

Field test could lead to reducing CO₂ emissions worldwide

July 29 2013

An injection of carbon dioxide, or CO₂, has begun at a site in southeastern Washington to test deep geologic storage. Battelle researchers based at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory are injecting 1,000 tons of CO₂ one-half mile underground to see if the greenhouse gas can be stored safely and permanently in ancient basalt flows.

Boise Inc. teamed with Battelle, which operates PNNL for the U.S. Department of Energy, and Praxair, Inc. to conduct the CO₂ injection phase of the pilot project. Injection is occurring on Boise property in deep basalt—the same massive ancient lava flows that underlie major portions of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The joint research is conducted under the Big Sky Carbon Sequestration Partnership, which is led by Montana State University and funded by DOE and a consortium of industrial partners. It is one of seven regional partnerships throughout the United States aimed at finding safe and economical ways to permanently store the nation's [greenhouse gas](#) emissions.

"We have been conducting laboratory tests on basalts from the region for several years that have conclusively demonstrated the unique geochemical nature of basalts to quickly react with CO₂ and form carbonate minerals or solid rock, the safest and most permanent form for storage in the subsurface," said Battelle project manager Pete McGrail. "However convincing the laboratory data may be, proving the same processes operate deep underground can only be done by conducting a successful field demonstration. We have taken the very first steps to do that here in Wallula."

During the next two to three weeks, Battelle scientists will work with Praxair technicians to inject into porous layers of basalt CO₂ that has been compressed into a liquid-like state. Thick and impermeable layers of rock above these porous layers will act as barriers or seals to prevent the CO₂ from travelling vertically upward.

Over the next 14 months, fluid samples will be extracted from the injection well. Scientists will look for changes in chemical composition in comparison to baseline data compiled prior to injection. Scientists will also compare results to predictions made using PNNL's supercomputer. At the end of the monitoring period, rock samples will be taken from the well. They are expected to exhibit the formation of limestone crystals as a result of CO₂ reacting with minerals in the basalt.

The Boise pulp and paper mill, located in the Columbia Basin between the Tri-Cities and Walla Walla, Wash., sits atop dozens of volcanic lava flows, extending down 8,000 feet or more. Like a stack of pancakes, these geologic layers were formed as volcanic lava flowed and cooled, one on top of the other.

In 2009, an injection well was drilled at the site confirming that basalt flows located immediately above and below the injection zone were nearly impermeable. Additional research conducted at the site in late 2012 indicated that the location is well suited for the pilot test.

"Boise is pleased to have worked with Battelle in recent years and to be a partner for this research that advances the science of geologic [carbon sequestration](#)," said Rich Garber, Boise environmental director. "At Boise Inc. we believe wisely using energy and resources is good for business and for our environment. Through various other means, we've reduced our [greenhouse gas emissions](#) 27 percent since 2004 at our manufacturing facilities. This collaborative effort with Battelle is an additional opportunity for us to build on that progress and demonstrate

our commitment toward continuous environmental improvement."

According to recent DOE estimates, the United States and portions of Canada have enough potential capacity in geologic formations to store as much as 900 years of CO₂ emissions. If the Wallula demonstration is successful, basalt flows in many parts of the world may serve as storage locations to store CO₂ emissions from a variety of industrial facilities.

"Boise has been a fantastic partner and there is no question that this field research could not have been done without their unwavering support," said McGrail.

Provided by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

Citation: Field test could lead to reducing CO₂ emissions worldwide (2013, July 29) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2013-07-field-co2-emissions-worldwide.html>

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