

# Woody Biomass Energy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS): Not carbon negative



Biomass energy facility
Electricity
Fuels

Hydrogen



Carbon capture and storage (CCS)

### **Harms To:**

Climate

Forest ecosystems
Public health and safety

Environmental justice





Chip storage piles emitting methane



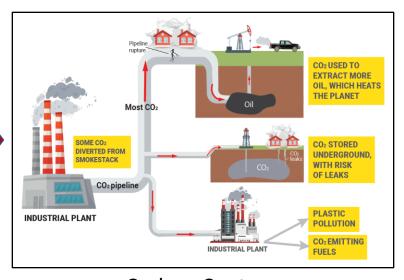
Trucking (often long distances)



Combustion, gasification, pyrolysis



Cutting, chipping, drying

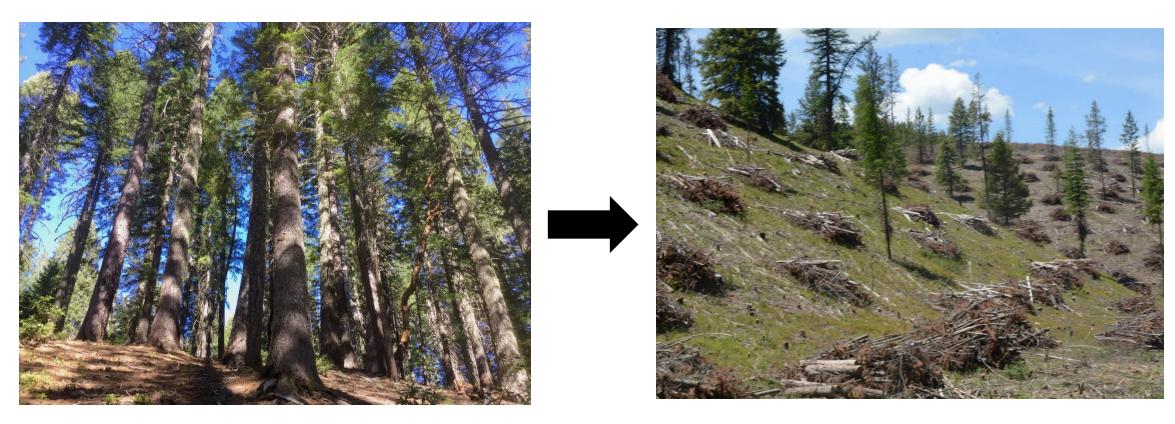


**Carbon Capture** and Storage (CCS)



Logging/thinning forests

## Thinning reduces forest carbon storage and sequestration



Carbon-rich forests

Thinned/depleted forests

## False claims to promote biomass energy

**Industry claim:** Thinning prevents wildfire emissions

#### Reality:

- Broad-scale thinning releases <u>more carbon</u> <u>emissions</u> than it prevents from being released in wildfire
- Vast majority of carbon retained in forest after wildfire:
  - Even very severe fire patches combust <u>less than</u>
     2% of living tree biomass
- Logging/thinning is the biggest carbon emitter from U.S. forests

## Carbon-depleted forest after thinning and prescribed burning



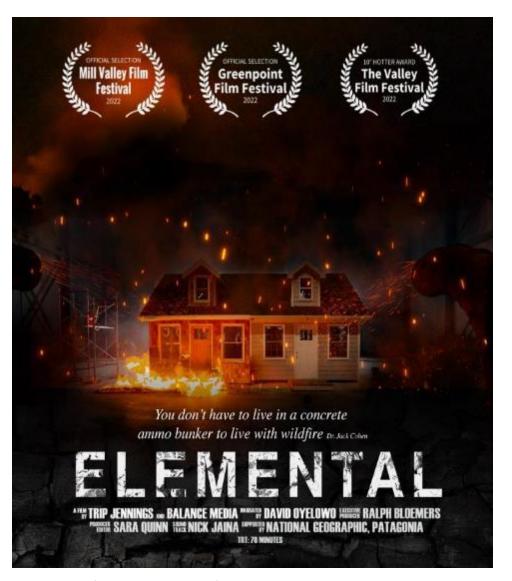


Post-fire forest after patch of high-severity wildfire = 98% of carbon retained

**Industry claim:** Logging/thinning needed for community wildfire safety

#### Reality:

- Most homes and lives are lost in winddriven fires burning during <u>extreme fire</u> <u>weather</u> made worse by the climate crisis
- Logging/thinning don't stop fire, can make fire burn hotter and faster
- Community fire-safety retrofits work:
   home hardening, air filters, defensible
   space immediately around home



Recent documentary sharing science on community wildfire safety



Logging/thinning forests



Chip storage piles emitting methane



Trucking (often long distances)



Cutting, chipping, drying



Logging/thinning forests



Chip storage piles emitting methane



Trucking (often long distances)



Combustion, gasification, pyrolysis

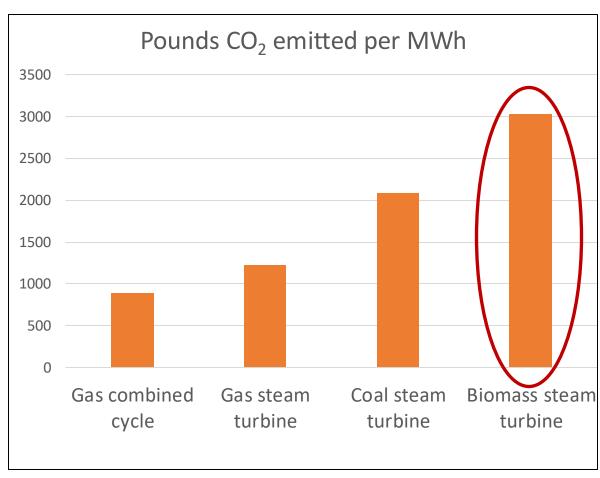


Cutting, chipping, drying

## Biomass combustion for electricity

#### Climate harms:

- More polluting at the smokestack than coal
- Burning wood for electricity (even "residue" and "waste") <u>increases carbon</u> in the atmosphere for decades to centuries
- Public health harms: Emit particulate matter, NOx, carcinogens (benzene)
- Environmental injustice: Often <u>sited in</u> <u>communities overburdened</u> with pollution
- **Ecosystem harms:** Biomass thinning degrades wildlife habitat and forest ecosystems
- Expensive: Propped up by public subsidies



Source data: Partnership for Policy Integrity

## Biomass gasification and pyrolysis produce climate pollutants and other pollutants



Gasification

**|** 

High Heat (800-1200°C) Steam Oxygen

#### **Dirty Energy**

Electricity production
Methane
Hydrogen

#### Gases ("syngas")

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) carbon monoxide (CO) hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>)

#### **Liquids**

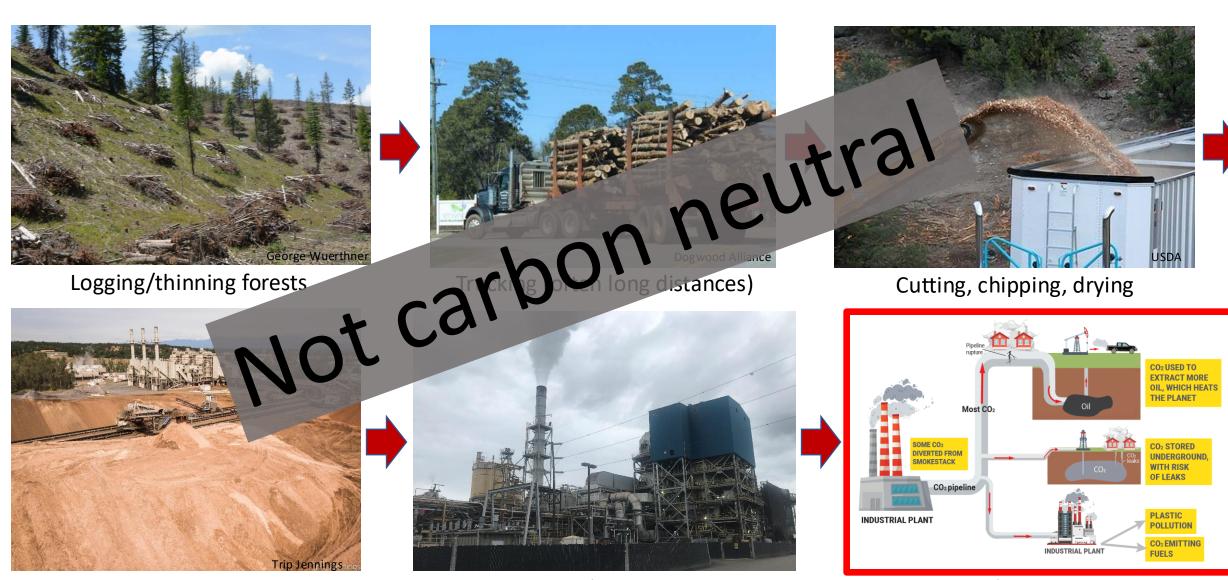
hydrocarbons tar

#### <u>Solids</u>

char ash

#### **Air Pollutants**

fine particulate matter (PM)
nitrogen oxides (NOx)
sulfur oxides (SOx)
benzene and other carcinogens
heavy metals
persistent organic pollutants



Chip storage piles emitting methane

Combustion, gasification, pyrolysis

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

## CCS: Ineffective, Unsafe, Unjust, Unnecessary, Expensive

#### • Ineffective:

- Failures to deliver on carbon capture promises
- Energy intensive: high energy penalty
- Risk of leaks and ruptures

#### Unsafe:

- CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline ruptures and storage leaks can sicken and even kill people
- Increases air pollution at facilities and upstream

#### • Unjust:

- Targets environmental justice communities
- Perpetuates dirty infrastructure and pollution

#### • Unnecessary:

BECCS and CCS not needed for 1.5°C

#### • Expensive:

• Propped up by massive public subsides



In Feb 2020, 300 people evacuated and 45 people hospitalized when a CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline ruptured in Satartia, MS. People suffered disorientation, unconsciousness and seizures, gasping for breath, foaming at the mouth, and acting like "zombies."

### Real-World BECCS Failures

- Only industrial BECCS plant in US
- Corn ethanol facility
- \$280+ million public dollars in grants + 45Q tax credit
- Storing half of CO<sub>2</sub> target
- Captured <u>only 10% to 12% of its</u> <u>emissions</u>
- CO<sub>2</sub> injection wells <u>leaking</u>: steel corrosion



Archer Daniels Midland Illinois BECCS facility

## Widespread opposition to BECCS

- Climate Action Network position (1,900+ civil society orgs):
   "Large-scale deployment of BECCS would result in
   unacceptable negative impacts on food security, land use
   rights, and biodiversity given its land use, water, and resource
   requirements."
- <u>Letter from noted scientists and economists</u> on BECCS from forest biomass: "since burning wood for energy is not carbon neutral in relevant time frames, **capturing the carbon dioxide** will not make it carbon negative."

## Science and Justice-Based Solutions

- End mandates and subsidies for BECCS; invest in truly clean renewable solar and wind energy + energy efficiency
- Protect and increase forest carbon storage and sequestration: proforestation
- Focus on community wildfire safety:
  - home hardening
  - air filters
  - prioritizing investments for disadvantaged communities







## Thank you!

#### WHAT INDUSTRY CLAIMS WHAT BECCS ACTUALLY LOOKS LIKE WHAT WE NEED **BECCS LOOKS LIKE** CO, **Emissions** from biomass CO processing, CO<sub>2</sub> injection and CCS Foregone additional energy sequestration consumption **Fertilliser** Some stored use CO2 can leak back to the atmosphere Machinery, **Plantations** Drying, **Forests** harvesting, grinding, soil damage pelleting CO2 transport **CCS** storage CCS storage

Source: Fern.org