Biochar from Quonset Soil Solutions

Ancient Wisdom + Modern Technology

- Improve Soil & Crops
- Weather Drought Conditions
- Sequester Atmospheric C0₂



Hannah Morini

VP of Business Development



Why Biochar?

- Green Development's forestry division has been providing services to organizations & property owners in RI & surrounding states for the past several years.
- Options for disposing of clean forestry by-products are limited in RI.
- Green sees its QSS affiliate as an opportunity to become a full participant in the circular economy.
- The new facility will be powered by both on-site & off-site renewable energy solar energy & the excess energy generated by the biochar process

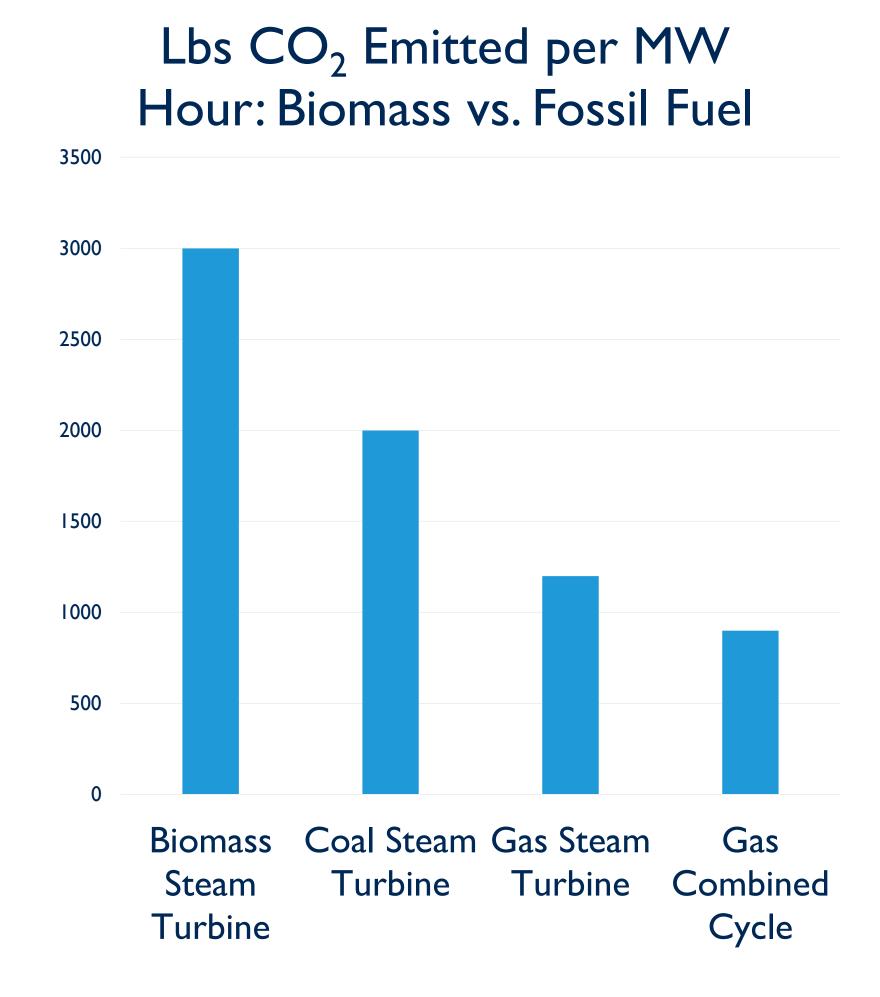




The Big Problem With Forestry By-Products

Green Development Has Historically Shipped These Materials to a Biomass Plant in Plainfield, CT

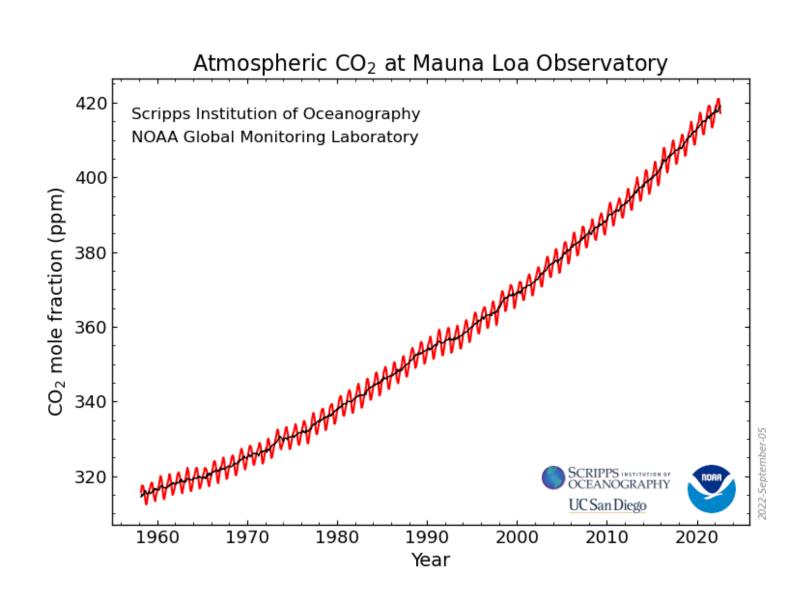
- Wood chips and other forestry by-products are typically shipped to biomass plants or landfills.
- Our mission since 2009 has been about helping to transform the energy mix in the Northeast.
- Biochar is a better use of forestry by-products: Upcycling a carbon-emitting component of our operations to a carbon-negative product that sequesters carbon.
- Biochar is processed in the absence of oxygen and is in high demand across a wide range of industries.





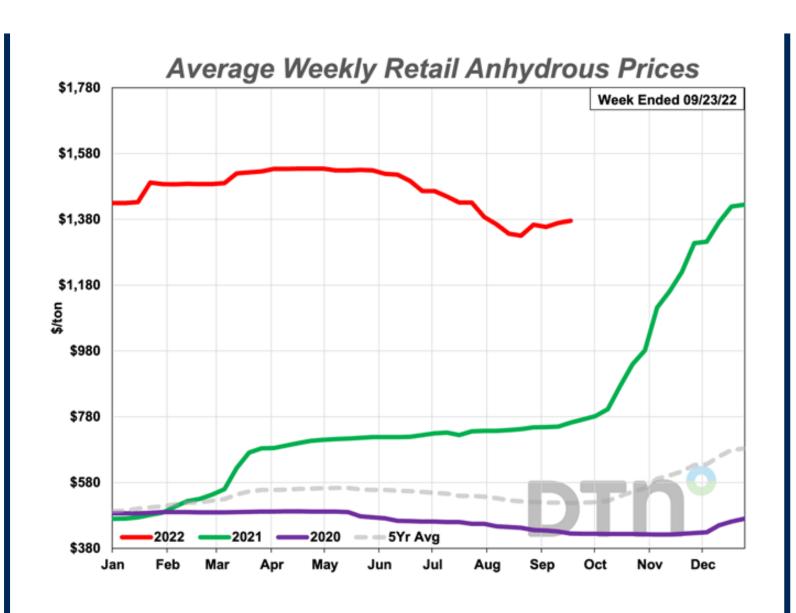
Additional Concerns Addressed by Biochar

#1 Atmospheric CO₂ Levels



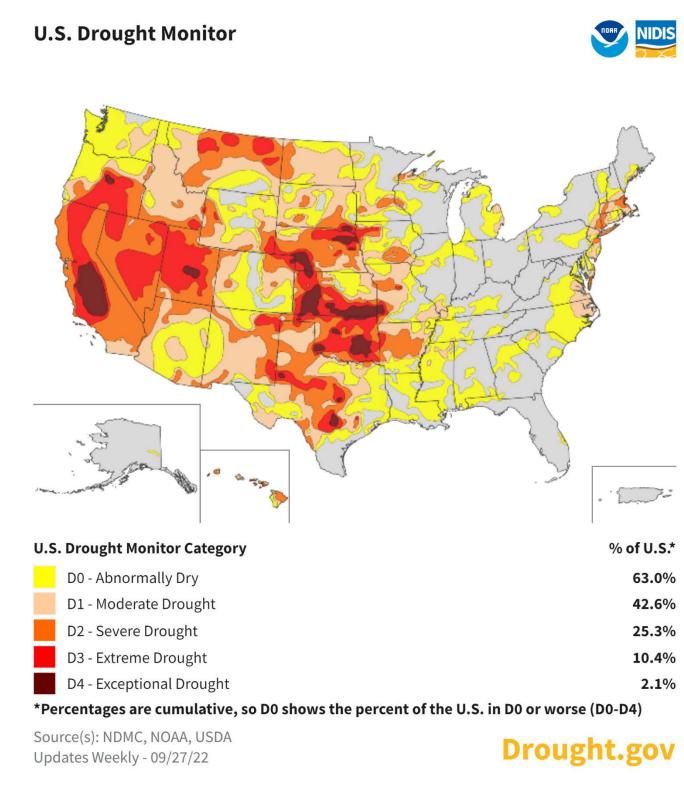
Level of CO2 in the Earth's atmosphere is currently the highest in 14 million years.

#2 Rising Fertilizer Prices



Prices of some widely-used fertilizers have **nearly doubled**.

#3 Abnormally Dry Conditions (12% of NE)





Biochar as a Solution

Carbon Sequestration • Soil Amendment • Decreased Watering Needs





What it is & How it is Made

What is Biochar & How is it Made?

What It Is

- A black, carbon-dense material produced from pyrolysis of a biomass
- Biomass is organic matter. One example is clean forestry by-products, like wood chips
- High porosity, large surface area & potential to sequester carbon for thousands of years

How It's Made

- Pyrolysis: A thermochemical transformation at high temperatures in the absence of oxygen
- Baked at 500°C 900°C
- By products are stable char and gas









The Process

How it works

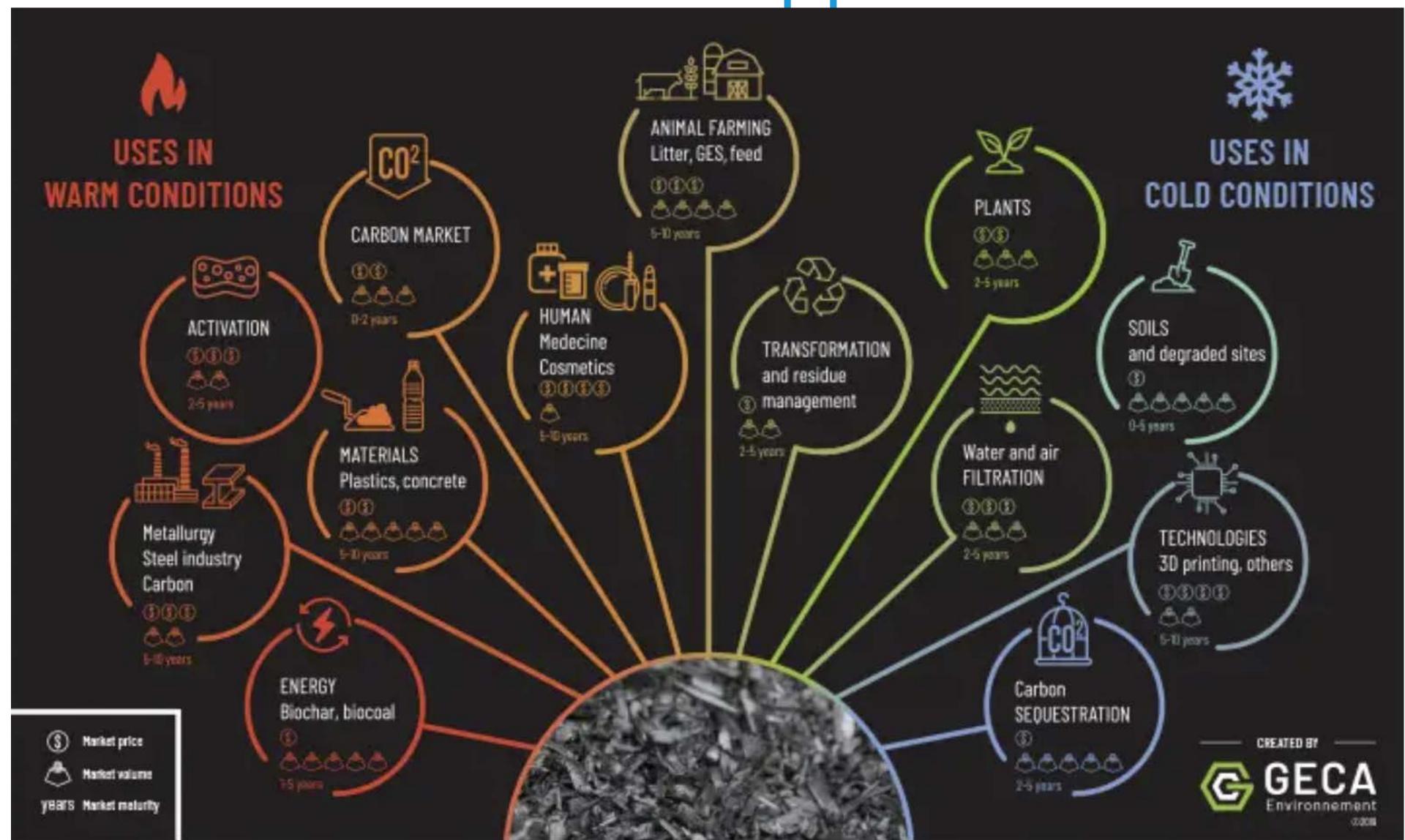
- Like baking a cake
- Temperature and time
- Controlled conditions
- Conditions depend on the ingredients
- No oxygen = no combustion







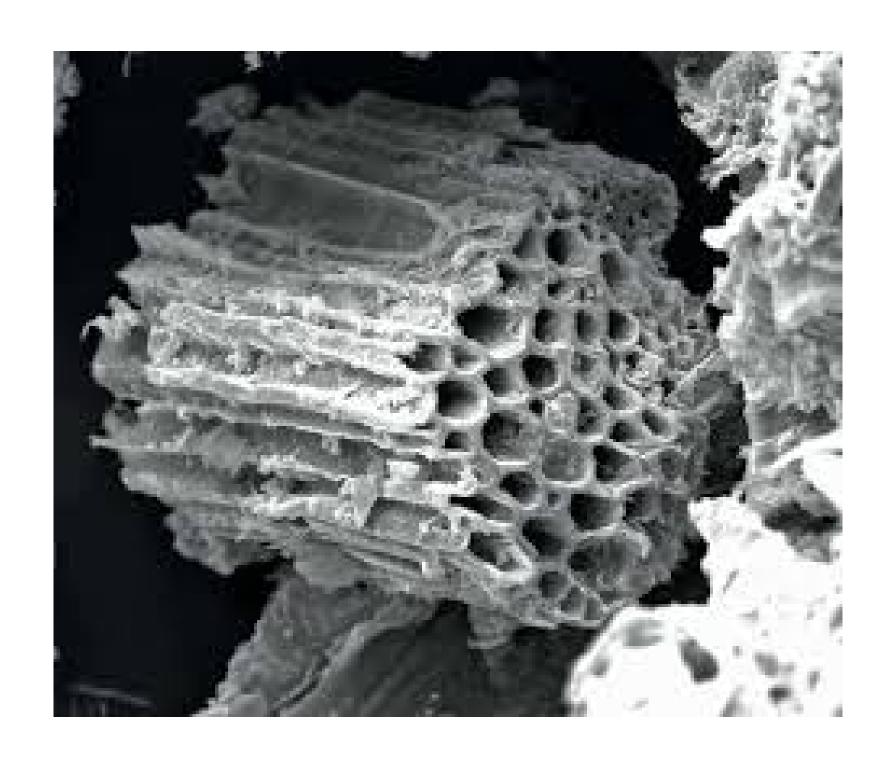
Biochar Market Applications

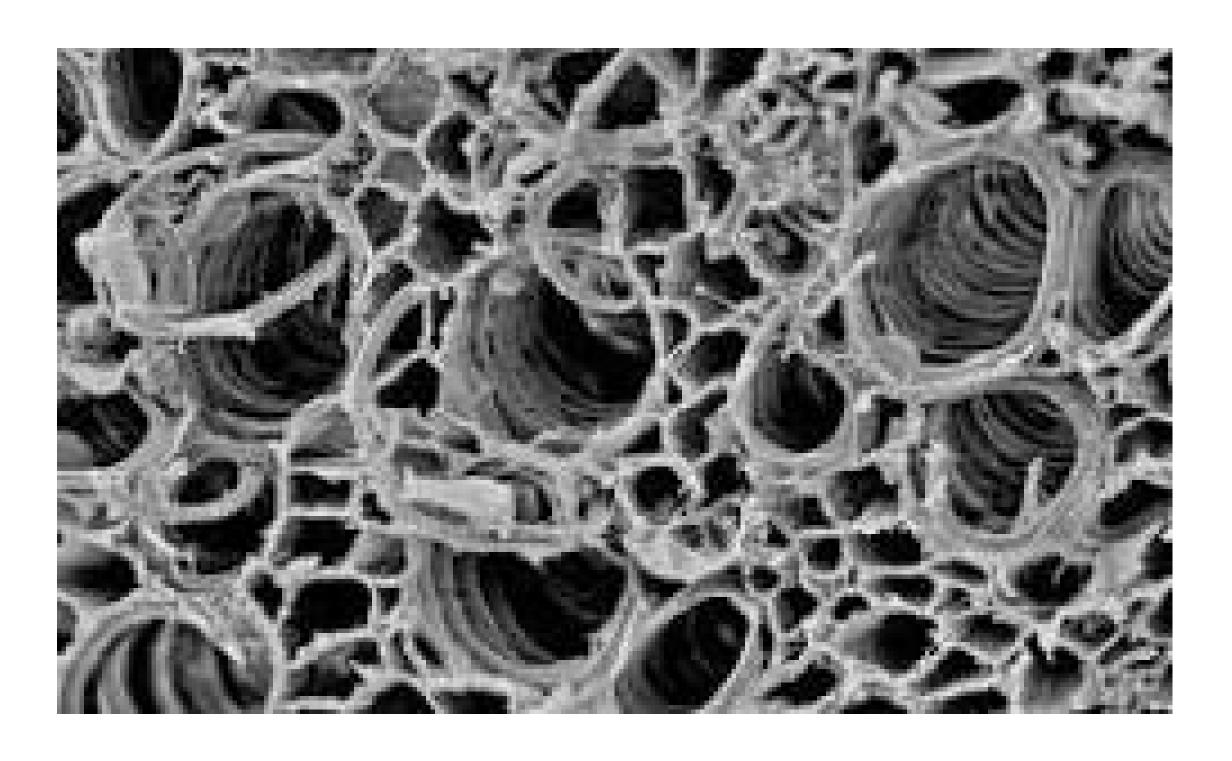




Large Capacity to Store Water & Nutrients

A Few Ounces Has Surface Area of a Football Field







Benefits of Adding Biochar to Compost

US Biochar Research Study





- Speeds up the composting process by 20% through better aeration of the pile and increasing microbial activity
- Captures odors
- Generates a compost with higher nutrients because biochar retains nitrogen



Biochar Trials & Adoption

Examples of Successful Applications Across a Few Key Market Sectors

- Oasis Vineyard Trials (2016-24, Pacific Biochar)
 - 35% higher fruit & wine yields with biochar+compost blend
- Remediation of PFAS-contaminated agricultural soil
 - Initiated in July 2024 in Unity, Maine (Standard Biocarbon)
- Corn trials across extreme drought & rainy conditions
 - Multi-year trial in S. Korea saw grain yield increase by 18.5%
- Asphalt additive to replace fossil fuel derivatives
 - All-season cold process has <u>industry approval</u> (Verde, Sept 2024)





Trial 1 – Beans – Year 2

- Plants grown in 0c, ¼ c, ½ c, ¾ c, 1 c biochar per cubic foot of soilless growing medium
- Harvested weights indicate that ½ c and 3/4c have the highest yields while 1 cup showed a significant yield reduction.



Amount of Biochar	Total Weight
(cups)	(lbs.)
0	8.66
1/4	9.57
1/2	10.93
3/4	11.2
1	4.79



Trial 5 – Tomatoes - Year 1

- Tomato plants grown in 0c, 1/4c, 1/2c, 3/4c, 1c of biochar per cubic foot of soilless growing medium
- Observations:
 - Better color in biochar plants
 - Shorter internode space in biochar plants
 - Heavier fruit set in biochar plants
 - Decreased amount of B grade tomatoes in biochar groups
 - Fertilizer increased later than in nonbiochar plants.





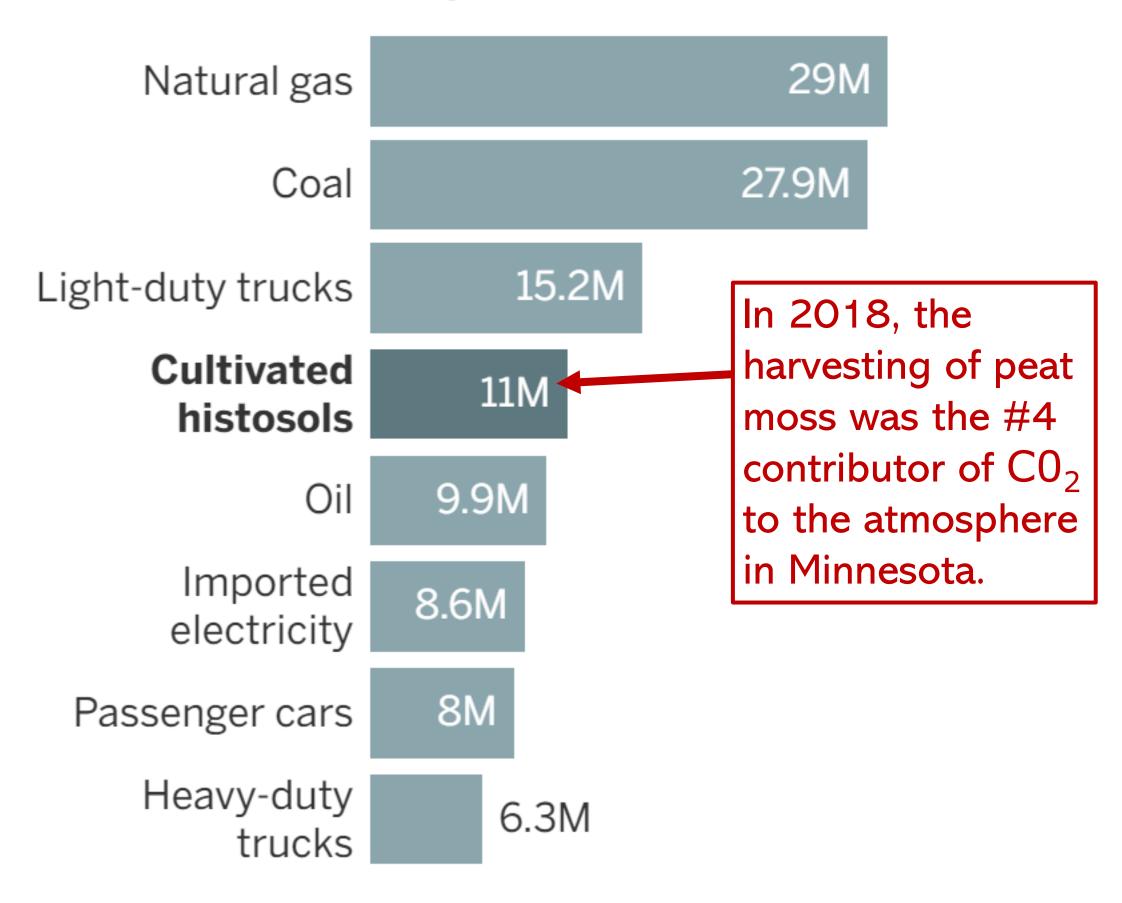
Indirect Competition

(What Biochar Can Replace)

- Peat moss, which releases previously-stored C0₂ into the atmosphere when harvested
- Perlite, derived from volcanic glass, open-pit mined in CA or Greece, high-heat-treated, and in short supply in 2022
- Vermiculite, derived from a mineral, open-pit mined mostly in South Africa, high-heat-treated, and also in short supply in 2022. It has the potential to retain too much water



2018 MINNESOTA GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN CO2-EQUIVALENT TONS



Total emissions across all industries and all greenhouse gases.

C.J. Sinner, Star Tribune • Source: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Not All Biochar Created Equal

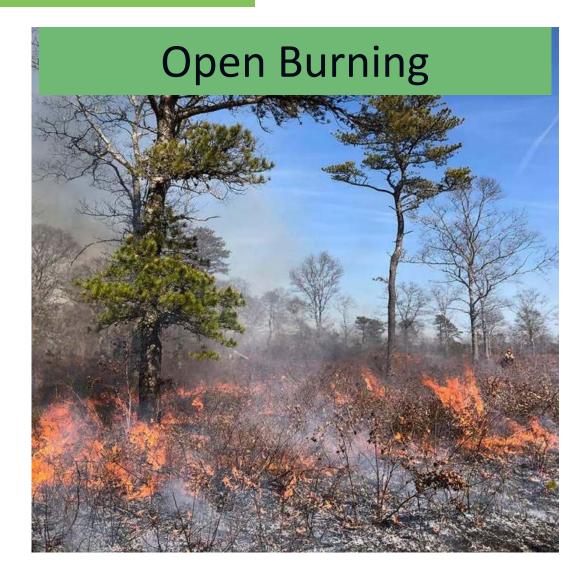
Source & process dictate characteristics and best applications for the biochar

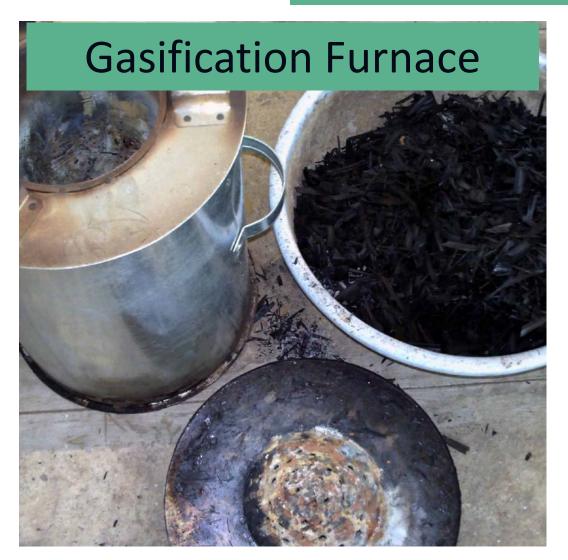
Carbonization

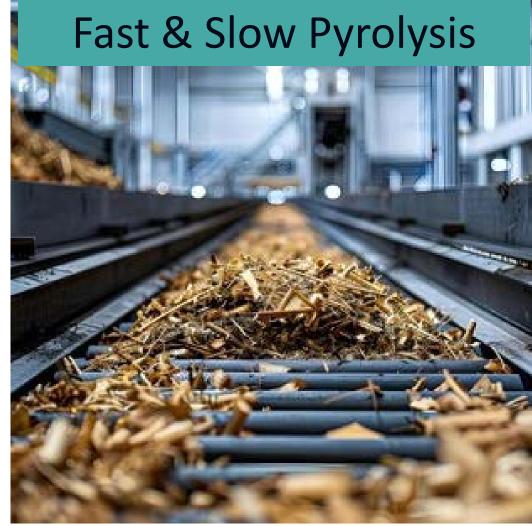
300°C - 800°C

Pyrolysis







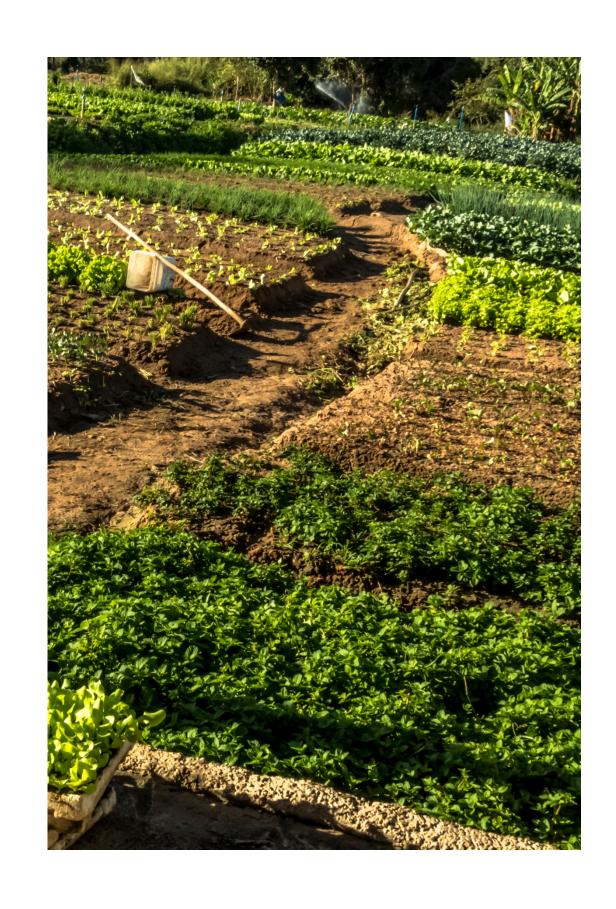


- Difficult for microbes to thrive with random molecular structure
- Higher ash content, high emissions
- Well suited as a fuel source, arsenic absorbent & bioremediation
- Stable structure with pores for slow-release microbial acidity
- Lower ash content, lower emissions
- Well-suited as a soil amendment, filtration material
 & compost catalyst



Resources Biochar News & Education

- US Biochar Initiative Learning Center: <u>biochar-us.org/welcome-biochar-learning-center</u>
- International Biochar Initiative Resource
 Center: <u>biochar-international.org/resources</u>
- <u>Biochar for Environmental Management</u> <u>Science, Technology, and Implementation</u> by Johannes Lehmann and Stephen Joseph (eds.)







Please call or write to us with questions or suggestions. We would love to hear from you!

Thank You.

2000 Chapel View Blvd, Suite 500 Cranston, RI 02920 (401) 295-4998

qssbiochar.com

Hannah Morini

VP Business Development
O: (401)-250-5075

M: (401)-267-8221 Email: hm@green-ri.com