



PLANT
CHICAGO

our mission

To develop circular economies of food production, energy conservation and material reuse, while empowering people of all backgrounds to make their cities healthier and more efficient.

What is a Circular Economy?

In a circular economy, conventional waste streams from one process are repurposed as inputs for another, creating a circular, closed-loop model of material reuse.

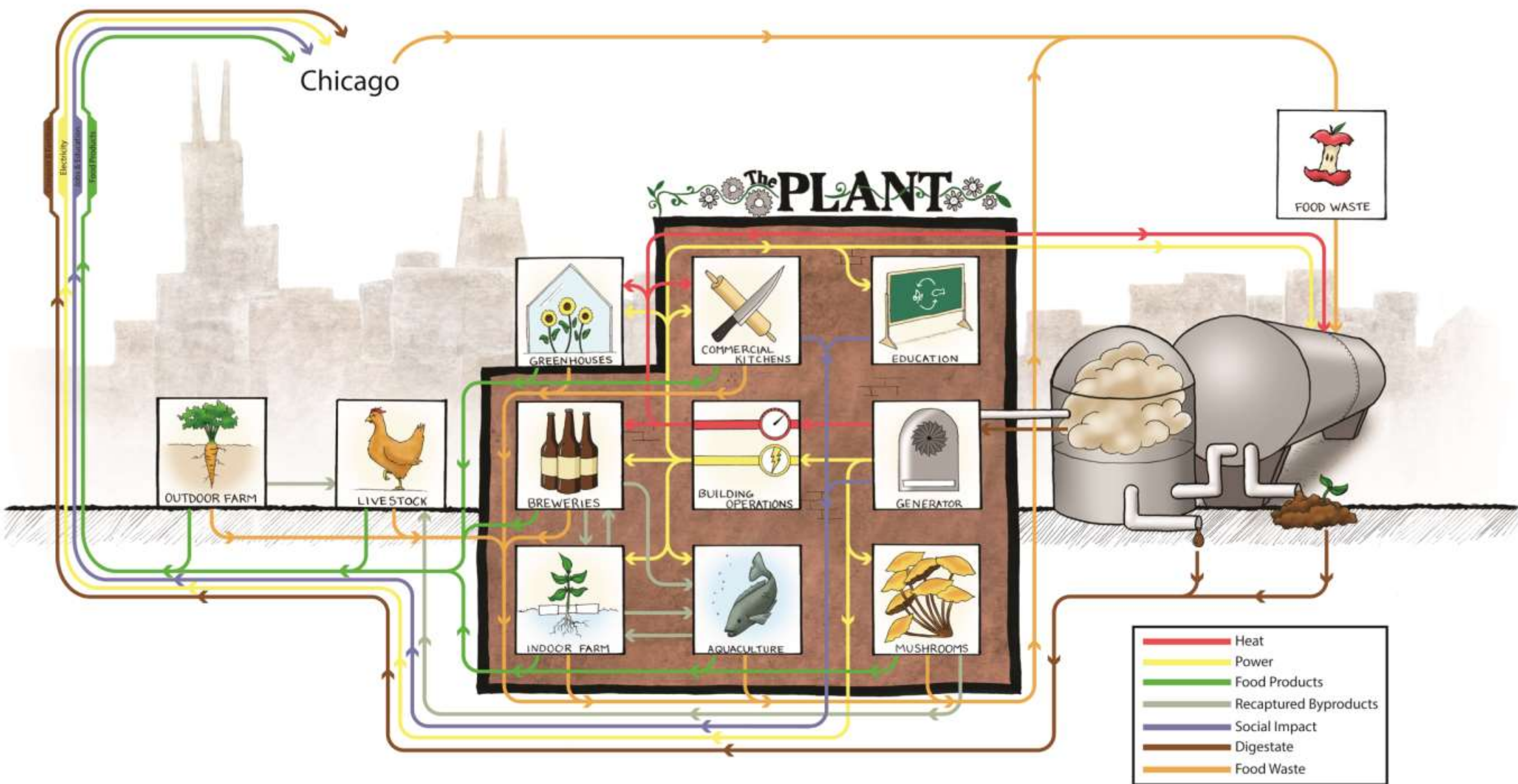




PEER[®]









Outputs as Inputs @ The Plant

Bakery: ash → lye

Brewery: spent grain → livestock feed, growing medium, bread, biobricks

Coffee roaster: chaff → growing medium, biobricks

Mushroom farm: straw → bulking agent, mulch

Shrimp/aquaponics farm: poop → nutrients for algae

Algae → Fish feed

Greens/produce: excess organic material → compost

Kombucha: SCOBY → other consumables?

Spices: packaging material → mushrooms?

Ice: water → indoor or outdoor agriculture use?



OUTLINE OF A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

PRINCIPLE

1

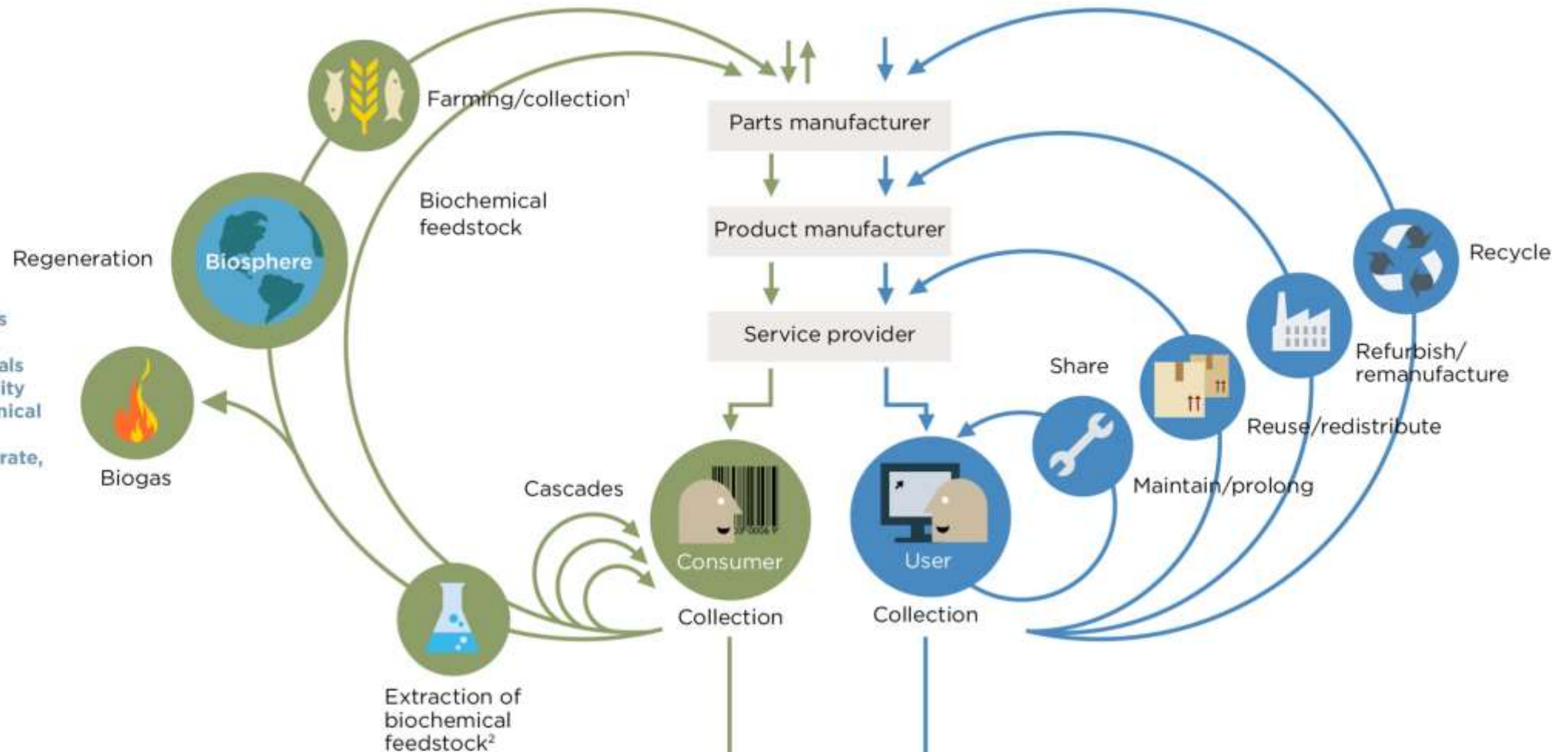
Preserve and enhance natural capital by controlling finite stocks and balancing renewable resource flows
ReSOLVE levers: regenerate, virtualise, exchange



PRINCIPLE

2

Optimise resource yields by circulating products, components and materials in use at the highest utility at all times in both technical and biological cycles
ReSOLVE levers: regenerate, share, optimise, loop



PRINCIPLE

3

Foster system effectiveness by revealing and designing out negative externalities
All ReSOLVE levers

1. Hunting and fishing
2. Can take both post-harvest and post-consumer waste as an input

Source: Ellen MacArthur Foundation, SUN, and McKinsey Center for Business and Environment; Drawing from Braungart & McDonough, Cradle to Cradle (C2C).

Rethinking vocabulary in a circular economy

- We become "users" not "consumers"
- Redefining "waste". Waste is an opportunity!
- Biological and technical "nutrients"
- CE is "regenerative" or "restorative" by design
- The many R's (reduce), reuse, refurbish, remanufacture, recycle.
- Materials, nutrients, molecules... whatever you call it... it's not waste!

Key principles of our local circular economy

- 1) Renewable energy is requirement!
- 2) "Waste" is minimized, either in materials or energy
- 3) Product economy moves towards a service economy
- 4) Fast moving goods (high volume and frequent purchases) should be biologically based and safe to return to the environment
- 5) Economic growth without using "new" materials or nutrients
- 6) Shared economic success
- 7) Equitable economic success

The limitations of a circular economy

Creating a “regenerative” economy has to take into account those aspects of society that are not easily monetized.

- Equity
- Open space
- Meeting community needs
- Meeting ecosystem needs



Three examples in a local circular economy

- Technology example: Anaerobic Digestion

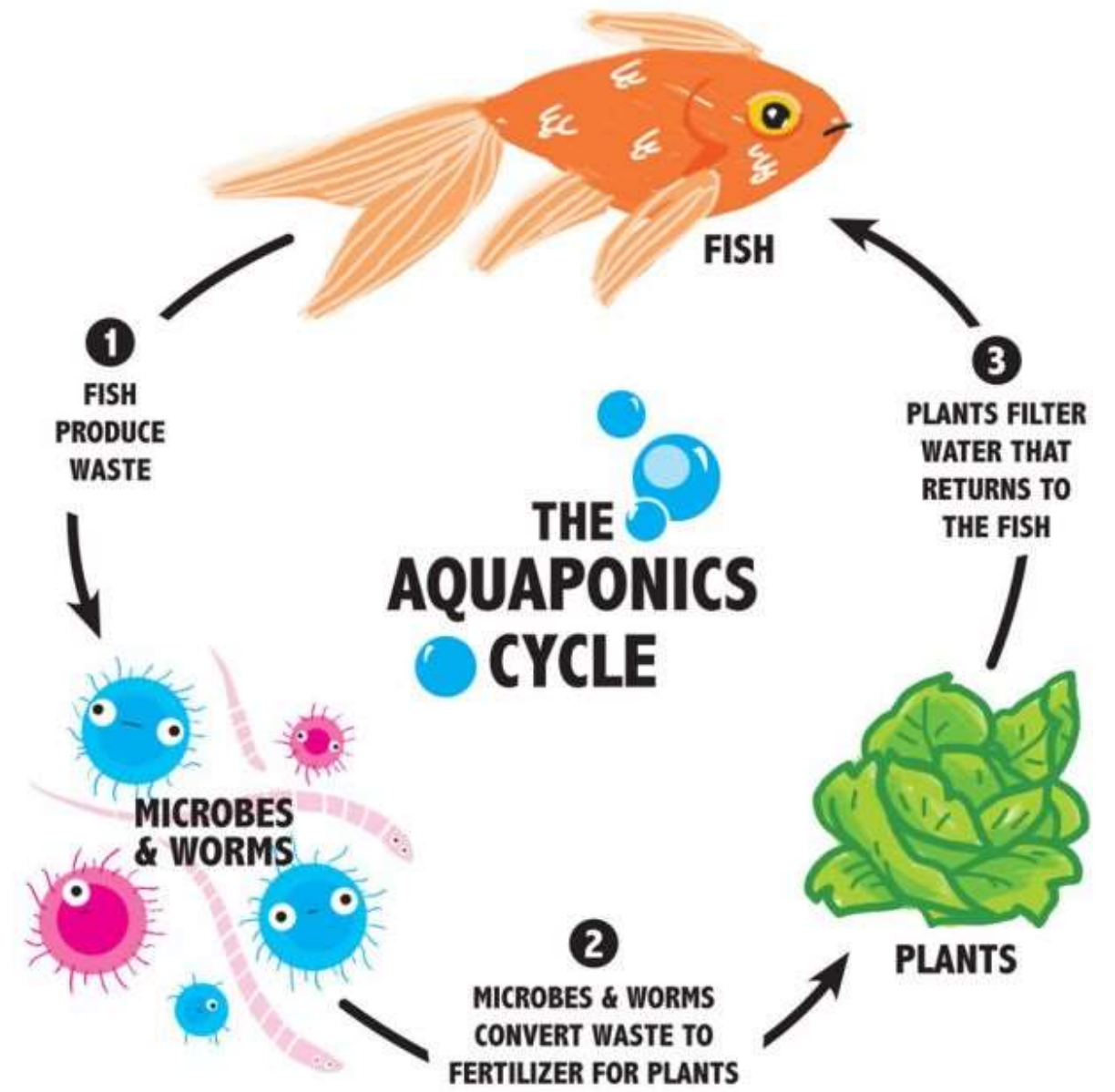


A man wearing a white hard hat and a dark tank top is looking up at a large, flat, perforated metal structure. The structure is covered with various green plants, including leafy greens and herbs. The background shows a greenhouse or indoor farming facility with other plants and structural elements.

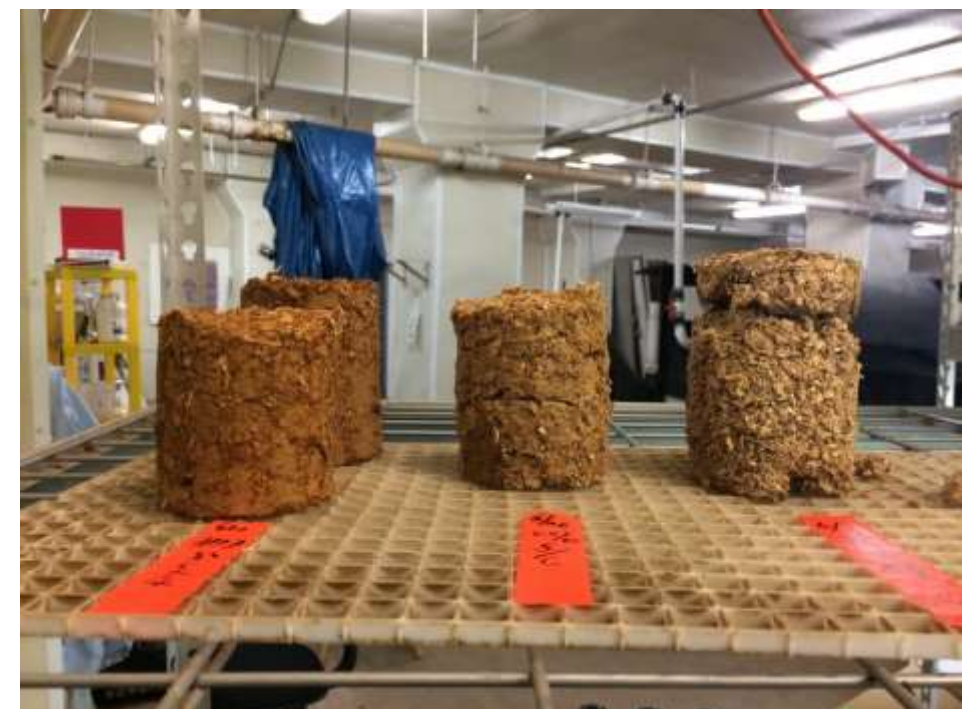
◦ **Research and Demonstration**

◦ **Education**

◦ **Markets**



Research



Technology Demonstration





Education



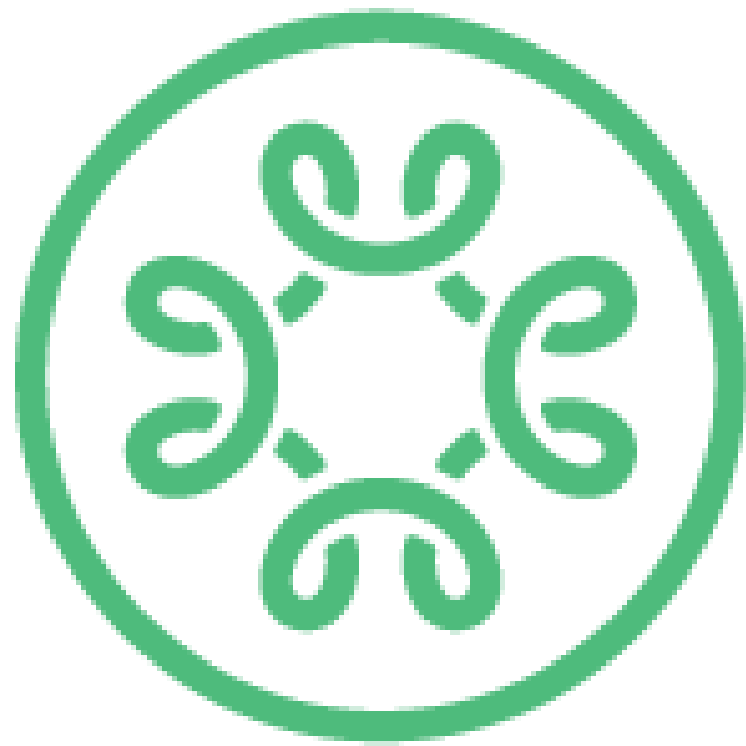
Markets



Plant Chicago's 2016 Programmatic Achievements

- Over \$3,800 worth of healthy food incentives distributed
- 35 small food businesses supported in 2016 (60% women or minority owned)
- Currently averaging over 400 visitors per market (30% from Back of the Yards)
- Over 3,000 students participated in education programming
- 6 reports on research projects open sourced on our website
- Supported 7 future innovators in the circular economy space
- Partnered on a material flow analysis on businesses in *The Plant*

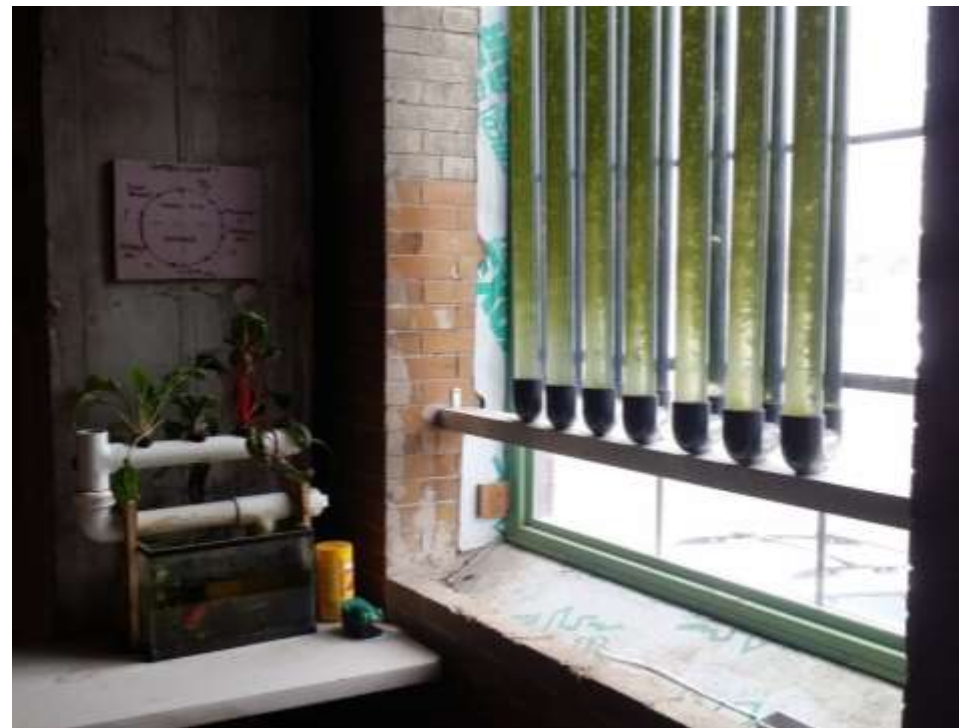




PLANT CHICAGO

Closed Loop • Open Source

Technology Demonstration





Plant Chicago programs:

- Education
- Markets
- Research and Demonstration