

# **Workshop on CO<sub>2</sub> Mineralization for ENERGY RELEVANT MINERAL EXTRACTION**

Can our production of metals lead to negative emissions?

Held July 13 and 15, 2021

# Topic Introduction

---

## Geological mineralization as a route to Carbon Dioxide Removal and liberation of energy-essential minerals

### ► Why?

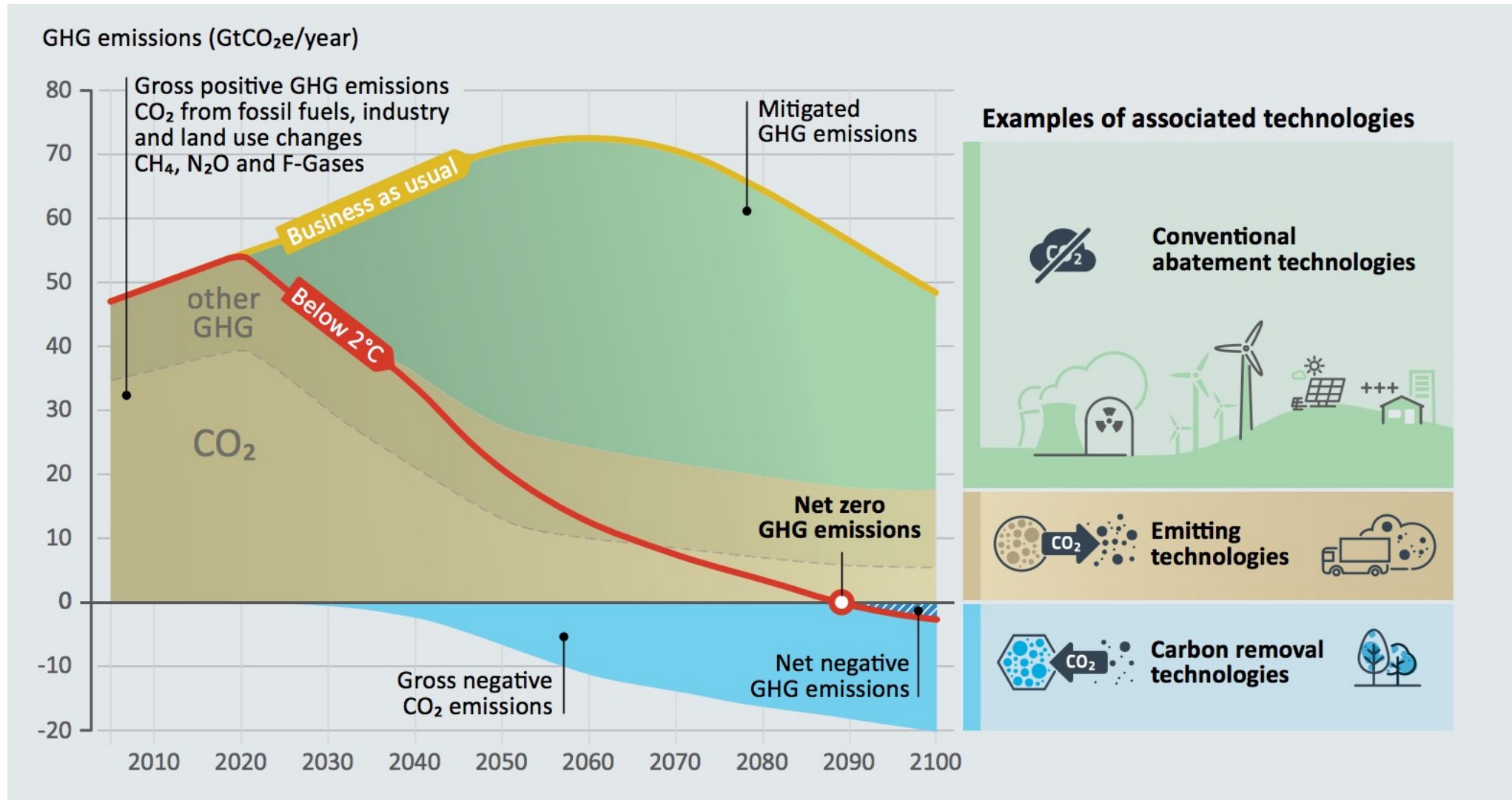
- The US has vast deposits of **mafic and ultramafic** that is capable of sequestering CO<sub>2</sub>
- These deposits contain **minerals critical to our economy** at concentrations below current commercial interest that can be more efficiently extracted via the addition of CO<sub>2</sub>. e.g.: **Nickel, Cobalt, Chrome**

# It takes a tribe to surround a topic

---



# Some old NEWS for this crowd - All paths to 2°C go through zero





# But you may not have considered...

## Sustainable Energy is Powered by Minerals

1	Aluminum	10	Manganese
2	Chromium	11	Molybdenum
3	Cobalt	12	Neodymium
4	Copper	13	Nickel
5	Graphite	14	Silver
6	Indium	15	Titanium
7	Iron	16	Vanadium
8	Lead	17	Zinc
9	Lithium		

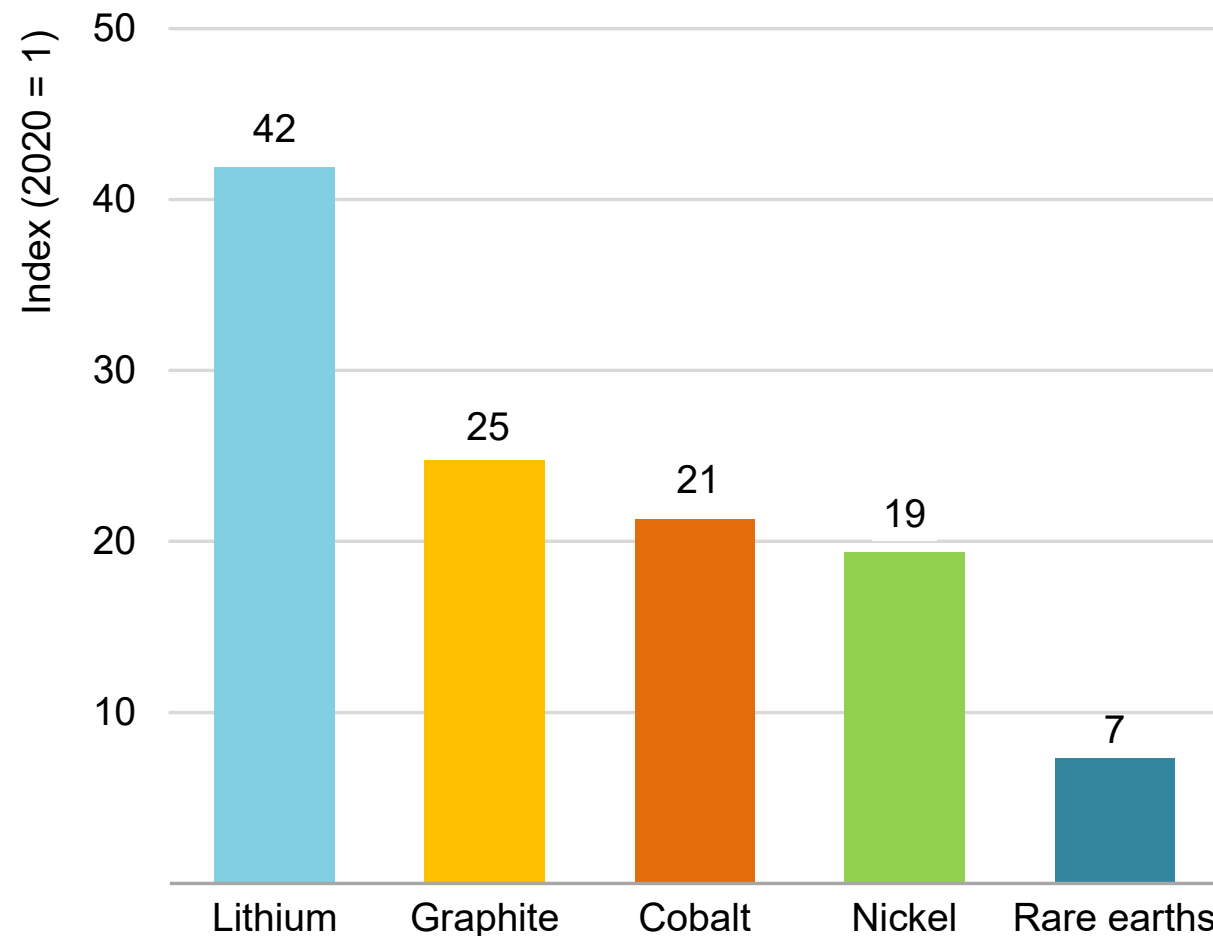


# But you may not have considered...

## Sustainable Energy is Powered by Minerals

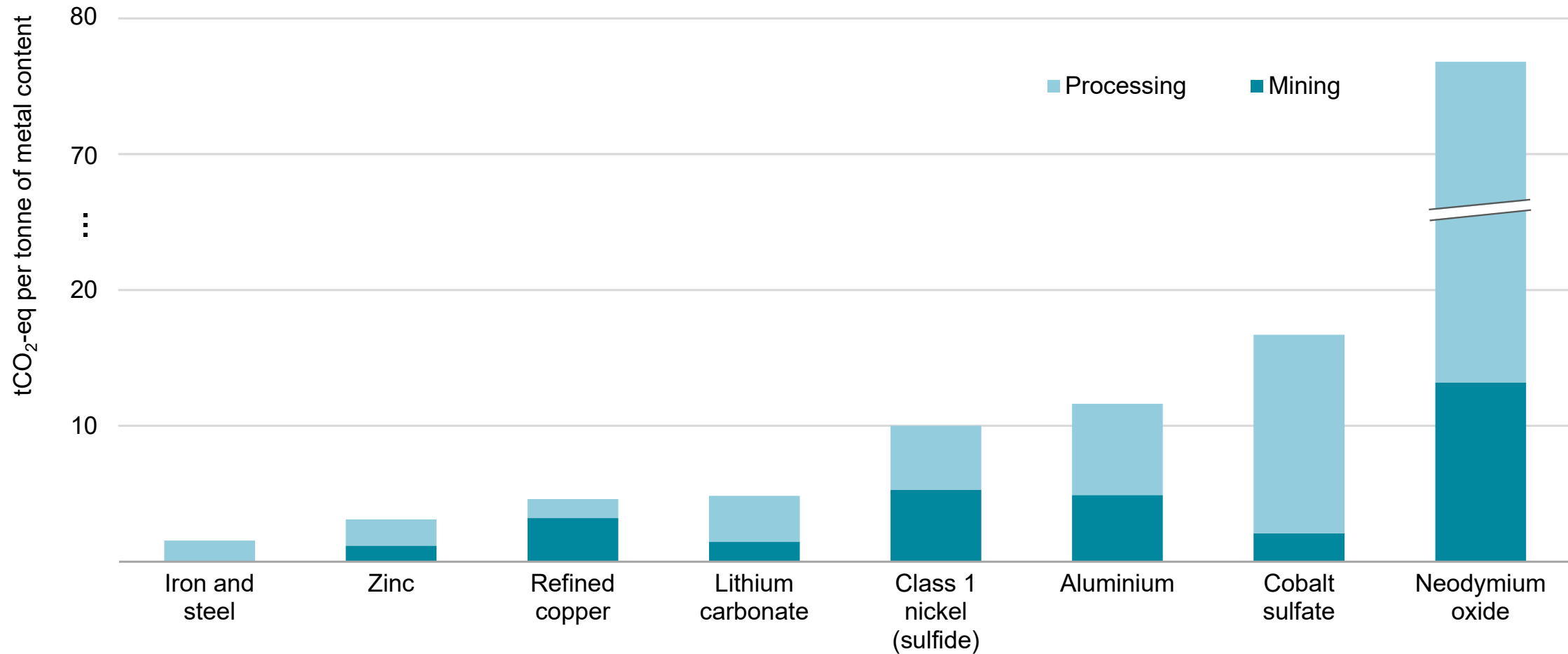
1	Aluminum	10	Manganese
2	Chromium	11	Molybdenum
3	Cobalt	12	Neodymium
4	Copper	13	Nickel
5	Graphite	14	Silver
6	Indium	15	Titanium
7	Iron	16	Vanadium
8	Lead	17	Zinc
9	Lithium		

Growth of selected minerals in the SDS, 2040 relative to 2020



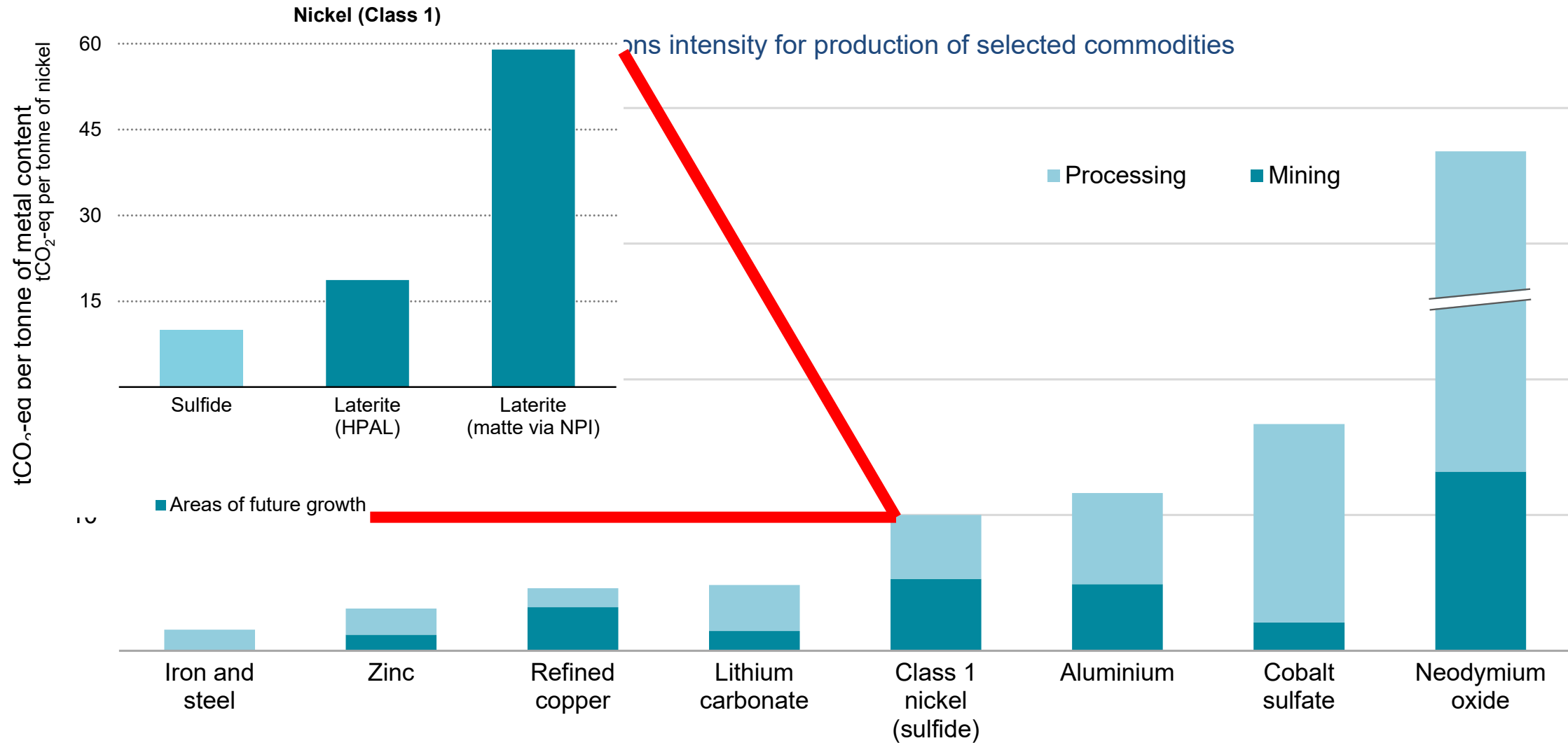
# These metals do not come without baggage

Average GHG emissions intensity for production of selected commodities



IEA. All rights reserved.

# These metals do not come without baggage



# Hard Rock Science

## ► Mafic/Ultramafic ore bodies

- Will mineralize CO<sub>2</sub>
- Contain energy relevant metals

## ► Olivine example at right

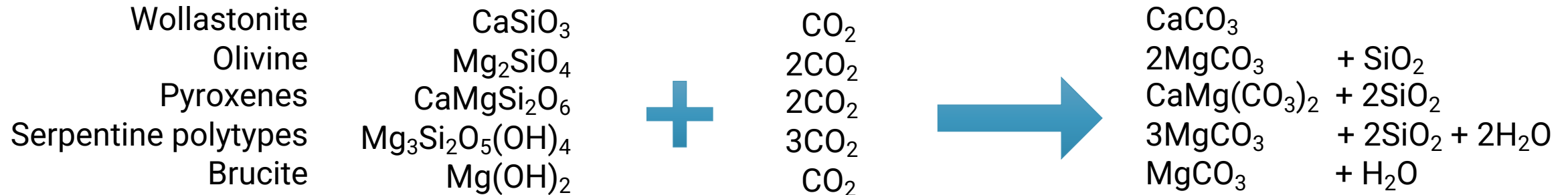
- Potential to mineralize 400 kg/ton
  - Based on Ca/Mg content
- If processed for the 0.7wt% nickel
  - 143 tons ore/ton of nickel
  - Mineralizing 57.2 ton CO<sub>2</sub>/ton of Ni

Table 1. Chemical composition of the investigated olivine and magnesia

Components	Olivine	Magnesia
SiO <sub>2</sub>	46.43	0.32
→ Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.55	0.20
→ Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	10.88	0.58
→ TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.11	0.05
CaO	2.16	0.75
MgO	35.57	97.56
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.39	0.02
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.17	0.10
→ MnO	0.17	0.24
Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.45	0.00
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.00	0.00
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	0.02	0.03
SO <sub>3</sub>	0.00	0.00
BaO	0.00	0.00
→ ZnO	0.08	0.08
→ NiO	0.89	0.09
→ Co <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	0.08	0.00
CuO	0.06	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00



# It's Pretty Simple Chemistry



- ▶ One just needs rock,  $\text{CO}_2$  and perhaps a little water...
- ▶ Thermodynamically favorable (15-22 kcal/mol)
- ▶ Basically innocuous reaction products
- ▶ But...

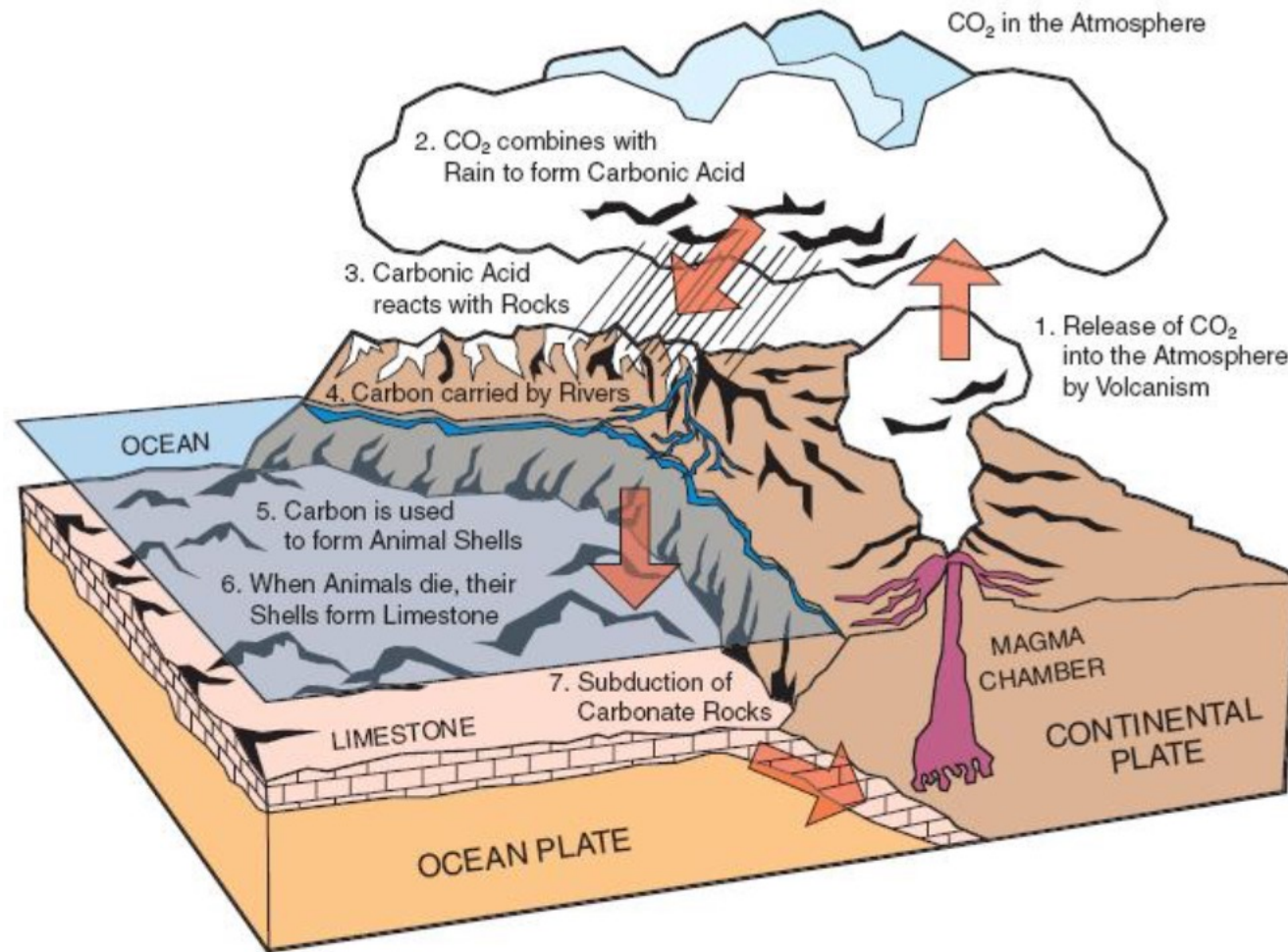
# It's Pretty Simple Chemistry



Wollastonite	$\text{CaSiO}_3$	0.38		$\text{CaCO}_3$	
Olivine	$\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4$	0.62		$2\text{MgCO}_3$	+ $\text{SiO}_2$
Pyroxenes	$\text{CaMgSi}_2\text{O}_6$	0.41		$\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$	+ $2\text{SiO}_2$
Serpentine polytypes	$\text{Mg}_3\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$	0.48		$3\text{MgCO}_3$	+ $2\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Brucite	$\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$	0.75		$\text{MgCO}_3$	+ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

- ▶ One just needs rock,  $\text{CO}_2$  and perhaps a little water...
- ▶ Thermodynamically favorable (15-22 kcal/mol)
- ▶ Basically innocuous reaction products
- ▶ But...

# But, in the wild this is a SLOW Process



**Key to the erosion process that takes mountains into molehills!**

## Nature's way:

- Wind, rain, ice, freeze thawing, biology and seismic events all contribute to the process
- Removes about 1 gigaton of  $\text{CO}_2/\text{yr}$
- It takes time – literal **eons**

<http://butane.chem.uiuc.edu/pshapley/Environmental/L29/2.html>

# Is there an Industry Big Enough to Deploy?

---

**The global scale of mining is almost Incomprehensible**

**Yearly mineral production - 19 Billion tonnes**

Coal/limestone/aggregate dominate

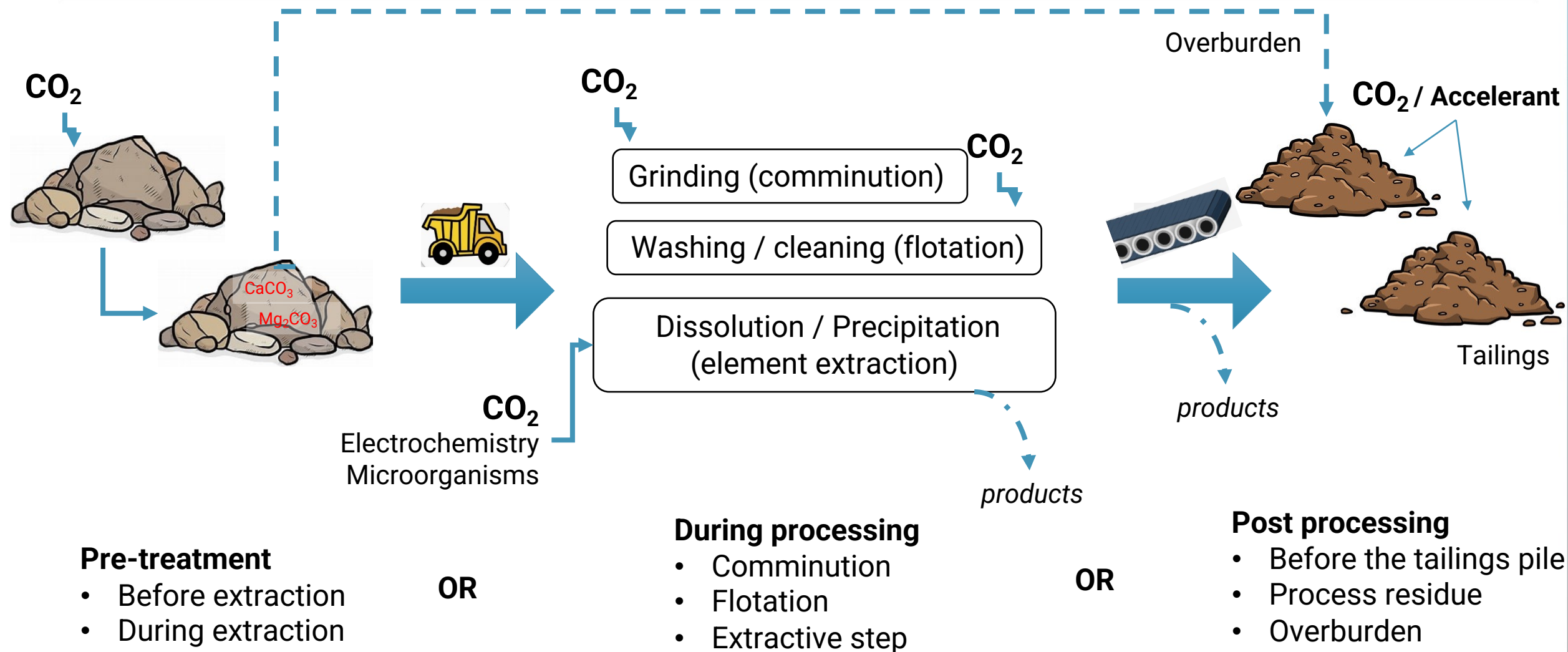
**Yearly mining waste produced - 50 Billion tonnes**

Coal/limestone/aggregate do not dominate

**Production will drop but waste will increase**

7 Billion tons of coal annually will stay in the ground

# For Mineral Extraction – 3 Stages open to CO<sub>2</sub> Reaction

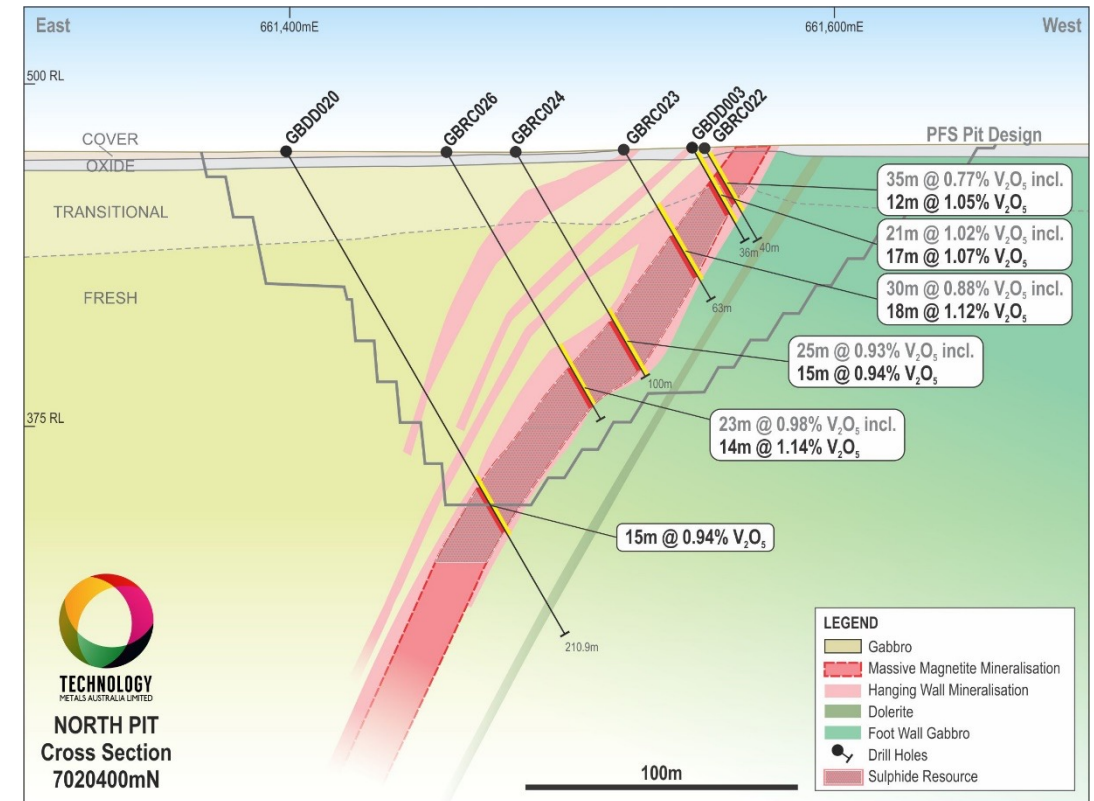




# Concept illustration from a vanadium deposit in Australia

- ▶ **TMT Limited Projections**
  - Total  $V_2O_5$  to be mined = 225 kt
  - Total ore processed = 35 Mt
  - Total overburden moved = 150 Mt
    - Primarily mafic gabbro!
- ▶ **Inferred  $CO_2$  Mineralization Potential**
  - SWAG of 1 ton  $CO_2$ /10 tons of gabbro
  - Potential > - 100 ton  $CO_2$ /ton of V metal
- ▶ **Current  $CO_2$ e emissions of V**
  - +63.4 ton/ton of metal

<https://amg-v.com/sustainability/>



<https://www.tmtlimited.com.au/geology>

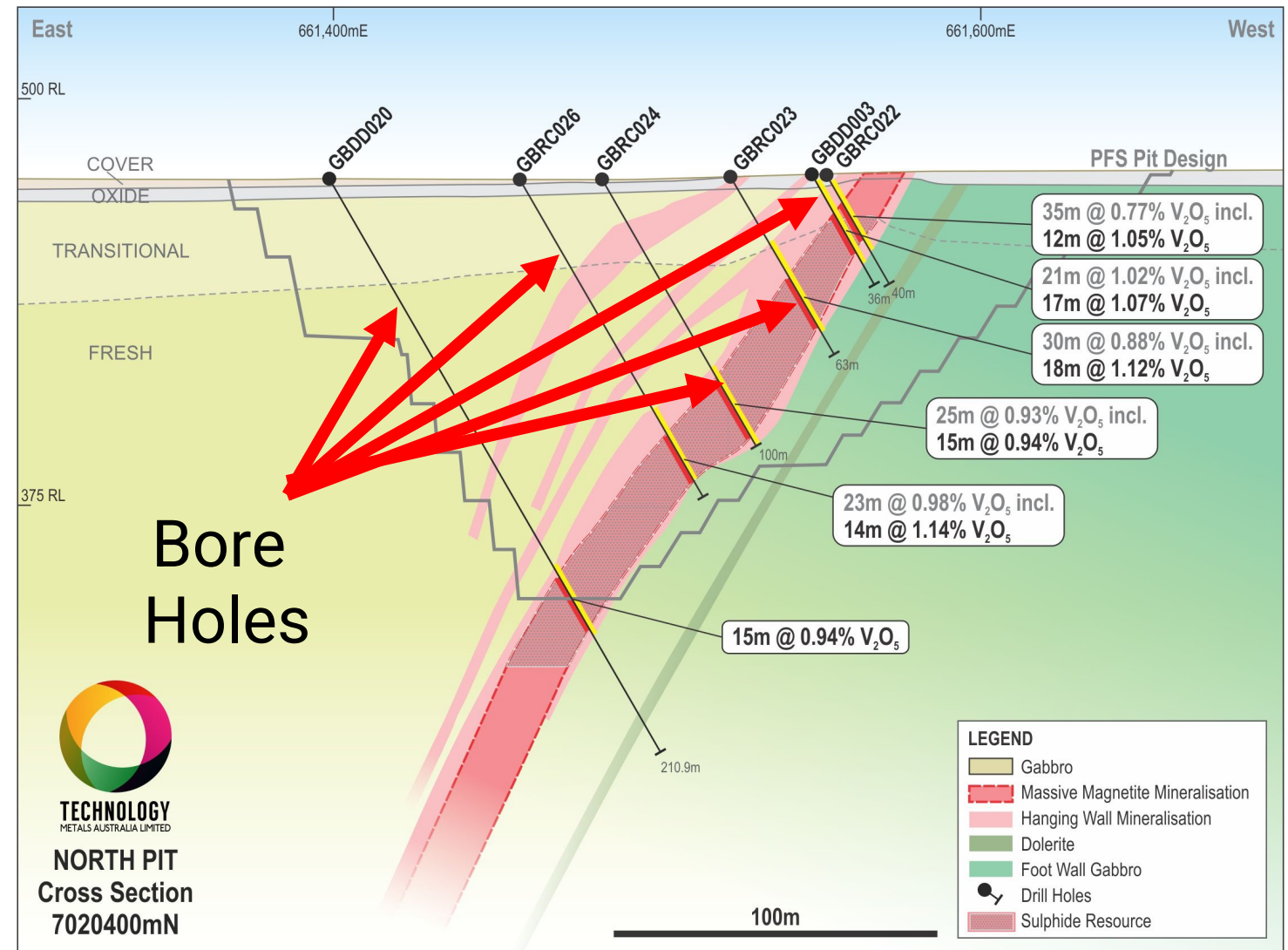
# In-situ CO<sub>2</sub> Pretreatment (Incorporating in Mine Planning?)

## ► Basic Mine Planning

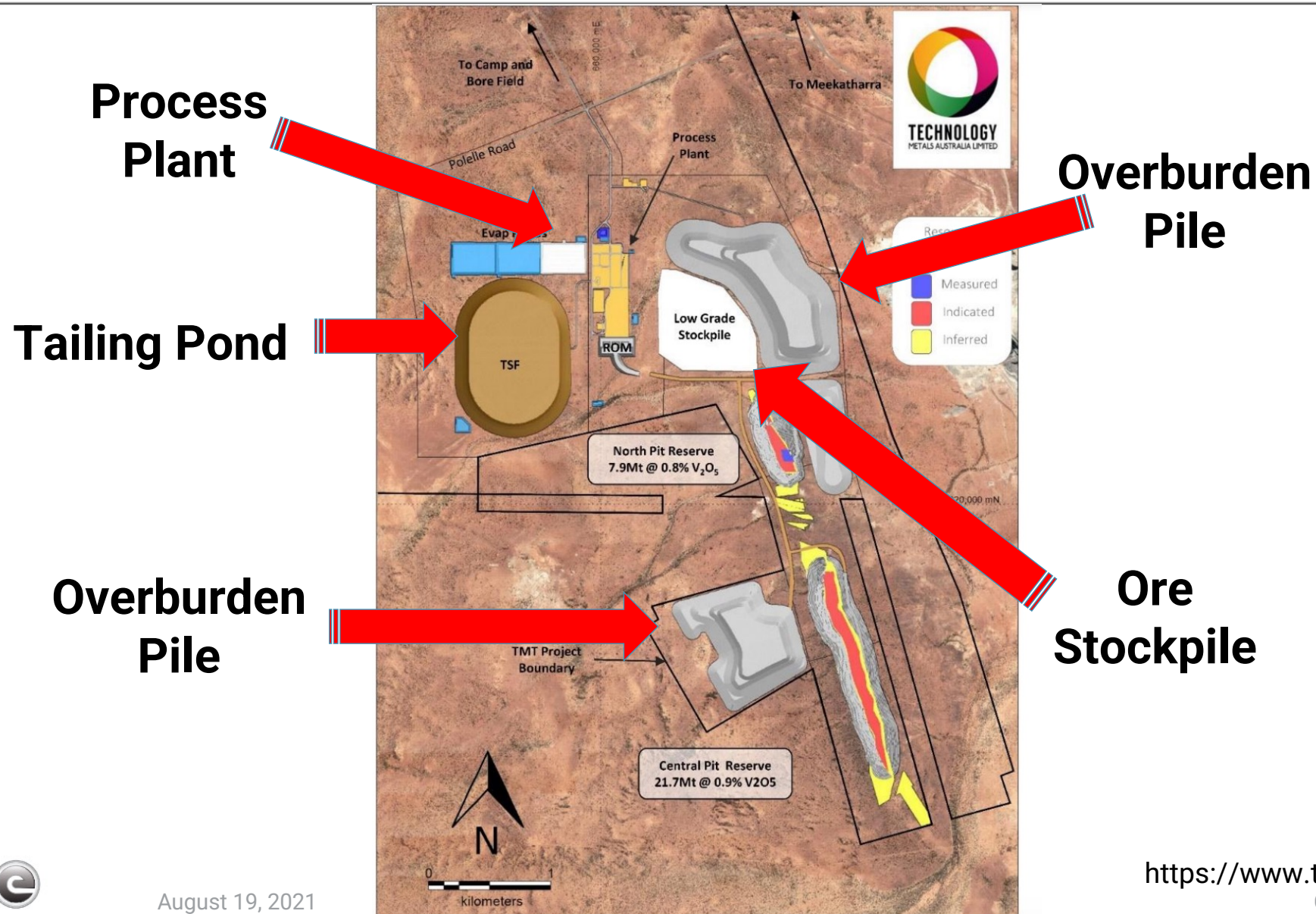
- Drill holes to obtain core samples
- Determine chemistry
- Map out approach

## ► Combine w/Pretreatment

- Flood the hole with CO<sub>2</sub> cocktail
- Cap then allow overburden and target ore to react
- Excavate and measure



# Other Opportunities for Mineralization





# Let's look at Nickel

- ▶ **Current Global Ni**
  - Annual production = 2.5 million tons
  - [Ni] between 0.5 and 2.0%
  - Emit >50 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e/yr
- ▶ **Projected global demand for EV's**
  - Annual production = 12 million tons
  - Unabated CO<sub>2</sub>e > 250 million tons
  - [Ni] < 1.0%
- ▶ **If wishes do come true**
  - Electrify to abate existing process
  - Mineralize > 500 million tons



# So, we held a Workshop: Mineralization and Enhanced Mineral Recovery

## CO<sub>2</sub> Mineralization

### *In Situ* Mineralization

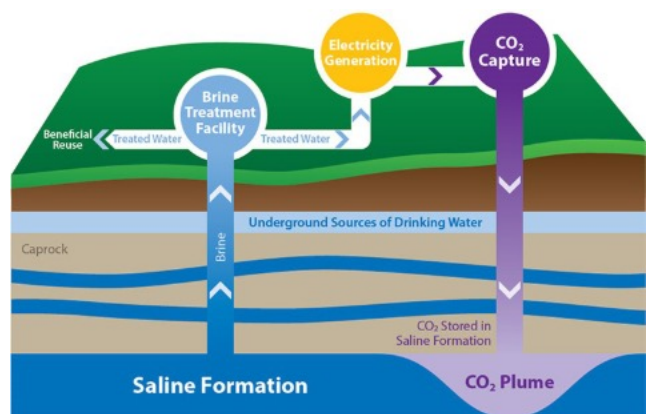
- Subterranean storage methods
- Ore body pretreatment
- Acceleration of rock dissolution rates
  - Catalysis
  - Water & pressure management

### Mineralization w/ Extraction

- Reactive extraction from ore
- Active mineralization in tailings
- Redeployment of tailings

### Common Ground

- Geology & petrology
- Identification and mapping
- Reaction chemistries
  - Thermochemical
  - Biochemical
- Metrology





# Who shows interest in the CO2/Metal Nexus?

- ▶ **100+ External Registrants**
  - >100 attendees first day, >90 second day
  - Industry, finance, academia, labs
  - NRCan, NRC, CNRS
- ▶ **6 Speakers**
- ▶ **Breakouts around process**
  - Thermochemical/Electrochemical
  - Biochemical/*Phytomining*
- ▶ **22 Participant fast intros or pitches at the end**
- ▶ **Many follow-up one on one calls**

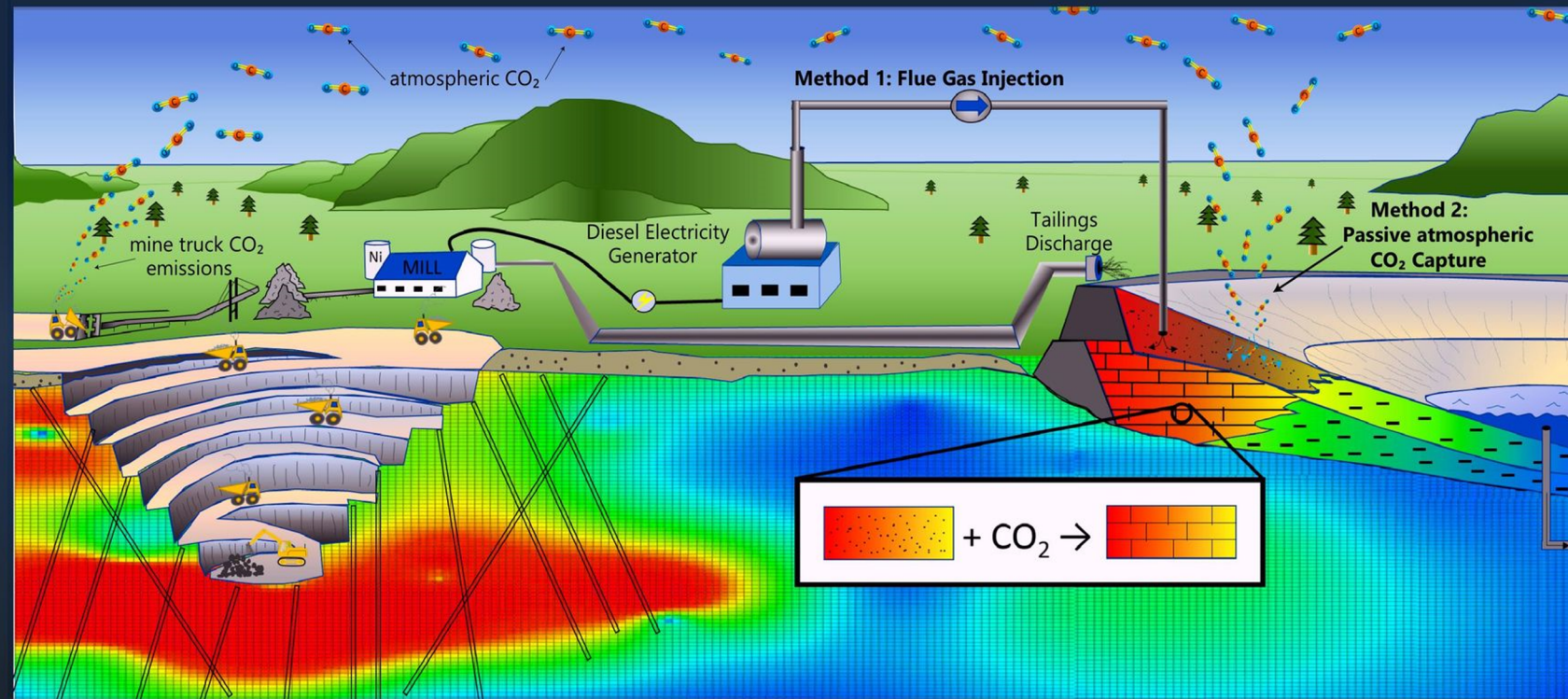


# What did we hear?

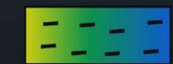
## An aspiration to integrate across mining process

Reactivity of Rocks and Tailings to CO<sub>2</sub>

### Concept illustration of how to sequester CO<sub>2</sub> with ultramafic mine waste



#### Tailings Legend:



poorly reactive fine  
(low permeability) tailings



highly reactive coarse  
(high permeability) tailings



tailings stabilized by  
carbonate cement formation

#### Summarized CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration Reaction:

$\text{CO}_2 + \text{Magnesium from reactive tailings} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{hydrated magnesite (e.g. MgCO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O)}$

from Vanderzee et al. (2019). S



**FPX Nickel Corp.**  
TSX-V:FPX

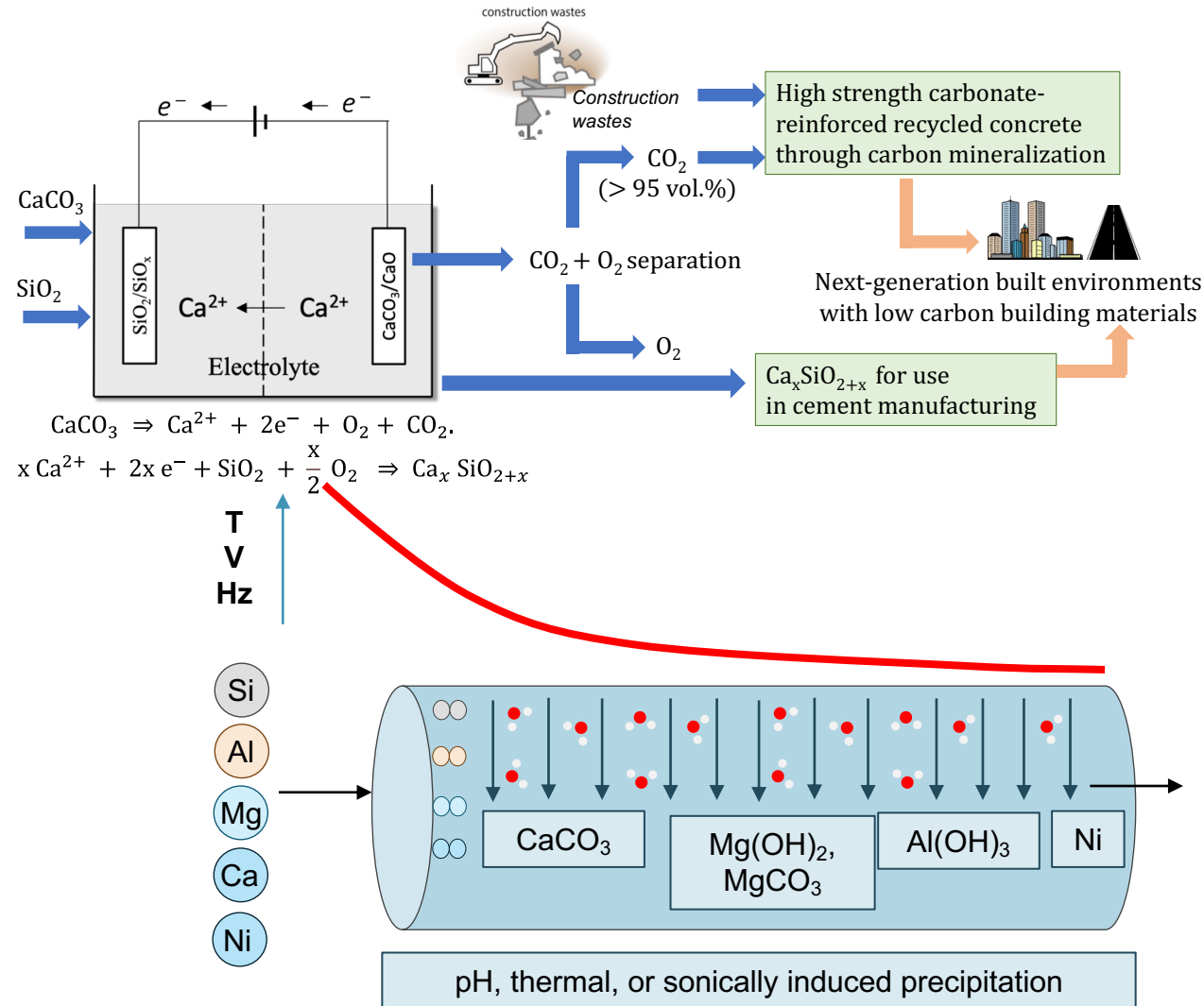
**Martin Turenne**

President & CEO  
FPX Nickel Corp.  
mturenne@fpxnickel.com



# What did we hear?

## Electrochemistry, biochemistry, mechanochemistry approaches



### RESEARCH



We have a number of research projects in the lab, from understanding how microbes adapt to the extreme starvation of caves, the evolution of antibiotics and even the rock-eating microbes that form caves.

# What did we learn?

- ▶ **Great Interest in the concept!**
  - Major mining companies
  - Investment community
  - Carbon capture companies
- ▶ **Lots of ideas!**
  - Many approaches that could work
  - Mineralization may lead to lower mining cost and improve yield
- ▶ **Impure CO<sub>2</sub> will be a benefit**
  - H<sub>2</sub>O facilitates the reaction
  - NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> can be a plus





# Challenges to be met

- ▶ **Chemistry and Engineering**
  - Major enhancement to reaction rates
  - New comminution approaches
  - Integration with metallurgy
- ▶ **Geology/Metrology/Petrology**
  - Identification of potential deposits
  - Correlation of ore structure with reactivity
- ▶ **Lifecycle and TEA**
  - Driving down H<sub>2</sub>O usage
  - **Impact of CO<sub>2</sub> credits on mine economics**
  - Impact on mine waste





# Potential Targets for Performers

---

**For: Ni, Cu, Co, Mn, V, P, Fe, Al, Mg, REE, PGM...**

**Make energy mineral production carbon negative**

More carbon sequestered than emitted downstream

**Quantify and monetize fast**

Quantified sequestration in short order

**Makes money at scale**

Process cost \$15-20/ton CO<sub>2</sub> mineralized

# Additional Information

---

## ► Workshop Website

- <https://arpa-e.energy.gov/events/co2-mineralization-for-in-situ-storage-and-ex-situ-enhanced-metals-recovery-workshop>

## ► Background Videos

- <https://youtu.be/6EVwNm22Pc0>
- <https://youtu.be/NBVELH40EaE>
- <https://youtu.be/1BlhmCaDHPU>
- <https://youtu.be/YfOuW9BG8E0>



