



Using Biochar to Achieve Chesapeake Bay (and Watershed) Water Quality Goals and Climate Resiliency: The Path to Scale



BIOCHAR INDUSTRY: MYTHS, FICTION & FACTS

*Using Biochar to Achieve Chesapeake Bay (and Watershed)
Water Quality Goals and Climate Resiliency: The Path to Scale*

**Biochar is a new technology with low
market awareness**

FICTION

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AN OLD TECHNOLOGY, RE-DISCOVERED **TERRA PRETA OR “DARK EARTH”**

- Dates back more than 2500 years
- 1st documented in Amazon by James Orton (1870)
- 1st researcher of Terra Preta soils by Wim Sombroek (1966)
- International Awareness 2001-2002 led by Johannes Lehmann, Cornell
- Still actively being created in small clusters throughout Southeast Asia and Africa



BLACK GOLD OF THE AMAZON

Fertile, charred soil created by pre-Columbian peoples sustained surprisingly large settlements in the rain forest. Secrets of that ancient “dark earth” could help solve the Amazon’s ecological problems today.



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AN OLD TECHNOLOGY, RE-DISCOVERED TERRA PRETA OR “DARK EARTH”

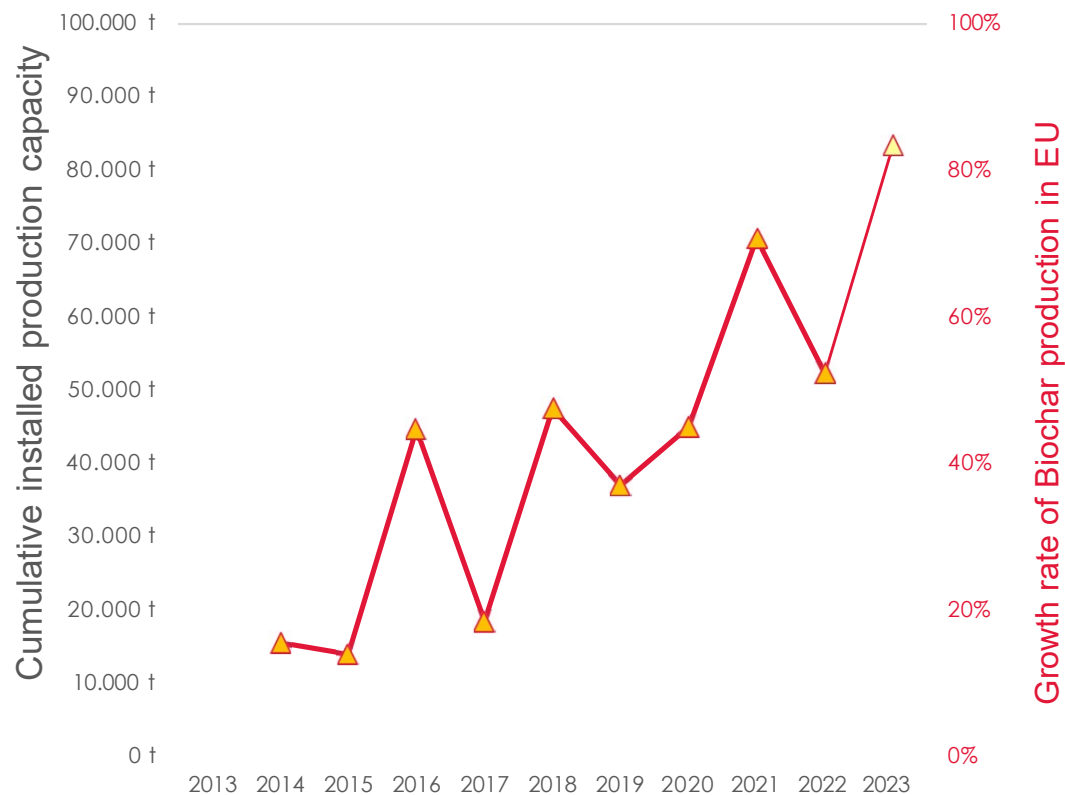


- Iowa soils – some of the most fertile in the world
- Natural biochar formed by prairie fires
- Root zone excludes oxygen, producing char, not ash
- Primarily lost from Industrial Agriculture, Dust Bowl and Fire Suppression

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Biochar market growth and growth rates

Cumulative Biochar production capacity in Europe



www.biochar-industry.com/market-overview/ © EBI 2023

- By end of **2022**, the **cumulative number** of production plants in Europe has **grown to 130 installations**
- Biochar production capacity continues to show **strong growth**. In 2022 it **grew by 52% to 53.000 t** Biochar
- **3y CAGR** was **56%** (2019 - 2022)
- For 2023 we expect **the production capacity to grow to > 90.000 t**, equivalent to above **80% growth rate**
- **3y CAGR** is expected to grow to **68%** (2020 - 2023)



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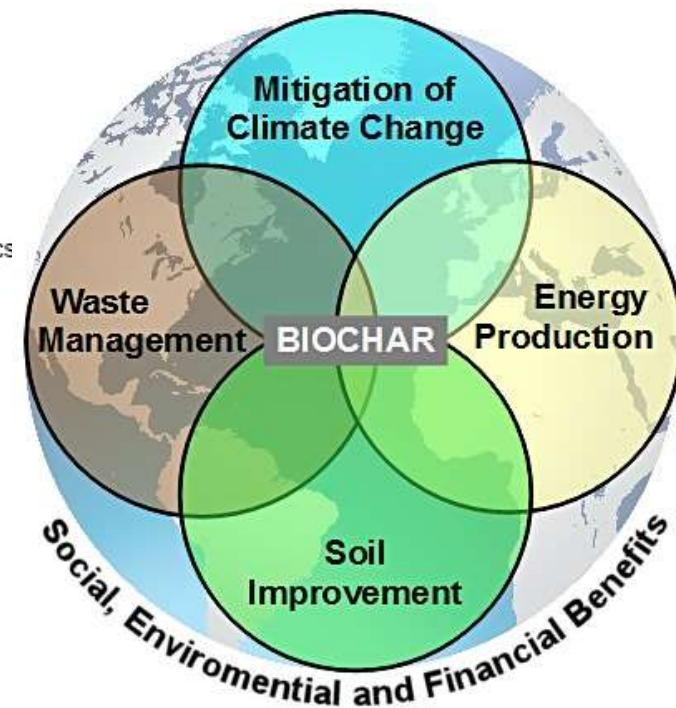
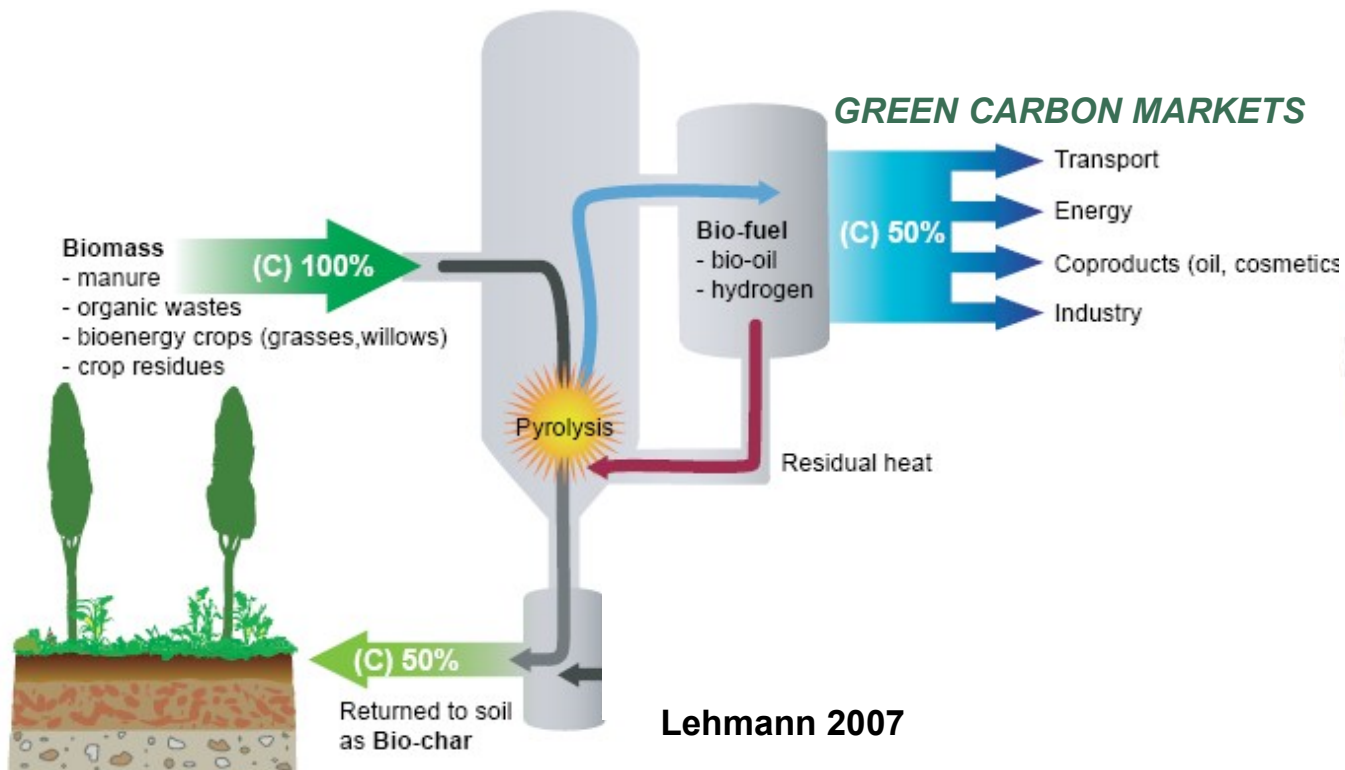
**Biochar production systems and products
are polluting, inconsistent and energy
intensive**

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BIOMASS & BIOCHAR PRODUCTION

- Removes Carbon Dioxide from the Atmosphere
- Offsets carbon emissions from fossil fuels



1 mt CO₂e = 1 Carbon Dioxide Removal Certificate (CDR or CORC™)
Net removal 2.0-3.2 mtCO₂e/mt Biochar



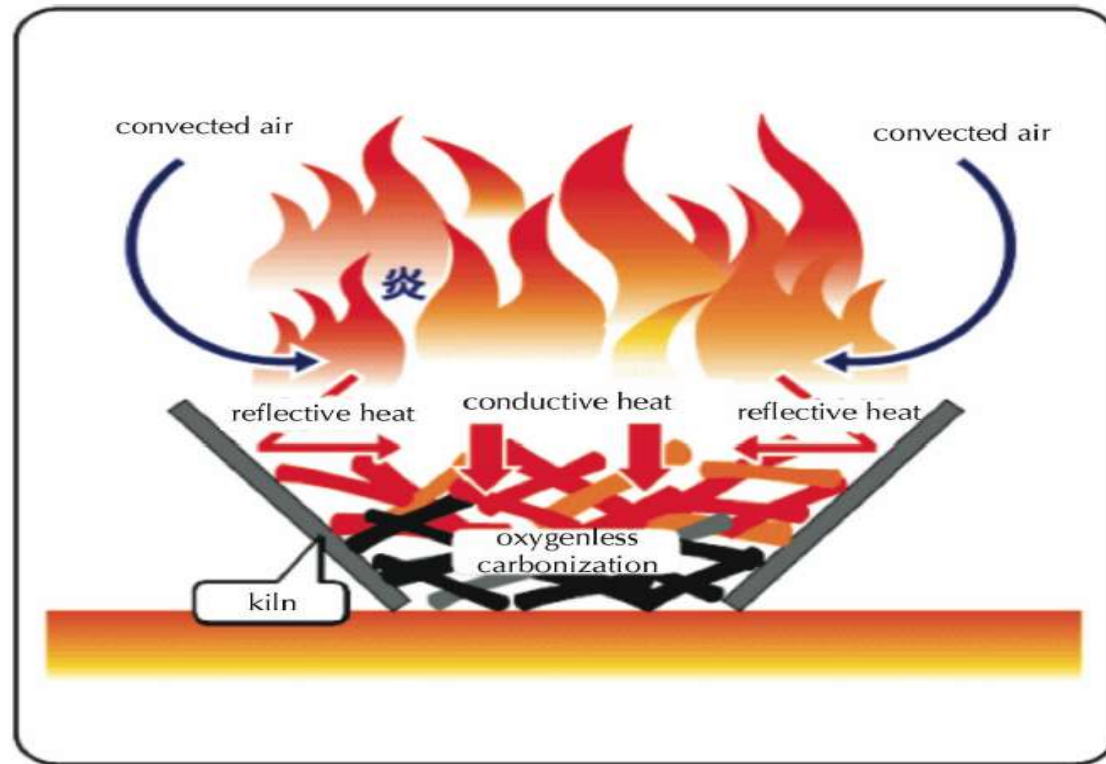
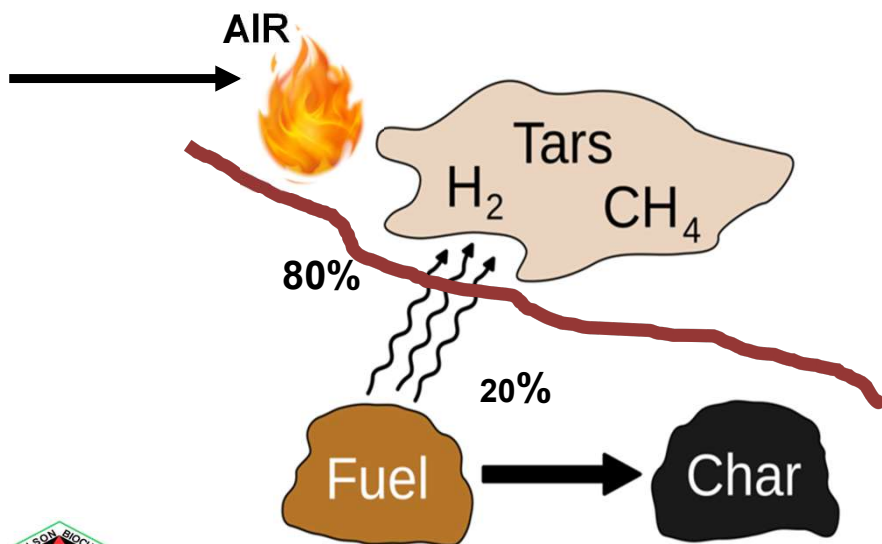
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THERE IS NO 'BURNING' OR 'INCINERATION' IN THE PROCESS

Heat Converts Solids to Gas Leaving Char

Flame Cap Kilns Make Char by Limiting Oxygen at Base of Fire

Pyro-lysis: from pyro (fire) and lysis (separation)



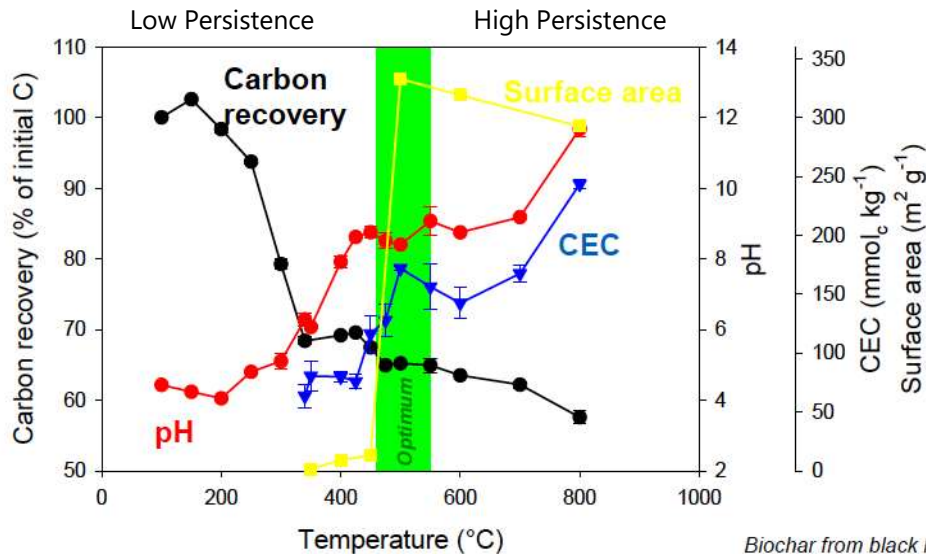
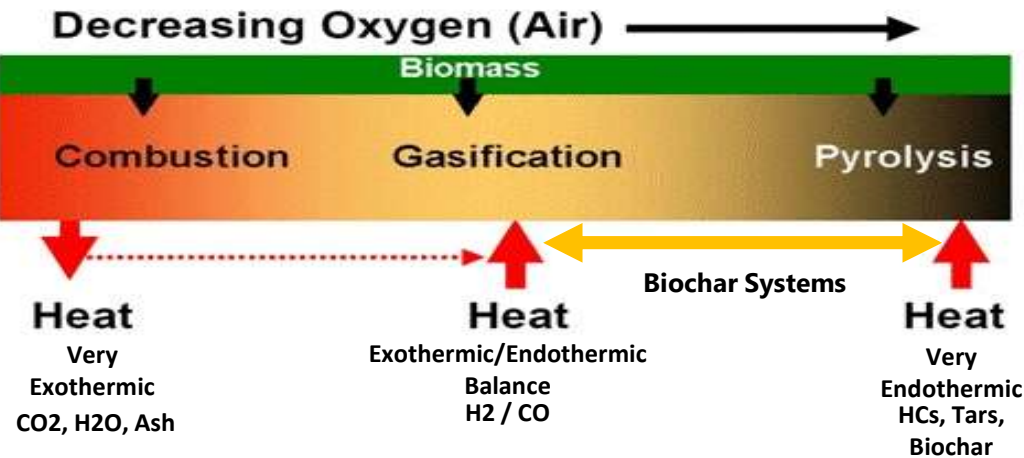
Moki Kiln Japan Biochar Assn., biochar.jp

PAHs, Dixons, Furans and Metals from waste fuels are regulated and controlled though design and operation

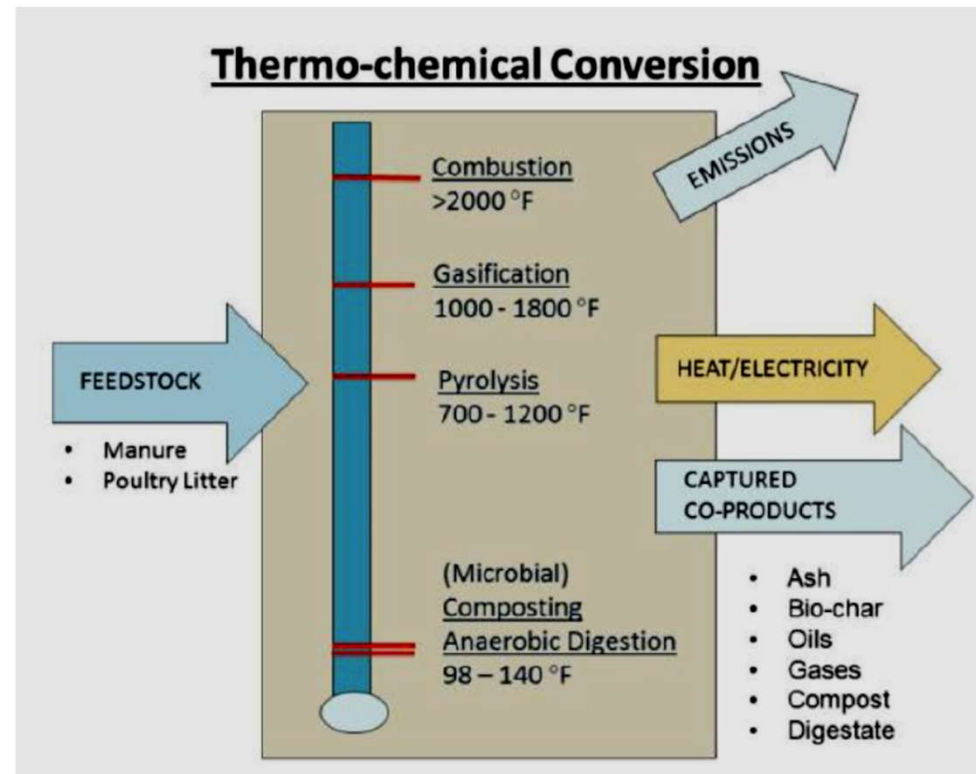


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THERE IS NO 'BURNING' OR 'INCINERATION' IN THE PROCESS



Biochar from black locust (N=3)



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ENGINEERED SYSTEMS FOR BIOMASS & BIOCHAR PRODUCTION



"Ring of Fire"
Wilsonbiochar.com



CharBoss
airburners.com



Carbonator 6050
tigercat.com



Pyreg 500
Pyreg.de



Biomacon
Biomacon.com



Earthcare, LLC
Earthcarellc.com



Oregon Biochar Solutions
Chardirect.com



15,000 TPY + 7 MWe+steam
ICMInc.com

Biochars are produced at scale to industry specifications in North America, Europe, Asia and the Pacific.



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FIT TO PURPOSE BIOCHAR(S)



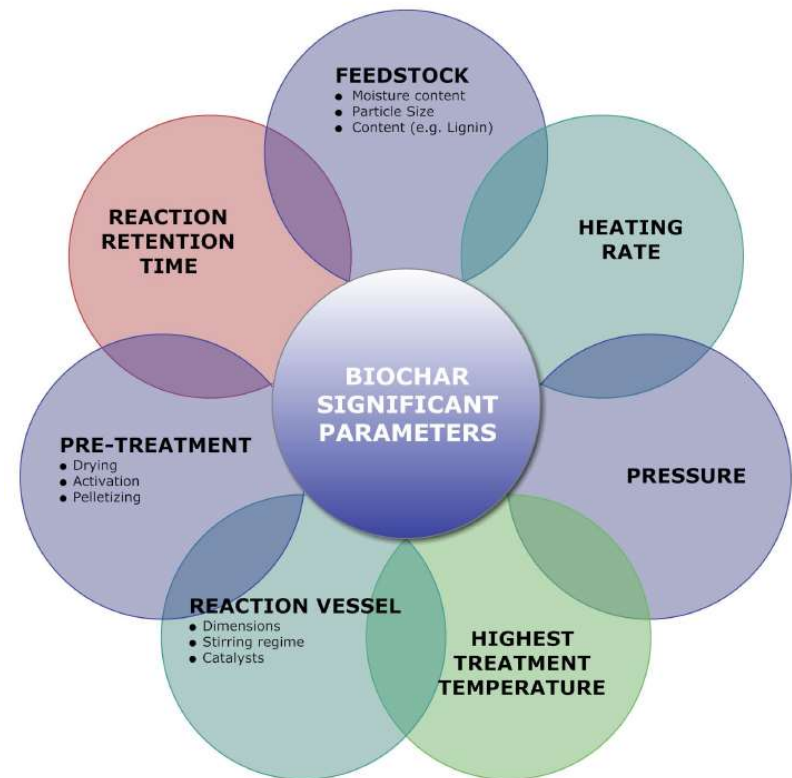
Raw Biochar

Pelletized Biochar

Granular Biochar

Blended Biochar

Liquid Biochar



BIOCHAR MARKETS



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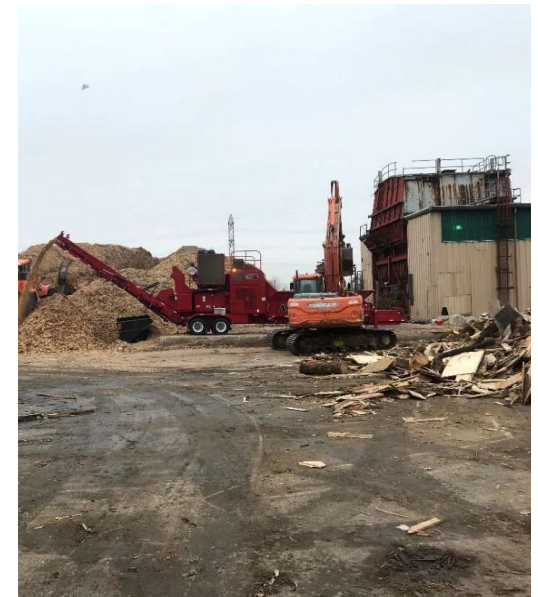
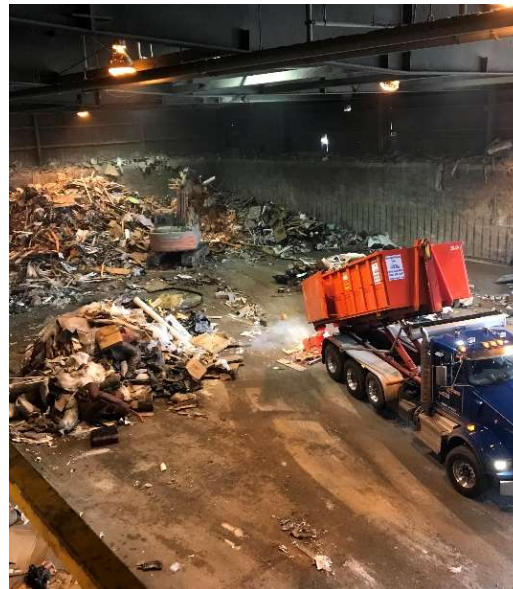
**Biochar doesn't have quality
certifications or standards**

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ALL BIOMASS CAN BECOME BIOCHAR, DOESN'T MEAN IT SHOULD

LEAVES 	FALLEN FRUIT 	GRASS CLIPPINGS 
PLANT PRUNINGS 	CLEAN WOOD Less than 3 feet long and 6 inches in diameter  Menos que 3 pies de largo y 6 pulgadas de diámetro	 NO PLASTIC!



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BIOCHAR CERTIFICATION PROCESS

- The biomass feedstocks shall not be sourced from post-consumer or post-industrial sources treated with any paint, sealer or potentially toxic chemical.
- The biomass feedstocks shall be limited to the woody by-products from forestry operations, including cut residues left after a timber harvest, cut trees that are not marketable as lumber and wood chips from biomass reduction operations (i.e. power-line maintenance) and urban tree management operations.
- Biochar must have an International Biochar Initiative (IBI) Certification and/or has been tested using the IBI Biochar Standards (23 November 2015) for Testing Category A (Basic Utility) and Category B (Toxicant Assessment) properties.
- As part of Category B testing, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAHs), Dioxins/Furans (PCDD/Fs), and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) results must be provided upon request.



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BIOCHARS MADE FOR CONSISTENT QUALITY STANDARDS

Date Received: 12/8/2022
 Sample ID: SOFTWOOD BIOCHAR 01
 Lab ID. Number: XXXXX-01

General Properties	Result	Units	Method
Moisture (as received)	65.5	% wet wt.	A
Bulk Density	6.6	lb/cu ft (dry)	
Organic Carbon	87.5	%	B
Hydrogen/Carbon (H:Corg)	0.21	Molar Ratio	B
pH value	8.87	units	C
Electrical Conductivity	0.985	dS/m	C
Liming (as-CaCO ₃)	7.3	% CaCO ₃	I
Carbonates (as-CaCO ₃)	2.2	% CaCO ₃	J
Butane Act.	10.0	g/100g dry	G
Surface Area Correlation	451	m ² /g	G

Particle Size Distribution	Result	Units	Method
< 0.5 mm	13.1	%	F
0.5 - 1 mm	17.4	%	F
1 - 2 mm	32.9	%	F
2 - 4 mm	34.5	%	F
4 - 8 mm	2.0	%	F
8 - 16 mm	0.0	%	F
16 - 25 mm	0.0	%	F
25 - 50 mm	0.0	%	F
> 50 mm	0.0	%	F

Primary Nutrients	Result	Units	Method
Nitrogen N	0.72	%	E
Phosphorus P	0.07	%	E
Potassium K	0.74	%	B

Secondary Nutrients	Result	Units	Method
Calcium Ca	7410	mg/kg	E
Magnesium Mg	972	mg/kg	E
Sulfur S	211	mg/kg	E

Proximate Analysis	Result	Units	Method
Carbon C	87.8	%	B
Hydrogen H	1.56	%	B
Nitrogen N	0.72	%	B
Sulfur S	0.02	%	E
Oxygen O	5.3	%	Calc
Ash Ash	4.6	%	A
	100.0	% Total	

EPA 503 Metals	Result	Units	MRL	Method
Arsenic As	0.62	mg/kg	0.45	H
Cadmium Cd	ND	mg/kg	0.18	H
Chromium Cr	39.9	mg/kg	0.45	H
Cobalt Co	1.4	mg/kg	0.45	H
Lead Pb	0.83	mg/kg	0.18	H
Mercury Hg	ND	mg/kg	0.001	K
Molybdenum Mo	0.48	mg/kg	0.45	H
Nickel Ni	19.9	mg/kg	0.45	H
Selenium Se	ND	mg/kg	0.90	H
Zinc Zn	13.6	mg/kg	0.90	H

Other Elements	Result	Units	MRL	Method
Sodium Na	553	mg/kg	451	E
Chlorine Cl	442	mg/kg	20	D
Aluminum Al	901	mg/kg	45.1	E

Trace Nutrients	Result	Units	MRL	Method
Copper Cu	7.8	mg/kg	0.45	H
Zinc Zn	13.6	mg/kg	0.90	H
Iron Fe	1307	mg/kg	22.5	E
Manganese Mn	190	mg/kg	0.45	H
Boron B	18.9	mg/kg	4.5	H

Biochar Quality Complies with Accepted Standards

- Physical
- Chemical
- Environmental



*"ND" stands for "not detected" which means the result is below the Method Reporting Limit (MRL).

Method A ASTM D1762-84	G Surface area correlation based on 'Analytical Options for Biochar Adsorption...' (McLaughlin et al, 2012)
B Dry Combustion - LECO	H EPA3050B/EPA 6020
C TMECC (2001) 4.10 & 4.11, 1:20 dilution	I AOAC 955.01
D 1:20 dilution, Ion Chromatography	J ASTM D 4373
E EPA3050B/EPA 6010	K EPA 7471
F ASTM D 2862 Granular	Analyst: XXXX



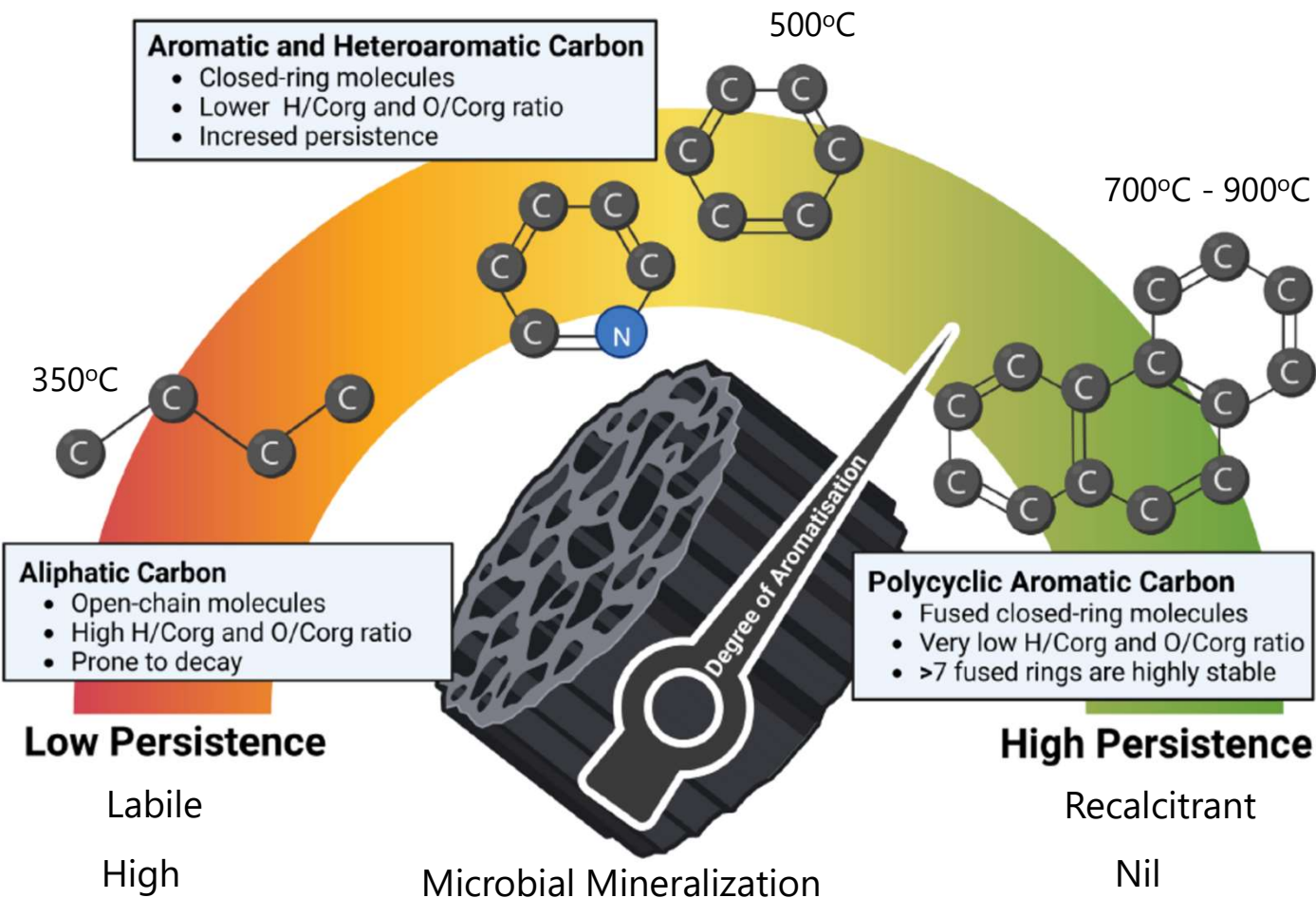
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Biochar lasts 100's if not 1000's of year

FACT

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BIOCHAR'S PERSISTENCE



Using Organic geochemistry and petrology methodologies determine that biochar:

- With increasing temp., carbon increase, H/C & O/C decrease
- At 500°C+ 97% TOC is almost infinitely geochemically stable lasting 1000 years or longer
- Limited semi persistent carbon (SPC) has been found to last 50 to 100 years.

- (1) Schmidt HP, Abiven S, Hageman N, Meyer zu Drewer J: Permanence of soil applied biochar. An executive summary for Global Biochar Carbon Sink certification, the Biochar Journal 2022, Arbaz, Switzerland, www.biochar-journal.org/en/ct/109, pp 69-74
- (2) Peterson, H.I., Lassen, L., Rudra, A., Nguyen, L.X., Do, P.T.M., Sanei, H.: Carbon stability and morphotype composition of biochars from feedstock in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam, International Journal of Coal Geology, April 4, 2023, 104233.

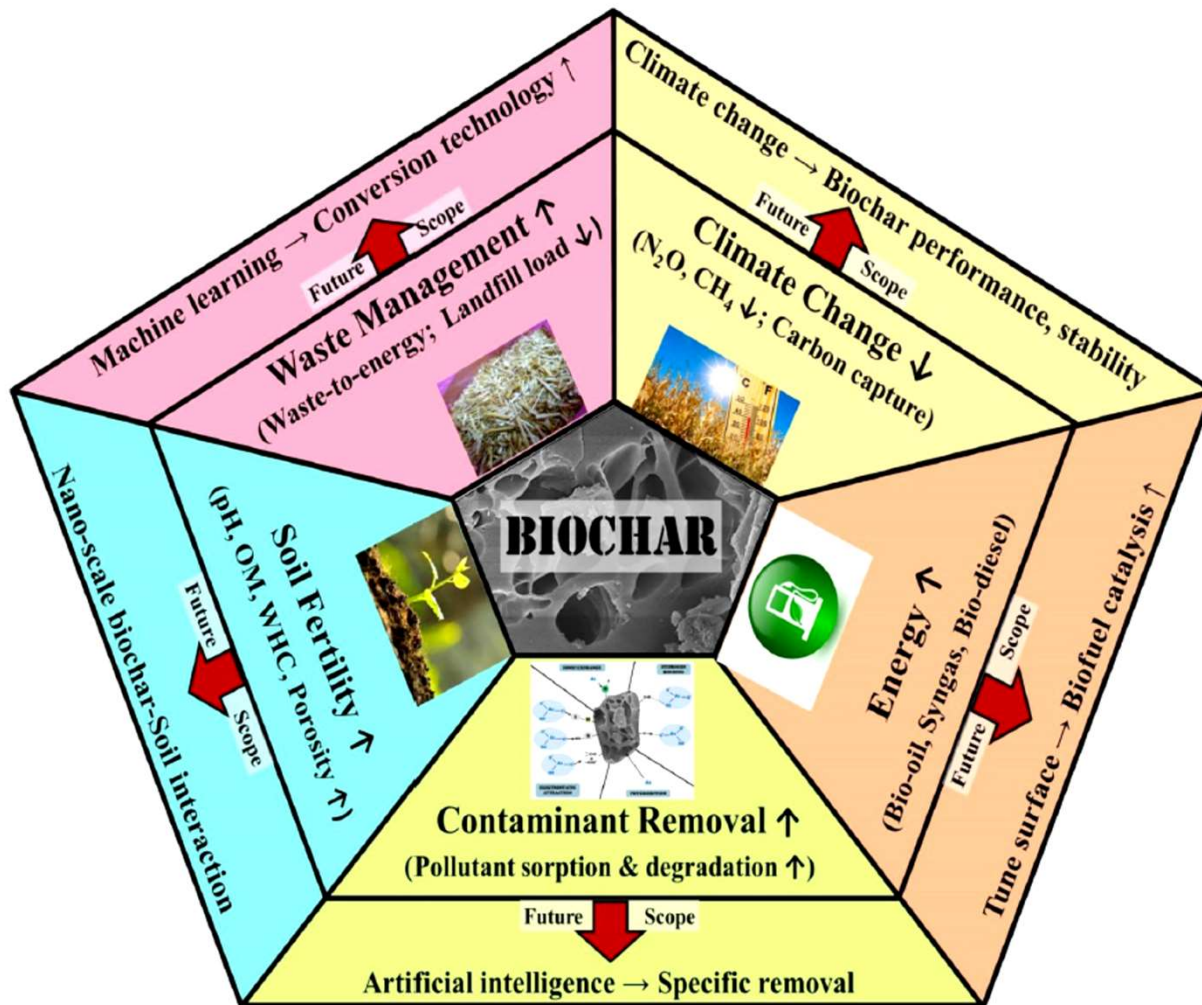


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**Not enough Biochar research to approve
for use in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed**

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(1)

BIOCHAR RESEARCH METRICS

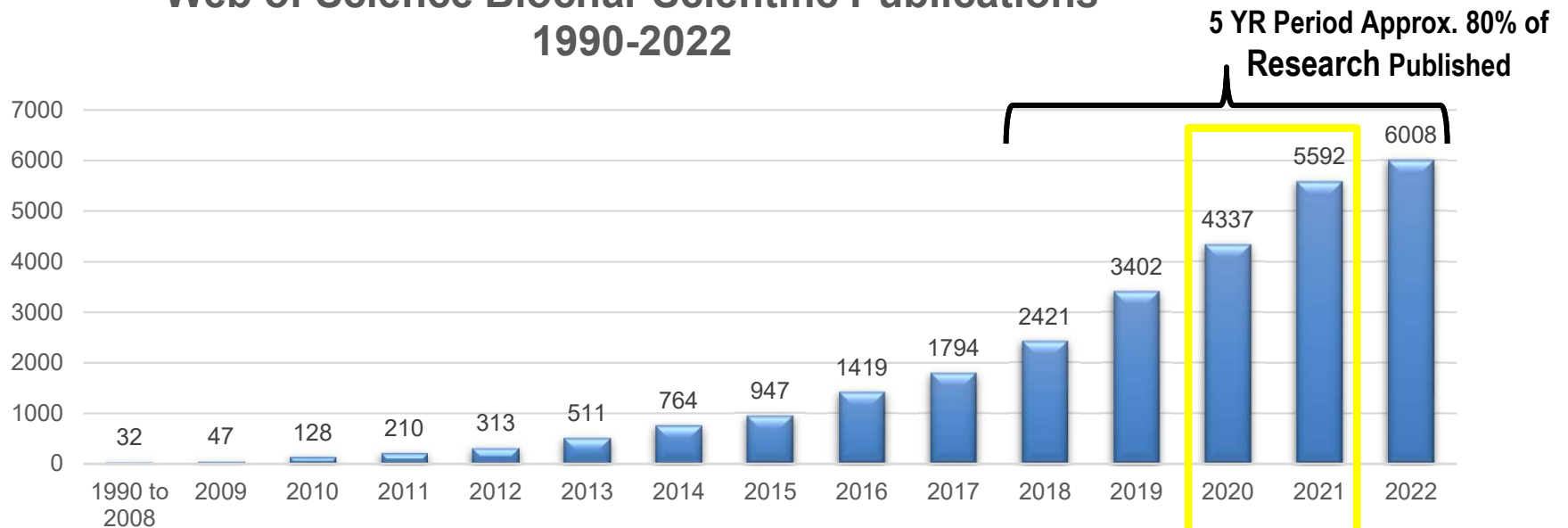
- 1ST recorded 'biochar' publication – 1998
- DEC 2022 – **27,925** publications
- 2,375 Biochar review articles
- **80% published in last 5 years**
- 67% of publications in past 3 years
- Primary topics – pollutant removal, soil improvements, waste management, energy production and climate mitigation
- Future – AI could be critical in producing Fit-to-Purpose Biochar

(1) Abhishek Kumar, et. al., Multifaceted applications of biochar in environmental management: a bibliometric profile, Biochar (2023) 5:11, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42773-023-00207-z>

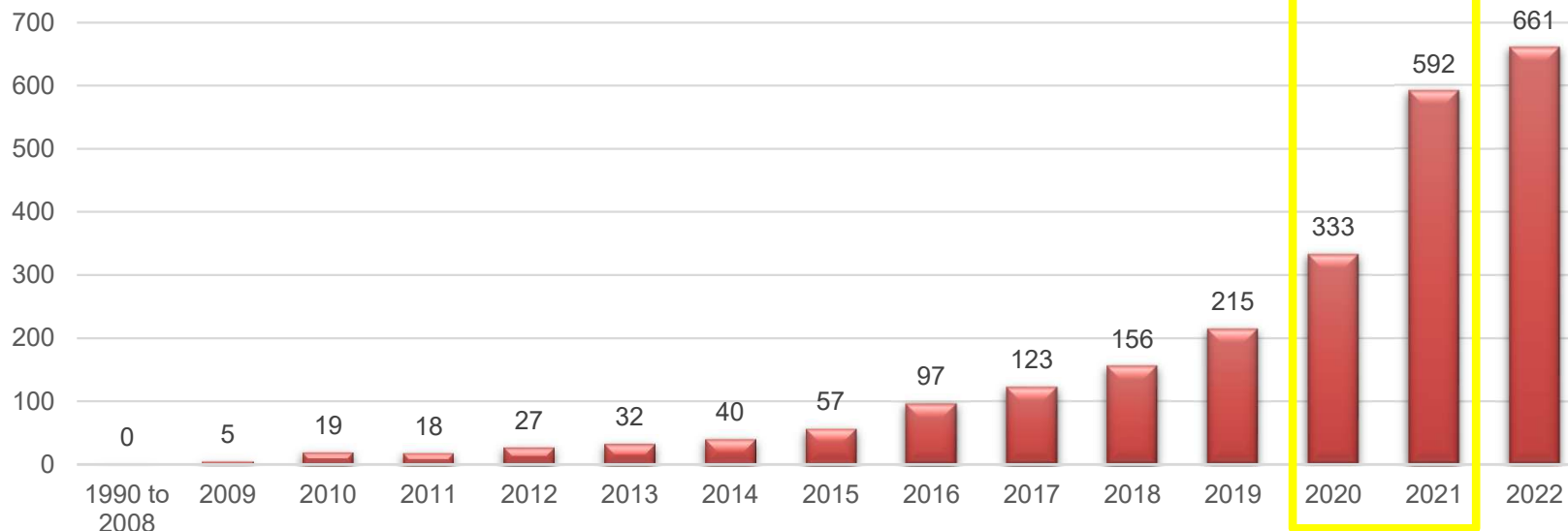


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Web of Science Biochar Scientific Publications
1990-2022



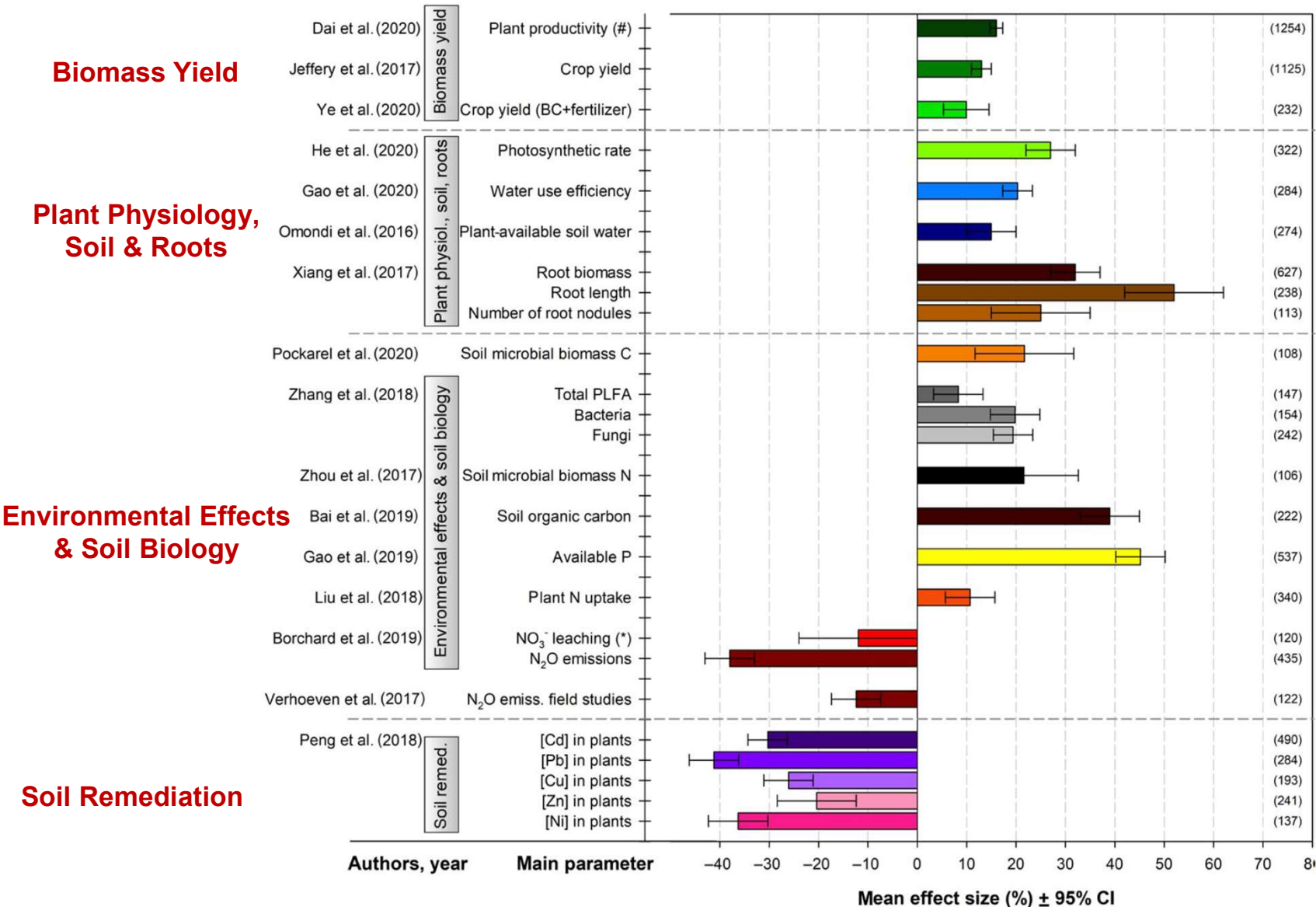
Web of Science Biochar Meta Reviews
1990-2022




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Biochar Agronomic and Environmental Benefits from 26 Reviewed Meta-Analyses

(Schmidt et. al. 2021)



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**Biochar Research Versus Approved BMP
1990-2022**

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BIOCHAR RESEARCH VRS. APPROVED BMP (1990-2022)

WoS BMP Global Search

STREAM PRACTICES	28,670
BIOCHAR	27,925
FOREST PRACTICES	27,800
INFILTRATION PRACTICES	15,837
ALTERNATIVE PRACTICES	8,449

STREAMS PRACTICES

Channel Restoration	9,062
Stream Restoration	7,871
Channel Stabilization	7,350
Stream Stabilization	1,844
Urban Stream Restoration	1,212
Urban Channel Restoration	496
Streambank Erosion	434
Stream Daylighting	225
Streambank Stabilization	100
Urban Stream Stabilization	76

FORESTS PRACTICES

Reforestation	8,320
Forest Buffer	7,829
Urban Tree Planting	6,238
Riparian Buffer	2,850
Tree Pits	2,533
Expanded Tree Pits	30

INFILTRATION PRACTICES

Infiltration Basin	5,021
Rain Garden	2,506
Infiltration Bed	2,038
Grass Buffer	1,696
Grass Channels	1,364
Bioretention	1,324
Vegetative Filter Strip	528
Infiltration Trench	483
Seepage Pit	387
Dry Well	274
Dry Swale	122
Bioswales	94

ALTERNATIVE PRACTICES

Street Sweeping	5,018
Urban Soil	1,633
Living Shorelines	933
Floating Treatment Wetlands	652
Woodchip Bioreactors	169
Impervious Disconnection	29
Regenerative Stormwater Conveyance	15



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**Biochar Timeline in the Chesapeake Bay
Watershed & Mid-Atlantic Region**



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BIOCHAR HISTORY IN THE CBw & MID-ATLANTIC REGION

Early Terms

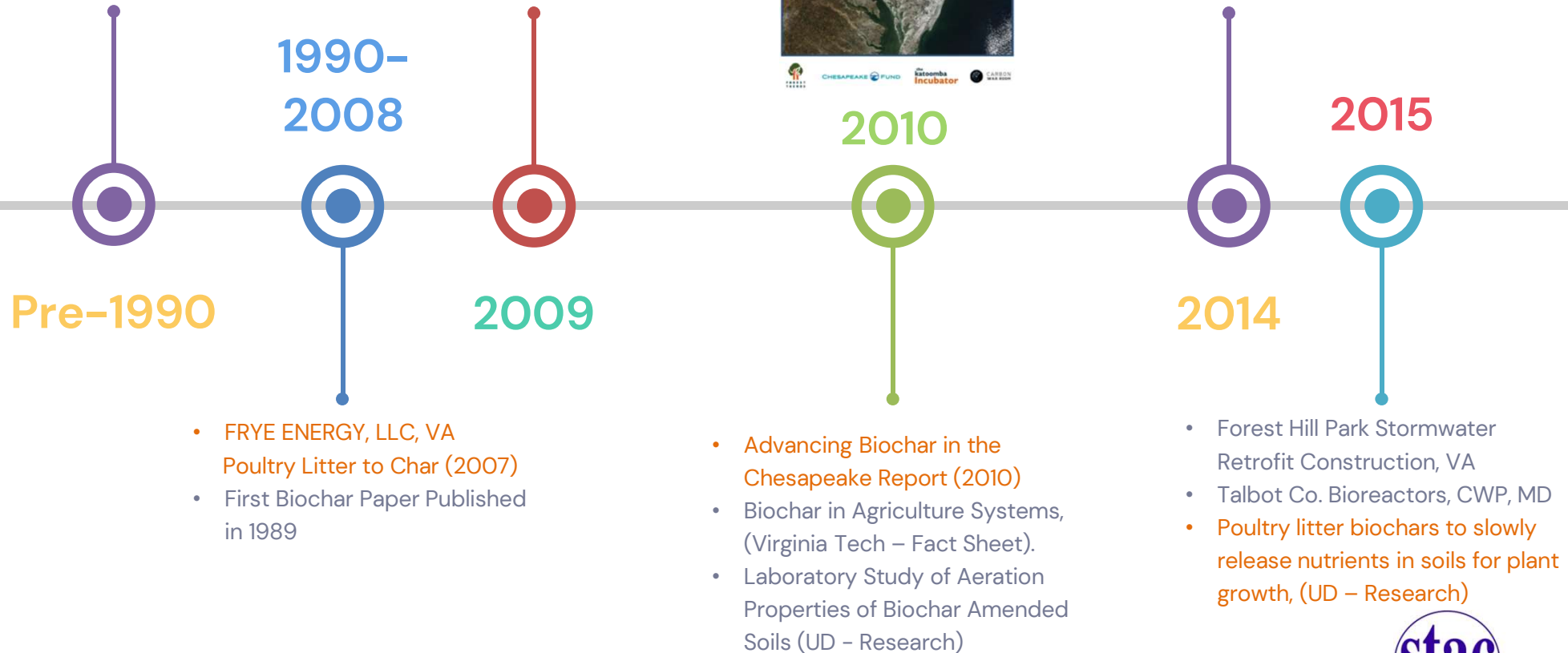
- Terra preta (dark earth)
- Horticultural Charcoal
- Agriculture Charcoal
- Agrichar (Got Trademark)
- Biochar rebranding (1987)



- U.S. Biochar Initiative Founded
- S. River/S. Fork Shenandoah Mercury Remediation Demo, VA



- Anchorage Canal Drainage Area Retrofit, Inland Bays, DE



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BIOCHAR HISTORY IN THE CBW & MID-ATLANTIC REGION

CBWTR5 – 311 – 16
Manure Treatment Technologies
 Recommendations from the Manure Treatment Technologies Expert Panel to the Chesapeake Bay Program's Water Quality Goal Implementation Team to define Manure Treatment Technologies as a Best Management Practice



2016



- Diamond Hill Sand Filter, MD
- Bethel Korean Church, MD
- Oakland View Farms biochar enhanced bioreactor, MD
- **Manure Treatment Technologies, CB Program's**
- Wood biochar amended to laboratory soils for nutrient removal (UD – Research)

- Stockly Center Stormwater Retrofit, Inland Bays, DE

2017



- **Denitrifying bioreactors: An emerging best management practice to improve water quality (Virginia Tech – Fact Sheet)**
- PA Governor's Residence Rain Garden, PA
- USBI 2018 Biochar Conference, Wilmington, DE

Virginia Cooperative Extension
 Virginia Tech • Virginia State University PUBLICATION BNE-55P

Denitrifying Bioreactors: An Emerging Best Management Practice to Improve Water Quality

*Emily Laster, Graduate Research Assistant, Biological Systems Engineering, Virginia Tech
 Zachary M. Eaton*, Associate Professor and Extension Specialist, Biological Systems Engineering, Virginia Tech*

What is a Denitrifying Bioreactor?
 Denitrifying bioreactors (DNBRs) are an alternative best management practice (BMP) that can reduce the amount of nitrogen reaching surface waters. DNBRs function by supporting soil microorganisms that are capable of denitrification** as a favorable environment (see Figure 1). Denitrification is the process by which microorganisms transform reactive nitrogen** in the form of nitrate-nitrogen (NO₃-N) into nitrogen gas (N₂). Denitrifiers are heterotrophic microbes** found in moist soil that utilize energy from organic carbon sources to transform NO₃-N to N₂ in the absence of oxygen. These microbes (existing without oxygen) conditions are created when soils become saturated with water. Fundamentally, DNBRs consist of an organic carbon substrate that is saturated, at least periodically, with sufficient moisture to allow anaerobic conditions to develop and naturally occurring denitrifiers to flourish.

Problem: Water Quality
 NO₃-N moves easily with water through the soil profile. When shallow groundwater intersects the plant root zone where nutrients are present, NO₃-N can leach** from the soil zone, and phosphorus (P) can be a water quality concern at very low concentrations. Although it is not considered highly mobile in the soil, one way to minimize NO₃-N and P loss is to effectively manage the amount of fertilizer applied to a crop by actively following a nutrient management plan (NMP). Even with active fertilizer management, NO₃-N and P can be lost when shallow groundwater intersects the soil zone.

*Corresponding email: emilyle@vt.edu
 **Terms defined in the glossary at the end of this publication are indicated the first time they appear in the text.

Produced by Virginia Cooperative Extension, Virginia Tech, 2018
www.bnc.vt.edu

2018



- Choptank Electric Wetland Mitigation Vegetation Enhancement, MD
- **Furnace Creek Stream Restoration, MD**
- Tiber Watershed Biochar Study, MD
- Elizabeth River Project, VA
- Poultry litter & wood biochars for amendment to bioretention soil media / **Wood biochar amended to roadway soils along DE896, DE / Wood biochar amended to roadway soils in laboratory & DE896, DE (3 UD – Research)**
- Manure de Force, WV (NCRD/IREED – Report)
- **WV Phase 3 WIP for Chesapeake Bay TMDL, WV**

2019



Big Year for Biochar Projects



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BIOCHAR HISTORY IN THE CBw & MID-ATLANTIC REGION



2020 Forest Action Plan

Part I: Forest Resource Assessment



- Symphony Woods Conservation Landscape, MD
- Hanover School District – Turf to Meadow Conversion, PA
- Lofting Farm biochar enhanced bioreactor swale, PA

2020



2021



2022



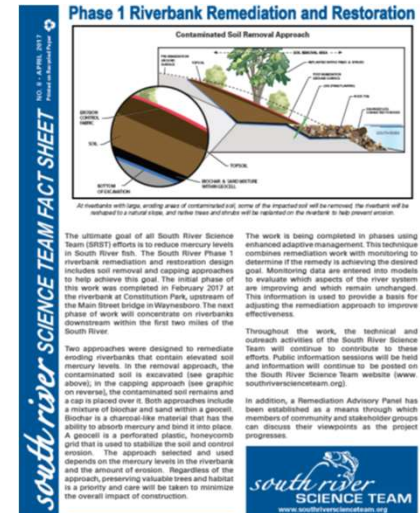
2023



- Biochar innovation study on kiln produced biochar, MD (Howard EcoWorks)
- Wood biochar amended to vegetated strips next to two roadways along DE301 + amended to a dry detention basin, DE (DelDOT) | Wood biochar amended to bioretention soil media (laboratory) | Wood biochar amended to vegetated strips next to I-95, MD (MDTA) (UD – Research)
- Waverly Biochar Facility, Lynchburg Biochar Facility, SWVA Biochar Facility, VA – In development
- Carbon Atlantic International, PA – Production Startup

- Anchorage Canal Drainage Area Stormwater Wetland Retrofit, DE
- Models to predict biochar impact on water retention and repellency in soil, DE (UD – Research)
- Wood biochar amended to soils adjacent to two parking lots, MD (UD – Research)
- Biochars and their capacity for electron storage (UD – Research)
- MasBio – Sustainable biomass to value-added bioproducts (WVU – Research)
- MD DNR Forest Action Plan – Part 1 Forest Resource Assessment, MD

- S. River & S. Fork Shenandoah River Mercury Remediation Restoration, VA
- Scaling Up Biochar Applications for Accelerated Stormwater Runoff Reduction in the Chesapeake Bay, NFWF/CWP
- MFP Biochar Production, PA
- Atlantic Biocarbons Brokerage, PA
- USBI/MasBio Biochar & Bioenergy Conference, Morgantown, WV



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**Biochar lacks legislative and agency
support**

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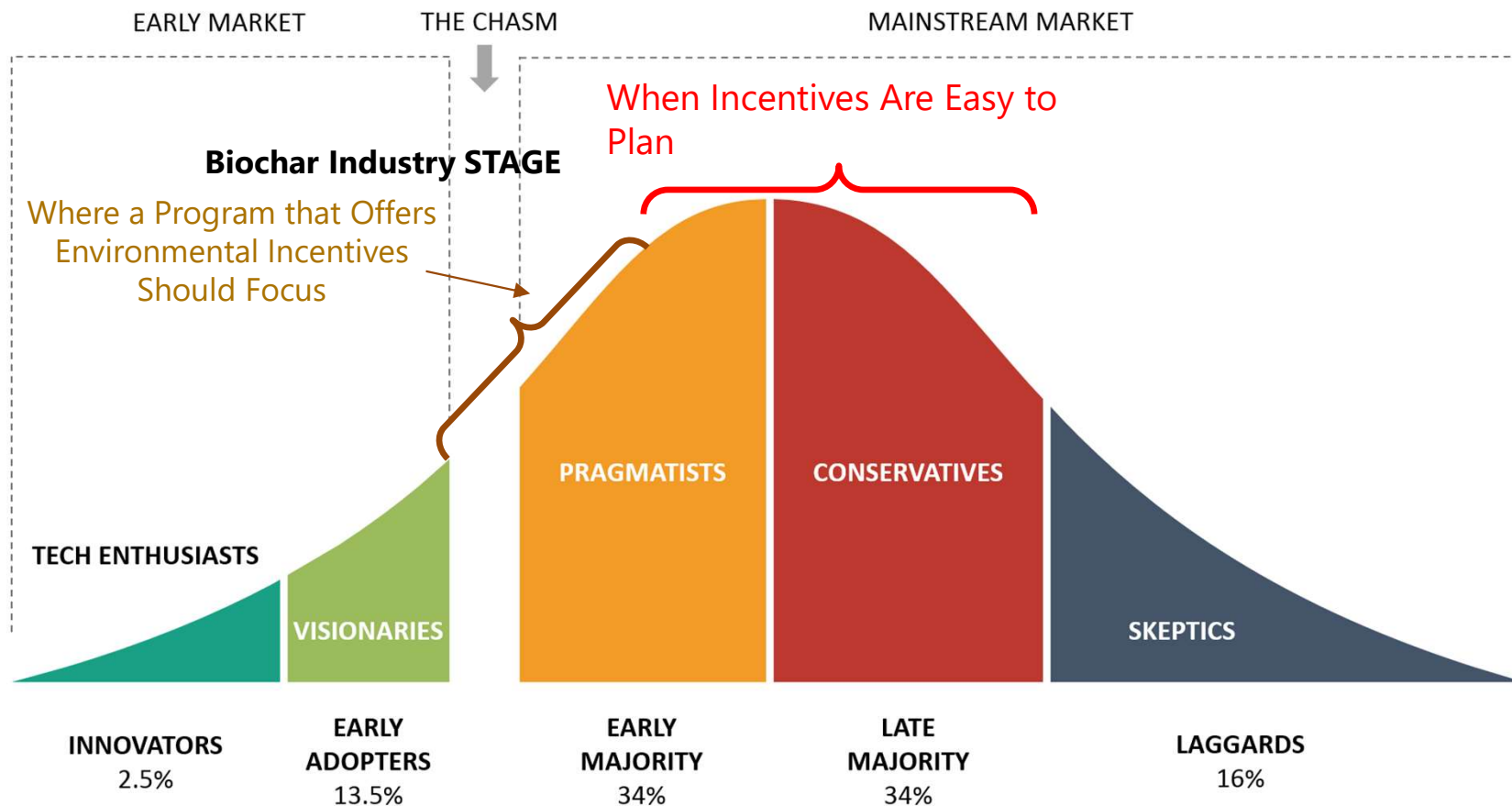
FEDERAL / STATE LEGISLATION ACTIVITIES

- Biochar in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, (H.R. 3684 – 117th Congress (2021-2022) <https://www.congress.gov/117/plaws/publ58/PLAW-117publ58.pdf> \$200 Billion Secretary of Interior & Agriculture
- Biochar Act of 2021 (H.R 2581 – 117th Congress (2021-2022) <https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/hr2581/BILLS-117hr2581ih.pdf>
- National Biochar Research Network Act of 2022 by Grassley, Tester, Thune and Brown https://www.grassley.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/biochar_research_network_act_of_2022.pdf
- USBI has been educating congressional staff (for Senators and Congressmen) in collaboration with other organizations
 - 2023 US Farm Bill – US Biochar Coalition is working to get biochar and carbon credits into next bill
- Other programs
 - NRCS 808/336 – Soil Carbon Amendments, USDA Climate-Smart Commodities, USFS Wood Innovations Program.
 - Washington State – SB/HR 5961 incentives state & local governments to use biochar in government contracts
 - Colorado State – Looking to use biochar in abandoned gas/oil well as part of capping (BILL PASSED)



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CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION CURVE



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**Chesapeake Bay Program has already opened
the door to biochar minus the crediting**

FACT

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CAN'T PUT THE TOOTHPASTE BACK INTO THE TUBE



Advancing Biochar in the Chesapeake:
A Strategy to Reduce Pollution from Poultry Litter



CHESAPEAKE FUND

the katoomba
Incubator



2010



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CAN'T PUT THE TOOTHPASTE BACK INTO THE TUBE

CBP/TRS - 311 - 16

Manure Treatment Technologies

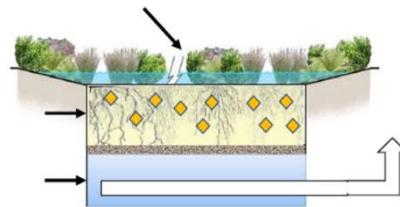
Recommendations from the Manure Treatment Technologies Expert Panel to the Chesapeake Bay Program's Water Quality Goal Implementation Team to define Manure Treatment Technologies as a Best Management Practice



2016

FINAL REPORT

Performance Enhancing Devices for Stormwater Best Management Practices



Prepared by:

David J. Hirschman
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April 24, 2017

2017

Performance Enhancing Devices for Stormwater BMPs

Biochar

December 2018

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For:

Roadside Ditch Management & PEDs
Center for Watershed Protection, Inc.

Chesapeake Stormwater Network

Funded By:

Chesapeake Bay Trust

2018

THE ABOVE DOCUMENTS DISCUSSED THE BENEFITS & OPPORTUNITIES OF BIOCHAR IN MANAGING THE NUTRIENTS IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED



Using Biochar to Achieve Chesapeake Bay (and Watershed) Water Quality Goals and Climate Resiliency: The Path to Scale

CAN'T PUT THE TOOTHPASTE BACK INTO THE TUBE



2020

Forest Action Plan

Part I: Forest Resource Assessment



2020

“One of the potential uses of biochar is reducing stormwater runoff, as biochar improves water infiltration in soil. This could lead the Maryland Department of the Environment or the Chesapeake Bay Program to credit practices that use biochar as increasing reductions in stormwater or addressing total maximum daily loads (TMDLs).”

“...there are potential opportunities to utilize biochar sourced from wood waste throughout Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay Watershed as a tool to reduce stormwater and nutrient runoff. However, the uses of biochar are limited by approved crediting from the Chesapeake Bay Program. The Bay Program has not yet evaluated or approved biochar under the Bay Program's expert panel process and it is not currently eligible for credit in the Woodland (sic) (Watershed) Incentive Program (WIP).” Pg 57



Using Biochar to Achieve Chesapeake Bay (and Watershed) Water Quality Goals and Climate Resiliency: The Path to Scale

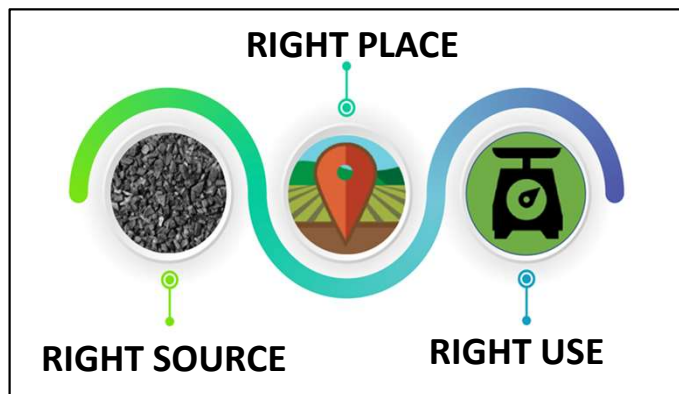
CWP/NFWF INSR 2022 GRANT Scaling Biochar in the Chesapeake Bay

Goals of the project is to justify that biochar should be added, and provide information such as:

- Design criteria
- Credit calculation
- Materials specification
- Reporting, tracking, and verification requirements

Potential uses include

- Revive compacted or degraded BMPs
- Retrofit Infiltration BMPs
- Incorporate into tree plantings and conservation landscaping
- Soil amendment on residential turf



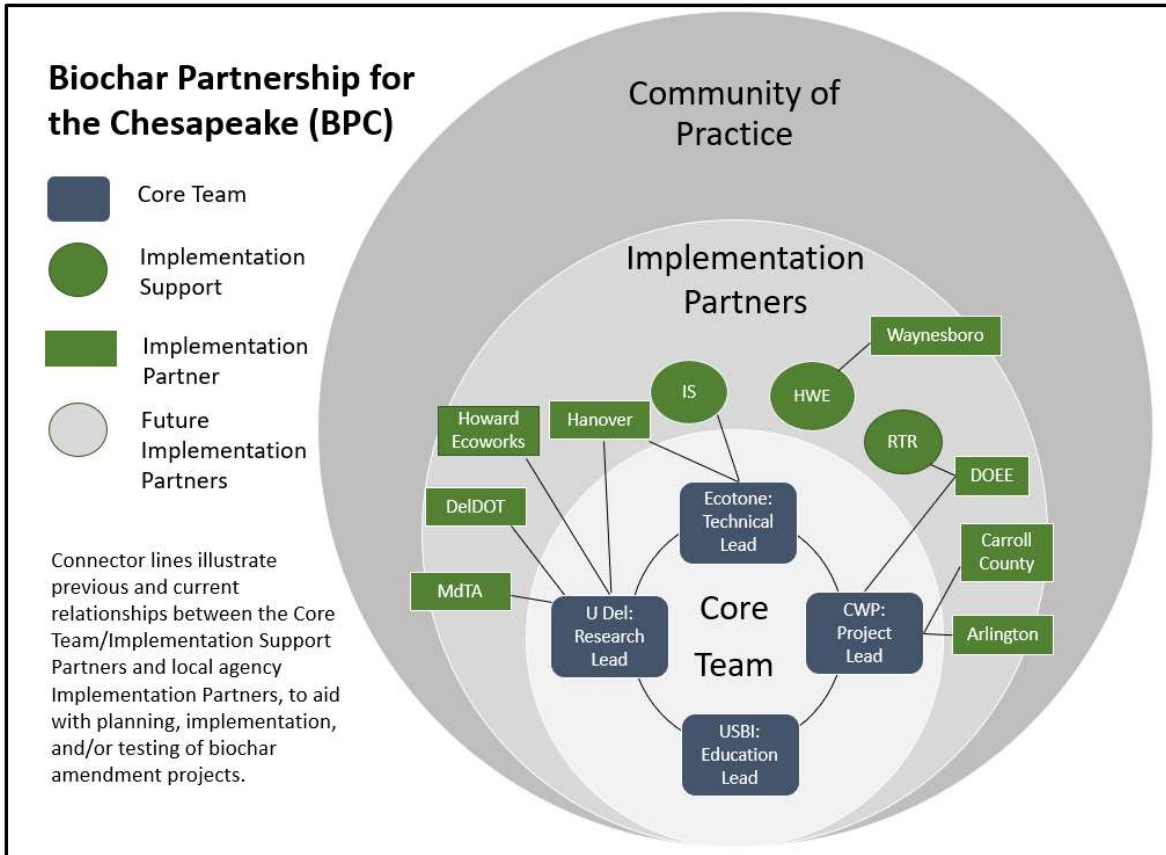
**THE TEAM IS LOOKING
FOR PROJECT
PARTNERS**



Using Biochar to Achieve Chesapeake Bay (and Watershed) Water Quality Goals and Climate Resiliency: The Path to Scale



CWP/NFWF INSR 2022 GRANT Scaling Biochar in the Chesapeake Bay



Core Team

- Center for Watershed Protection
- University of Delaware
- Infinite Solutions
- USBI

Implementation Support

- Infinite Solutions
- Hirschman Water and Environment
- Howard Ecoworks

Implementation Partners

- Carroll County, MD
- District Department of Energy and Environment
- Arlington County, VA
- City of Waynesboro, VA
- Borough of Hanover, PA
- DelDOT
- MdTA
- Looking for additional partners



BIOCHAR – SAFE, SCALABLE AND SHOVEL READY!

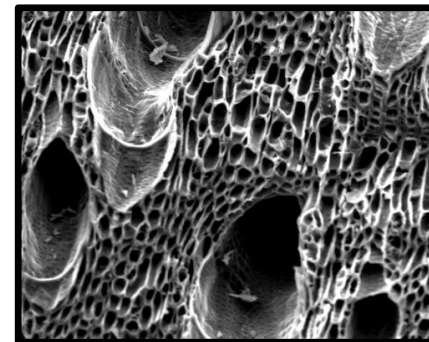
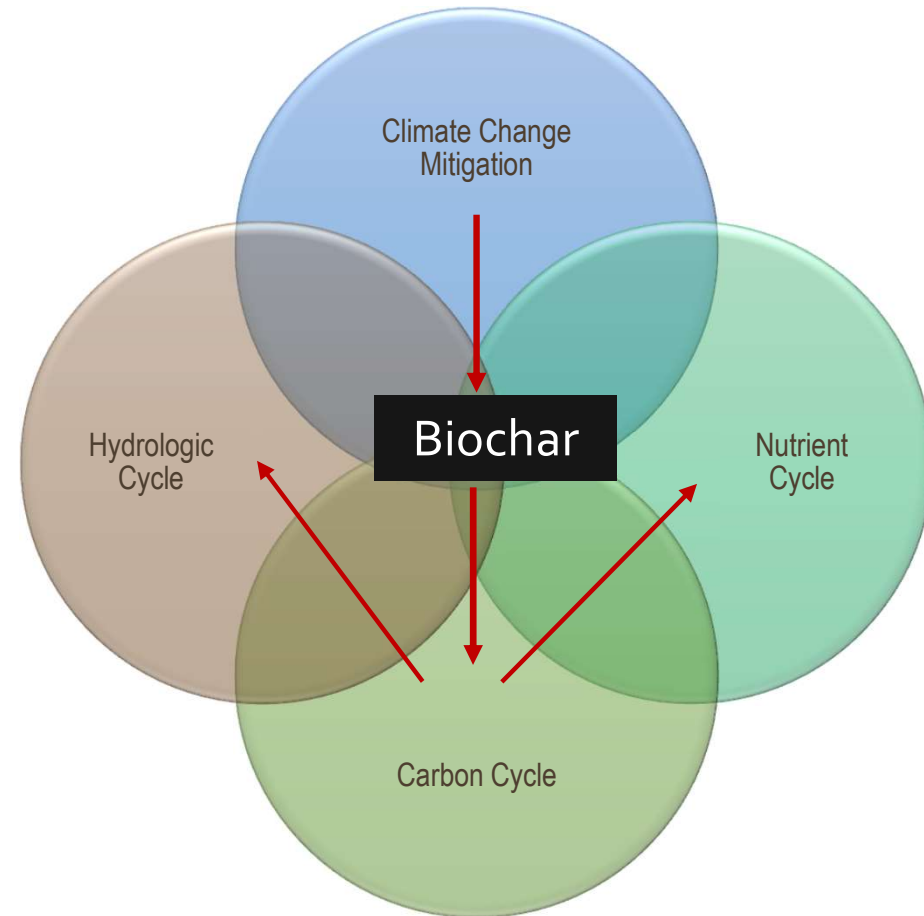


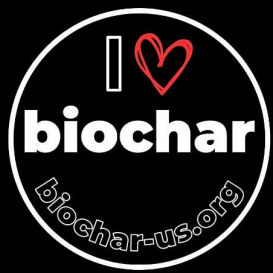
Using Biochar to Achieve Chesapeake Bay (and Watershed) Water Quality Goals and Climate Resiliency: The Path to Scale

BIOCHAR – SAFE, SCALABLE AND SHOVEL READY!

The time is now to consider –

- 1. Biochar credit in existing appropriate BMPs and protocols**
- 2. Integration of biochar in Chesapeake Bay model for nutrients and climate**





FACT
OR
FICTION?

Question & Answers



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