

WASTE TO VALUE · END-OF-LIFE TIRES

Tread-grade carbon from waste tires.

One proprietary low-temperature process converts end-of-life tires into tread-grade carbon black, high-aromatic oil, and self-generated process gas, with zero waste streams.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Waste on one side. Carbon demand on the other.

The world cannot absorb the tires it discards. More than 4 billion end-of-life tires sit in stockpiles, with roughly 1.5 billion more added every year. Most are landfilled, stockpiled, or burned as low-grade fuel.

At the same time, demand for industrial carbon keeps climbing. The carbon black bound up in a tire is the same material new tires are built from, and conventional recovery rarely returns it at usable grade.

TiPs treats a scrap tire as what it is: a carbon carrier. It recovers the materials the tire already contains and returns them as saleable product.

4B+

End-of-life tires stockpiled globally, with ~1.5 billion more added every year.

~14M

Tons of carbon black demanded globally each year, mostly tread-grade N330.

~4B

Tons of cement produced each year, a vast market for affordable bulk carbon.

85-95%

Aromatic content of the recovered diluent, a high-value solvent and fuel.

The gap between what a scrap tire contains and what the market pays for carbon is the opportunity.

ONE PROCESS, THREE PRODUCT FAMILIES

Carbon

Tread-grade N330 carbon black for tire manufacturing, plus bulk industrial carbon for concrete and steel.

Fuel oil & diluent

High-aromatic industrial oil and 200+ constituent solvent with established offtake markets.

Process gas

Captured during processing and used to power the unit. Closed loop, zero external fuel.

One process. Every carbon feedstock.

The Thermal-static internal Pyrophinic system (TiPs) is a sealed, low-temperature, vacuum-driven thermal mechanical depolymerization process. Instead of burning the tire, it recovers the carbon, oil, and gas, and returns each as a saleable product.

Feedstock

Tire crumb rubber, 0.25 to 0.75 inch



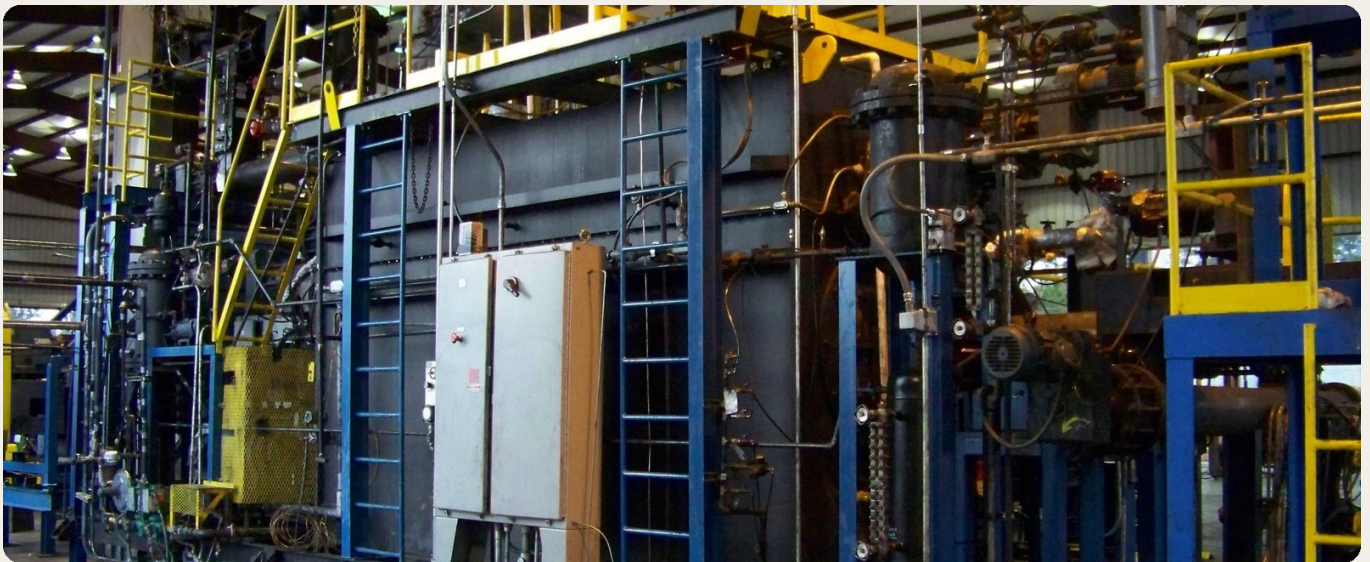
TiPs processing

Sealed low-temperature depolymerization under vacuum.



Outputs

N330 carbon black, high-aromatic diluent, and process gas



TiPs processing unit

10,000+

Hours operated at full scale across feedstocks: tires, coal, oil sands. TRL 8.

24/7

Continuous feed operation, self-powered after a one-time grid startup.

100%

Of every ton of feedstock becomes product, recovered water, or sold residue.

Zero

Waste streams. Every fraction is sold or used in the process.

Tread-grade carbon from waste tires.



TiPs converts tire crumb into materials validated against virgin equivalents. The carbon black is a direct N330 tread-grade replacement. Most recovered carbon black never reaches that grade; TiPs carbon does, and goes back into new tires in a closed tire-to-tire loop.

The diluent is a 200+ constituent aromatic solvent with naturally occurring d-limonene. At Noble, Oklahoma, 88,000 tons of annual crumb rubber supply is secured under a long-term agreement.

"Rubber testing confirmed comparable cure behavior, strong tensile and elongation values, and equal or better abrasion resistance than the N330 control."

Independent analysis, Sid Richardson Carbon Co, a division of TOKAI CARBON (Japan)

48

Tons processed per day, per TiPs unit, on continuous feed.

88K

Tons of crumb rubber secured annually at Noble, Oklahoma.

66%

15-year project IRR. 175% 5-year ROIC.

Zero

Waste streams. No combustion in the process.

Outputs: N330-grade carbon black (Tokai Carbon validated), high-aromatic diluent and solvent (Herty / CRC validated), and fuel oil and gas that powers the unit.

THE PRODUCTS

Three commodity-grade revenue streams.

Every TiPs output is a commercial-grade product, not a downgraded byproduct. On the tire side, the carbon black returns to tire manufacturing and the diluent reaches high-value solvent markets. The model is built on product value.

WHAT A TON OF CRUMB RUBBER BECOMES



Typical recovered output per ton of crumb rubber. Fractions vary with feedstock; each project is built on the assay of the actual feedstock.

Carbon

Tread-grade N330 carbon black that goes back into tires, plus bulk industrial carbon for other markets.

Markets & uses

- Tires, belts, and rubber goods
- Advanced concrete
- Metallurgical carbon for steel
- Soil and agriculture

Fuel oil & diluent

High-aromatic oil, 85 to 95% aromatic content. A 200+ constituent solvent with d-limonene.

Markets & uses

- Industrial heating
- Marine and bunker fuel
- Refining feedstock
- Diluent blending

Process gas

Non-condensable gas captured during processing. It powers the TiPs unit and crumb drying.

Markets & uses

- Powers the TiPs unit
- Runs feedstock drying
- Closed loop after startup
- Zero external fuel

Every fraction leaves as a product. Nothing is downgraded to a byproduct.

How TiPs compares.

End-of-life tires have an incumbent disposal route. TiPs replaces all of them with material recovery instead of destruction.

	TiPs	Pyrolysis	TDF (tire-derived fuel)	Landfill / stockpile
Process	Sealed, low-temperature thermal mechanical depolymerization under vacuum.	High-temperature thermochemical cracking, 400 to 800C.	Whole or shredded tires burned as fuel in cement kilns and boilers.	No processing. Whole or shredded tires buried or stockpiled.
Products	Carbon, fuel oil, process gas, recovered solvent.	Fuel oil, low-grade char, syngas.	Heat only. The carbon and oil are lost to combustion.	None. The material value is lost.
Material value	Preserved and sold into product markets, including N330.	Partially destroyed, lower-value byproducts.	Destroyed in combustion.	Stranded and lost.
Environmental	Zero waste streams, no combustion in the process.	Energy-intensive, char disposal issues.	Stack emissions and ash. Displaces coal, but burns the material.	Fire risk, leaching, and vector breeding.
Deployment	Modular, distributed, on-site at the supply.	Large centralized plants.	Burned in existing kilns and power boilers.	Permanent land use and long-term liability.

48 t/day

Processed per unit on continuous feed at full scale.

TRL 8

Technology readiness proven across 10,000+ hours of full-scale operation.

Modular

Units are added as feedstock and demand grow. No giant central plant required.

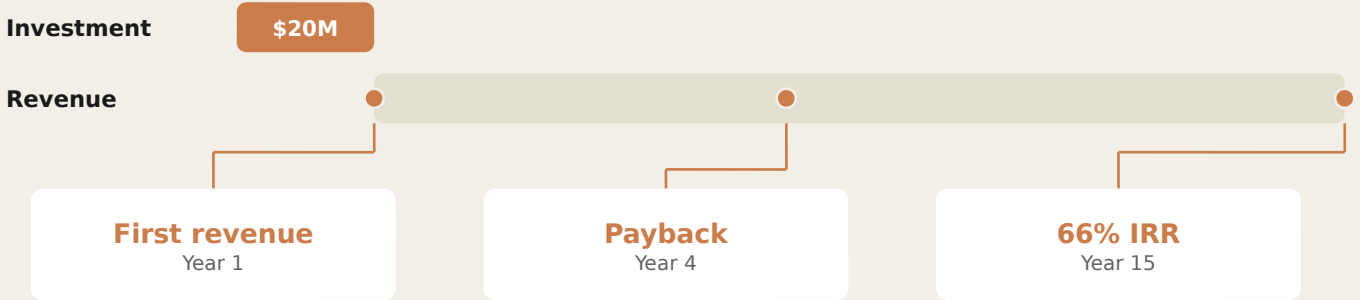
THE ECONOMICS

The project economics.

Independent revenue lines from products, not subsidies. The project is financed against a 3x collateralized investment with the balance mobilized through the SENS and ISCM structure.

<p>\$130M</p> <p>Total project capex.</p>	<p>\$20M</p> <p>Minimum investment.</p>	<p>6</p> <p>TiPs processors.</p>	<p>66%</p> <p>15-year project IRR.</p>
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PROJECT TIMELINE



Project at a glance	Tires · Noble, Oklahoma
Location	Noble, Oklahoma
Annual feedstock	88,000 tons crumb rubber
Key outputs	N330 carbon black, high-aromatic diluent, process gas
Collateralization	3x

Indicative figures, subject to business case validation and feedstock profile. Carbon credits are not included in the base case.

Every project is built on product value from day one. Subsidies, credits, and premiums are upside, never the base case.

PARTNER WITH US

Build this in your region.

SENS delivers waste-to-value solutions at scale. Whether you represent an investor, a manufacturer, a municipality, or a fund, we invite you to explore what TIPs can do with end-of-life tires in your region.

SENS

Technology, project development, and delivery of TIPs facilities worldwide.

ISCM Foundation

20+ years of governance oversight and research integrity from Brussels.

ISCM Investments

The Foundation's dedicated fundraising and investment governance arm, mobilizing private and institutional capital.

THE TEAM



David Meunier

Co-CEO



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Thomas Andres

COO



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