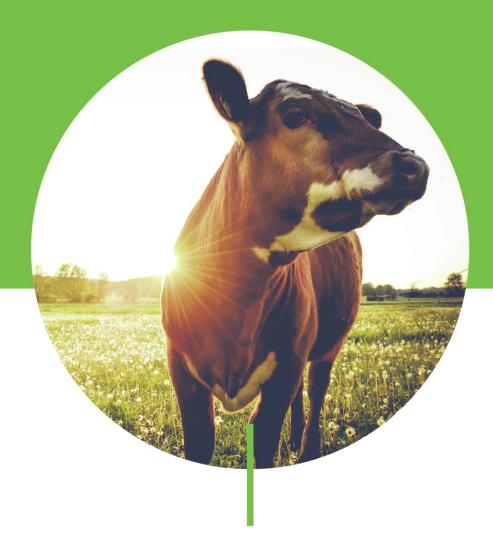


Bob Powell, Founder and CEO









Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)

Plastics Renewal

Plastics Renewal Facility



Ashley, Indiana

In 2021, our Ashley, Indiana facility will convert 100,000 tons/year of mixed plastic waste into:

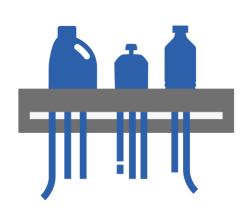
18 million gallons

of ultra-low sulfur diesel & naphtha blend stocks

6 million gallons of wax

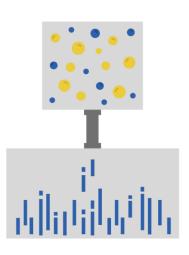


Our Plastics Renewal Technology





Once the plastic waste is collected, it is prepped for conversion by shredding, removing metals, drying, and pelletizing.



Step 2

The pelletized plastic material is then heated and vaporized in an oxygen starved environment.

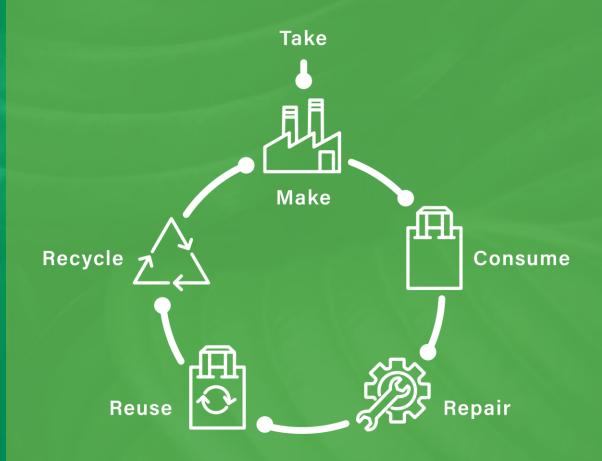


Step 3

The vapor is captured, cooled into a hydrocarbon liquid and processed into commercial grade ultra-low sulfur diesel, naphtha (feedstock for plastic resins) and wax.

Closing the Loop

- Our plastic renewal technology will close the loop and create circularity -- taking post-use plastics, breaking them down and turning them into the feedstocks for making renewed plastics.
- Our products made from recycled plastic feedstocks have significantly reduced greenhouse gas emissions profiles compared to virgin plastics made from crude and natural Gas.
- 70-80% of the plastics we recycle using this technology can be made into new plastics with recycled content.
- All future Brightmark facilities we employ fully circular, plastics-to-plastics technology.



Our world needs live and GHG saving plastic items therefore, we must support technologies that can take existing plastic products, break them down into plastic precursors and make new plastics.

Renewable Natural Gas Projects

Anaerobic digestion technology captures raw biogas, cleans, upgrades, and compresses it into renewable natural gas.

29 projects

across seven states

31968.37 tons of CO₂

offset to date

RNG from dairy manure can reduce GHG emissions 400% when it is used to replace traditional vehicle fuels.

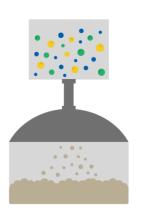


How Renewable Natural Gas is Made



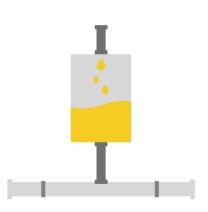


Dairy, food, animal, and other organic waste is collected from the farm.



Step 2

Dairy waste is processed by the digester, which releases biogas/methane. Biogas is captured in the digester.



Step 3

The biogas is then processed into renewable natural gas.
The RNG is injected into a pipeline for distribution.



Step 4

The remaining digestate is turned into commercial fertilizer or given back to the farm.







BRIGHTMARK REIMAGINE WASTE

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