

# OceanNETs – Key messages on ocean-based CO<sub>2</sub> removal (CDR)

David P. Keller on behalf of the OceanNETS consortium



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# Ocean-based CO<sub>2</sub> removal (negative emission technologies)

- What are emerging ocean-based CO<sub>2</sub> removal (CDR) options?
- How is the field developing?
- What did we learn in OceanNETs?
  - Filling of key knowledge gaps
  - Case studies on ocean alkalinity enhancement
    - Prospects for ocean-based CDR to help meet climate targets

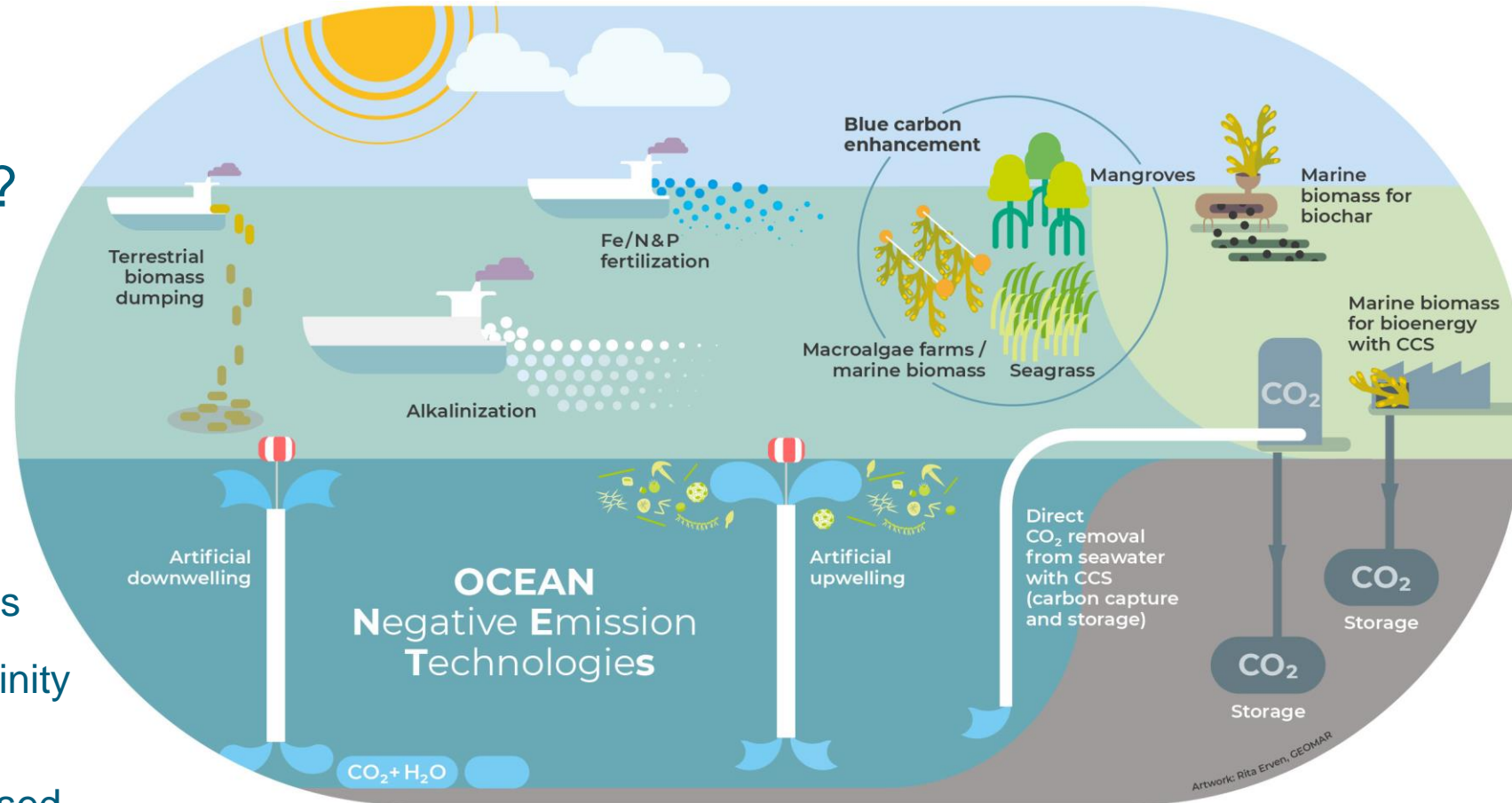


Figure 1: Overview of some mCDR methods, Rita Erven, GEOMAR/OceanNETs

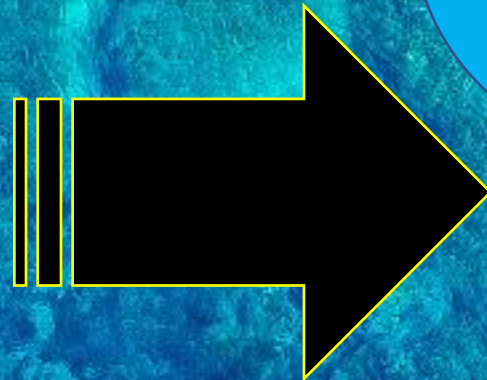


# Ocean-based CDR is a quickly growing field

2018

Modeling and theoretical academic research by a few

Little public funding



2024

Research, synthesis, and advocacy by many

Substantial Public and private funding

Start-ups

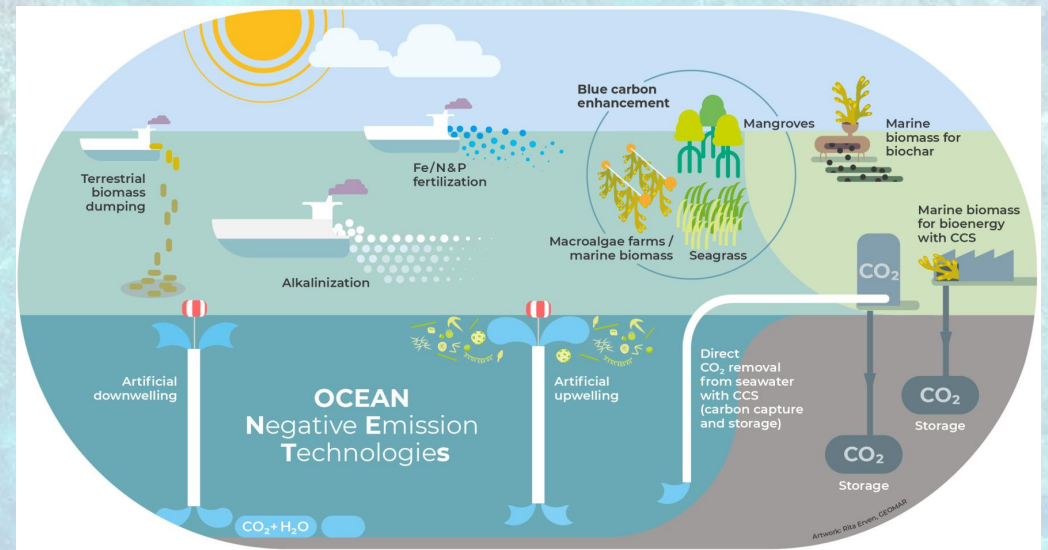
Field Trials

Corporate engagement (voluntary carbon market)



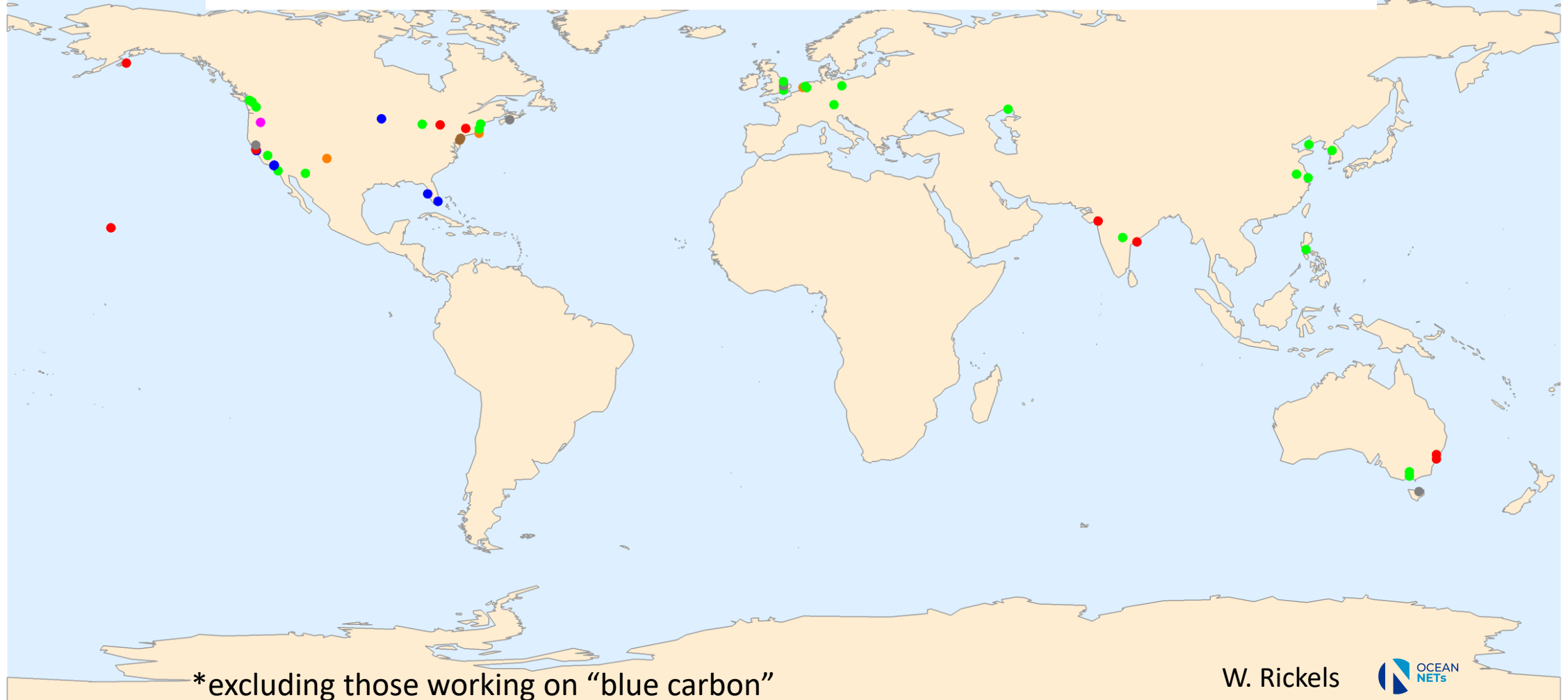
# Recent research funding

- EU projects - SEAO2-CDR (€ 6.9M), RESCUE (€ 8M)
- National projects
  - Germany (CDRmare projects: € **26M** for phase I, € **18M** phase II)
  - USA
    - NOAA \$**24.3M**
    - ARPA-E \$**45M**
  - China – ONCE program (\$**347M**)
- Private funding
  - Carbon to Sea Initiative: \$**50M** +
  - Shopify / Stripe / Frontier: \$**7M** (Sept. 2023)
  - Other: \$10s of million in venture capital





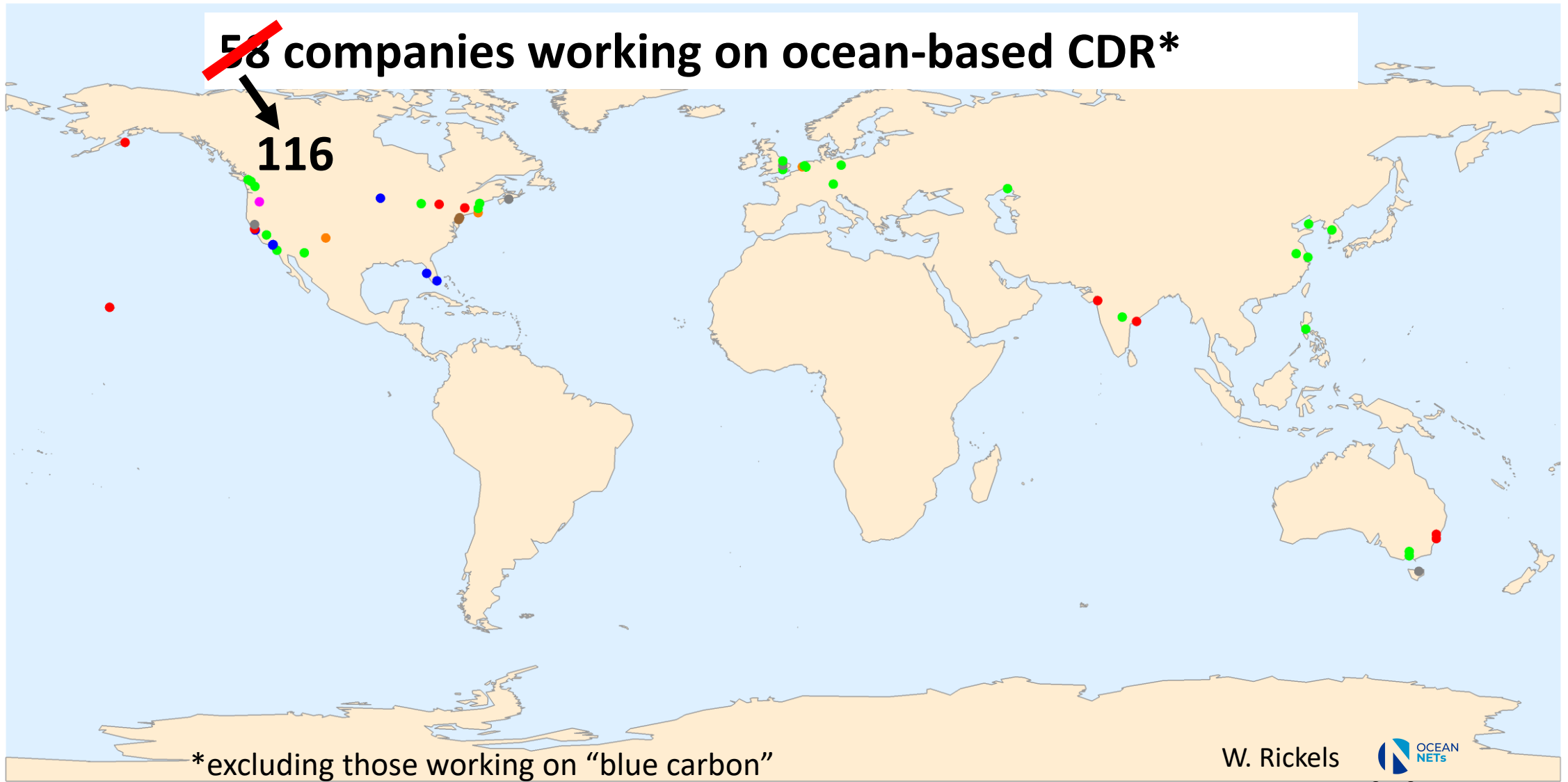
# 58 companies working on ocean-based CDR\* in 2021



- Artificial Upwelling • Ocean Fertilization • Electrochemical Weathering
- Alkalinity Enhancement • Marine Biomass Farming • Marine Biomass Sinking
- Coral Reef Restoration

~~58~~ companies working on ocean-based CDR\*

116



\*excluding those working on "blue carbon"

W. Rickels



+ info from  
GESAMP WG 41

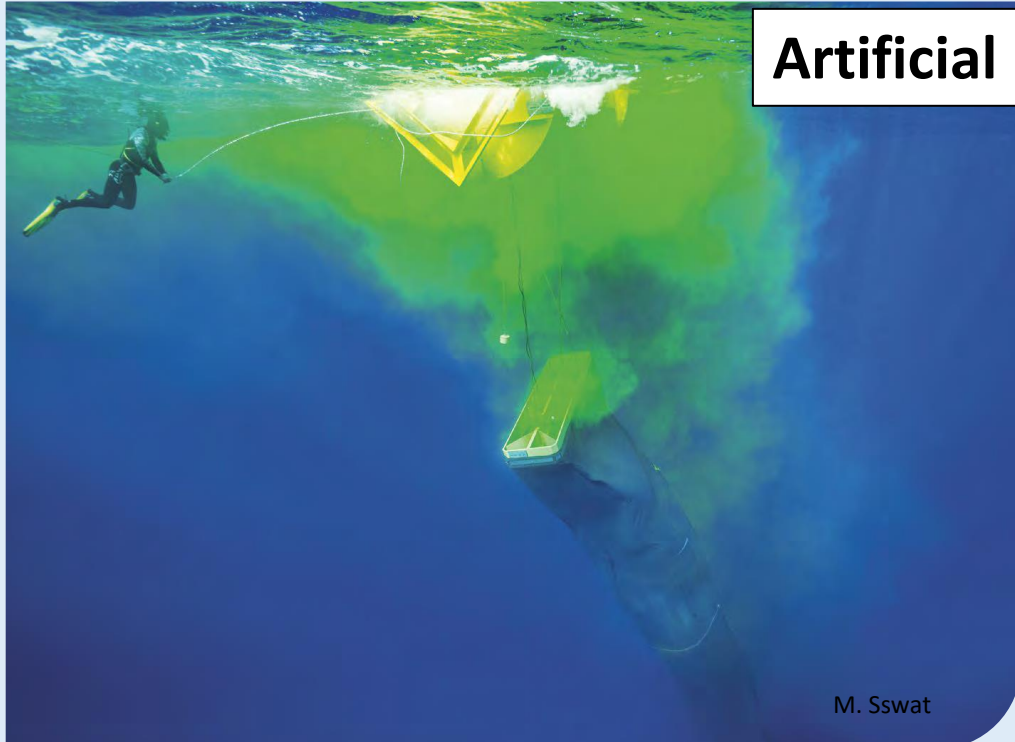
- Artificial Upwelling
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- Ocean Fertilization
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- Electrochemical Weathering



~~58~~ companies working on ocean-based CDR\*



### Artificial Upwelling



Ein spanisches Forschungsschiff setzt im November 2022 die Wellenpumpe der CDRmare-Forschungsmission für Testzwecke aus.

Foto: Diego Gutierrez



~~58~~ companies working on ocean-based CDR\*



Field trials have begun!

Direct Removal of CO<sub>2</sub> from seawater





~~58~~ companies working on ocean-based CDR\*



## Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement



Olivine added to a beach



Bedford Basin, Canada  
dye release prior to OAE

Ebb Carbon –  
electrochemical OAE  
100 tons CDR per yr<sup>-1</sup> in  
Sequim Bay, USA



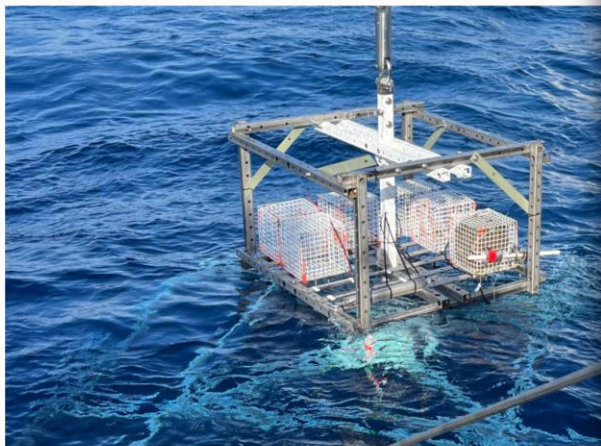
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Field trials have begun!

Terrestrial Biomass Sinking

Frontier R&D Grant Announcement! →



Intro to Anoxic Sequestration →



Rewind

Remove CO<sub>2</sub> Our solution How it Works Blog FAQ Our team Contact



# Rewind Climate Change

We strive to restore the earth's carbon balance by storing organic carbon in anoxic water. We are a mission-driven company of scientists, technologists, and entrepreneurs working together to secure a better life for our children and future generations.



Scroll down





based CDR\*


## Terrestrial Biomass Sinking

+ alkalinity enhancement



Running Tide



An aerial photograph of a coral reef, showing various shades of blue and green. A white rounded rectangle is overlaid in the center, containing the text "What have we done in OceanNETs?".

**What have we done in  
OceanNETs?**

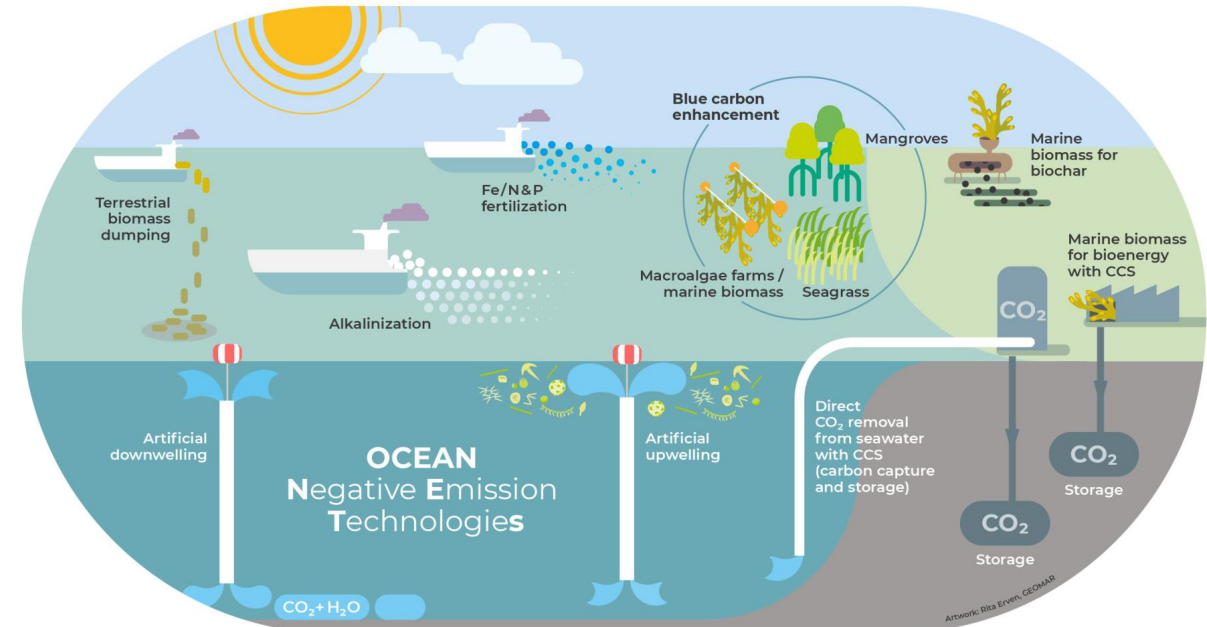


# OceanNETs – key topics

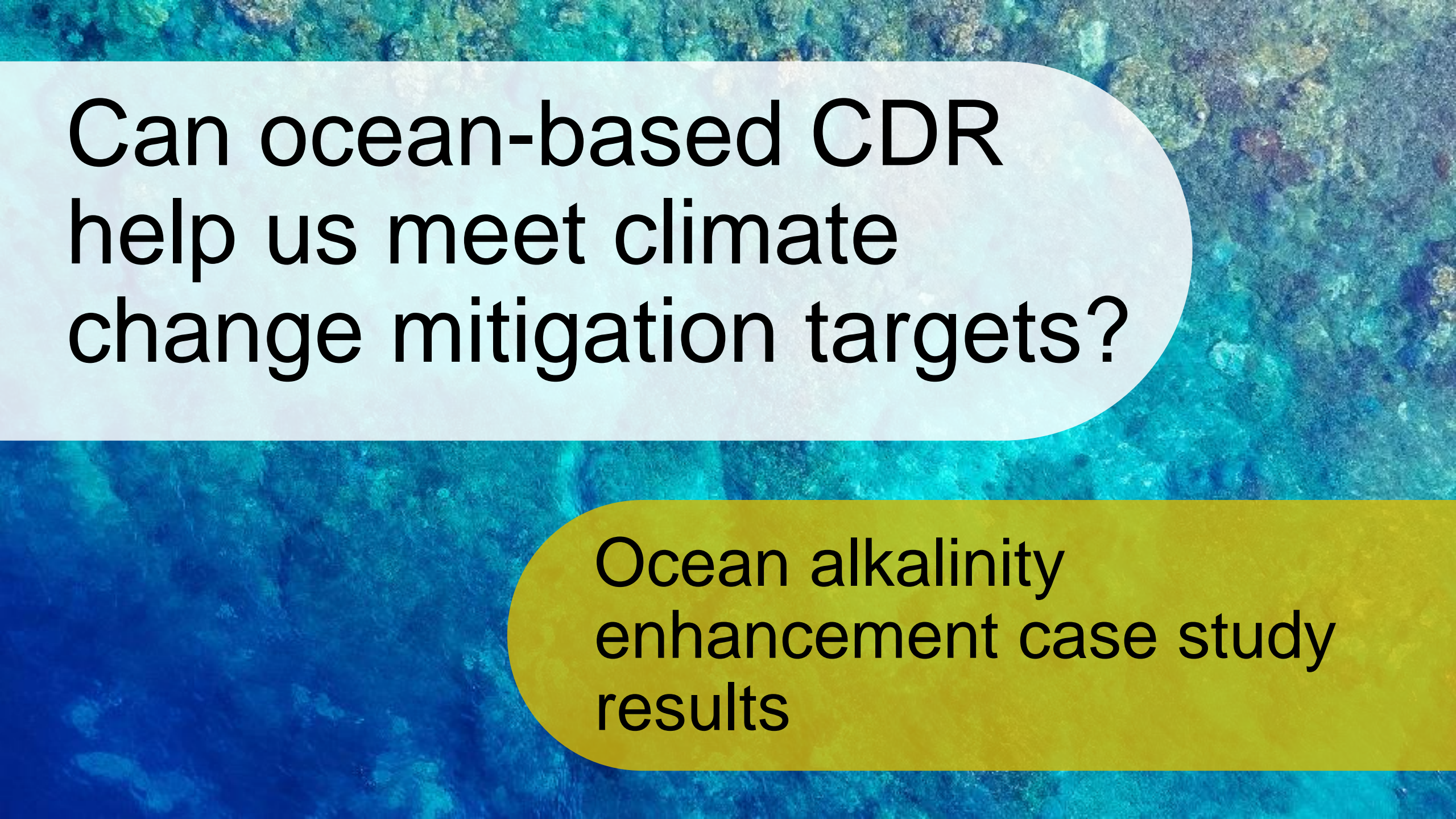
- Economics – (see later presentation by W. Rickels)
- Governance & law – (see later presentation by B. Neumann)
- Public perception – (a few slides in a later presentation)
- Responsible research and innovation on ocean-based CDR
- Earth system modelling

## Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement

- Biogeochemical impacts
- Mineral dissolution dynamics
- Case studies







Can ocean-based CDR  
help us meet climate  
change mitigation targets?



Ocean alkalinity  
enhancement case study  
results



# Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement Case Studies

## Cases

Ocean alkalization using lime in Europe

Ocean alkalization using water desalination brines in Spain

### Lead Participants:

#### **Heriot Watt Univeristy**

Dr Phil Renforth

Dr Spyros Foteinis

Dr. James Campbell

#### **University of Oxford**

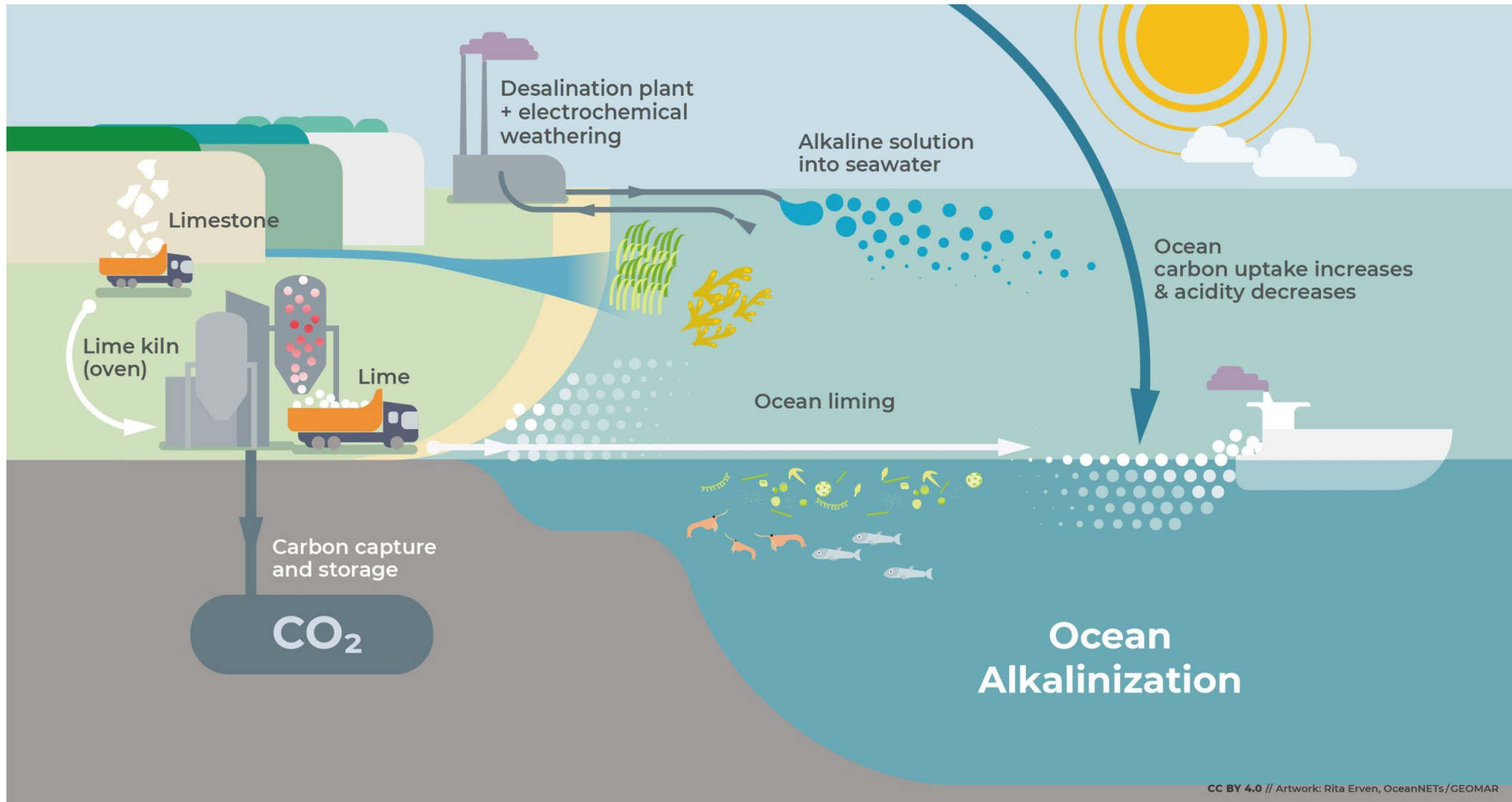
Dr Jose Maria Valenzuela

Dr Javier Lezaun

- with input from other OceanNETs partners



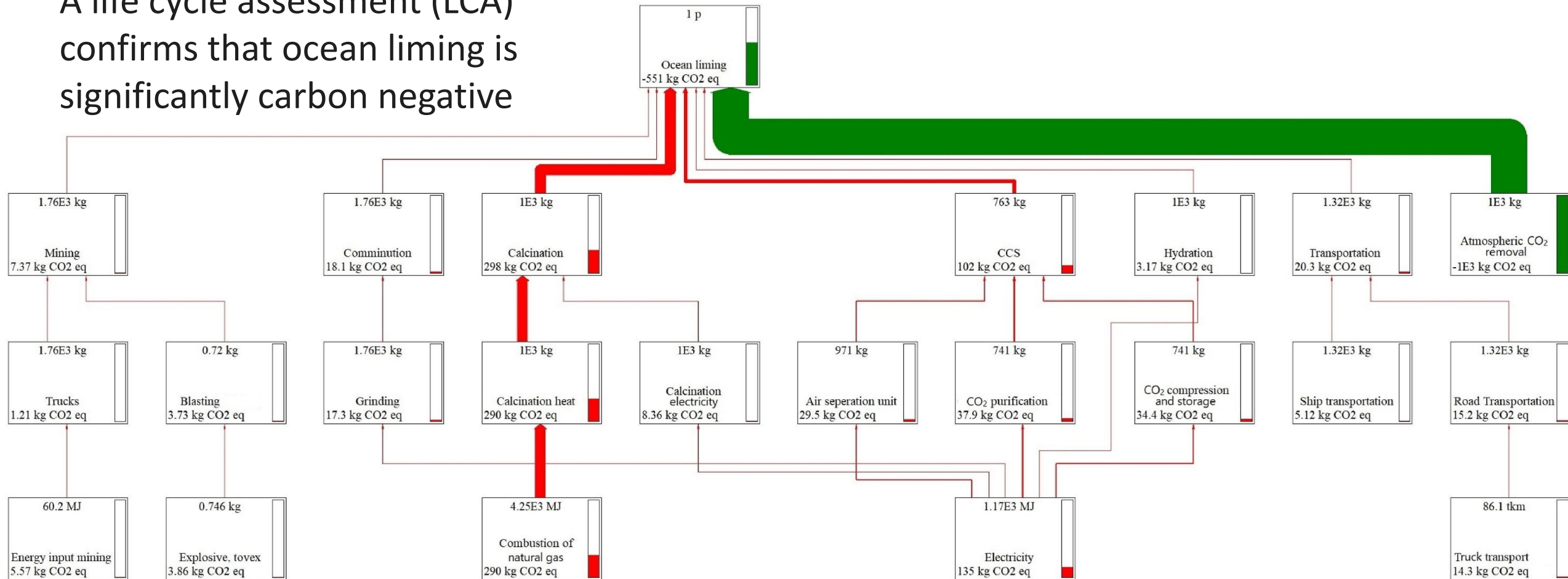
# Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement Case Studies





# Technical findings: Ocean Liming

A life cycle assessment (LCA) confirms that ocean liming is significantly carbon negative

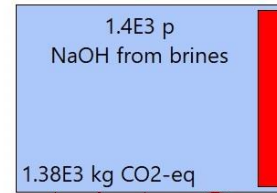


- Calcination energy is the main environmental hotspot
- In decarbonised economies the maximum amount of removals can be achieved along with avoided emissions

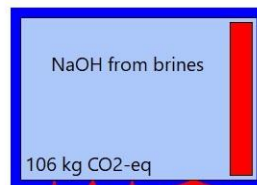
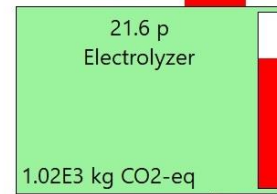
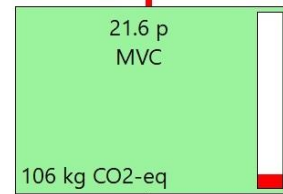
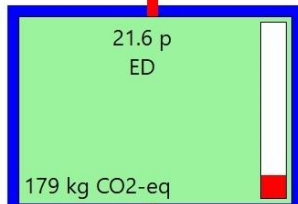
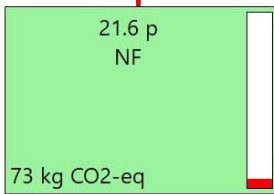


# Technical findings: Brine splitting (electrochemical OAE)

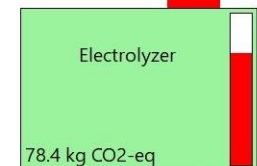
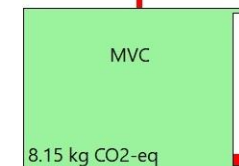
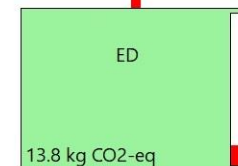
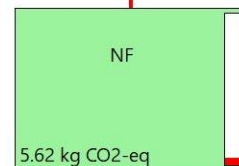
A life cycle assessment (LCA) confirms that brine splitting is only carbon negative when 100% renewable energy is used



Spain's grid electricity: 1.38 tCO<sub>2</sub> emitted per tCO<sub>2</sub> removed  
**Not net negative**

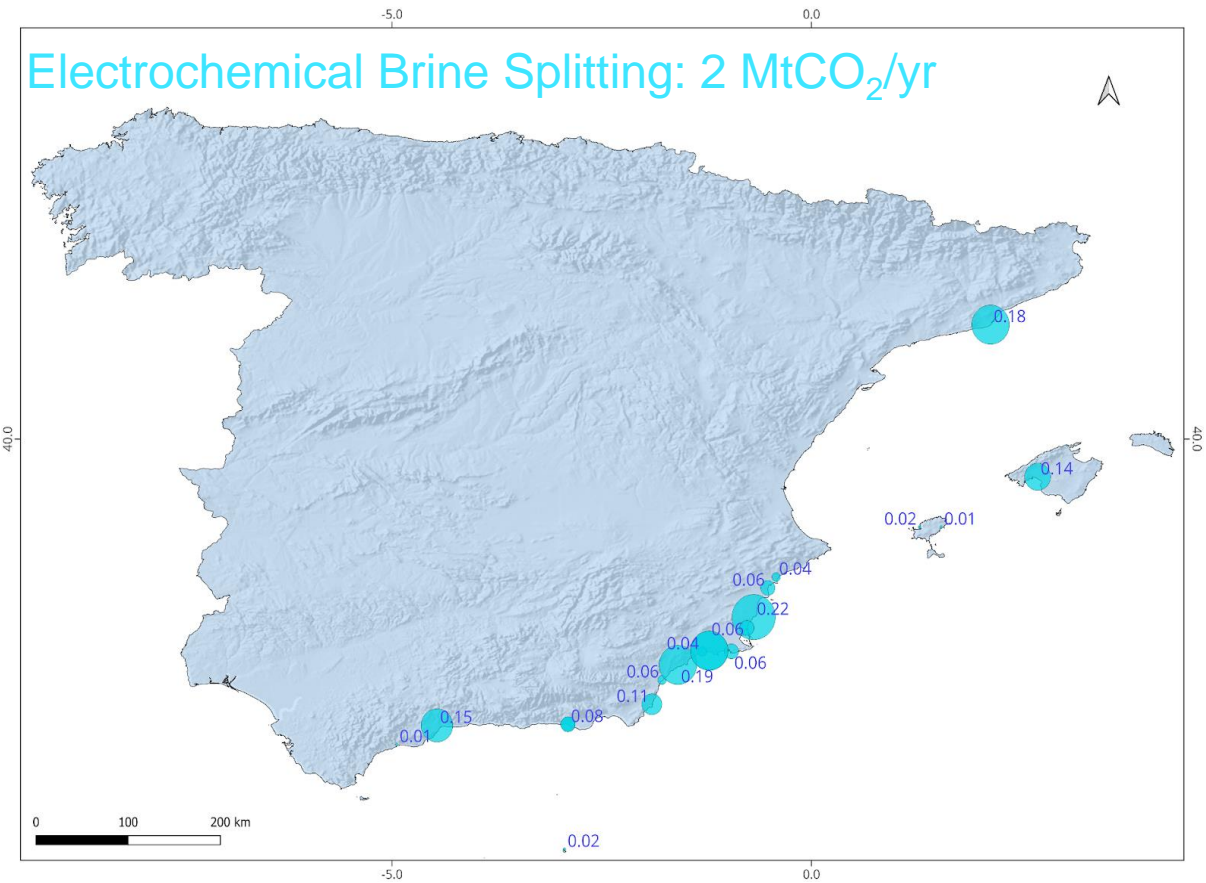
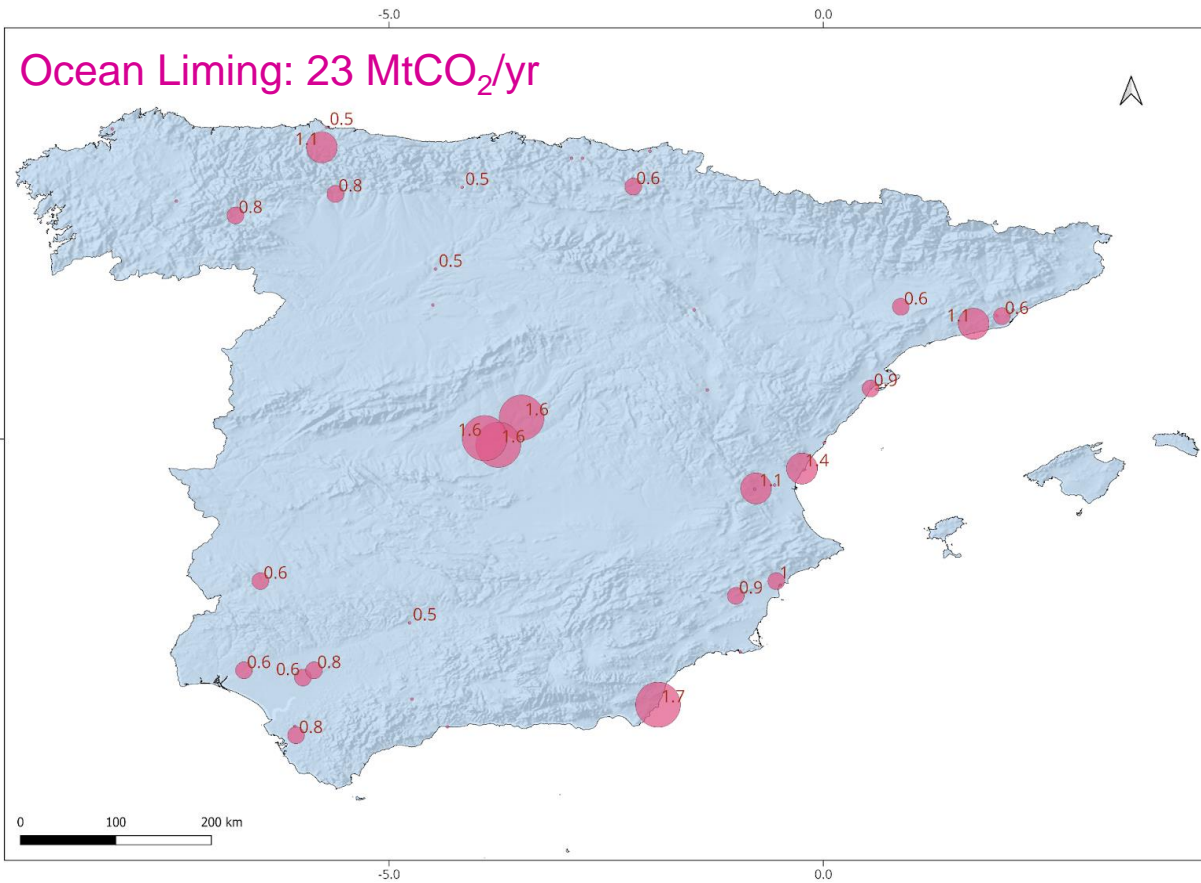


Onshore wind (turbine > 3MW): 106 kgCO<sub>2</sub> emitted per tCO<sub>2</sub> removed  
**Highly net negative**





# Annual realistic ocean alkalinity enhancement potential of Spain



Coastal enhanced weathering can contribute a further 2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr (Foteinis et al., 2024, in preparation)



# Selected policy themes

## Ocean liming (1/2)

**Envisioning the  
scale of deployment**

**Uncertainties** regarding OAE deployment are contingent on the **intended scale of deployment**; i.e., will it be used to offset companies' own emissions (smaller) or national climate objectives (larger).

**Considering  
sectors  
decarbonization**

**High confidence on the availability of low/zero emissions lime by 2030**, and high progression of fuel substitution in the maritime industry by 2040. **But open question about the share of low-emissions lime in the total lime market.**

## Ocean liming (2/2)

**Uncertainties  
regarding dispersion  
logistics and  
economics**

**Difficult to imagine in detail what the deployment infrastructure might look like.** This depends on the scale and the actors involved. e.g. Will commercial fleets incorporate it in their activities? Will there be state funded purpose-built fleets?

**Availability of  
limestone**

**Difficult to contemplate a large expansion of mining licenses,** at least in Europe. This constitute a clear constraint on large-scale deployment, which current models and LCAs do not take sufficiently into account.



## Electrochemical Brine Splitting (1/2)

### Integration with existing infrastructure

In addition to its integration with existing plants (or new integrated designs), the grouped discusses the **conditions for integration with existing electricity grid system** and prospective low-emissions energy.

### Discharge infrastructure and location conditions

**Current regulation pH of discharges** and concrete installation differences (depth) might require additions to existing instrumentation.

### By-product (and input) markets

**Mining of brines for other minerals**, changing market conditions for by-products, but also infrastructure requirements (transportation) and the requirements for materials to neutralize acid.

## Electrochemical Brine Splitting (2/2)

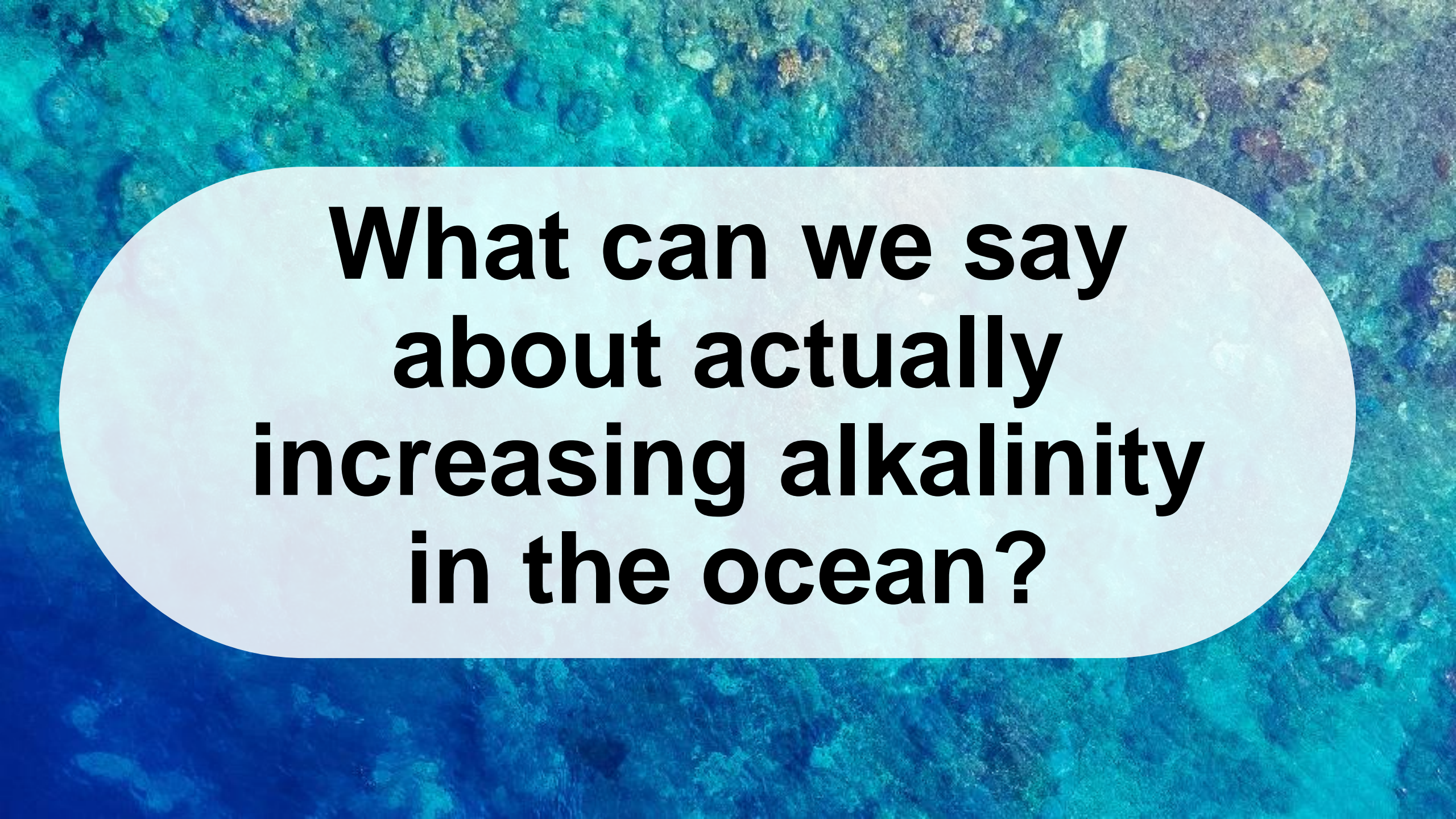
**Changes in the economics of splitting technologies**

**Increased competition for splitting technologies/renewable** energy might create scarcity (ie. electro dialysis users) and at the same time the demand (ie. lithium industry) might produce significant cost reductions.

**Regional acceptance**

**Climate change and water scarcity** will shape peoples' perception of desalination/brine mining





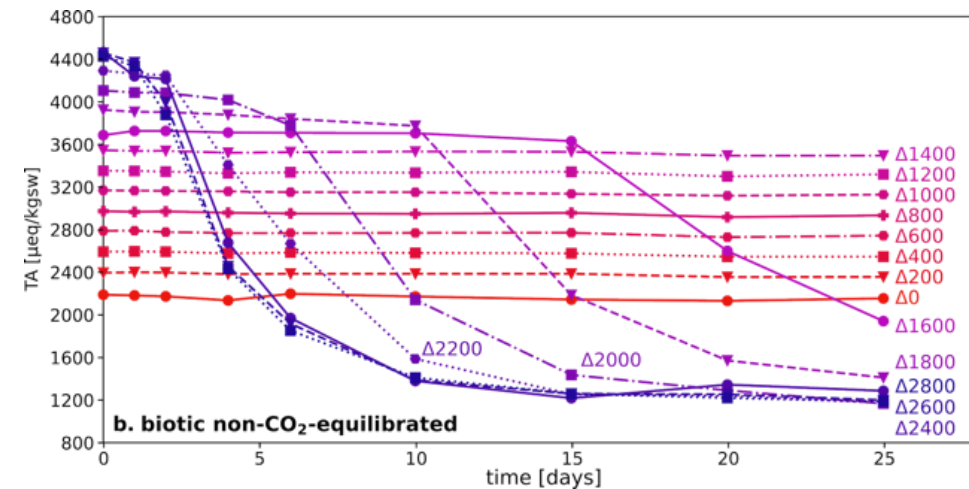
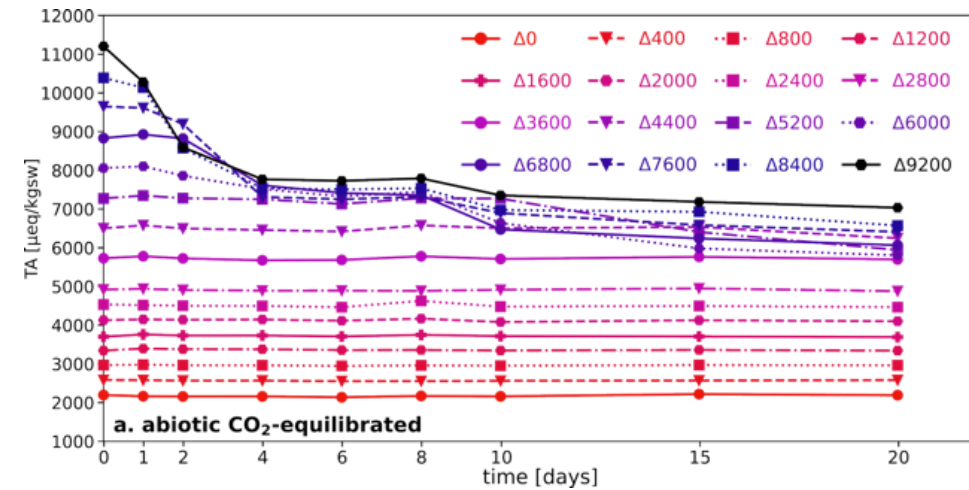
**What can we say  
about actually  
increasing alkalinity  
in the ocean?**



# Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement Stability

- If alkalinity is increased too much, then precipitation of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  can occur reducing alkalinity and releasing  $\text{CO}_2$
- Can be avoided by not exceeding certain thresholds or by diluting the water
- Large CDR potential still exists, but there is a limit on how much alkalinity can be increased in any one place and how it is added

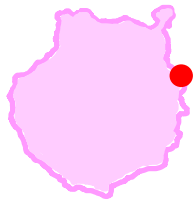
## Stability of alkalinity in bottle incubation experiments



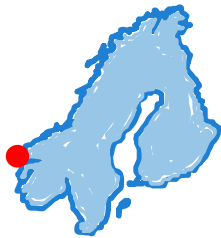


# Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement Biogeochemical Impacts

## Mesocosms experiments



Experiment I (Gran Canaria, ES):  
 CO<sub>2</sub>-equilibrated OAE  
 9 OAE intensities tested  
 (through addition of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> & Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>)

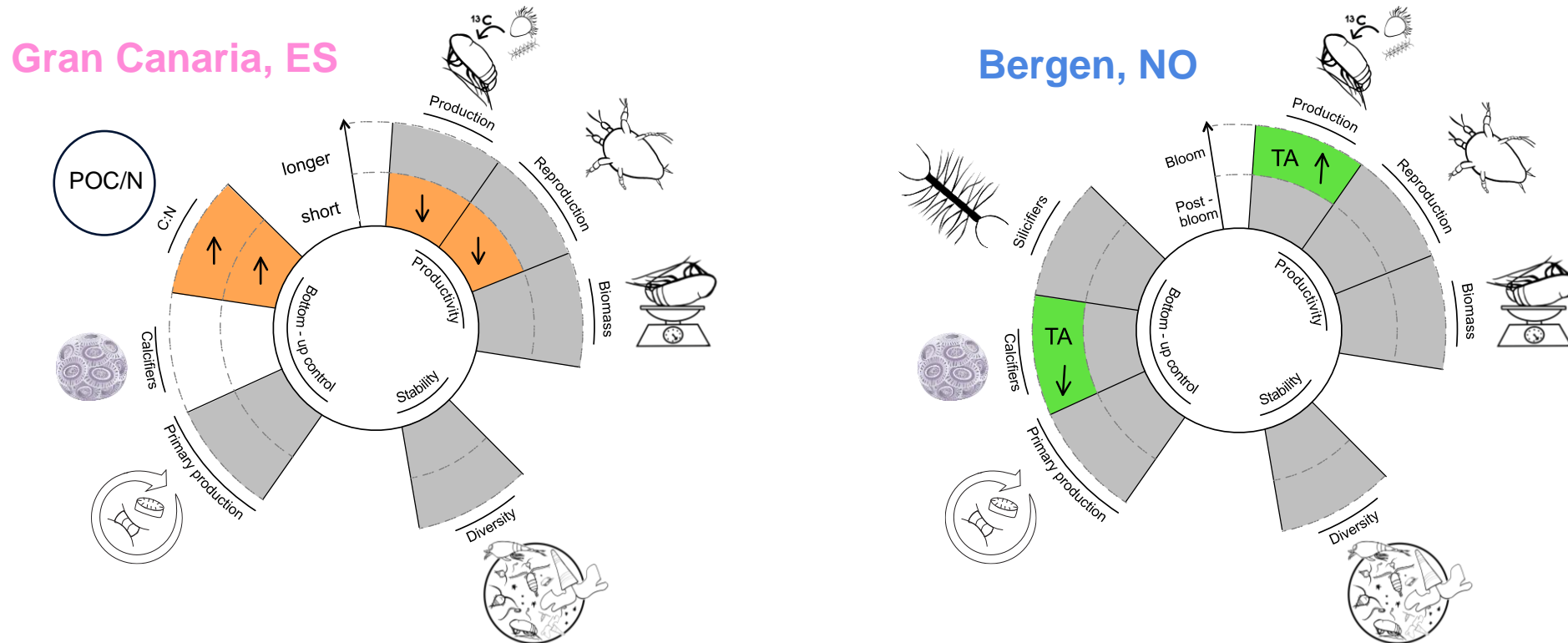


Experiment II (Bergen, NO):  
 Un-equilibrated OAE  
 Mineral-inspired (Ca and Si)  
 5 OAE intensities tested per mineral  
 (through addition of NaOH with CaCl<sub>2</sub>, or  
 MgCl<sub>2</sub> and Na<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>)



# Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement Biogeochemical Impacts

## Food web responses to alkalinity enhancement

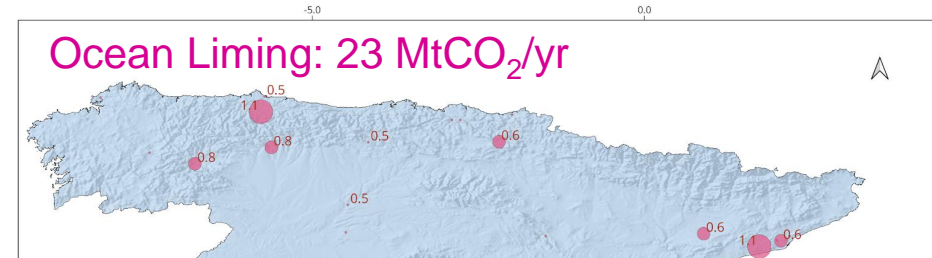


- Equilibrated ocean alkalinity enhancement had **minor impacts** on a subtropical food web, **without lasting consequences** for food web functioning and biogeochemical cycling.
- Un-equilibrated, mineral-inspired OAE had **no impacts** on a post-bloom temperate food web.

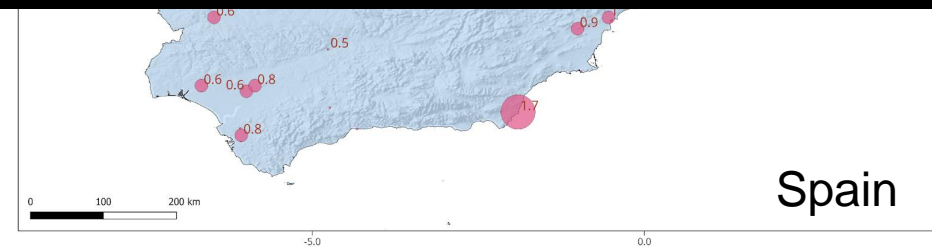


# Ocean Alkalinity Enhancement Case Studies - Conclusion

- Case studies suggest that ocean alkalinity enhancement can play a role in mitigation pathways
  - Not as the only solution, but maybe part of a CDR portfolio
- How to scale and actually deploy these approaches is unclear
  - Field trials & engineering needed!
  - Experiments provide insights on what not to do (don't increase alkalinity too much in any one place!)



**Other CDR approaches need to be evaluated with similar rigor!**



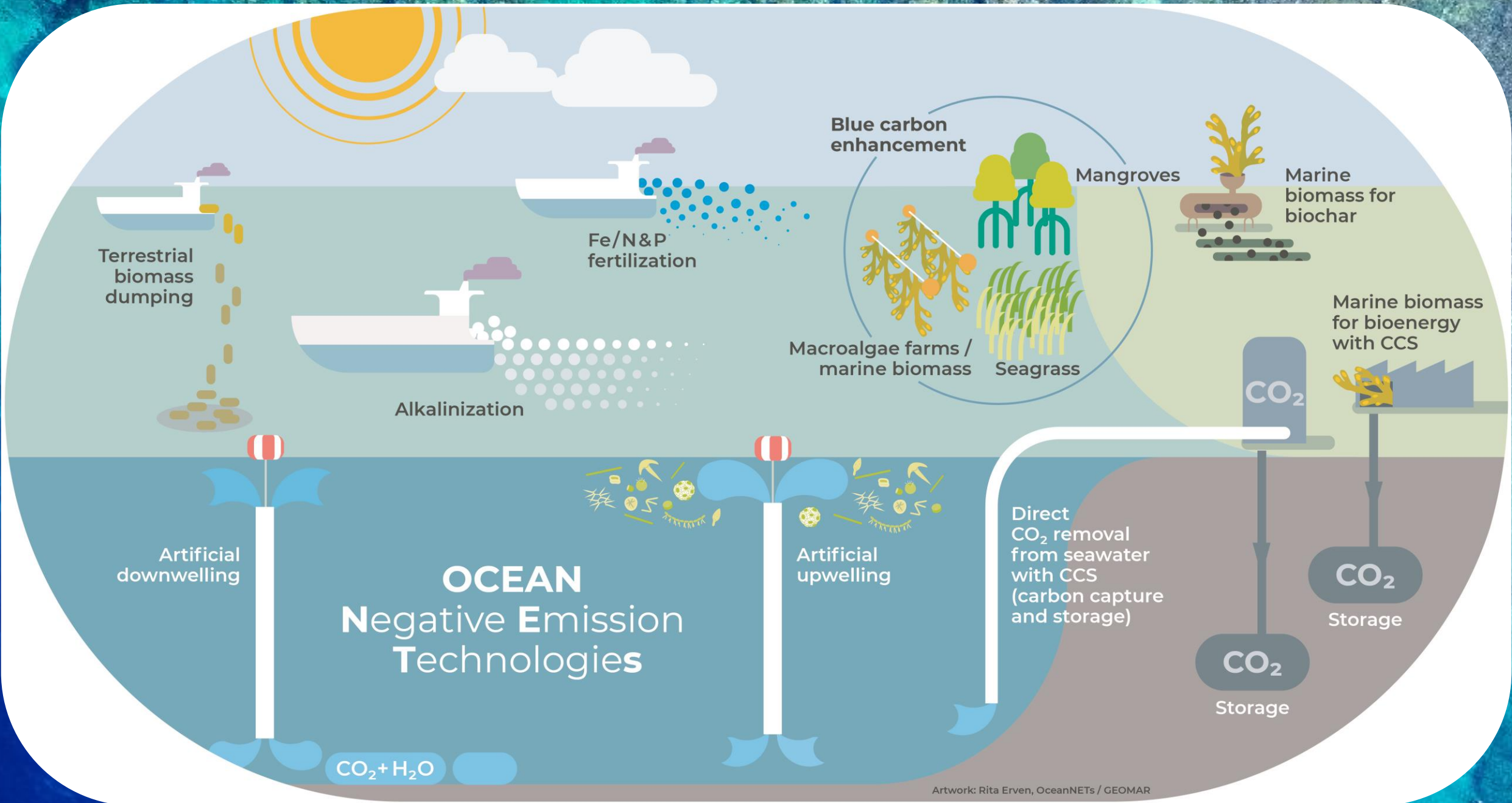
- Governance, public perception, and policy must be enabling
- Monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) protocols need to be established



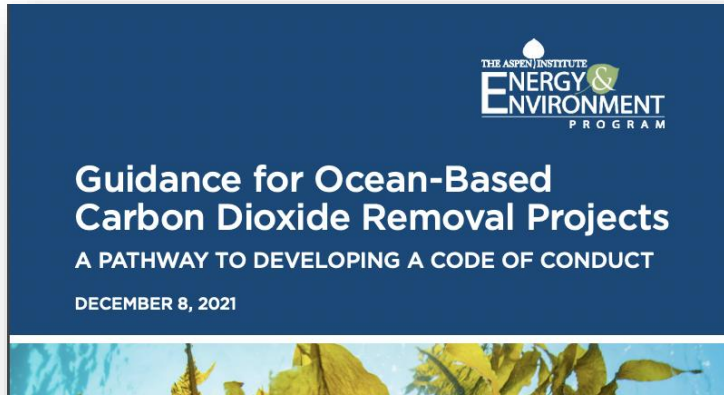
# Major knowledge gaps and challenges

- How do we deploy & scale up ocean-based CDR?
  - Engineering challenges
  - Field trials needed...but don't get ahead of the science
- How to do monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV)?
  - Ocean observing community not prepared for CDR
- Need to assess what CDR approaches are feasible and desirable for different locations





Dec.  
2021



Nov.  
2023



**Transdisciplinary research & innovation needs to be enabled!**

