



Biomass refers to organic matter like wood, forest residues, plant materials or landfill gas that can be used to generate energy. This includes materials from recently deceased organisms that can be utilized as a renewable energy source.

BIOMASS IN UTAH

One of the oldest known sources of energy still used across the world today is produced from directly burning organic material like peat and wood as a biofuel. A chemical change occurs when biomass burns and releases carbon dioxide, water vapor, heat, and ash. The heat can be used for warmth like a campfire, or to cook food or produce electricity.



10.3 MW

Currently, three power plants in Salt Lake and Davis counties utilize municipal waste or landfill gas for electricity generation, with a combined capacity of 10.3 MW.

Biomass, primarily in the form of landfill gas at facilities in the population centers on the Wasatch Front in north-central Utah, provided .3% of the state's electricity generation in 2023.

.3%

Utah's wood biomass resources provide feedstock for the state's one wood pellet manufacturing plant, which has an annual production capacity of

9,000 TONS

TYPES OF BIOMASS



Wood and wood processing wastes



Agricultural crops and waste materials



Food, yard, wood and other municipal waste



Animal manure, human sewage and landfill gas



HISTORY HIGHLIGHT

Humans have been utilizing biomass for heating, cooking, and lighting since ancient times, with evidence suggesting its use between 230,000 and 1.5 million years ago.