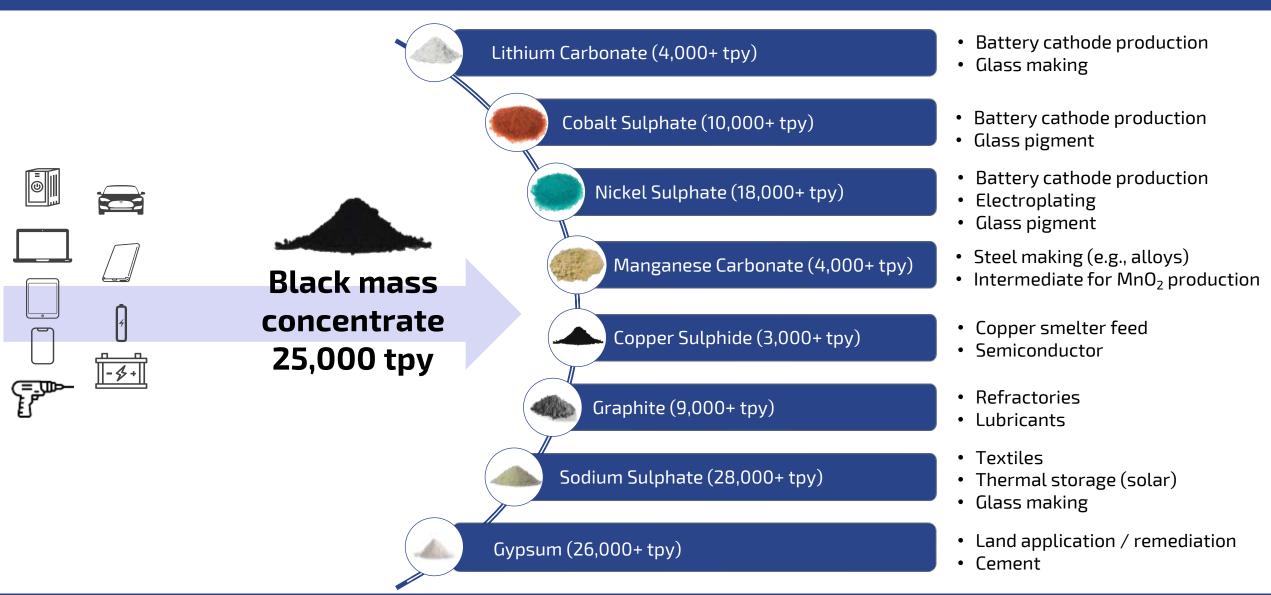
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WI PSC/ DOE Energy Storage Webinar Series June 23, 2021

MATERIALS CONTAINED INSIDE A LITHIUM-ION BATTERY





DRIVERS OF RECYCLING



1. Economics



2. ESG

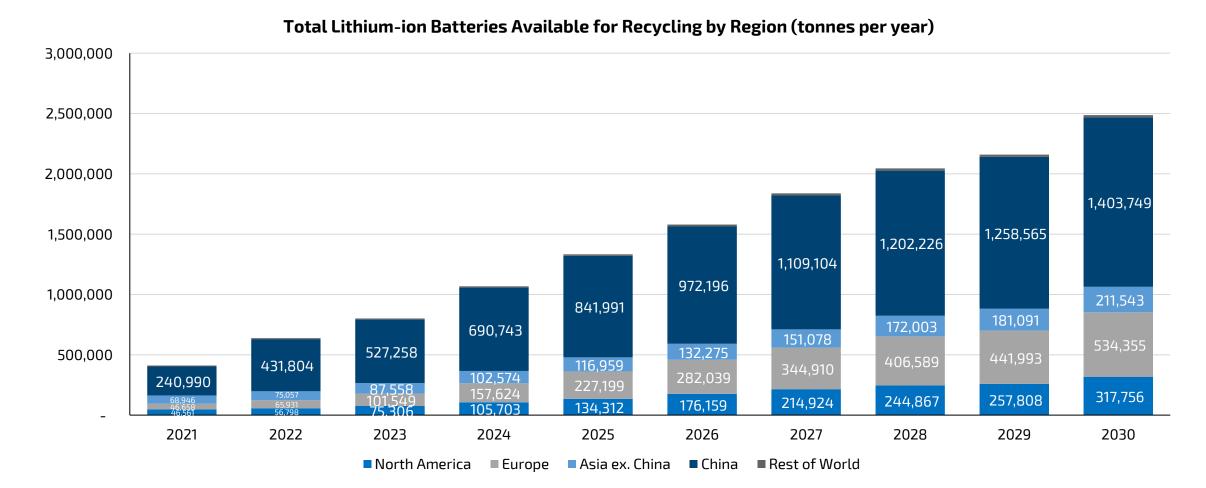
Relative to "Mining and Refining", GHG's and Water Offset

3. National Security

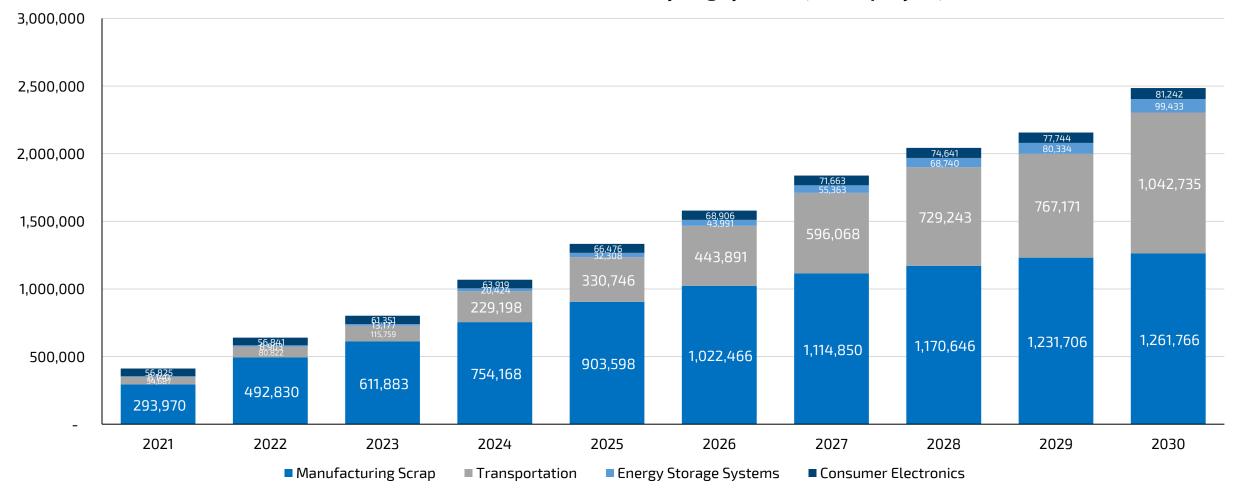
Access to Future Supply of Critical Minerals



As evaluated in 2020, China continues to play an immense role in the total addressable market, with the sum of North America, Europe and Asia ex. China making up a remaining ~1/3rd of the total market

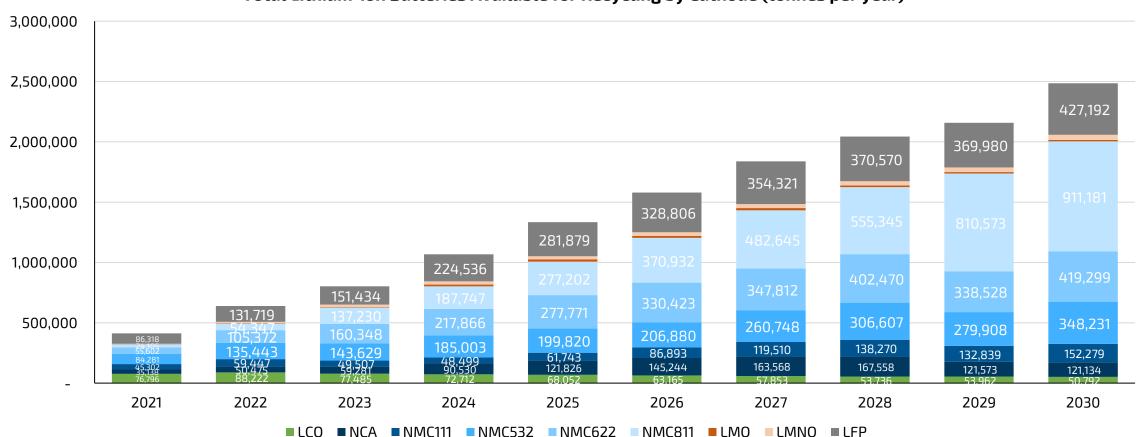








Nickel-based cathodes (shaded blue) and LFP continue to dominate the majority of forecasted supply in the later years of the forecast, accounting for approximately 75% and 17% of the total addressable market by 2030 respectively



Total Lithium-ion Batteries Available for Recycling by Cathode (tonnes per year)

Recycling has the potential to become a key secondary source of cobalt, nickel and lithium

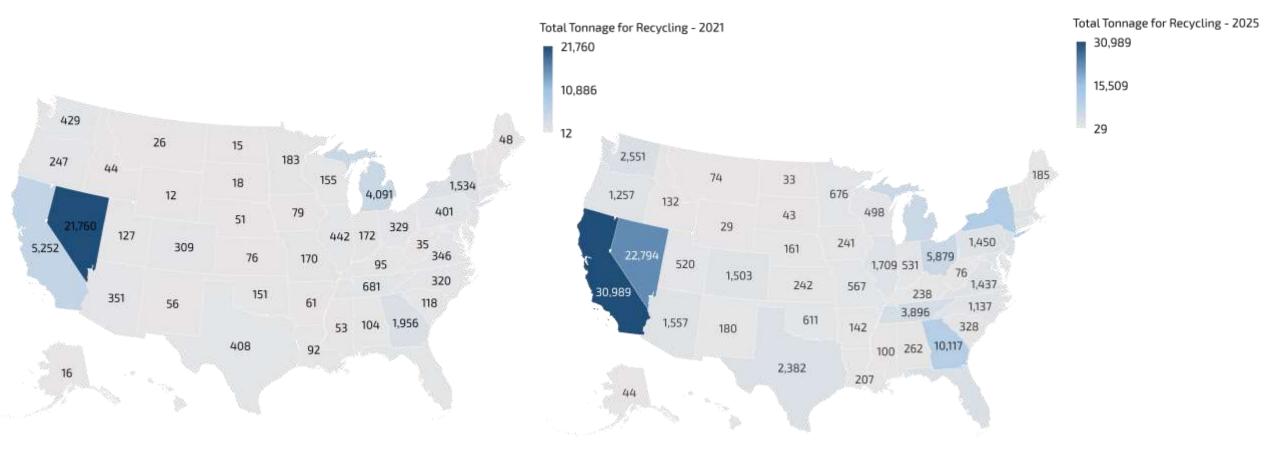
250,000 214,002 200,000 189,404 171,612 152,637 tonnes per year 150,000 128,947 106,535 100,000 82,938 62,095 60,5578,623 50,511 _____44,330 54,905 <u>4</u>8,967 54,5271.822 45,648 38,397 42,798 50,000 41,457 36,898 32,858 32,799 31,631 23,943 24,563 26,543 20,476 16,424 0,628 2022 2021 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030

Select Constituent Materials Available from Recycling

■ Cobalt ■ Lithium ■ Nickel

Η RICA - T O TAL BAT ERY ΜΕ \mathbf{O} R Α Ν YCLING R U Ρ Ρ γ F 0 R Ε С S

US state level data illustrates significant supply in California, Texas, Florida, and New York



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2021 Total Tonnage: 43,020 tonnes

2025 Total Tonnage: 122,050 tonnes

Private & Confidential

THE MISSING SUPPLY CHAIN STEP



There is an incoming 'tsunami' of spent lithium-ion batteries...



...but how will these batteries be sustainably recycled at end-of-life?

RECYCLING SUPPLY CHAIN: INCUMBENT PROCESS

\bullet

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

Possibly the electrolyte; partially the plastics

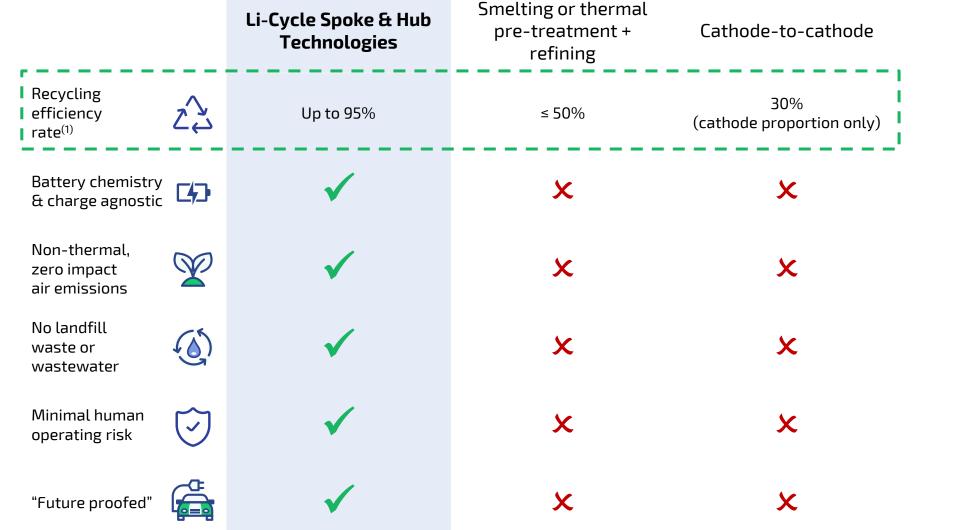
Electrolyte lost; fluorine emitted; potentially plastics; potentially graphite Lithium goes into slag (uneconomic to recover thereafter); graphite, aluminum, and other light components – all directed to the slag and off-gas

What's being lost:

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

N/A

THE MOST SUSTAINABLE AND ECONOMIC SOLUTION







Source:

(1) Recycling Efficiency Rate (RER) is defined as [(The mass exiting the process and returning to the economy / The battery material mass entering the process) x 100%]

LI-CYCLE SPOKE & HUB TECHNOLOGY



