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# Introduction

­­ On October 8th, 2018 the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published a report called the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5° C (SR15). The main takeaway of this report was the declaration of a 1.5°C limit i.e. limiting global temperatures to below 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels. This figure is important, because once that threshold is crossed, not only will there be grave consequences for society, but weather systems will react in unpredictable ways. These reactions will lead to further feedback loops. Not surprisingly, this is a grand challenge, and according to the report would require “deep emissions reductions”. Yet even if we were to completely cut carbon dioxide emissions immediately, we would still need to account for historical emissions. Given the fact that there are no immediate plans to systematically cut CO2 emissions, we have double the work cut out for us.

Considering the many obstacles that present themselves when thinking about drastically reducing emissions, it’s tempting to ponder technological solutions that may ease the transition and/or even allow us to avoid ever reducing emissions to zero. Many of these technologies already exist, such as Afforestation and Reforestation, Direct Air Capture, or Enhanced Weathering. These solutions assume that it’s possible to remove emitted CO2 while continuing to emit, thus creating a net of zero emissions (referred to as Net Zero). Or, in the case that they remove more than they emit, they are referred to as Negative Emissions Technologies (NETs). They are premised on the notion of offsetting emissions (while maybe simultaneously reducing emissions), rather than reducing emissions completely and absolutely. According to Friends of the Earth International (FOEI), “When the focus is only on the flows of carbon – carbon emitted, and carbon removed – the cumulative nature of carbon dioxide is hidden. CO2 remains in the atmosphere for hundreds to thousands of years, so any imbalance of additions over removals adds to atmospheric concentrations which will persist.” As we will see in this paper, they should not be considered a viable solution at the scales being proposed.

This paper attempts to outline the main limits to and unknowns of scaling up one specific NET referred to as Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), while at the same time proposing alternative existing solutions. Although there exist studies that model the planetary boundaries of scaling up this BECCS, I found that there was a lack of information on the more general critiques that might help an audience outside of the academic realm understand the nuances of such technologies. Despite the seemingly narrow focus of the paper, I believe the critiques that will be offered about this technology foster a healthy skepticism that can and should be applied to NETs or Net Zero solutions in general. For this review, a combination of sources is used that draw from both academic studies and from reports by international environmental justice organizations such as Friends of the Earth International. This methodology permits an analysis that is both based on scientific research and also rooted in social justice.

As we will see in more detail, there are many limits and uncertainties to deploying BECCS, both on a small scale and large scale. I will be focusing my analysis on the proposed use of BECCS on a large scale, given that that is how it is most frequently being modeled. One of the main limits is resources, such as land and water requirements. But these material limits can be considered not only in terms of planetary boundaries but also in terms of real human impact, as the land required for BECCS would greatly impact food production and most likely encourage land grabbing practices. We will also look at these impacts on ecosystems, such as the correlation of BECCS with biodiversity loss. Another critique will focus on the CO2 emissions that would result as a consequence of implementing BECCS at large scale. These emissions come from a variety of places, including the use of industrial agricultural practices, the transport and storage of liquified CO2, and the production of these sites to begin with. Finally, we will end the critique by looking past material limits and towards ethical implications of BECCS. These will be centered around the ability of liquified CO2 to be pumped into depleted oil reserves in order to further fossil fuel extraction.

The IPCC has shown that they are betting on this technology as an escape hatch in the second half of the century. But not all hope is lost. The final section of the paper will provide an overview of a number of strategies that are being proposed by well-recognized environmental justice organizations and must be considered in order to create lasting systemic change. In fact, many of those strategies are already being used (traditional farming practices for example). The main areas will focus on sustainable practices in agriculture and the energy sector. This paper echoes other concerned scientists’ calls to reconsider ‘business as usual’ practices through the use of purely technological fixes. Even the companies backing or proposing these initiatives recognize their limits. Therefore, they do not represent real solutions but rather a way for us to postpone making drastic changes.

# Context

## How Does BECCS Work?

BECCS is a combination of two technologies; bioenergy and carbon capture and storage. Bioenergy refers to energy produced through the burning of organic material (sometimes called biomass) like wood, sugarcane, and other crops (FOEI 2020). The second part of the process refers to capturing the carbon that is released when burning the biomass and then storing it underground, usually in saline aquifers or oil fields.

## BECCS’ Role in Climate Governance

The SR1.5 in 2018 was actually not the first time BECCS appeared in international climate policy. In 2011 it was also included in the IPCC’s Special Report, but only in a limited fashion and its potential wasn’t quantified (Chatham House 2020). According to the same author, “The report identified the immaturity of the technology, uncertainty over the availability of sustainable biomass supply and secure and permanent carbon dioxide storage, and negative public perceptions of CCS as important barriers...” Despite this, three years later it made its debut into climate governance when it was included in the majority of scenarios of the IPCC Assessment Report 5 (AR5) put forward by Working Group III. Of the possible 116 pathways that had a greater than 66% chance of keeping global temperatures below the 2°C threshold, 101 of them relied on NET, namely Afforestation and Reforestation (AR) and BECCS. Fast forward to 2018, and, although the SR5 recognized the limits to BECCS more so than past reports, it was still heavily incorporate into emissions pathways and scenarios (Chatham House 2020). From this brief timeline we can see the reality of BECCS begin to emerge; despite the fact that historically and currently BECCS is still highly theoretical and carries many feasibility questions, it is recognized as a valid and necessary solution by the IPCC and other climate governance bodies (including the Paris Agreement).

# Feasibility

## Land

The first limiting factor of BECCS is its sheer land requirement. I begin here because it is one of the main critiques of implementing this technology at scale. [this part should probably go in the methods section] If you look through the research intending to find some consensus of how much land BECCS would require when implemented at a certain scale (i.e. say, to remove 5 gigatons of CO2), you will be hard-pressed to find a singular answer. This is true when considering any material requirements of BECCS, even when comparing them at the same scale. That is because BECCS is not actually a singular process with a defined equation, but rather a group of processes that describe storing the carbon released from bioenergy underground. So, any quantification of this technology really depends on what kind of biomass is being used to burn. For the purposes of simplification, the land requirement is discussed irrespective of the type of biomass used. In addition to the type of biomass being considered, another variable to take into account when calculating land requirement is how much CO2 BECCS is attempting to remove. I chose two scenarios to demonstrate a general range of how much land might be required. In the first scenario, 1 gigaton of CO2 is assumed to be removed through BECCS; in the second scenario it is 12 gigatons.

Starting at the lower end, let’s look at an estimate of how much land would be required. One study that looked at removing 1 gigaton of CO2 (which is only equal to a fiftieth of global annual emissions) “concluded that between 218 and 990 million hectares of land would be needed to grow the biomass...” (Geoengineering Monitor 2018). To put these numbers in perspective, that’s a range roughly falling between the size of Mexico and the size of the United States. Even when considering the lower end of that range, the land requirement is significant. However, 1 gigaton is not even representative of the scale that most scenarios consider. Of the 116 scenarios referenced earlier, the median commitment of CO2 removal through BECCS was 12 gigatons. In order to accomplish this, one study estimated that it could take up to 1.2 billion hectares or, put another way, 80% of the amount used for global cropland (Field and Mach 2017). As many others have asked, where would this land come from? Deploying BECCS at this scale would inevitably lead to land grabs and deforestation in order to plant monoculture plantations (FOEI 2020). Both of these facts would have direct consequences on small farmers and create further competition for arable land at a time when millions of people are already going hungry.

## Carbon Lifecycle and Water Use

Apart from considering the sheer quantity of land that would be required to deploy BECCS at scale, there are other land-related considerations to keep in mind. Obviously, growing any sort of plant requires water, so using land at that scale would most certainly bring in to question sufficient water supply and the risk that that water would be taken from local communities. Additionally, quantifying resource use for BECCS must also include the fact that crops are grown under a setting of industrial agriculture and monoculture plantations, which are much more resource intensive than other types of farming. When considering the whole picture of water use, we should consider “the water used for crop growth, water pollution resulting from fertilizer application at the farm level, and the intensity of water use in the BECCS power plant” (Fajardy et al. 2019). This distinction is important because industrial agriculture is one of the main contributors to CO2 emissions and uses the majority of fossil fuels (Big Bad Fix 2017).

In addition to looking at water use in this context, we also must take into account the entire carbon cycle. According to optimistic models of BECCS, the cycle of carbon is something like this: carbon is captured naturally through crops; when those crops are burned for bioenergy CO2 is emitted; most of that CO2 is captured and liquified; that liquified CO2 is then stored underground. However, there are crucial emissions that are missing from that scenario. Take for example the planting of those monoculture crops that will be used as biomass. Just looking at that part of the cycle we see that “converting the necessary land to bioenergy would itself generate significant direct CO2 emissions due to land cover change, loss of forests and grasslands, soil disturbance, and increased use of agricultural chemicals, thus reducing its climate benefit. Indirect emissions from producing and using bioenergy would reduce those benefits still further” (CIEL 2019). When considering building the infrastructure required to transport, store and convert biomass there are further emissions still. Overall, “A large body of peer-reviewed literature indicates that many bioenergy processes result in even more CO2 emissions than burning the fossil fuels they are meant to replace – it is certainly not carbon neutral” (Geoengineering Monitor 2018).

## Current State of BECCS

With so many limitations and unknowns, it begs the question: what is the current state of BECCS projects? Perhaps unsurprisingly, as of 2019 only one of the five BECCS plants operating worldwide was running at commercial scale: the Illinois Industrial CCS facility at Decatur (Chatham House 2020, CIEL 2019). Funded by the Department of Energy, it claims to provide a carbon negative footprint, capturing about one gigaton of CO2 every year since 2017. This is equivalent to around 11-13% of the CO2 it emits (FOEI 2020). “Since the plant itself is largely powered by gas, however, it is still a net emitter overall. Furthermore, the ethanol is largely destined for use in road transport, thus ultimately producing carbon dioxide and rendering the lifecycle emissions of the bioenergy potentially net positive despite the significant CCS component.” Although there are few BECCS plants working, there are slightly more plants that only focus on carbon capture and storage; at the end of 2019, worldwide there were 19 commercial CCS plants operating (FOEI 2020). This is because CCS technology has been around longer than BECCS. So, to understand the reasons that BECCS plants may be gaining support we can look towards historic use of CCS plants. According to Geoengineering Monitor, the original purpose of CCS was as a technique for enhanced oil recovery (EOR). EOR refers to the process of “injecting highly-pressurized CO2 and water into a depleted well [so that] oil companies can force remaining oil to the surface and extract it for sale and use” (CIEL 2019). Within the same report, many examples are given that illustrate the fossil fuel industry’s involvement in, support of, and profit from CCS plants. There is a direct connection between what oil companies gain from encouraging and funding CCS technologies and what they will most likely gain from BECCS. In fact, in 2018 a report was done by the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum analyzing BECCS “acknowledging that EOR provided the primary economic market for CO from BECCS facilities and highlighting that three of the only five operational BECCS projects world-wide were designed for EOR” (CIEL 2019). According to the same report, it is unlikely that the companies backing BECCS technologies are attempting to do so at scale, because that would result in the phasing out of oil and gas. What is more probable is that they are using this strategy as a way to continue fossil fuel extraction for as long as possible.

# Alternative Solutions

As previously noted, the number one step forward should be to drastically reduce fossil fuel emissions until they are at absolute zero, or as close to zero as possible. Although this will not address how to deal with historic emissions, it is nonetheless a necessary step. In terms of strategies that address historic emissions, it is important to look to current and traditional strategies that foster nature as it is, rather than focus on nature-based technologies. Specifically, we should be promoting the preservation and regeneration of natural carbon sinks, like forests, rather than transferring emissions underground, a process which brings with it many risks and consequences. However, there is a caveat: we should not assume that using natural carbon sinks means we can prolong the reduction of fossil fuel emissions. That assumption exaggerates the capacity of natural sinks. “The amount of carbon stored ‘biologically’ is part of a dynamic balance between the atmosphere, the oceans, and land-based ecosystems. Releasing geologically locked carbon disturbs this delicate balance. Ultimately, if this dynamic is further interrupted, the biological ecosystem may cease to act as a sink, and instead become a source of carbon emissions” (FOEI). In order to restore forests and ecosystems, we must grant management and ownership of those lands to the communities that live on them. Indigenous leadership is crucial to this; “80% of the world’s land-based biodiversity [is] located on indigenous peoples’ territories” yet in many cases they are not legally entitled to this land (Macleod 2020).

Furthermore, alternative solutions will need to occur in a variety of sectors, namely food systems and energy. In some ways, solutions from one sector may aid solutions in another. For example, FOEI names “a just and climate-friendly food system based on the principles of agroecology” as one solution. Focusing on agroecology means moving away from industrial agriculture and its harmful practices. This is extremely important given that “the industrial food system uses more than 80% of the land, fuel and resources, and is the largest emitter of greenhouse gases on the planet” (Big Bad Fix 2017). This would reduce the need for heavy machinery like tilling tractors, thus reducing energy needs. At the same time, reductions in fertilizers and other agrochemicals will help to lower current emissions. Agroecological practices are largely used by the peasant food web, which is made up of peasants, pastoralists, urban gardeners and fisher people. Amazingly, this group of people uses less than 25% of the land, water and resources and yet is able to feed 70% of the population (Big Bad Fix 2017). By using agroecological practices, we could avoid emissions of up to eight gigatons of CO2 by the year 2050 (CLARA).

The global North’s fostering of technological advances in every facet of life imaginable has led us to the current climate crisis we face today. The energy efficiency paradox is an example of this; the more efficient our energy systems become, the more energy we end up using. Therefore, looking to technological solutions, if implemented by the same people who have profited off of fossil fuel extraction, will most likely be implemented for financial gains rather than as real solutions. Although these solutions may make sense on a small scale, this decision should be made by those whose land and other resources would be used and the decisions behind its deployment should be decentralized. Regardless, we must look towards systemic solutions that shift historic power dynamics and place more emphasis on traditional, proven solutions.

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