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Biogas is a mix of methane and carbon dioxide from processing food wastes, animal manure, and other plant materials in “anaerobic digestors” (AD). Biogas is mostly used to produce electricity. Removing carbon dioxide produces “biomethane” that can be used in the gas grid. Leftovers after AD can be used as fertiliser and soil conditioner..

Climate change CO ₂ e per kWh	11 grams 5 grams	AD produces biogas from grown wastes. This is a nearly carbon neutral process, but some methane escapes. Emissions usually lower for heat production than electricity. 11g for electricity, 5g for heat.
Impact on nature	Tiny	“Cleans up” wastes that could cause pollution problems. None of the processes are toxic or take much space.
Risks	Low	Only a small risk of fire or explosion from gas at current rates of production.
Visual impact	Low	Local impact of industrial-scale equipment. Some truck and tanker movements.
Cost now	Moderate	AD processing usually done on a medium scale. The set up cost of equipment is quite high. Currently subsidised.
Cost 20 years	Low	Costs likely to be lower with research, investment and once the set-up costs are covered.
The UK resource	Moderate	Limited by waste inputs although special grass crops might also be used.
Reliability/ flexibility	Excellent	Reliable and flexible as long as biomass inputs available. Biogas/ methane can be stored for electricity generation or heat when needed.