

Final Audit Report

Audited Body	
Puro.earth Project Proponent	Exomad SRL
Name of Contact for Puro.earth Project Proponent	Marcelo Pereira
Production Facility Operator	Exomad SRL
Name of Contact for Production Facility Operator	Marcelo Pereira
Production Facility name	Exomad Riberalta
Production Facility ID	292788
Production Facility Location	Riberalta, Bolivia

Audit Description	
Type of Audit	Output Verification
Number of CORCs under Audit	58,282.95
Tonnes of dry biochar in stock (start)	144.96
Tonnes of dry biochar produced under Audit	26,044.12
Tonnes of dry biochar used under Audit	25,729.09
Tonnes of dry biochar in stock (end)	460.00
CORC conversion factor under Audit	2.265 tCO ₂ e per tonne dry biochar
Reporting Period Covered by Audit	07 September 2024 to 01 September 2025
Objective of Audit Engagement	Provide assurance opinion against requirements of Puro.earth Rules v4.0
Date of Auditor Engagement	16 October 2025
Date of Audit Report Submission	18 November 2025

Audit Outcomes	
Number of eligible CORCs	58,403.13
Tonnes of dry biochar in stock (start)	144.96
Tonnes of dry biochar produced under Audit	26,044.12
Tonnes of eligible dry biochar used	25,729.09
Tonnes of dry biochar in stock (end)	460.00
CORC conversion factor	2.270 tCO ₂ e per tonne dry biochar
Calculation Method	Biochar Methodology Edition 2022 v3

Auditing Body	
Auditor	EnergyLink Services Pty Ltd
Lead Auditor	Rodrigo Pardo
Additional Audit Personnel	Thais Monteiro Voll
Peer Reviewer	Katherine Simmons

This document details the nature and scope of the services provided by a member of EnergyLink Services in respect of the eligibility of the CO₂ Removal Supplier Production Facility under the requirements of Biochar Methodology v3.0 (Edition 2022) and the Puro Standard General Rules v4.0.

This document is issued to Puro.earth detailing audit procedures conducted and the auditor's opinion in relation to the eligibility of the Production Facility. It should not be used for any other purpose.

Because of the inherent limitations in any internal control structure, it is possible that fraud, error, or non-compliance with laws and rules may occur and not be detected. Further, the audit was not designed to detect all weakness or errors in internal controls so far as they relate to the requirements set out above as the audit has not been performed continuously throughout the period and the procedures performed on the relevant internal controls were on a test basis. Any projection of the evaluation of control procedures to future periods is subject to the risk that the procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with them may deteriorate.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Copies of relevant documentation are available on the Puro.earth website: puro.earth

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20251118 Exomad Riberalta Output Final Audit Report vF.0	18 November 2025	vF.0	Rodrigo Pardo	Katherine Simmons

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Abbreviation	Description
'H'	Hydrogen
'O'	Oxygen
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CORC	CO ₂ Removal Certificate
C _{org}	Organic Carbon
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
OC	Overcalculation
PPE	Personal Protecting Equipment
UC	Undercalculation
The Puro Rules	the Puro Standard General Rules v4.0
The Biochar Methodology	Edition 2022 v3

PART A: Auditor's Report

To: Puro.earth

Dear Sir / Madam,

EnergyLink Services Pty Ltd (EnergyLink) were engaged to perform a reasonable assurance audit of Exomad SRL's (Exomad) CO₂ removal calculation for the reporting period covered by the audit, from 07 September 2024 to 01 September 2025, against the eligibility requirements of 'the Puro Standard General Rules v4.0' (hereafter referred to as "the Puro Rules").

Details of Audited Body

Puro.earth Project Proponent	Exomad SRL
Production Facility Operator	Exomad SRL
Production Facility name	Exomad Riberalta
Production Facility ID	292788
Production Facility location	Carretera Riberalta – Santa Rosa, SN; Zona: E., Riberalta, Bolivia

Responsibility of the Audited Body Management

The management of the audited body (i.e. Exomad) is responsible for the application of the requirements of 'Biochar Methodology Edition 2022 v3' (hereafter referred to as "the Biochar Methodology") in quantifying CO₂ Removal Certificates (CORCs) from the production of biochar, which is reflected in the proof provided to EnergyLink.

The management of the audited body is responsible for preparation and presentation of the evidence in accordance with Section 5 the Biochar Methodology. This responsibility includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of proofs that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Our independence and quality control

EnergyLink have complied with the relevant ethical requirements relating to assurance engagements, which include independence and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence, due care, confidentiality, and professional behaviour. These include all the requirements defined in the *Fortum – Supplier Code of Conduct*¹. EnergyLink and the verification team declare no conflict of interest with the audited body for this engagement.

Furthermore, EnergyLink maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements, in accordance with *ISQC 1 Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information*.

¹ Fortum (2020), Fortum – Supplier Code of Conduct, available at: www.fortum.com/about-us/contact-us/suppliers/code-of-conduct

Our responsibility

EnergyLink's responsibility is to express an opinion on the audited body's quantification of CORCs and compliance with the *Puro Rules* based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained.

We have conducted a reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with the *Puro Rules* and relevant international standards, as listed below:

- International Standards on Assurance Engagements ISAE 3000 Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information.
- ISQC 1 Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Reports and Other Financial Information, and Other Assurance Engagement.

A reasonable assurance engagement in accordance with relevant international standards involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about the Production Facility process controls and quantification of CORCs in accordance with the *Puro Rules*. The nature, timing and extent of procedures selected depend on the assurance practitioner's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we considered internal controls relevant to the audited body's preparation of proofs. We believe that the assurance evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our assurance conclusion.

Summary of procedures undertaken

The procedures we conducted in our reasonable assurance engagement included:

- reviewing evidence provided by the audited body;
- assessing the audited body against eligibility criteria;
- conducting interviews and a (virtual) site visit to validate the evidence provided;
- analysing procedures that the audited body used to gather data;
- testing of calculations that the audited body performed; and
- identifying and testing assumptions supporting the calculations.

Use of our reasonable assurance engagement report

This audit report has been prepared for use by the audited body and Puro.earth for the sole purpose of reporting on the audited body's quantification of CORCs and compliance with the *Puro Rules*. Accordingly, EnergyLink Services expressly disclaim and do not accept any responsibility or liability to any party other than Puro.earth and the audited body for any consequences of reliance on this report for any purpose.

Inherent limitations

There are inherent limitations in performing assurance audits - for example, assurance engagements are based on selective testing of the information being examined - and because of this, it is possible that fraud, error, or non-compliance may occur and not be detected. An assurance engagement is not designed to detect all misstatements, as an assurance engagement is not performed continuously throughout the period that is the subject of the engagement, and the procedures performed are based on a test basis. The conclusion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Additionally, non-financial data may be subject to more inherent limitations than financial data, given both its nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, and sampling or estimating such data.

Corrective Action Requests / Recommendations

During the audit process, the auditor issued four corrective action requests, which were addressed during the audit. Further, the auditor issued three recommendations, and one carry forward recommendation to be implemented by the next audit.

Corrective Action Request 1: Pyrolizer operation

In the LCA, the auditor identified that the GHG emissions associated with the depreciation of the factory construction and equipment were calculated on an annual basis, rather than being adjusted for the specific number of days in the reporting period. Following the auditor's request, Exomad revised the calculation to reflect the emissions for the reporting period.

This adjustment impacted the number of CORCs.

Corrective Action Request 2: E_{biomass} and $E_{\text{production}}$

The auditor noted that the biochar produced from 27 August 2025 to 01 September 2025, which had not been delivered during the reporting period, did not have the associated E_{biomass} and $E_{\text{production}}$ captured in the CORCs Summary. As Exomad's approach was to account for all GHG emissions based on actual energy consumption during the reporting period, rather than on the quantity of biochar applied to the soil, Exomad reviewed the CORCs Summary to include the GHG emissions associated with E_{biomass} and $E_{\text{production}}$ for the biochar that had not yet been delivered².

This adjustment impacted the number of CORCs.

Corrective Action Request 3: Waste disposal

In the LCA, the auditor identified that the disposal of big bags had been incorrectly allocated twice to hazardous waste treatment instead of to landfill disposal. Additionally, the auditor noted that the disposal of lubricants had been allocated to landfill instead of hazardous waste treatment. Exomad reviewed and corrected the LCA to reflect the appropriate allocations, with big bags disposed of at landfill and lubricants treated as hazardous waste.

This adjustment impacted the number of CORCs.

Corrective Action Request 4: End-use of bio-oil

In the LCA, the auditor noted that Exomad considered the emissions associated with the landfill disposal of bio-oil. Exomad clarified that the bio-oil was delivered to vessel builders, who used it to waterproof the bases of wooden fishing boats, and to cattle breeders, who applied it as a protective coating on fence posts to prevent moisture and insect damage. The material was provided free of charge and was not sold. Additionally, Exomad explained that the bio-oil was applied in small quantities, fully absorbed into the wood, and did not enter water streams or soil directly. Photographic documentation, internal transportation records showing the total bio-oil transported, and recipient identification were included as supporting evidence. Upon request, Exomad reviewed the LCA and CORC Summary, confirming that no emissions were associated with the disposal of the bio-oil.

This adjustment impacted the number of CORCs.

² The auditor notes that the CORCs are calculated only on the biochar that was delivered during the reporting period. This Corrective Action Request considered the E_{biomass} and $E_{\text{production}}$ of all the biochar produced during the reporting period to ensure a consistent approach between reporting periods.

Recommendation 1: Standardised CORCs Claim Procedure

Finding

Because of the findings described in Corrective Action Request 1 and Corrective Action Request 2, the auditor has issued the following recommendation, to be assessed in the next audit.

Recommendation

The auditor recommends Exomad establish and implement a standardised CORCs claim procedure to:

- Ensure a consistent approach is applied to the CORCs claim across reporting periods. As per the reporting period from 07 September 2024 to 01 September 2025, all GHG emissions are based on actual energy consumption during the reporting period rather than on the quantity of biochar applied to the soil; and
- All $E_{\text{production}}$ emissions are based on the number of days of operation in the reporting period, such as depreciation of the factory construction and equipment, rather than on an annual basis.

Recommendation 2: Disposal of lubricants

Finding

In the previous Facility validation audit, the lubricant disposal was not considered material, as lubricants typically required to be topped up, rather than fully replaced. As Exomad's biochar production expanded, the lubricant replacement, and therefore the used oils disposal became more relevant. Additionally, as a result of the findings that led to Corrective Action Request 3, the auditor noted that Exomad relied on the Riberalta municipality for the collection and disposal of used oils and lubricants.

At the time of the audit, the municipality provided landfill disposal for these oils and lubricants. Exomad reported that there were currently no licensed disposal companies operating in the area, which is located far from medium and large cities. Nevertheless, Exomad was actively exploring alternative hazardous-waste treatment options.

Recommendation

The auditor recommends that Exomad ensures used lubricants and greases, which are classified as hazardous or special waste, are properly treated rather than disposed of in landfill³.

Recommendation 3: Frequent Laboratory Testing

Finding

During the reporting period of the audit, Exomad had an annual testing regime conducted by a third-party laboratory. Exomad mentioned that a quarterly laboratory testing regime would be implemented. The auditor noted that, given the scale of the biochar production system, additional laboratory tests would be expected.

Recommendation

The auditor recommends Exomad determine and implement a third-party laboratory testing frequency based on changes in results to ensure the results accurately reflect ongoing production.

³ The auditor acknowledges the used oils and greases would need to be stored on site until sufficient volume is collected to justify its transportation and treatment / disposal. As such, the auditor expects receipts to be provided in due course.

Carry Forward Recommendation 1: LCA Calculation and Record Keeping

Finding

Because of the findings described in Corrective Action Request 3 and Corrective Action Request 4, the auditor has carried forward the previous audit recommendation, to be assessed in the next audit. More information on the previous audit recommendations can be found in Appendix A.

Recommendation

The auditor recommends that Exomad augment its LCA calculation and record keeping procedures to ensure that:

- All data, assumptions, and formulae used for the calculation of emissions associated with the biochar life cycle are traceable, transparent, well-documented, complete, and consistent with the supporting evidence, and
- All relevant emissions sources are properly traceable, transparent, well-documented and consistent in the LCA emissions boundary.

Overall Conclusion

Positive Conclusion (Output Verification Audit)

Output Verification Audit

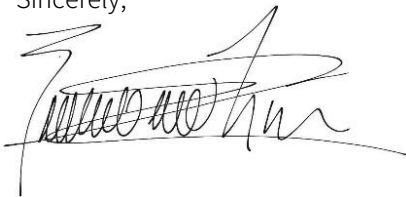
The lead auditor is able to express a reasonable assurance opinion that, in all material respects, the quantification of **58,403.13 CO₂ Removal Certificates (CORCs)** for the reporting period 07 September 2024 to 01 September 2025 by the audited body was correct. The auditor identified that the eligible CORC quantity has been calculated in accordance with the Puro Standard General Rules v4.0 and all eligibility requirements have been met.

Table 1: Audited CORCs summary

Biochar	CORCs Under Audit	Net Error (CORCs)	Eligible CORCs	Net Error Rate (%)
Total	58,282.95	120.18 UC	58,403.13	0.21%

UC Under-calculated / OC Over-calculated

Sincerely,



Rodrigo PARDO PATRON | Director of Engineering
EnergyLink Services Pty Ltd
Lead Auditor
18 November 2025

Part B: Detailed Findings

Audit Findings and Conclusions

Table 2 to Table 5 summarises the findings from the Output Verification Audit. As part of the audit procedures, the auditor performed interviews with site representatives and a virtual site visit to the Production Facility. Where possible, the findings from these procedures were used to validate that the eligibility criteria under the methodology had been met, that the proofs and evidence provided by the audited body were accurate, and that the metering used to quantify the Output was appropriate and correctly calibrated.

Eligibility Assessment

Table 2: Eligibility Assessment

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Confirm that the biochar is used in applications other than energy.	Y	The auditor confirmed that the produced biochar was used as a soil amendment for agricultural purposes. The distribution of the biochar to end-users is carried out by Exomad, which distributes the biochar to local farmers.	N/A
Confirm that the biochar is produced from sustainable forest or waste biomass raw materials.	Y	The auditor confirmed that the biochar produced in the Exomad Riberalta Production Facility was produced from waste material that comes from sustainably sourced biomass. The feedstock was composed of forestry residues and sawdust, which are co-products of regional sawmills certified by the <i>Autoridad de Fiscalización y Control Social de Bosques y Tierra</i> (ABT).	N/A

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Confirm that the producer demonstrates net-negativity with results from a LCA that shows: – [A1 Biomass and A2 Transport of biomass] carbon footprint of the biomass production and supply. – [A3 Production] emissions from the biochar production process. – [A4 Transport of biochar to site] carbon footprint of the biochar end use. – [B1 Application and use] cradle to grave.	Y	The auditor confirmed that the LCA provided by Exomad included all information on the emissions of the different stages of the biochar cradle to grave life cycle, based on the following: • A1 Biomass and A2 Transport: Emissions from biomass collection and transport were calculated using diesel consumption records. No emissions were considered for biomass storage due to the high turnover and low stock levels. • A3 Production: Emissions from biochar production, including infrastructure impact, equipment construction and decommissioning, energy use (based on electricity bills, diesel records, and LPG consumption), lubricants consumption, waste management for lubricants, and stack emissions. • A4 Transport to Site: Emissions from transporting biochar to local farms were calculated using diesel consumption records. • B1 Application and Use: Emissions from applying biochar were estimated based on the amount of biochar applied and emissions factors from a database source.	N/A
Confirm that measures are taken for safe handling and transport of biochar to prevent fire and dust hazards.	Y	During the virtual site visit, the auditor observed that employees were wearing masks and personal protecting equipment (PPE), and that safety signage was in place throughout the facility. Additionally, the auditor confirmed that at the exit of the reactor, the biochar was carried out by three lines of double layer screw conveyors, each encapsulated in a water-cooling system, where water runs between two metal cylinders. Subsequently, the output from the pyrolysis reactors were combined via screw conveyors into a rotating drum, where the biochar was sprayed with water to suppress dust.	N/A

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Confirm that the biochar production process meets requirements 1.1.4 to 1.1.6 of the Biochar Methodology, namely that: – It has considered the emissions related to the use of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas). – there is no co-firing of fossil fuels and biomass in the same reaction chamber. – the pyrolysis gases are recovered or combusted. – the molar H/C_{org} ratio is less than 0.7.	Y	The auditor verified that while the pyrolysis system operated as an auto-thermal process, generating the necessary thermal energy from the processed feedstock, it initially relied on LPG to initiate and stabilise the syngas flame within the reactors. Additionally, firewood was used initially in the furnace before being replaced by syngas from the reactors. Based on the above, the auditor confirmed that the emissions related to the use of fossil fuels were considered and there was no co-firing of fossil fuels and biomass in the same reaction chamber.	N/A
		A portion of the pyrolysis gases was recovered and combusted for use in the rotary dryers, while the excess is combusted in an open-flaring system.	
		The auditor confirmed that the molar H/C _{org} ratio was 0.325, which is less than 0.7.	

Confirmation of Production Facility Eligibility

Table 3: Production Facility assessment

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Confirm the Production Facility Eligibility under the general rules of Puro Standard.	Y	The auditor confirmed that the audited body had gone through a Production Facility Audit in 2024 and achieved a positive outcome.	N/A

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Confirm that the Production Facility demonstrate Environmental, Stakeholders and Social Safeguards.	Y	The auditor confirmed that the CO₂ Removal Supplier showed sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Production Facility did no significant harm to the surrounding natural environmental and local communities. Furthermore, Exomad undertook stakeholder consultation and provided the auditor with information of these activities and their results in their Stakeholder Engagement Report provided during the Facility and Output Audit dated 18 December 2024 (EnergyLink Services Pty Ltd).	N/A
Confirm the calculations used to quantify emissions from the process. These must account for: – Cultivating and harvesting of raw materials (forest vs other biomass). – The energy source used in the production process. – Transporting of raw materials to the Production Facility (based on distance transported and fuel used)	<u>Finding</u>	In the LCA, the auditor identified that the GHG emissions associated with the depreciation of the factory construction and equipment were calculated on an annual basis, rather than being adjusted for the specific number of days in the reporting period. Following the auditor's request, Exomad revised the calculation to reflect the emissions for the reporting period. This adjustment impacted the number of CORCs.	Corrective Action Request 1 Recommendation 1
	<u>Finding</u>	The auditor noted that the biochar produced from 27 August 2025 to 01 September 2025, which had not been delivered during the reporting period, did not have the associated E_{biomass} and E_{production} captured in the CORCs Summary. As Exomad's approach was to account for all GHG emissions based on actual energy consumption during the reporting period, rather than on the quantity of biochar applied to the soil, Exomad reviewed the CORCs Summary to include the GHG emissions associated with E_{biomass} and E_{production} for the biochar that had not yet been delivered⁴. This adjustment impacted the number of CORCs.	Corrective Action Request 2 Recommendation 1

⁴ The auditor notes that the CORCs are calculated only on the biochar that was delivered during the reporting period. This Corrective Action Request considered the E_{biomass} and E_{production} of all the biochar produced during the reporting period to ensure a consistent approach between reporting periods.

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Confirm that the quantity of biochar produced and sold is documented via appropriate processes.	Y	Exomad tracked the biochar deliveries using the Carbonfuture platform. Each truckload was recorded as a 'packing unit', with gross weight and moisture content measured at the time of dispatch. These packing units were then grouped into 'deliveries', which included details such as the end-user location, responsible person, and application type. The auditor confirmed that an appropriate system was in place to quantify biochar produced and delivered during the reporting period.	N/A
Confirm that metering infrastructure is in place to determine: - the production output. - the energy use of the Production Facility.	Y	Production Output Exomad used an industrial scale to measure biochar production and supply to third parties for field applications. Additionally, moisture analysers were used to measure moisture content. These were internally calibrated and tested weekly, with records documenting the responsible person, their signature, and the calibration date. Electricity consumption Emissions from electricity consumption were calculated using actual data from electricity bills. Diesel usage The auditor checked the diesel records and confirmed that Exomad used a centralised diesel tank with a calibrated meter. Every time diesel was used, Exomad recorded the vehicle type, date, and driver's signature. There was a procedure in place, and one person was responsible for keeping these records. This system allowed Exomad to allocate diesel usage specifically to the biochar value chain, including biomass collection, biochar production, and field application. Based on the above, the auditor confirmed that calibrated metering infrastructure was in place to determine the production output and the energy use of the Production Facility.	N/A

Quantification of CO₂ Removal

Table 4: Quantification of CO₂ Removal - Calculation Methodology

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Confirm that the inputs to the Calculation formula of CO ₂ removal are appropriate and consistent with the evidence provided.	<u>Finding</u>	In the LCA, the auditor identified that the disposal of big bags had been incorrectly allocated twice to hazardous waste treatment instead of to landfill disposal. Additionally, the auditor noted that the disposal of lubricants had been allocated to landfill instead of hazardous waste treatment. Exomad reviewed and corrected the LCA to reflect the appropriate allocations, with big bags disposed of at landfill and lubricants treated as hazardous waste. This adjustment impacted the number of CORCs.	Corrective Action Request 3 Carry Forward Recommendation 1
		In the LCA, the auditor noted that Exomad considered the emissions associated with the landfill disposal of bio-oil. Exomad clarified that the bio-oil was delivered to vessel builders, who used it to waterproof the bases of wooden fishing boats, and to cattle breeders, who applied it as a protective coating on fence posts to prevent moisture and insect damage. The material was provided free of charge and was not sold. Additionally, Exomad explained that the bio-oil was applied in small quantities, fully absorbed into the wood, and did not enter water streams or soil directly. Photographic documentation, internal transportation records showing the total bio-oil transported, and recipient identification were included as supporting evidence. Upon request, Exomad reviewed the LCA and CORC Summary, confirming that no emissions were associated with the disposal of the bio-oil. This adjustment impacted the number of CORCs	Corrective Action Request 4 Carry Forward Recommendation 1

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
(Continued) Confirm that the inputs to the Calculation formula of CO ₂ removal are appropriate and consistent with the evidence provided.	<u>Finding</u>	In the previous Facility validation audit, the lubricant disposal was not considered material, as lubricants typically required to be topped up, rather than fully replaced. As Exomad's biochar production expanded, the lubricant replacement, and therefore the used oils disposal became more relevant. Additionally, as a result of the findings that led to the Corrective Action Request 3, the auditor noted that Exomad relied on the Riberalta municipality for the collection and disposal of used oils and lubricants. At the time of the audit, the municipality provided landfill disposal for these oils and lubricants. Exomad reported that there were currently no licensed disposal companies operating in the area, which is located far from medium and large cities. Nevertheless, Exomad was actively exploring alternative hazardous-waste treatment options.	Recommendation 2
Confirm that the quantification of CO ₂ removal is calculated using the Calculation formula of CO ₂ removal.	Y	The auditor examined the CORC calculator provided by the audited body and confirmed that the formulas applied in the quantification of CO ₂ removal for biochar were in accordance with the Puro Rules.	N/A

Verification of Proofs

Table 5: Verification of proofs and documentation

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Confirm that the standing data for the Production Facility meets the requirements of the Biochar Methodology and is consistent with other evidence.	Y	The auditor reviewed and validated the standing data provided by the audited body and confirmed this was consistent with desktop testing and the virtual site visit.	N/A

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Confirm that the necessary proof and evidence documents are maintained by the Production Facility as per Section 5 of the Biochar Methodology ⁵ .	Y	The auditor confirmed all necessary evidence has been provided as per Section 5 of the Biochar Guidelines.	N/A
Confirm the biochar properties are based on laboratory analyses performed in laboratories accredited by national authorities and comply with international testing standards (e.g. ASTM, ISO, AS, D).	<u>Finding</u>	The auditor confirmed the laboratory tests presented by Exomad were obtained from Eurofins Umwelt, certified under DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025:2018. During the reporting period of the audit, Exomad had an annual testing regime conducted by a third-party laboratory. Exomad mentioned that a quarterly laboratory testing regime would be implemented. The auditor noted that, given the scale of the biochar production system, additional laboratory tests would be expected.	Recommendation 3

⁵ Information in Section 5 of the Biochar Methodology includes:

- Proof of sustainability of raw material for forest and/or waste biomass.
- LCA data for biomass and biochar production.
- Justification on the soil temperature used for the calculation of the biochar sequestration.
- Proof of product quality, production volume, sales and end use of biochar.
- Proof of no double counting/C positive marketing.

Peer Reviewer Conclusion

Name of the peer reviewer	Katherine Simmons
Peer reviewer's credentials	• Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) in Polymer Engineering (minoring in Chemical Engineering). • Category 1 Registered Greenhouse and Energy Auditor with the Clean Energy Regulator (Australia). • Climate Active Registered Consultant. • Integrated Management Systems Lead Auditor ISO 19011, ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018.
Peer reviewer contact details	Email: katherine.simmons@kreaconsulting.com.au Phone: +61 431 612 950
Outcome of the evaluation undertaken by the peer reviewer	I have reviewed the engagement letter, audit report and supporting work papers / source data and am satisfied that the audit has been performed in accordance with the eligibility requirements of General Rules of Puro Standard General Rules Version 4.0.

Appendix A: Response to Previous Audit Recommendations

The Production Facility's audit dated 18 December 2024 (EnergyLink Services Pty Ltd) contained two recommendations. The recommendations and the auditor's responses are provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Previous Audit Recommendation

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Recommendation (1): The auditor recommends that Exomad enhance its quality assurance procedures to ensure the Audit Description section of the "Biochar Audit Engagement Letter" is thoroughly reviewed. This review should confirm alignment with the most recent version of the CORCs claim and associated documentation provided for audit.	Y	The auditor confirmed that Exomad enhanced its quality assurance procedures to ensure the Audit Description section of the "Biochar Audit Engagement Letter" was thoroughly reviewed and aligned with the most recent version of the CORCs claim and supporting documentation provided for audit. Accordingly, the auditor was satisfied that this recommendation had been addressed.	N/A
Recommendation (2): The auditor recommends that Exomad augment its LCA calculation and record keeping procedures to ensure that: – All data, assumptions, and formulae used for the calculation of emissions associated with the biochar life cycle are traceable, transparent, well-documented, complete, and consistent with the supporting evidence, and – All relevant emissions sources are properly traceable, transparent, well-documented and consistent in the LCA emissions boundary.	Partially	Whilst Exomad augmented its LCA calculation and record-keeping procedures, the auditor identified issues in the LCA calculations, specifically related to waste disposal and end-use bio-oil emissions, as described in Corrective Action Request 3 and Corrective Action Request 4. Consequently, the auditor issued The auditor recommends Exomad determine and implement a third-party laboratory testing frequency based on changes in results to ensure the results accurately reflect ongoing production. Carry Forward Recommendation 1 from the previous audit, to be assessed in the next audit.	Carry Forward Recommendation 1

Appendix B: Table of Site Visit Findings

Table 7: Site visit summary table

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Check that the raw material is of eligible type and sustainably sourced.	Y	The auditor confirmed that the biochar produced in the Exomad Riberalta Production Facility was produced from waste material that comes from sustainably sourced biomass. The feedstock was composed of forestry residues and sawdust, which are co-products of regional sawmills certified by the <i>Autoridad de Fiscalización y Control Social de Bosques y Tierra</i> (ABT).	N/A
Check that the LCA provided is consistent with observations on site.	Y	The auditor confirmed LCA provided was an accurate representation of the Production Facility and used appropriate assumptions where necessary.	N/A
Confirm that the LCA considered the emissions related to the use of fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) for ignition, pre-heating, or heating of the pyrolysis reactor. Additionally, there is no co-firing of fossil fuels and biomass in the same reaction chamber.	Y	The auditor verified that while the pyrolysis system operated as an auto-thermal process, generating the necessary thermal energy from the processed feedstock, it initially relied on LPG to initiate and stabilise the syngas flame within the reactors. Additionally, firewood was used initially in the furnace before being replaced by syngas from the reactors. Based on the above, the auditor confirmed that the emissions related to the use of fossil fuels were considered and there was no co-firing of fossil fuels and biomass in the same reaction chamber.	N/A
Evidence of safe handling and transport is provided and adequate for the production facility.	Y	During the virtual site visit, the auditor observed that employees were wearing masks and personal protecting equipment (PPE), and that safety signage was in place throughout the facility. Additionally, the auditor confirmed that at the exit of the reactor, the biochar was carried out by three lines of double layer screw conveyors, each encapsulated in a water-cooling system, where water runs between two metal cylinders. Subsequently, the output from the pyrolysis reactors were combined via screw conveyors into a rotating drum, where the biochar was sprayed with water to suppress dust.	N/A

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Check that the Production Facility's documentation system is accurate and reliable for recording the quantity of biochar produced and sold.	Y	Exomad tracked the biochar deliveries using the Carbonfuture platform. Each truckload was recorded as a 'packing unit', with gross weight and moisture content measured at the time of dispatch. These packing units were then grouped into 'deliveries', which included details such as the end-user location, responsible person, and application type. The auditor confirmed that an appropriate system was in place to quantify biochar produced and delivered during the reporting period.	N/A
Check that appropriate processes are in place to quantify the inputs to the calculation formula of CO ₂ removal for the purpose of preparing the Output Report and calculating CORCs.	<u>Finding</u>	Because of the findings described in Corrective Action Request 3 and Corrective Action Request 4, the auditor has carried forward the previous audit recommendation, to be assessed in the next audit.	Corrective Action Request 3 Corrective Action Request 4 Carry Forward Recommendation 1

Requirement	Requirement Met?	Verification Remarks	Corrective Action Request / Recommendations
Check that appropriate metering infrastructure is in place and calibrated correctly to quantify the Production Facility output and the energy use of the Production Facility.	Y	Production Output: Exomad used an industrial scale to measure biochar production and supply to third parties for field applications. Additionally, moisture analysers were used to measure moisture content. These were internally calibrated and tested weekly, with records documenting the responsible person, their signature, and the calibration date. Electricity consumption: Emissions from electricity consumption were calculated using actual data from electricity bills. Diesel usage: The auditor checked the diesel records and confirmed that Exomad used a centralised diesel tank with a calibrated meter. Every time diesel was used, Exomad recorded the vehicle type, date, and driver's signature. There was a procedure in place, and one person was responsible for keeping these records. This system allowed Exomad to allocate diesel usage specifically to the biochar value chain, including biomass collection, biochar production, and field application. Based on the above, the auditor confirmed that calibrated metering infrastructure was in place to determine the production output and the energy use of the Production Facility.	N/A
	<u>Finding</u>	In the previous Facility validation audit, the lubricant disposal was not considered material, as lubricants typically required to be topped up, rather than fully replaced. As Exomad's biochar production expanded, the lubricant replacement, and therefore the used oils disposal became more relevant. Additionally, as a result of the findings that led to the Corrective Action Request 3, the auditor noted that Exomad relied on the Riberalta municipality for the collection and disposal of used oils and lubricants. At the time of the audit, the municipality provides landfill disposal for these oils and lubricants. Exomad reported that there are currently no licensed disposal companies operating in the area, which is located far from medium and large cities. Nevertheless, Exomad is actively exploring alternative hazardous-waste treatment options.	Recommendation 2