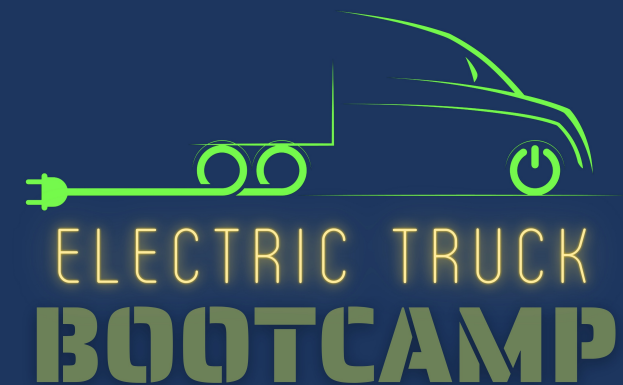
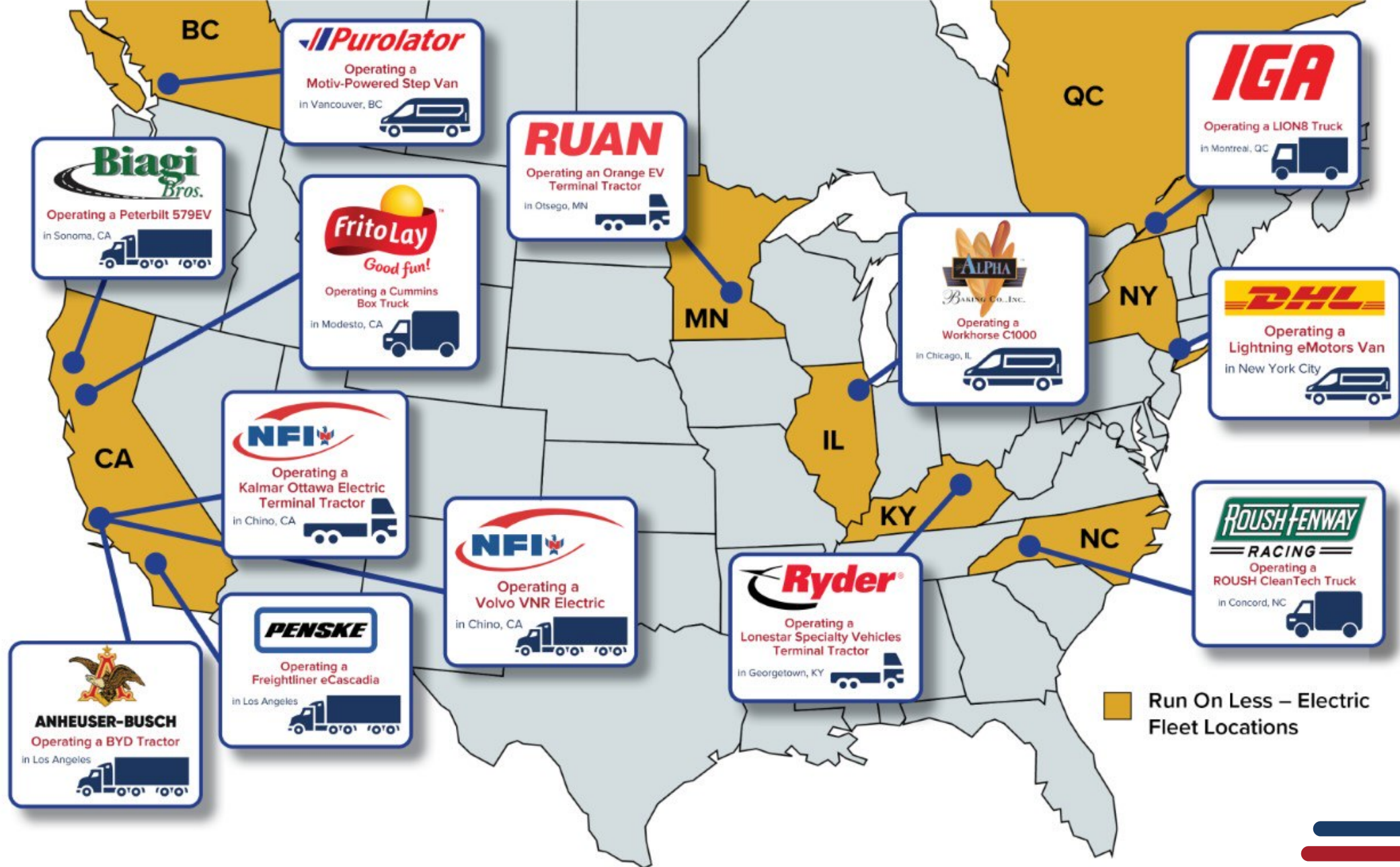


Sustainable Supply Chains & End of Life

July 27, 2021





More info at www.runonless.com

**RUN
ON LESS**
ELECTRIC



Join us for the 10th anniversary of the leading clean transportation event!

August 30 to September 2, 2021

Bootcamp Attendees Discount Code: **BOOTCAMP50**

Register at www.actexpo.com/register

Electric Truck Bootcamp

- 4/20 – What's Driving e-Trucks
- 5/5 – Charging Planning & Buildout
- 5/18 – Charging Power Management
- 6/1 – Working with Your Utility
- 6/15 – Incentives for Electrification
- 6/29 – Maintenance, Training, Safety
- 7/13 – Financing the Transition
- **7/27 – Sustainable Value Chains**
- 8/10 – Global Perspectives
- 8/24 – Driver Behavior & Experience



Bootcamp Updates

**Show Off Your
ELECTRIC TRUCK EXPERTISE!**



Earn your Electric Truck Expert badge by successfully completing all 10 Electric Truck Bootcamp quizzes, and NACFE will send you a FREE Run on Less – Electric hat!

Before we get started:

Q&A

Submit your questions to the host using the Q&A box in the upper right-hand corner.

Survey

There will be a 30-second survey shown at the end. We appreciate your feedback!

Presentations

A recording of today's webinar will be available on the ACT News website, and you will be emailed a link by early next week.

Technical Issues

Contact Benjamin Chan at:
stephane.babcock@gladstein.org
or call 424-363-0341 for assistance.



Cradle-to-Grave Sustainability Considerations for Electric Trucks

Sustainable Supply Chains

Battery Recycling

Pollution

Ethical Mining Practices

Battery Second Life

Battery Life

Supply Chain Transparency

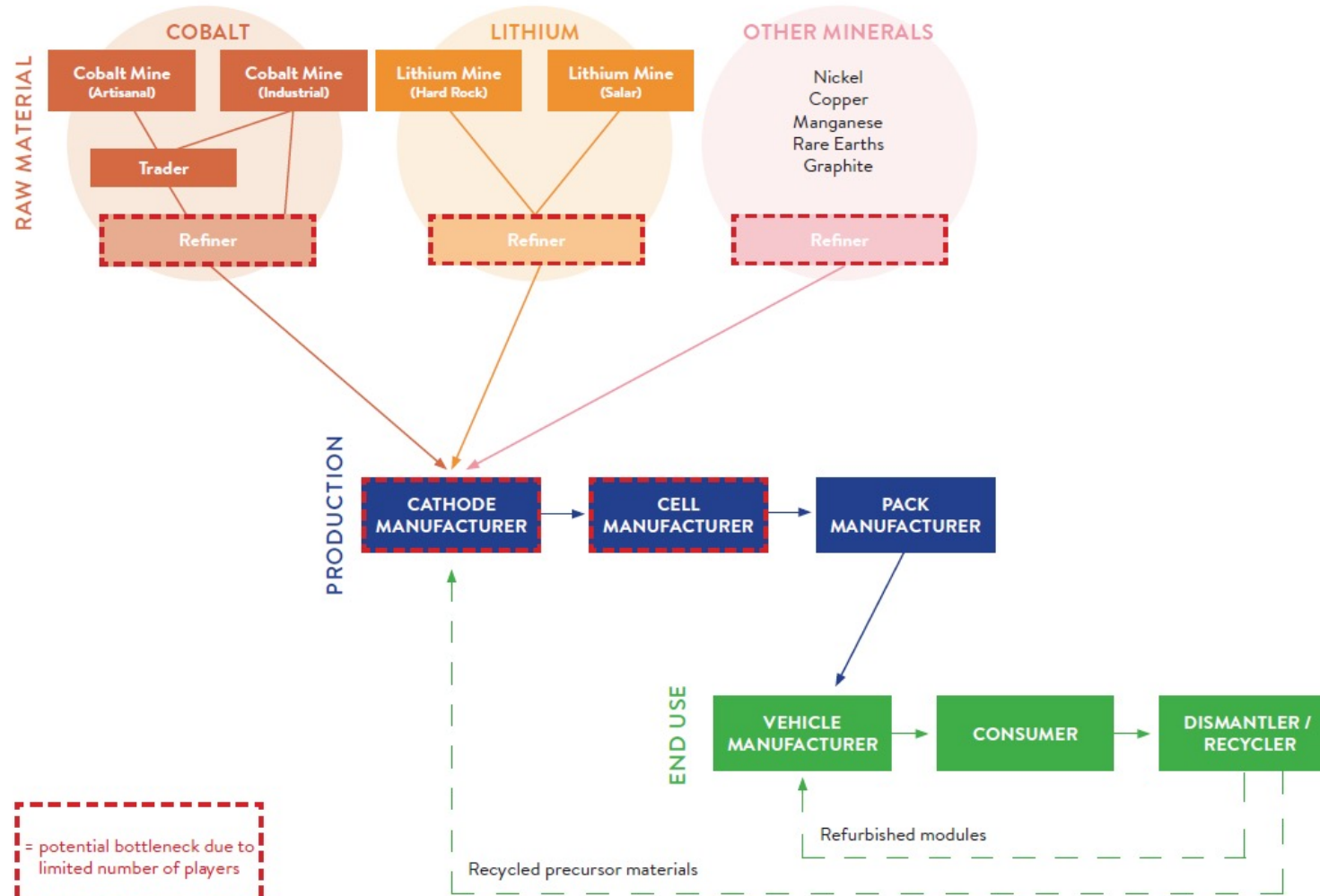
Vehicle Life

Corruption

Human Rights



Battery Supply Chain



DOE Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Prize

PHASE II

Prototype and Partnering

WINNERS



Lithion Recycling Won the 2nd Annual Commercial Vehicle Cleantech Challenge



Commercial Vehicle
Cleantech Challenge

A Product Innovation Showcase



Lithion

Lithium-ion battery recycling



Although myths persist, research shows:

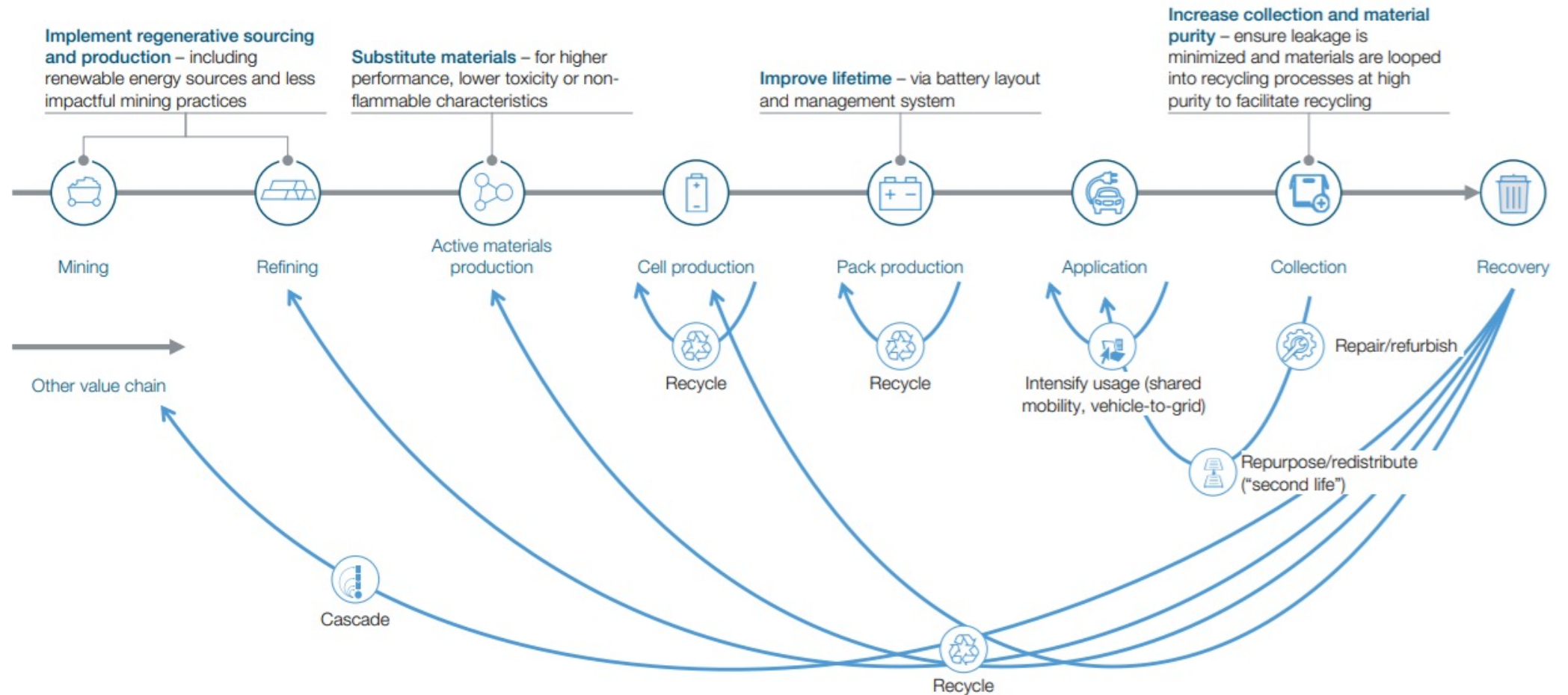
- Electric trucks are **much cleaner** than internal combustion engine trucks **over their lifetime**.
- **Battery manufacturing** life-cycle emissions debt is **quickly paid off** (typically in <2 years).
- **Grid decarbonization** offers a **significant opportunity** to reduce the impact of battery manufacturing.



Source: ICCT

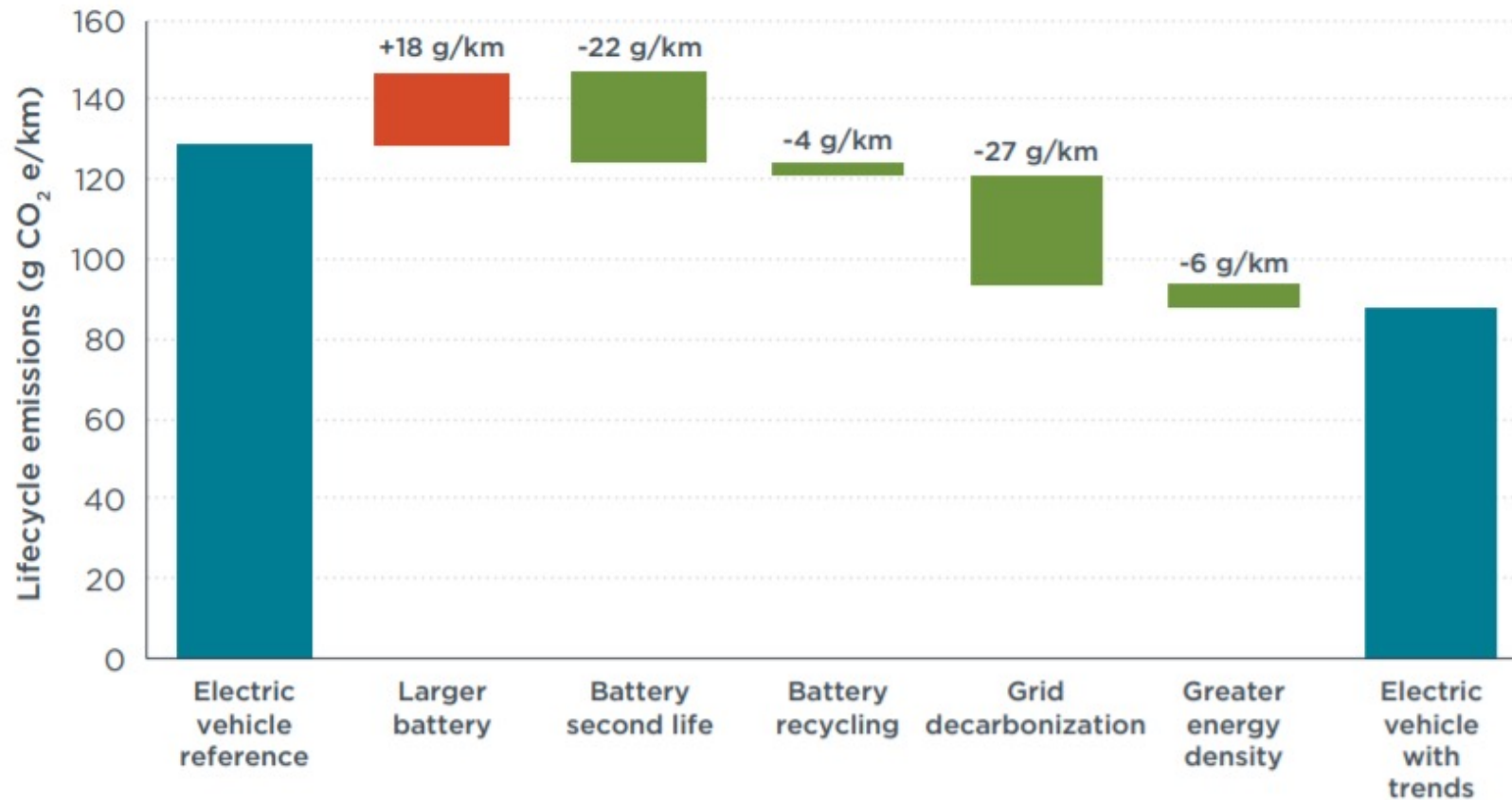


Circular Economy Levers for Batteries



Source: World Economic Forum, Global Battery Alliance; McKinsey and SYSTEMIQ analysis

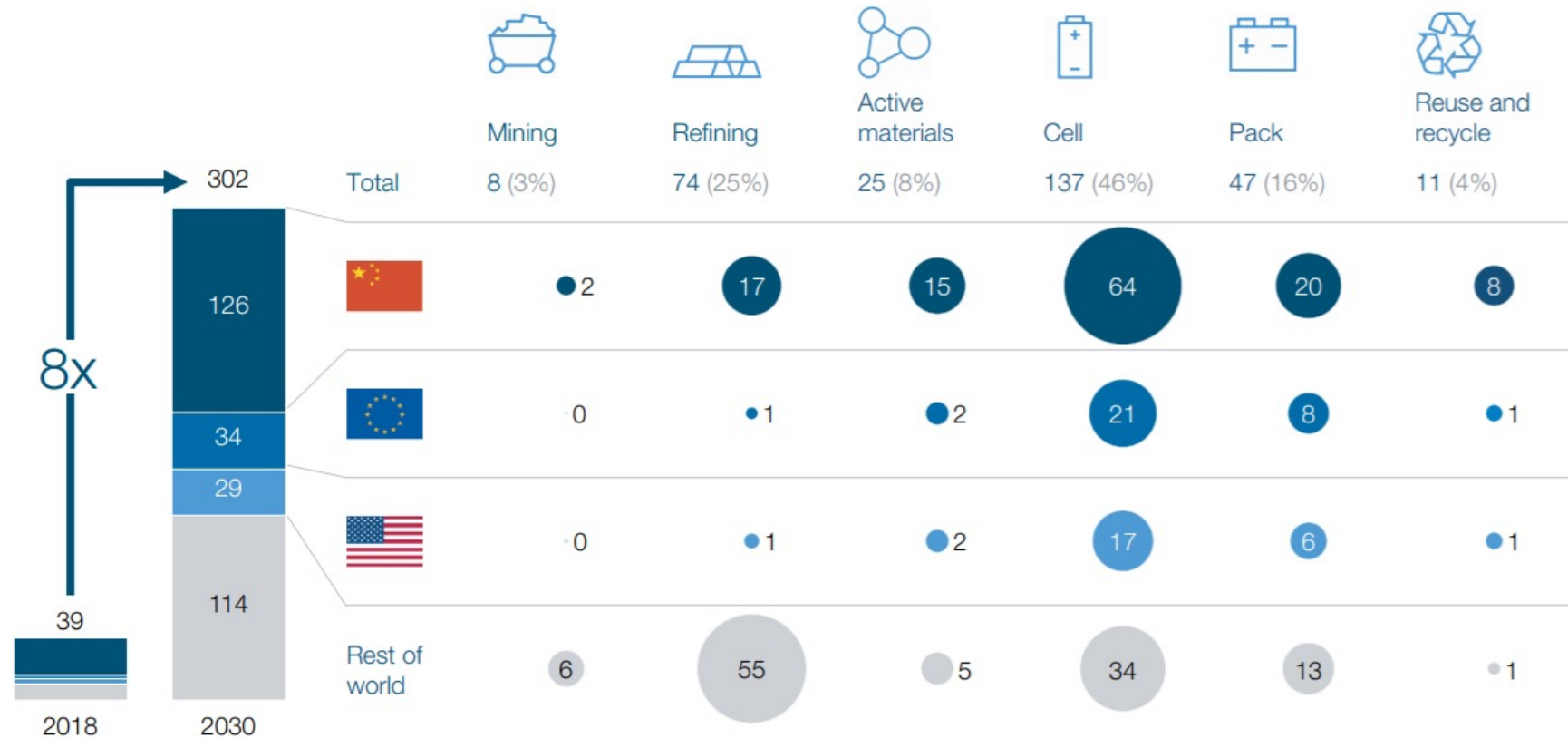
Battery Trends' Combined Impact on Overall EV Life-Cycle Emissions



Battery Value Chain Opportunities

Lithium-ion battery value chain provides revenue opportunities of \$300 billion by 2030

Revenues, base case 2030, \$ billion



NOTE: Calculated based on demand from mobility, energy storage and consumer electronics applications as well as battery pack prices for 2030 (not including lead-acid batteries)

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Battery Alliance; McKinsey analysis

Sustainable supply chains are about more than just batteries.

DTNA Says Portland Plant Will Be First to Achieve Carbon-Neutral Production



DTNA's truck manufacturing plant in Portland, Ore. The plant reduced its energy consumption from vehicle manufacturing with equipment replacement and facility upgrades. (Daimler Trucks North America)

Sustainable Business

Volvo, SSAB plan first fossil-free steel trucks on road to carbon neutrality

Department of Energy

DOE Announces \$162 Million to Decarbonize Cars and Trucks

APRIL 15, 2021



IN
PARTNERSHIP
WITH



Today's Speakers:



Jimmy O'Dea

Senior Vehicles Analyst
Union of Concerned Scientists



Kunal Phalpher

Chief Commercial Officer
Li-Cycle



Jeff Spangenberg

*Materials Recycling Group Lead,
Applied Materials Division*
Argonne National Laboratory



Derek Matthews

*Global Partnership Manager,
Power & Propulsion Solutions*
BAE Systems Inc.



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Jimmy O'Dea, Ph.D.
Senior Vehicles Analyst

 **@jimmyodea**



Hanjiro Ambrose, Ph.D.
Hitz Family Climate Fellow

Electric Vehicle Batteries

Addressing Questions about Critical Materials and Recycling

HIGHLIGHTS

Electric vehicles are critical to reducing transportation pollution and solving the climate crisis, but manufacturing them at the necessary scale will require significantly increasing production of the batteries that power them. How batteries are made, what they are made of, and whether they are reused or recycled affect the sustainability of this crucial component. Even though batteries last many years, they eventually reach the end of their useful life for powering electric vehicles. Policies and incentives for recycling and reusing batteries, including strong health and labor standards, will further lessen the impacts of electric vehicles.

Battery electric vehicles (BEVs) are a key strategy for reducing air pollution and global warming emissions. They have zero tailpipe emissions, and even when powered by today's sources of electricity, their life cycle global warming emissions are significantly lower than those for vehicles fueled with gasoline or diesel (O'Dea 2019; Reichmuth 2020). However, the increased adoption of BEVs raises important questions about the availability, recyclability, and sustainability of battery materials.

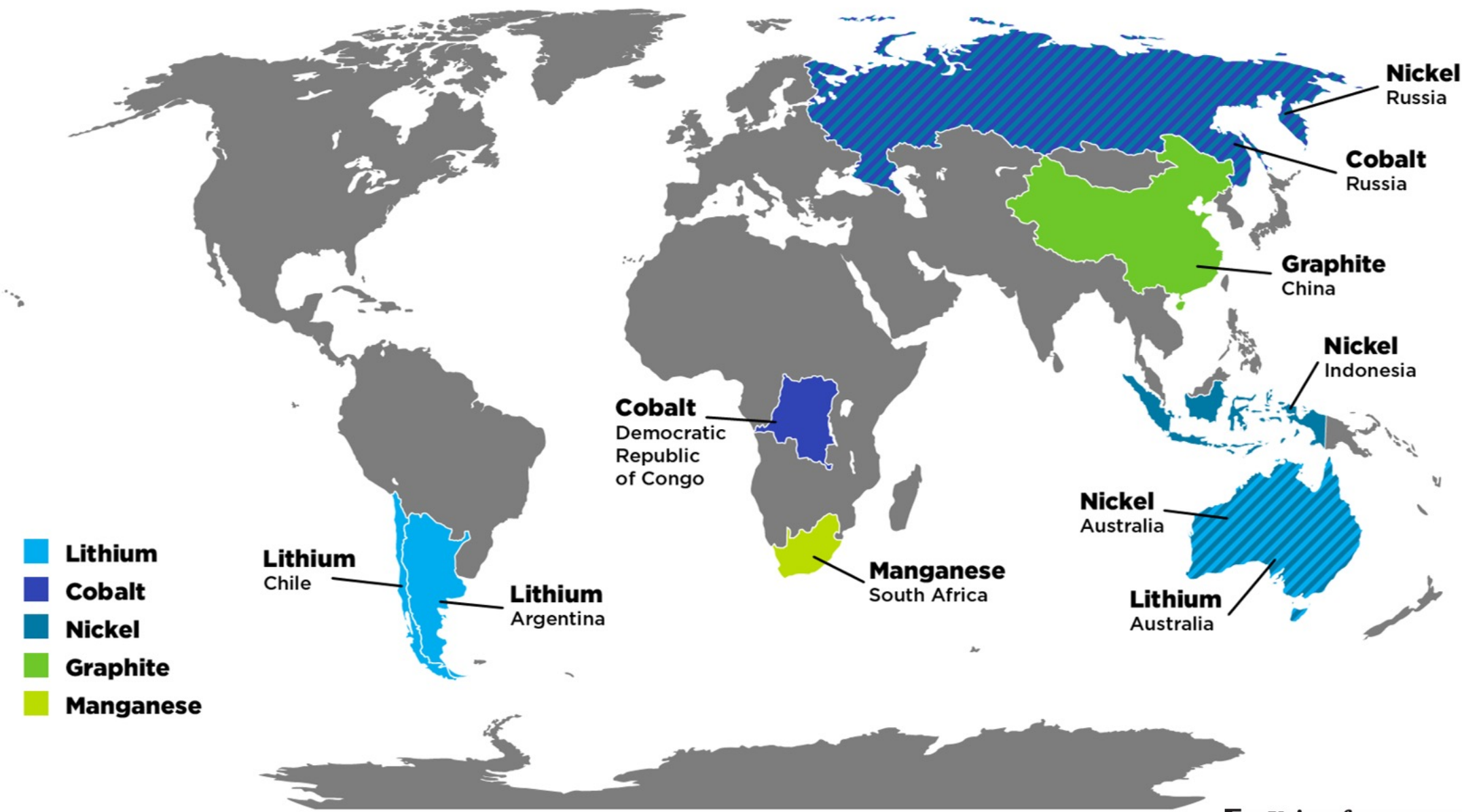
Scaling up BEV manufacturing will mean increasing the production and processing of several materials used in today's lithium-ion batteries. Fortunately, strategies for recycling lithium-ion batteries offer the possibility of a sustainable, long-term supply of such materials, supporting the continued deployment of electric vehicles (EVs). However, implementing those strategies will require addressing a number of technical, economic, logistic, and regulatory barriers.



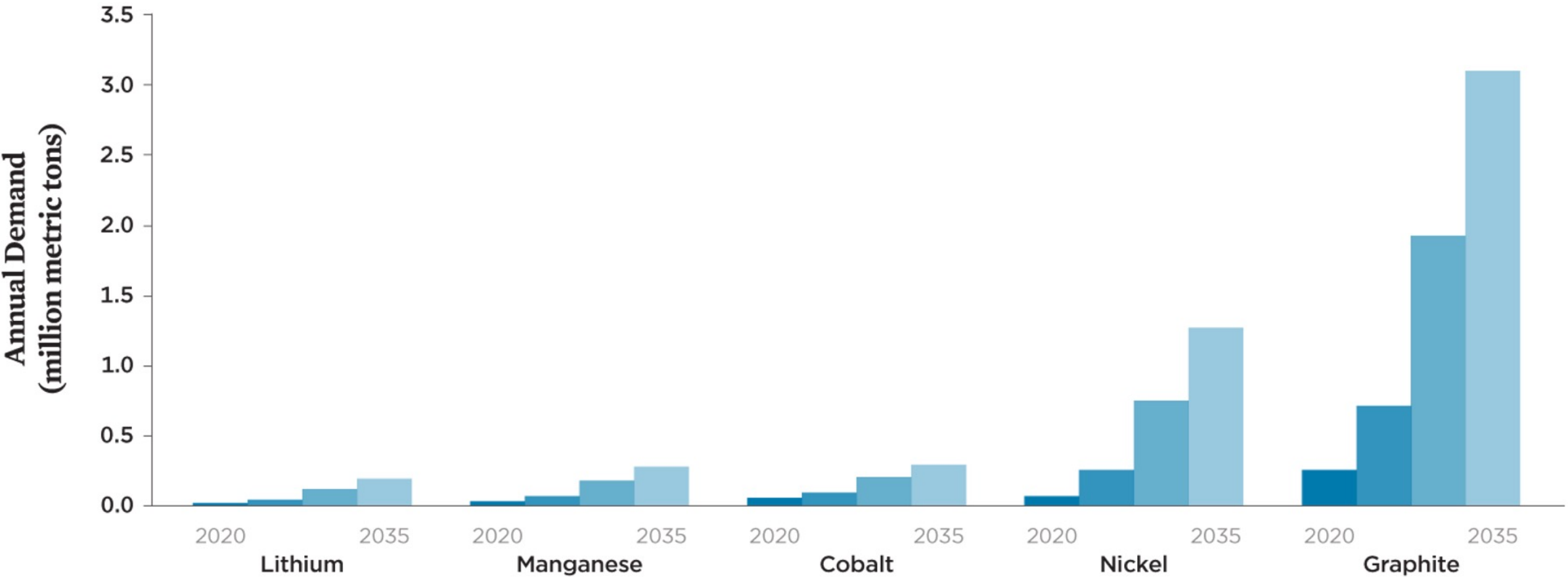
Recycling the cobalt, lithium, and other critical materials in electric vehicle batteries will help meet increased demand for materials as vehicle sales grow in future years and reduce the need to mine new materials. Recycling facilities are currently few and far between—Li-Cycle (shown above) is one of just 10 or so in the world operating today—underscoring the need for policies to help promote increased recycling.

ucsusa.org/resources/ev-battery-recycling

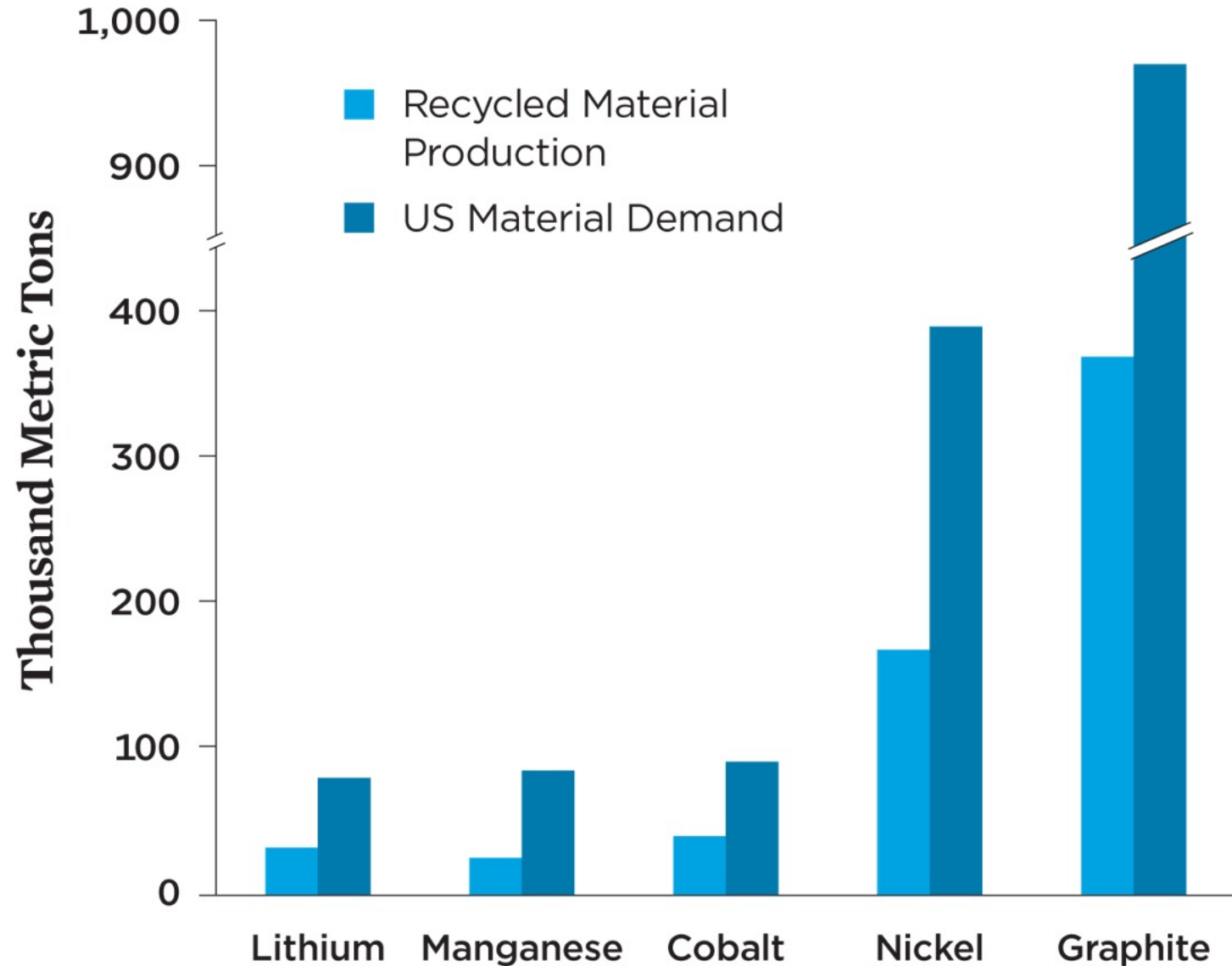
Complex supply/manufacturing, e.g. mineral reserves



Demand for battery materials will increase



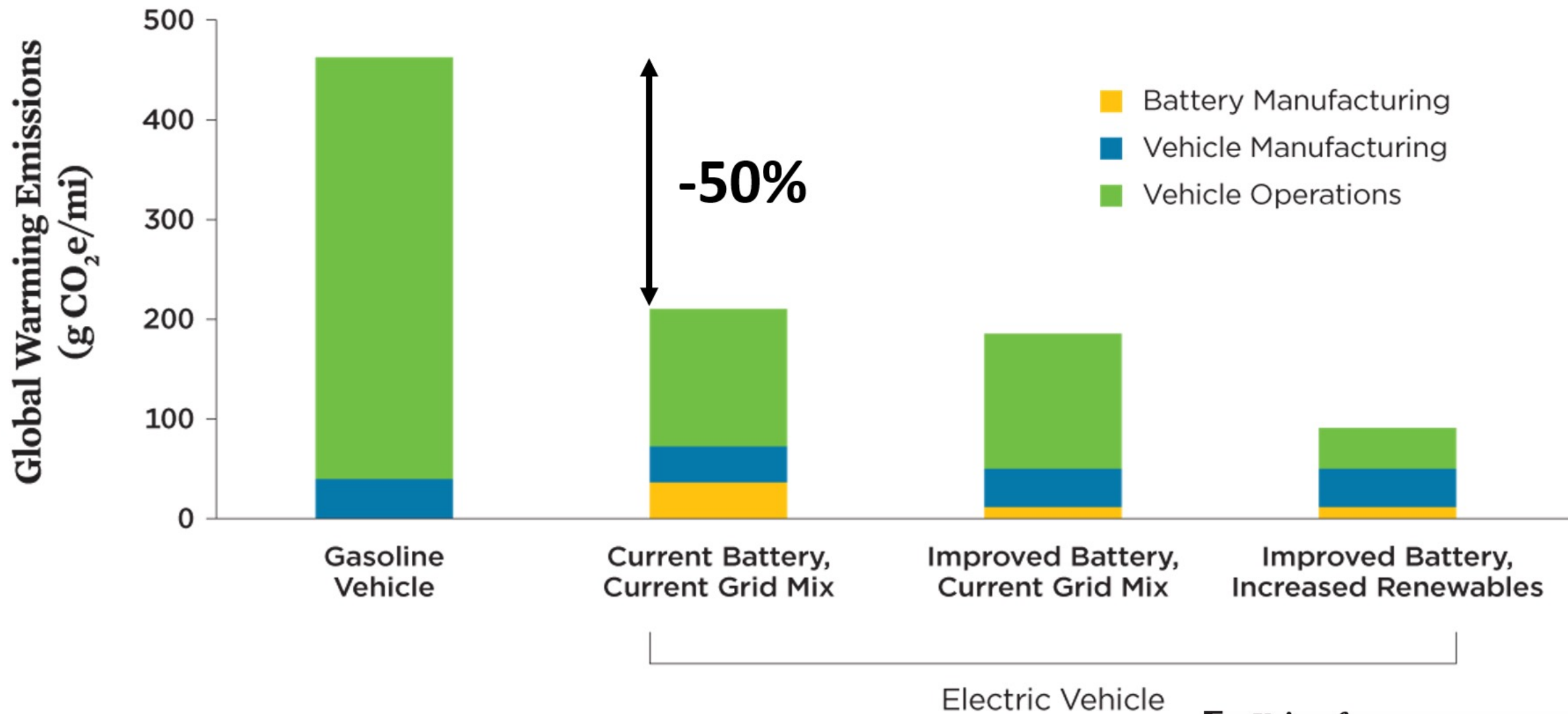
Recycling can meet a measurable amount of demand



...e.g., 30% of US demand in 2035

**[Union of
Concerned Scientists]**

EVs have lower GHG emissions, even w/battery manufacturing



Need policies to achieve sustainable batteries

Local impacts

Battery chemistry

Collection

Disassembly

Transportation

Economics

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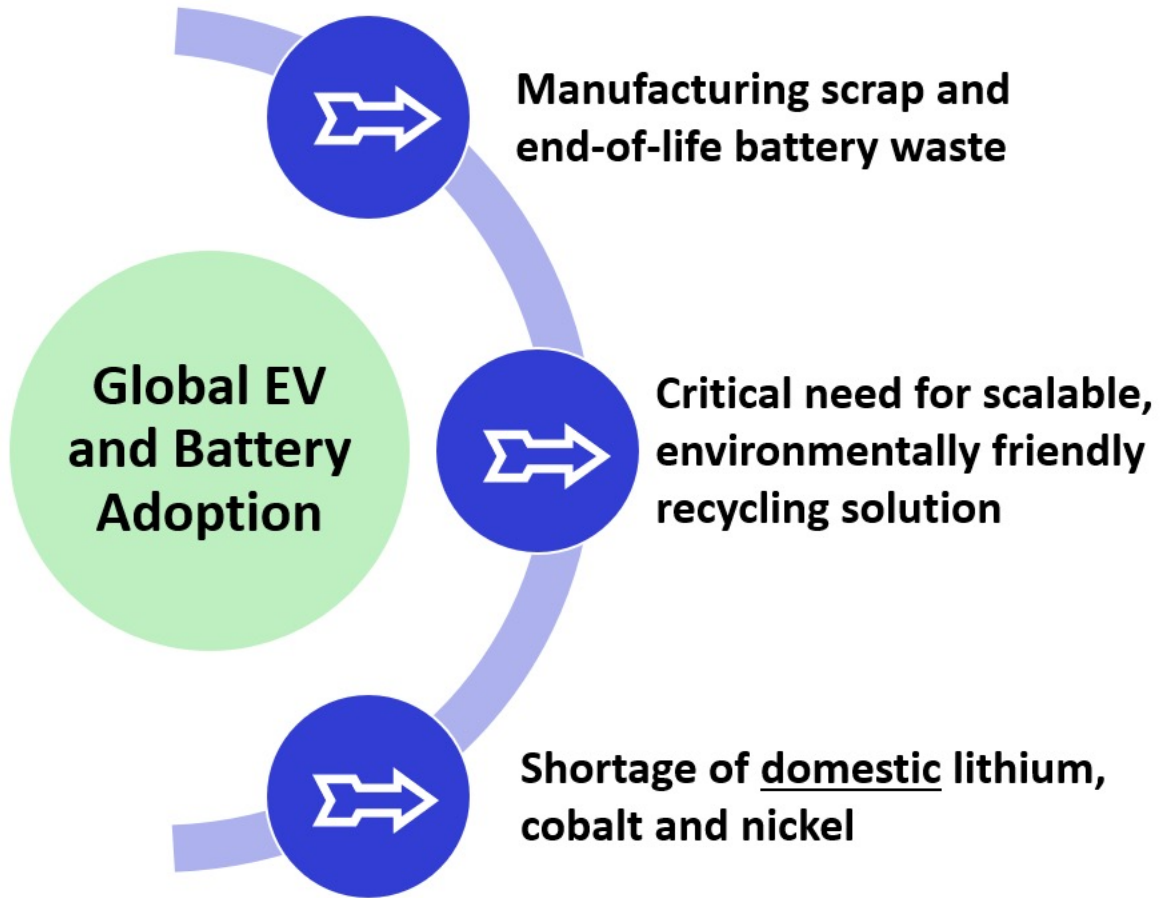
Li-Cycle[®]

Sustainable Supply Chains & End of Life

July 27th, 2021

NACFE Electric Bootcamp

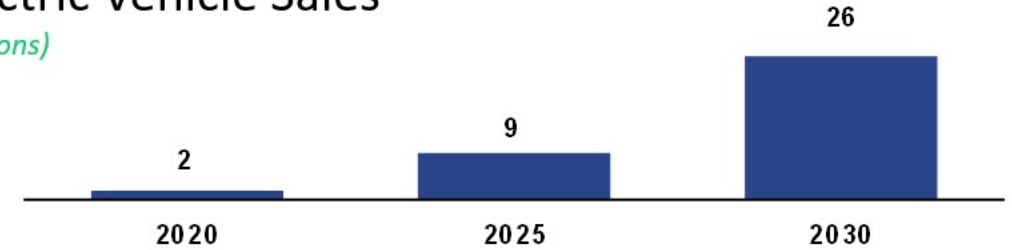
RECYCLING IMPERATIVE WITH MASSIVE ELECTRIFICATION RAMP



Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, BloombergNEF Electric Vehicle Outlook 2020.

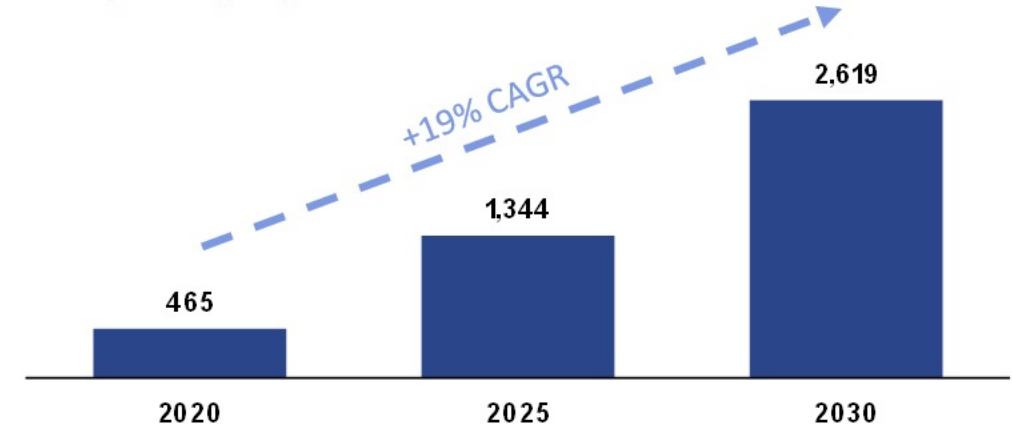
Electric Vehicle Sales

(millions)



Lithium-Ion Batteries for Recycling

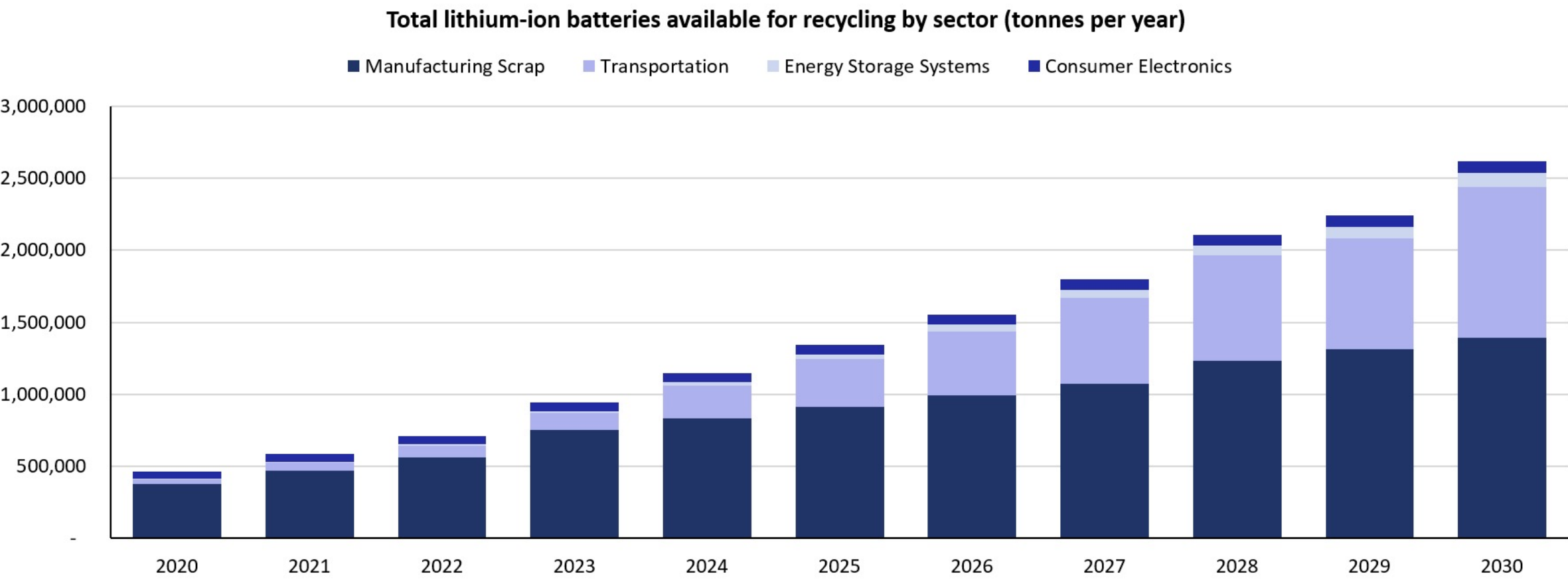
(Thousands of tonnes/year)



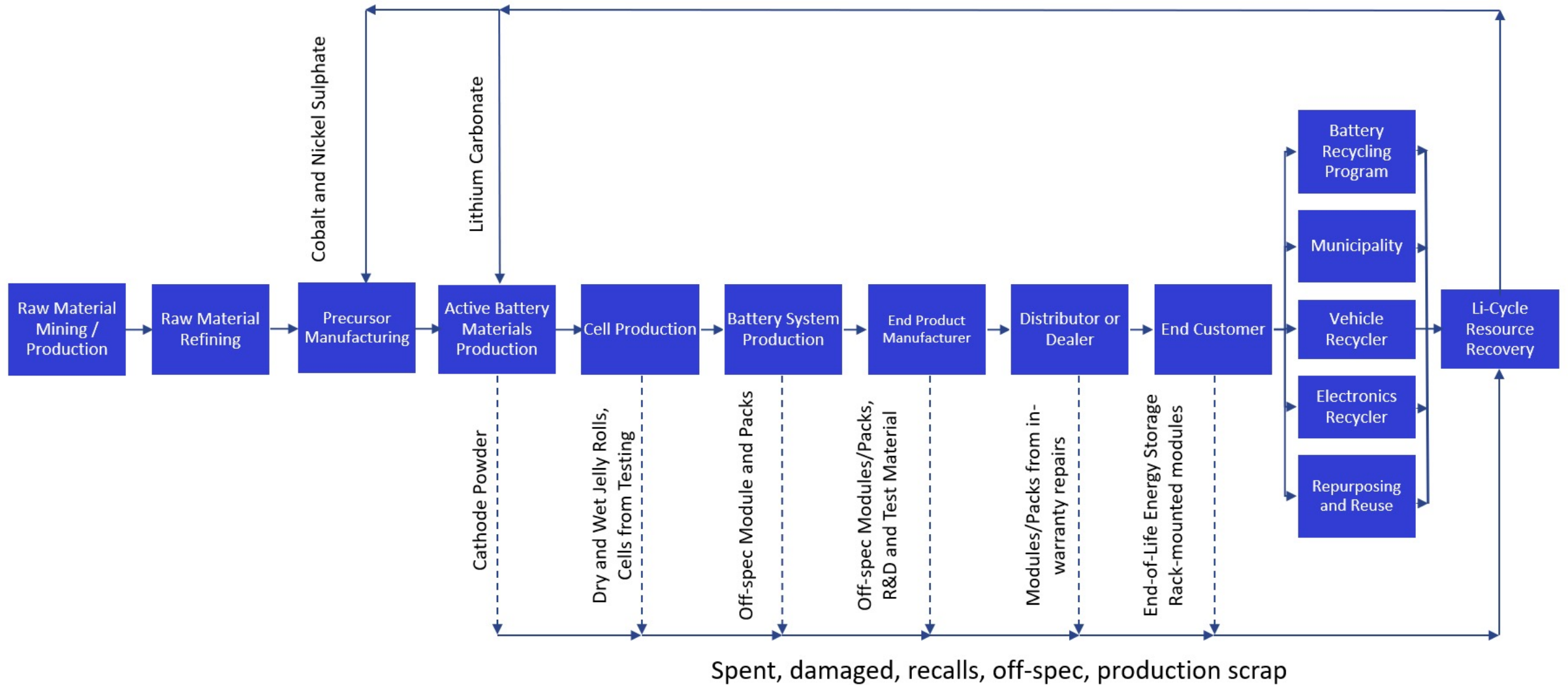
5% - 10% of battery production is typically rejected as waste during the manufacturing process, creating significant recycling needs during EV ramp-up, in addition to building end-of-lifecycle supply



The global lithium-ion battery recycling industry could have >2.5 million tonnes available for recycling by 2030



RECYCLING IN THE LITHIUM-ION SUPPLY CHAIN



RECYCLING SUPPLY CHAIN: INCUMBENT PROCESS



Incumbent recycling chain/processes

Disaggregated, inefficient, low recoveries, waste-oriented
≤50% recovery rate



Batteries received, discharged, dismantled heavily, potentially shredded



High temperature processing, calcining / roasted, burning off electrolyte, plastics, and other volatile components



Smelter – electric furnace process, processes black mass from the preceding step



Traditional hydromet refinery; processes the matte containing Ni, Co, Cu from the electric furnace; produces Ni, Co, Cu metal



Re-dissolve metals to produce Co & Ni chemicals (sulphates) that can be utilized by typical cathode precursor manufacturers

What's being lost:

Possibly the electrolyte; partially the plastics

Electrolyte lost; fluorine emitted; potentially plastics; potentially graphite

Lithium goes into slag (uneconomic to recover thereafter); graphite, aluminum, and other light components – all directed to the slag and off-gas

Losing any residual manganese and other minor components in the matte from the smelter

N/A

RECYCLING SUPPLY CHAIN: LI-CYCLE



Li-Cycle process overview

Streamlined, efficient, high recoveries

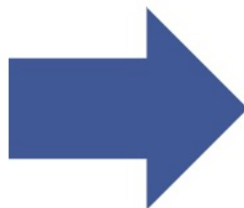
Up to 95% recovery rate



Spoke



Batteries received; no sorting, no discharge, minimal dismantling; automated process; mechanical only, no thermal, shredded



Hub



Directly treat hydrometallurgically to recover battery grade chemicals inclusive of lithium; no thermal processing or loss of components

*All materials and end-products redirected to
the lithium-ion battery supply chain and broader economy*



Li-Cycle[®]

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Senior Vehicles Analyst
Union of Concerned Scientists



Kunal Phalpher

Chief Commercial Officer
Li-Cycle



Jeff Spangenberg

*Materials Recycling Group Lead,
Applied Materials Division*
Argonne National Laboratory



Derek Matthews

*Global Partnership Manager,
Power & Propulsion Solutions*
BAE Systems Inc.



(Electric Truck Bootcamp)



THE RECELL CENTER:

MAKING LITHIUM-ION BATTERY RECYCLING PROFITABLE



Jeff Spangenberger

Argonne National Laboratory

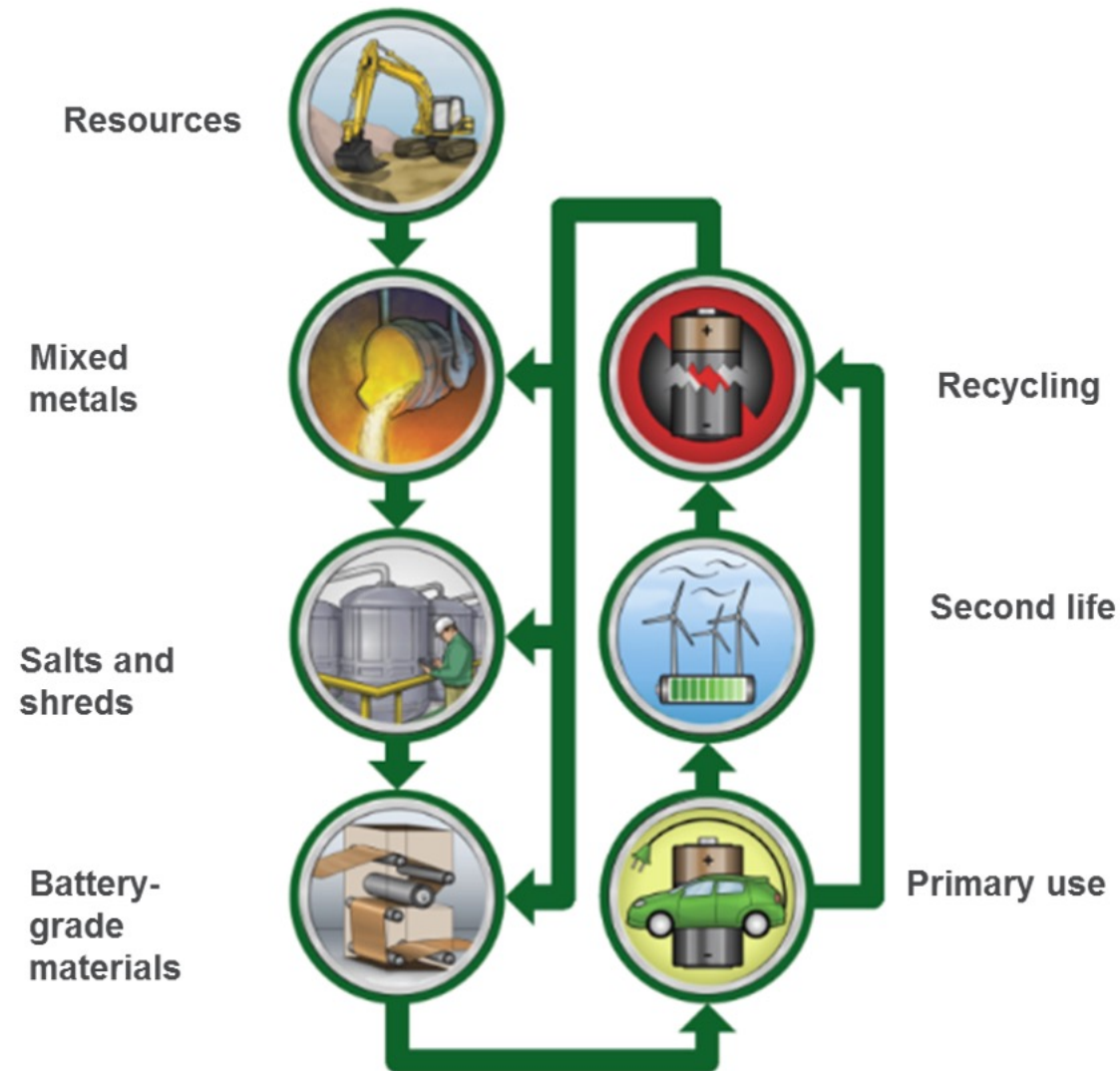
Director, ReCell Center

Materials Recycling R&D Program Lead

July 27, 2021

CURRENT PROCESSING

- Recycling lithium-ion batteries is possible today
- These processes are mature
- Produce lower value products and are not revenue positive without tipping fees for many chemistries
- The U.S. is trailing other countries in battery recycling



Courtesy Argonne

THE RECELL CENTER



Purpose

- Foster the development of cost-effective, environmentally sound processes to recycle lithium-ion batteries
- Bring together experts from various battery recycling areas and bridge the gaps
- Efficiently address the many challenges that face a successful advanced battery recycling infrastructure

Outcome

- Minimize use of the earth's limited resources, reduce energy consumption and increase our national security
- Provide stability to the battery supply chain
- Drive battery pack costs down to DOE's \$80/kWh usable energy goal in about 10 years (currently \$185/kWh)

THE RECELL CENTER'S FOCUS AREAS

The ReCell Center is a collaboration of three National Laboratories and three Universities

- Binder Removal
- Cathode/ Cathode Separation
- Relithiation
- Cathode Upcycling
- Impurity Impact



**DIRECT
CATHODE
RECYCLING**

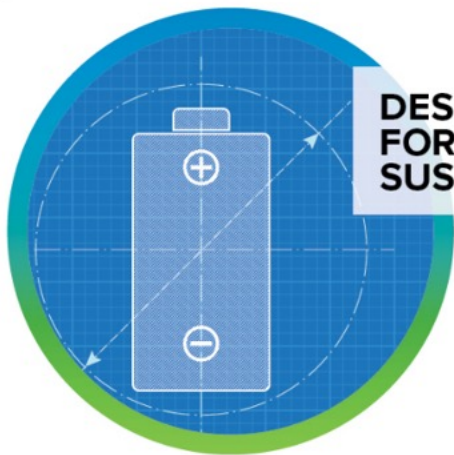
**OTHER
MATERIAL
RECOVERY**



- Cell Shredding
- Electrode Delamination
- Anode/ Cathode Separation
- Electrolyte Component Recovery

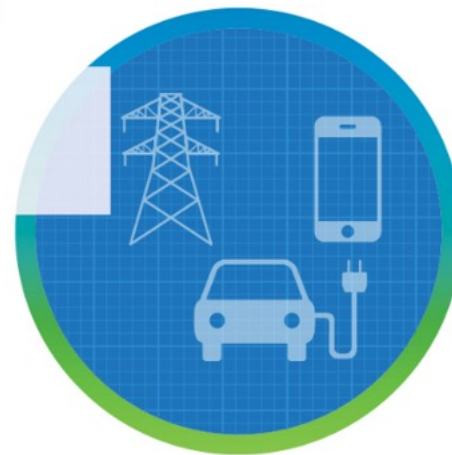
Cross Cutting Projects

- Cell Design for Rejuvenation



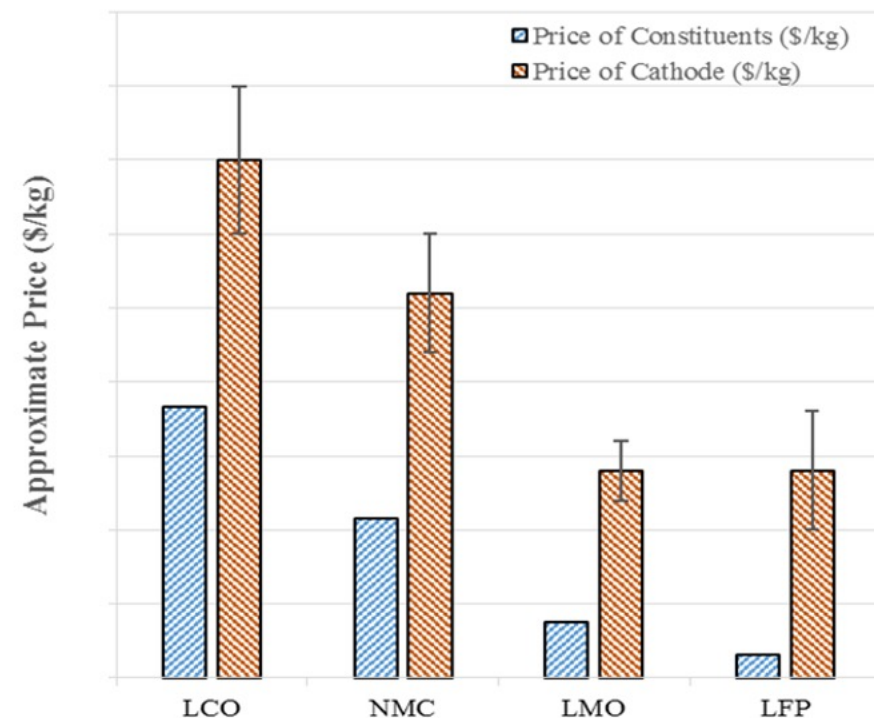
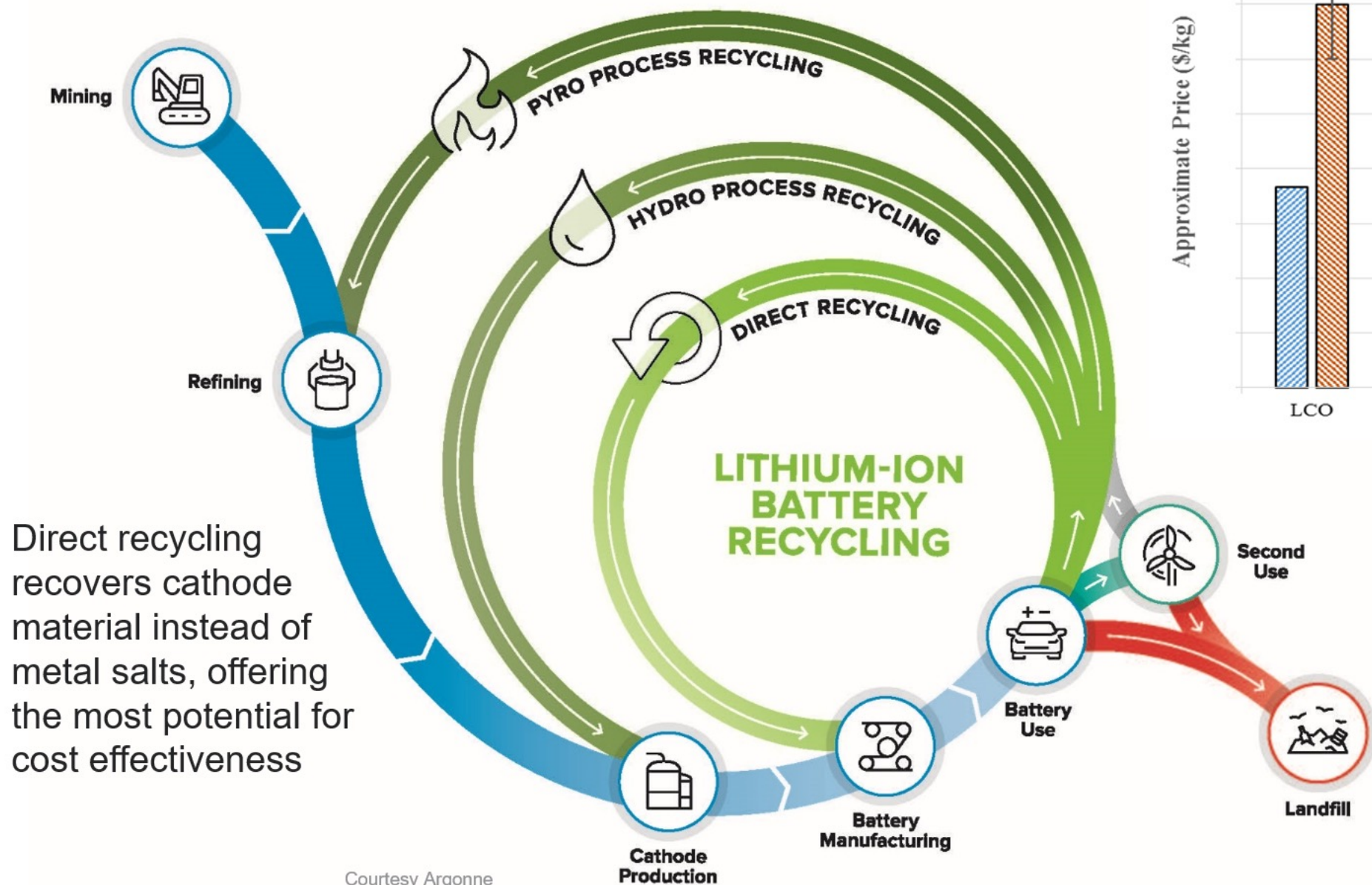
**DESIGN
FOR
SUSTAINABILITY**

**MODELING
AND
ANALYSIS**



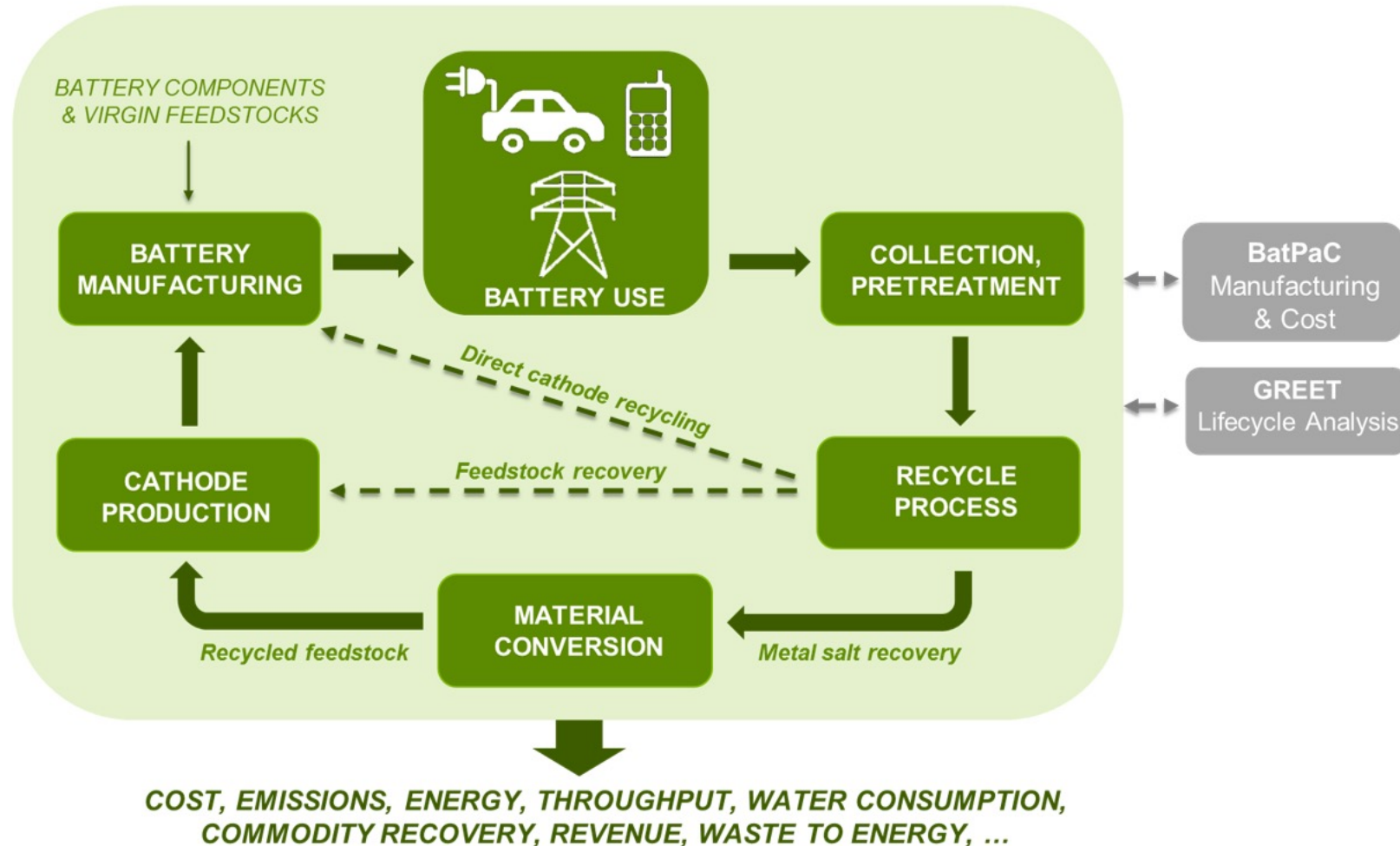
- EverBatt (TEA/LCA)
- LIBRA (Supply Chain Modeling)

DIRECT RECYCLING



EVERBATT MODEL FLOW

EverBatt breaks down and evaluates each stage of the battery's lifecycle providing the opportunity to compare each stage's impact to the overall impact.



Courtesy Argonne



**ADVANCED
BATTERY RECYCLING**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

VEHICLE TECHNOLOGIES OFFICE

E-Mail: jspangenberger@anl.gov

Website: www.recellcenter.org

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Li-Cycle



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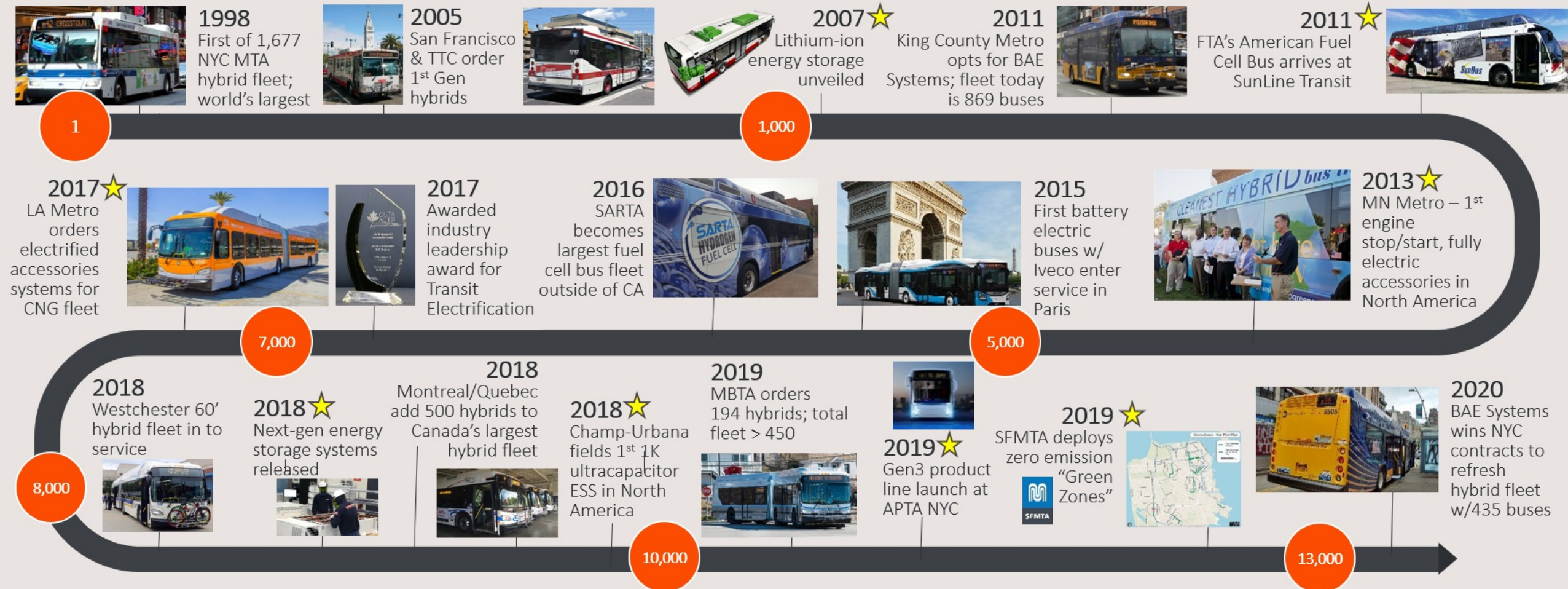
Electric Truck Bootcamp

Sustainable Supply Chains & End of Life

July 2021

>20 yrs. of electrification innovation... and still learning

★ Industry-first innovations



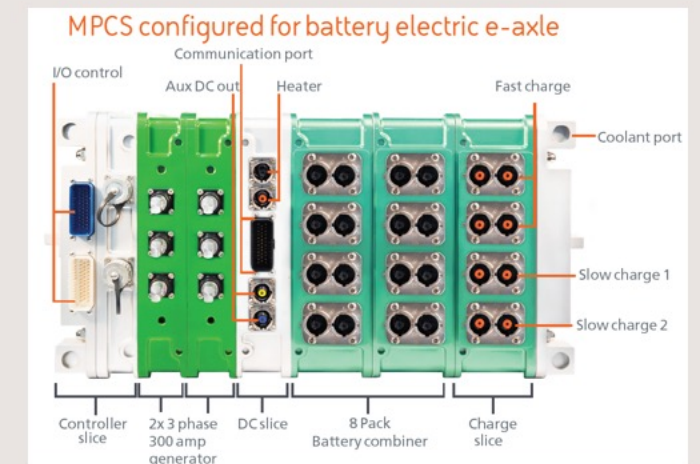
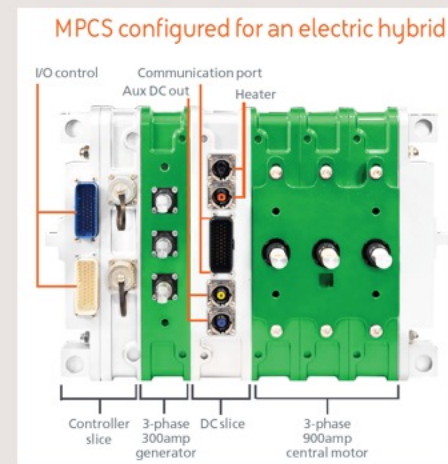
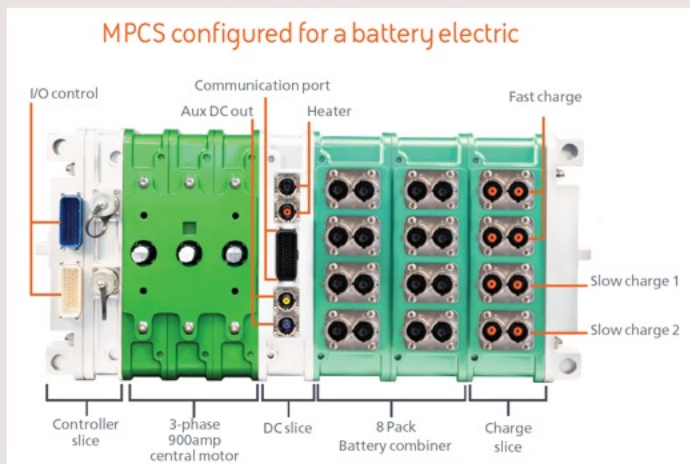
Look for flexibility

Solutions and platform architecture are becoming more varied

Diesel, CNG, H2, Gasoline, ICE Hybrid, Battery Electric, Fuel Cell Electric...

To reduce NRE costs and simplify supply chain look for suppliers able to support variants, using a 'common core'

Look for suppliers, like BAE, who have figured out how to both modularize and commonize the power solution



Design for life

Limited number of supply choices understand and design for the demands of HD commercial market

In transit BAE has always set a goal of 'lifetime' products

Was: 12yrs, 500,000mi., 52,000 hrs.

Now: 14yrs, 620,000mi. 60,000 hrs.

Leading with new technology to increase life with fewer components and higher efficiency (less heat)
eg. Silicon Carbide and Gallium Nitride switch modules

End of life and recyclability is a focus, and relies on partners and identifying and supporting new market opportunities

OEMs need to push end of life requirements to their supply partners
they are in the best position, already engaged with alternate markets, and should have larger volume potential

Ideally you want a partner with proven long life aftermarket support, as this technology is a challenge to maintain.

Your supply chain should be active in helping build the case for residual value.

Partnership approach to supply chain, playing the 'long game'

BAE has witnessed, from the front lines, the market expectations and supply chain changes

The supply chain is maturing, leaders are emerging with experience, expertise and most importantly commitment

Systems are becoming more complicated and interconnected with the need for highly integrated solutions

Benefits are smaller, more optimized systems with fewer interfaces, lower cost, better operation

Challenge is the need to collaborate and share experience (IP) to truly excel

This has driven to a more strategic and relational, Win/Win supply chain, and less 'lowest cost today' approach

Makes for a stronger, committed supply chain where both the customer and supplier grow in capabilities

Changes some of the questions:

What is the **compatibility** of corporate structure and approach to product development?

Do we **compliment** each other and can we see our teams working well together?

Are we **committed** to the same goals?

How can we have a **differentiated** product?

Strategic relationships will be key in this new electrified paradigm

Q&A:



Jimmy O'Dea

Senior Vehicles Analyst
Union of Concerned Scientists



Kunal Phalpher

Chief Commercial Officer
Li-Cycle



Jeff Spangenberg

Materials Recycling Group Lead,
Applied Materials Division
Argonne National Laboratory



Derek Matthews

Global Partnership Manager,
Power & Propulsion Solutions
BAE Systems Inc.



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Thank you!

Please complete the survey at
<https://subscribe.act-news.com/NACFE-RoL-E-Survey>

For more information & to earn your
Electric Truck Expert badge, please
visit: www.RunOnLess.com



Our next training is **August 10** on **Global Perspectives**



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