

Demo 4: Anthropogenic Resource Project Classification



Learning objectives

- 1. What influences the development of a recycling project?**
- 2. How does the UNFC application work?**
- 3. What are the benefits of using UNFC?**



Agenda

1

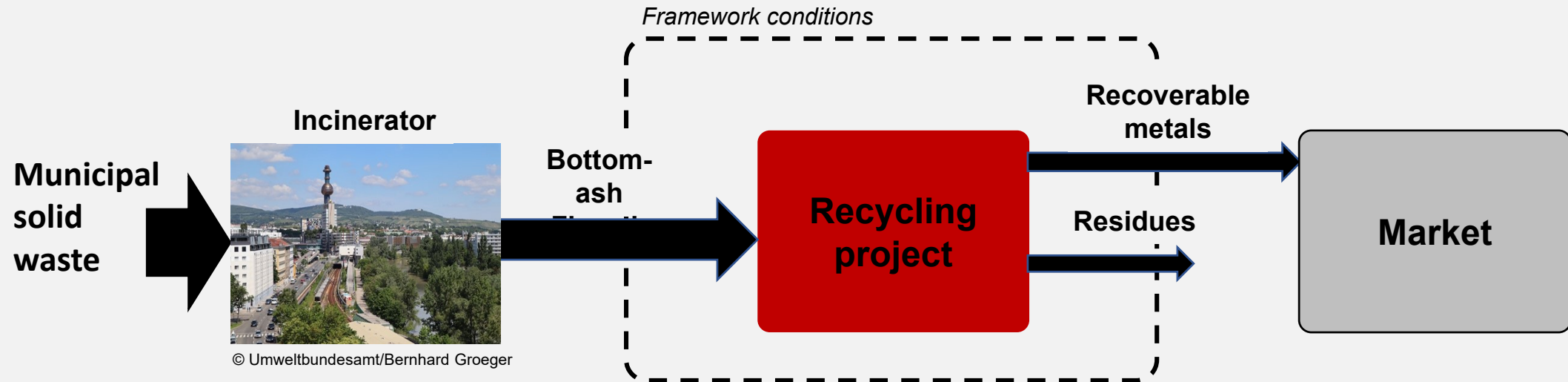
Classroom exercise

2

**Case study
presentation**



1 Imagine the future development of a recycling project



2 What contingencies (factors) need to be considered for developing the project?

Classroom exercise 1/2

3 Name at least 1 contingency that plays a role for the development of the project.

| UNFC axis | |
|---|--|
| Environmental-social-economic viability | <p>? [redacted] [redacted] ?</p> <p>[redacted] ?</p> |
| Project feasibility & status | <p>? [redacted]</p> <p>[redacted] ? [redacted]</p> |
| Level of confidence | <p>[redacted] ? [redacted] ?</p> |



Classroom exercise 2/2

4 Cluster the contingencies in view of their relevance for stakeholders.

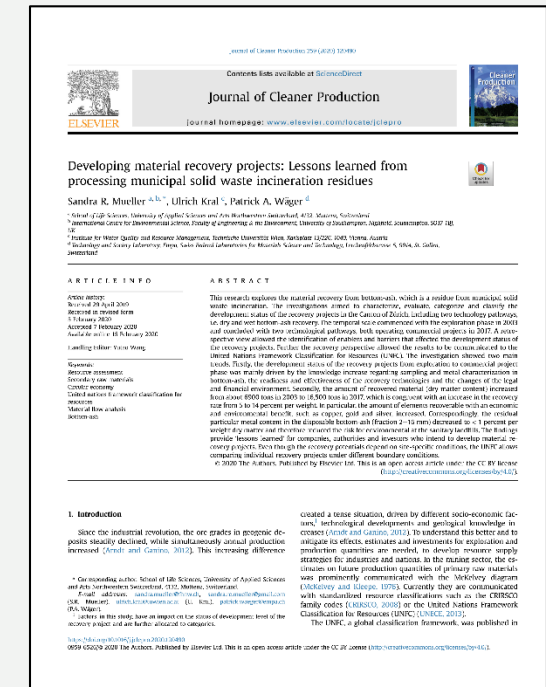
| UNFC axis | Investor | Project developer | Public / NGO | Regulator | Policy maker |
|---|----------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Environmental-social-economic viability | | | | | |
| Project feasibility & status | | | | | |
| Level of confidence | | | | | |



Case study

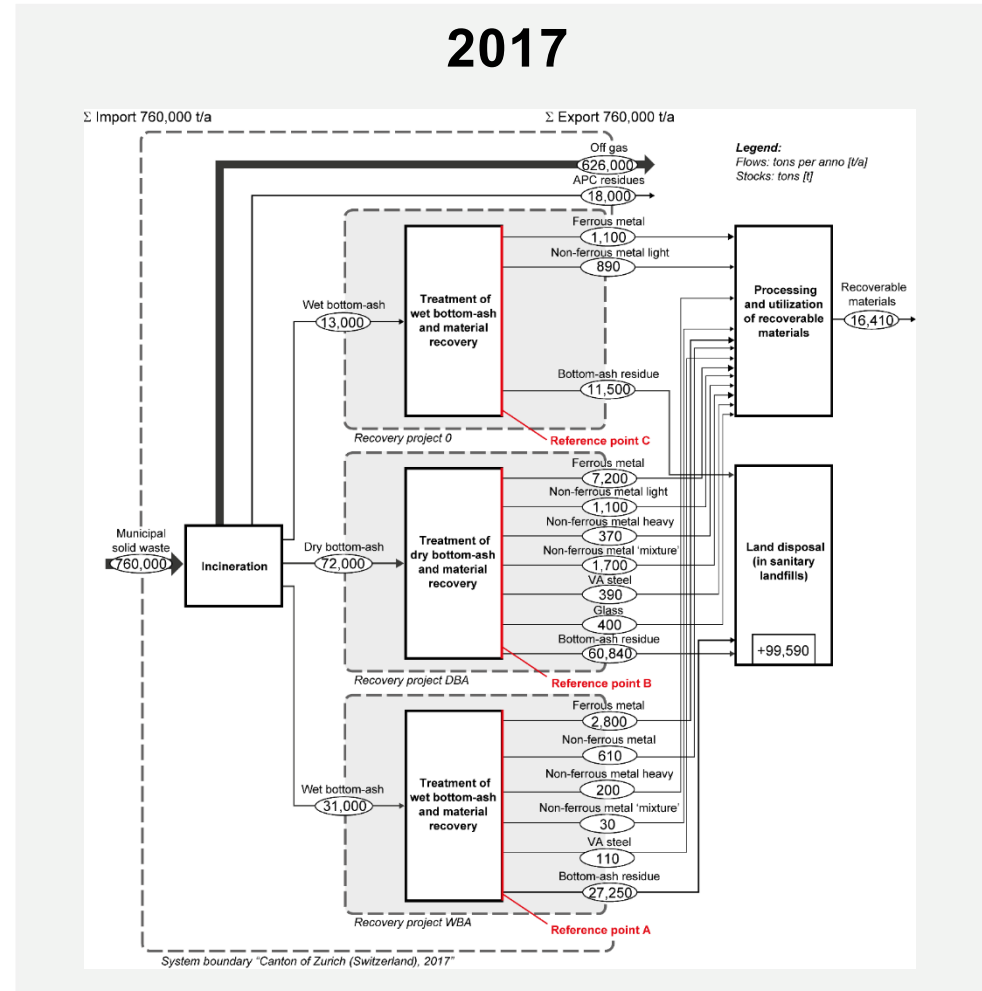
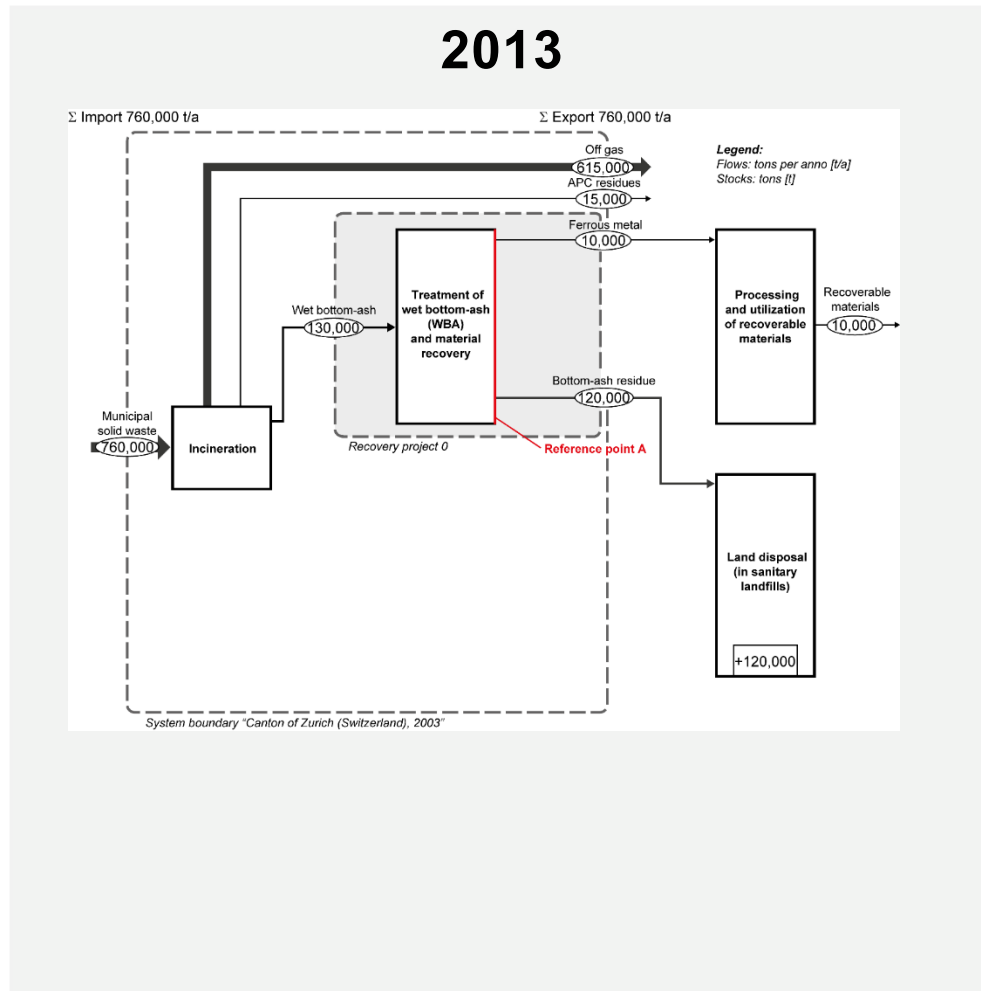
Project characteristics

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Target materials | Ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals, stainless steel, glass |
| Source | Bottom-ash from municipal solid waste incineration |
| Location | Canton Zurich, Switzerland |
| Time perspective | Retrospective: From exploration to production |



<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.120490>

Material flows [tonnes/year]



Project evaluation

Socio-economic viability

| Factor | Description | Quantitative or qualitative determination |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Legislation | A law or set of laws that is being created (Cambridge English Dictionary, 2018). | Description of key aspects in existing regulatory system in the relevant spatial location. |
| Policy implementation | The quality of policy formulation and implementation. | Description of existing policies in the relevant spatial location. |
| Awareness of raw material criticality | Consciousness and knowledge about the criticality of situation regarding raw material shortages. | Description of potential on material shortages in the area of interest. |
| Political willingness | A preparedness or readiness on how a community, company or other political unit manages raw materials. | Description of intentions and implementations of measures from a political unit in the relevant spatial location. |
| Stakeholder interest | The interest of a group of people that influences the intended mining project's progress with regard to market conditions. | Description of the stakeholders' interests and intentions. |
| Social license | The recovery sector's efforts on reaching out to global and local stakeholders (Owen and Kemp, 2013). | Status description of legal local requirement and activities to societal and community situation regarding access to land, water and other financial and human resources (Owen and Kemp, 2013). |
| Financial capability | The management of amounts of money for investment, because it may be profitable or useful in the future. | Description of management and investment capabilities. |
| Profitability | The degree to which a business or activity yields profit or financial gain (Oxford Dictionaries, 2018a). | Description of mining proceeds (adapted from Feiz and Ammenberg, 2017). |



Project categorization

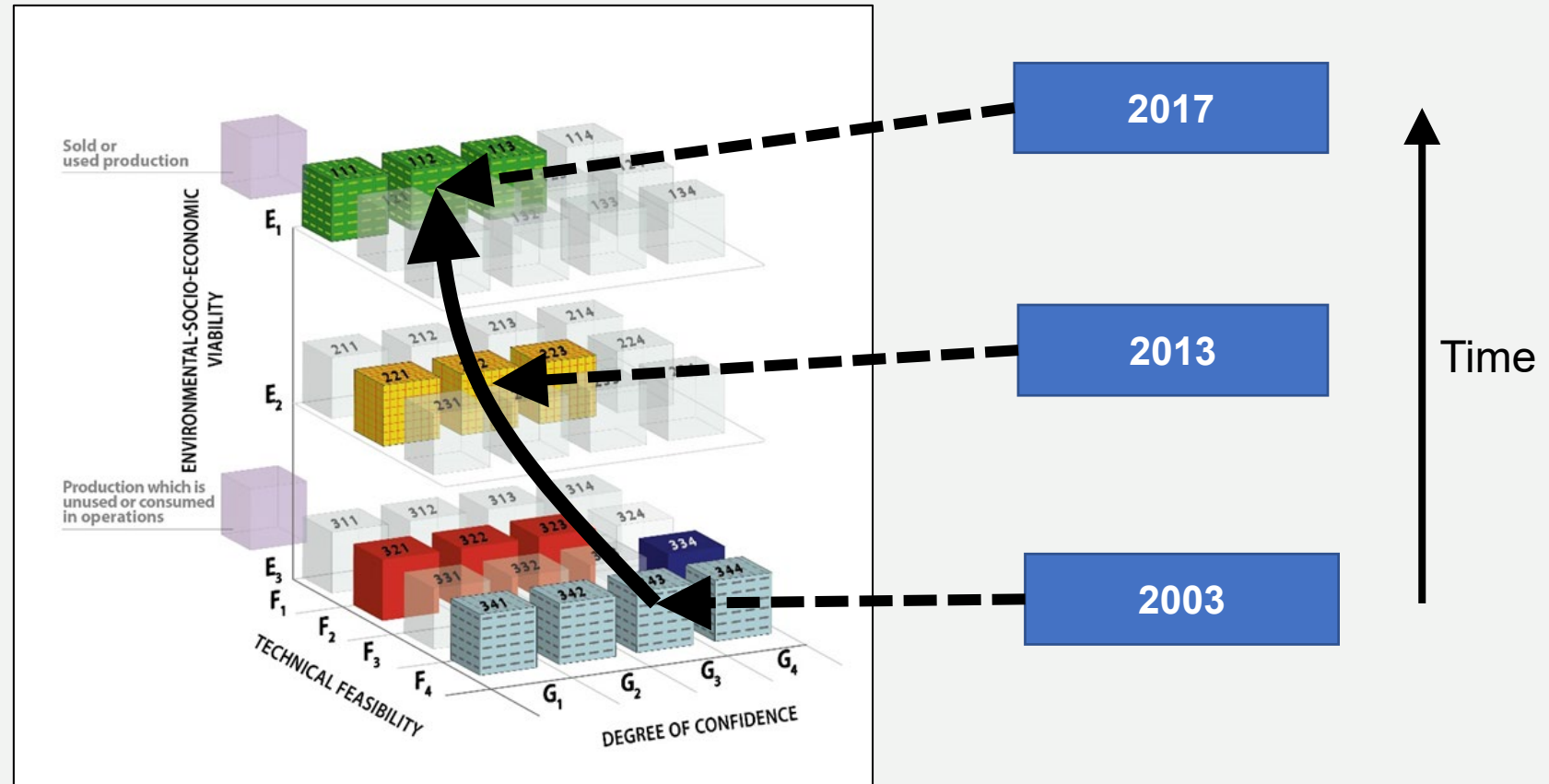
Treatment of dry bottom-ash and material recovery

Time →

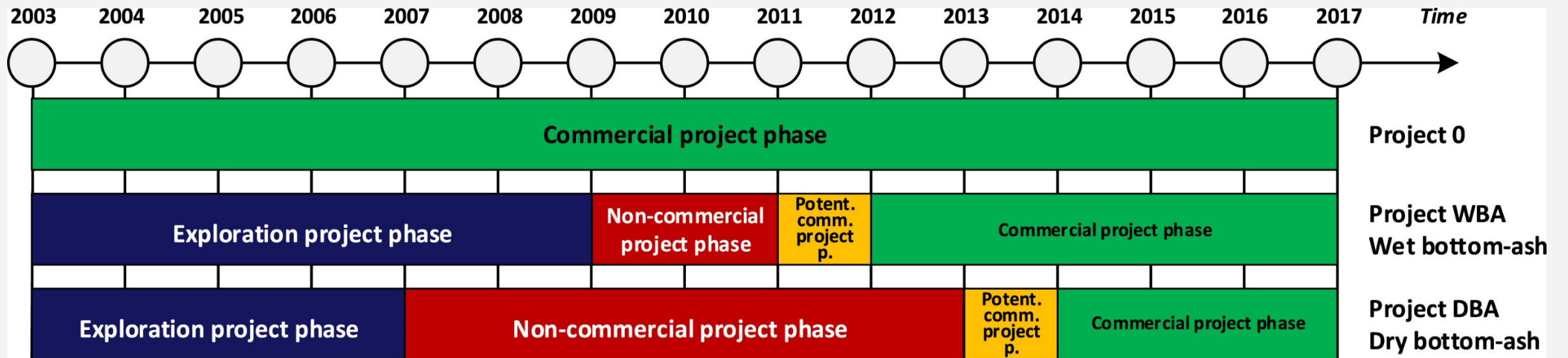
| | 2003, 2004, 2005 | 2009 | 2011, 2012, 2013 | 2011, 2012, 2014 | 2012, 2013, 2014 | 2013, 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Geological knowledge (G-axis) | | | | | | | | |
| Knowledge of raw material regarding quantity and quality | G2 | G2 | G1 | G1 | G1 | G1 | G1 | G1 |
| Supply continuity | G3 | G2 | G2 | G2 | G2 | G2 | G2 | G1 |
| Overall category | G3 | G2 | G2 | G2 | G2 | G2 | G2 | G1 |
| Socio-economic viability (E-axis) | | | | | | | | |
| Legislation | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 |
| Policy implementation | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 |
| Awareness of raw material criticality | E3 | E3 | E2 | E2 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 |
| Political willingness | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 |
| Stakeholder interest | E3 | E2 | E2 | E2 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 |
| Social license | E2 | E2 | E2 | E2 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 |
| Financial capability | E3.1 | E2 | E2 | N/Ap | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 |
| Profitability | E3.2 | E3.1 | E2 | E2 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 |
| Overall category | E3.2 | E3.1 | E2 | E2 | E1 | E1 | E1 | E1 |
| Field status and feasibility (F-axis) | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure | F3 | F2.1 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.1 |
| Technology readiness level (TRL) | F3 | F2.2 | F2.2 | F2.2 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.1 |
| Operating license | F4 | F2.2 | F2.2 | F2.2 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.1 |
| Overall category | F4 | F2.2 | F2.2 | F2.2 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.2 | F1.1 |
| Final combination of overall categories | G3, E3.2, F4 | G2, E3.1, F2.2 | G2, E2, F2.2 | G2, E2, F2.1 | G2, E1, F1.2 | G2, E1, F1.2 | G2, E1, F1.2 | G1, E1, F1.1 |

↑ Factors at the E- F- G axis ↓

Project classification 1/2



Project classification 2/2



Lessons learned

- 1. Contingencies that affect the development of a recycling project**
- 2. Case study experiences**
- 3. UNFC benefits**



Thank you!

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UNECE

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