

CO₂ Utilisation and Mineralisation

gasworld Virtual Europe CO₂ Summit 2022

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9th March 2022

Mineralisation reacts un-saturated minerals with CO₂ to form new minerals - CCUS



Mineralisation reactions take place in nature... over millions of years



Limestone and magnesite – some rocks are saturated with CO₂



Limestone
CaCO₃



Magnesite
MgCO₃

Cement making converts limestone (CaCO_3)
to calcium oxide (CaO) and CO_2 is released



Serpentinite and olivine – ultramafic rocks can absorb CO₂ during mineralisation



Serpentinite
 $(\text{Mg,Fe,Ni,Al,Zn,Mn})_{2-3} (\text{Si,Al,Fe})_2 \text{O}_5 (\text{OH})_4$

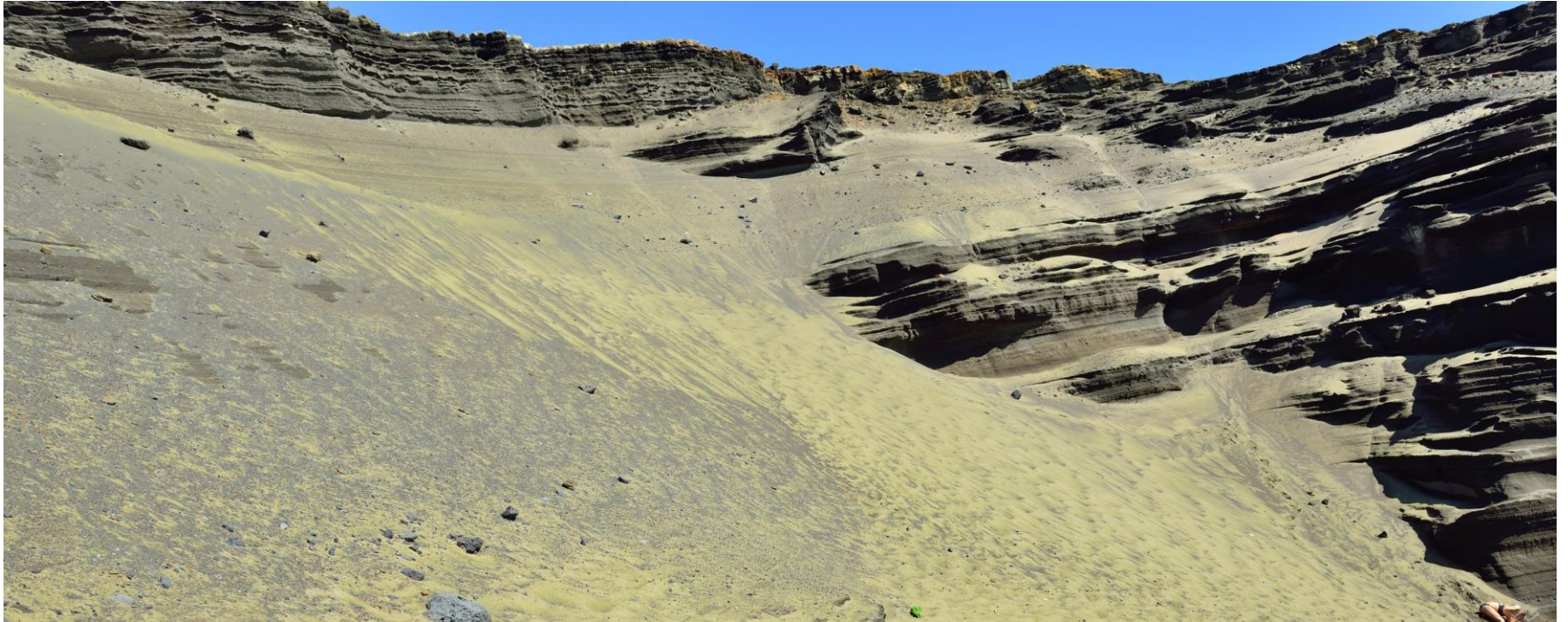


Olivine
 $(\text{Mg,Fe})_2 \text{SiO}_4$

Ultramafic rocks, such as serpentinite exist in many locations



Olivine is also naturally occurring in many locations



Quarrying or mining ultramafic rocks is possible for use in mineralisation of CO₂



Moving thousands of tonnes of rocks and minerals requires cost-effective logistics infrastructure



Rocks must be milled to powders to react quickly with CO₂ in mineralisation reactions



Mine tailings are a potential source of pre-ground minerals to absorb CO₂



Iron and steel making slag contains materials that are not saturated with CO_2



Iron and steel making slag is ideal to absorb CO_2 in mineralisation reactions



Blast furnaces will need to be decarbonised, CO₂ mineralisation with their own slag can help



Waste incineration slag is also suitable to absorb CO_2 in mineralisation reactions



Cement making uses limestone rock



Energy is needed to grind limestone – using CaCO_3 powder from mineralisation reduces energy need



Valuable products can be produced through mineralisation of CO₂



Rising sea levels caused by CO₂ emissions will call for additional sea defences



Natural sea defences might need assistance from man-made solutions



How much cement and concrete will we need in the future?



CCUS – mineralisation to absorb CO₂ to generate materials that can be utilised

- Mineralisation is an example of CCUS – carbon capture, utilisation and storage
- CO₂ emissions are permanently sequestered as stable minerals, mimicking a natural process that has generated rocks over millions of years
- Mineralisation reacts CO₂ emissions with mineral type materials that are not saturated with CO₂
- Ultramafic rocks, steel slag and incinerator slag are all potential materials to absorb CO₂
- CCUS mineralisation reactions can be accelerated with elevated temperature, elevated pressure, catalysts and size reduction of the solid feedstock
- The powders generated through mineralisation can be utilised commercially as chemical products
- The powders generated through mineralisation can be utilised as industrial feedstocks to conserve natural raw materials and reduce the energy intensity of mineral processing, eg cement and refractory materials
- Moving tonnes of minerals to and from the CO₂ capture site requires major logistical infrastructure – shipping, barges, trains
- The ideal economic case for mineralisation is a location where three things exist in proximity: the CO₂ emission source; the un-saturated material and potential to utilise the mineralisation product
- If utilisation of the mineralisation products is not practical, the minerals can be safely disposed of



Introduction to Stephen B. Harrison and sbh4 consulting

Stephen B. Harrison is the founder and managing director at sbh4 GmbH in Germany. His work focuses on decarbonisation and greenhouse gas emissions control. Hydrogen and CCUS are fundamental pillars of his consulting practice. He has served as the international hydrogen & CCS expert and team leader for multiple ADB projects related to renewable hydrogen deployment and CCS in several Asian nations.

With a background in industrial and specialty gases, including 27 years at BOC Gases, The BOC Group and Linde Gas, Stephen has intimate knowledge of hydrogen and carbon dioxide from commercial, technical, operational and safety perspectives. For 14 years, he was a global business leader in these FTSE100 and DAX30 companies.

Stephen has extensive buy-side and sell-side M&A due diligence and investment advisory experience in the energy and clean-tech sectors. Private Equity firms and investment fund managers and green-tech startups are regular clients.

As a member of the H2 View and **gasworld** editorial advisory boards, Stephen advises the direction for these international publications. Working with Environmental Technology Publications, he is a member of the scientific committees for CEM 2023 - the leading international conference for Continuous Emissions Monitoring.

