Third International Symposium Effects of Climate Change on the World's Oceans First Brazilian Ocean Acidification Research Workshop Santos, Brazil March 21, 2015

## The use of multiple lines of evidences to conduct risk assessment in sediments affected by CO<sub>2</sub> acidification

Manoela R. de Orte, Ángel DelValls, Augusto Cesar and Inmaculada Riba













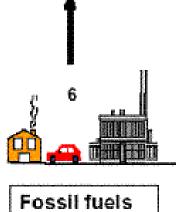
#### Concentration of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>: 402.68 ppm (Mauna Loa, July 2014)

*"Unprecedented concentration in the recent planet history (human)"* 

#### **Related to fossil fuel use**

fossil fuel burning

Urgent need to reduce emissions





#### **Options to reduce emissions**



- Change of combustibles (other than fuels)
- Improve energy efficiency
- Use of renewable and nuclear energy
- Increase of biological sinks of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Capture and storage of CO<sub>2</sub>



Until 2100, it can contribute among 15 and 55 % of the world mitigative effort (IPCC 2005).



# CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and storage (CCS)



-Ocean storage: direct dumping of CO2 in the water column or on the deep sediment

-Mineral carbonation: industrial fixation of CO<sub>2</sub> to inorganic carbonates

-Industrial uses: instead of fuel use of CO<sub>2</sub> in chemical processes

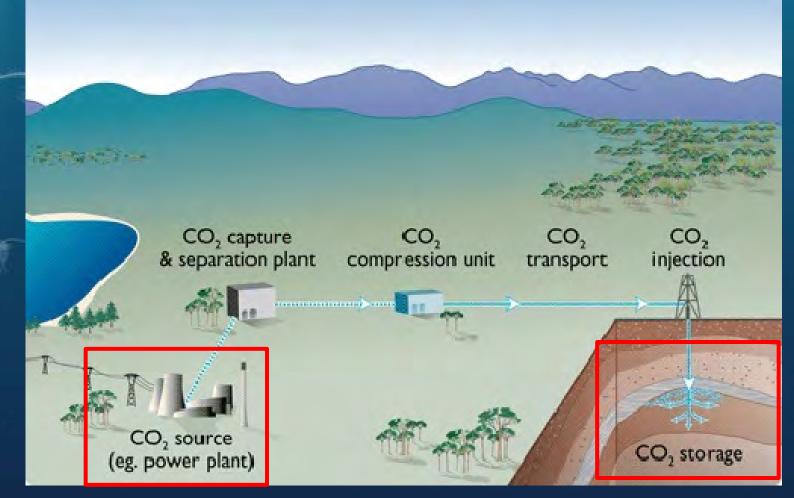
-Biological sequestration: by primary production using microalgae

-Geological storage: e.g. deplete oil and gas reservoirs, deep saline formations, etc.



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- Deplete oil and gas reservoirs
- Deep Saline formations



# CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage



#### Several ongoing projects

#### Need to be regulated

#### The worldwide capacity of potential CO2 storage reservoirs

Ocean and land-based sites together contain an enormous capacity for storage of CO<sub>2</sub><sup>a</sup>. The world's oceans have by far the largest capacity for carbon storage.

Sequestration option	Worldwide	
ocquestiation option	capacity	
Ocean	1000s GtC	
Deep saline formations	100s-1000s GtC	
Depleted oil and gas reservoirs	100s GtC	
Coal seams	10s-100s GtC	
Terrestrial	10s GtC	
Utilization	<1 GtC/yr	

<sup>a</sup> Worldwide total anthropogenic carbon emissions are ~7 GtC per year (1 GtC = 1 billion metric tons of carbon equivalent).

Herzog, 2001

<sup>b</sup> Orders of magnitude estimates.



Global CCS MAP, October 2014 http://www.sccs.org.uk/expertise/global-ccs-map



## Conventions for the Protection of the Marine Environment



# among conv

#### LONDON CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

In November 2006 the text of the convention was amended to allow the storage of  $CO_2$  in marine geological structures

Framework and waste assessment guideliness for CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration developed

#### OSPAR CONVENTION

In June 2007, the text of the convention was amended to allow the storage of  $CO_2$  in marine geological structures, and <u>oblies the contract countries to</u> apply the risk assessment and management guidelines formulated by the convention.

#### EUROPEAN COMISSION

A new EU Directive on CCS has been adopted in Dec. 2008.







## LEAKAGE FROM THE STORAGE

Short term: mainly during operation Risk of leakage of what fills the pore space in the formation: natural gas (mainly methane) and formation waters (mainly seawater) (Wallman, 2008)

Long term: mainly post operation
 Risk of leakage of CO<sub>2</sub> and associated substances



# CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage



#### MAIN IMPACTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

 $CO_2 + H_2O \iff H_2CO_3 \iff CO_3^{2-} + 2H^+$ 

 $CO_2 + H_2O + CO_3^{2-} <-> 2HCO_3^{-}$ 

# OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

CO2 LEAKAGE: ≈ 5.1 ( EL Hierro- CANARY ISLAND)





# CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage



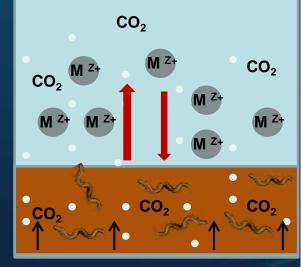
## MAIN IMPACTS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

#### **DIRECT EFFECTS**

Acidosis Hypercapnia Asphyxiation

INDIRECT EFFECTS MOBILITY OF

>BIOAVAILABILITY >TOXICITY





**Basic steps for Risk Assessment for geological** storage



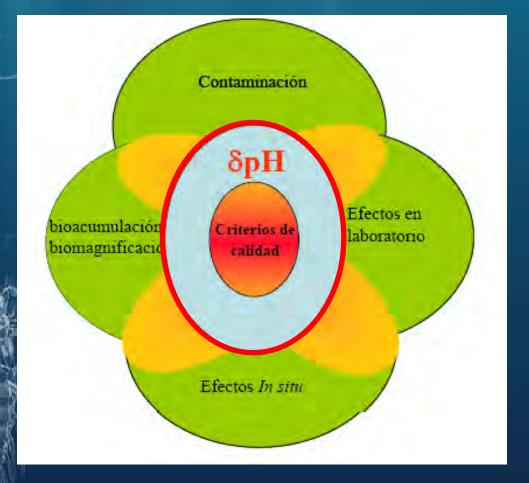
**1.PROBLEM FORMULATION** 2. SITE SELECTION AND CHARACTERISATION Determine the sensibility of species Scale of and communities exposure 4.EFFECTS ASSESSMENT **5.RISK CHARACTERISATION 6.RISK MANAGEMENT** 

Significant adverse consequences in the marine environment and human health



#### WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE APPROACH





What contaminants?
What levels?
What biological effects?
ECOSYTEM HEALTH
Quantification of pollution
Quality values
Bioaccumulation/Biomagnification of contaminants?

HUMAN HEALTH

-Tissue quality values

Acidification of the environment

pH variation in LOEs

Designed CO<sub>2</sub> injection system: patented #201200753 (9/2013)



pH01

pH02

pH03

oH04

01105

oH06

8,11 pH

07 pH

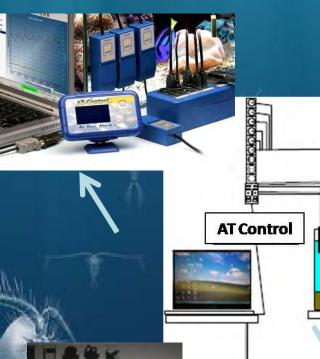
7,00 pH

.02 pH

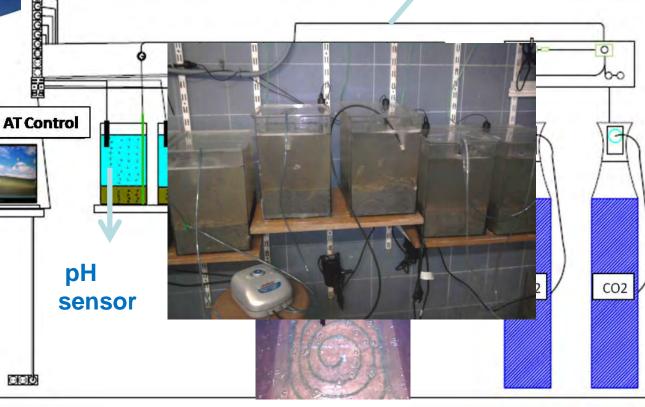
7,07 pH

7,02 pH





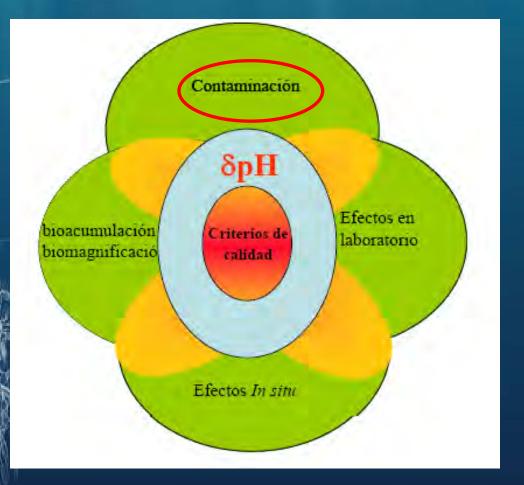
## Solenoid Valve





#### **WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE APPROACH**





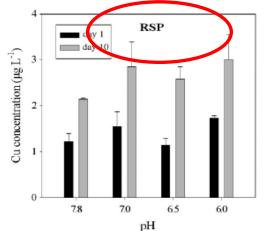
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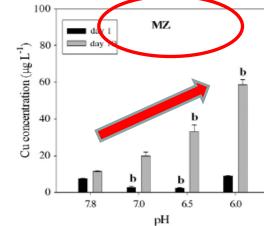
-Tissue quality values

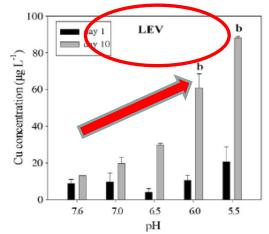
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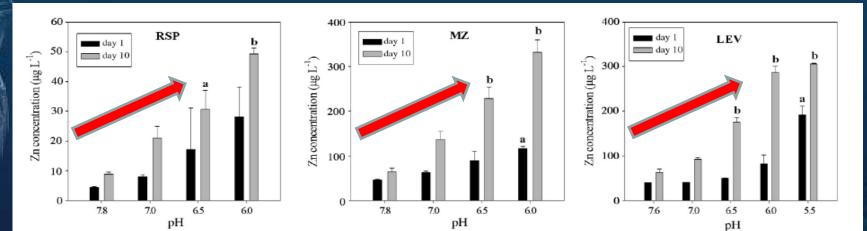
pH variation in LOEs

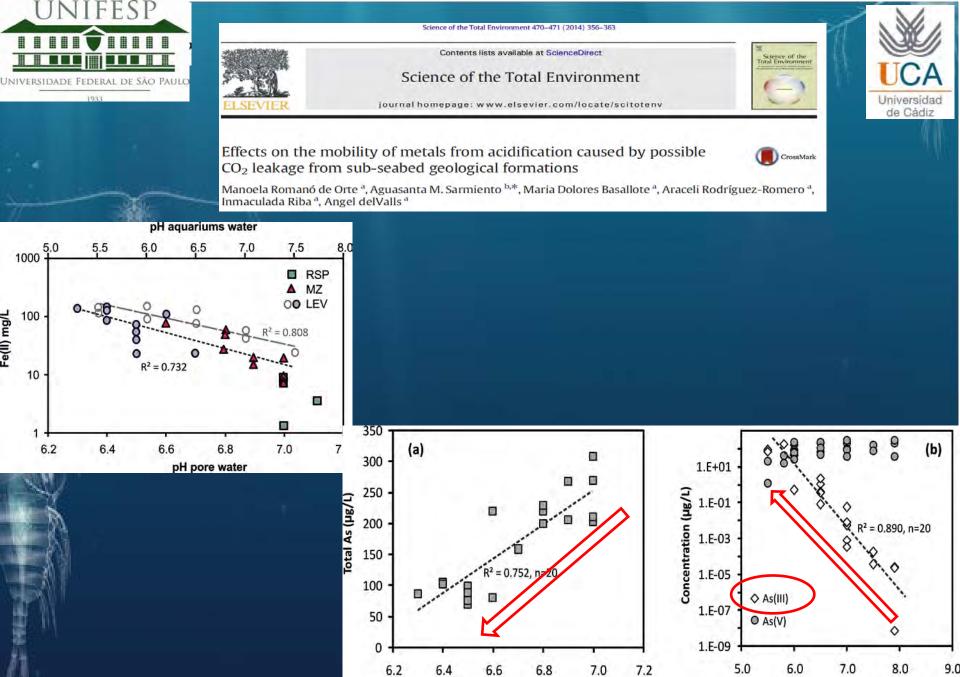












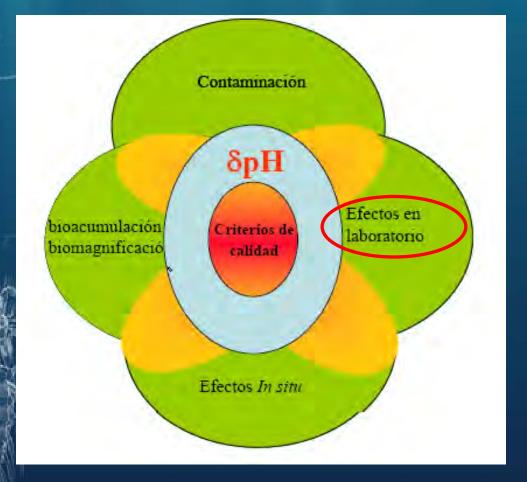
pH porewater

pH aquarium



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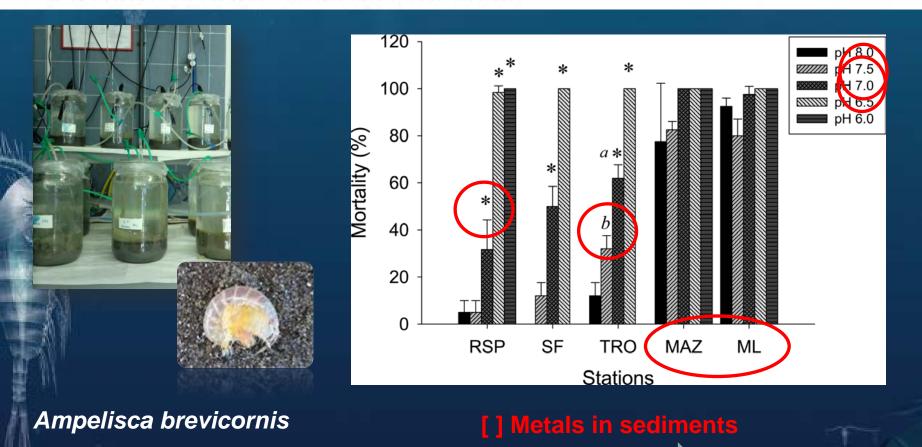
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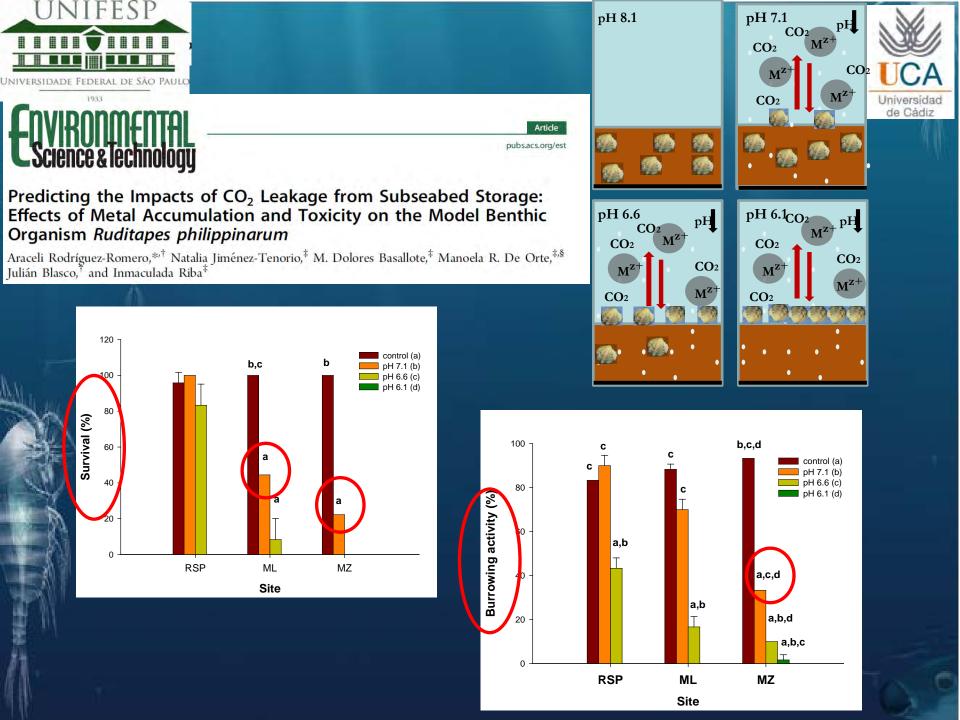


#### Studying the Effect of CO<sub>2</sub>-Induced Acidification on Sediment Toxicity Using Acute Amphipod Toxicity Test

M. Dolores Basallote,\*',<sup>†</sup> Manoela R. De Orte,<sup>†,‡</sup> T. Ángel DelValls,<sup>†</sup> and Inmaculada Riba<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Cátedra UNESCO/UNITWIN WiCop. Departamento de Química-Física, Facultad de Ciencias del Mar y Ambientales, Universidad de Cádiz, Polígono Río San Pedro s/n, Puerto Real, Cádiz 11510, Spain

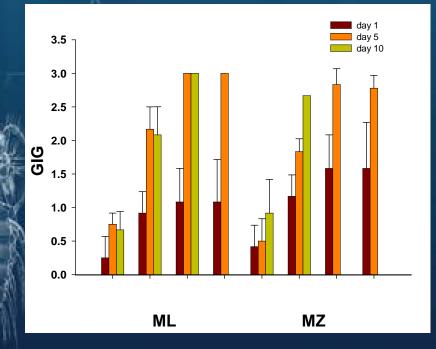


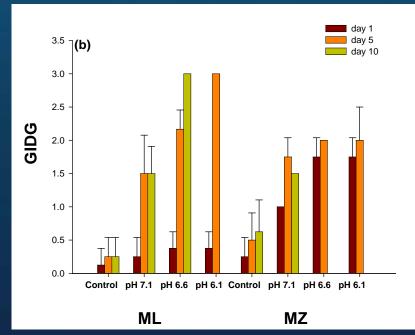






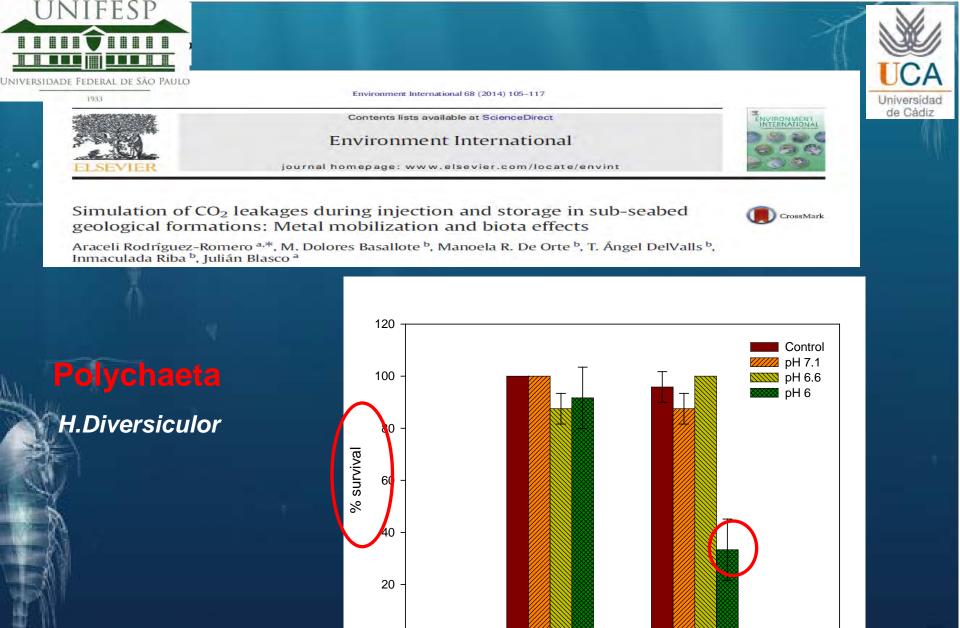
# **HISTOLOGICAL DAMAGE**





**Digestive gland** 





RSP

ML

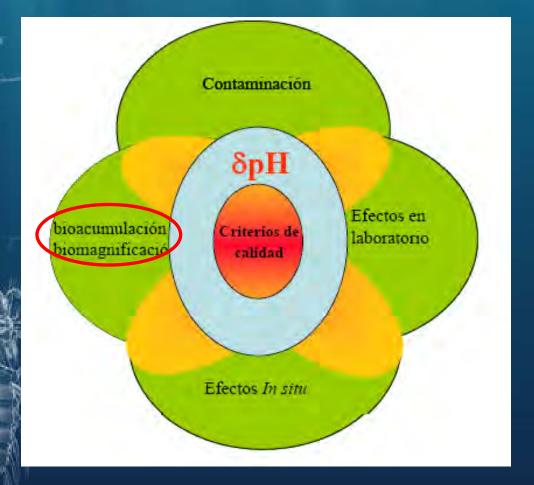
Station

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#### **Environment International**

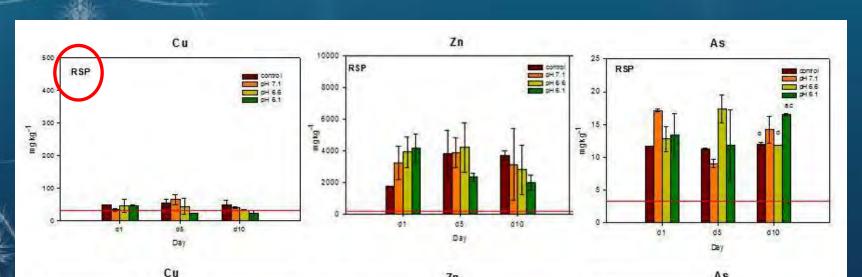
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envint

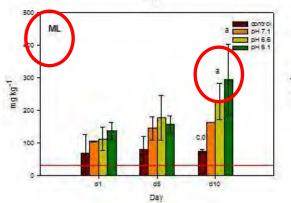


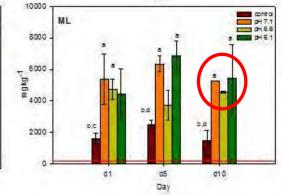
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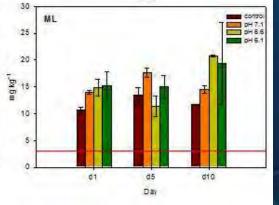
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Environment International 68 (2014) 105-117

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**Environment International** 

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envint

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INTERNATIONAL

Jniversidad de Cádiz

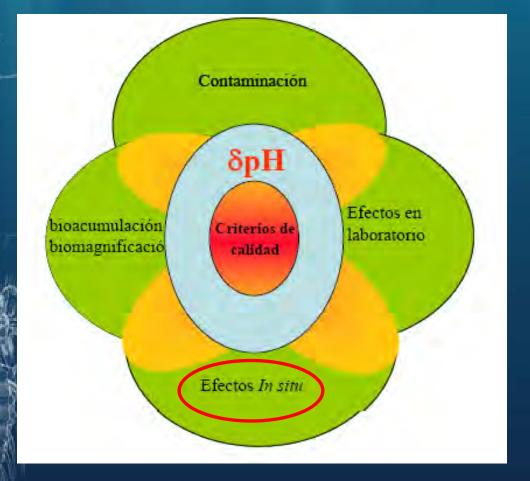
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Variables	Factor 1	Factor 2
pH	$\frown$	-0.74
Sand	-0.95	
Fines	0.95	and the second sec
Organic carbon	0.95	
Organic matter	0.95	
Al in sediment	-0.74	
Fe in sediment	0.90	
Mn in sediment	0.63	
Cu in sediment	0.95	
Zn in sediment	0.96	
As in sediment	0.92	
Hg in sediment	0.92	$\frown$
H. diversicolor mortality		0.78
Al bioaccumulation		091
Fe bioaccumulation		090
Mn bioaccumulation		0.87
Cu bioaccumulation	0.68	0.70
Zn bioaccumulation		0.70
As bioaccumulation		0.75
Hg bioaccumulation	0.53	
Al in seawater	0.80	
Fe in seawater		
Mn in seawater	-0.60	
Cu in seawater	0.79	0.51
Zn in seawater	0.53	0.83
As in seawater	0.75	0.63
Variance (%)	40.72	2026
Cumulative %	48.92	78,18



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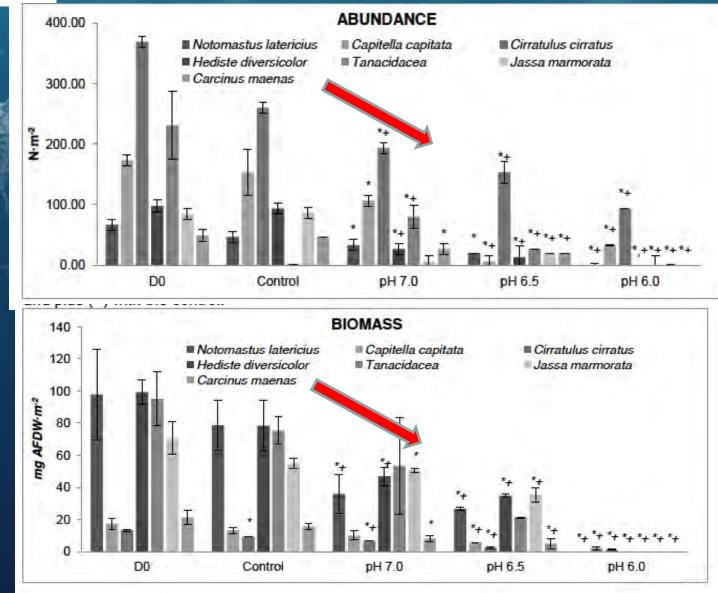
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#### **BENTHIC MACROFAUNA**





UCA Universidad de Cádiz



#### **PROJECT-BRAZIL**



➤" The effects of CO<sub>2</sub> acidification on the bioavailability of contaminants in marine sediments associated with petroleum reservoirs leaks ( ECO2Mar )"

**Study Area- Santos Estuarine System** 



Sediment sampling in contaminated areas

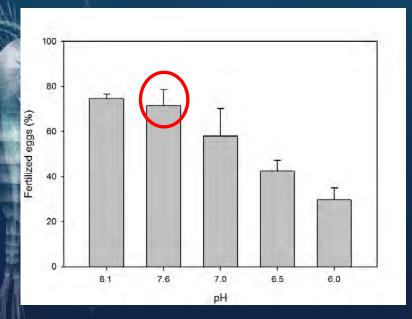


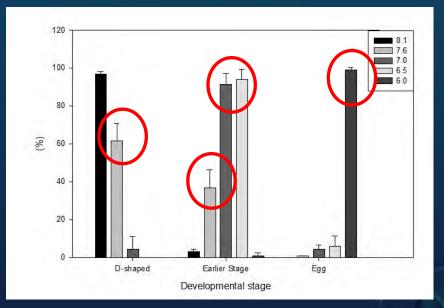
# Ocean Acidification

CCS



# MUSSELS Perna perna







## Experiment with Amphipod: *Hyale yongi*



Sediment sampling in Santos Estuarine System





## Acknowledgments



#### Project

" The effects of CO<sub>2</sub> acidification on the bioavailability of contaminants in marine sediments associated with petroleum reservoirs leaks ( ECO2Mar )"

Ph.D. Scholarship

#### **Postdoctoral Scholarship**





#### **Congress scholarship**



PICES