



BioMax[®] Gasifier Walnut-Shell Biochar

- Who makes it:** Community Power Corporation is the world's leading developer and supplier of small, modular, biomass-to-energy gasification systems called BioMax.[®] The BioMax[®] converts agricultural residues, such as wood chips and nut shells, into electricity and heat through the process of gasification.
- How it's made:** High quality biochar is a byproduct of our patented BioMax[®] gasification system.
- Where it's made:** Northern California
- What it's made of:** Regionally sourced walnut shells

Specifications:

Bulk Density at 1% moisture	15.2 lb/ft ³	Soluble Nitrogen	0.22 wt%
Organic Carbon	78.4% of total mass	Soluble Potassium (K)	7.6 wt%
Hydrogen/Carbon (H:C)	0.22 Molar Ratio	Particle Size	1-8mm
Liming (neut. Val as-CaCO₃)	13.0% CaCO ₃	Surface Area Correlation	876 m ² /g dry

Soil Enhancing & Sequestration Properties:

- Increases water holding capacity and water availability in saline sandy-loam soil.¹
- Increases corn harvest by up to 8% when combined with mineral fertilizer or compost compared to either soil enhancer alone in a silt loam soil.²
- The very low H:C ratio of 0.22 predicts an extremely long carbon sequestration.³

Activated Carbon Properties:

- Immobilize nickel, copper, cadmium, and lead from aqueous solutions better than low-temperature wood biochars.⁴
- Holds and slowly releases soluble organic compounds from “compost tea” better than activated carbon and low-temperature wood biochars, helping to keep them in the top soil and out of the ground water.⁵
- Adsorbs herbicides better than soft wood biochar.⁶

Types & Quantities Available:

BioMax[®] Walnut-Shell Biochar (raw product with no additives):

- #5 Gallon Bucket – 10lb (dry basis) per bucket
- Bulk Ag-Bag – 400-500lb per bag
- Truckload – 20+ Bulk Ag-Bags

References:

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2. D. Griffin; S. Wang; K. Scow; and S. Parikh (2014) “Effects of Biochar on Soil Microbial Communities and Nitrogen cycling in Two California Nutrient Management Systems, *Soil Conservation Society 2014 Meeting*, Paper 86894) <https://scisoc.confex.com/scisoc/2014am/webprogram/Paper86894.html>
3. Budai, A.; Zimmerman, R.; Cowie, A.L.; Webber, J.B.W.; Singh, B.P.; Glaser, B.; Masiello, C.A.; Andersson, D. Shields, F.; Lehmann, J.; Camps Arbestains, M; Williams, M.; Sohli, S.; Joseph, S (2013) “Biochar Carbon Stability Test Method: An Assessment of Methods to Determine Biochar Carbon Stability,” from the International Biochar Initiative website: www.biochar-international.org/sites/default/files/IBI_Report_Biochar_Stability_Test_Method_Final.pdf
4. Allie Jefferson “The Effect of Biochar on Heavy Metal Sorption: Nickel, Copper, Lead, and Cadmium” 2010 Kearny Undergraduate Fellowship Report, Department of Land, Air and Water Resources, UC, Davis. http://kearney.ucdavis.edu/Undergrad_Fellowship_Reports/JeffersonPowerpoint.pdf
5. Ghazal, N., “Investigating Dissolved Organic Carbon Uptake to Biochar,” 2010 Kemy Undergraduate Fellowship Report, Department of Land, Air and Water Resources, UC, Davis. http://kearney.ucdavis.edu/Undergrad_Fellowship_Reports/GhazalPowerpoint.pdf
6. Daoyuan Wang, Fungai N.D. Mukume, D. Yan, H. Wang, K. Scow, and S. Parikh (2015) “Phenylurea Sorption to Biochars and Agricultural Soil, *J. Environmental Sciences and Health. Part B. Pesticides, Food Contaminants, and Agricultural Wastes*, vol. 50, Issue 8, 544-551.