

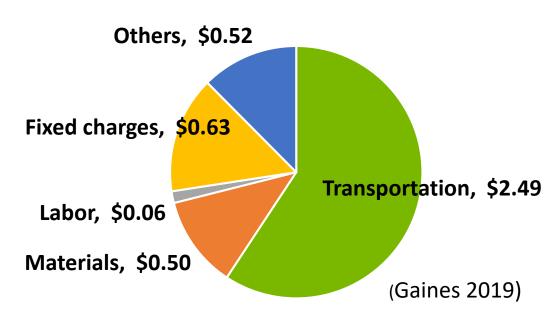
Why is Class 9 shipping expensive?

Transporting end-of-life lithium-ion batteries is costly and dangerous.



Shipment + disposal + environmental.. \$3800

Transportation and Recycle Cost Breakdown



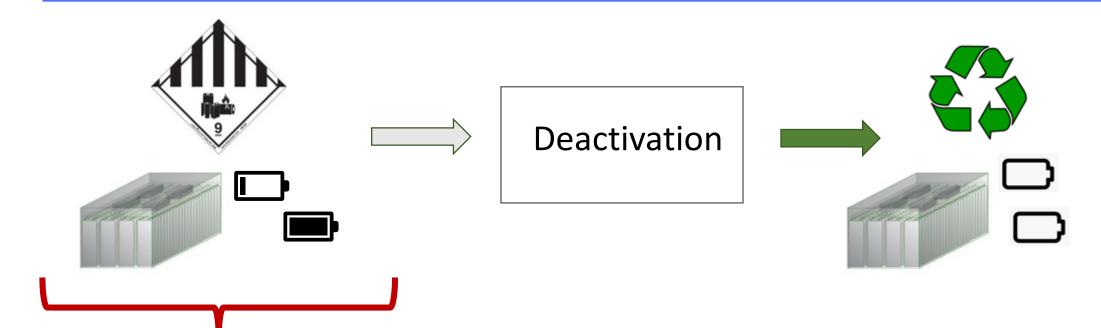
Transportation is >50% the overall cost of recycling

Early stage incidents; What about with 100x volume?



OnTo Patented Deactivation Service

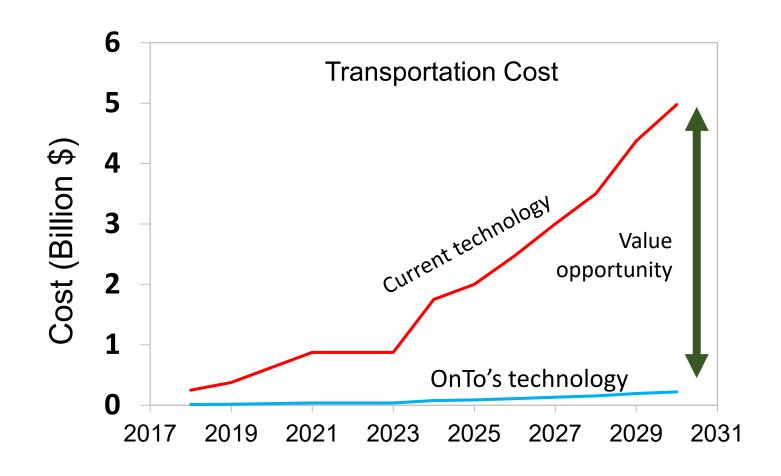
Remove hazards from EOL Li-ion



Any: State of charge State of health Chemistry Format

- > Resolves reactivity and flammability.
- > Can be practiced prior to transport.

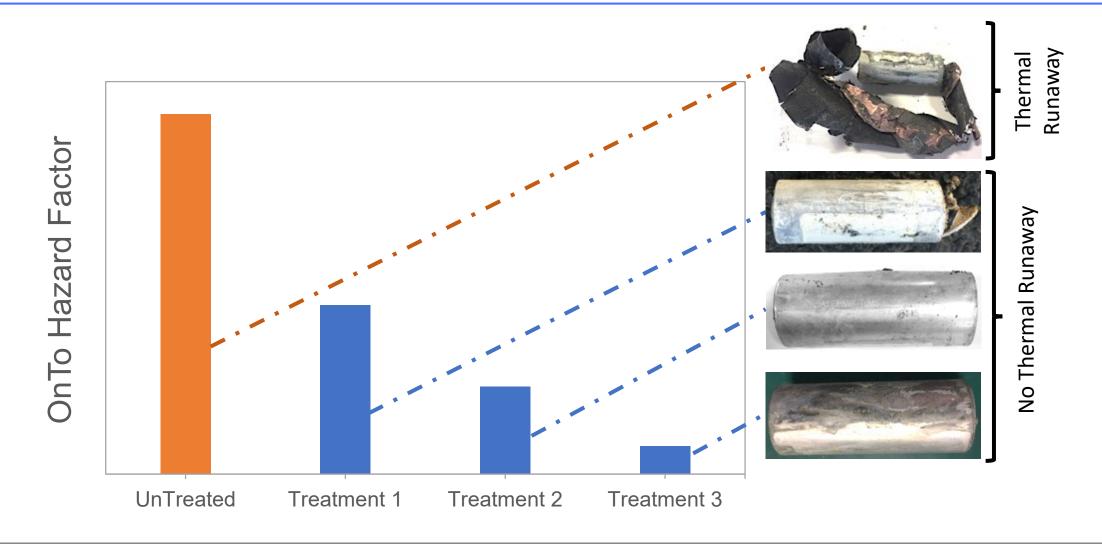
Battery Deactivation Opportunity



In 2030:

\$5B vs. \$250M

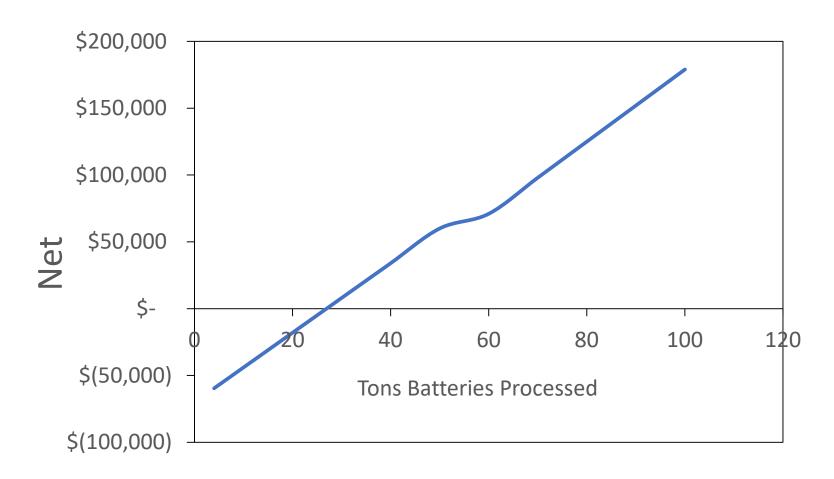
Safety Validation



Breakeven Analysis

Facility breakeven at 27 tons batteries

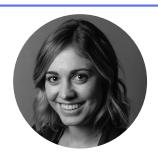
- \$700,000 CAPX
- Serves 250mile radius



OnTo Team and Partners



Steve Sloop, Ph.D.
Founder and President of OnTo
Pioneer in direct recycling
14 patents



Lauren Crandon, Ph.D.
Chemical & Environmental engineer
Expert in nano-particulate environmental
health & safety





Tucker HolstunChemical Engineering intern



Michael Lerner, Ph.D.

Oregon State Univ. program director
World leader in solid state materials.

Myongjai Lee

Industrial cathode & battery manufacturing expert
Builds batteries with recycled material.























Appendix

Estimating overall liability

Class 9 shipping is expensive and appropriate

- In 2030, \$5 billion liability
- \$2.49/(kg 1025 mile) (Gaines, 2019)
 \$7.59/kg (US DoD)
- \$1.76/(kg 250 mile) (Bloomberg, 2019)

Appendix-Breakeven Analysis Assumptions

- Value: \$3/kg
 - Service, we pick up and harvest
 - Dominate regional market
 - Eliminate safety & liability concerns
 - Can handle dangerous and defective
- Complements existing hazardous waste service businesses (i.e. waste oil pick up and treatment)
 - Added value after pick up

Appendix-Competition

- Cryoshredding
- Boxing (explosion-proof boxes)
- Expensive
- Dangerous