Methane is an important greenhouse gas. Existing concentrations of atmospheric methane significantly exceed pre-industrial levels.

Substantial methane reservoirs are vulnerable to instability due to Anthropogenic Global Warming (AGW). Such excursions, e.g. from permafrost and clathrates, act as a positive feedback to AGW.

Various geoengineering methods are suggested for containment or treatment of methane. A basic qualitative analysis of each technique’s viability and capacity is undertaken. In conclusion, several identified approaches are suggested for further research.