Positive List of Permissible Biomasses for Biochar Production

Global Artisan C-Sink Standard, Version 1.0

This table below is intended to clarify which feedstocks are eligible under the Global Artisan C-Sink Standard and to identify the corresponding feedstock IDs in the WBC Feedstock Positive List. It should not be treated as separate document from the WBC Positive List, but rather as additional guidance to support the practical interpretation.

ID	Origin	Feedstock	Description	Biochar producers			Conditions
				Artisan Pro	C-Sink Farmers/ Network	C-Sink Cooks/ Villages	
AG-05	Agriculture	Crop residues	Agriculture crop residue is non-edible plant materials remaining after the harvest of annual plantation. Example: Above-ground biomasses such as stalks and husk.	√	√	√	-
AG-04		Plantation pruning	Plantation pruning biomass is of woody and leafy material removed during regular maintenance of food production trees to improve growth and yield. Example: Mango branches, coffee and cocoa branches.	√	√	√	-
N-11	Biomass processing	Biomass waste	Plantation waste is biomass residue generated during the processing of agricultural products from perennial plantation. Example: Coffee husk, cocoa pods, hazelnut shells.	√	√	√	-
AG-04	Bamboo	Unmanaged bamboo forest	Naturally growing bamboo that are not actively cultivated or intensively managed. Biomass obtained through selective harvesting or thinning.	√			- Submit "Bamboo Management Plan" to CSI and receive an approval. - For disposal of bamboo a procedure must be placed to ensure that the bamboo is free from contamination and impurities (nails, cement, paints, etc.). - Bamboo dust cannot be used in biochar production with KonTiki.
R-03		Disposal of leftovers from bamboo furniture production or building material	Bamboo materials reside collected during the manufacturing of furniture or construction materials. Example: Offcuts, trimmings, rejected piece.	√			
R-03		Disposal of bamboo scaffolding (end of life)	Bamboo poles and structural materal from construction scaffolding that have reached their service life.	√			
IV-01	Invasive species	Invasive species/ Encroacher bush	Fast spreading non-native plants that negatively affect local ecosystem, ground water, biodiversity and/or agriculture productivity. Example: *Prosopis juliflora* in India and *Dichrostachys cinerea* in Namibia.	√			- Activity proponent must demonstrate the history of the land, restoration plan, vision, monitoring plant, and government mandate (if

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							applicable) through a submission of a "Restoration Plan" to CSI and receive an approval.
F-03	Sawmills	Wood residue	Waste wood produced during mechanical processing of timber. Example: Bark, slabs, offcuts, and chips.	√			- Activity proponent must ensure that the wood residue is free from contamination and impurities (nails, metal, etc) - Wood used in the activity must be from certified and sustainable forest. FSC and PEFC labels are required. - Sawdust cannot be used in biochar production with KonTiki.
F-03		Wood shavings	Dry, lightweight, sometimes curly residue from sawmill.	√			
W-01	Disaster debris		Biomass available from natural disaster such as flooding, storm and landslide. Example: Broken branches, logs, and other plant organic material.	√			- As Drying and ensuring the purity of biomass from disaster debris are very challenging an individual discussion with CSI is needed to use this biomass. - A custom "Management Plan" needs to be submitted.
AG-04	Agroforestry	Selected biomass from forest garden and agroforestry.	Woody biomass selectively obtained from managed forest garden as part of the maintenance. Forest garden integrates tree, bush, crops and other vegetation in multi-layered agroforestry system. Example: Pruning materials from agroforestry land.	√	√	√	
S-05	Landscape management	Fallow fields	Biomass removed during the management or clearing of uncultivated agricultural land for land preparation. Example: Grass, shrubs, weeds.	√			- Removal plan, management, size and time constraint, must be submitted to CSI and receive an approval. - Fallow period does not exceed 10 years.

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S-06	Landscape management	Forest wood	Woody biomass from natural forest. Example: Tree branches			√	- Activity proponents must enforce safeguards for this type of biomass, such as no forest tress intentionally chopped down, no deforestation, no land-use change, and others.
AG-03	Dedicated biomass plantation	Designated bamboo plantation	Bamboo grown intenionally in a managed plantation for biochar production.	√			- Submit "Bamboo Management Plan" with harvesting cycle included to CSI and receive an approval.
AG-01		Switch grass plantation	Biomass harvested from managed fast-growing perennial grass. Example: Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) and Elephant or Napier grass (*Cenchrus purpureus/ Pennisetum purpureum*)	√			- Submit “Switch Grass Plantation Management Plan” with harvesting cycle included to CSI and receive an approval.
AG-03		Short rotation coppice	Woody biomass produced from fast-growing tree or shrub and harvested on short cycles, typically every 2-5 years.	√			- Submit “Short Rotation Coppice Management Plan” with harvesting cycle included to CSI and receive an approval.

Note:

- Please contact Carbon Standards International for guidance on how to create a restoration plan/ management plan.