

Biomass Happens: Can we safely and cost-effectively sequester the carbon?

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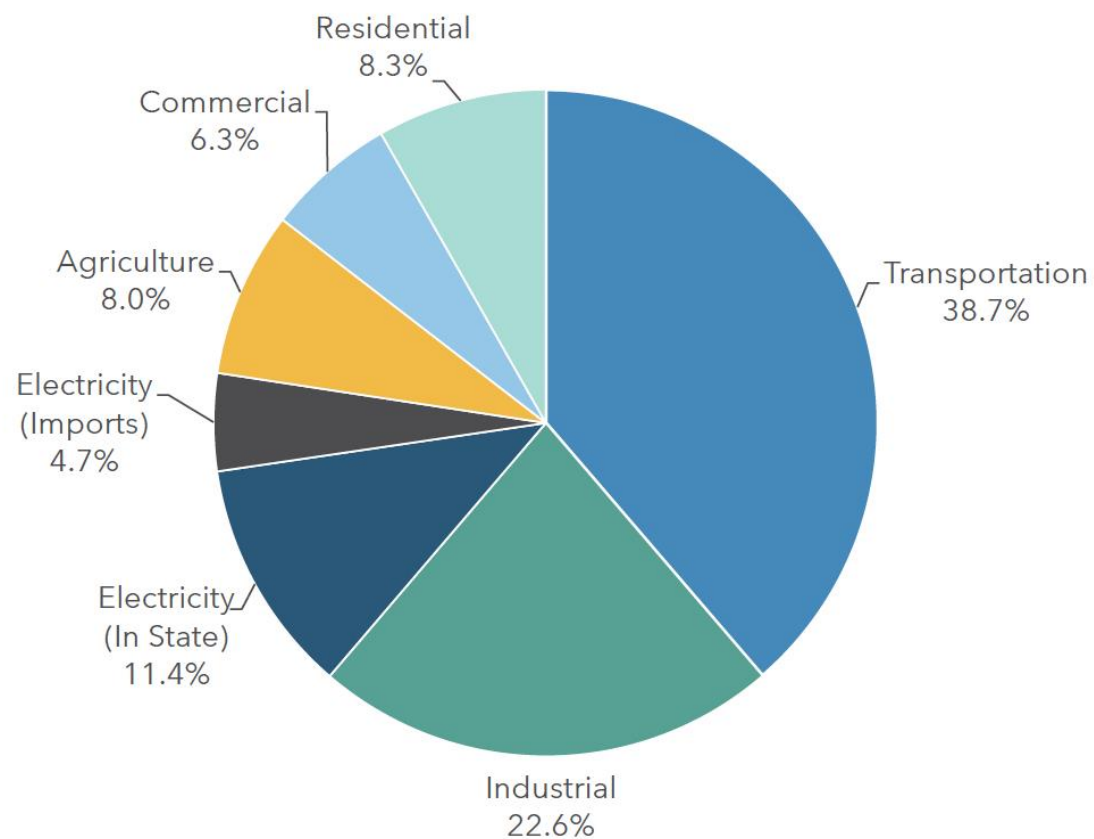


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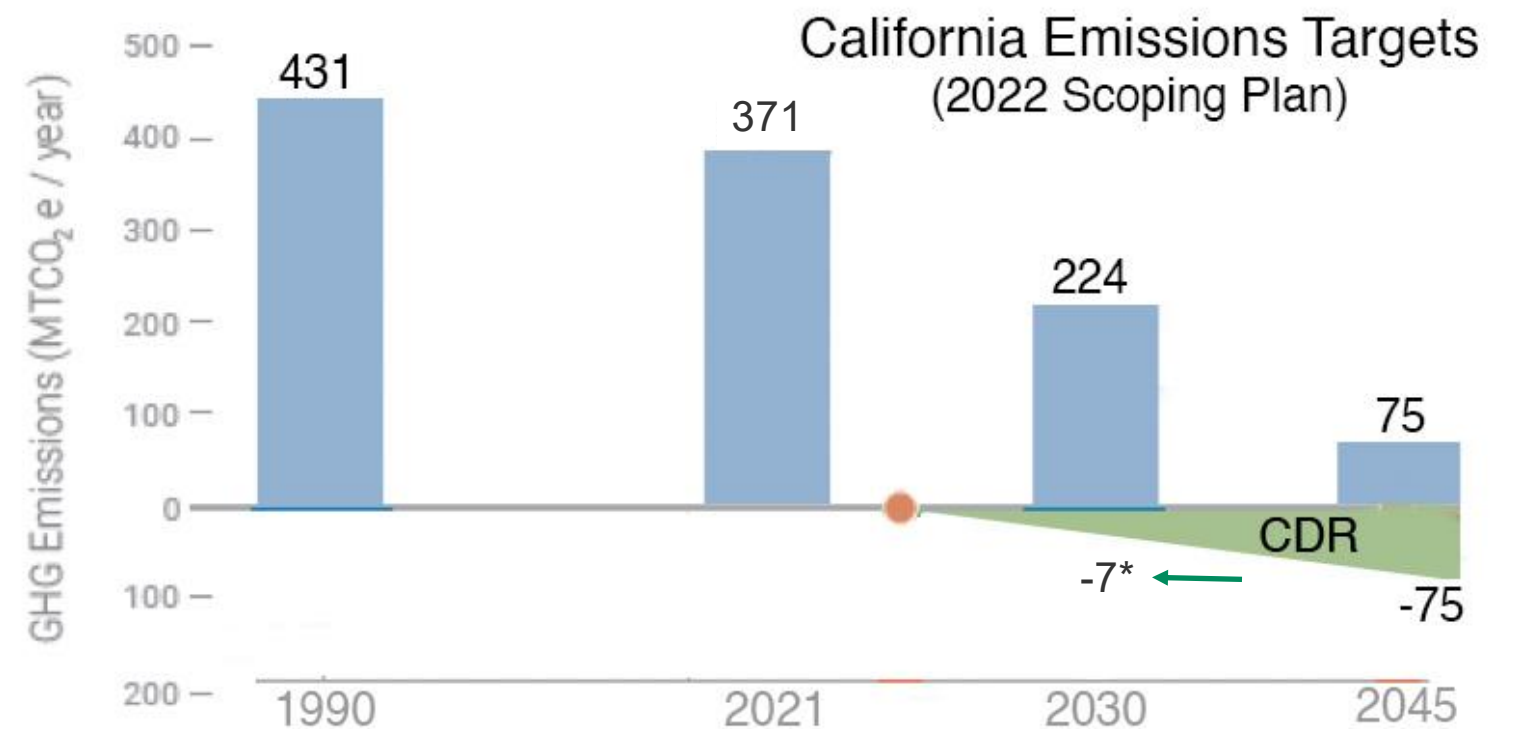


2022 GHG Inventory & Scoping Plan

- California Scoping Plan - Two Objectives
 - Reduce Emissions as Fast as Possible
 - Permanently Remove CO₂ from Atmosphere to Meet Net-Zero Targets



2022 GHG Inventory



*Includes 1M working lands sequestration

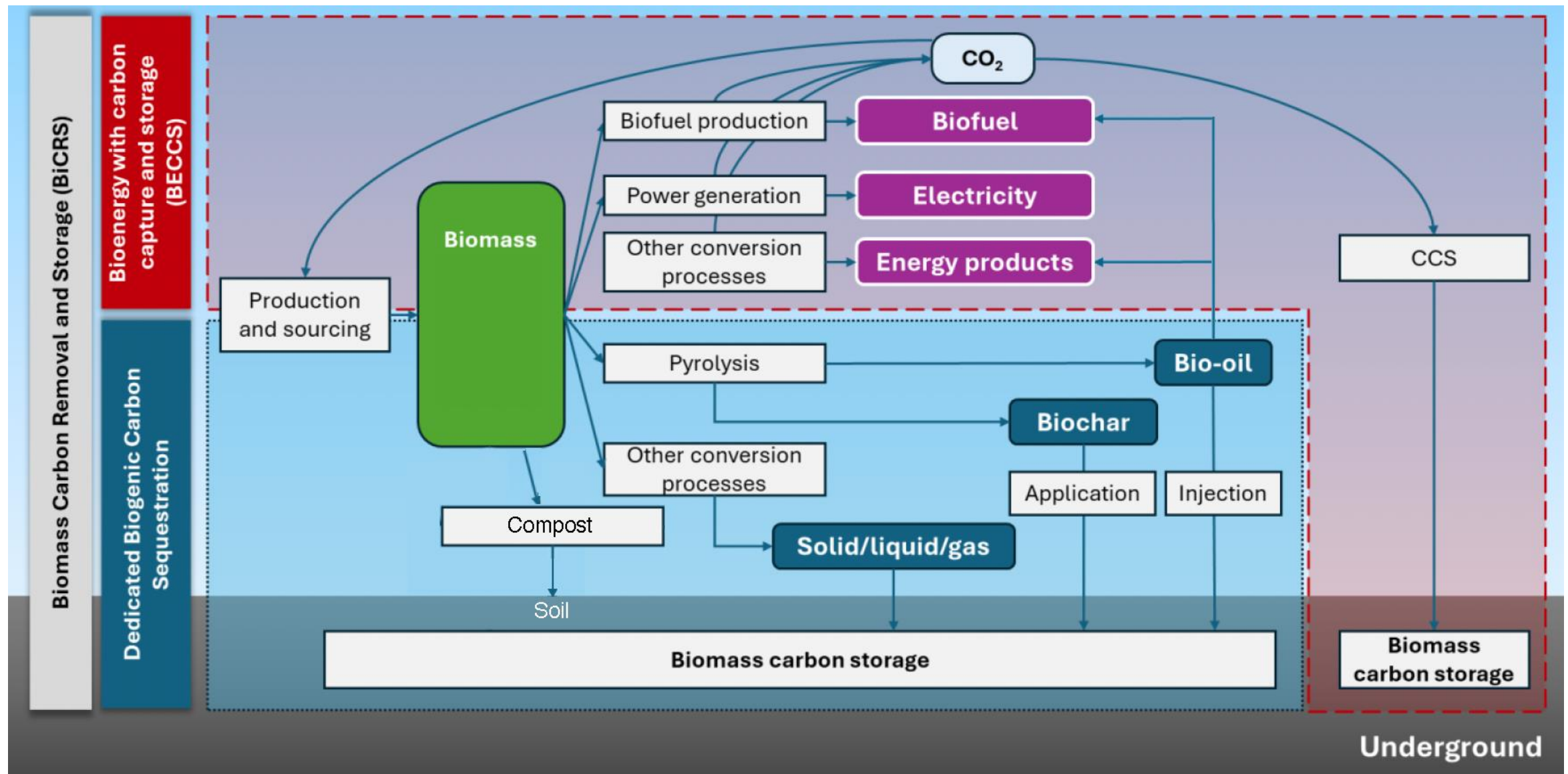
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Biomass Happens

- For this panel, we are considering only the waste biomass from
 - Forest treatments needed to restore the health of the forest
 - Agriculture
- The biomass residue holds CO₂ that came from the atmosphere
- Potential Benefits:
 - Sequester the CO₂ - without material adverse impacts to air, water, land, etc.
 - Community benefits
 - Economically viable at scale
 - Avoid the status quo i.e. combustion, decomposition, etc.

Conversion Pathways with Carbon Sequestration



Source: "Best Practices for Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of Biomass Carbon Removal and Storage (BiCRS) Technologies"

U.S. DOE, January 2025

How Gasification/Pyrolysis Is Different Than Uncontrolled Incineration

Incineration

Objective: Heat

Inputs:

- Dry biomass
- Air/Oxygen
- Heat/spark

Outputs:

- Heat
- Criteria pollutants
- Ash/smoke
- CO₂

Gasification/Pyrolysis

Objective: Gases/Carbon solids/liquids

Inputs:

- Biomass
- Sealed environment/limited oxygen
- Heat, Steam, Catalyst

Outputs:

- Captured synthetic gases: Hydrogen, CO₂, etc.
- CO₂ in liquid or solid form
- Soil amendment products
- Potential criteria pollution/toxics



This Panel Will Discuss

- What can go right?
 - Scale of waste biomass and potential sequestration
 - Status quo fixed - what currently happens with biomass
 - Co-benefits
- Policies
 - What exists that enables conversion?
 - What is missing?
- What can go wrong and what guardrails exist or are needed
 - Is it really residue/waste biomass?
 - Protection of communities, air quality, water
- Why haven't projects happened already?
- How to build trust between communities and projects?

