are committed to a transparent, rigorous, scientific evaluation of OAE to guide the formation of fact-based regulation and policy.

of a few tenths of a unit, below the pH 8.5 water quality criteria for aquatic life. A monitoring vessel will measure biological and chemical characteristics during, and for at least seven days after the release, to constrain the immediate and longer-term impacts on ocean biology and carbon dioxide uptake from the atmosphere.

## PROJECT GOALS

The project is carefully designed to answer essential questions about the effectiveness and environmental impacts of OAE by:

1. Evaluating how regional ocean conditions and human activities would interact with OAE
2. Conducting realistic laboratory experiments that assess the biological impacts and engineered safety of OAE
3. Designing and conducting a small scale, highly monitored field trial of alkalinity enhancement
4. Using an ocean model to expand on field trial data
5. Engaging with communities who care about potential impacts of OAE on regional waters

