



Carbfix

Turning CO₂ into stone



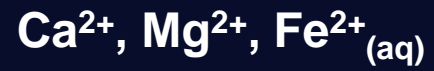
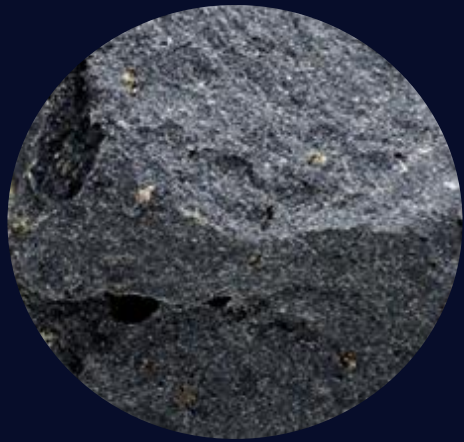
Carbfix turns captured CO₂ into stone underground in less than two years through a proprietary technology that imitates and accelerates natural processes

From research to deployment



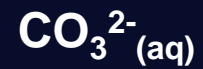
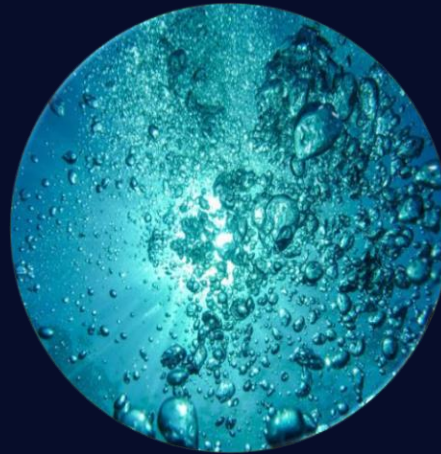
The Carbfix process

Basalt and other reactive
rock formations



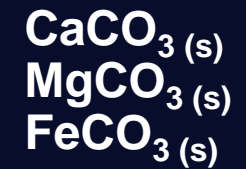
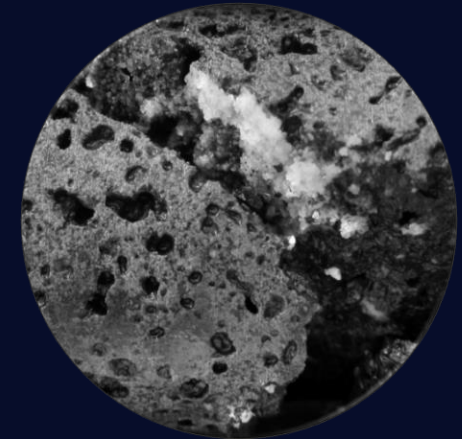
+

CO₂ dissolved in water



=

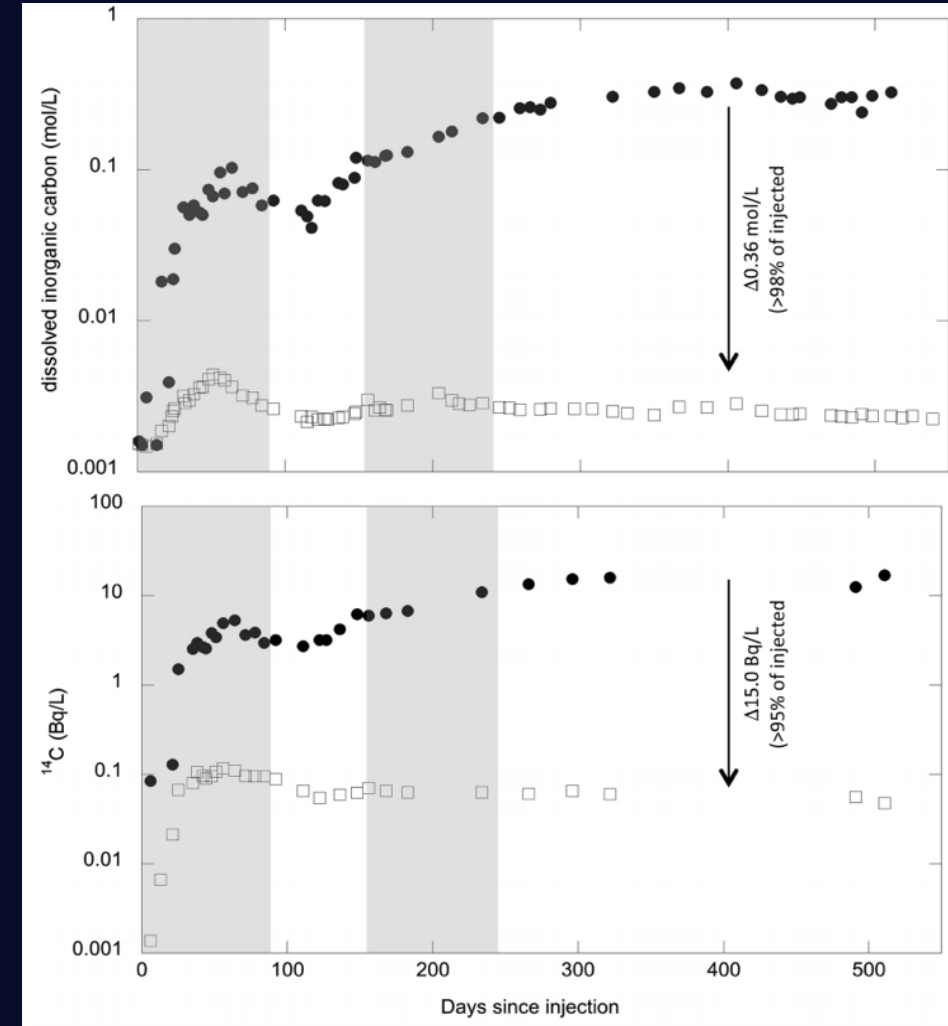
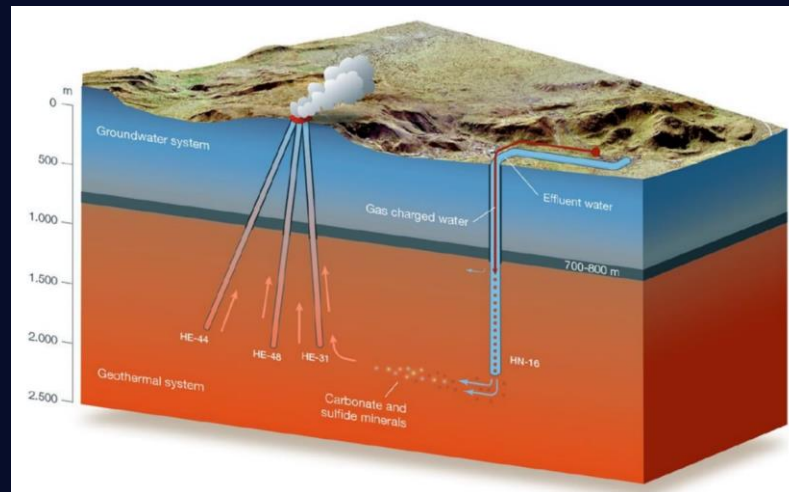
Carbonates



Monitoring & verification

Comparison of expected (based on non-reactive tracers) and measured DIC and ^{14}C concentrations in the target storage formation fluid during injection result in:

CO_2 precipitates as carbonates in less than two years



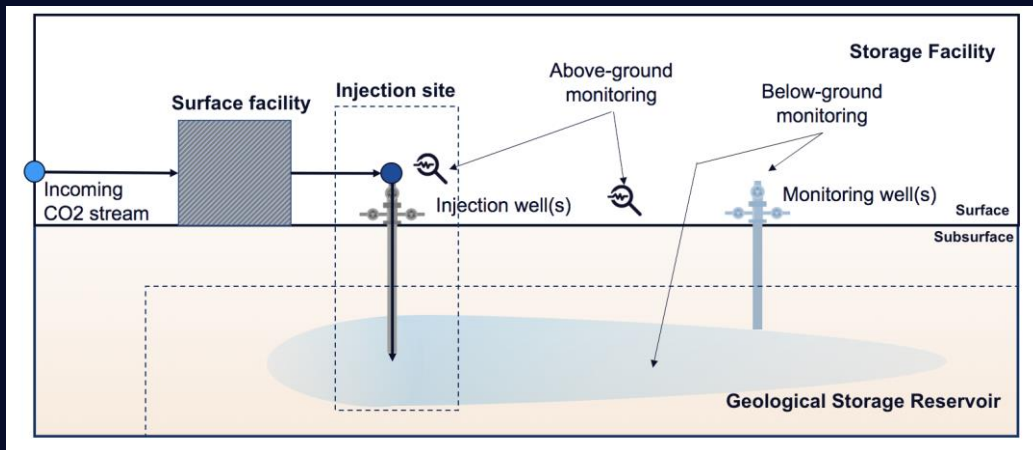
Certified carbon credits

Direct air capture using Carbfix storage = verified methodology according to international standards (DNV and ISO 14064-2)

Voluntary market: DAC Innovation Park to offer issuance of certified carbon credits from cradle to grave

DAC+S certification methodology validated by DNV – developed and implemented by Climeworks and Carbfix as partners for permanent carbon removal

Working with VERRA and CCS+ initiative towards the VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)



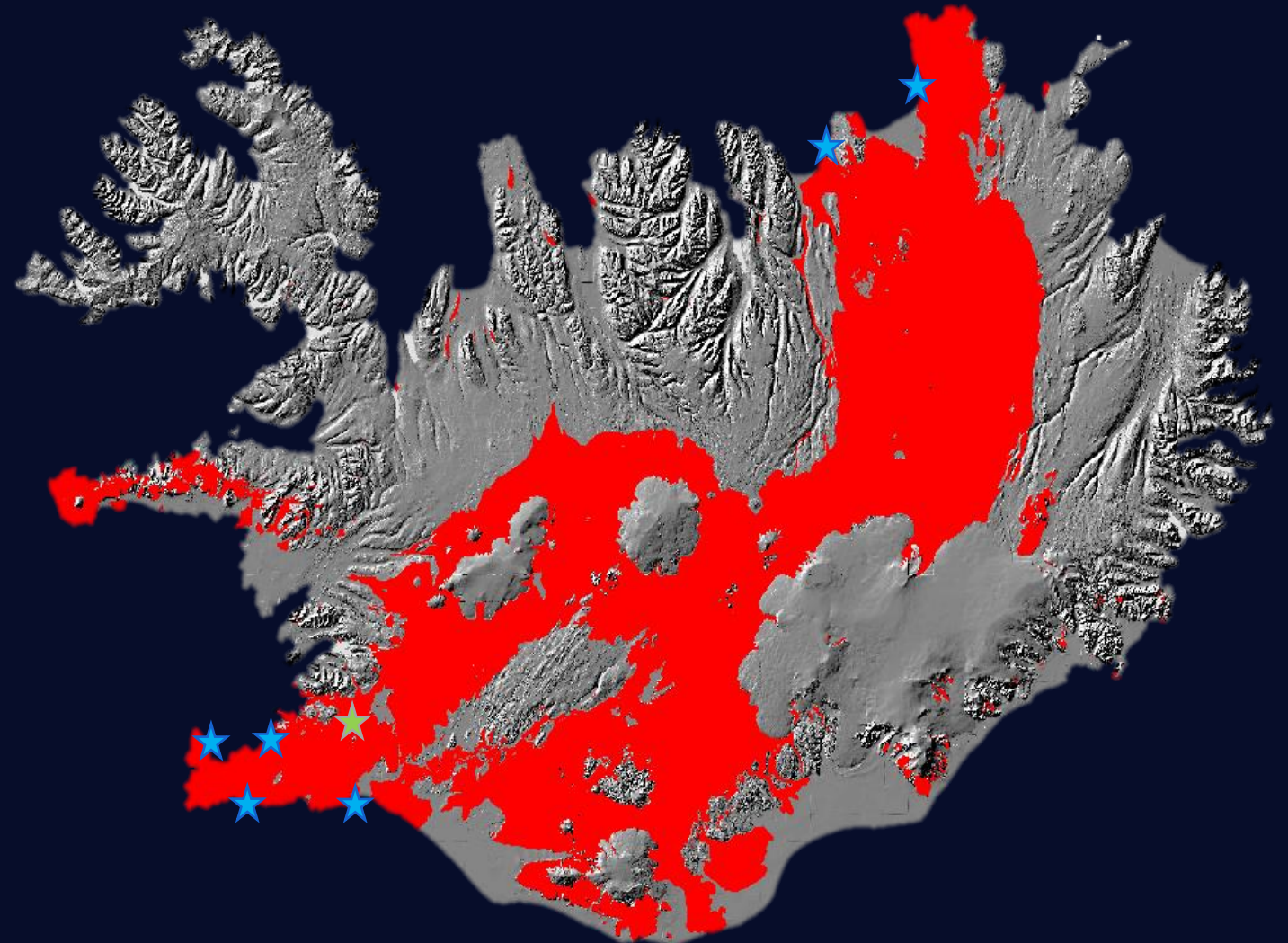
Iceland storage capacity: ~2500 Gt

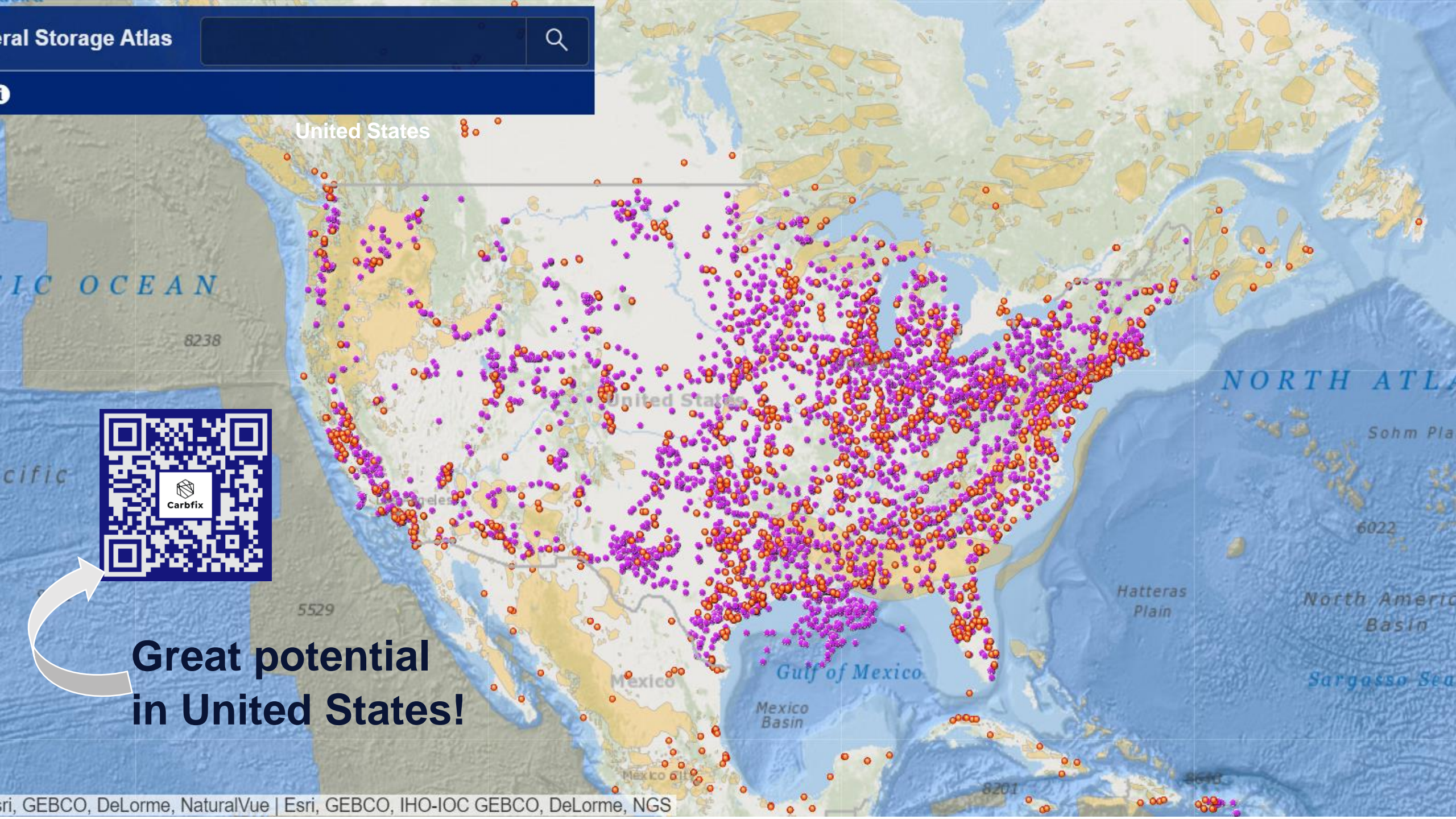
Iceland is almost entirely made out of volcanic basalt.

The youngest formations lie along the rift zone from SW to NE

These are the most permeable and chemically favourable

- Young basaltic formations
- Existing harbor facilities
- Hellisheidi geothermal power plant & Carbfix demonstration site





United States

United States

NORTH ATLANTIC

Sohm Plateau

6022

North America Basin

Sargasso Sea

Hatteras Plain

Gulf of Mexico

Mexico Basin

Mexico

Mexico City

8201

8610

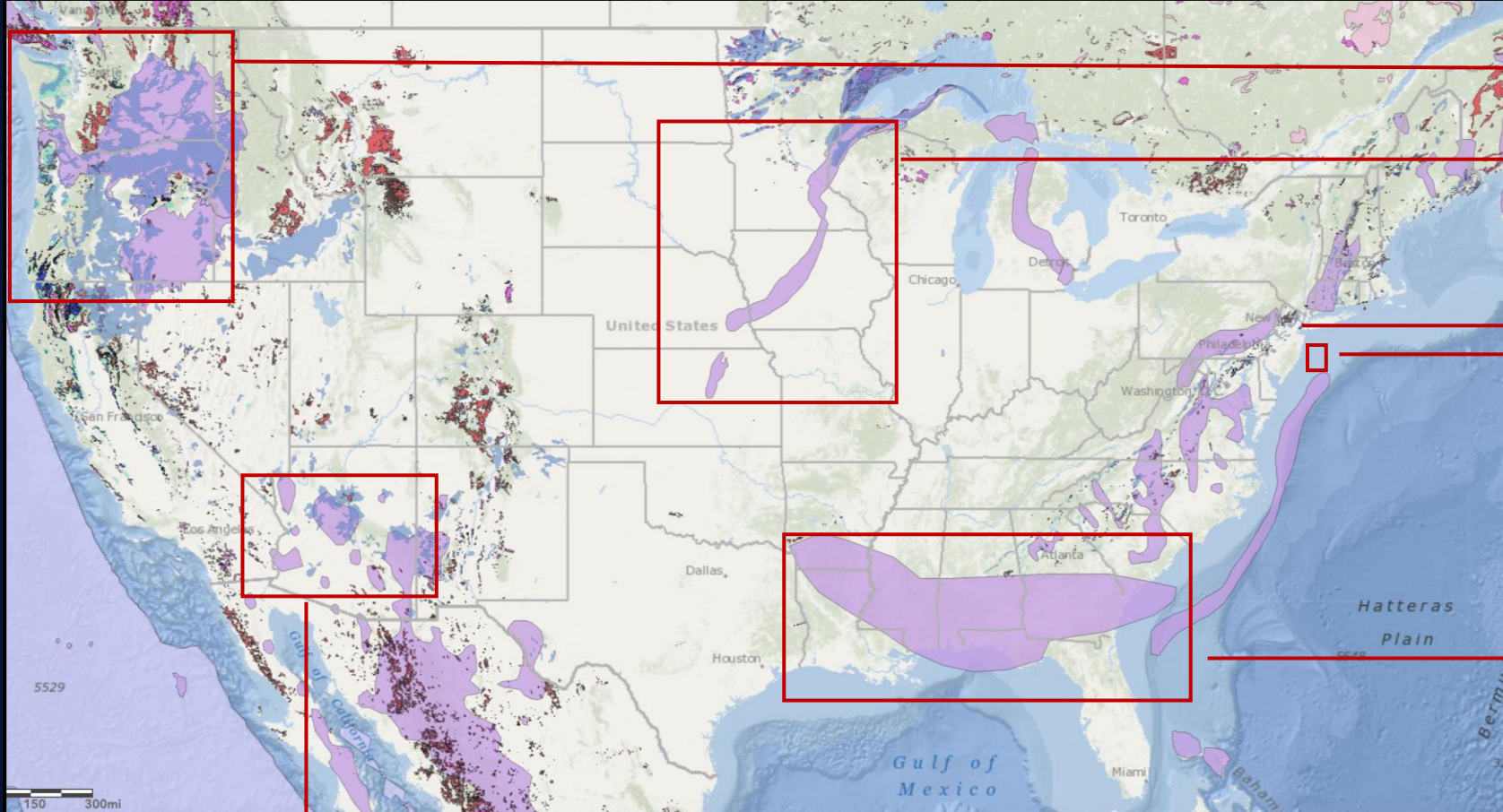
8238

5529



**Great potential
in United States!**

United States



1. The Columbia River basalts

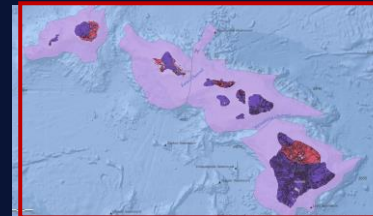
2. Midcontinent Rift

4. Central Atlantic Magmatic Province

5. South Georgia Rift basin

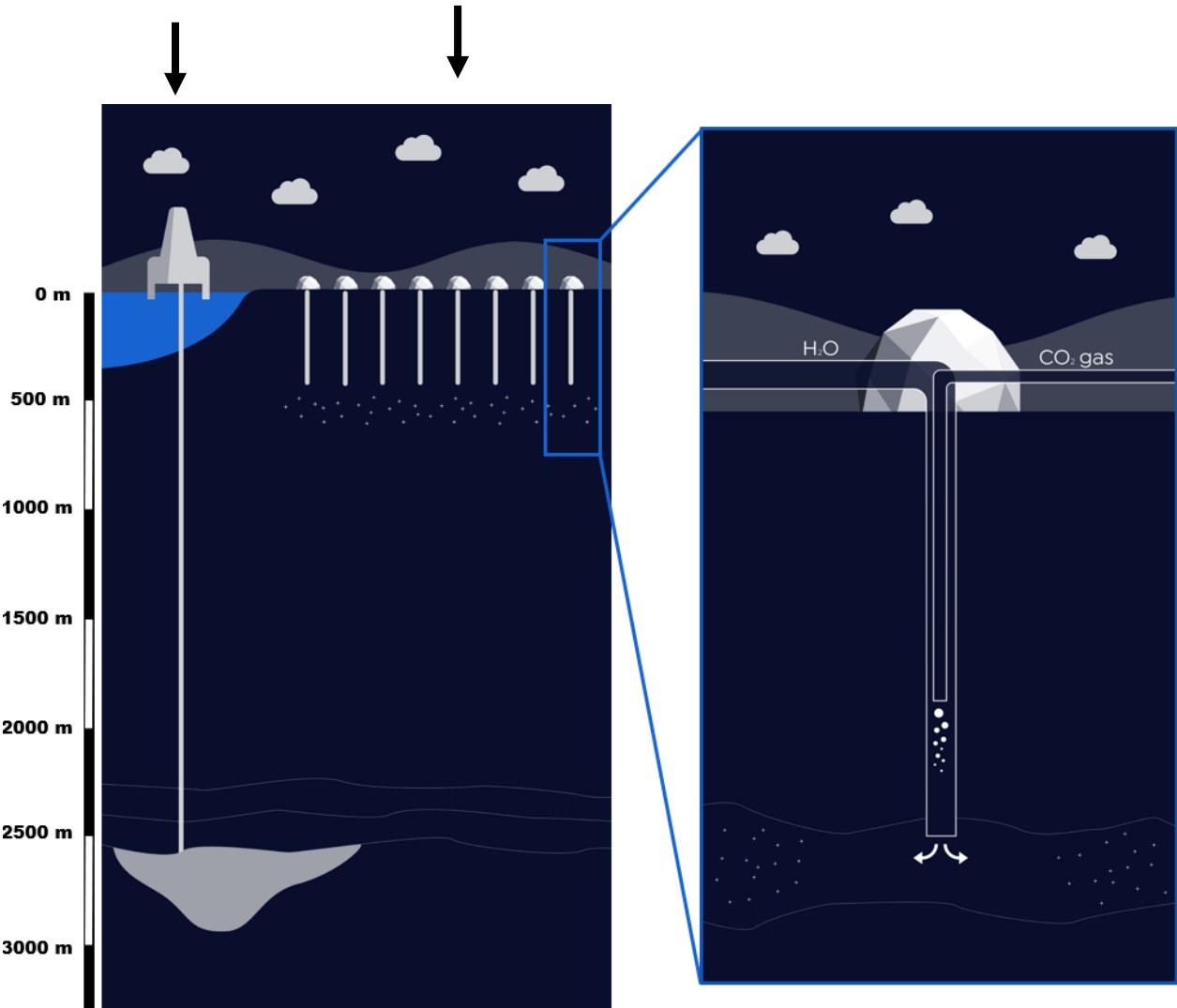
6. Range Province in the desert Southwest.

3. The Hawaiian islands basalts



Conventional
injection of
pure CO₂

Carbfix
injection of
dissolved CO₂



Uniqueness about mineral storage



Natural

Nature's way of storing carbon in rocks ... accelerated



Low cost

Low up-front capital costs
Network of shallow wells



Safe

Leakage eliminated with instant solubility trapping underground



Innovative

Firm scientific background, over 100 published papers



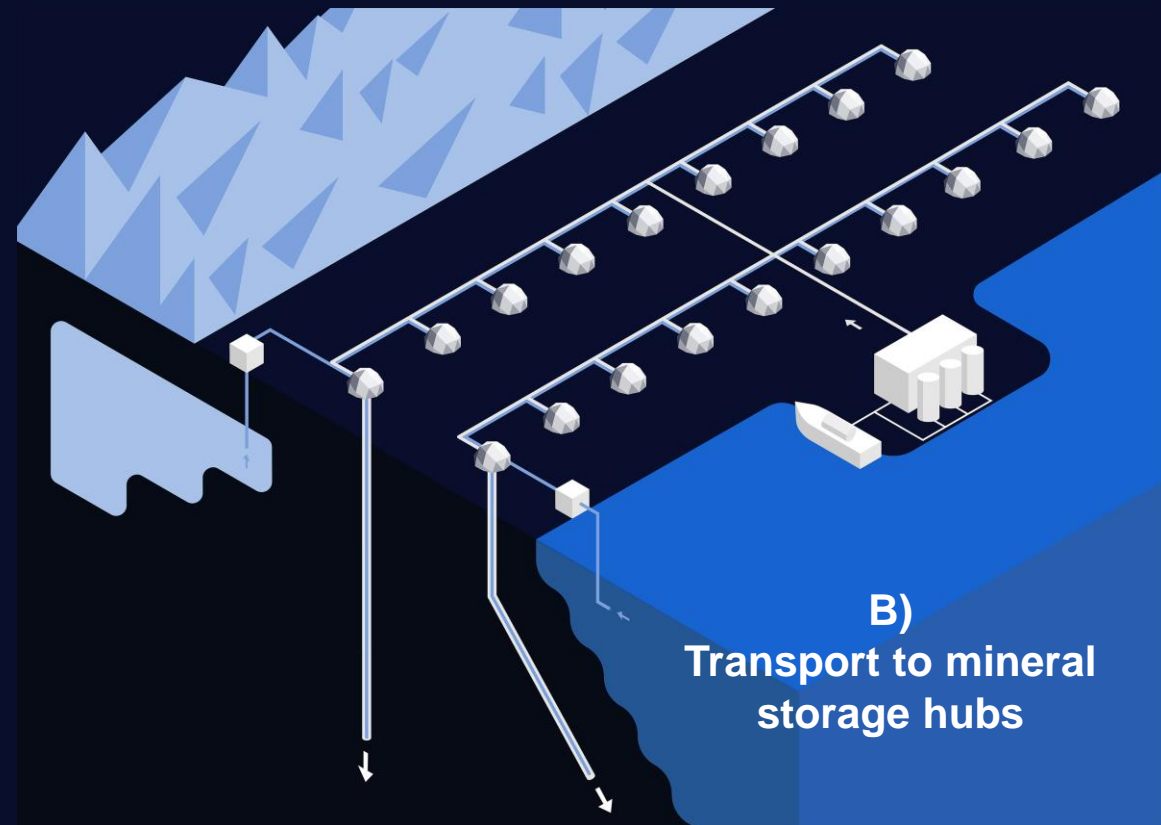
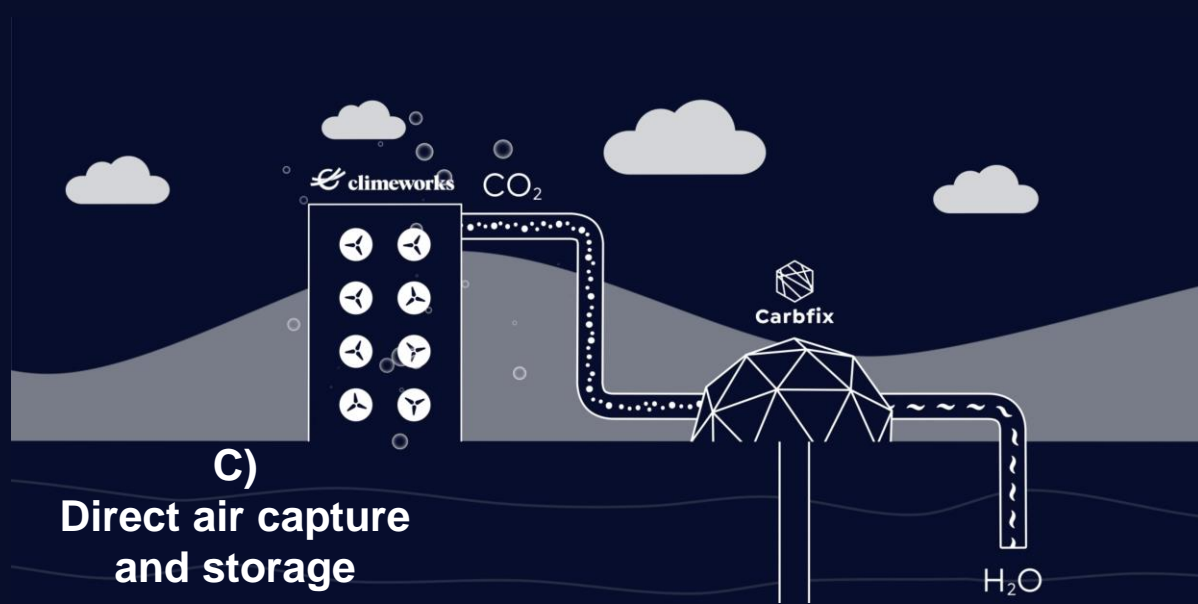
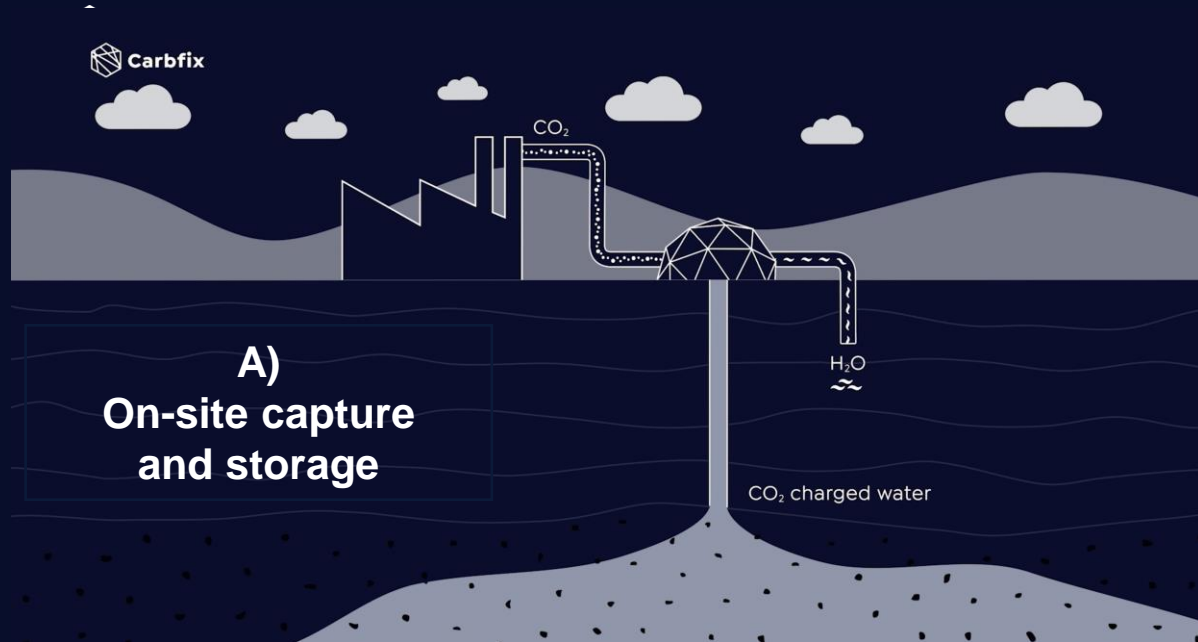
Unlimited

Storage capacity much greater than needed for climate goals



Permanent

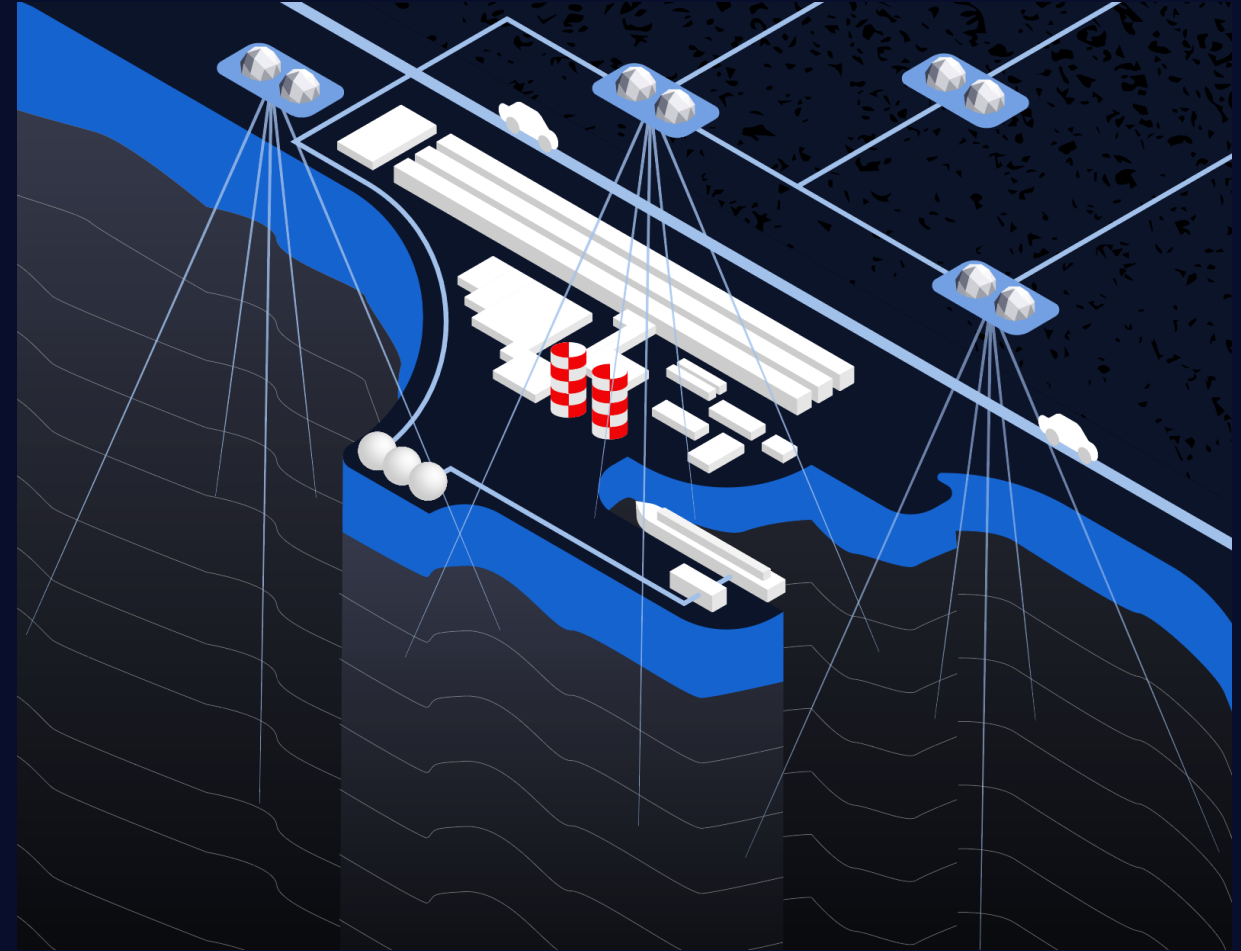
Stable for millennia, no long-term monitoring needed

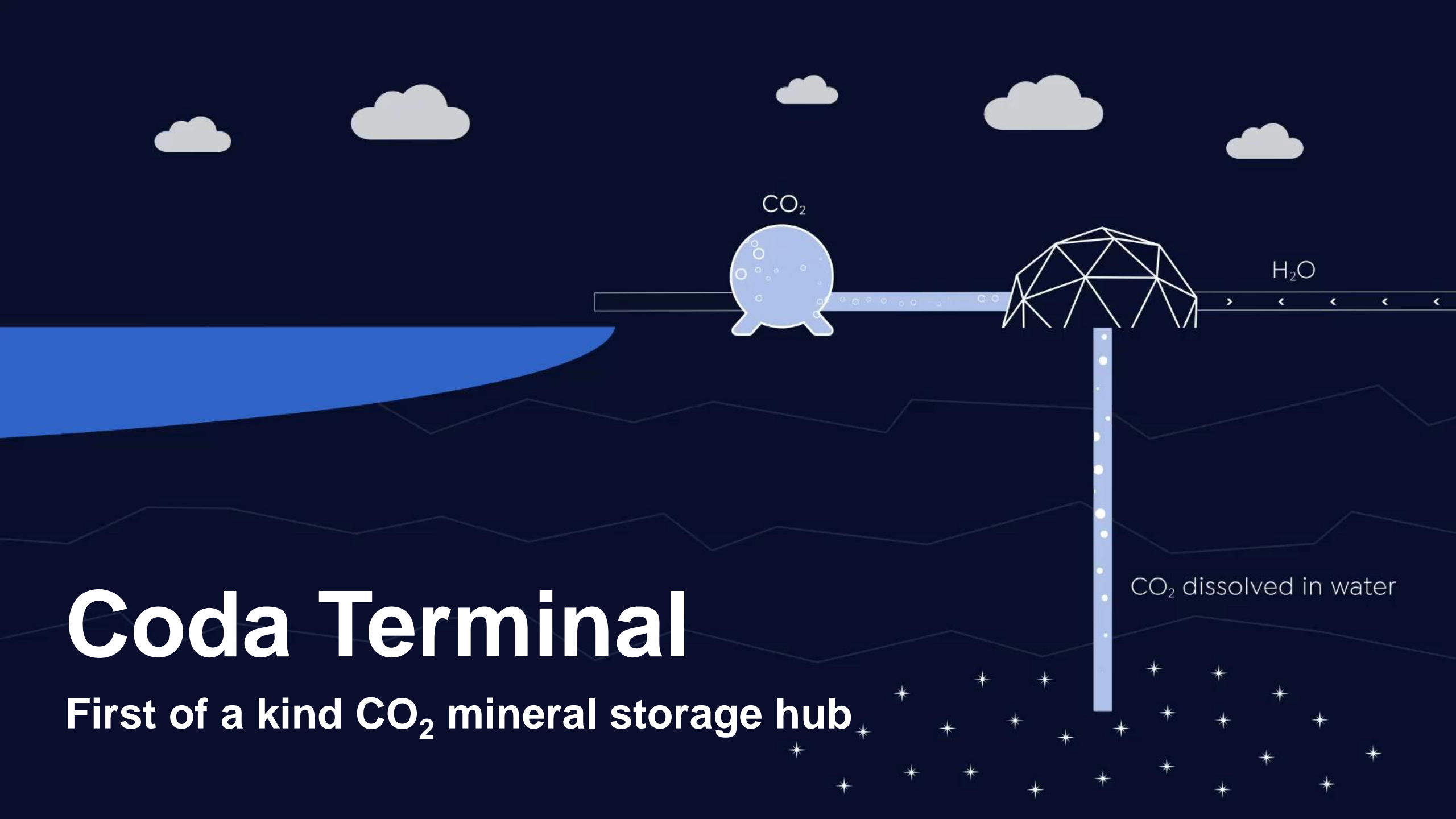


Pathways to CO₂ mineral storage at Gt scale

CODA TERMINAL

A highly scalable, cost effective,
CO₂ mineral storage hub

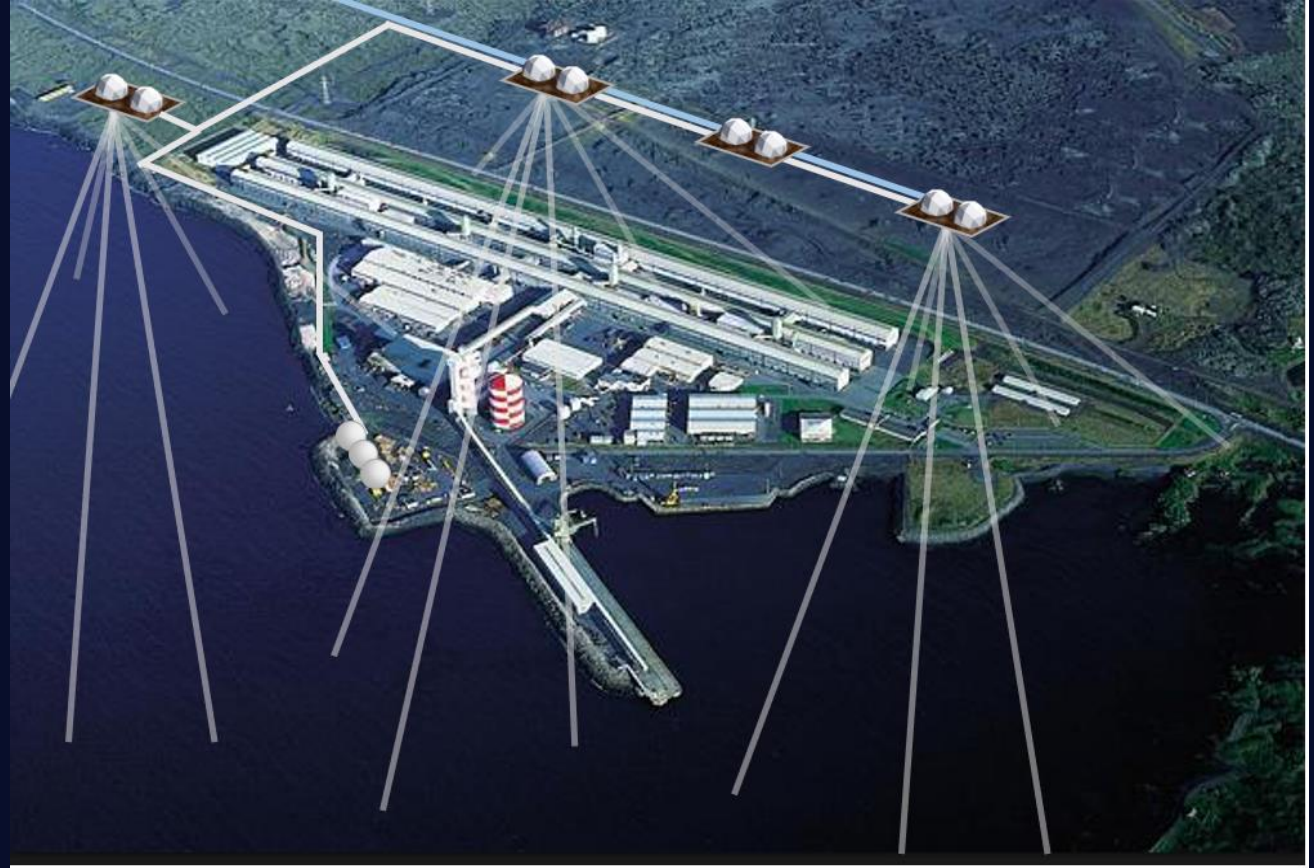




Coda Terminal

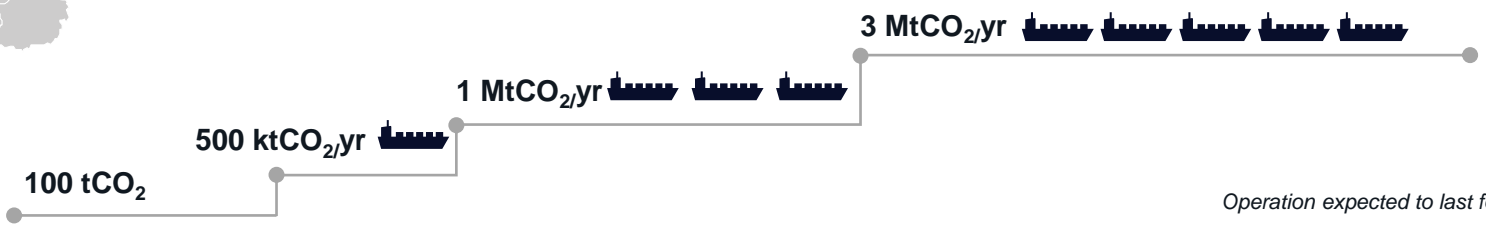
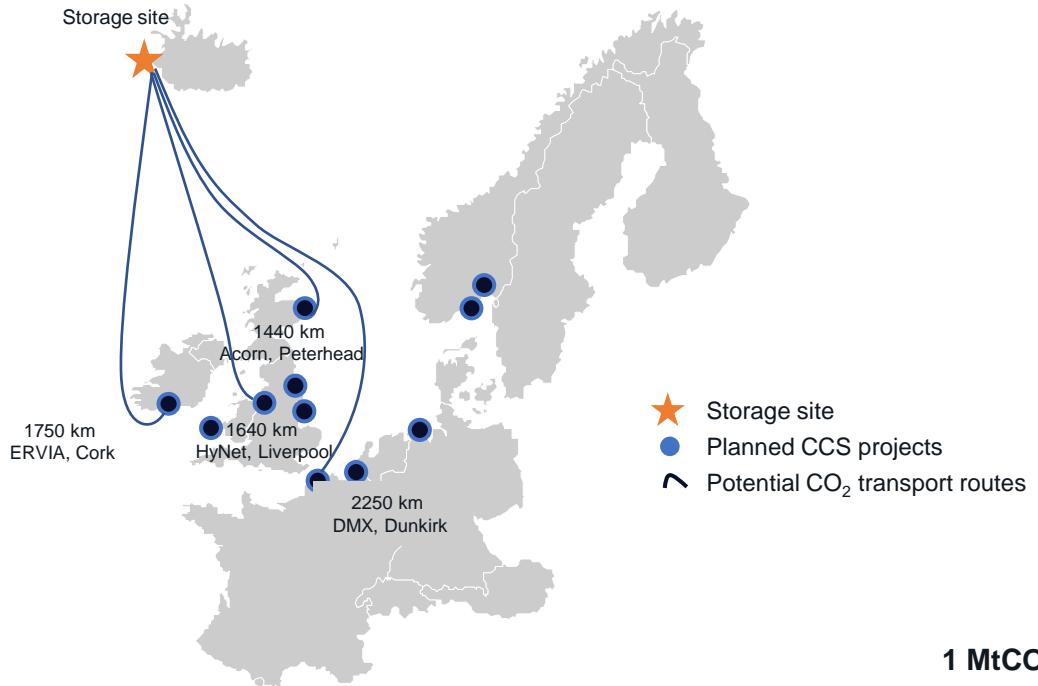
First of a kind CO₂ mineral storage hub

Straumsvik storage site



Project timeline & key specifications of each operational scale

Economic onshore storage allows for longer distance transport



Preparation

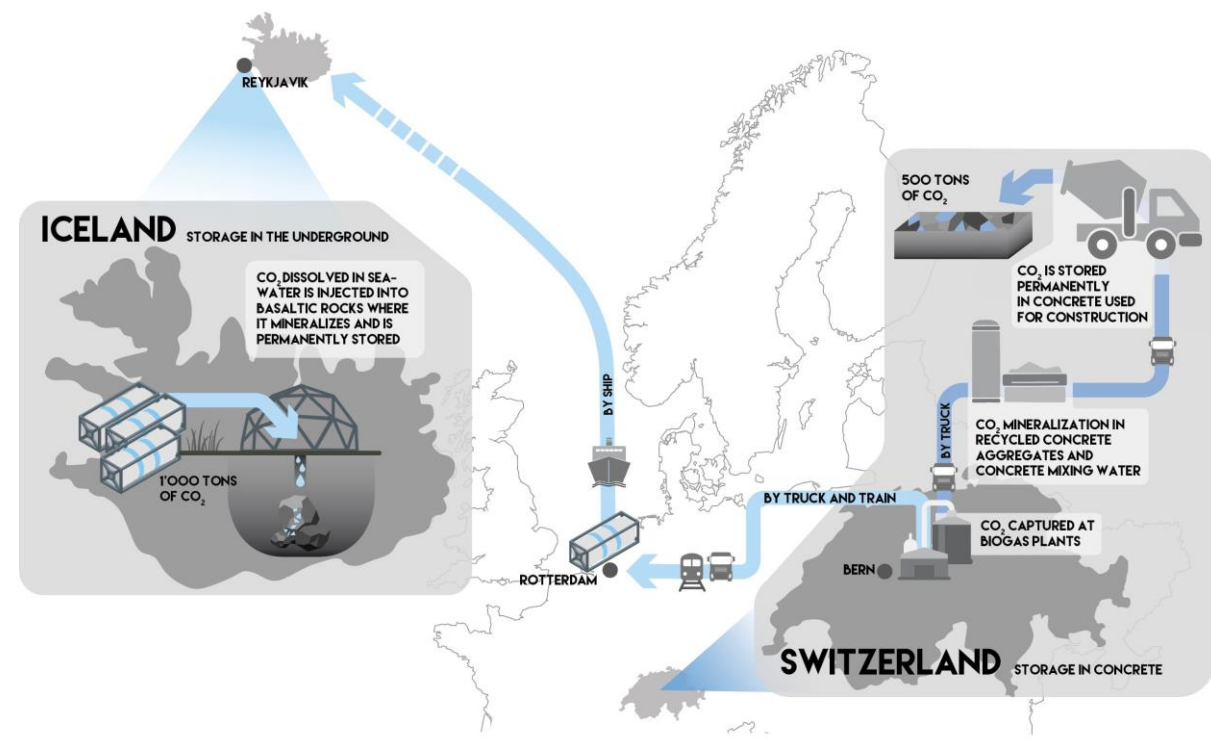
Construction + Commission

Operation and Scale-up



DemoUpCARMA (Demonstration and Upscaling of CARbon dioxide MAnagement solutions for a net-zero Switzerland) is a pilot project lead by ETH Zurich in cooperation with Carbfix

In Iceland, a total of 1'000 tons are going to be injected into a geological reservoir with the aim of generating negative emissions. DemoUpCARMA aims to identify and investigate all aspects that are decisive for the feasibility and scalability of establishing such a CO₂ transport chain.



A Rock-solid climate solution!



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Thank you!