Ministry of Natural Resources And Environmental Protection Department on Geology Republican Union Enterprise "Belarussian Research Geological Exploration Institute"

Potential Geological Formation For CO2 Storage In Belarus

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Dissolution of calcite

• $CaCO_3 + H_2O + CO_2 = 2HCO_3^- + Ca^{2+}$ (solution)

Sedimentation of calcite with CO_2 release

• $Ca^{2+}(solution)+2HCO_3^{-}(solution)=CaCO_3+$ +H₂O+CO₂(gas)

- Quaternary deposits of Belarus are rich of cataclastic carbonates.
- Lixiviation of carbonates and its creation play a main role in upper part of sedimentary cover of Belarus.

The index of underground water saturation of Belarus concerning calcite



Localization of findings of authigenic carbonates in soil (a) and subsoil parts of morainial and fluvioglacial sediments (b) on the map-scheme of the underground water safuration index of Belarus coucerning calcite



The modul of the underground ejection of the ion HCO₃⁻ on the territory of Belarus



- Institute make a searching for distribution of isotopes (¹²C, ¹³C, ¹⁴C) in soil, near surface air and water.
- Institute to have a special methods and analytical equipment for this searching.
- This control exist in all European countries.
- Points of control are natural objects and areas near atomic stations.

- Natural concentration of isotopes ¹⁴C in Belarus is 92 – 107 pMC (percent of modern carbon.
- Concentration of isotopes ¹⁴C near Chernobyl AS is 120 – 150 pMC, near Smolensk AS and Rovno AS is 105 – 108 pMC, near Ignalina AS is 118 – 124 pMC.







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Thank you for attention!