

ADVANCED RECYCLING AND CURRENT TRENDS ON FEEDSTOCK STRATEGIES NERC WEBINAR

Anne Johnson

Principal and VP Global Corporate Sustainability December 8, 2022

RRS 🗘 recycle.com

Managing change in a resourceconstrained world.





Watkins, and David Shonnard. Me Assessment of Polyethylene Terephil Chains in the United States. ACS Su Engineering **2022** 10 (39), 13145-10.1021/acssuschemeng.2c04004

2022 | CONFIDENTIAL-NOT FOR D

AGENDA

Technology overview

How feedstock requirement vary by technology

What's happening in the industry

Commercial outlook

Environmental Performance

Feedstock opportunities and strategies

Insights on feedstock strategies

Takeaways

3

ADVANCED RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES — AN EMERGING TOOL TO ADDRESS PLASTIC WASTE



© RRS 2022 CONFIDENTIAL NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

- Diverse suite of technologies.
 Few commercially operating facilities.
- Targeting hard-to-recycle plastics and forms that are technically or economically challenging in mechanical systems.
- Upcycle low value and colored plastics with properties comparable or like virgin – films, PP, etc.
- Some technologies target specific resins others take mixed plastics.

DIFFERENT TECHNOLOGIES, DIFFERENT FEEDSTOCKS, DIFFERENT QUALITY THRESHOLDS



PRODUCT: FLAKE/PELLET

- Readily recyclable rigid containers that are easy to identify and sort. PP is emerging but challenging due to diversity of formats and color.
- Postconsumer
- Single resin PET, HDPE, PP
- Purchase sorted bales from MRFs
- Cost of single resin postconsumer bales is generally not competitively priced for ART technologies without subsidy



- Non-bottle rigids, cups, trays, microwaveable trays, non-wovens, carpeting, crates, toys, multilaminate films
- Postconsumer/Postcommercial/
 Postindustrial
- Single resin PP or PE/PP films
- Purchasing low cost MRF bales and sourcing from non-MRF source
- Examples: PureCycle, APK



PRODUCT: MONOMERS OR INTERMEDIATES

- Non-bottle rigids, trays, cups, clamshells, films, textiles, carpeting
- Postconsumer/Postcommercial/ Postindustrial
- Single resin PET, PA6 or PS/EPS for monomer recovery
- Typically sourced directly except with EPR.
- Examples: Eastman (PET), Aquafil (Nylon), GreenMantra (POs), Agilyx (EPS/PS)



PRODUCT: SYNGAS, SYNCRUDE, PYROIL

- Not yet recycled mixed POs and forms that are hard to collect. Films, soft plastics, seasonal films, off spec, pipe, tanks, motor oil containers, electronics etc.
- Postcommercial/Postindustrial/ Postconsumer
- Mixed PEs/PP/PS.
- Directly develop supply networks. Do not purchase sorted material from MRFs.
- Examples: Brightmark, Nexus Circular, ExxonMobil

5

RECENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

"Amcor signs PCR offtake deal with ExxonMobil" 12.22

Orlando Magic Advance Sustainability Efforts with PureCycle's PureZero™ Program 11.22

Dow and Nexus Circular Announce Plans to Build New Advanced Recycling Facility in Dallas, TX, Expediting Circular Plastics Production in USA 07.22

BRASKEM EXTENDS RELATIONSHIP WITH NEXUS CIRCULAR THROUGH MOU FOR COMMERCIAL OFF-TAKE OF CIRCULAR PLASTIC FEEDSTOCKS FROM NEW ADVANCED RECYCLING FACILITY 07.22 WM and Dow Rollout First Major Residential Plastic Film Recycling Program in the U.S. 11.22

WM to Acquire Controlling Interest in Avangard Innovative's U.S. Business 09.22

> Honeywell, Avangard to Build New Advanced Recycling Plant in Texas 02.22

Dow strikes agreement with Avangard to further circular economy goals 01.20

As it looks to build its third chemical recycling facility in the U.S., Eastman is forging partnerships with PepsiCo and P&G to receive its processed PET 11.22

© RRS 2022 | CONFIDENTIAL-NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK

- Level of investment is much greater than mechanical recycling
- Various business models from fuel to plastics with presumed premium from postconsumer material
- Integration models emerging from feedstock to products
- Economics still unproven but likely to start shaking out

North American Commercial Leaders:

- Enerkem* (gasification)
- ExxonMobil (Gasification?)
- New Hope Energy (pyrolysis)
- Brightmark (pyrolysis)
- Nexus Circular (pyrolysis)
- Purecycle (purification)
- Agilyx/Regenyx (pyrolyis)
- GreenMantra (selective decomposition)

All have at least one commercial facility operating at end of 2022 with more facilities planned or under construction.

MORE THAN 12 PENDING FACILITIES

PURIFICATION PROCESSES

- Chemical refining process that uses selective chemistries or solvents under specific conditions to remove color, additives, fillers, etc. Often referred to as solvolysis.
- Does not break polymer bonds so that physical properties of plastics that go into system are comparable to what comes out.
- Received LNO for postconsumer material and letter of approval for PIR
- Can address non-traditional materials like nonwovens
- Investing in 3 PRFS. Targeting 3-7 bales, event plastics, carpeting, non-wovens, etc.



PURECYCLE TECHNOLOGIES Feedstock - PP packaging, carpet, non-wovens Product - Virgin-like food grade PP Sites – Ironton, OH; Augusta, GA PRFs – FL, GA, PA

FACTORS THAT IMPACT THE ECONOMICS OF ADVANCED RECYCLING



@RRS 2022

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

- Brightmark's peer reviewed LCA indicates a 39% to 139% reduction in carbon emissions and an 82% energy reduction compared to virgin fuel production. Benefit is directly correlated to EOL management.
- Purecycle LCA indicates 35% lower carbon emissions and 79% less energy than virgin PP production.
- Mechanically recycled olefins have about a 70% reduction in carbon emissions and a 55% reduction in energy used compared to virgin resin without the same quality characteristics – Source: APR/Franklin Associates
- Pyrolysis likened to incineration which is incorrect. It is not a combustion process and has different emissions and products
- Evaluations of current operations processing plastics do not support claims of excessive hazardous waste and toxic emissions

For information on Environmental Performance:

- High level directional comparisons across technologies see: <u>Closed Loop Partners</u>
- Comparison of pyrolysis to other industries see: <u>GoodCompany</u>

FEEDSTOCK OPPORTUNITIES & STRATEGIES

BASELINE MATERIAL FLOW SYSTEM FOR PET AND POLYOLEFIN PLASTICS IN THE US

Source: Utkarsh S. Chaudhari, Anne T. Johnson, Barbara K. Reck, Robert M Handler, Vicki S. Thompson, Damon S. Hartley, Wendy Young, David Watkins, and David Shonnard. Material Flow Analysis and Life Cycle Assessment of Polyethylene Terephthalate and Polyolefin Plastics Supply Chains in the United States. ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering **2022** 10 (39), 13145-13155 DOI: 10.1021/acssuschemeng.2c04004



COMMON CHALLENGES FOR ADVANCED RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES — DEVELOPED MARKETS

- Municipal collection programs are typically limited to forms with known value—hard-torecycle and low value plastics are not collected.
- Economics of postconsumer film and flexibles collection are challenging outside of EPR systems.
- Film and flexibles represent a huge volume of packaging but with little-to-no municipal collection infrastructure outside of the EU. and other select markets.
- In US, nationally low participation has led to supply constraints to support solutions that are scaled to production volumes.
- Current collection systems are not scaled to use of consumer packaging and other plastic products so significant volumes are missed.



© RRS 2022

ISSUES SOURCING POST-INDUSTRIAL AND POST-COMMERCIAL PLASTICS

- Well developed systems but not well understood or volumes documented.
- PIR diverse quality from very clean to very mixed.
- Clean PIR material is valued by reclaimers and durable good manufacturers.
- Post-commercial material is also valued. High volumes with reliable quality and ranges from clean to dirty.
- Business to business transactions. Not typically tracked or reported.
- For many post use nondurable and durable forms there are rarely collection and reverse logistic systems in place (i.e., ag films, containers, drainage pipe, etc).







TRENDS AND STRATEGIES

- Feedstock availability and quality have emerged as key challenges for all advanced recycling technologies and pose a hurdle to effective scaling of technologies.
- Targeting previously uncollected, plastic residuals or lowcost material that MRFs receive but do not sort as well as material direct from generators.
- Avoiding competition with feedstocks targeted by mechanical recyclers.
- Lack of reverse logistics to collect and aggregate plastics outside of municipal systems or less than truckloads is a significant challenge and a hurdle to growing a meaningful circular economy for plastics and packaging.
- Developing PRF infrastructure to sort mixed plastic bales and other sources of supply.

© RRS 2022 CONFIDENTIAL NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

EMERGING PRF MARKET

IRG PRF IN ERIE, PA

- To be opened ~ 2023
- Expected capacity of 550 Mlbs of mixed plastics

CYCLYX PRF IN HOUSTON, TX – REGIONAL APPROACH

- To be opened ~2024
- Expected capacity of 130M lbs

PURECYCLE PRF IN WINTER GARDEN, FL

- Currently commissioning 150 Mlbs
- 2 more under construction [GA, PA] 500M lbs
- To sort mixed plastics and event plastics and process PP

REPUBLIC SERVICES POLYMER CENTER IN LAS VEGAS, NV

- To be opened ~2023; first of 4 in planning
- PET line with separate olefin line



cyclyx





TRENDS AND STRATEGIES

- Movement to lock in ownership of waste plastics through partnership and JVs. (e.g., WM/Avangard/Dow)
- Integrating pre-processing of feedstocks into operations (e.g., Brightmark) or forming partnerships to access preprocessed materials (e.g., Cyclyx)
- Developing specific feedstock networks for individual processing sites using long-term supply agreements.
- Bootstrapping process of identifying regional source opportunities (e.g., municipal, MRF, or commercial, industrial) and negotiating supply agreements.
- Eventually expect a bale specs may emerge directed to different types of ART (i.e., PET thermoforms, dirty films).



Image: User:Acdx. "Polystyrene packaging material." Wikimedia Commons.

CHALLENGES IN NORTH AMERICA

- NGO's have taken a strong negative stance on "chemical recycling" likening it to incineration with problematic emissions and wastes.
- Significant level of misinformation about some technologies and emissions that are not based on current technology, operational performance or feedstock mix (i.e., pyrolysis of tires vs mixed plastic)
- Operators of ART and mechanical processing are both experiencing not-in-my-backyard (NIMBY) when trying to locate facilities.
- Certain categories of "chemical recycling" are not likely to be considered recycling in some states.



Image: User:Acdx. "Polystyrene packaging material." Wikimedia Commons.

TAKEAWAYS

- Today ART feedstock strategy development is an immense undertaking and do not benefit from shared collection or sorting infrastructure
- Immense pool of potential plastic. To unlock need better data on sources of supply outside of municipal system and reverse logistics systems.
- Should not be a competitive issue. Intentional coordination and collaboration across stakeholders is needed if a circular economy for plastic is to become a reality
- ART Industry needs to perform, show the data and then educate
- Outside of ART there are no technologies that operate at a large enough scale to address and reduce reliance on virgin resin

RRS recycle.com

ANNE JOHNSON PRINCIPAL AND VICE PRESIDENT ajohnson@recycle.com

© RRS 2022 CONFIDENTIAL NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION