



## E-waste Grant Project

Finding a solution to the e-waste problem

Why Waste It!

16 February 2022



## Epichem Pty Ltd

Australia's premier provider of synthetic and organic chemistry services

#### Who are we

- Australian-based Commercial Chemistry Organisation
- Based in Perth
- Top Australian SME employer of PhD graduates
- 18 years success helping clients worldwide
- NATA Certified ISO 9001, Accredited 17025 & 17034
- National and State Export Award Winner

#### Experts in

- Medicinal, Synthetic & Organic Chemistry
- Reference Standards
- Custom Synthesis
- Analytical chemistry
- Materials science
- IP generation & protection





- **Our Formula. Your Success.**
- We are wasting finite resources by burying them as landfill
- As the population grows, so does the waste problem
- Current solutions to waste recycling are costly & labour-intensive
- In fact, only 12% of our waste in Australia is recycled
- We have a smart solution that supports the <u>ideal</u> of a circular waste economy – so not only waste management, but reuse, recycling and responsible manufacture

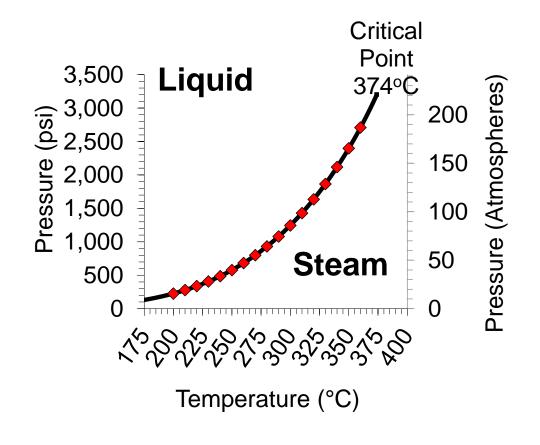
## The Situation

## Oxidative Hydrothermal Dissolution (OHD)



A novel continuous, hydrothermal process to convert macromolecular organic solids into low molecular weight organic chemicals using <u>only</u>

- Elevated temperature [+/- 270 °C]
- High pressure [+/- 2500 psi]
- Liquid water
- Molecular oxygen



## OHD Process Advantages



- Technically straightforward & operates at industrially feasible conditions & rates
- Uses only water & oxygen, requires no exotic solvents or catalysts
- Readily achieves high to complete conversion of the starting solid with high recovery (typically 70-90+% C) of the products
- Environmentally friendly
- Produces little to no CO<sub>2</sub>
- Minor gaseous product is mainly CO
- Relatively quick conversion rate
- No NO<sub>x</sub> or SO<sub>x</sub> or other problematic emissions



## The Approach



#### Build the reactor

- Partner with specialists in building the reactor
- Source parts for the reactor

#### Validate the reactor

- Test known materials in the OHD reactor such as coal, agricultural plant matter
- Test e-waste fractions
- Adapt reactor conditions to optimise target outcomes

### Analyse products obtained from the reactor

 Collate and interpret data retrieved to advise on next steps

#### Source e-waste

Obtained through total green recycling

#### Processing of e-waste

 Establish method to process e-waste to obtain specific particle sized solids

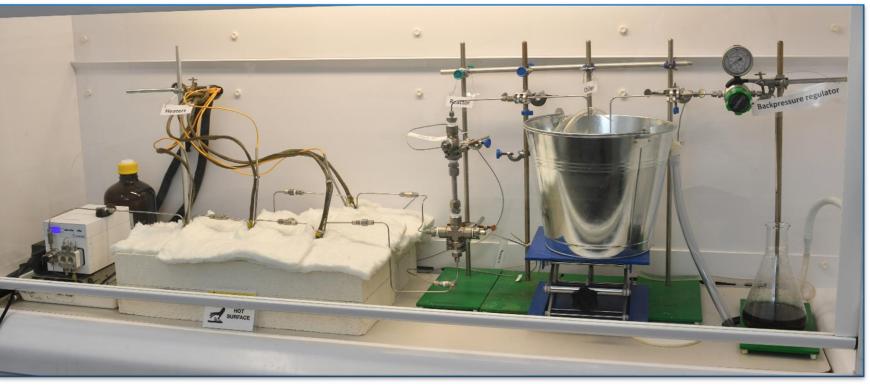
## Analyse e-waste fractions

 Assess potential IP to assist on the direction of the study

## The Build of OHD Reactor



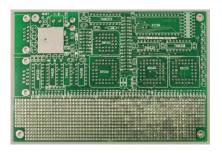




## E-Waste Samples Used



- ABS plastic (used in plastic appliance housing material)
- PC Circuit Boards
- Mobile Phones
- PVC/Copper Cables
- Screen 1 Fines (Fines that are collected from physical separation)
- Trommel Fines of e-waste (Fines collected after mechanical treatment)











## Initial Findings





**OHD Processing** 



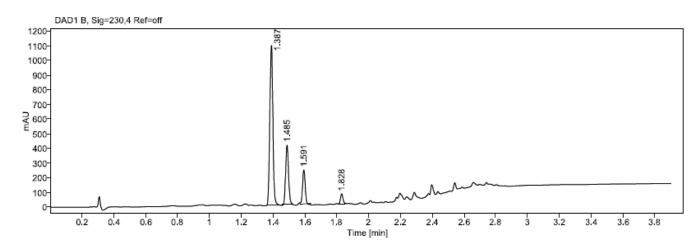
**ABS Plastic** 

Acrylonitrile 1, 3-Butadiene

CH<sub>2</sub>

Styrene

**OHD Liquor** 



## What we confirmed



- OHD technology successfully processes e-waste samples
- Removes plastics through oxidative dissolution, concentrating the major metals such as gold, tin, copper, iron and zinc
- Minor metals also identified were silver, barium, nickel, chromium, magnesium and manganese
- Converted plastics in the e-waste into small organic molecules which can potentially be used as feedstocks
- Potential Monomers and additives for further plastic and chemical manufacturing
- Conversion of the plastics into small organic molecules gives potential for biodegradability

## Next steps...

- Optimise e-waste, scale up & partnering
- Trial more different types of waste from diverse sectors, ie eg:
  - ❖ Coal
  - Solar Panels
  - Batteries
  - Textiles
  - Anti-corrosive film
- Optimise the OHD process specific to different waste materials
- Determine OHD processed solids biodegradability via respirometry tests













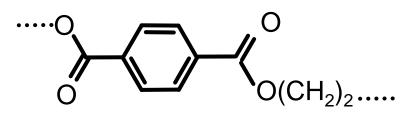


## A final note... Revenue Generating End User Products



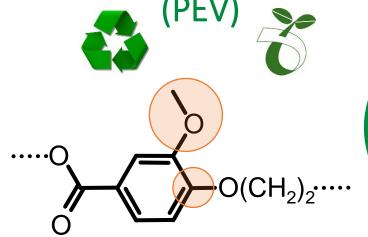
## Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET)





- $T_g = 67 \, ^{\circ}C$
- $T_m = 265 \, {}^{\circ}\text{C}$
- NOT readily biodegradable

## Polyethylene Vanillate



Biodegradable!

- $T_g = 55 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, (84 \, ^{\circ}\text{C})$
- T<sub>m</sub> = 254 °C (276 °C)

Source: Mialon et al., 2011 Lang and Kordsachia, 1981 Hirakawa 2011

## Oxidative Hydrothermal Mineral Extraction

Can OHD be used for innovation in minerals processing?



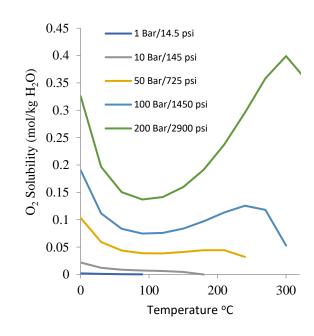
#### OHD-related mineral extraction concepts to be explored:

- Direct leaching & extraction of mineral ores
- Pre-treatment of refractory ores
- Other recovery or refining processes

Related to high pressure oxidation (HiPOX) & pressure leaching

How does the absence of a gas phase affect oxidative process of minerals?

#### Oxygen Solubility in Water vs Temperature



## Acknowledgements









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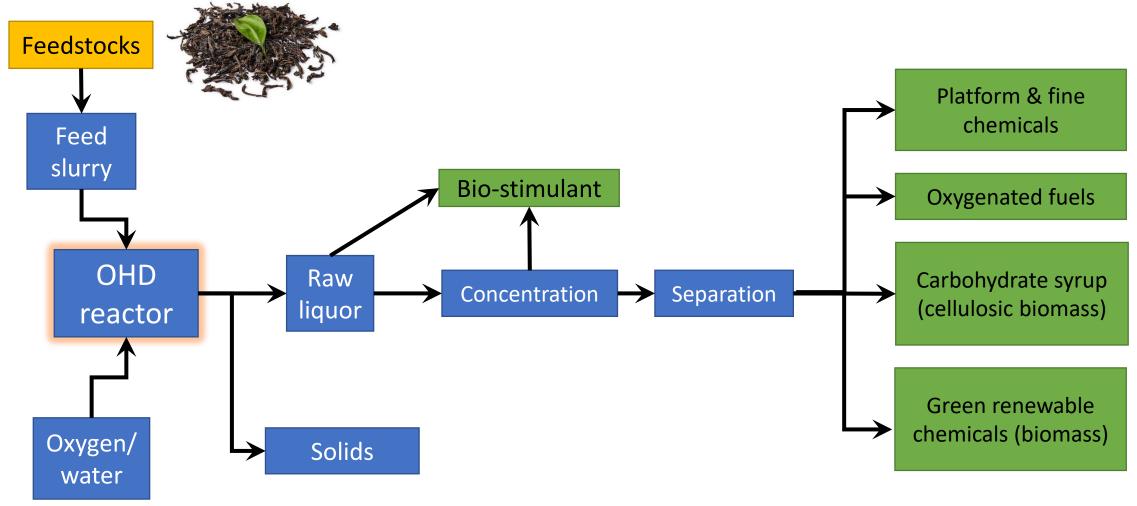


## Additional Slides



## Feedstock Processing by OHD





## Policy Alignment & Government Incentives



#### 2020 federal budget

\$250m injection over 4 years into waste & recycling initiatives

#### 2019 national waste policy

- 10% reduction in waste generation per capita by 2030
- 80% average resource recovery rate from all waste streams
- Phase out problematic, unnecessary plastics by 2025

#### West Australia's waste avoidance & resource recovery strategy for 2030

- Avoid, recover, protect
- 10% reduction in waste generation per capita by 2025
- 70% recovery of material by 2025

#### Australia's biofuel production 30-year growth target

- Currently lagging biofuel production relative to global average, working to achieve 30-year target
- Launched new bioenergy road map for greener future

#### Australian Government incentives for renewable energy

Carbon credits, grants, financial assistance (ARENA¹) (CEFC²)

#### Corporate social responsibility goals

Australia's big 4 banks have joined RE100 & announced commitment to 100% clean energy by 2025

## OHD Flow Reactor Conversion Potential



- Plastics into renewable fuels
- Coal into diesel or agricultural biostimulants
- Rubber tyres into liquid fuels/valuable chemical products
- Trees into cellulosic ethanol &/or fine chemicals
- Leftover stock or crops into liquid fuel,
   cellulosic ethanol & agricultural
   biostimulants



Scaled up OHD flow reactor designed by Australian scientist Ken Anderson, currently operating in Illinois State University USA

## OHD Highlights

#### Capitalising on policies at national, state & local government levels towards zero organic waste to landfill

# Our Formula, Your Success.

#### **Proof of Concept**

- Coal
- Lignocellulosic biomass (ie plant matter)
- E-waste

#### **External Outcomes**

- Removal of organic waste
- Conversion of organic waste to valuable end-user products, fine chemicals & critical metals
- Reduce landfill
- Convert liabilities into assets

#### **Internal Outcomes**

- Validation of inorganic processing
- E-waste conversion
- IP generation/patent protection
- Very broad Biomass/Feedstock License Field
- Territory includes Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea & Taiwan

Chemistry expertise in collaboration & partnership with energy, agriculture, mining, oil & gas & waste sectors











