

**Report Title:**

**Geological and Geotechnical Site Investigation for the Design of a CO<sub>2</sub> Rich Flue Gas  
Direct Injection and Storage Facility**

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## **Abstract**

With international efforts to limit anthropogenic carbon in the atmosphere, various CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration methods have been studied by various facilities worldwide. Basalt rock in general has been referred to as potential host material for mineral carbonation by various authors, without much regard for compositional variations due to depositional environment, subsequent metamorphism, or hydrothermal alteration. Since mineral carbonation relies on the presence of certain magnesium, calcium, or iron silicates, it is necessary to study the texture, mineralogy, petrology, and geochemistry of specific basalts before implying potential for mineral carbonation. The development of a methodology for the characterization of basalts with respect to their susceptibility for mineral carbonation is proposed to be developed as part of this research. The methodology will be developed based on whole rock data, petrography and microprobe analyses for samples from the Caledonia Mine in Michigan, which is the site for a proposed small-scale demonstration project on mineral carbonation in basalt. Samples from the Keweenaw Peninsula will be used to determine general compositional trends using whole rock data and petrography. Basalts in the Keweenaw Peninsula have been subjected to zeolite and prehnite-pumpellyite facies metamorphism with concurrent native copper deposition. Alteration was likely due to the circulation of CO<sub>2</sub>-rich fluids at slightly elevated temperatures and pressures, which is the process that is attempted to be duplicated by mineral carbonation.

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## Executive Summary

The primary objectives of the project are: a) to develop a methodology for geological and geotechnical site characterization for direct inject of carbon dioxide enriched flue gas streams from stationary sources into large underground cavities in mafic rocks thereby defining the parameters that enhance carbonation of the rocks and permanent sequestration, b) complete characterization of at least one potential mine site suitable for a small demonstration project for the storage of at least 100 tons of carbon dioxide, c) development a design and cost estimate for a direct injection facility at the selected mine site.

The site characterization work includes defining the mineralogical, petrological, chemical composition of the basalts and the determination of the physical properties of the mafic rocks. From project inception approximately 250 samples were collected from 29 mine tailings sites in the Keweenaw Copper Belt (KCB). Of the total, 181 samples were processed for whole rock, trace element, and rare earth element geochemical analyses. Optical mineralogy and petrology examinations and electron microprobe analyses were conducted on selected material from the mine tailing sites and the Caledonia Mine site.

The critical geological parameters for site characterization are defined as: a) the mineralogy, petrology, and geochemistry of the mafic and or ultramafic rocks, b) the geological structures of the host rocks including flow thickness, folding, faulting, jointing and joint spacing, c) rock mechanical properties including compressive strength, and rock mass strength, and d) total volume of rock mass available to mineral carbonation.

The results also support previous investigations that demonstrate that the large native copper deposits were formed as a consequence of CO<sub>2</sub>-bearing metamorphic fluids migrating through the relatively high porosity sections of the amygdaloidal flow tops of the volcanic sequences. These fluids resulted in the formation of zeolite and prehnite-pumpellyite facies mineral assemblages. These mineral assemblages represent temperature and pressure conditions similar to those that would be produced by the direct injection of a flue gas stream from a coal or natural gas fired power plant.

The large volumes of basaltic rocks of the Portage Lake Volcanics of the Keweenaw Peninsula provide the potential to the storage of very large volumes of carbon dioxide through mineral carbonation. The Portage Lake Volcanic constitute but a very small portion of the extrusive and intrusion mafic and ultramafic rocks of Mid-Continental Rift System including the Duluth Gabbro of Minnesota and the Logan Sills of northwestern Ontario. In aggregate these rocks provide potential storage capacity for extremely large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>.

## **Experimental Methods:**

### **Introduction**

The purpose of this study is to develop a methodology for the characterization of site for the direct injection of a CO<sub>2</sub> rich flue gas into basalts and the permanent storage of the gas through mineral carbonation. The basaltic rocks of the Keweenaw Peninsula of northern Michigan were selected due to the large past production of native copper and the vast amount of published research that strongly supports the hypothesis that the mineral deposits were formed by low temperature CO<sub>2</sub> rich metamorphic fluids. The estimated temperature and pressure ranges of these mineralizing metamorphic fluids is within the range of the flue gas temperatures of coal and natural gas fired power plants. Thus nature is providing evidence that mineral carbonation may be technically feasible.

The primary objectives of the project are: (1) to develop a methodology for geological and geotechnical site characterization for direct inject of carbon dioxide enriched flue gas streams from stationary sources into large underground cavities in mafic rocks thereby defining the parameters that enhance carbonation of the rocks and permanent sequestration, (2) complete characterization of at least one potential mine site suitable for a small demonstration project for the storage of at least 100 tons of carbon dioxide, (3) examination, sampling, and testing of mine tailings throughout the Keweenaw Copper Belt to estimate the extent of carbonation of the waste material as a consequence of exposure to atmospheric carbon dioxide over the past 100 years, (4) estimate the volume of atmospheric carbon dioxide that has been naturally sequestered in the mine tailings, (5) from the mine and tailings site characterization work, establish instrumentation to monitor the direct injection facility in the basalts, (6) development a design and cost estimate for a direct injection facility at the selected mine site. The site characterization work includes defining the mineralogical, petrological, chemical composition of the bas alts and the determination of the physical properties of the mafic rocks.

The pre-requisite for any geological site characterization of an engineering work is to develop at least a conceptual design for the engineering work that is to be sited. With that conceptual design in hand, critical geological parameters can then be defined and the site investigation can then proceed to determine if the site can meet the specifications for those critical parameters.

### **Conceptual Design of a Flue Gas Direct Injection Facility**

The concept is to inject an entire flue gas stream into a large opening in the mafic rocks similar to that developed for the Block Caving mining method. The opening would be at the deepest feasible level and would be sized as constrained by mechanics of the host rocks. In a fully operating system multiple cavities would be created. The number being a function of the volume of the gas stream (size of the power plant) and the reaction rate of the carbonation process. Flue gas streams from coal fired power plants are generally composed of 72-77% N<sub>2</sub>, 13-15% CO<sub>2</sub>, and the remainder H<sub>2</sub>O. Once the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration of the gas stream in a cavity

reached an acceptable level, the compressed N<sub>2</sub> is released back to the power plant and then to the atmosphere. The exothermal heat of the carbonation reactions then could be utilized.

As the surfaces of the fractured and caved rock become coated the reaction products, the back of the cavity would be drilled, blasted, and allowed to cave. Thus the cavity would migrate upward to a level below that of groundwater extraction and below that at which fractures may propagate to the surface. Proper design of the initial cavity taking into account the swell factor for the rock and the volume of reaction products, the cavity should be filled as it reaches its design life. Thus mine subsidence would be prevented.

The major attributes of the concept include: a) permanent sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> without the potential for future releases of supercritical fluids, b) avoidance of costly CO<sub>2</sub> recovery systems in the power plant design, c) potential recovery of additional energy from the power plant and from the heat released by the carbonation reactions, d) potential for the permanent sequestration of other deleterious elements in the flue gas stream such as mercury and uranium as these form mineral deposits under similar temperature and pressure conditions as the mineral carbonation reactions, and e) potential recovery of additional copper from formation waters in which the pH is reduced below 5.5 by the formation of carbonic acid.

Thus the critical geological parameters are: a) the mineralogy, petrology, and geochemistry of the mafic and or ultramafic rocks, b) the geological structures of the host rocks including flow thickness, folding, faulting, jointing and joint spacing, c) rock mechanical properties including compressive strength, and rock mass strength, and d) total volume of rock mass available to mineral carbonation.

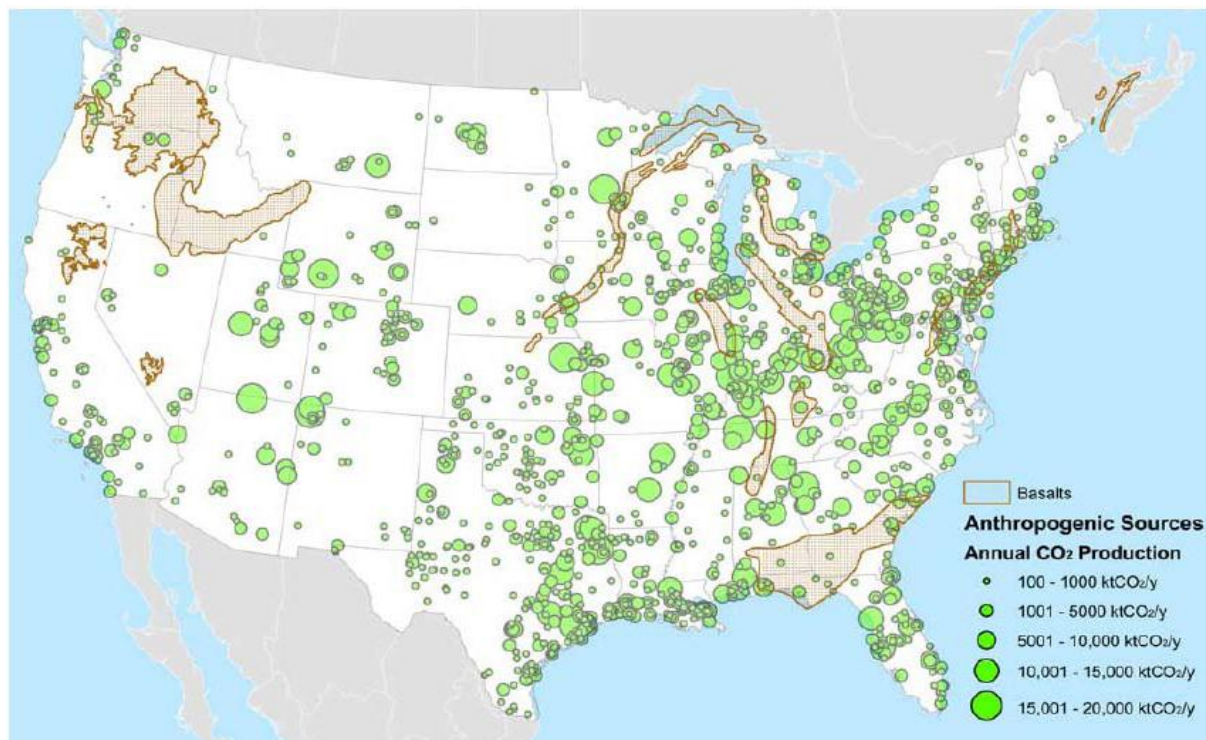
The general assumptions and cost estimate for the design of a direct injection demonstration project at the Caledonia Mine is included as Appendix B. The total estimated cost for the direct injection of 100 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> into the mine is \$1.9 million.

## **Background**

Many authors have mentioned basalts in general as potential host rocks for in-situ mineral carbonation (McGrail et al., 2006; Goldberg et al., 2008; Matter et al., 2009; Rosenbauer et al., 2012); numerous aqueous phase studies for pure minerals and CO<sub>2</sub> have been conducted (Wogelius and Walther, 1991; Guthrie et al., 2001; Oelkers and Gislason, 2001; Gerdemann et al., 2003; Gíslason and Oelkers, 2003; Bearat et al., 2006; Chen et al., 2006; Krevor and Lackner, 2009); and studies on thermodynamics and kinetics of mineral carbonation have been performed (Königsberger et al., 1999; Marini, 2007; Krupka et al., 2010; Aradóttir et al., 2012; Rosenbauer et al., 2012). Most of the work mentioned above is based on either specific basalts, or some kind of assumed basalt composition that is believed to be typical. Maps showing basalt distributions have been developed, inferring the mapped basalts could be feasible for mineral carbonation (e.g. see Figure 1.1).



Figure 1. Distribution of major basalt formations and CO<sub>2</sub> sources (from McGrail et al., 2006).



A first step in determining the feasibility of specific basalt for mineral carbonation should involve detailed studies on its mineralogy, petrology, and geochemistry. The thermodynamics and kinetics of reactions between calcium, magnesium, or iron silicate minerals with CO<sub>2</sub> depend on many factors such as the mineralogy, texture, and geochemistry of the given basalt. The mineralogy of basalts can vary widely due to depositional environment and presence and extent of alteration. Naturally occurring alteration due to hydrothermal fluids or metamorphism may deplete silicate minerals in calcium and magnesium, or form silicate minerals that are less likely to react with CO<sub>2</sub> to form carbonates and thus decrease the potential for mineral carbonation.

With the attempt of limiting anthropogenic carbon emissions as part of international efforts to reduce global warming, several carbon sequestration options have been proposed and are currently studied by various research facilities (Beecy and Kuuskraa, 2001; Aradóttir et al., 2011; McGrail et al., 2011; Zevenhoven et al., 2011). Successful carbon sequestration could reduce anthropogenic carbon emissions without necessitating a substantial decrease of fossil fuel usage. One type of geologic sequestration is generally referred to as mineral carbonation. Mineral carbonation is defined as the reaction of certain calcium, magnesium and iron bearing silicate minerals with carbon dioxide to form thermodynamically stable carbonates such as calcite, magnesite, and siderite (Lackner et al., 1995). The mineral carbonation process occurs naturally, and is commonly known as a form of weathering or alteration. Ultramafic and mafic rocks are typically rich in calcium, magnesium, and iron silicates (e.g. olivine, calcic plagioclase, and pyroxene) and have been studied by numerous authors with respect to their potential for mineral carbonation (Lackner et al., 1997; Gerdemann et al., 2003; Bearat et al., 2006; Chen et al., 2006; Oelkers et al., 2008; Brown et al., 2010). Alteration products of ultramafic rocks include hydrous silicates (e.g. serpentine), which have been observed to react with atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> to form hydrous carbonates on mine tailings (Wilson et al., 2006; 2009).

Basalts form in a wide variety of tectonic environments including mid-ocean ridges, island arcs, back-arc basins, intra-plate oceanic islands, large igneous provinces and intra-continental rifts. Not surprisingly, basalts are the most common volcanic rock by volume at the earth's surface (Gill, 2010). Major basalt formations in the United States are shown in Figure 1.1. One of the shown basalt formations is located just north and south of Lake Superior in Michigan. The samples used for this project were collected from the major basalt formation located along the southern flank of Lake Superior. These basalts are known as Keweenaw Volcanics. The Keweenaw Volcanics formed in a relatively short-lived midcontinent rift system during the Mesoproterozoic in the North American craton. The rift length has been estimated to about 2,000 km with an extensional width of no more than 100 km and a thickness of up to 20 km (Ojakangas et al., 2001) (see Figure ). Large extents of the Keweenaw Volcanics have been covered by sedimentary deposits, but remain exposed in the study area along the Keweenaw Peninsula.

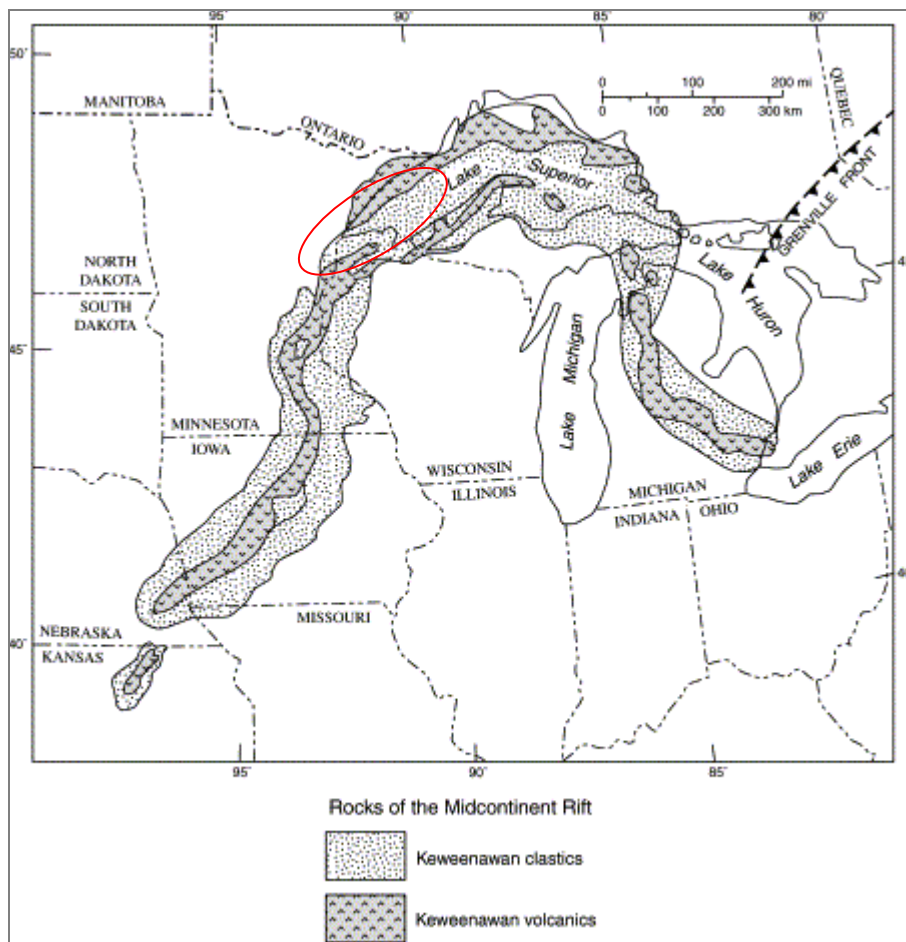


Figure 2 Midcontinent rift basalts (modified from Ojakangas and others, 2001).

The study focuses on the basalts from the Keweenaw Peninsula and the Caledonia Mine. These basalts have been variably metamorphosed and show signs of hydrothermal alteration that is believed to have occurred concurrently with the deposition of native copper (Cornwall, 1951; Stoiber and Davidson, 1959; Paces and Bornhorst, 1985; Pueschner, 2001; Brown, 2006).

## Sampling for Rock Characterization

Samples were collected from mine tailings of the Keweenaw Copper Belt during the field seasons of 2010 and 2011 by P.A. Metz, P. Bolz and J. Dezelski. Sample locations are shown in Figure 3.

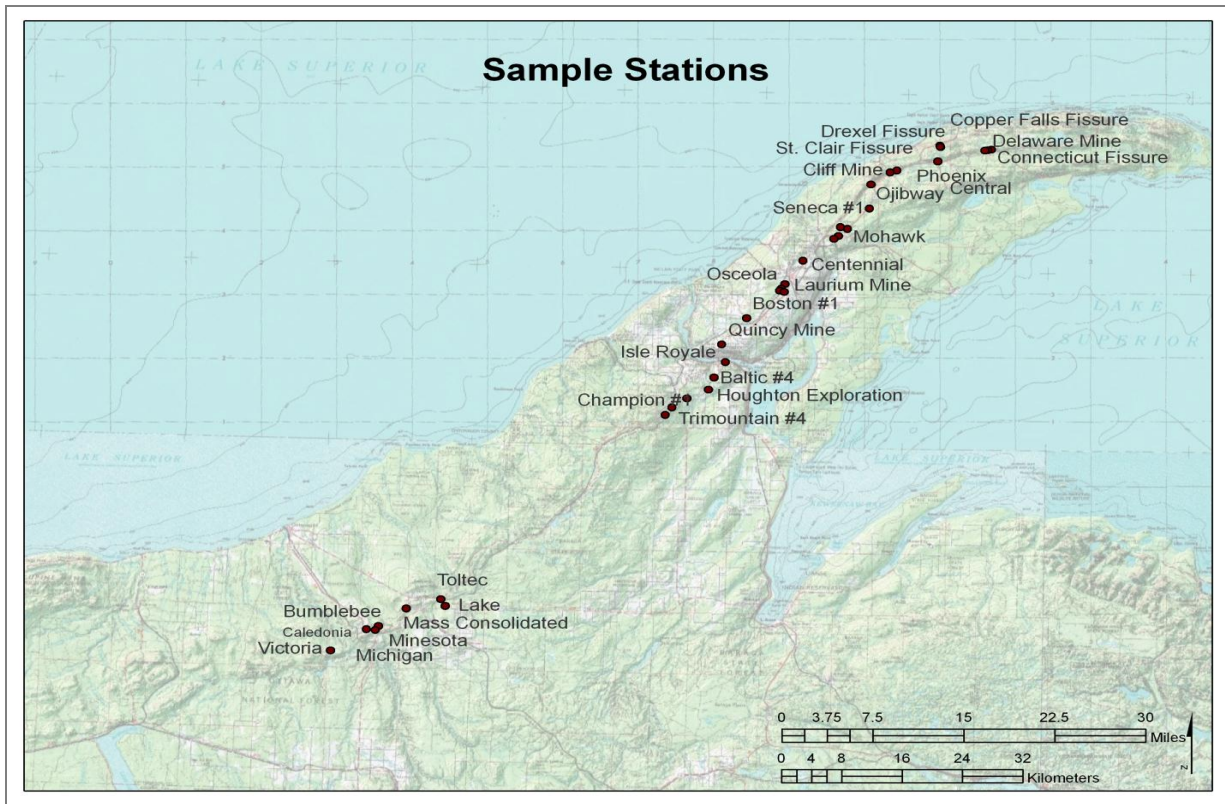


Figure 3 Sample station locations (Keweenaw Peninsula, including Caledonia)

A total of 181 samples were collected for rock characterization of which eight were hand specimen only. For each sample station, four to six samples were collected including amygdaloidal, fine-grained, medium-grained, ophitic, granitic and brecciated samples if present. For each station samples were collected to include the main textures present at the location. Whole rock laboratory analysis was done on 173 samples by *ALS Minerals*. Analytes included major elements, C, S, base metals, trace elements and rare earth elements (REE) as well as volatiles. Whole rock analyses were done using lithium metaborate fusion, by leco, four acid analysis, lithium borate fusion and aqua regia (*ALS Minerals Service Schedule, 2010*). The complete set of data for all samples is included in this report in the appendix. Sample names were based on year, location and sample number. Sample names with mine names, lode and location (Northing and Easting based on UTM coordinates in Zone 16T) are shown in Table 2.

Table 1. Whole rock sample, mine and lode names and location.

Sample	Mine	Lode	UTM Zone 16T	
			Northing	Easting
BA	Baltic #4	Baltic Amygdaloid	5213657	376437
BB	Bumblebee	-	5178023	335590
CC	Mohawk #6	Kearsarge Amygdaloid	5238639	395919
CE	Central	Fissure	5250807	409721
CF	Copper Falls Fissure	Fissure	5253261	410018
CH	Champion #1	Baltic Amygdaloid	5211127	373617
CL	Cliff Mine	Fissure	5247189	400866
CN	Centennial	Calumet & Hecla Conglomerate	5235262	391861
CO	Connecticut Fissure	Fissure	5252538	416292
DE	Delaware Mine	Allouez Conglomerate	5252635	416814
DR	Drexel Fissure	Fissure	5252490	415977
FJ	Boston #1	Allouez Conglomerate	5226257	384365
FU	Mohawk #5	Kearsarge Amygdaloid	5239116	396519
GR	Mohawk #1	Kearsarge Amygdaloid	5240236	397742
HE	Houghton Exploration	Baltic Amygdaloid	5215044	379318
IR	Isle Royale #1	Isle Royale Amygdaloid	5219401	381553
	Isle Royale #4	Isle Royale Amygdaloid	5216962	380034
LA	Lake	-	5181192	344416
MC	Mass Consolidated	-	5180802	339252
MG	Michigan	-	5177421	335191
MI	Minesota (?)	-	5177546	333999
OC	Osceola #4	Osceola Amygdaloid	5230894	388987
	Osceola #5	Osceola Amygdaloid	5230554	388755
	Osceola # 13	Osceola Amygdaloid	5231570	389440
OJ	Ojibway	Kearsarge Amygdaloid	5243453	400679
PH	Phoenix	Fissure	5249104	403419
QU	Quincy Mine	Pewabic Amygdaloidal	5222120	381102
SC	St. Clair Fissure	Fissure	5249381	404285
SE	Seneca #1	Iroquois & Houghton?	5240534	396833
TO	Laurium Mine	Kearsarge Amygdaloid (?)	5230346	389342
TR	Trimountain #4	Baltic Amygdaloid	5212289	374483
TT	Toltec	-	5182240	343842
VI	Victoria	-	5174214	329226
CBF	Caledonia	-	5179700	337622
CLD	Caledonia	-	5179700	337622

## Results and Discussion

### Whole Rock Data

The collected samples were classified using a total alkali silica diagram (TAS) as shown in 4. Data used in 4 was first normalized to 100% excluding volatiles (LOI, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O) and then plotted on the diagram.

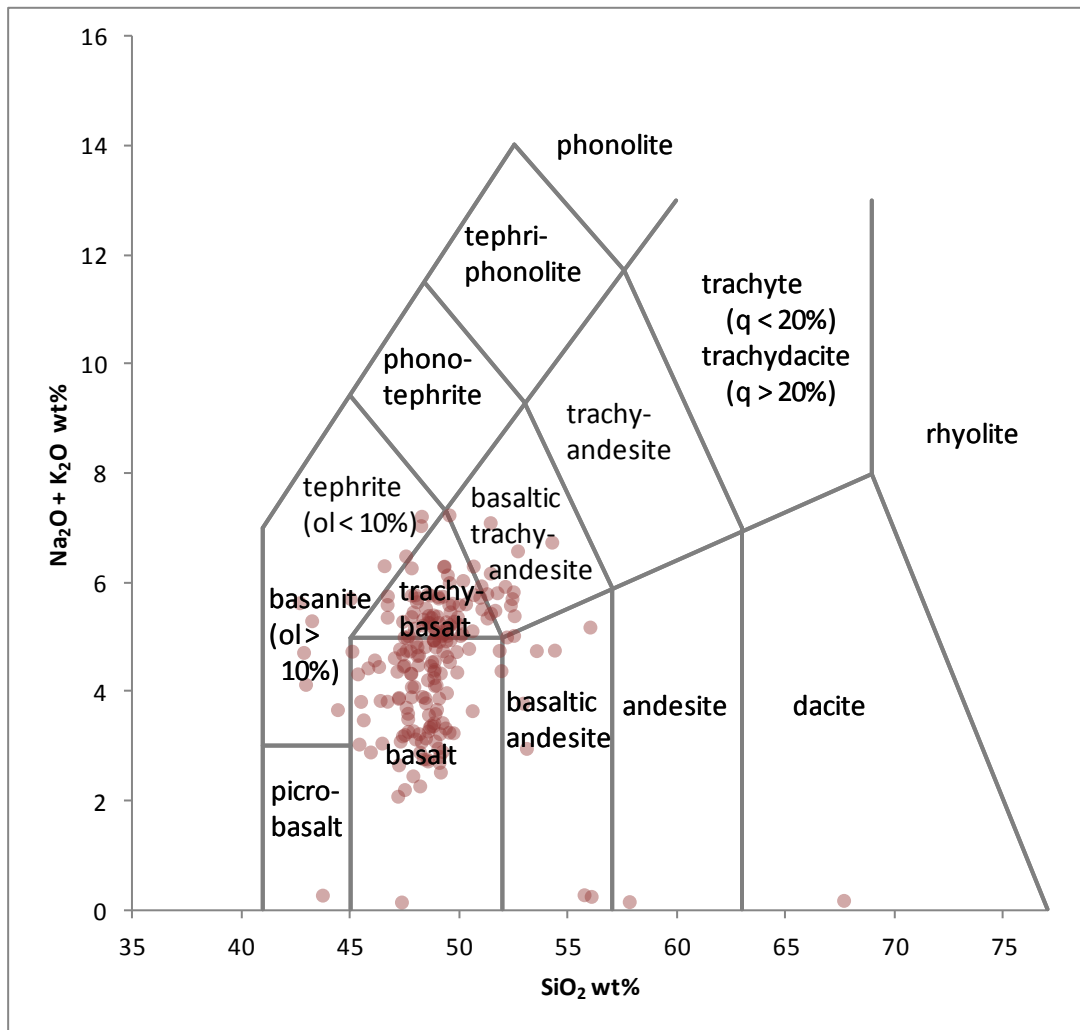


Figure 4. TAS diagram for collected samples (Keweenaw Peninsula, including Caledonia).

Most of the volcanic rocks in the sampled region are classified as basalt or trachy-basalt. Few samples are more or less silica rich than the bulk of the. Samples with low alkali contents (Na<sub>2</sub>O + K<sub>2</sub>O weight %) were mostly amygdaloidal samples that had been intensely weathered (excluding the dacite sample).

AFM and ACF ternary plots were constructed from the whole rock data to visualize potential alteration. The AFM diagram shows alkalis (Na<sub>2</sub>O + K<sub>2</sub>O), iron oxide (total Fe as FeO) and magnesium oxide (MgO). All values are expressed as mol proportions (see Figure ).



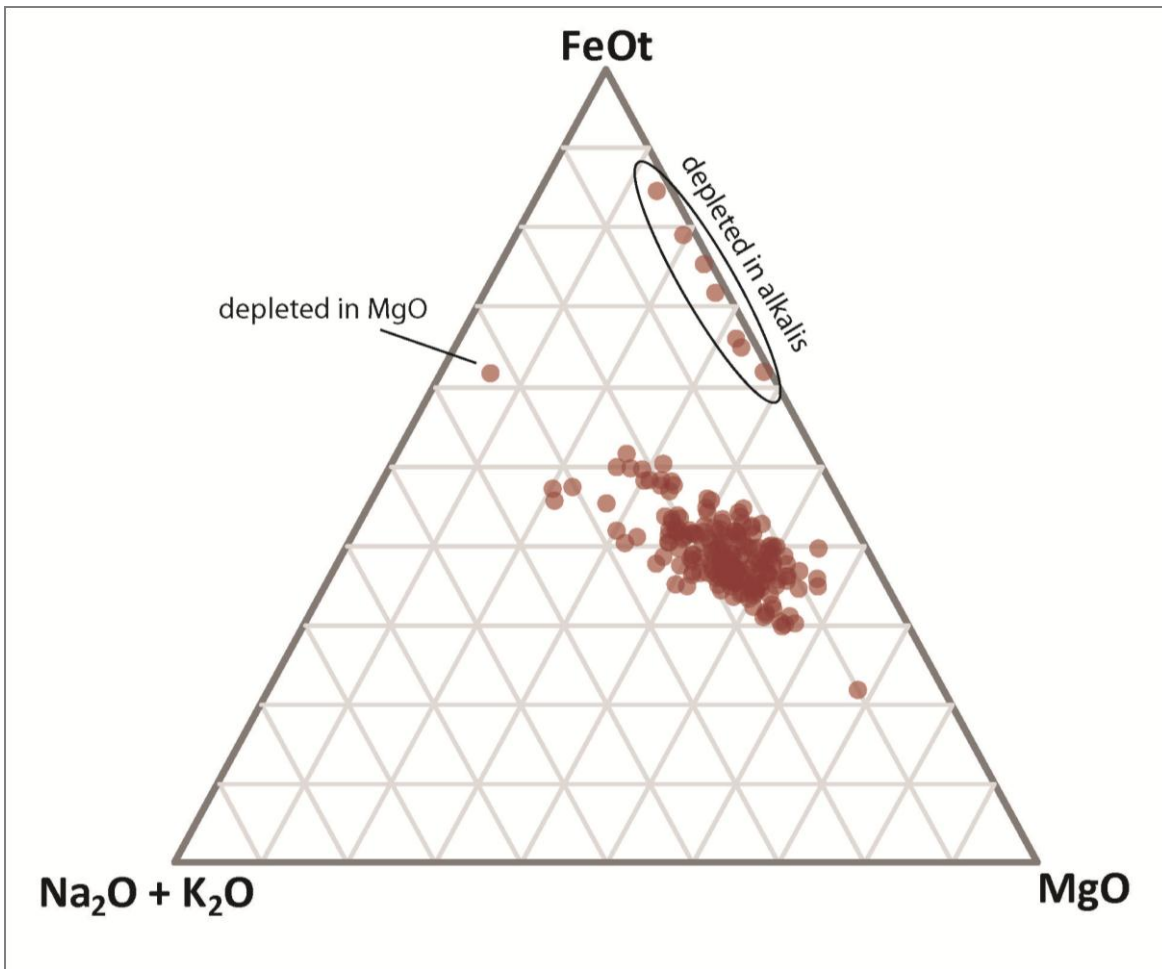


Figure 5. AFM diagram (all in mol proportions)

Most samples in the AFM diagram appear to be grouped fairly close together. One sample appears to be depleted in MgO and a group of samples appears to be depleted in alkalis. The samples depleted in alkalis are the same samples that showed up with low alkali contents in 4. All samples with depleted alkali contents were amygdaloidal (other than the dacite, sample 11CLD005).

The ACF diagram is shown in Figure 6.

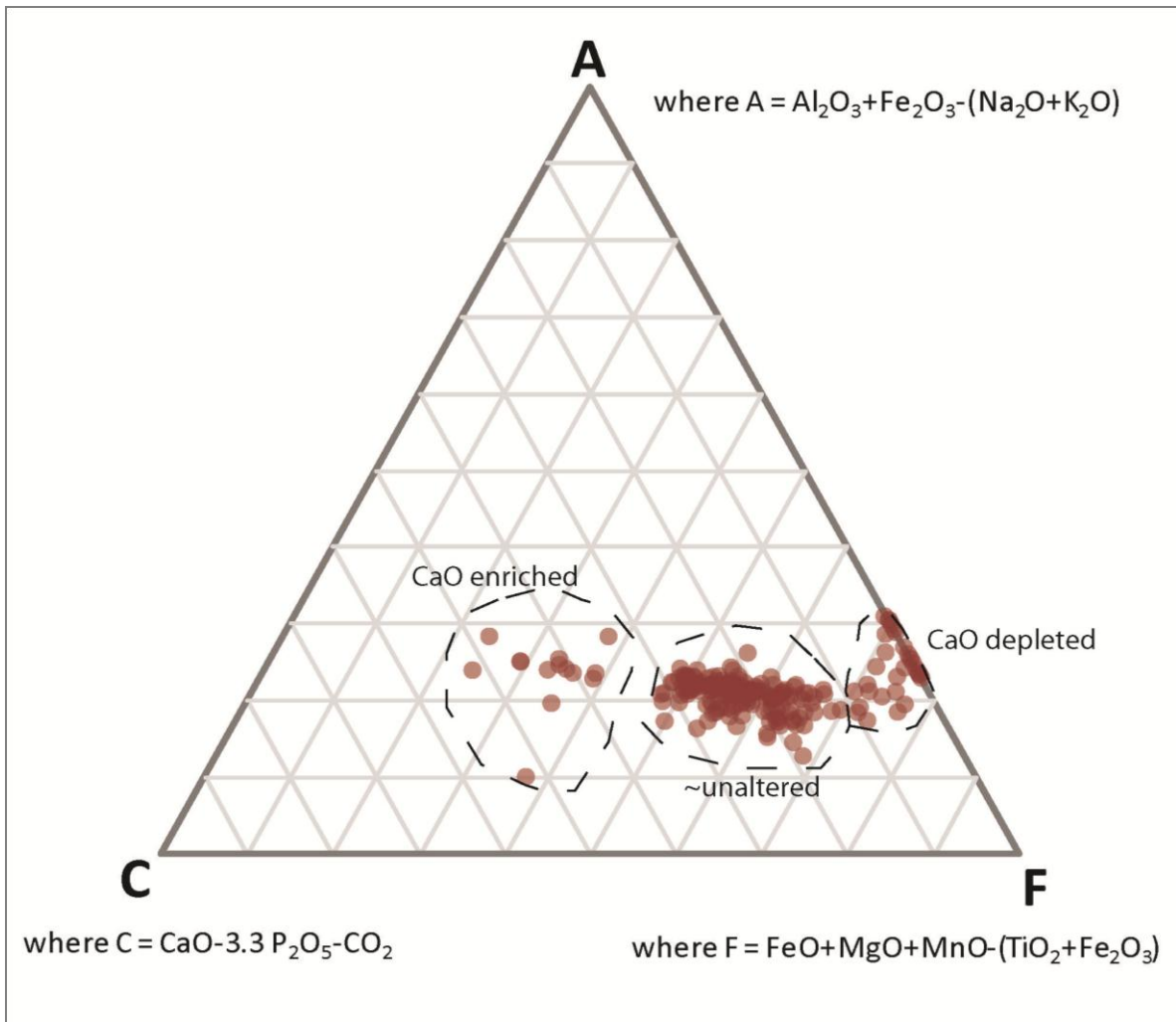


Figure 6. ACF diagram for whole rock data.

In the ACF diagram, three major groupings can be identified: calcium enriched samples, calcium depleted samples and samples that remain mostly unaltered regarding CaO. The calcium enriched sample group includes all of the alkali depleted samples and additional samples. All samples within the calcium enriched group were either amygdaloidal (and then also alkali depleted) or mostly breccias. Few medium-grained samples also appeared to be CaO enriched.

### Microprobe Analyses

Microprobe analyses were conducted by P. Bolz on six samples from the Caledonia mine. Five of these samples were basaltic and one sample was dacitic. Samples were collected by P.A. Metz during the 2011 field season in the Caledonia mine with permission of Richard Whiteman, of Red Metal Minerals which is the mine owner. Thin sections were prepared by J. Deininger Jr. in Fairbanks, Alaska and carbon coated by P. Bolz.

Samples were first studied under the microscope and various general sampling areas were selected and photographed using a microscope kindly provided by R.J. Newberry. Sample

locations were recorded and converted to microprobe coordinates. Photographs were printed and used to mark specific sample locations using the microprobe. Microprobe work was conducted using Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy (EDS) with the CAMECA SX-50 at the Advanced Instrumentation Laboratory (AIL) at the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF).

The quality of achieved results was first tested using several standards, including one chlorite standard, two albite standards, an augite standard and a plagioclase standard.

The first few analyses were made using 15 kV, 10nA and 20 Liveseconds. For later samples, the voltage was increased to 20kV in order to to produce better images of sample points.

Tested samples, the dates that they were tested and the testing voltage and current are shown in Table 3.

Table 2. Microprobe samples.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Samples</b>	<b>Voltage (kV)</b>	<b>Current (nA)</b>
10-22-2012	11CLD001	15/20	10
10-29-2012	11CLD003, 11CLD001	20	10
11-06-2012	11CBF006, 11CLD007	20	10
02-25-2013	11CLD005, 11CBF004	20	10

The data was analyzed using SEM QuantZAF software. Parameters used were: 20 kV (or10kV where applicable), 20nA, Take-off 40°, and 0° Tilt.

The microprobe data is presented by sample and by mineral (see Appendix A). Microprobe data for the feldspars was used to calculate the mole fractions of the three end-member feldspars: potassium feldspar, albite and anorthite. The ternary diagram is shown in Figure 7.



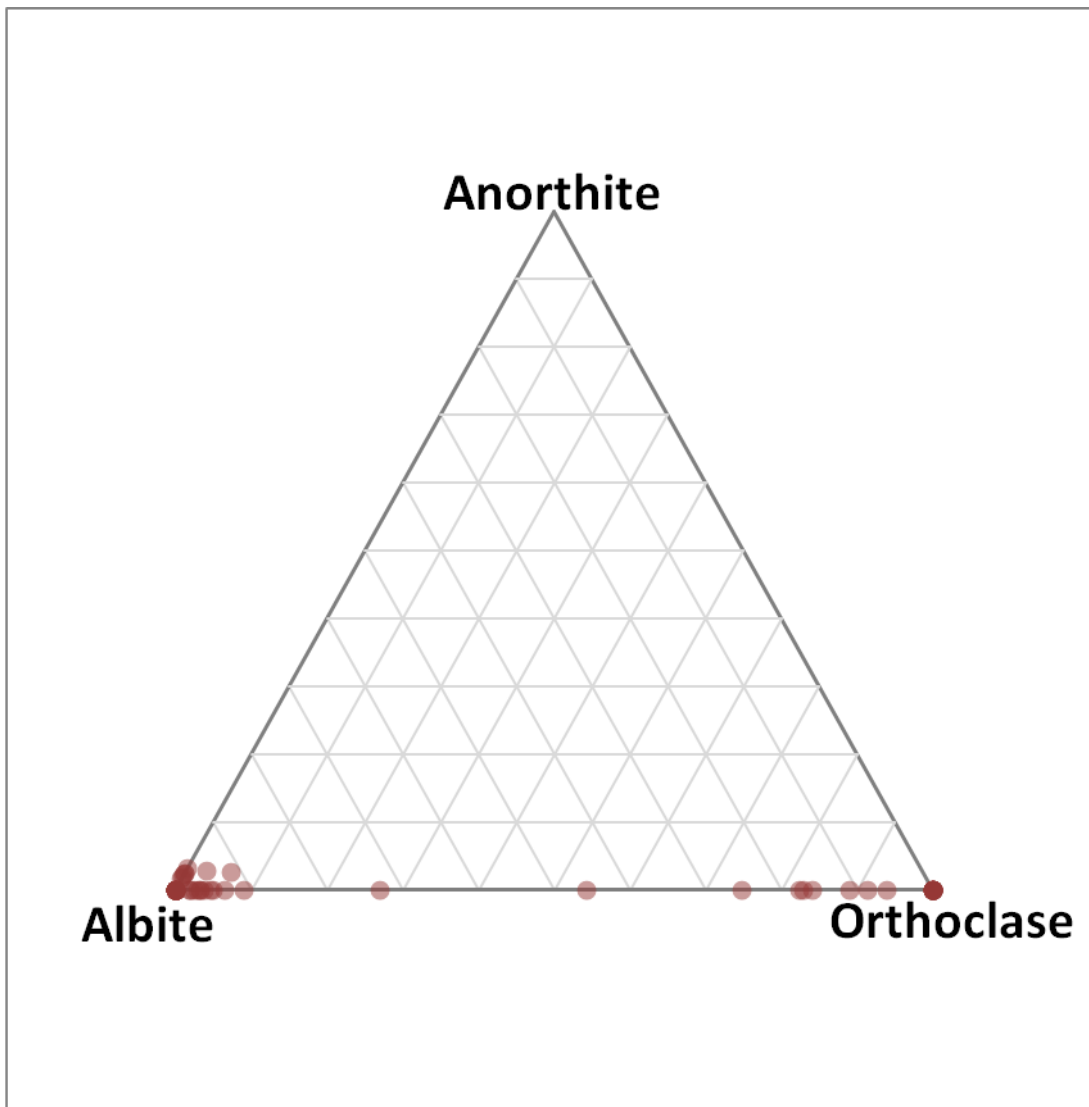


Figure 7. Ternary diagram for sampled feldspars.

### District Mine Tailings Examination for Secondary Hydrated Carbonates

Wilson et al (2009) report major secondary hydrated carbonate mineral forming on the mine tailings of the closed Cassiar and Clinton Creek asbestos mines in northwestern British Columbia and Yukon Territory, Canada respectively. The host rocks to the deposits are ultramafic rocks that have undergone intense carbonate alteration and serpentinization. The asbestos was extracted from the ore by fine crushing and vacuum separation of the fibrous minerals. The finely crushed waste rock was placed in tailings sites at or near the groundwater level. The identified secondary minerals are as follows:

1. Nesquehonite [ $\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ]
2. Dypingite [ $\text{Mg}_5(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ]
3. Hydromagnesite [ $\text{Mg}_5(\text{CO}_3)_4(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ]

#### 4. Lansfordite [ $\text{MgCO}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ]

Wilson et al (2009) demonstrate that the  $\text{CO}_2$  forming the secondary carbonates is of atmospheric origin. Furthermore they demonstrate that the volumes of carbon dioxide extracted from the atmosphere probably exceeded the production of  $\text{CO}_2$  from the mining and milling operations. The near surface mineral carbonation occurred at Alpine and Sub-Arctic climatic environments.

The Keweenaw Mine sites shown in Figure 3 were also examined and sampled for the detection of secondary carbonate minerals. As noted above, only the amygdaloidal flow tops of the Portage Lake Volcanics contain significant copper mineralization. The native copper was extracted by crushing the ore to sand size fractions in stamp mills and then separating the liberated copper by gravity methods. The “stamp sand” was then disposed subaqueously in either Portage Lake or Lake Superior. Thus the stamp sand was generally not exposed to atmospheric carbon dioxide.

During the mining process large volumes of the non-mineralized portions of the basaltic flows were removed and placed in tailings piles. This waste rock ranged in size from 10 to 50 cm. These mine tailings piles form a near continuous series of mounds from Copper Harbor to the Caledonia Mine, a distance of approximately 160 km. The tailings piles are generally well drained and many have been partially removed for construction material or disturbed by mineral collectors. None of the sites shown in Figure 3 yielded any secondary carbonate minerals.

The major differences between the mine tailings at Cassiar and Clinton Creek and those of the Keweenaw Copper Belt are: the original bulk chemical composition host rocks, degree of alteration, grain size distribution after mineral processing, and methods of mine waste disposal. Secondary hydrous carbonate minerals may occur in the Keweenaw however the most probable sites are in the near surface of the residual soils formed by chemical weathering of the more primitive olivine basalts of the Portage Lake Volcanics.

### **Caledonia Mine General Geology**

The Caledonia Mine is located on the southwestern end of the Keweenaw Copper Belt (see Figure 3). The area was the site of the first mine developments in the region. After the discovery of the major deposits to the northeast, this portion of the district was not an area of interest until the development of the White Pine Mine in 1957. As a consequence, the Caledonia Mine area has not been subjected to modern mineral exploration techniques.

A 1938 vintage mine map and field notes provided by Red Metal Minerals, the current mine owner and operator, was examined and field checked during the current investigation. The map covers approximately 800 feet of the main Caledonia crosscut and accurately portrays

the extent of the amygdaloidal flow tops and the porphyritic and ophitic textured portions of the unaltered flows. Regionally the Portage Lake Volcanic strike NE-SW and dip to the NW at 50-70 degrees. Calumet & Helca staff accurately described the mineralogy of the flow tops in the adit as epidote, calcite, chlorite, adularia ("red feldspar"), laumontite, prehnite and quartz (chalcedonic) with minor native copper and datolite. Over the 800 feet of the mapped adit there 17 flow tops recorded for a total of 160 feet. As the adit is oblique to the direction of dip and the recorded lengths of intercepts are horizontal, the intersections do not represent true thickness of the sections of the flows. The total recorded length of the unaltered portions of the flows is 628 feet. Thus the amygdaloidal zones represent approximately 20 percent and the unaltered zones 80 percent of the volcanic sequence. Cornwall (1951) estimated that for the entire district, 85 percent of the Portage Lake Volcanics are not subject to alteration and mineralization.

Basaltic rocks with similar mineral assemblages to the Portage Lake Volcanics were first described by Brogniard (1827) and were then termed spilites. The origin of spilitic basalts was a major topic of debate amongst petrologists for over 125 years (Amstutz, 1974). However the initial recognition that spilitic basaltic rocks are of metamorphic origin did not occur until the work by Coombs (1954, 1960, and 1961) who further demonstrated that spilitic basalts may encompass two separate low-grade facies of regional metamorphism. Fyfe et al (1958) and Miyashiro (1973) have made major contributions to the pressure, temperature, and compositional constraints on the zeolite and the prehnite-pumpellyite facies of regional metamorphism. The Portage Lake Volcanics are classic examples of what has been termed spilitic basalts. Although large amounts of P-T-X data exists for the zeolite facies, the metastability of zeolites makes the prediction to P-T conditions less certain than that of the prehnite-pumpellyite facies.

Fyfe et al (1960) and Miyashiro (1973) also noted the significance of CO<sub>2</sub> in the evolution of the mineral assemblages of basaltic rocks to the zeolite and prehnite-pumpellyite facies. Miyashiro (1973) also presents data on the stability of heulandite and laumontite in the presence of CO<sub>2</sub> with the formation of laumontite at approximately 150<sup>0</sup>C and the upper boundary of the zeolite facies at 200<sup>0</sup>C. The upper boundary of the prehnite-pumpellyite facies is approximately 250<sup>0</sup>C. Both facies have wide ranges in baric conditions from 1 to 4 kilobars for the zeolite facies and 2 to 6 kilobars for the prehnite pumpellyite facies.

The temperature boundaries for the facies are well within the range of the flue gas temperatures of coal and natural gas power plants. Thus P-T-X conditions that formed the mineralization in the Portage Lake Volcanic may well provide the sufficient conditions for mineral carbonation and carbon sequestration. The necessary condition is the rates at which these reactions shall take place.

## **Rock Quality Designator (RQD) Analysis for Caledonia Mine**

One scan line was established in each of the two drifts of the Caledonia Mine that were selected for the proposed direct inject site. Joint data was collect for the length of the drifts. At each location the basalt is porphyritic to ophitic textured and has very wide joint spacing ranging from greater than 10 cm to several meters, thus the RQD analyses were 100% for each location. The field notes that accompany the map of the Caledonia crosscut lists 12 underground drill holes. The holes were drilled at or near horizontal and the logs do not include discontinuity data. Since there is no data in the vertical direction, the RQD analysis is of limited utility. The data indicates a high rock mass strength which is evident from the size of the stopes in Caledonia Mine and other mines in the district.

Discontinuity surveys are of limited importance to the proposed direct injection demonstration project but are extremely important in the design of a full-scale storage facility. The design of such a facility will require a significant number of vertical and inclined diamond drill holes. The analyses of the data should include block volume calculations as described by Palmstrom (2005)

## **Uniaxial Compression Strength of Unaltered Basalt from the Caledonia Mine**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted uniaxial compression tests on multiple samples of non-mineralized basalt from the Caldenia Mine in anticipation of the utilization of the basalt in the reconstruction of the Ontonagon Harbor (Richard Whiteman, Red Metal Minerals, *personal communication*). The unpublished data indicate compressive strengths ranging from 58,000 to 62,000 psi. These data are to be expected from the visual inspection of the rock and its resistance to fracture with even a five pound rock hammer.

## **Caledonia Mine Water Quality Analyses**

Five one liter samples of water were collected from the Caledonia adit along with a sample from seepage below the Caldenia Mine tailings pile. An additional sample was collected from a flowing water well located approximately one quarter mile northwest of the mine portal. Sample analyses were conducted by ALS Global and are summarized in Table 4. Analyses were conducted for the following elements however only those listed in Table 4 were above the detection limits: Al, Sb, AS, Ba, Be, Bi, B, Cd, Ca, Cs, Cr, Co, Cu, Ga, Fe, Pb, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, P, Re, Rb, Se, Si, Ag, Na, Sr, Te, Tl, Th, Sn, Ti, W, U, V, Y, Zn, Zr, and Hardness (as CaCO<sub>3</sub>) (mg/L).

Table 3. Water samples from the Caledonia Mine and adjacent area.

Analyte	CMW1	CMW2	CMW3	CMW4	CMW5	CMW6	CMW7
Total (mg/L)						Flowing Well	Tailings Seep
Aluminum	0.103	0.613	0.095	0.095	0.049	<0.030	0.063
Boron	7.66	6.58	1.31	5.04	1.16	5.35	1.19
Calcium	11.3	15.5	38.1	132	36.4	5680	35.7
Copper	0.080	0.308	0.166	0.445	0.178	<0.005	0.283
Iron	0.120	0.996	0.311	0.102	0.312	<0.30	0.273
Magnesium	2.00	4.25	6.07	16.3	6.05	2.8	5.78
Phosphorus	0.67	<0.30	<0.30	0.74	<0.30	<0.30	<0.30
Potassium	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	124	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0
Silicon	6.64	8.48	6.70	4.38	6.41	5.08	6.34
Sodium	74.3	113	31.5	331	30.0	1710	31.8
Strontium	0.0483	0.0811	0.134	0.741	0.123	33.7	0.120
Hardness							
CaCO <sub>3</sub>	36.4	56.2	120	398	116	14,200	113

The samples from the underground workings and the sample from the tailings seep show elevated levels of the elements that may be released by mineral reactions of the basaltic rocks during the metamorphism to zeolite and prehnite-pumpellyite facies (Ca, Mg, Si, Na, and calcium carbonate).

The flowing well was drilled as an exploration borehole by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. No drill log is available for the borehole. The water from the borehole effervescing and undetermined gas. The discharge from the well has attracted large numbers of whitetail deer probably due to its high salt content. The water contains high concentrations Ca, Na, Sr, and high hardness as calcium carbonate equivalent. The elemental associations are more indicative of the chemistry of the Nonesuch Shale and Freda Sandstone that overlie the Copper Harbor Conglomerate and Portage Lake Volcanics.

## **Autoclave Analyses**

Six samples of porphyritic and ophitic textured basalt from the Caledonia Mine were sent to the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) for autoclave experiments. The experiments on the crushed samples were conducted at 160°C and 300 psi in a gas mixture similar to a flue gas stream from a coal or natural gas fired power plant as described above. The analyses from sample one did not indicate any reaction products over the period of the experiment. The results from the remaining samples are included in a report that is under review by the PNNL Staff. Upon receipt of this data a supplement will be issued to this report.

Prior to the development of a direct injection demonstration project, additional autoclave experiments must be conducted to further define the mineral reaction rates and products. Adequate sample material (approximately two metric tones) has been collected during this investigation for such experiments.

## **Conclusions**

The field and laboratory results of the investigation of the Portage Lake Volcanics of the Keweenaw Peninsula of Northern Michigan and their hosted native copper deposits establishes a baseline for the design of a CO<sub>2</sub> rich flue gas direct injection facility. The results also support previous investigations that demonstrate that the large native copper deposits were formed as a consequence of CO<sub>2</sub>-bearing metamorphic fluids migrating through the relatively high porosity sections of the amygdaloidal flow tops of the volcanic sequences. These fluids resulted in the formation of zeolite and prehnite-pumpellyite facies mineral assemblages. These mineral assemblages represent temperature and pressure conditions similar to those that would be produced by the direct injection of a flue gas stream from a coal or natural gas fired power plant.

The large volumes of basaltic rocks of the Portage Lake Volcanics of the Keweenaw Peninsula provide the potential to the storage of very large volumes of carbon dioxide through mineral carbonation. The Portage Lake Volcanic constitute but a very small portion of the extrusive and intrusion mafic and ultramafic rocks of Mid-Continental Rift System including the Duluth Gabbro of Minnesota and the Logan Sills of northwestern Ontario.

The proposed direct injection technology has the following attributes relative to the injection of supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> into porous sedimentary rocks: a) permanent sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> without the potential for future releases of supercritical fluids, b) avoidance of costly CO<sub>2</sub> recovery systems in the power plant design, c) potential recovery of additional energy from the power plant and from the heat released by the carbonation reactions, d) potential for the permanent sequestration of other deleterious elements in the flue gas stream such as mercury and uranium as these form mineral deposits under similar temperature and pressure conditions as the mineral carbonation reactions, and e) potential recovery of additional copper from formation waters in which the pH is reduced below 5.5 by the formation of carbonic acid.

## Graphical Materials List – None

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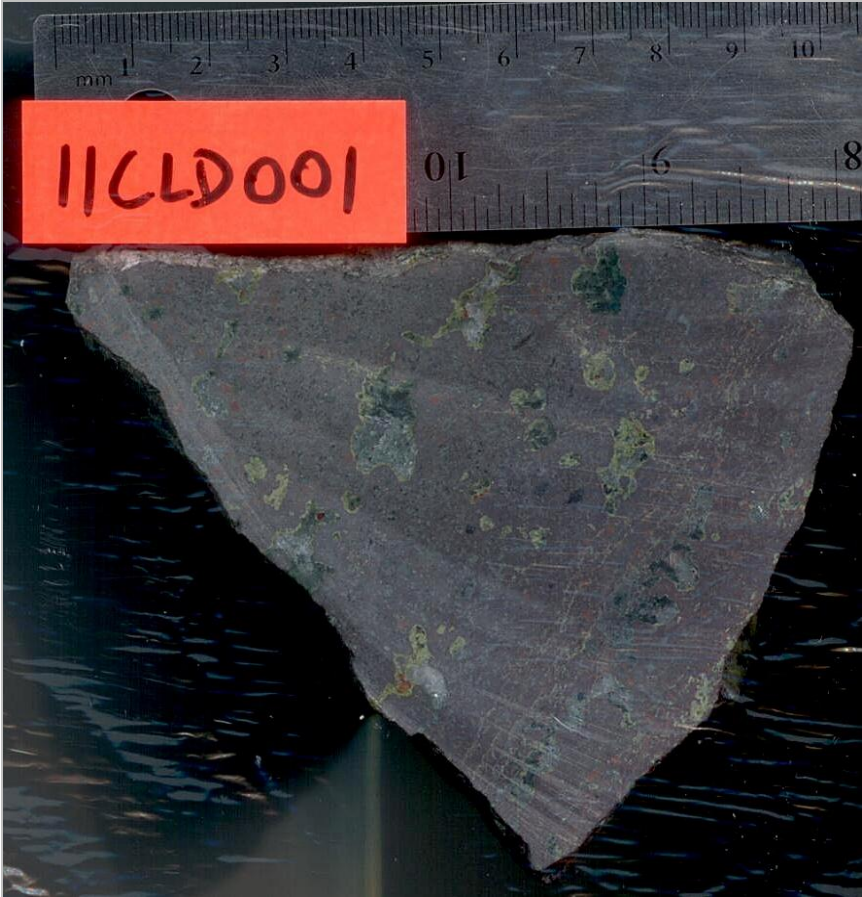
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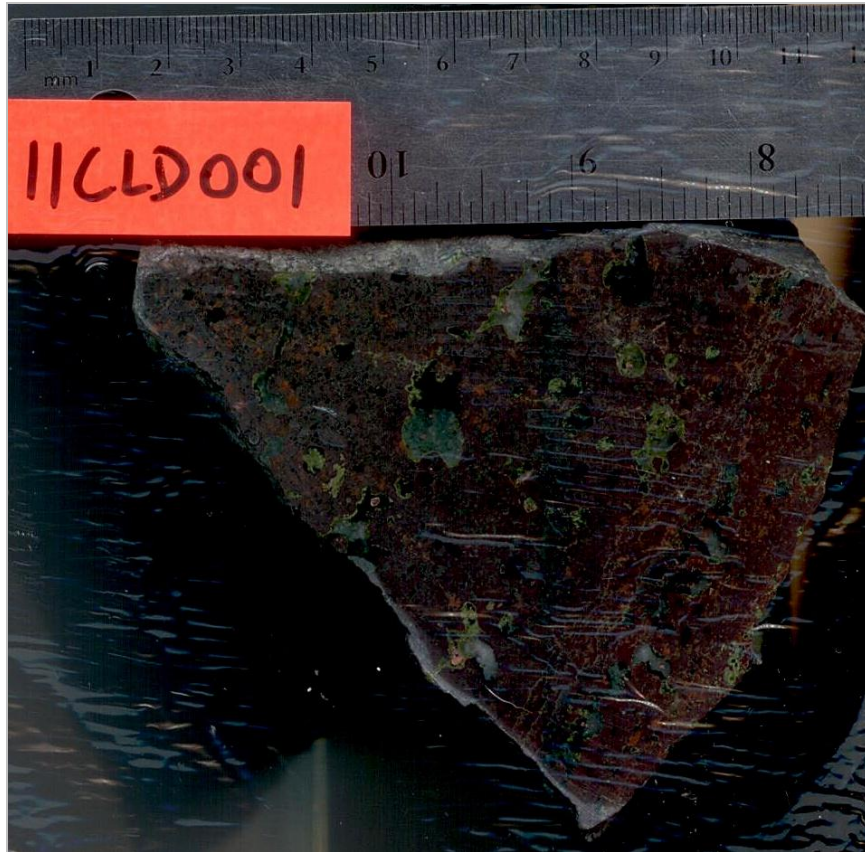
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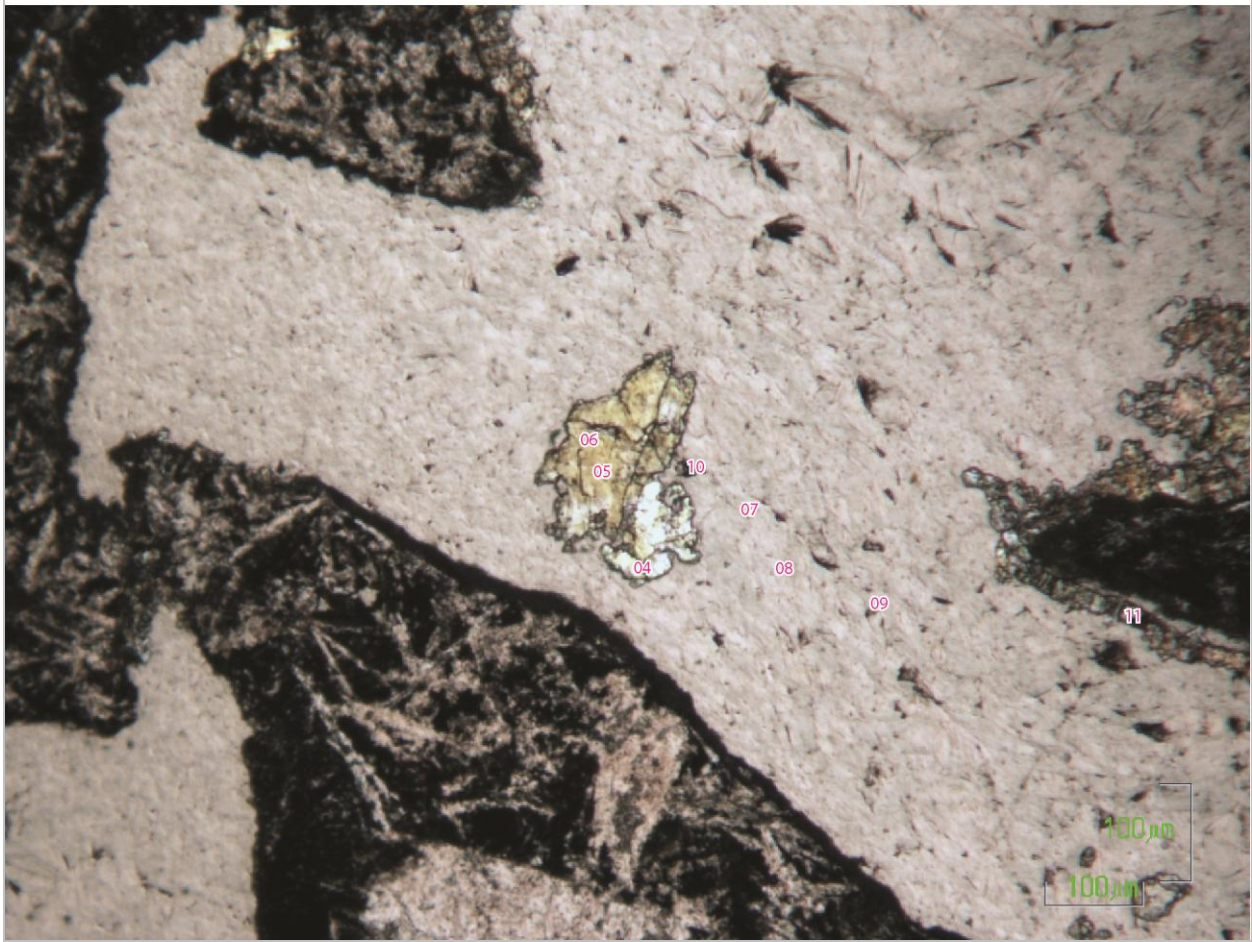
## APPENDIX A - Electron microprobe data

Hand Sample 11CLD001 (dry and wet)

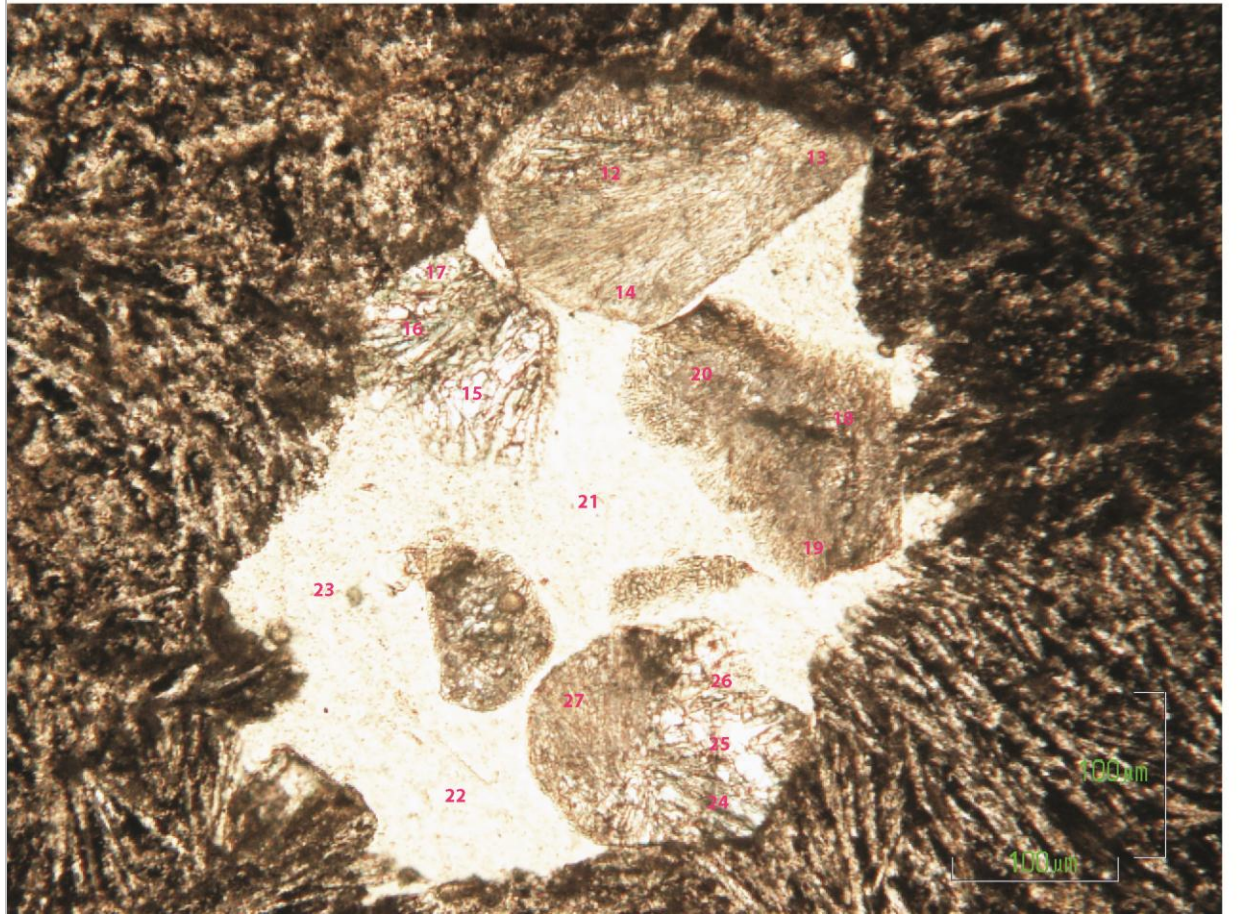








Point	Mineral	wt %										
		Na2O	MgO	Al2O3	SiO2	K2O	CaO	TiO2	MnO	FeO	CuO	Total
04	Epidote + Chlorite	1.14	22.96	18.12	32.54	-	0.45	-	0.73	24.07	-	100
05	Epidote + Chlorite	-	22.62	18.21	33.48	-	0.55	-	0.75	24.39	-	100
06	Epidote + Chlorite	0.68	22.74	18.34	33.23	-	0.59	-	0.61	23.82	-	100
07	Chlorite	-	22.79	18.49	33.63	-	-	-	-	25.09	-	100
08	Chlorite	-	22.98	18.47	33.53	-	-	-	-	25.02	-	100
09	Chlorite	-	22.91	18.87	33.3	-	-	-	0.61	24.31	-	100
10	Chlorite	-	22.1	17.8	33.13	-	-	-	-	26.97	-	100
11	Epidote + Chlorite	-	4.09	18.24	38.43	20	-	-	19.24	-	-	100



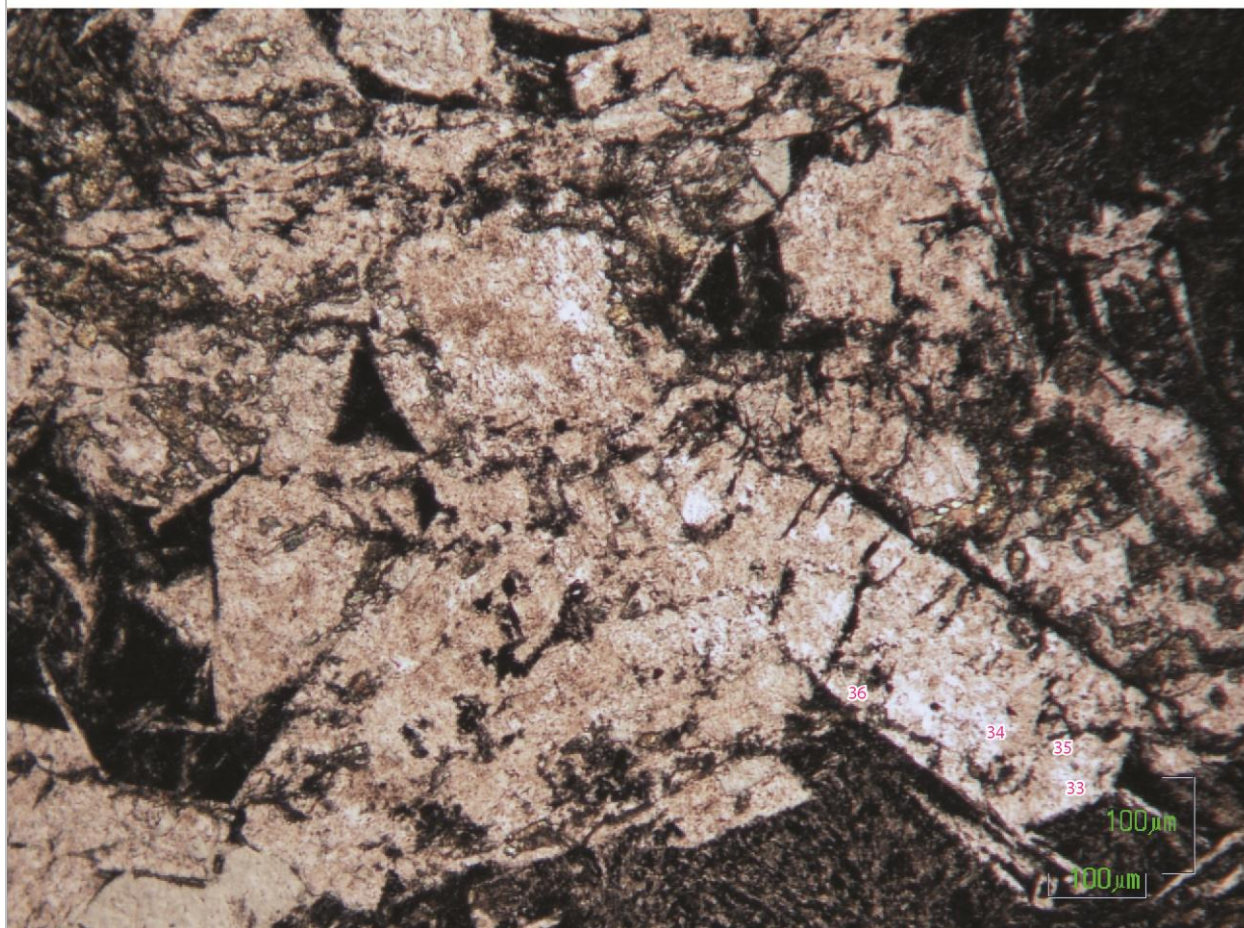


Point	Mineral	wt %								
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Cl <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	FeO	Total
12	Epidote + Chlorite	-	24.32	16.2	44.28	-	-	6.21	9	100
13	Epidote + Chlorite	-	28.8	13.71	45.21	-	-	3.02	9.25	100
14	Epidote + Chlorite	-	19.87	17.64	43	-	-	9.7	9.79	100
15	Pumpellyite	-	2.93	22.33	39.6	-	-	23.02	12.13	100
16	Pumpellyite	-	3.67	21.7	40.54	-	-	21.31	12.77	100
17	Pumpellyite	-	2.95	21.72	40.24	-	-	22.62	12.46	100
18	Epidote + Chlorite + Calcite		12.79	19.4	41.28	-	-	15.54	10.99	100
19	Epidote + Chlorite + Calcite	0.75	19.04	17.63	42.05	-	-	10.34	10.19	100
20	Epidote + Chlorite + Calcite	-	22.12	16.68	43.49	-	-	8.32	9.39	100
21	Chlorite	-	23.19	18.96	33.74	-	-	-	24.11	100
22	Chlorite	-	22.8	18.66	33.77	-	-	-	24.77	100
23	Chlorite	-	23.18	18.84	33.6	-	-	-	24.38	100
24	Pumpellyite	-	8.39	22.03	41.76	-	-	19.18	8.63	100
25	Hole in slide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Pumpellyite	4.81	22.89	40.98	-	-	-	21.26	10.06	100
27	Epidote + Chlorite	1.25	17.5	18.77	43.15	0.5	0.9	9.73	8.1	100
28	FeOx	1.49	10.4	7.66	14.04	-	-	1.53	62.1	100
29	Sphene	-	3.19	4.43	31.95	-	-	24.3	7.89	100
30	FeOx + Sphene	-	2.42	3.91	23.93	-	-	13.96	39.96	100
31	Sphene	-	3.33	4.4	33.25	-	-	24.61	5.29	100



Point	Mineral	wt %									
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	PtO	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	FeO	Total
32	Albite	11.32	-	19.58	69.1	-	-	-	-	-	100
33	Chlorite + Sphene	-	11.72	8.47	35.56	-	-	17.08	18.44	8.73	100
34	Albite	11.15	-	19.56	68.32	-	0.34	-	-	0.63	100
35	Chlorite	-	23.46	18.73	34.48	-	-	-	-	23.32	100
36	Albite	11.14	-	19.67	69.19	-	-	-	-	-	100
37	K-spar	-	-	18.26	65.82	-	15.91	-	-	-	100
38	Epidote	-	-	21.73	38.98	-	-	22.64	-	16.65	100
39	Albite	11.41	-	19.37	69.22	-	-	-	-	-	100
40	Epidote	-	-	20.80	39.07	-	-	22.91	0.60	16.62	100
41	Epidote	-	-	21.29	39.44	-	-	22.92	-	16.35	100
42	Chlorite + Sphene	-	11.53	10.97	35.22	0.93	-	16.3	14.64	10.41	100
43	Epidote	-	-	20.78	39.43	-	-	22.73	-	17.06	100
44	Chlorite	-	23.36	18.36	34.58	-	-	-	-	23.7	100



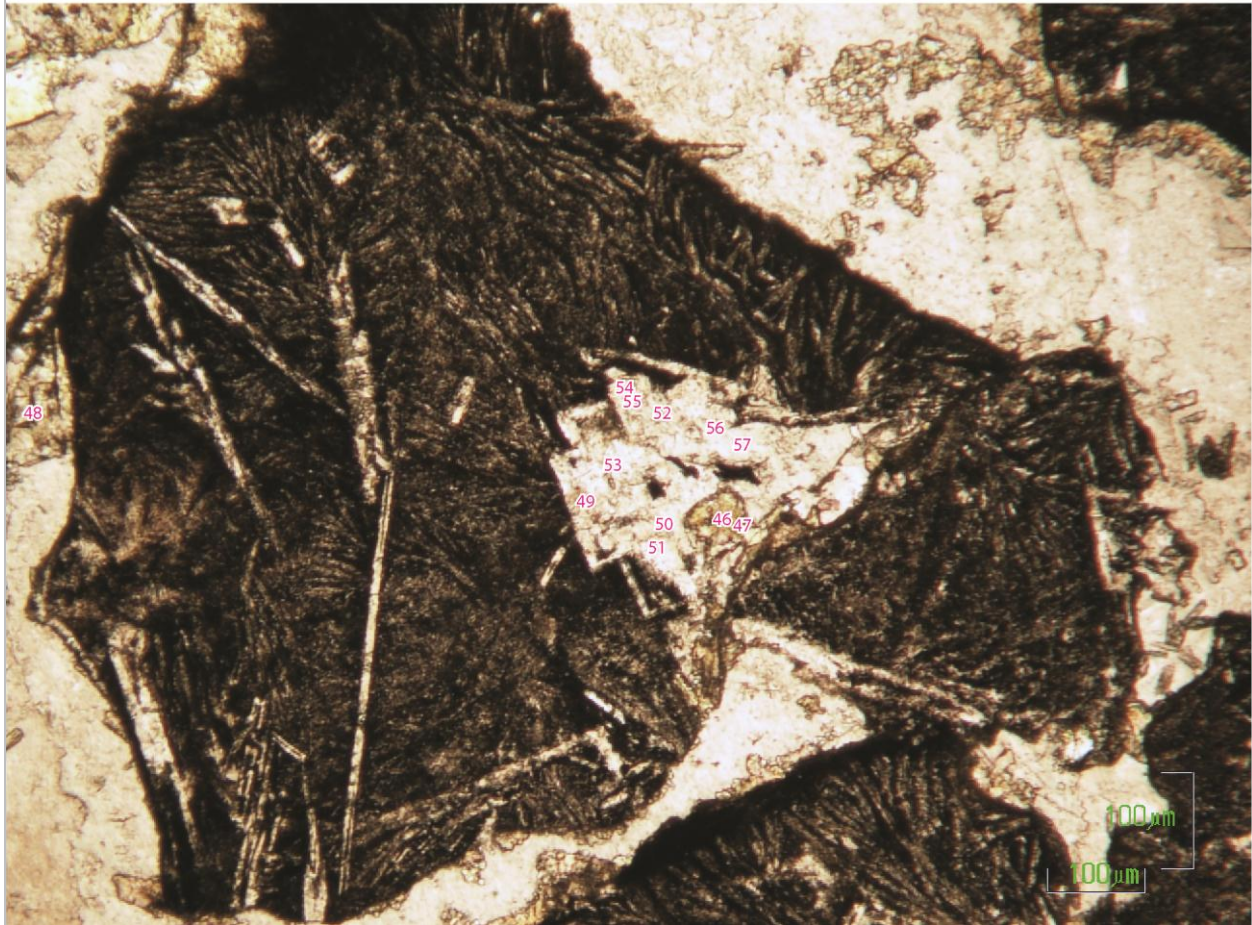


Point	Mineral	wt %								
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	FeO	CuO	Total
33	Albite	10.4	-	19.6	68.89	-	1.11	-	-	100
34	K-spar	-	-	18.41	65.8	-	15.79	-	-	100
35	Copper	-	-	0.85	2.07	0.88	0.35	0.36	95.49	100
36	K-spar	-	0.58	18.44	65.15	-	15.83	-	-	100



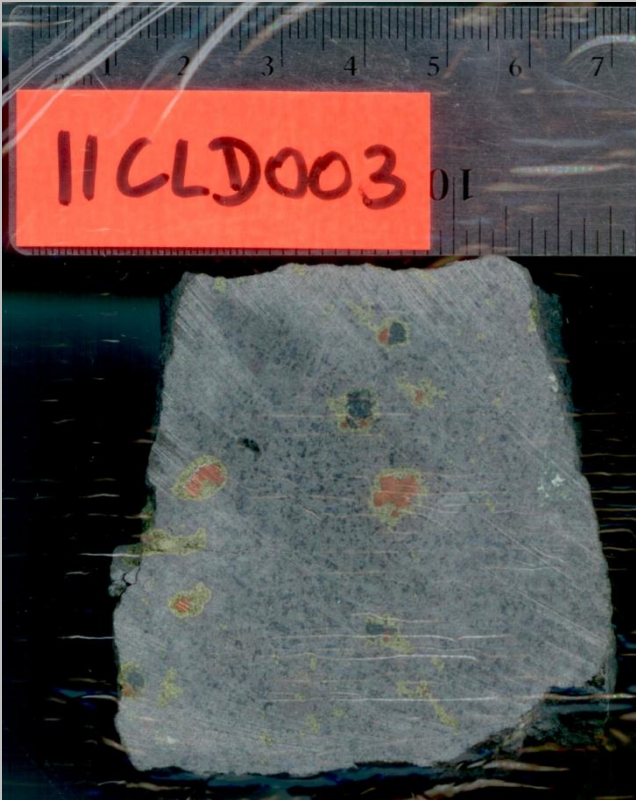
Point	Mineral	wt %								
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	MnO	FeO	Total
37	Albite	10.71	-	20.01	68.89	0.39	-	-	-	100
38	K-spar	-	-	18.15	65.68	16.17	-	-	-	100
39	Chlorite	-	23.1	19.38	33.94	-	-	-	23.58	100
40	Chlorite + K-spar	-	15.41	18.68	43.69	4.28	-	-	17.94	100
41	Albite	11.05	-	19.48	68.79	-	-	-	0.68	100
42	Albite	10.29	-	19.46	66.81	1.04	0.52	-	1.88	100
43	Chlorite	-	23.93	18.97	33.95	-	-	0.6	22.55	100
44	Chlorite	-	23.2	18.55	33.56	-	-	0.65	24.04	100
45	K-spar	5.09	1.22	18.8	65.68	9.21	-	-	-	100





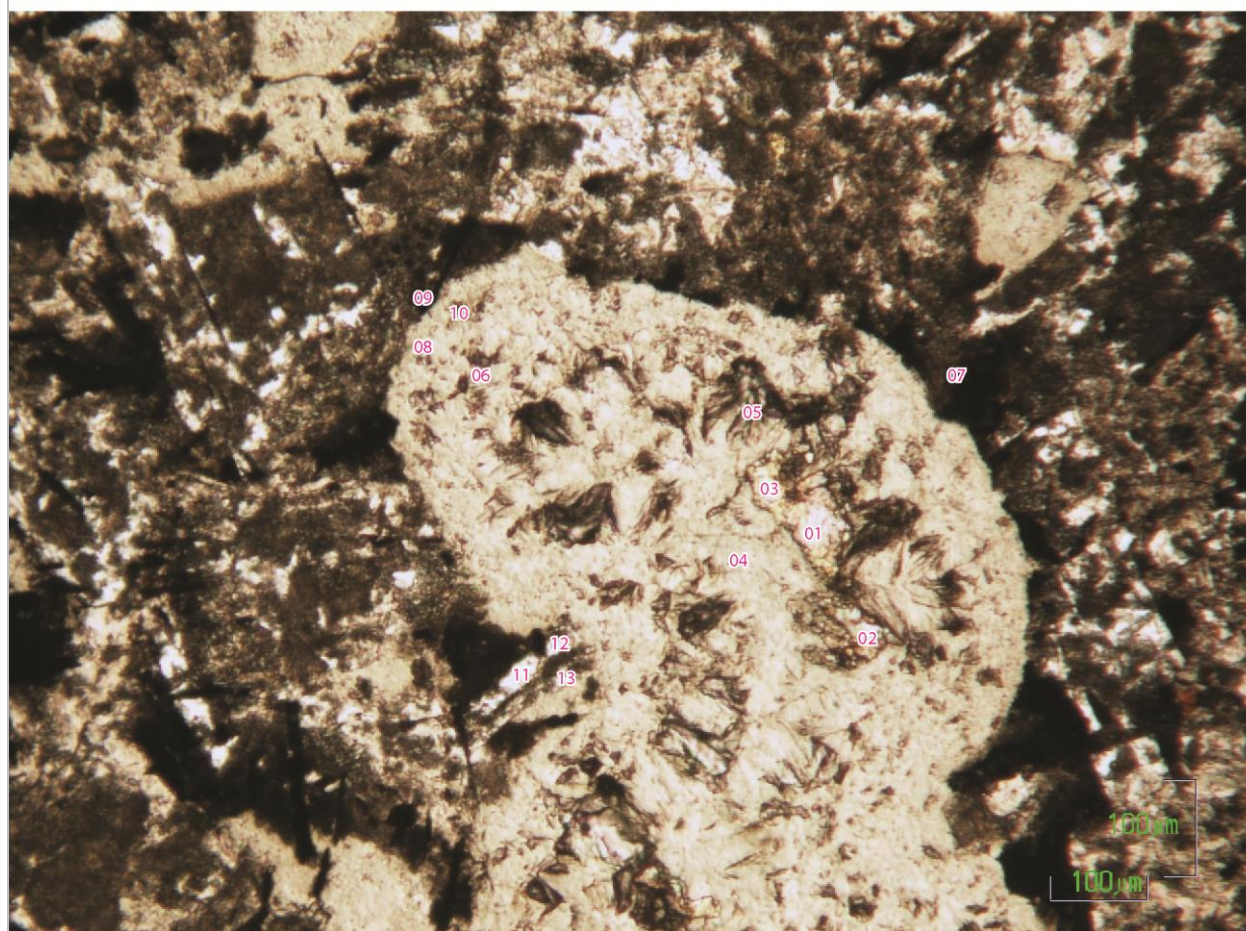
Point	Mineral	wt %									
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	MnO	FeO	Total
46	Epidote	-	-	23.06	40.16	-	0.38	22.67	-	13.73	100
47	Epidote	-	-	20.06	38.83	-	-	22.45	-	18.66	100
48	Epidote	-	-	19.65	38.71	-	-	22.64	-	18.99	100
49	K-spar	-	-	18.19	65.7	16.11	-	-	-	-	100
50	K-spar	-	-	18.07	65.63	16.29	-	-	-	-	100
51	Albite	11.19	-	19.26	69.55	-	-	-	-	-	100
52	Chlorite	-	22.99	18.43	33.74	-	-	-	0.69	24.15	100
53	Albite	10.18	-	19.66	68.63	1.54	-	-	-	-	100
54	Albite	11.03	-	19.53	69.11	0.33	-	-	-	-	100
55	Chlorite	-	22.79	18.66	33.21	-	-	-	0.62	24.72	100
56	Chlorite + K-spar	-	4.42	18.23	59.79	-	12.29	-	-	5.27	100
57	Chlorite	-	22.14	18.39	32.7	-	-	-	-	26.77	100

Hand Sample 11CLD003 (dry and wet)



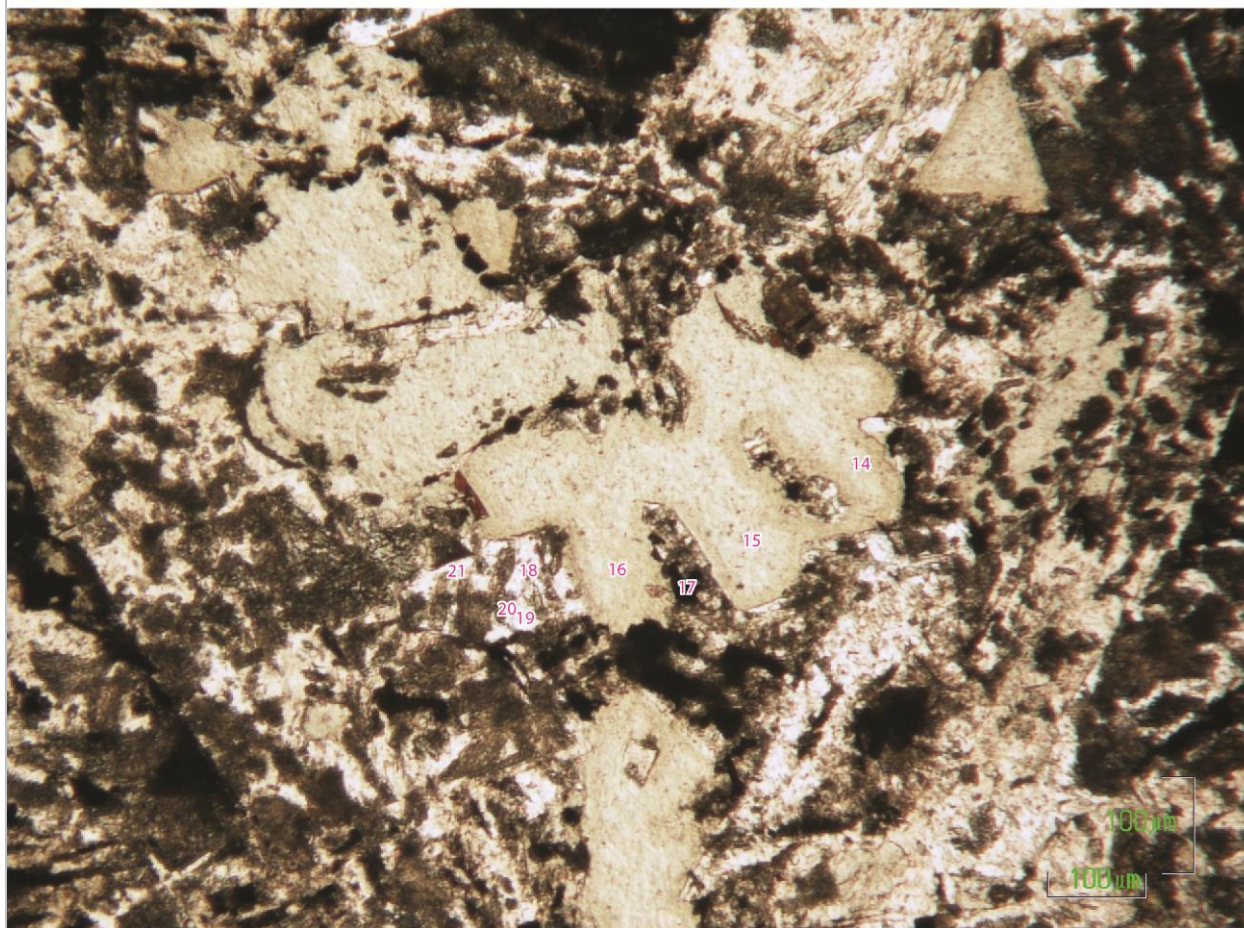






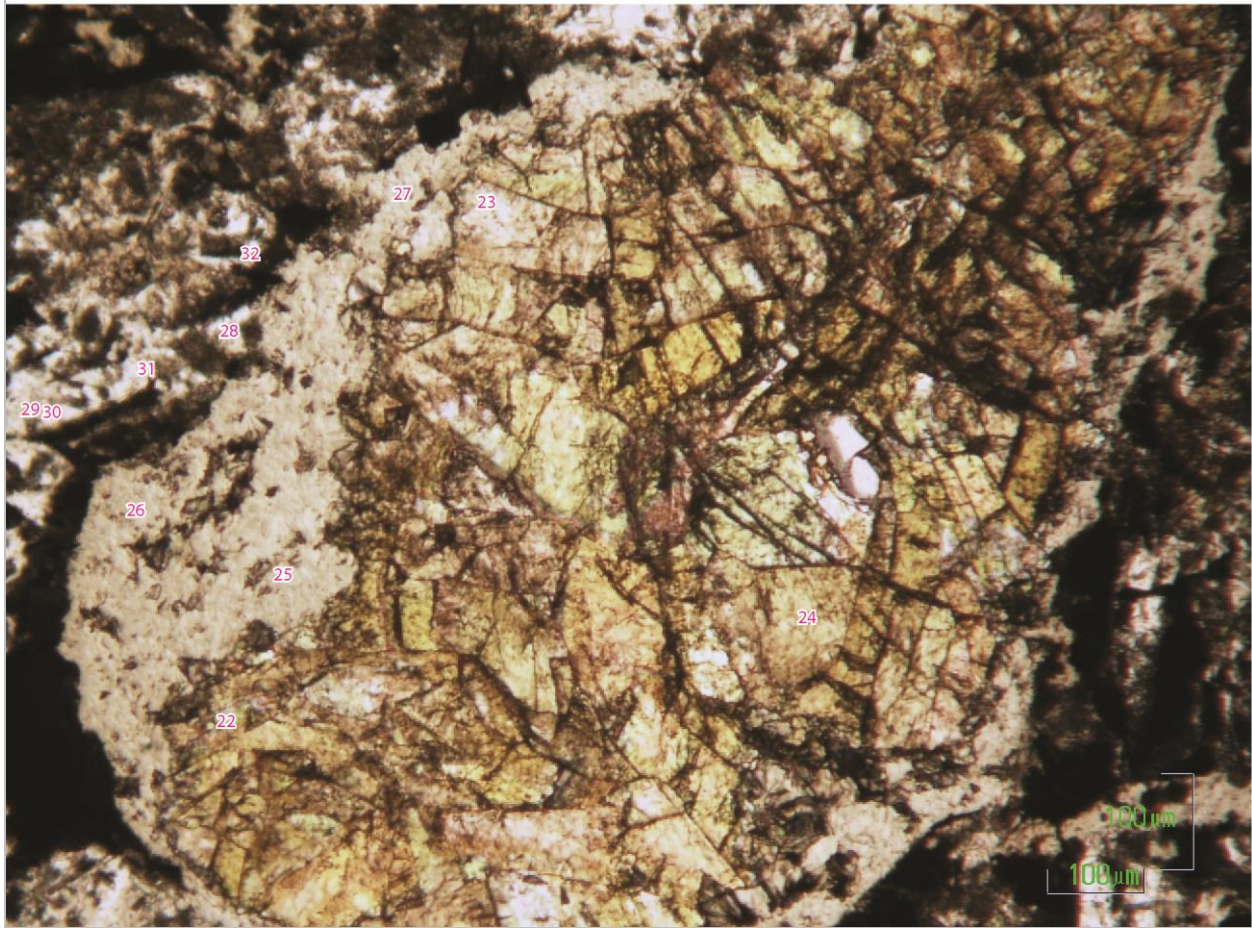
Point	Mineral	wt %									
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	P2O5	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
01	Epidote	-		19.66	38.90	-	22.64	-	-	18.80	100
02	Epidote	-	1.29	19.85	38.71	-	21.84	-	-	18.30	100
03	Epidote	-	0.84	19.37	38.84	-	22.26	-	-	18.70	100
04	Chlorite	-	20.84	19.07	32.76	-	-	-	0.9	26.43	100
05	Chlorite	-	19.92	17.62	32.43	-	-	-	1.06	28.97	100
06	Chlorite	-	21.36	18.37	33.42	-	0.35	-	1.03	25.46	100
07	FeOx	-	2.58	2.31	4.25	-	0.89	2.13	-	87.84	100
08	FeOx	-	7.53	5.63	8.75	-	0.83	1.63	-	75.63	100
09	Sphene + Apatite	0.55	1.4	4.27	30	3.83	27.68	26.54	-	5.74	100
10	Sphene	-	0.52	4.73	33.6	-	27.81	30.21	-	3.14	100
11	Albite	11.34	-	20.03	68.3	-	0.33	-	-	-	100
12	Albite	10.96	-	19.83	69.21	-	-	-	-	-	100
13	Albite	10.55	1.74	19.61	66.71	-	-	-	-	1.39	100





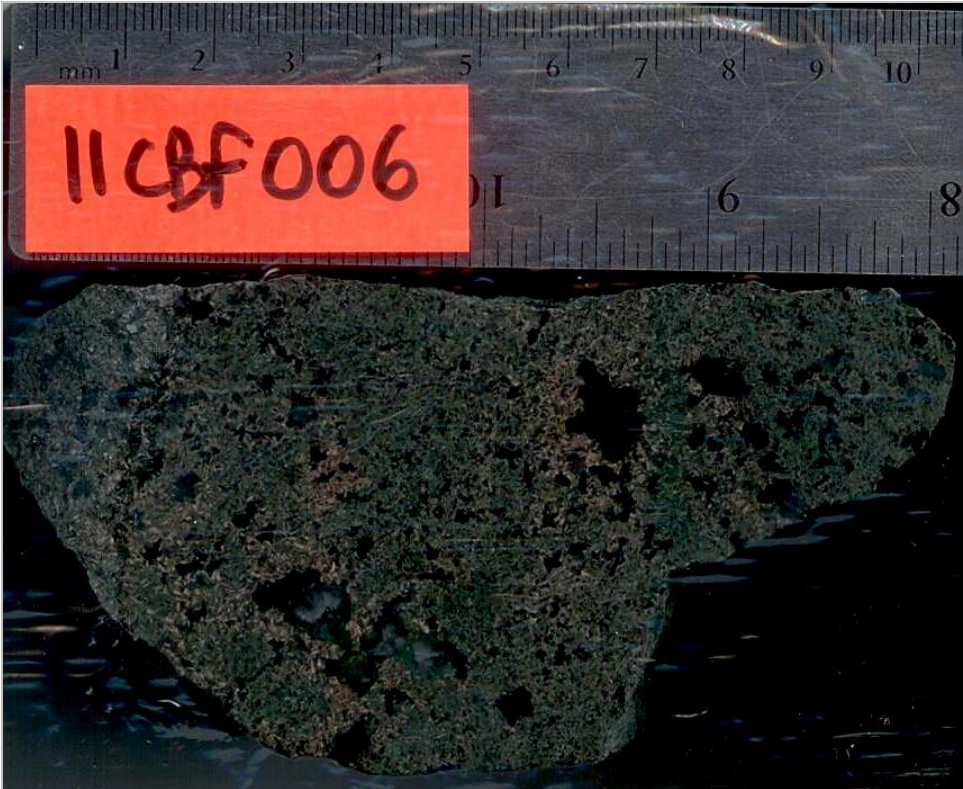
Point	Mineral	wt %									Total
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	FeO	
14	Chlorite	-	22.31	19.28	33.8	-	-	-	-	24.61	100
15	Chlorite	0.6	21.61	18.51	32.83	-	0.34	-	0.71	25.4	100
16	Chlorite	0.8	21.71	18.71	33.13	-	-	-	0.66	24.99	100
17	Hematite + Ilmenite + Chlorite	-	10.19	8.16	17.79	-	3.95	3.4	-	56.51	100
18	Albite	11.07	-	19.65	69.28	-	-	-	-	-	100
19	Albite	11.03	-	19.4	69.01	0.56	-	-	-	-	100
20	Epidote + Chlorite	0.77	3.9	22.69	41.28	-	21.48	-	-	9.88	100
21	Albite	11.21	-	19.56	68.84	-	0.39	-	-	-	100



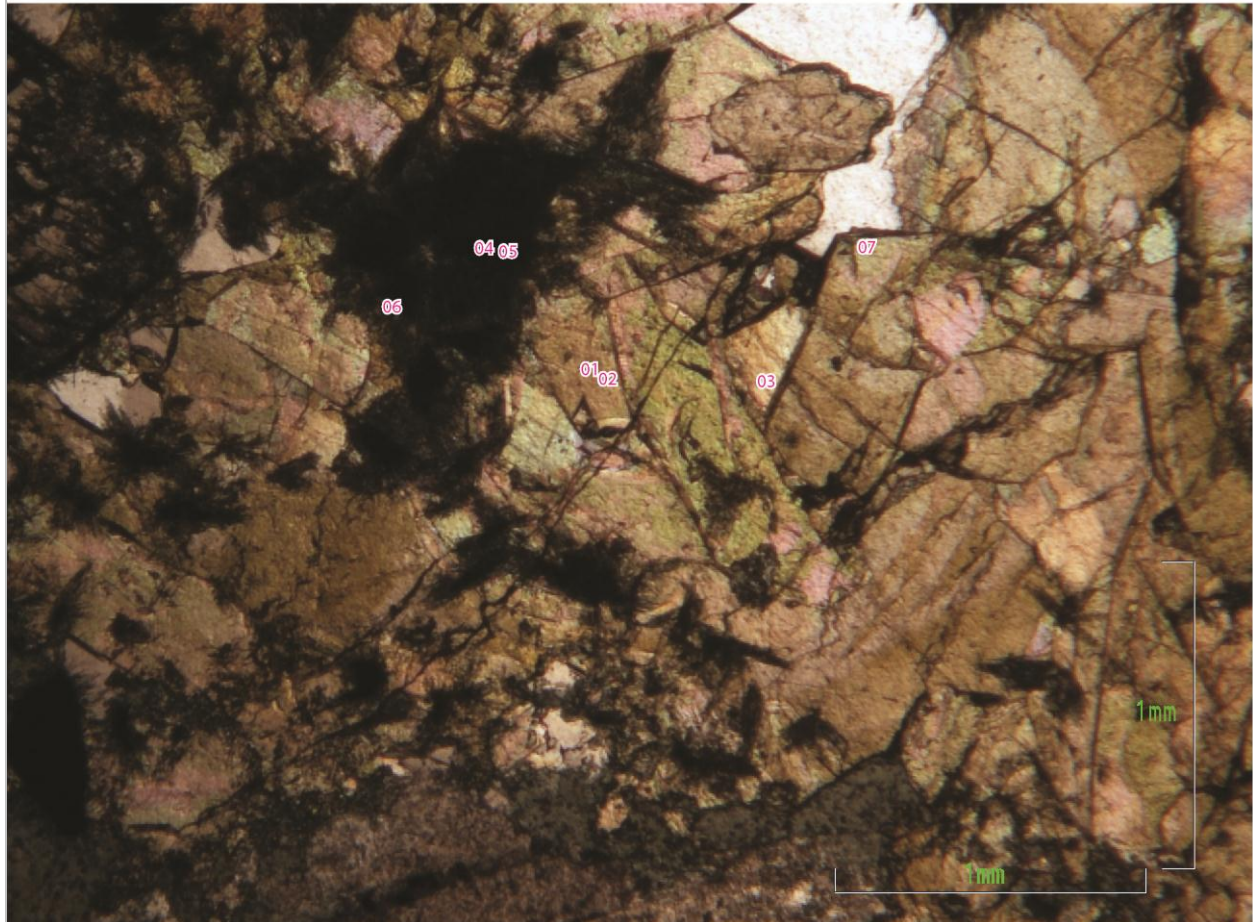


Point	Mineral	wt %								
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	MnO	FeO	Total
22	Epidote	-	0.84	20.13	39.23	-	22.04	-	17.76	100
23	Epidote + Chlorite	-	2.2	19.13	38.14	-	20.73	-	19.8	100
24	Epidote	-	-	18.87	39.00	-	22.21	-	19.91	100
25	Chlorite	0.83	21.68	18.47	33.1	-	-	0.68	25.24	100
26	Chlorite	0.75	21.22	18.6	32.83	-	-	0.75	25.85	100
27	Chlorite	-	20.83	18.09	33.3	-	-	0.68	27.09	100
28	K-spar	7.77	-	19.5	68.36	4.37	-	-	-	100
29	Albite	11.05	-	19.31	68.56	0.48	0.6	-	-	100
30	Epidote + Chlorite + K-spar	-	3.08	23.16	44.28	2.4	19.54	-	7.55	100
31	Albite	11.06	-	19.77	69.17	-	-	-	-	100
32	Albite	10.78	-	19.81	69.42	-	-	-	-	100

Hand Sample 11CBF006



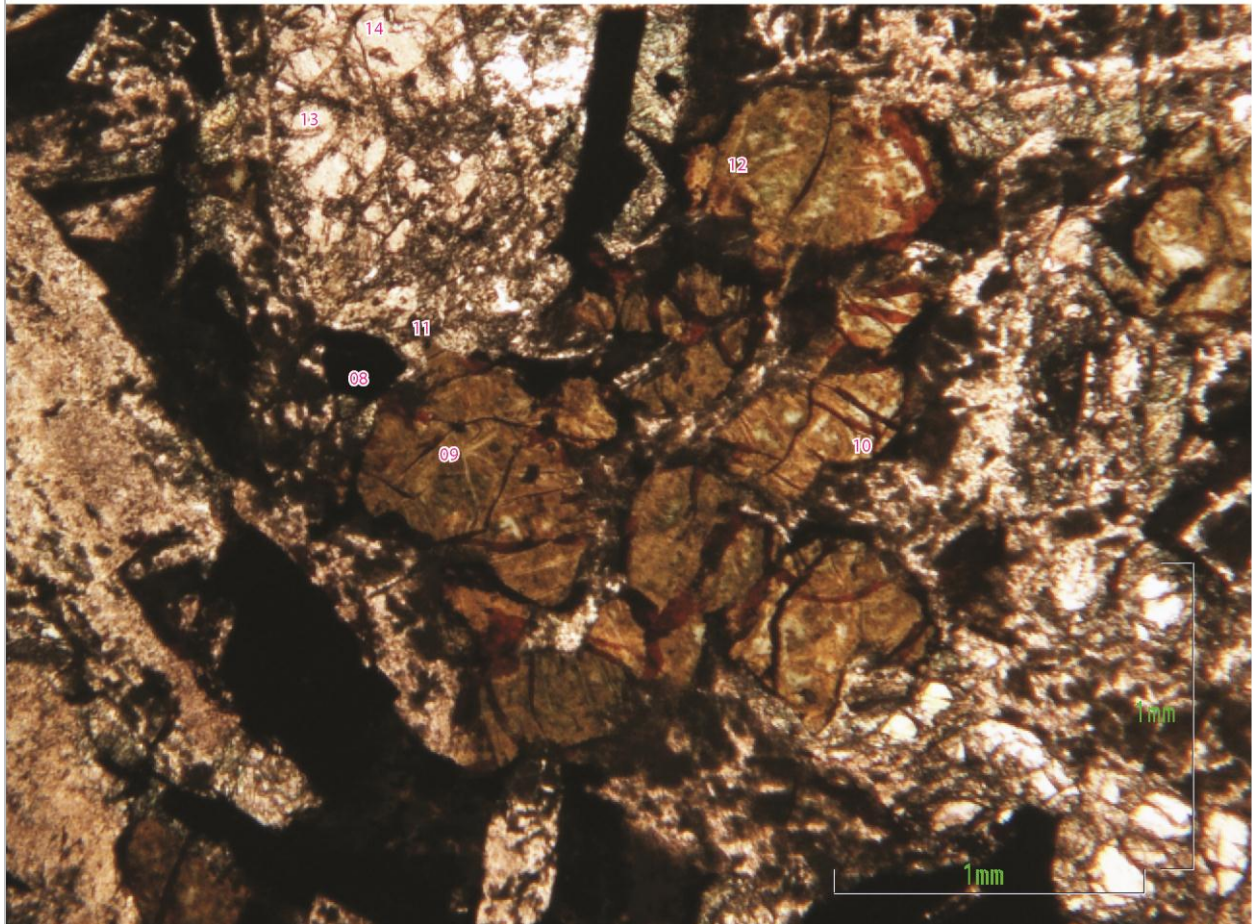




Point	Mineral	wt %						
		MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	MnO	FeO	Total
01	Epidote	-	22.31	39.01	21.72	1.03	15.92	100
02	Epidote	-	24.52	39.57	22.74	-	13.17	100
03	Epidote	-	21.98	39.56	21.81	1.04	15.61	100
04	Epidote + Chlorite	peak	13.02	37.72	23.93	-	25.33	100
05	Chlorite + Epidote	29.32	12.65	42.3	2.67	-	13.07	100
06	Chlorite + Epidote	27.95	12.9	43.38	4.65	-	11.12	100
07	Epidote	-	21.40	39.24	23.13	-	16.23	100

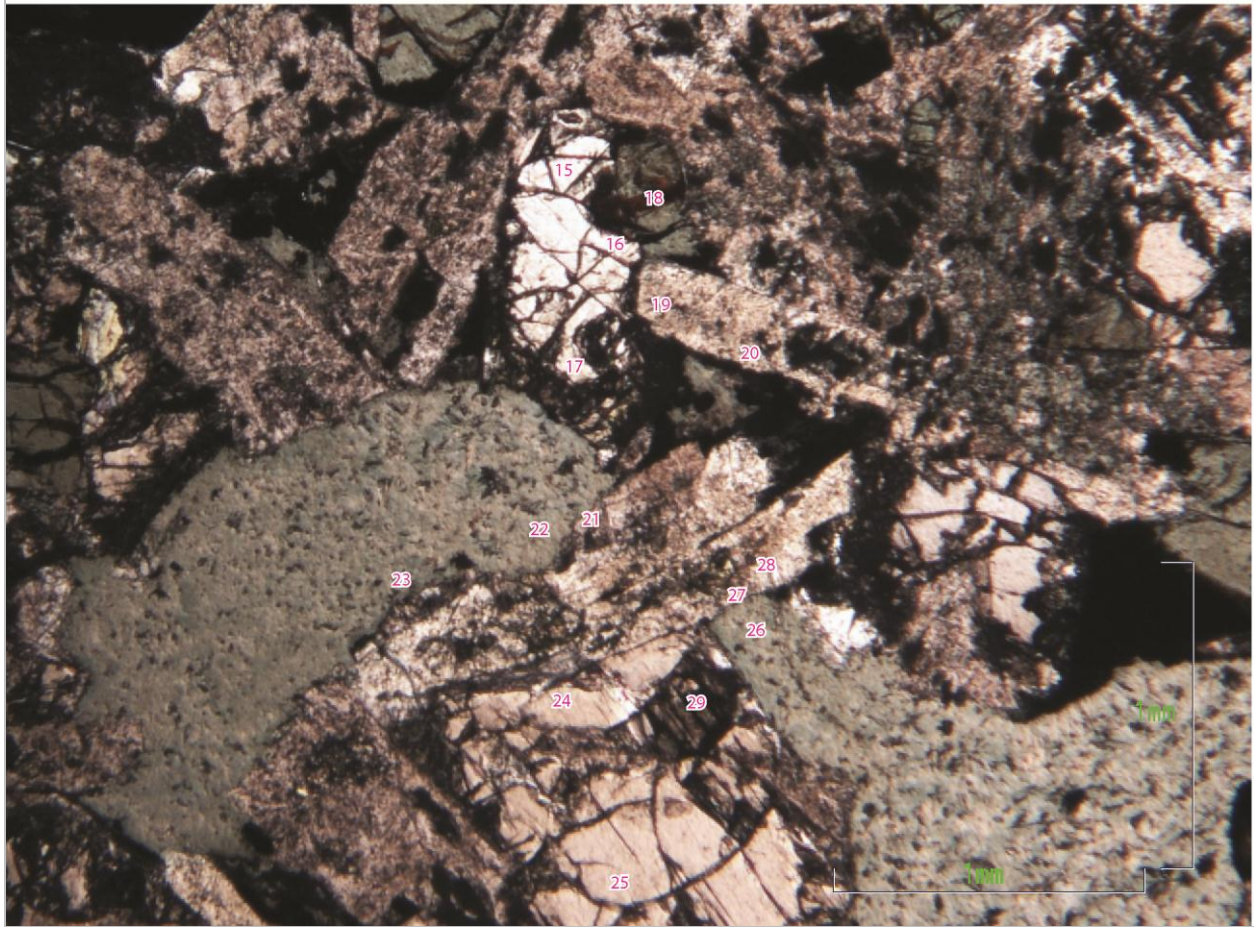
11CBF006\_06

11-06\_008 through 11-06\_014



Point	Mineral	wt %							
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	FeO	Total
08	FeOx	-	-	1.03	5.95	4.13	21.66	67.23	100
09	Chlorite + Epidote	-	12.1	16.33	41.83	15.14	-	14.6	100
10	Chlorite + Epidote	-	14.28	19.05	36.83	7.75	-	22.1	100
11	Pyroxene	-	14.84	2.23	51.69	16.86	1.01	13.37	100
12	Chlorite + Epidote	-	15.15	16.27	42.95	12.76	-	12.86	100
13	Pyroxene	-	15.36	2.45	52.19	18.25	1.01	10.75	100
14	Pyroxene	0.77	15.54	2.38	52.39	18.15	0.77	9.99	100

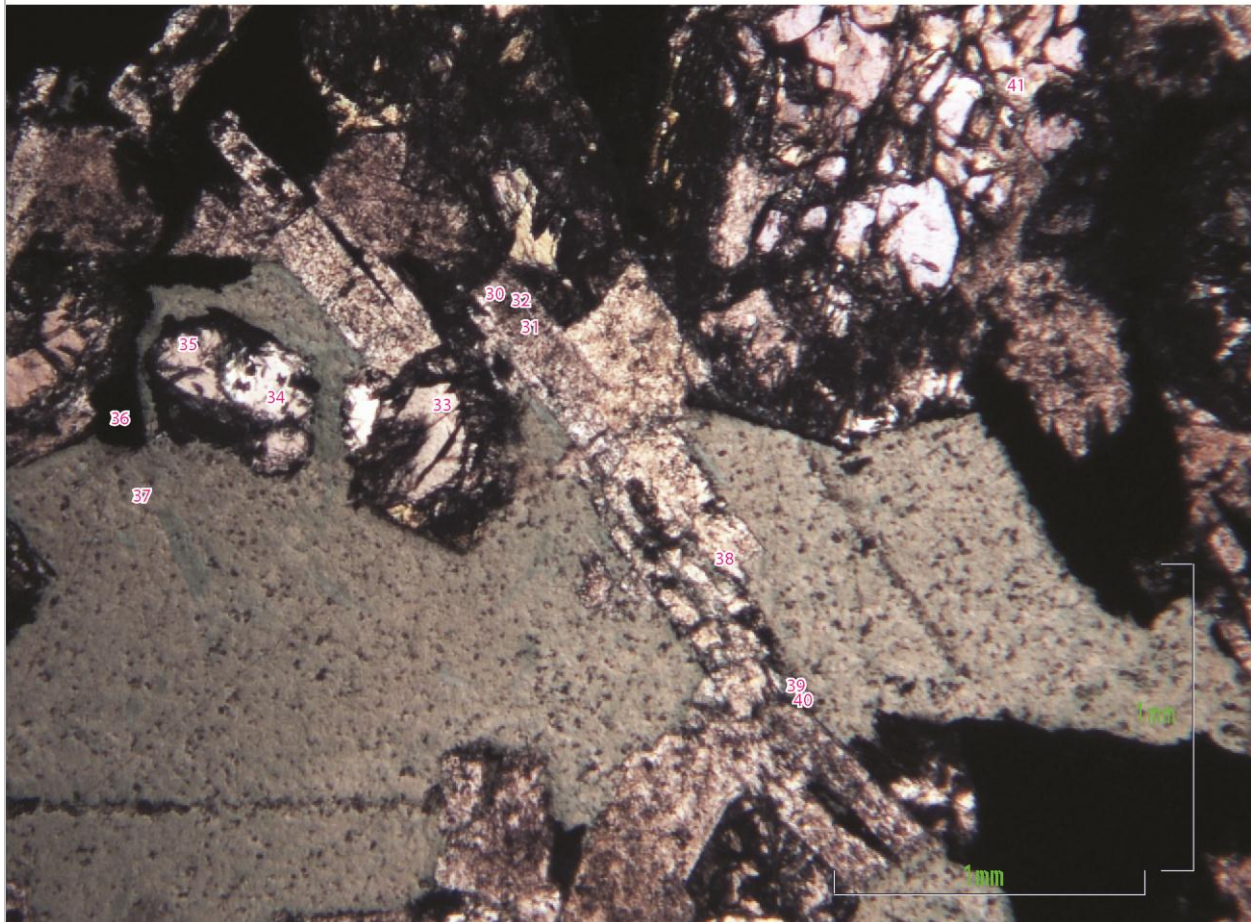




Point	Mineral	wt %									
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
15	Pyroxene	-	15.06	2.91	51.58	19.36	0.95	0.65	-	9.49	100
16	Pyroxene	-	15.08	3.26	51.23	18.73	0.94	0.82	-	9.93	100
17	Pyroxene	-	13.56	2.78	50.59	18.26	1.21	-	-	13.6	100
18	Chlorite	-	18.86	18.3	31.99	-	-	-	0.76	30.1	100
19	Albite	11.41	-	19.66	68.93	-	-	-	-	-	100
20	Albite	11.15	-	19.62	69.23	-	-	-	-	-	100
21	Albite	11.45	-	19.33	69.22	-	-	-	-	-	100
22	Chlorite	-	18.08	18.69	31.91	-	-	-	-	31.32	100
23	Chlorite	-	18.57	18.5	31.73	-	-	-	0.75	30.45	100
24	Pyroxene	-	15.84	2.6	52.2	18.83	0.76	0.61	-	9.15	100
25	Pyroxene	-	15.93	2.39	52.3	18.31	0.7	0.8	-	9.58	100
26	Chlorite	-	18.8	18.1	31.9	-	-	-	0.7	30.51	100
27	Albite	11.42	-	19.59	69	-	-	-	-	-	100
28	Epidote	-	-	23.67	40.05	22.57	-	-	-	13.71	100
29	Pyroxene	0.85	14.33	3.73	50.14	18.39	1.26	-	-	11.3	100

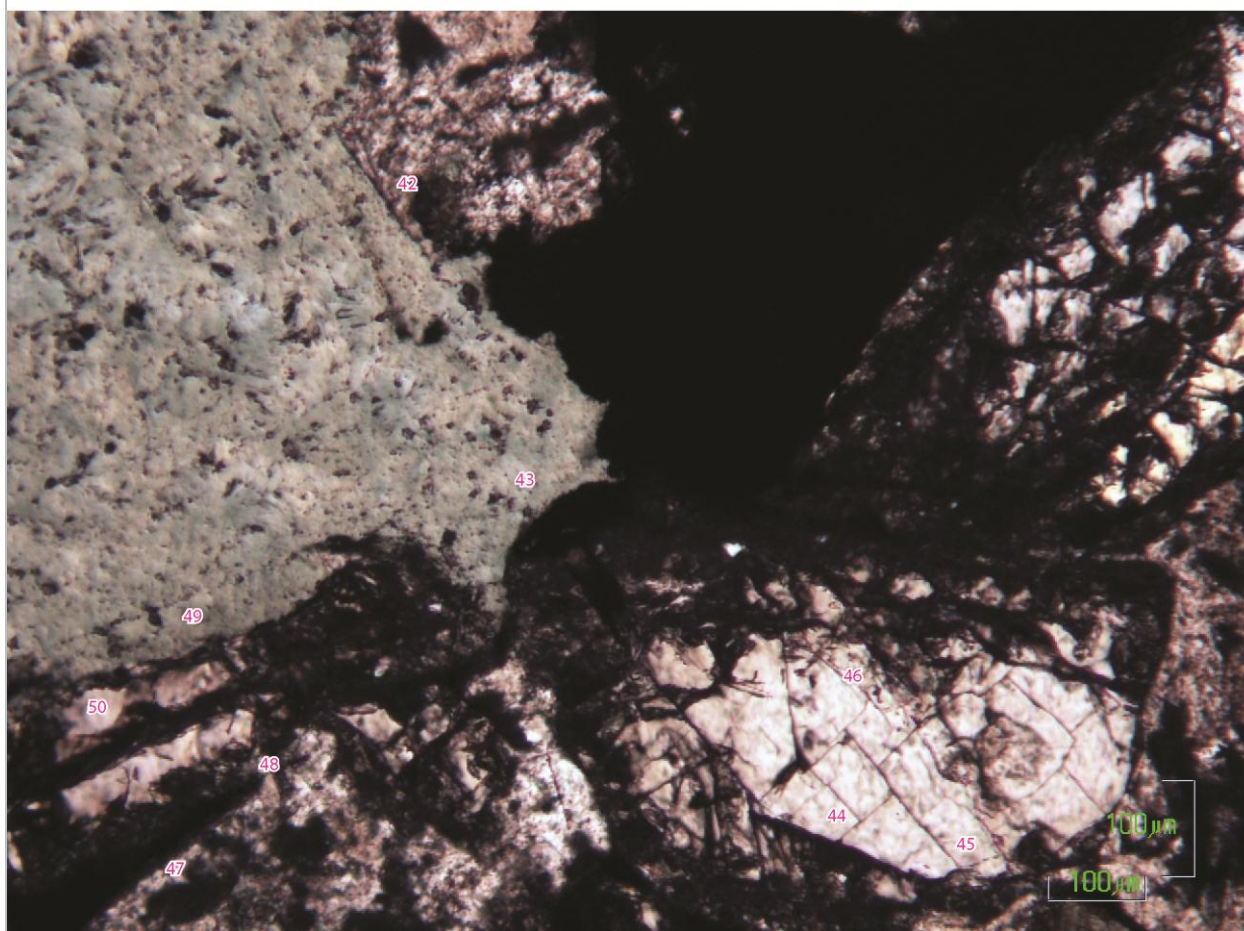
11CBF006\_04

11-06\_030 through 11-06\_041

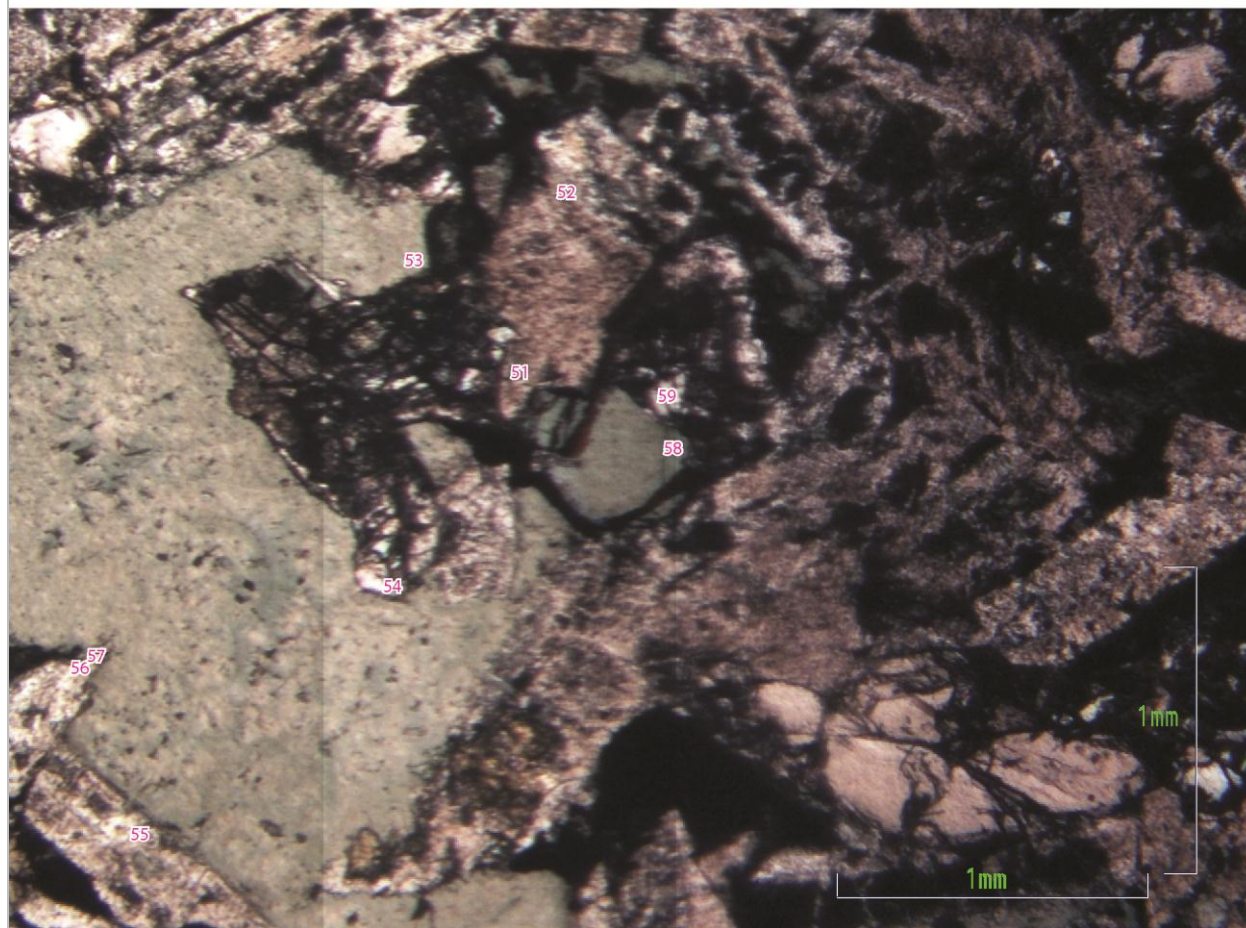


Point	Mineral	wt %									
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
30	Albite	11.18	-	19.69	69.13	-	-	-	-	-	100
31	Epidote + Chlorite + K-spar	1.74	2.38	23.92	45.01	18.13	-	-	-	7.89	100
32	K-spar	-	-	20.06	63.52	-	-	-	-	1.1	100
33	Pyroxene	1.14	14.13	2.28	50.86	17.35	0.82	-	-	13.42	100
34	Quartz	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
35	Quartz	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
36	FeOx + Ilmenite	1.74	2.38	23.92	45.01	18.13	-	-	-	7.89	100
37	Chlorite	-	20.89	18.85	32.34	-	-	-	0.7	27.22	100
38	Albite	10.94	-	19.68	68.73	-	-	-	-	-	100
39	Albite	11.37	-	19.77	68.85	-	-	-	-	-	100
40	K-spar	1.97	-	18.54	65.46	-	-	-	-	-	100
41	Pyroxene	-	15.73	2.21	52.38	18.36	0.7	0.62	-	10.01	100





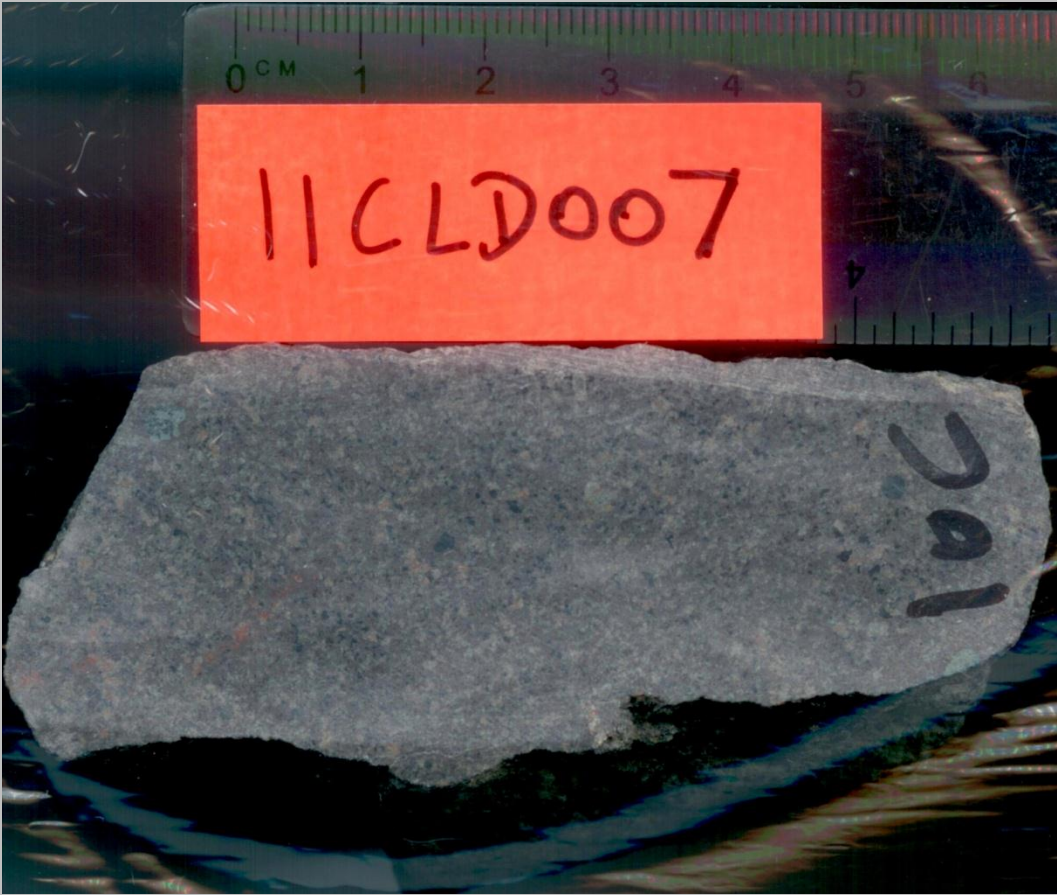
Point	Mineral	wt %									
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
42	Albite	11.57	-	19.45	68.98	-	-	-	-	-	100
43	Chlorite	-	18.51	18.46	31.54	-	-	-	0.85	30.64	100
44	Pyroxene	-	15.32	2.37	52.19	18.87	0.79	-	-	10.47	100
45	Pyroxene	-	15.71	2.43	51.52	18.54	0.85	0.53	-	10.43	100
46	Pyroxene	0.88	14.6	3.25	51.09	18.76	0.95	-	-	10.46	100
47	Albite	11.58	-	19.47	68.95	-	-	-	-	-	100
48	Albite	11.18	-	19.7	69.12	-	-	-	-	-	100
49	Chlorite	-	20.32	18.49	32.24	-	-	-	0.8	28.15	100
50	Pyroxene	-	13.93	2.86	50.64	17.46	1.12	-	-	13.98	100

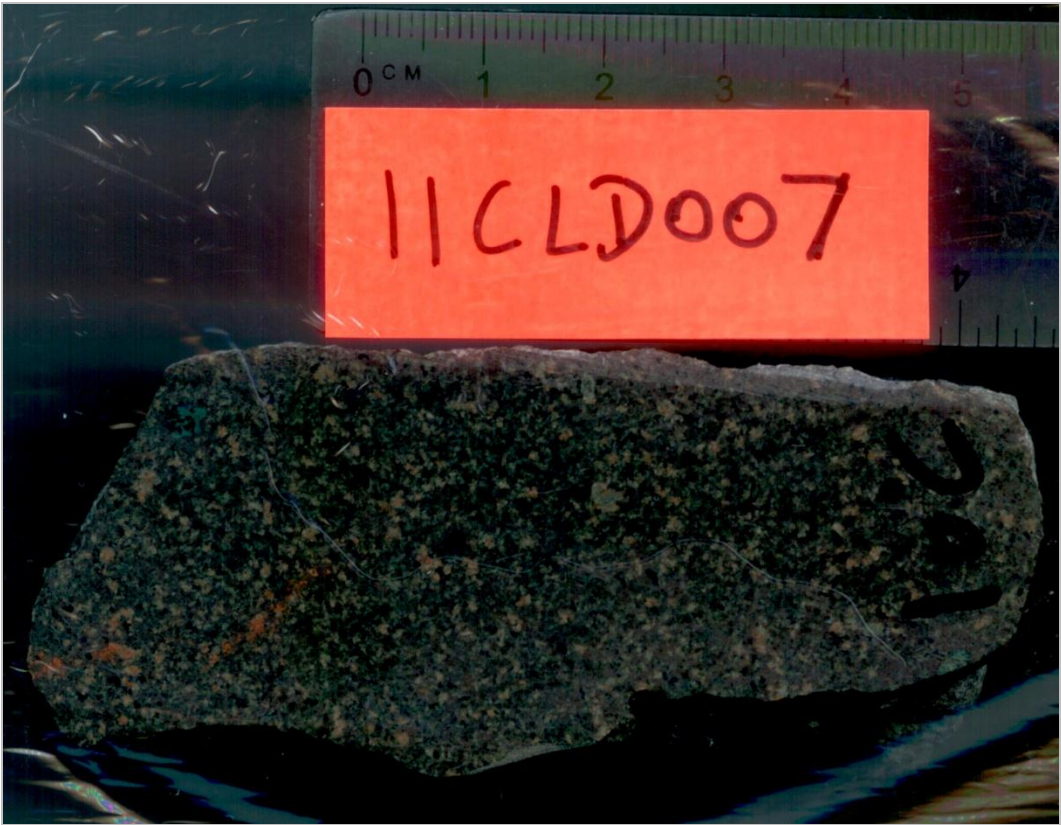


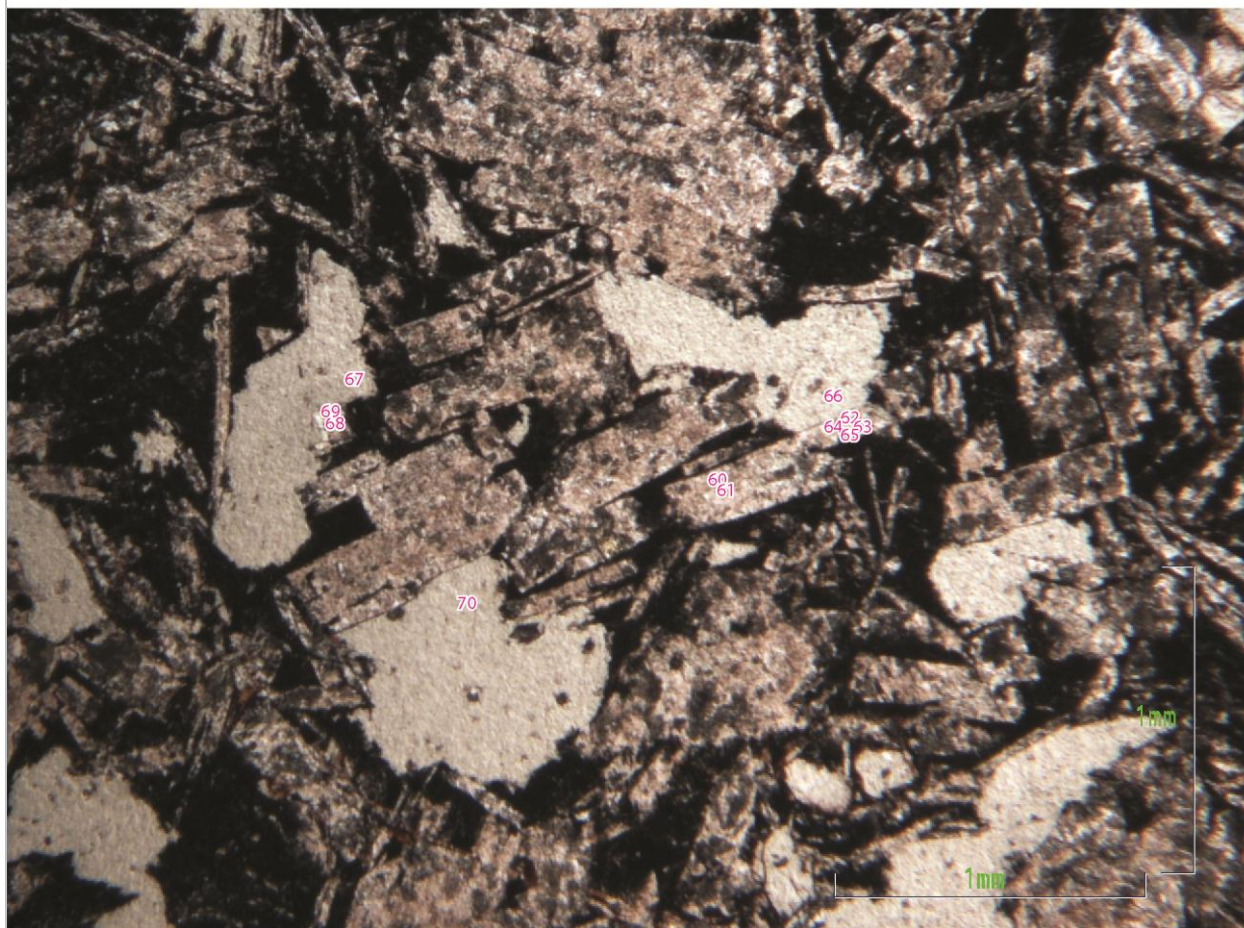
Point	Mineral	wt %								
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
51	Albite	11.47	-	19.49	69.04	-	-	-	-	100
52	Albite	11.43	-	19.52	69.06	-	-	-	-	100
53	Chlorite	-	18.44	18.71	31.86	-	-	0.88	30.11	100
54	Quartz	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
55	Albite	11.42	-	19.4	69.18	-	-	-	-	100
56	Albite	11.32	-	19.44	69.24	-	-	-	-	100
57	Epidote	-	-	21.82	39.50	22.25	-	-	16.43	100
58	Chlorite	-	18.56	18.26	32.23	-	-	0.74	30.21	100
59	Pyroxene	-	15.01	2.45	51.43	18.26	0.89	-	11.96	100



Hand Sample 11CLD007 (dry and wet)

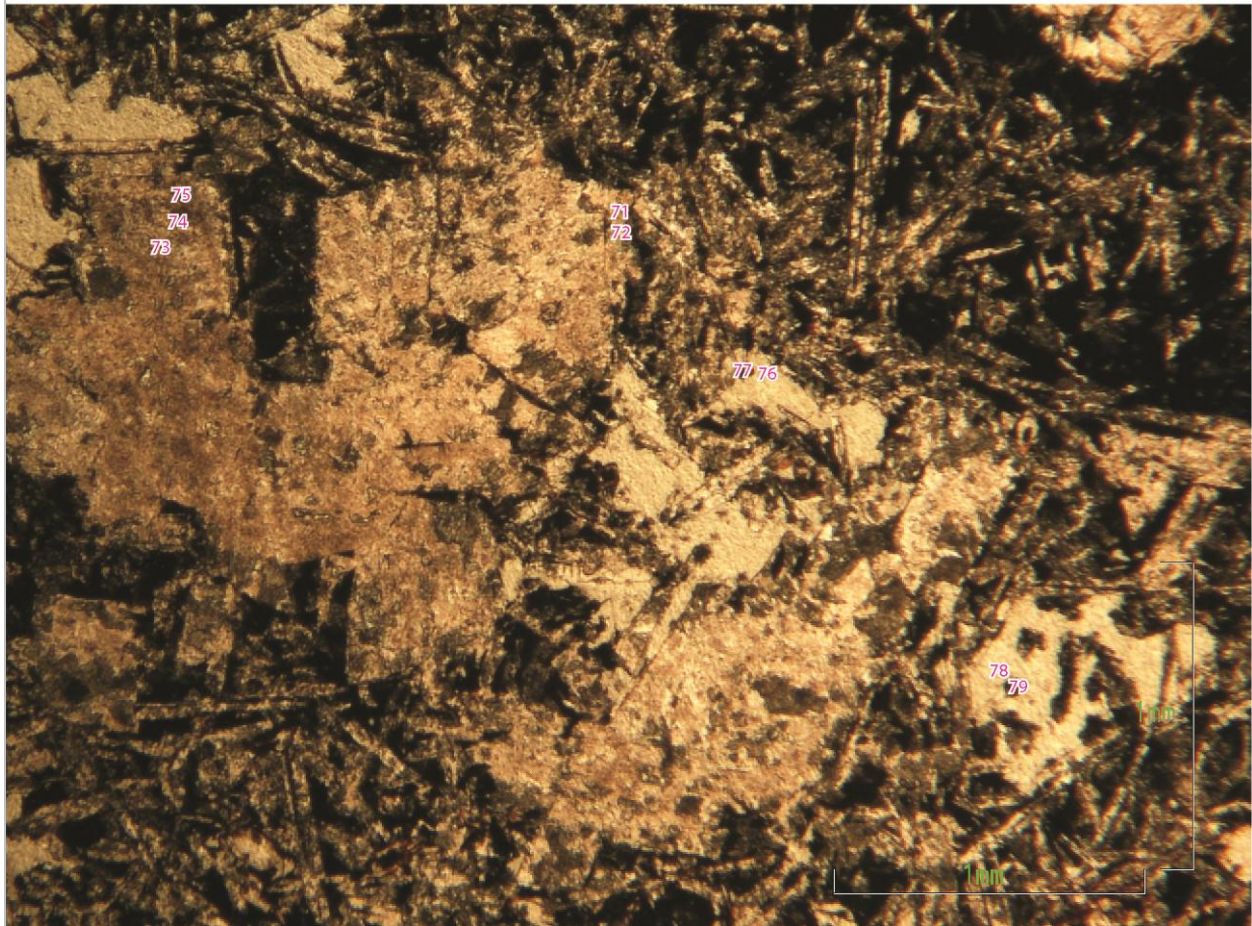






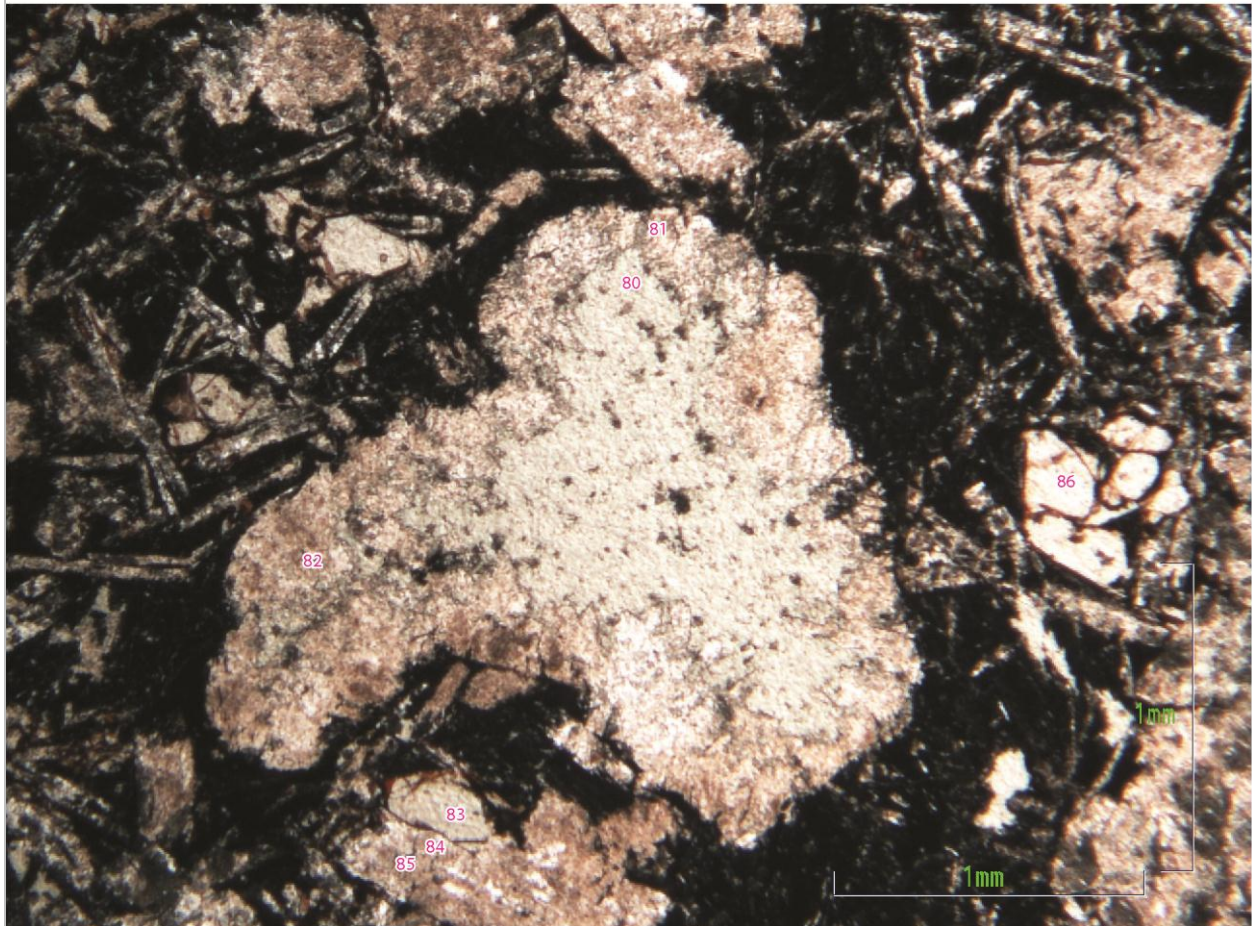
Point	Mineral	wt %								
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	MnO	FeO	Total
60	Albite	10.91	-	19.61	67.28	0.79	-	-	1.41	100
61	K-spar	-	-	18.54	65.65	15.82	-	-	-	100.01
62	Albite	11.07	-	19.63	69.29	-	-	-	-	100
63	Epidote + Chlorite	1.19	2.88	23.18	44.22	-	19.96	-	8.58	100
64	K-spar	0.67	-	18.38	65.26	15.7	-	-	-	100
65	Epidote + Chlorite + K-spar	0.84	3.91	22.06	40.19	0.51	22.17	-	10.32	100
66	Chlorite	-	25.02	19.01	34.62	-	-	0.66	20.68	100
67	Chlorite	-	24.69	18.95	34.06	-	-	0.76	21.54	100
68	K-spar	-	-	18.61	65.69	15.71	-	-	-	100
69	Albite	10.89	-	19.65	68.89	0.56	-	-	-	100
70	Chlorite	-	24.34	19.62	33.57	-	-	0.73	21.74	100



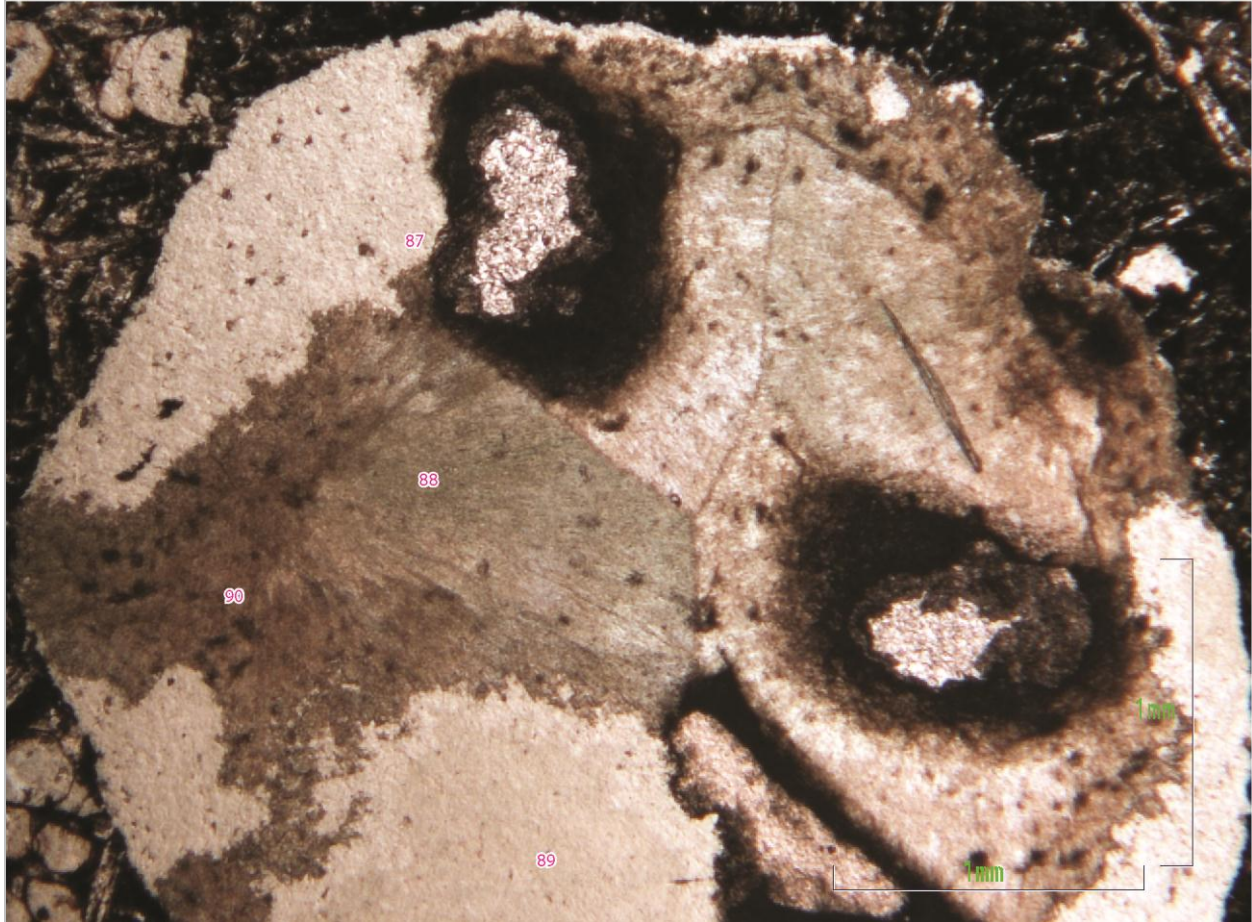


Point	Mineral	wt %									Total
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	FeO	
71	Albite	10.81	-	19.69	69.01	0.49	-	-	-	-	100
72	K-spar	1.18	-	18.68	65.56	14.58	-	-	-	-	100
73	K-spar	-	-	18.44	65.57	16	-	-	-	-	100
74	Albite	10.93	-	19.7	69.36	-	-	-	-	-	100
75	Epidote + Chlorite	-	2.93	24.17	40.47	-	22.95	-	-	9.47	100
76	Chlorite	-	24.95	18.68	34.78	-	-	-	0.68	20.9	100
77	Sphene	-	-	4.92	34.11	-	28.39	30.13	-	2.45	100
78	Chlorite	-	24.67	18.98	34.51	-	-	-	-	21.84	100
79	Sphene + FeOx	-	1.03	3.54	31.08	-	25.38	27.7	-	11.26	100





Point	Mineral	wt %							
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	MnO	FeO	Total
80	Chlorite	-	22.85	18.54	33.02	-	0.64	24.94	100
81	K-spar	-	-	18.47	65.56	15.98	-	-	100
82	K-spar	-	-	18.34	65.73	15.93	-	-	100
83	Chlorite	-	23.72	18.44	34.09	-	0.78	22.97	100
84	Albite	11.2		19.46	69.34	-	-	-	100
85	K-spar	-	-	18.33	65.69	15.98	-	-	100
86	Chlorite	-	24.9	18.36	34.89	-	0.81	21.04	100



Point	Mineral	wt %						
		MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	MnO	FeO	Total
87	Chlorite	24.64	18.58	34.52	-	0.74	21.51	100
88	Pumpellyite	3.39	23.77	40.3	23.7	-	8.89	100
89	Chlorite	25.08	18.93	34.23	-	0.7	21.05	100
90	Pumpellyite	7.17	22.76	41.6	20.5	-	8.05	100





Point	Mineral	wt %										
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	FeO	CuO	Total
91	Albite	11.28	-	19.61	67.88	-	-	0.49	-	0.75	-	100
92	K-spar	-	-	18.87	65.62	-	15.51	-	-	-	-	100
93	Chlorite	-	23.67	18.96	33.93	-	-	-	-	23.43	-	100
94	K-spar	-	-	18.34	65.63	-	16.03	-	-	-	-	100
95	Sphene	-	-	5.35	33.11	-	-	27.97	30.42	3.15	-	100
96	Copper	-	-	0.99	2.26	2.07	0.43	-	-	-	94.25	100
97	K-spar	-	-	18.6	65.52	-	15.88	-	-	-	-	100
98	K-spar	-	-	18.45	65.54	-	16.01	-	-	-	-	100
99	Quartz + K-spar	-	-	4.4	95.4	-	0.19	-	-	-	-	100
100	Chlorite	-	23.18	18.99	33.91	-	-	-	-	23.93	-	100

Hand Sample 11CLD005 (dry and wet)



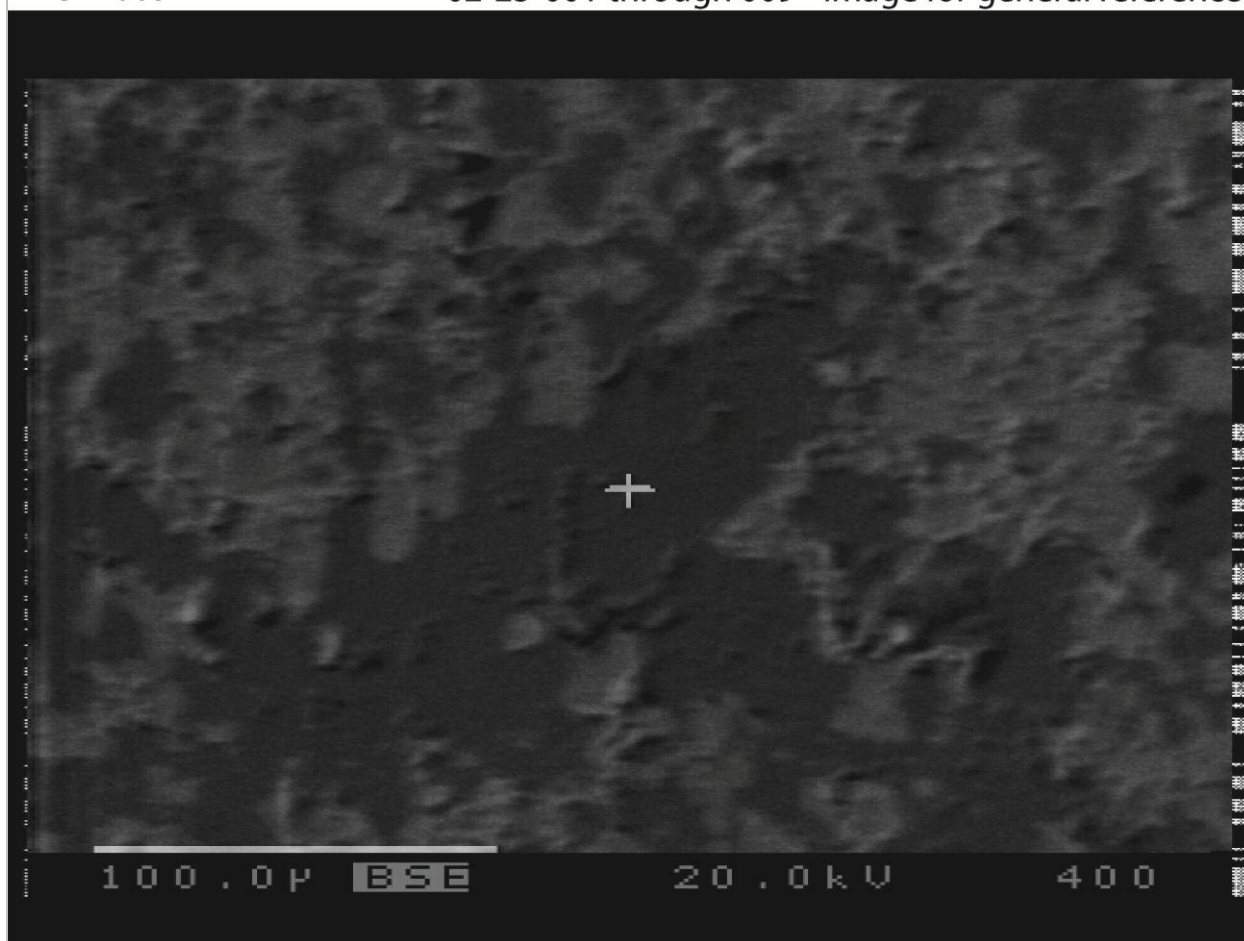


11CLD005 – extremely fine-grained dacite

No petrographic image included

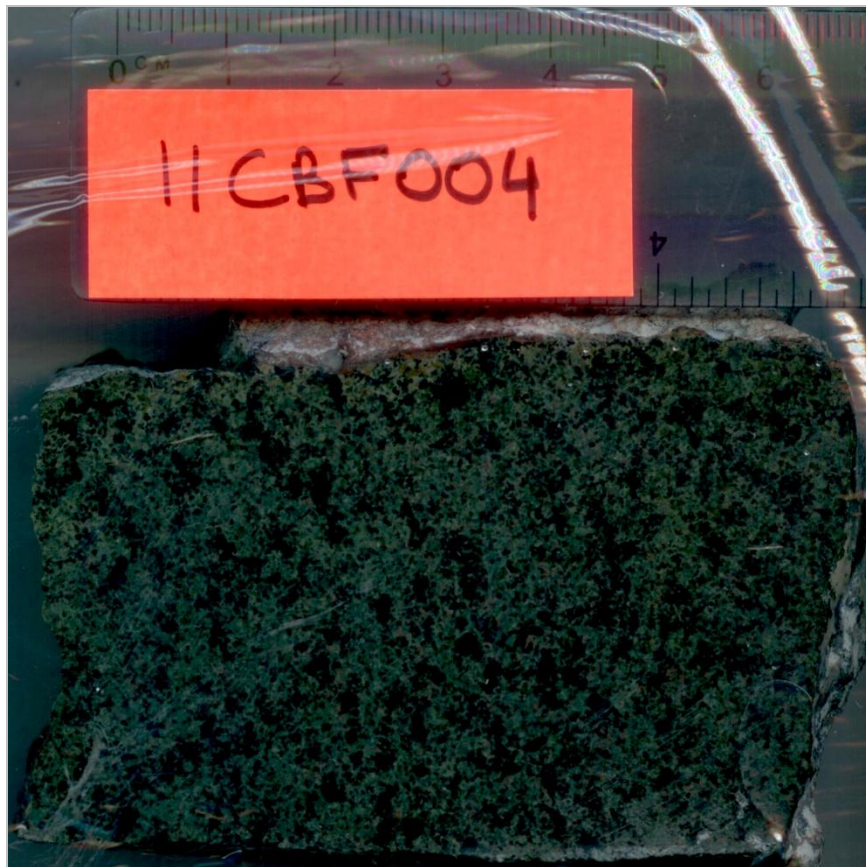
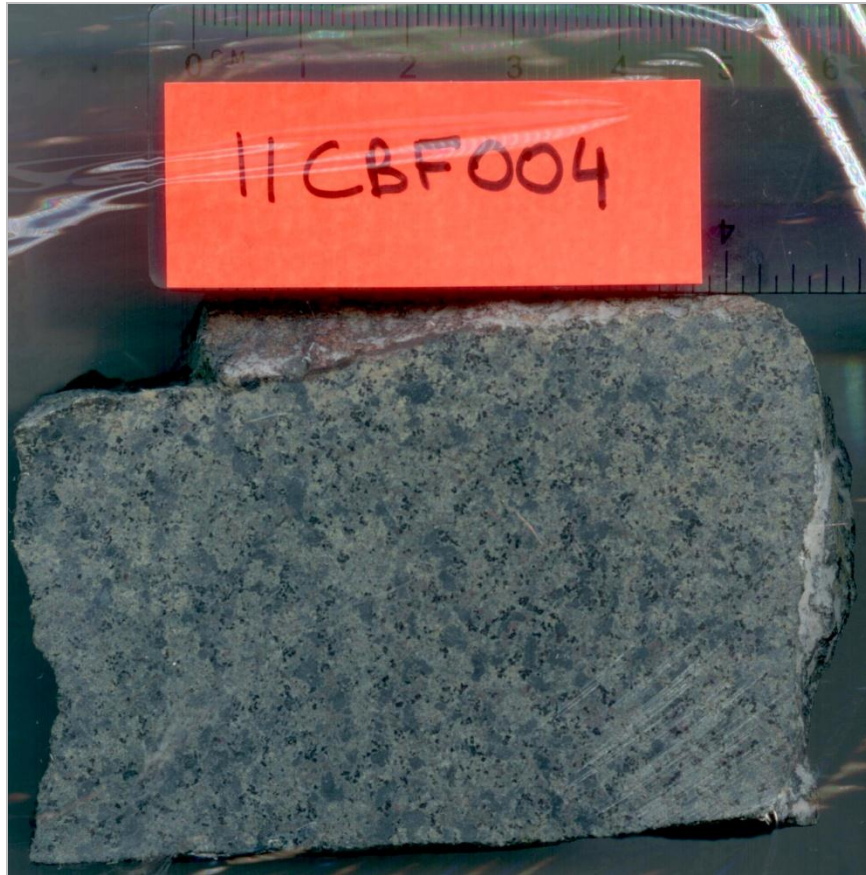
BSE image for general reference





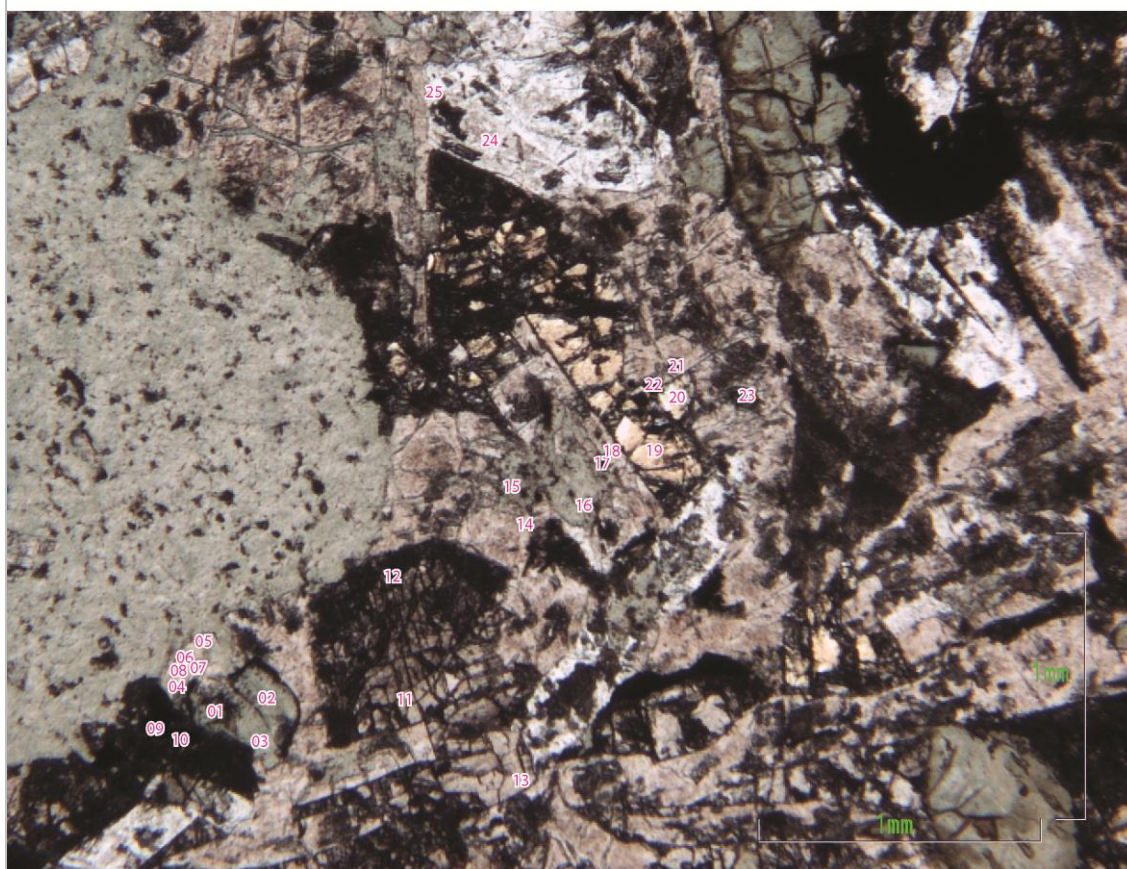
Point	Mineral	wt %					
		in BSE	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	FeO	Total
01	Quartz	dark area	-	100	-	-	100
02	Quartz	dark area	-	100	-	-	100
03	Epidote	light area	22.57	39.71	23.11	14.6	100
04	Epidote	light area	20.87	38.8	23.16	17.18	100
05	Epidote	light area	22.73	39.78	23.15	14.34	100
06	Quartz + Clay (?)	dark area	0.75	99.16	-	0.1	100
07	Epidote	light area	21.40	39.24	23.13	16.23	100
08	Epidote	light area	23.67	40.05	22.57	13.71	100
09	FeOx + Quartz	light area	1.52	16.81	-	81.68	100

Hand Sample 11CBF004 (dry and wet)

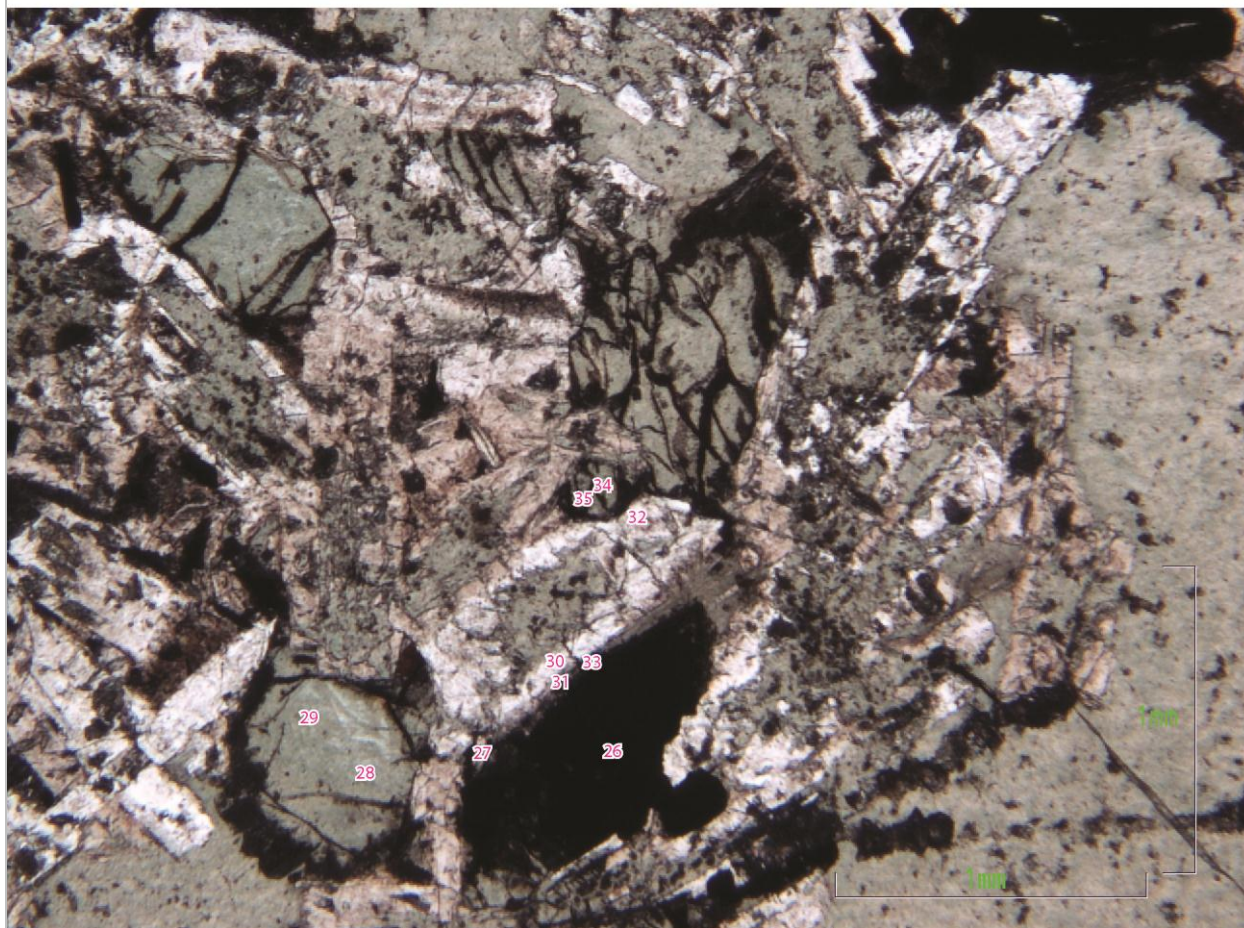








Point	Mineral	wt %										
		Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
01	Chlorite	-	20.02	17.41	33.04	-	0.85	0.63	-	0.66	27.4	100
02	Chlorite	-	19.53	18.81	32.34	-	-	-	-	-	29.32	100
03	Chlorite	-	20.62	17.11	33.26	-	0.54	-	-	0.72	27.75	100
04	Albite	10.55	-	19.37	70.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
05	Albite	10.4	-	19.66	69.51	-	0.42	-	-	-	-	100
06	Albite	10.39	-	19.66	69.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
07	K-spar	1.65	-	18.96	66.2	13.19	-	-	-	-	-	100
08	K-spar	2.82	-	18.87	65.55	12.75	-	-	-	-	-	100
09	FeOx + Ilmenite	-	-	0.7	4.39	-	2.94	15.97	-	-	76	100
10	Sphene	-	3.5	5.76	32.33	-	24	28.11	-	-	6.3	100
11	Pyroxene	-	14.04	3.02	51.19	-	19.41	1.23	-	-	11.11	100
12	Pyroxene	-	13.72	2.96	50.57	-	18.52	1.27	-	-	12.96	100
13	Pyroxene	-	15.29	2.06	52.28	-	18.55	0.97	-	-	10.85	100
14	Albite	10.15	1.56	19.44	66.55	-	0.45	-	-	-	1.9	100
15	Chlorite	-	19.94	17.71	33.28	-	-	-	-	-	29.07	100
16	Chlorite	-	20.5	17.79	33.82	-	-	-	-	-	27.88	100
17	Sphene	-	1	3.87	33.6	-	26.74	30.73	-	-	4.05	100
18	Albite	10.33	-	19.25	69.61	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	100
19	Pyroxene	0.9	14.3	3.31	50.38	-	18.82	1.08	0.55	-	10.65	100
20	Pyroxene	0.89	14.25	3.47	50.61	-	19.41	1.13	-	-	10.25	100
21	Pumpellyite	-	2.49	24.55	40.89	-	23.25	-	-	-	8.83	100
22	Chlorite + Epidote?	-	12.82	3.13	49.19	-	21.34	1.37	-	-	12.14	100
23	Pumpellyite	-	3.15	24.11	39.99	-	23.24	-	-	-	9.51	100
24	K-spar	0.95	-	18.21	64.98	15.33	-	0.53	-	-	-	100
25	K-spar	1.92	-	18.5	65.37	14.21	-	-	-	-	-	100



Point	Mineral	wt %											
		F <sub>2</sub> O	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
26	FeOx + Ilmenite	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.3	0.82	61.88	100
27	Sphene	-	0.72	1.47	3.85	32.97	-	-	26.98	30.77	-	3.24	100
28	Chlorite	-	0.71	19.84	17.49	33.09	-	-	0.45	-	-	28.43	100
29	Sphene	-	-	3.18	5.04	33.25	-	-	24.56	28.33	-	5.63	100
30	Albite	-	10.51	-	19.36	70.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
31	Apatite	3.13	0.63	1.79	2.59	6.42	36.98	1.18	45.52	-	-	1.77	100
32	Albite	-	10.3	-	19.85	69.24	-	-	0.61	-	-	-	100
33	Apatite	3.14	-	1.15	1.07	2.87	40.66	-	49.8	-	-	1.3	100
34	Chlorite	-	-	19.54	18.12	32.76	-	-	-	-	0.66	28.92	100
35	Sphene	-	-	1.11	3.64	33.28	-	-	27.48	30.93	-	3.55	100



## Analyses by Mineral

## Albite

Sample	Point	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	FeO	Total
10CLD001	10-22_032	11.32	-	19.58	69.1	-	-	-	100
10CLD001	10-22_034	11.15	-	19.56	68.32	0.34	-	0.63	100
10CLD001	10-22_036	11.14	-	19.67	69.19	-	-	-	100
10CLD001	10-22_039	11.41	-	19.37	69.22	-	-	-	100
10CLD001	10-29_33	10.4	-	19.6	68.89	1.11	-	-	100
10CLD001	10-29_37	10.71	-	20.01	68.89	0.39	-	-	100
10CLD001	10-29_41	11.05	-	19.48	68.79	-	-	0.68	100
10CLD001	10-29_42	10.29	-	19.46	66.81	1.04	0.52	1.88	100
10CLD001	10-29_51	11.19	-	19.26	69.55	-	-	-	100
10CLD001	10-29_53	10.18	-	19.66	68.63	1.54	-	-	100
10CLD001	10-29_54	11.03	-	19.53	69.11	0.33	-	-	100
10CLD003	10-29_11	11.34	-	20.03	68.3	-	0.33	-	100
10CLD003	10-29_12	10.96	-	19.83	69.21	-	-	-	100
10CLD003	10-29_13	10.55	1.74	19.61	66.71	-	-	1.39	100
10CLD003	10-29_18	11.07	-	19.65	69.28	-	-	-	100
10CLD003	10-29_19	11.03	-	19.4	69.01	0.56	-	-	100
10CLD003	10-29_21	11.21	-	19.56	68.84	-	0.39	-	100
10CLD003	10-29_29	11.05	-	19.31	68.56	0.48	0.6	-	100
10CLD003	10-29_31	11.06	-	19.77	69.17	-	-	-	100
10CLD003	10-29_32	10.78	-	19.81	69.42	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_019	11.41	-	19.66	68.93	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_020	11.15	-	19.62	69.23	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_021	11.45	-	19.33	69.22	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_027	11.42	-	19.59	69	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_030	11.18	-	19.69	69.13	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_038	10.94	-	19.68	68.73	0.65	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_039	11.37	-	19.77	68.85	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_042	11.57	-	19.45	68.98	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_047	11.58	-	19.47	68.95	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_048	11.18	-	19.7	69.12	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_051	11.47	-	19.49	69.04	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_052	11.43	-	19.52	69.06	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_055	11.42	-	19.4	69.18	-	-	-	100
10CBF006	11-06_056	11.32	-	19.44	69.24	-	-	-	100
10CLD007	11-06_060	10.91	-	19.61	67.28	0.79	-	1.41	100
10CLD007	11-06_062	11.07	-	19.63	69.29	-	-	-	100
10CLD007	11-06_069	10.89	-	19.65	68.89	0.56	-	-	100

Sample	Point	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	FeO	Total
10CLD007	11-06_071	10.81	-	19.69	69.01	0.49	-	-	100
10CLD007	11-06_074	10.93	-	19.7	69.36	-	-	-	100
10CLD007	11-06_084	11.2	-	19.46	69.34	-	-	-	100
10CLD007	11-06_091	11.28	-	19.61	67.88	-	0.49	0.75	100
11CBF004	11CBF004-004	10.55	-	19.37	70.08	-	-	-	100
11CBF004	11CBF004-005	10.4	-	19.66	69.51	-	0.42	-	100
11CBF004	11CBF004-006	10.39	-	19.66	69.95	-	-	-	100
11CBF004	11CBF004-014	10.15	1.56	19.44	66.55	-	0.45	1.9	100
11CBF004	11CBF004-018	10.33	-	19.25	69.61	0.81	-	-	100
11CBF004	11CBF004-030	10.51	-	19.36	70.14	-	-	-	100
11CBF004	11CBF004-032	10.3	-	19.85	69.24	-	0.61	-	100

## K-spar

Sample	Point	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	TiO <sub>2</sub>	FeO	Total
10CLD001	10-22_037	-	-	18.26	65.82	15.91	-	-	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_34	-	-	18.41	65.8	15.79	-	-	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_36	-	0.58	18.44	65.15	15.83	-	-	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_38	-	-	18.15	65.68	16.17	-	-	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_45	5.09	1.22	18.8	65.68	9.21	-	-	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_49	-	-	18.19	65.7	16.11	-	-	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_50	-	-	18.07	65.63	16.29	-	-	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_28	7.77	-	19.5	68.36	4.37	-	-	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_032	-	-	20.06	63.52	15.33	-	1.1	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_040	1.97	-	18.54	65.46	14.02	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_061	-	-	18.54	65.65	15.82	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_064	0.67	-	18.38	65.26	15.7	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_068	-	-	18.61	65.69	15.71	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_072	1.18	-	18.68	65.56	14.58	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_073	-	-	18.44	65.57	16	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_081	-	-	18.47	65.56	15.98	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_082	-	-	18.34	65.73	15.93	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_085	-	-	18.33	65.69	15.98	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_092	-	-	18.87	65.62	15.51	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_094	-	-	18.34	65.63	16.03	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_097	-	-	18.6	65.52	15.88	-	-	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_098	-	-	18.45	65.54	16.01	-	-	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-007	1.65	-	18.96	66.2	13.19	-	-	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-008	2.82	-	18.87	65.55	12.75	-	-	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-024	0.95	-	18.21	64.98	15.33	0.53	-	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-025	1.92	-	18.5	65.37	14.21	-	-	100.0



## Epidote

Sample	Point	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
10CLD001	10-22_038	-	21.73	38.98	-	22.64	-	-	16.65	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_040	-	20.80	39.07	-	22.91	0.60	-	16.62	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_041	-	21.29	39.44	-	22.92	-	-	16.35	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_043	-	20.78	39.43	-	22.73	-	-	17.06	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_46	-	23.06	40.16	0.38	22.67	-	-	13.73	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_47	-	20.06	38.83	-	22.45	-	-	18.66	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_48	-	19.65	38.71	-	22.64	-	-	18.99	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_01	-	19.66	38.90	-	22.64	-	-	18.80	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_02	1.29	19.85	38.71	-	21.84	-	-	18.30	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_03	0.84	19.37	38.84	-	22.26	-	-	18.70	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_22	0.84	20.13	39.23	-	22.04	-	-	17.76	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_24	-	18.87	39.00	-	22.21	-	-	19.91	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_001	-	22.31	39.01	-	21.72	-	1.03	15.92	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_002	-	24.52	39.57	-	22.74	-	-	13.17	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_003	-	21.98	39.56	-	21.81	-	1.04	15.61	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_007	-	21.40	39.24	-	23.13	-	-	16.23	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_028	-	23.67	40.05	-	22.57	-	-	13.71	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_057	-	21.82	39.50	-	22.25	-	-	16.43	100.0
11CLD005	02-25-003	-	22.57	39.71	-	23.11	-	-	14.6	100.0
11CLD005	02-25-004	-	20.87	38.8	-	23.16	-	-	17.18	100.0
11CLD005	02-25-005	-	22.73	39.78	-	23.15	-	-	14.34	100.0
11CLD005	02-25-007	-	25.93	40	-	22.75	-	0.7	10.61	100.0
11CLD005	02-25-008	-	25.88	40.22	-	23.25	-	-	10.65	100.0

## Pumpellyite

Sample	Point	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	FeO	Total
10CLD001	10-22_015	2.93	22.33	39.6	23.02	12.13	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_016	3.67	21.7	40.54	21.31	12.77	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_017	2.95	21.72	40.24	22.62	12.46	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_024	8.39	22.03	41.76	19.18	8.63	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_026	4.81	22.89	40.98	21.26	10.06	100.0
11CLD007	11-06_088	3.39	23.77	40.3	23.7	8.89	100.1
11CLD007	11-06_090	7.17	22.76	41.6	20.5	8.05	100.1
11CBF004	11CBF004-021	2.49	24.55	40.89	23.25	8.83	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-023	3.15	24.11	39.99	23.24	9.51	100.0

# Chlorite

Sample	Point	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
10CLD001	10-22_007	-	22.79	18.49	33.63	-	-	-	25.09	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_008	-	22.98	18.47	33.53	-	-	-	25.02	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_009	-	22.91	18.87	33.3	-	-	0.61	24.31	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_010	-	22.1	17.8	33.13	-	-	-	26.97	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_021	-	23.19	18.96	33.74	-	-	-	24.11	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_022	-	22.8	18.66	33.77	-	-	-	24.77	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_023	-	23.18	18.84	33.6	-	-	-	24.38	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_035	-	23.46	18.73	34.48	-	-	-	23.32	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_044	-	23.36	18.36	34.58	-	-	-	23.7	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_39	-	23.1	19.38	33.94	-	-	-	23.58	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_43	-	23.93	18.97	33.95	-	-	0.6	22.55	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_44	-	23.2	18.55	33.56	-	-	0.65	24.04	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_52	-	22.99	18.43	33.74	-	-	0.69	24.15	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_55	-	22.79	18.66	33.21	-	-	0.62	24.72	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_57	-	22.14	18.39	32.7	-	-	-	26.77	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_04	-	20.84	19.07	32.76	-	-	0.9	26.43	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_05	-	19.92	17.62	32.43	-	-	1.06	28.97	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_06	-	21.36	18.37	33.42	0.35	-	1.03	25.46	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_14	-	22.31	19.28	33.8	-	-	-	24.61	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_15	0.6	21.61	18.51	32.83	0.34	-	0.71	25.4	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_16	0.8	21.71	18.71	33.13	-	-	0.66	24.99	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_25	0.83	21.68	18.47	33.1	-	-	0.68	25.24	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_26	0.75	21.22	18.6	32.83	-	-	0.75	25.85	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_27	-	20.83	18.09	33.3	-	-	0.68	27.09	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_018	-	18.86	18.3	31.99	-	-	0.76	30.1	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_022	-	18.08	18.69	31.91	-	-	-	31.32	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_023	-	18.57	18.5	31.73	-	-	0.75	30.45	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_026	-	18.8	18.1	31.9	-	-	0.7	30.51	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_037	-	20.89	18.85	32.34	-	-	0.7	27.22	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_043	-	18.51	18.46	31.54	-	-	0.85	30.64	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_049	-	20.32	18.49	32.24	-	-	0.8	28.15	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_053	-	18.44	18.71	31.86	-	-	0.88	30.11	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_058	-	18.56	18.26	32.23	-	-	0.74	30.21	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_066	-	25.02	19.01	34.62	-	-	0.66	20.68	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_067	-	24.69	18.95	34.06	-	-	0.76	21.54	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_070	-	24.34	19.62	33.57	-	-	0.73	21.74	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_076	-	24.95	18.68	34.78	-	-	0.68	20.9	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_078	-	24.67	18.98	34.51	-	-	-	21.84	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_080	-	22.85	18.54	33.02	-	-	0.64	24.94	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_083	-	23.72	18.44	34.09	-	-	0.78	22.97	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_086	-	24.9	18.36	34.89	-	-	0.81	21.04	100.0

Sample	Point	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	FeO	Total
10CLD007	11-06_087	-	24.64	18.58	34.52	-	-	0.74	21.51	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_089	-	25.08	18.93	34.23	-	-	0.7	21.05	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_093	-	23.67	18.96	33.93	-	-	-	23.43	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_100	-	23.18	18.99	33.91	-	-	-	23.93	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004_001	-	20.02	17.41	33.04	0.85	0.63	0.66	27.4	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004_002	-	19.53	18.81	32.34	-	-	-	29.32	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004_003	-	20.62	17.11	33.26	0.54	-	0.72	27.75	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004_015	-	19.94	17.71	33.28	-	-	-	29.07	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004_016	-	20.5	17.79	33.82	-	-	-	27.88	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004_028	0.71	19.84	17.49	33.09	0.45	-	-	28.43	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004_034	-	19.54	18.12	32.76	-	-	0.66	28.92	100.0



## Pyroxene (Augite)

Sample	Point	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	FeO	Total
11CBF006	11-06_011	-	14.84	2.23	51.69	16.86	1.01	-	13.37	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_013	-	15.36	2.45	52.19	18.25	1.01	-	10.75	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_014	0.77	15.54	2.38	52.39	18.15	0.77	-	9.99	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_015	-	15.06	2.91	51.58	19.36	0.95	0.65	9.49	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_016	-	15.08	3.26	51.23	18.73	0.94	0.82	9.93	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_017	-	13.56	2.78	50.59	18.26	1.21	-	13.6	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_024	-	15.84	2.6	52.2	18.83	0.76	0.61	9.15	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_025	-	15.93	2.39	52.3	18.31	0.7	0.8	9.58	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_029	0.85	14.33	3.73	50.14	18.39	1.26	-	11.3	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_033	1.14	14.13	2.28	50.86	17.35	0.82	-	13.42	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_041	-	15.73	2.21	52.38	18.36	0.7	0.62	10.01	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_044	-	15.32	2.37	52.19	18.87	0.79	-	10.47	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_045	-	15.71	2.43	51.52	18.54	0.85	0.53	10.43	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_046	0.88	14.6	3.25	51.09	18.76	0.95	-	10.46	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_050	-	13.93	2.86	50.64	17.46	1.12	-	13.98	100.0
11CBF006	11-06_059	-	15.01	2.45	51.43	18.26	0.89	-	11.96	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-011	-	14.04	3.02	51.19	19.41	1.23	-	11.11	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-012	-	13.72	2.96	50.57	18.52	1.27	-	12.96	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-013	-	15.29	2.06	52.28	18.55	0.97	-	10.85	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-019	0.9	14.3	3.31	50.38	18.82	1.08	0.55	10.65	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-020	0.89	14.25	3.47	50.61	19.41	1.13	-	10.25	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-022	-	12.82	3.13	49.19	21.34	1.37	-	12.14	100.0

## Sphene

Sample	Point	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	FeO	Total
10CLD001	10-22_029	-	3.19	4.43	31.95	24.3	28.25	7.89	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_031	-	3.33	4.4	33.25	24.61	29.12	5.29	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_10	-	0.52	4.73	33.6	27.81	30.21	3.14	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_077	-	-	4.92	34.11	28.39	30.13	2.45	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_079	-	1.03	3.54	31.08	25.38	27.7	11.26	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_095	-	-	5.35	33.11	27.97	30.42	3.15	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-010	-	3.5	5.76	32.33	24	28.11	6.3	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-017	-	1	3.87	33.6	26.74	30.73	4.5	100.4
11CBF004	11CBF004-027	0.72	1.47	3.85	32.97	26.98	30.77	3.24	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-029	-	3.18	5.04	33.25	24.56	28.33	5.63	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-034	-	1.11	3.64	33.28	27.48	30.93	3.55	100.0

## Apatite

Sample	Point	F <sub>2</sub> O	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	FeO	Total
11CBF004	11CBF004-031	3.13	0.63	1.79	2.59	6.42	36.98	1.18	45.52	1.77	100
11CBF004	11CBF004-033	3.14	-	1.15	1.07	2.87	40.66	-	49.8	1.3	99.99

## Alteration

Sample	Point	Guess	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Cl <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	MnO	FeO	Total
10CLD001	10-22_004	Ep + chl	1.14	22.96	18.12	32.54	-	-	0.45	0.73	24.07	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_005	Ep + chl	-	22.62	18.21	33.48	-	-	0.55	0.75	24.39	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_006	Ep + chl	0.68	22.74	18.34	33.23	-	-	0.59	0.61	23.82	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_011	Ep + chl	-	4.09	18.24	38.43	-	-	20	-	19.24	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_012	Ep + chl	-	24.32	16.2	44.28	-	-	6.21	-	9	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_013	Ep + chl	-	28.8	13.71	45.21	-	-	3.02	-	9.25	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_014	Ep + chl	-	19.87	17.64	43	-	-	9.7	-	9.79	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_018	Ep + chl + ca	-	12.79	19.4	41.28	-	-	15.54	-	10.99	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_019	Ep + chl + ca	0.75	19.04	17.63	42.05	-	-	10.34	-	10.19	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_020	Ep + chl + ca	-	22.12	16.68	43.49	-	-	8.32	-	9.39	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_027	Ep + chl + ca	1.25	17.5	18.77	43.15	0.5	0.9	9.73	-	8.1	99.9
10CLD001	10-29_40	chl + k-spar	-	15.41	18.68	43.69	-	4.28	-	-	17.94	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_56	chl + k-spar	-	4.42	18.23	59.79	-	12.29	-	-	5.27	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_20	Ep + chl + ca	0.77	3.9	22.69	41.28	-	-	21.48	-	9.88	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_24	Ep + chl + ca	-	2.2	19.13	38.14	-	-	20.73	-	19.8	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_30	Ep + chl + k-spar + ca	-	3.08	23.16	44.28	-	2.4	19.54	-	7.55	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_005	Ep + chl	-	29.32	12.65	42.3	-	-	2.67	-	13.07	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_006	Ep + chl	-	27.95	12.9	43.38	-	-	4.65	-	11.12	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_009	Ep + chl + ca	-	12.1	16.33	41.83	-	-	15.14	-	14.6	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_010	Ep + chl	-	14.28	19.05	36.83	-	-	7.75	-	22.1	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_012	Ep + chl + ca	-	15.15	16.27	42.95	-	-	12.76	-	12.86	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_031	Ep + chl + k-spar + ca	1.74	2.38	23.92	45.01	-	0.92	18.13	-	7.89	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_063	Ep + chl + ca	1.19	2.88	23.18	44.22	-	-	19.96	-	8.58	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_065	Ep + chl + k-spar + ca	0.84	3.91	22.06	40.19	-	0.51	22.17	-	10.32	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_075	Ep + chl + ca	-	2.93	24.17	40.47	-	-	22.95	-	9.47	100.0

## Opaques

Sample	Point	Guess	Na <sub>2</sub> O	MgO	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>3</sub>	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	CaO	TiO <sub>2</sub>	MnO	FeO	CuO	Total
10CLD001	10-22_028	FeOx	1.49	10.4	7.66	14.04	-	1.19	-	1.53	1.6	-	62.1	-	100.0
10CLD001	10-22_030	FeOx	-	2.42	3.91	23.93	-	-	-	13.96	15.82	-	39.96	-	100.0
10CLD001	10-29_35	Copper	-	-	0.85	2.07	0.88	-	0.35	-	-	-	0.36	95.49	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_07	FeOX	-	2.58	2.31	4.25	-	-	-	0.89	2.13	-	87.84	-	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_08	FeOx	-	7.53	5.63	8.75	-	-	-	0.83	1.63	-	75.63	-	100.0
10CLD003	10-29_17	FeOx + ilm	-	10.19	8.16	17.79	-	-	-	3.95	3.4	-	56.51	-	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_008	FeOx	-	-	1.03	5.95	-	-	-	4.13	21.66	-	67.23	-	100.0
10CBF006	11-06_036	FeOx + ilm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.89	0.89	89.58	1.64	100.0
10CLD007	11-06_096	copper	-	-	0.99	2.26	2.07	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	94.25	100.0
11CLD005	02-25-009	ht + qtz +clay	-	-	1.52	16.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.68	-	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-009	FeOx + ilm	-	-	0.7	4.39	-	-	-	2.94	15.97	-	76	-	100.0
11CBF004	11CBF004-026	FeOx + ilm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.3	0.82	61.88	-	100.0



**Appendix B: Assumptions and Cost Estimate for Caledonia Mine Carbon Dioxide Direct Injection Demonstration Project (Cost data from RS Means and vender quotations)**

1. Storage of 100 tons of carbon dioxide as carbonate minerals.
2. Density of carbonate minerals = 2 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
3. Injection into stopes backfilled with crushed mine tailings
4. Porosity of mine tailings is estimated at 20%
5. Stope cross sections are 3 x 3 meters
6. Required total volume of voids in stopes = 500 m<sup>3</sup>
7. Backfill volume = 60%
8. Length of each stope = 60 meters

	<i>Component</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit Cost</i>	<i>Item Total</i>	<i>Sub-totals</i>
	<i>Structures/Materials/Supplies</i>			<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>	<i>(\$)</i>
1	Reinforced concrete barrier walls	2	ea	25,000	50,000	
2	High pressure portals	2	ea	5,000	10,000	
3	Furnace	1	ea	100,000	100,000	
4	Pipeline system	1	ea	100,000	100,000	
5	Compressor (rental 750 cfm)	24	mo	3,000	72,000	
6	Power transmission line to grid	1	ea	70,000	70,000	
7	Fuel (wood chips @ 8,000 Btu)	80	tons	50	4,000	
8	Carbon dioxide	500	tanks	85	42,500	
9	Nitrogen	2,000	tanks	85	170,000	
10	Instrumentation & sample anal.	1	ea	250,000	250,000	
	Sub-total				868,500	868,500
	<i>Professional Staff &amp; Student</i>					
11	Co-PI, Geological Engineer	6	mo	13,500	81,000	
12	Co-PI ,Civil Engineer	6	mo	13,500	81,000	
13	Ph.D Candidate	24	mo	5625	135,000	
	Sub-total					297,000
14	Staff Benefits (0.35 x 297,000)					103,950
15	F&A (0.50 x sum of items 1-14)					634,725
	Project Total					\$1,904,175

