



Carbon Mineralization Potential

Using physical properties to assess and quantify the carbon sequestration (through mineralization) potential of British Columbia

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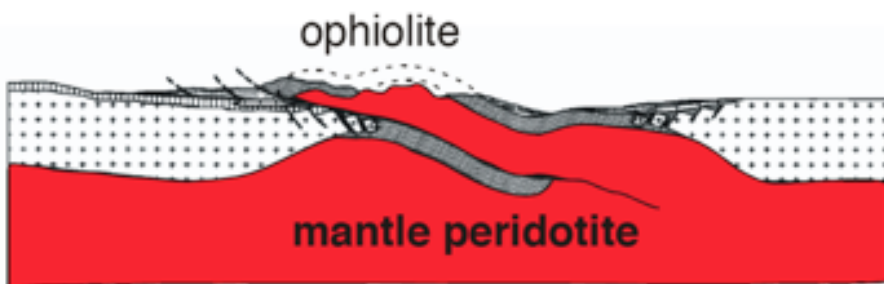
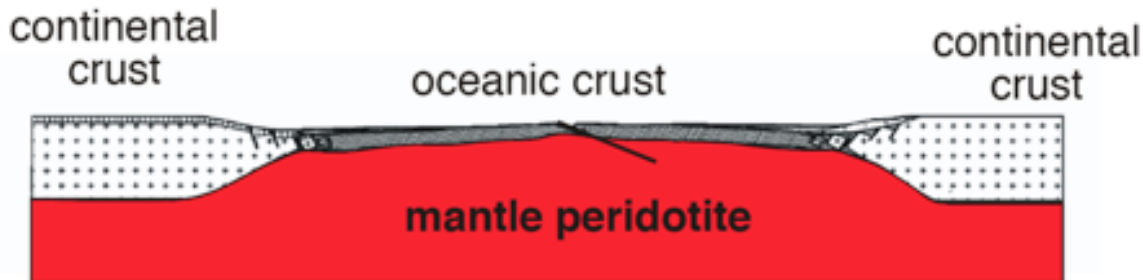
Eric Wynands, B.Sc.

Carbon Mineralization

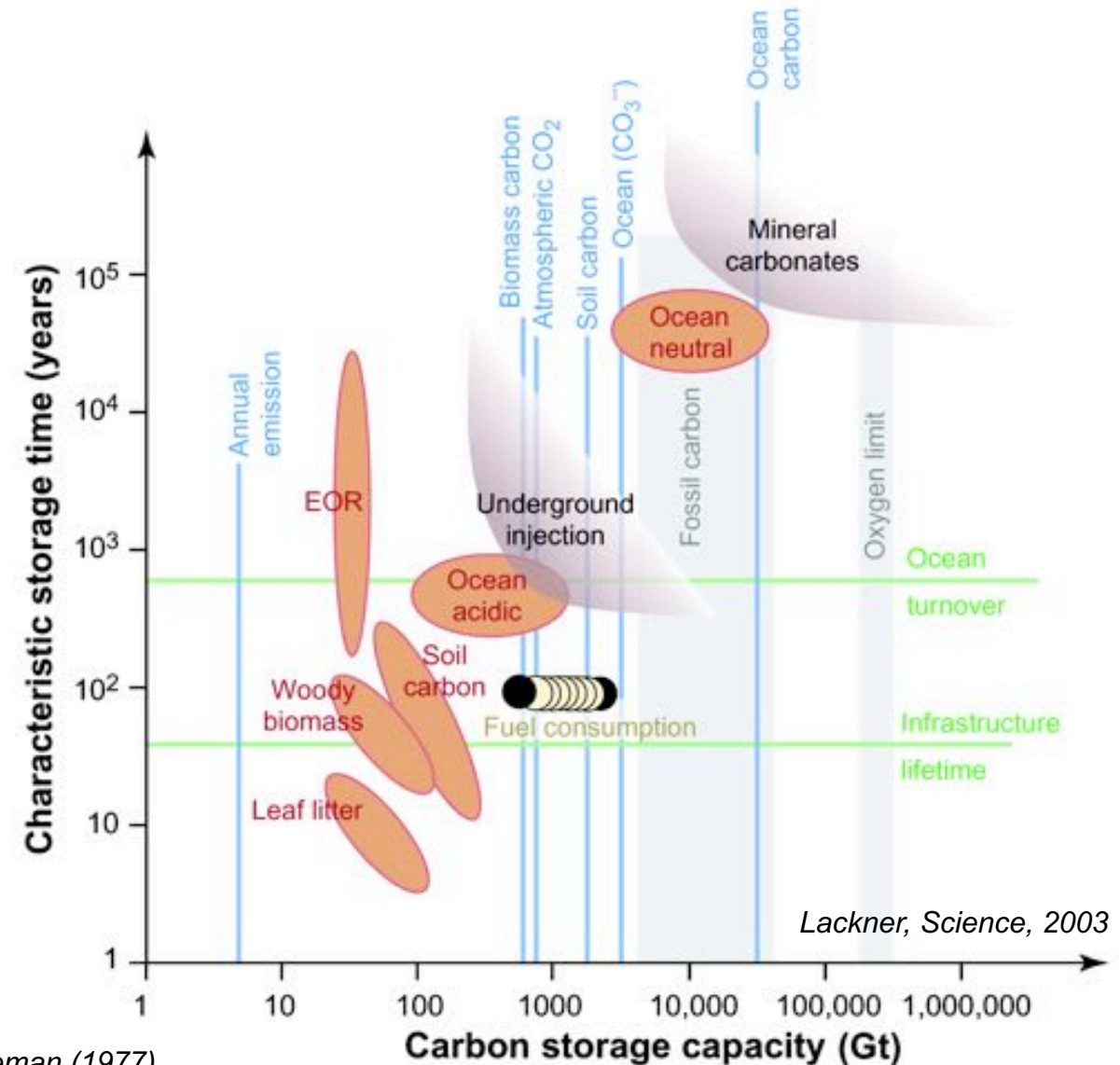
Carbon mineralization offers advantages over gas/liquid storage:

- stable over millennia
- dense
- virtually unlimited capacity (Petatonnes)
- geologic setting differs from “conventional” CCS

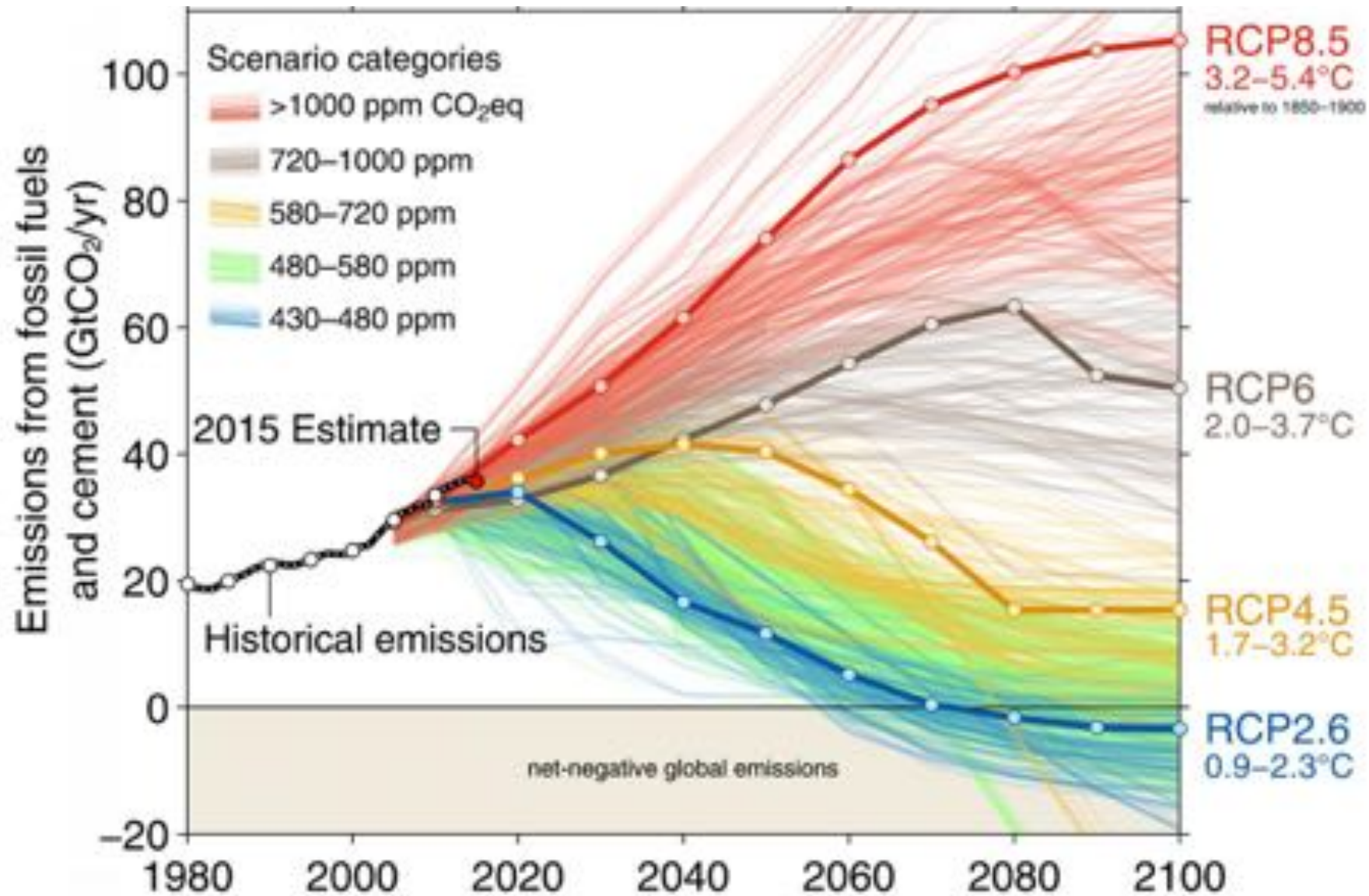
But slow to form in nature.



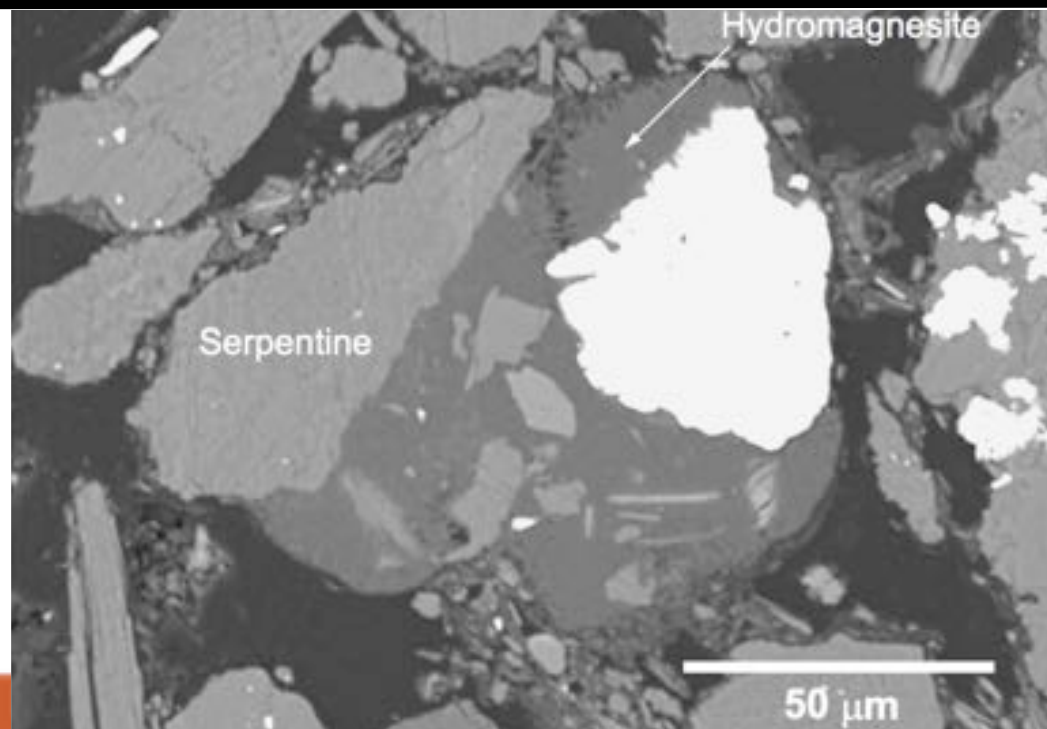
Kelemen after Coleman (1977)



Emissions Projections and Climate

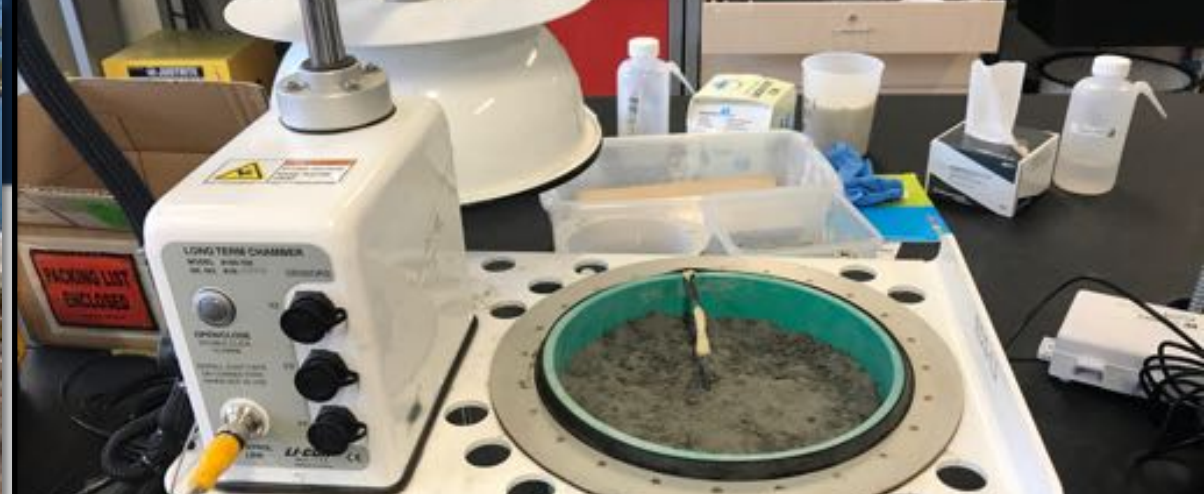


Active Carbon Mineralization at Mine Sites





400 t/year CO₂
 0.4 kg CO₂ / m² / year
 Diavik Diamond Mine, North West Territories, Canada



3 kg CO₂ / m² / year
 Lab-based “soil” gas flux measurements

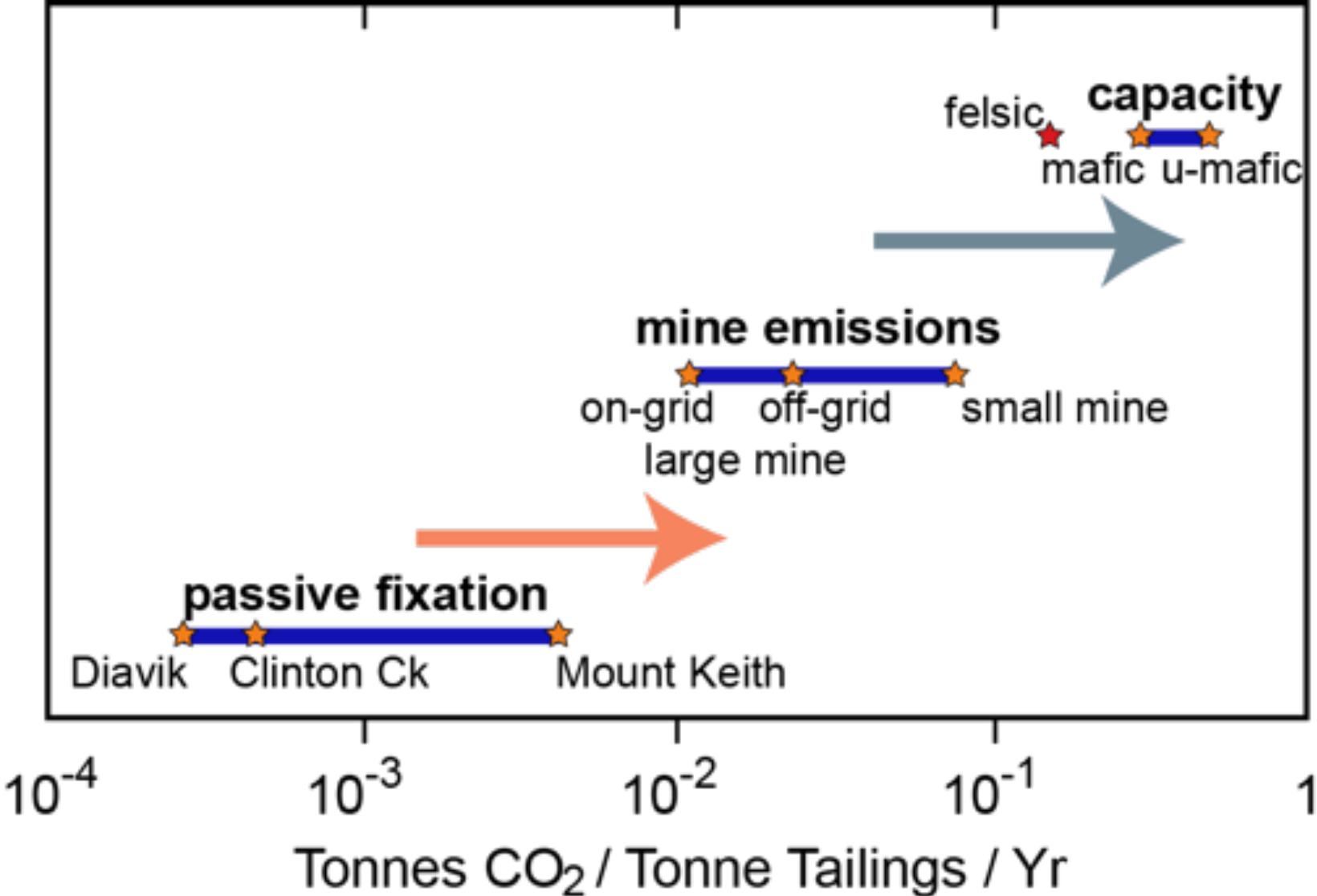


460 t/year CO₂
 0.9 kg CO₂ / m² / year
 Woodsreef Chrysotile Mine, NSW, Australia



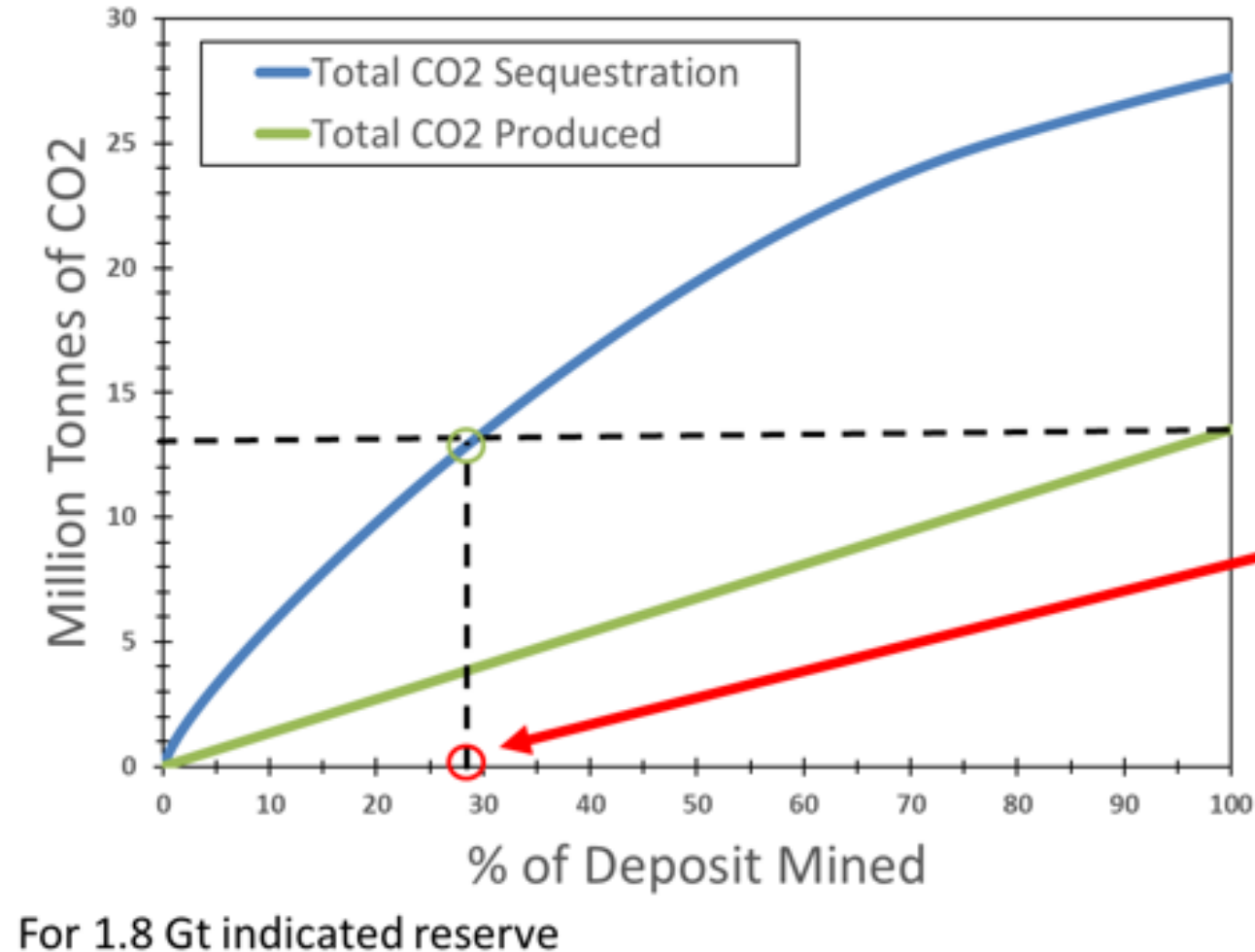
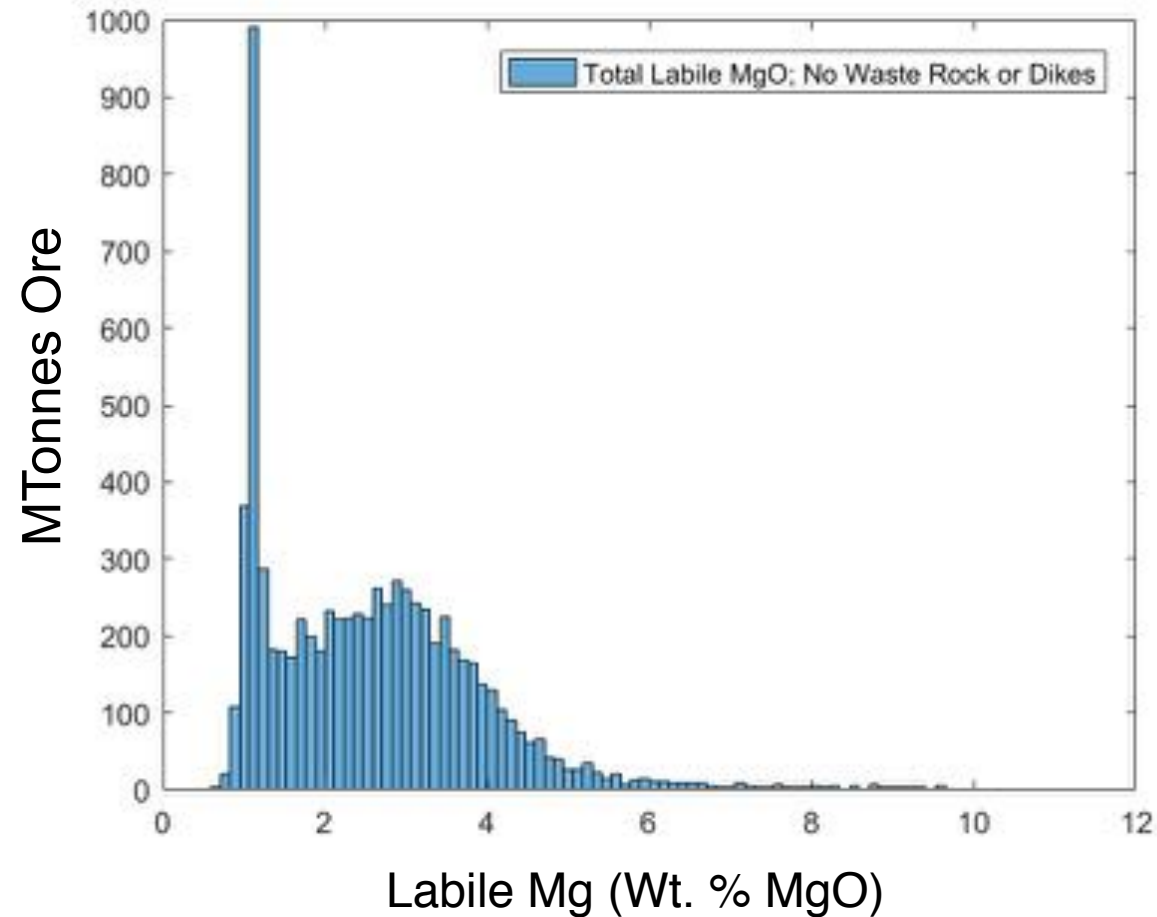
40,000 t/year CO₂
 2.4 kg CO₂ / m² / year
 Mt Keith Nickel Mine, WA, Australia

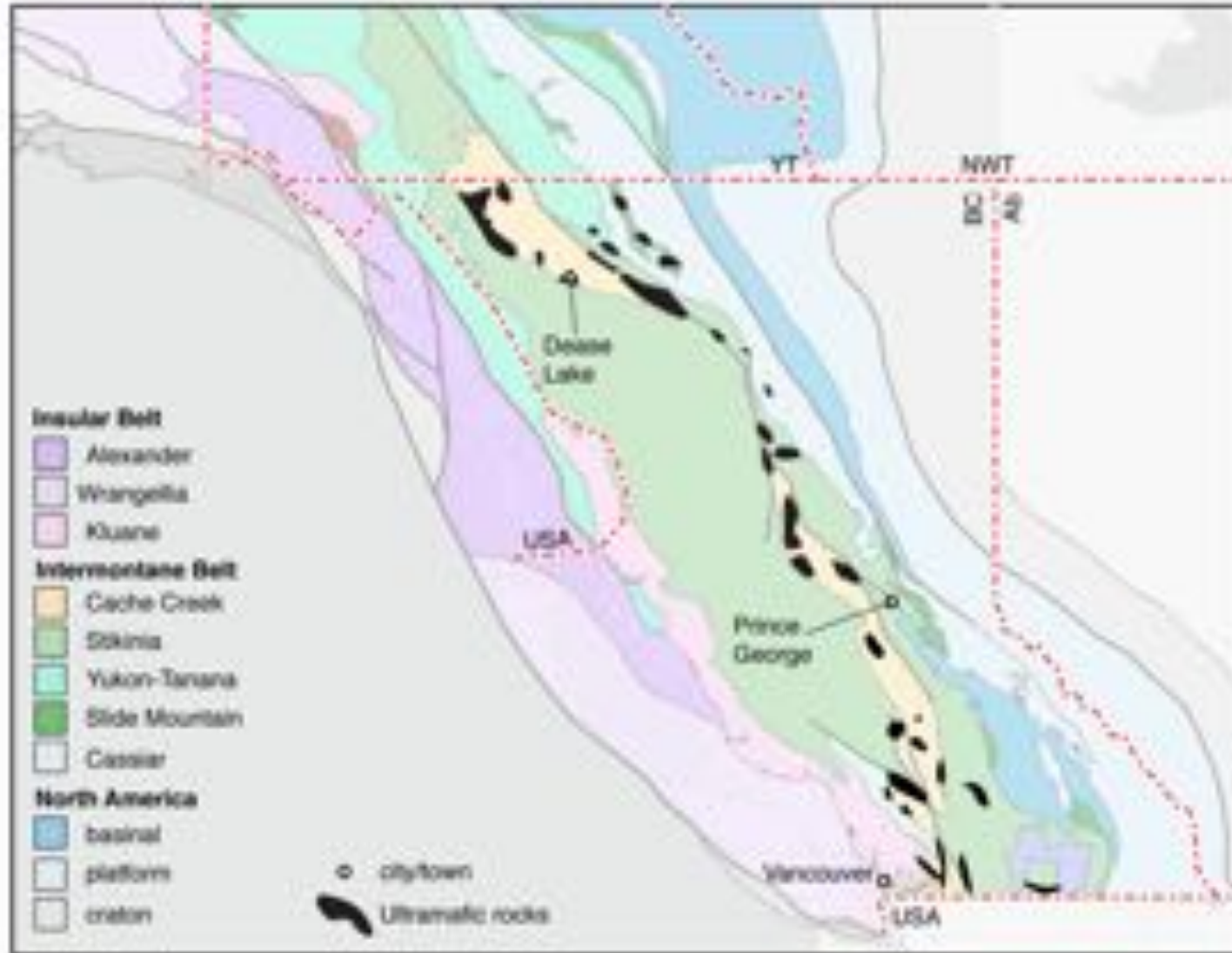
Carbon Mineralization Rates



Embracing Geological Diversity

Focus interventions on the most reactive tailings
Baptiste Deposit, B.C.





Ophiolites

Fragments of the ocean floor, including the **underlying upper mantle**

Intrusions

Crystallized magmatic systems

Use geologic maps, chemistry, and remote sensing to quantify carbon sequestration capacity of ultramafic rocks

- 1. Constrain physical property responses to alteration**
 - Magnetic Susceptibility
 - Density
 - Conductivity/resistivity
- 2. Establish 3D models of ultramafic rocks for mineralization using geophysical inversions**
- 3. Establish carbon sequestration (through mineralization) potential index for BC**

A B.C. Perspective: (L)NG Transport

