

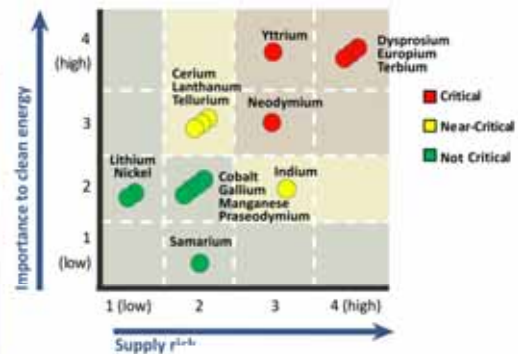
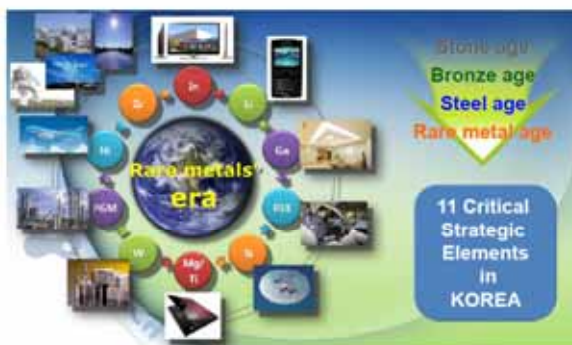
Materials Security, Productivity and New Business Models

Nicholas Morley

Bonn, 29th October 2012



Policy Context



Sources: KITECH, US Dept. of Energy, EU RMI, EC JRC IET



Materials Criticality across all Strategic Energy Technologies

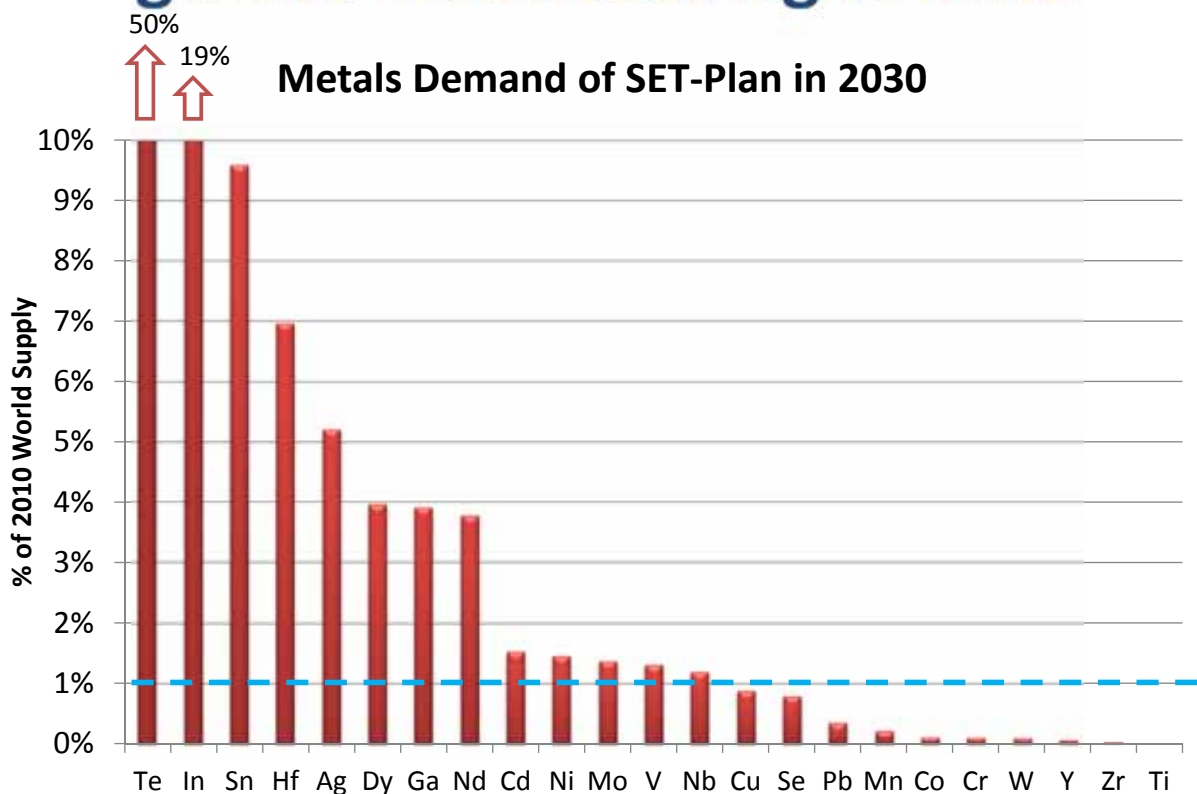
Element	Rating
Rare Earths: Dy, Eu, Tb, Y	High
Rare Earths: Pr, Nd	High
Gallium	High
Tellurium	High
Graphite	High-Medium
Rhenium	High-Medium
Indium	High-Medium
Platinum	High-Medium
Rare Earths: La, Ce, Sm, Gd	Medium
Cobalt	Medium
Tantalum	Medium
Niobium	Medium
Vanadium	Medium
Tin	Medium
Chromium	Medium
Selenium	Medium-Low
Lithium	Medium-Low
Hafnium	Medium-Low
Molybdenum	Medium-Low
Silver	Medium-Low
Nickel	Low
Gold	Low
Copper	Low
Cadmium	Low

Draft

Source: Oakdene Hollins Estimates



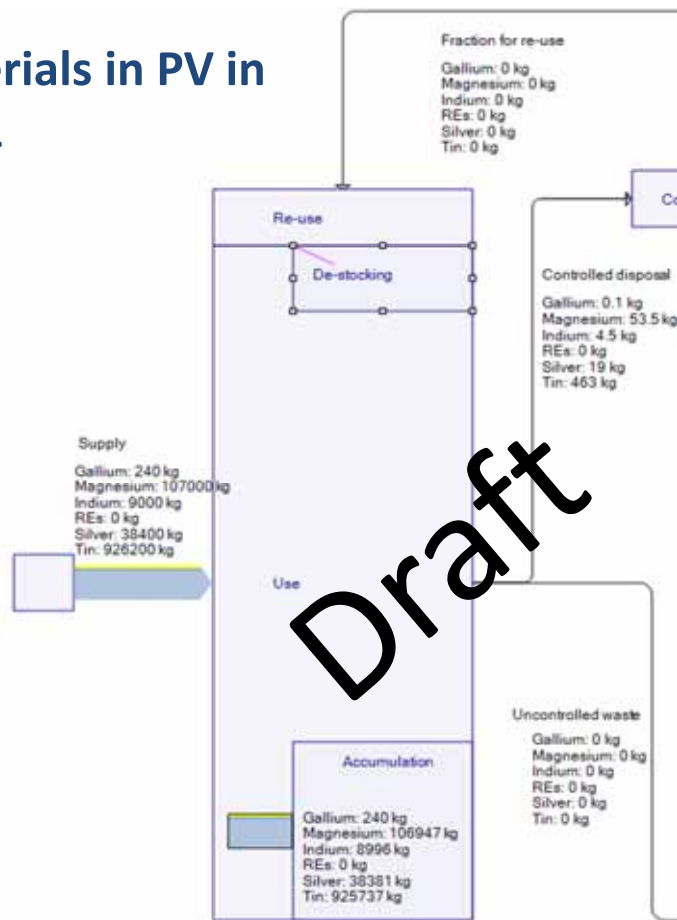
Significance Screening Results



Source: Oakdene Hollins/HCSS for EC JRC



Critical Materials in PV in the UK, 2011



Source: Oakdene Hollins





Responses to Materials Criticality

**Data collection
and
dissemination**

**Procurement
and stockpiling**

**Trade and
international
co-operation**

**Primary
production**

**Design and
innovation**

**Resource
efficiency
strategies
(e.g. recycling)**

Source: Oakdene Hollins

Policies for the recovery of strategic materials

- Improved collection
- Advanced sorting techniques
- Implementation of new recycling technology
- Linking agents within the supply chain
- Design for disassembly
- More sophisticated waste recovery targets
- Alignment and enforcement of regulations
- Remanufacturing and reuse



Key product groups for the “EU Critical 14”

	Antimony	Beryllium	Cobalt	Fluorspar	Gallium	Germanium	Graphite	Indium	Magnesium	Niobium	PGMs	REES	Tantalum	Tungsten
Auto/aero components														
Batteries														
Catalysts														
Cemented carbide tools														
Chemicals														
Construction														
Electrical equipment														
Electronics/IT														
Flame retardants														
Optics														
Packaging														
Steel & steel alloys														

Source: Oakdene Hollins

Red = product life extension practices in use



Which metals and where?

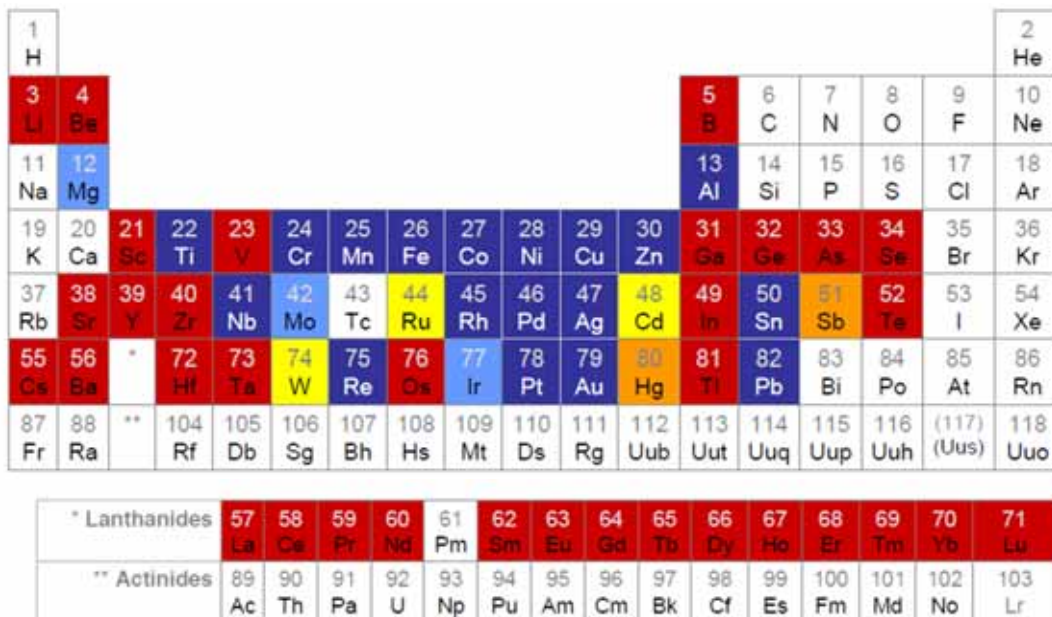
Component	Element	Global recycling rate
Printed Circuit Boards	Antimony	1-10%
	Beryllium	<1%
	Copper	>50%
	Gallium	<1%
	Germanium	<1%
	Gold	>50%
	Silver	>50%
	Platinum Group Metals	>50%
Flat Panel Displays	Indium	<1%
Hard Disk Drives	Ruthenium (PGM)	10-25%
	Rare Earth Elements	<1%



Source: Oakdene Hollins for



Recycling



Source: UNEP/EU Working document

Metal Content?

- Example of mobile phone (excluding batteries):
 - 12.6% Copper
 - 0.35% Silver
 - 340g/t Gold
 - 144g/t Palladium
 - Also Iron, Aluminium, Nickel, Tin, Zinc...
- Far richer than conventional ores
- Need for improved collection

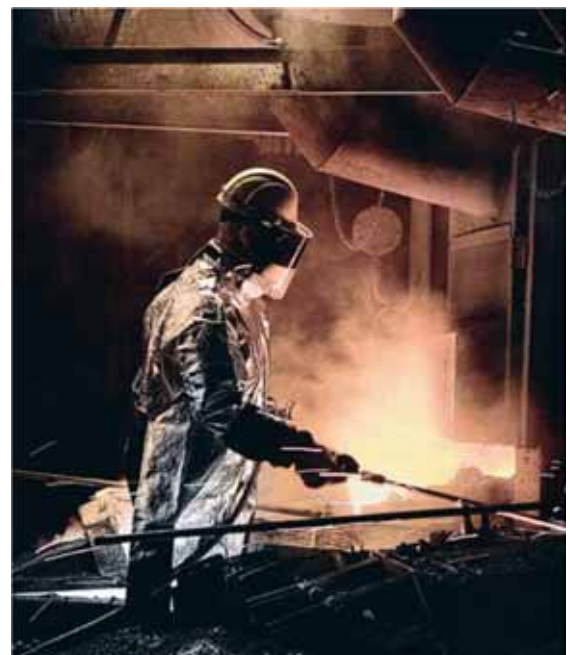


Source: OECD



Precious Metals: Example of Boliden

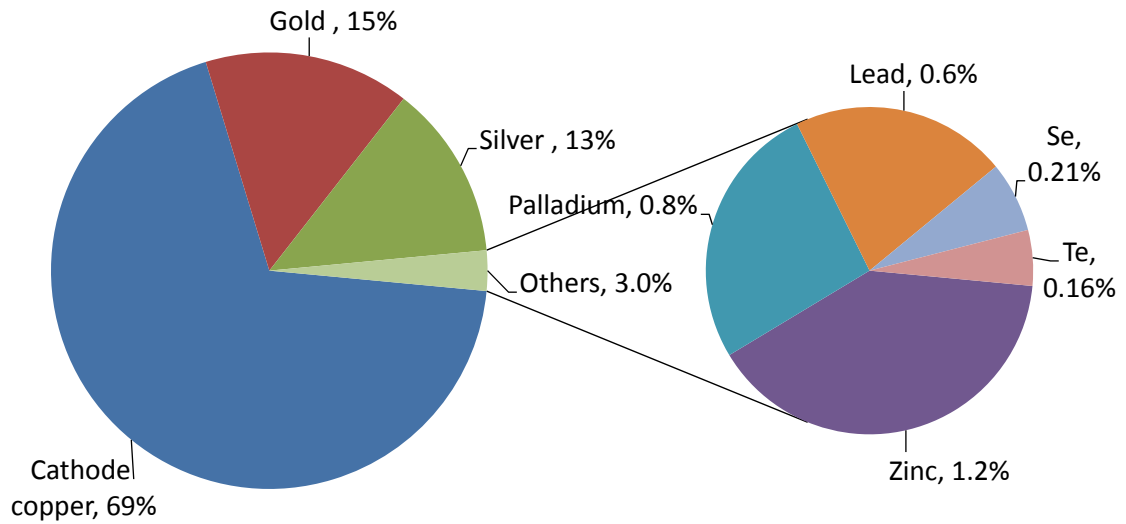
- Copper Smelters:
 - Rönnskär (Sweden)
 - Harjavalta (Finland)
- Rönnskär processed 60kt electronic scrap in 2011
- Expanding to 120kt capacity – become world's largest
- Focus on copper and precious metal recovery



Source: Boliden Annual Report 2011

Precious Metals: Example of Boliden

**Boliden Copper/WEEE Smelting Revenues, 2011e,
(\$m)**



Source: Oakdene Hollins for ILZSG/ICSG/INSG



Analysis of WEEE Recovery Opportunities

- Many metals used in very small quantities on a PCB
- Current practice of shredding for recovery:
 - Copper and precious metals already recovered
 - Rare earths lost in ferrous fraction
 - Others are quite reactive – lost in slag
- Some niche opportunities are possible:
 - Rare earth magnets in hard disk drives
 - Rare earth phosphor lighting
 - Indium in flat panel displays



Source: Oakdene Hollins for



Rare Earth Magnet Recovery

- Hard disk drives (HDD) account for 1/3 of RE magnet demand
- Processes to cut HDD & remove RE magnets for recycling
- Need to segregate, not shred with WEEE to recover RE
- Data security as economic incentive for collection & sorting
- Wind Turbines & (H)EVs in long term due to length of lifetimes



Source: Oakdene Hollins for



Indium Recovery from Flat Panel Displays

- Over half of primary Indium used to make FPDs
- Recycling of Indium process waste common and efficient
- Easy to separate FPDs from WEEE as easily recognisable and need to remove mercury
- Pilot scale technologies being developed to remove ITO – dismantling and dissolution
- Medium timeframe for FPDs in waste; solar PV for long term



Source: Oakdene Hollins for



Beyond Recovery to Reuse

- Resource opportunities:
 - Use of others' waste & typically low cost feedstock
 - Protect against fluctuating resource markets
 - Utilise difficult to recover materials
- Whole life service:
 - Encourages long term customer base
 - Value added business model
- Environmental / Social benefits:
 - Energy, material and water costs reduced
 - Cost reduction for procurers
 - Carbon savings
 - Green growth and skilled job creation



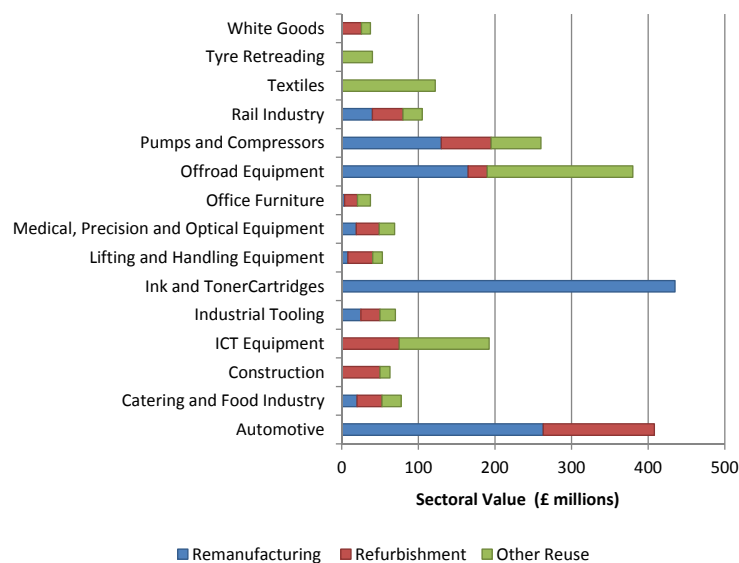
Remanufacturing

“The practice of taking an end-of-life artefact and returning it to as-new condition, with warranty to match” Ijomah

- A long industrial history
- Origins in the military
- Worth c. £5bn, 50,000 people in UK
- Policy drivers in waste prevention



Value of remanufacturing and reuse in the UK



Source: Oakdene Hollins, 2010



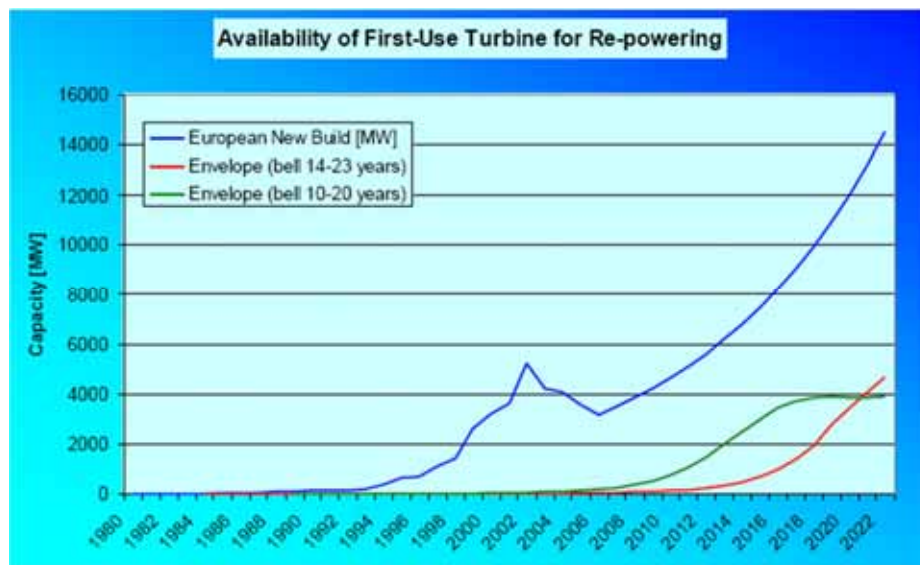
Reuse of ICT equipment in the UK, 2009

Type	Units sold (000)	Refurbished (000)	Reused (000)
Desktops	2,750	49.5	764**
Home Users	917		
Business Users	1,833		
Laptops	8,250	148.5	382
Home Users	4,950		
Business Users	3,300		
Servers	3,678		183
Total	11,000	220	1,150

Source: ONS Product sales and trade, 2009
 ** this number includes monitors and base units sold separately



Remanufacturing potential in wind power



Source: CRR 2008



Potential for remanufacture

Beneficial Features	Detrimental Features
High intrinsic value	Poor design for assembly/disassembly
Good durability	Proliferation of materials in construction
Low to moderate technological evolution	Status-dependant, fashionable items
Cores readily available	Poor perception of standards/branding
Integrated sales/service/upgrade options	Low price of new goods
Design information available	Craft skill shortage

“Four Golden Rules of Remanufacturing”

- Determine optimal mix of: rate of product evolution, value, and re-constructability
- Remanufacturing is at its most successful when most hidden
- Reduce customer risk e.g. use standards
- Recovery of core is key to growth



Remanufacturing decision tool

Remanufacturing Opportunity Tool by the Centre for Remanufacturing, and Reuse

Intro | Products | Customers | Market | Customer Support | Environment | Resources | Feedback

Electronics What is your industry sector?
1.0-5.0 Indicate the weight range that the products occur in (kg):
Shoe Box Please select an appropriate size envelope for the product used for transportation

Is the product embedded in another manufacturers product?
 Yes No

Can the product be easily removed from its host product in a non-destructive manner?
 Yes No

Can all or some of the major components/modules of the product be separated by non-destructive means?
 Yes No If it is a single component select Yes!

Can the coprocessable material in the product be replaced/repaired/reused?
 Yes No

Are the products designed in a modular way or with the possibility of upgrade in mind?
 Yes No

Is there a functional reason that the products SHOULD NOT be disassembled or opened by a skilled operatives?
 Yes No

Of the total cost to manufacture and deliver to the customer, how important are the factors below to manufacture NEW product? (5 is the most)

Material Energy Use Labour Transport Technology/Licensing

1000 What is (or was if no longer available) the cost of a NEW Product to the customer?(£)
24 What do you estimate to be an average lifetime for your product? (months)
12 What is the absolute life time of your product due to fashion, technology changes etc? (months)
0 What is the expected lifetime of the host product? (months)

Cancel Previous Next



Conclusions

- Raw material concerns will remain part of the policy mix, extending to biotic as well as abiotic materials
- These concerns will give increased impetus to traceability/provenance innovations and to closed loop business models close to country markets
- Recycling methods for some critical materials exist but are often underdeveloped
- Many product groups using critical materials are suitable for product life extension and remanufacturing/reuse
- Remanufactured products are often best embedded in service business models and use standards to encourage reuse whilst help conserve resources and create green growth

