

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL FILES

DETRITUS - Multidisciplinary Journal for Circular Economy and Sustainable Management of Residues

Article:

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL S1 - Literature LCA in LIBs recycling

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Table 1. LCA studies on LIBs recycling.

Reference	Country	LIBs chemical composition *	Product type	Recycling type	Functional Unit	System boundaries
Liu et al. (2023)	China	LFP	LIBs of EV	Mechanochemical oxidation and Hydrometallurgical oxidation	1 kg spent LiFePO4 battery	Gate to Gate
Chen et al. (2023)	China	LFP/NMC	LIBs of EV	Direct recycling and Hydrometallurgical	LIBs with a nominal capacity of 1 kWh	Gate to Cradle
Alipanah et al. (2023)	USA	NMC	Unspecified	Bioleaching	1 kg of cobalt recovered from the black mass as the main product.	Gate to Gate
Wu et al. (2023)	China	LMO	General applications	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Direct Recycling	1 kg of spent cell	Gate to Gate
Cao et al. (2023)	China	LCO/NMC/ LFP	Unspecified	Hydrometallurgical	Recycling 1 kg of Cobalt	Gate to Gate
Du et al. (2022a)	China	NMC/LFP	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	One LIB with 1 kWh of capacity for EVs	Cradle to Grave
Blomeke et al. (2022)	Germany	NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Mechanical	1 ton of used lithium-ion traction batteries from electric vehicles to materials recovering	Grave to Gate
Kallitsis et al. (2022)	United Kingdom	NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical	1 kWh nominal battery capacity	Grave to Gate
Chen et al. (2022)	China	NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Direct Recycling	1 kWh NMC811 Battery for an EV	Cradle to Cradle

Dunn et al. (2022)	USA	NCX(NMC E NCA) / LFP	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Direct Recycling	Recycle 1 kg of LIB materials at pack level	Grave to Cradle
Duarte Castro et al. (2022)	Italy	NMC	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	1 battery (3.8 kg, 148.5 Wh) and 1 battery cell (569 g, 37.1 Wh)	Gate to Gate
Iturrondobeitia et al. (2022)	Spain	NMC	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	1 kg of cathode treated	Gate to Gate
Feng et al. (2022)	China	LFP/NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Direct Recycling	Battery of 1kWh	Cradle to Grave
Koroma et al. (2022)	Belgium	NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical	1 kg treated	Cradle to Grave
Wang et al. (2022)	China	LFP	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical	The mass of the 1 kWh LFP battery: 8.73 kg	Cradle to Grave
Quan et al. (2022)	China	LFP/NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Direct Recycling	The nominal capacity of a battery of 1 kWh	Cradle to Grave
Du et al. (2022b)	China	NMC	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	Production of 1 kg of NiCoMn ternary cathode materials.	Grave to gate
Wu et al. (2022)	USA	LCO	Unspecified	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Direct Recycling	1 kg LCO obtained from spent LIBs	Gate to Gate
Jiang et al. (2022)	China	LFP/NMC	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical and Direct recycling	1 kg recycled or manufactured battery cell	Cradle to grave
Chen et al. (2022)	USA	LFP/NMC	Unspecified	Hydrometallurgical	1 kg of graphite recycled	Gate to Gate
Souza et al. (2022)	Brazil	Unspecified	LIBs of mobile phones	Hydrometallurgical	1 kg of recovered cobalt	Gate to Gate
Rey et al. (2021)	Spain	LCO	LIBs general	Pyrometallurgical and Hydrometallurgical	1 kg of regenerated graphite	Gate to Gate
Yu et al. (2021)	China	NMC	LIBs of Electrical Vehicle (EV)	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Physical Recycling	kg of battery	Cradle to Gate

Zhang et al. (2021)	China	Severals	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	1000 kg of spent saggars	Cradle to Gate
Sadhukhan & Christensen (2021)	United Kingdom	LMO	Battery energy storage systems (BESS)	Pyrometallurgical and Hydrometallurgical	1 kg of battery	Cradle to grave
Kikuchi et al. (2021)	Japan	NMC	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	1 kg of the positive electrode in LIB	Cradle to grave
Rinne et al. (2021)	Finland	Li-Ion general	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	Treatment of 1 kg of crushed battery waste	Gate to Gate
Kurz et al. (2021)	Germany	NMC	LIBs of EV	Functional recycling (Waterjet Based Recycling)	Recycling a kilogram of traction battery	Gate to gate
Lin et al. (2021)	USA	LCO	Laptops	Hydrometallurgical	The extraction of Li and Co from 1 kg of LiCoO ₂ powder	Gate to Gate
Liu et al. (2021)	China	NMC / LFP	Electric bicycles	Pyrometallurgical and Hydrometallurgical	Total distance 100 km powered by a battery pack (4 × 12 V, 20 Ah)	Cradle to Grave
Xu et al. (2021)	USA	LCO	No detailed	Direct recycling	Recycle 1kg of spent LIBs	Gate to Gate
Rajaeifar et al. (2021)	United Kingdom	NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical	Treatment of 1 ton of LIB modules	Gate to Gate
Wang & Yu (2021)	Japan	NMC	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	One LIB of EV with an average weight of 300 kg	Cradle to Grave
Xu et al. (2020)	USA	LFP	LIBs of EV	Direct recycling	Annual plant processing capacity of 10,000 tons of spent batteries 1 kWh of storage capacity provided by the battery cell, calculated based on given energy densities (Wh/kg)	Gate to Gate
Mohr et al. (2020)	Germany	NCA / NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical and Hydrometallurgical	10,000 tons of annual processing capacity from spent LMO batteries	Cradle to Grave
Gao et al. (2020)	USA	LMO	LIBs of EV	Direct recycling		Gate to Gate

Sun et al. (2020)	China	NMC	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	1 kWh NMC 622 package for a passenger EV	Cradle to Grave
Anwani et al. (2020a)	India	LCO	Mobile phones	Resinterization of the cathode material	10g of spent material entering treatment	Gate to Gate
Anwani et al. (2020b)	India	LCO	Mobile phones	Lixiviação ácida e cozimento	Amount of battery input material has been selected as the functional unit	Gate to Gate
Yang et al. (2020)	China	LFP	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	One kilowatt hour (1 kW h) of electricity supply	Cradle to Grave
Tao & You (2020)	USA	LMO / NCM / NCA	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Direct Cathode Recycling	Two functional units: 1 kWh of life-cycle electricity delivered and 1 kWh of battery energy storage capacity	Cradle to Cradle
Delgado et al. (2019)	Norway	NMC	Stationary battery	Pyrometallurgical	100 kg entering the process	Cradle to Grave
Yang et al. (2019)	China	NMC / POLYMER	Portable chargers	Hydrometallurgical	One watt-hour of electricity delivery (1 Wh)	Cradle to Grave
Vandepaer et al. (2019)	Canada	LMP / LFP	Stationary battery	Pyrometallurgical and Hydrometallurgical	Provision of 1 megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity for the Swiss electricity system by 2030 An LMO–NMC battery with a nominal capacity of 11.4 kWh, which provided 136,877 km of driving for a 1860 kg passenger car before battery capacity was reduced by around 81.31%	Cradle to Grave
Cusenza et al. (2019)	Italy	LMO / NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical and Hydrometallurgical	A complete battery of 17 kWh (total mass = 108 kg)	Cradle to Gate
Raugei & Winfield (2019)	United Kingdom	LCP	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	The production, use, disposal and recycling of 1 (one) battery	Cradle to Grave

Ciez & Whitacre (2019)	USA	NMC / NCA / LFP	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Direct Cathode Recycling	Use two different functional units: kg of battery manufactured (including cell electrode materials, separators and packaging) and kWh of battery manufactured (including all cell components)	Cradle to Grave
Qiao et al. (2019)	China	NMC	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	Recycled battery unit	Grave to Gate
Souza et al. (2018)	Brazil	LCO	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	1 ton of batteries	Cradle to Grave
Bobba et al. (2018)	Italy	LMO / NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical	1 LMO-NMC EV Battery Pack in the recycling	Grave to Gate
Hao et al. (2017)	China	NMC	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	t of end-of-life EV	Grave to Gate
Bian et al. (2016)	China	LCO	Mobile phones	Pyrometallurgical	1 t of waste mobile phones of different brands and models	Grave to Gate
Sanfélix et al. (2016)	Belgium	LFP	LIBs of EV	Hydrometallurgical	1 battery of 150,000 km lifetime for EV applications	Cradle to Grave
Oliveira et al. (2015)	Belgium	LMO / LFP	LIB of EV	Hydrometallurgical	1000 kg of battery input the system	Cradle to Grave
Hendrickson et al. (2015)	USA	LMO / LFP / NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical and Hydrometallurgical	Plant capacity: 7000 t / year	Cradle to Grave
Dunn et al. (2015)	USA	LMO / LFP / NMC / LCO	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Physical Recycling	1 ton de battery input	Cradle to Grave
Yu et al. (2014)	China	Ni-MH / NMC	LIBs of EV	Recycling or Incineration	One battery whose specific capacity is 1,000 mAh/g	Cradle to Grave
Li et al. (2014)	USA	NMC / LMO / LFP	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical; Hydrometallurgical and Physical Recycling	1 kilometer of EV driving	Cradle to Grave

Swart et al. (2014)	Belgium	NMC/ LCO	LIBs of EV and portable electronics	Pyrometallurgical	kg of cathode material and per kWh of disposable energy during a cycle	Gate to Gate
Gaines et al. (2011)	USA	LCO / LMO / NMC	LIBs of EV	Pyrometallurgical and Hydrometallurgical	Li ion cells (size 18650)	Cradle to Grave

***Legend:** LCO - Lithium Cobalt Oxide (LCO=LiCoO₂); NMC - Lithium Nickel Cobalt Manganese Oxide (NMC=LiNi_xMn_yCo_zO₂); LFP - Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP=LiFePO₄), NCA - Lithium Nickel Cobalt Aluminum Oxide (NCA= LiNiCoAlO₂); LMO - Lithium manganese oxide (LMO = LiMn₂O₄); Ni-MH - Nickel–metal hydride battery; LCP - Lithium Cobalt Phosphate (LCP =LiCoPO₄).

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Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

1. SCENARIOS DETAILS

Scenario 1- Pessimistic: reflects the baseline (current) scenario, in which the fraction collected by the RL is lower than that collected informally or mixed with MSW. In this scenario, there are no formal recycling operations for LIBs within Brazil, where recycling activities are limited to disassembly and separation, and the more complex components are exported for recycling abroad, mainly in Europe and Asia (Dias et al., 2018; Duarte Castro et al., 2021). Of the fraction of LIBs collected in smartphones and laptops by formal RL in 2023 (6% according to the Brazilian law) 50% are assumed to be destined for pyrohydrometallurgical recycling abroad (Europe), and the other 50% are destined for hazardous waste landfill in Brazil. Remainder LIBs wastes (94%) are collected informally (50%) or mixed with MSW (50%) and are fully sent to an MSW landfill. Rates of informal collection, mixed in MSW collection and recycling destination (Brazil or Europe) were assumed because data on WEEE management in Brazil are scarce, and there are no data available on the amount of WEEE collected by each of these channels and its destination (Souza et al., 2016; Oliveira Neto et al., 2022). Likewise, there is uncertainty in the LIBs collection rate due to a lack of data (Dunn et al., 2022).

Scenario 2 – Intermediate: the formal RL increases the collection rate to 12% of waste LIBs generated in 2024 (Brazil, 2020), reducing the amount collected informally or discarded with MSW. This scenario assumes that there are LIBs recycling operations in Brazil (hydrometallurgical) in their first steps. 75% of LIBs waste formally collected by RL is sent to recycling abroad, 12.5% to recycling in Brazil and 12.5% to hazardous waste landfill. The assumptions for fractions collected by the informal sector or mixed with MSW are the same as in Scenario 1, with 50 % collected by each route and a full destination to the MSW landfill.

Scenario 3 – Optimistic: RL increases the collection to 17% of LIBS waste in 2025 (Brasil, 2020) and the fraction recycled in Brazil increases. 50% of LIBs waste formally collected by the RL is destined for recycling abroad, 25% for recycling in Brazil, and 25% for the hazardous waste landfill. The assumptions are the same for fractions collected by the informal sector or mixed with MSW (50% collected by each channel and full destination to the MSW landfill).

Scenario 4 - More optimistic: it is assumed that 50% of all LIBs waste is collected by the RL (2026), 25% is collected informally, and 25% is collected mixed with MSW. 75% of LIBs collected by the RL are recycled in Brazil and 25% abroad. In this scenario, a larger fraction of LIBs is recycled in Brazil, significantly reducing their disposal in landfills or sent for recycling abroad.

Although the scenarios designed in this study followed a progressive approach, some assumptions can be considered limitations, such as the amount of waste collected in each collection channel, and the amounts sent outside, can be over or underestimated, due to the lack of consolidated data.

2. MASS BALANCE

Table 1. Mass balance of Scenario 1 (2023).

Scenario 1 - Mass balance (2023)					
Stage	Flow	Smartphones	Notebooks	Total	Description
Discard	Discarded mix	6.493	13.312	19.805	Mass (t) of discarded products (Mix of product waste in units: 89.54% Smartphones / 10.46% Notebooks)
	RL (6%)	390	799	1.188	Mass (t) of complete products collected by RL
Collection	Informal (47%)	3.052	6.256	9.308	Mass (t) of complete products collected by informal
	Mixed with urban waste (47%)	3.052	6.256	9.308	Mass (t) of complete products collected mixed with urban waste
Sorting/ Dismantling	LIBs	106	75	181	Mass (t) of batteries: LIBs are 27.3% of the total mass of Smartphones collected and 9.34% of the total mass of Notebooks collected
Recycling	Abroad (Europe) (50%)	53	37	90	Mass (t) of cells sent abroad for recycling
	Brazil	-	-	-	Scenario 1: There is no recycling in Brazil
Final disposal (27.3% of the total mass of Smartphones collected is LIBs / 9.36% of the total mass of Notebooks collected is LIBs)	MSW landfill - Informal (100%)	833,12	584,35	1.417,47	Total mass (t) of cells collected by the informal is sent to MSW landfill
	MSW landfill - Mixed urban waste (100%)	833,12	584,35	1.417,47	Total mass (t) of cells collected mixed with urban waste is sent to MSW landfill
	Hazardous waste landfill - LIBs cells dismantled (50%)	53	37	90	50% of the mass (t) of cells collected by RL is destined for hazardous waste landfills

	Total sent to landfill (BR)	1.719	1.206	2.925	Municipal solid waste {RoW} treatment of, sanitary landfill Cut-off, U
Other product components - intended for other recycling chains	e.g. Printed circuit boards/ Cables / Screens	4.437,19	11.344,16	16.789	Not included in system boundary

Table 2. Mass balance of Scenario 2 (2024).

Scenario 2 - Mass balance (2024)					
Stage	Flow	Smartphones	Notebooks	Total	Description
Discard	Discarded mix	6.621	14.248	20.869	Mass (t) of discarded products (Mix of product waste in units: 88,86% Smartphones / 11,14% Notebooks)
Collection	RL (12%)	795	1.710	2.504	Mass (t) of complete products collected by RL
	Informal (44%)	2.913	6.269	9.182	Mass (t) of complete products collected by informal
	Mixed with urban waste (44%)	2.913	6.269	9.182	Mass (t) of complete products collected mixed with urban waste
Sorting/ Dismantling	LIBs	217	160	377	Mass (t) of batteries: LIBs are 27.3% of the total mass of Smartphones collected and 9.34% of the total mass of Notebooks collected
Recycling	Abroad (Europe) (75%)	163	120	282	Mass (t) of cells sent abroad for recycling
	Brazil (12,5%)	27,1	20,0	47,1	Mass (t) of cells recycled in Brazil
Final disposal (27.3% of the total mass of Smartphones collected is LIBs / 9.36% of the total mass of	MSW landfill - Informal (100%)	795,31	585,52	1.380,83	Total mass (t) of cells collected by the informal is sent to MSW landfill
	MSW landfill - Mixed urban waste (100%)	795,31	585,52	1.380,83	Total mass (t) of cells collected mixed with urban waste is sent to MSW landfill

Notebooks collected is LIBs)	Hazardous waste landfill - LIBs cells dismanteled (12,5%)	27,1	20,0	47,1	12,5% of the mass (t) of cells collected by RL is destined for hazardous waste landfills
	Total sent to landfill (BR)	1.618	1.191	2.809	Municipal solid waste {RoW} treatment of, sanitary landfill Cut-off, U
Other product components - intended for other recycling chains	e.g. Printed circuit boards/ Cables / Screens	4.235,85	11.366,80	17.730	Not included in system boundary

Table 3. Mass balance of Scenario 3 (2025).

Scenario 3 - Mass balance (2025)					
Stage	Flow	Smartphones	Notebooks	Total	Description
Discard	Discarded mix	6.587	14.937	21.524	Mass (t) of discarded products (Mix of product waste in units: 88,86% Smartphones / 11,14% Notebooks)
Collection	RL (17%)	1.120	2.539	3.659	Mass (t) of complete products collected by RL
	Informal (41,5%)	2.734	6.199	8.932	Mass (t) of complete products collected by informal
	Mixed with urban waste (41,5%)	2.734	6.199	8.932	Mass (t) of complete products collected mixed with urban waste
Sorting/ Dismantling	LIBs	306	237	543	Mass (t) of batteries: LIBs are 27.3% of the total mass of Smartphones collected and 9.34% of the total mass of Notebooks collected
Recycling	Abroad (Europe) (50%)	153	119	271	Mass (t) of cells sent abroad for recycling
	Brazil (25%)	76,4	59,3	135,7	Mass (t) of cells recycled in Brazil

Final disposal (27.3% of the total mass of Smartphones collected is LIBs / 9.36% of the total mass of Notebooks collected is LIBs)	MSW landfill - Informal (100%)	746,27	578,95	1.325,23	Total mass (t) of cells collected by the informal is sent to MSW landfill
	MSW landfill - Mixed urban waste (100%)	746,27	578,95	1.325,23	Total mass (t) of cells collected mixed with urban waste is sent to MSW landfill
	Hazardous waste landfill - LIBs cells dismantled (25%)	76,4	59,3	135,7	25% of the mass (t) of cells collected by RL is destined for hazardous waste landfills
	Total sent to landfill (BR)	1.569	1.217	2.786	Municipal solid waste {RoW} treatment of, sanitary landfill Cut-off, U
Other product components - sent for other recycling chains	e.g. Printed circuit boards/ Cables / Screens	3.974,66	11.239,40	18.330	Not included in system boundary

Table 4. Mass balance of Scenario 4 (2026).

Scenario 4 - Mass balance (2026)					
Stage	Flow	Smartphones	Notebooks	Total	Description
Discard	Discarded mix	6.548	16.047	22.595	Mass (t) of discarded products (Mix of product waste in units: 88,86% Smartphones / 11,14% Notebooks)
Collection	RL (50%)	3.274	8.023	11.297	Mass (t) of complete products collected by RL
	Informal (25%)	1.637	4.012	5.649	Mass (t) of complete products collected by informal
	Mixed with urban waste (25%)	1.637	4.012	5.649	Mass (t) of complete products collected mixed with urban waste
Sorting/ Dismantling	LIBs	894	749	1.643	Mass (t) of batteries: LIBs are 27.3% of the total mass of Smartphones collected and 9.34% of the total mass of Notebooks collected
Recycling	Abroad (Europe) (25%)	223	187	411	Mass (t) of cells sent abroad for recycling

	Brazil (75%)	670,4	562,0	1.232,4	Mass (t) of cells recycled in Brazil
Final disposal (27.3% of the total mass of Smartphones collected is LIBs / 9.36% of the total mass of Notebooks collected is LIBs)	MSW landfill - Informal (100%)	446,90	374,69	821,59	Total mass (t) of cells collected by the informal is sent to MSW landfill
	MSW landfill - Mixed urban waste (100%)	446,90	374,69	821,59	Total mass (t) of cells collected mixed with urban waste is sent to MSW landfill
	Hazardous waste landfill - LIBs cells dismantled (0%)	0	0	0	In scenario 4, all LIBs collected by LR are destined for recycling
	Total sent to landfill (BR)	894	749	1.643	Municipal solid waste {RoW} treatment of, sanitary landfill Cut-off, U
Other product components - sent for other recycling chains	e.g. Printed circuit boards/ Cables / Screens	2.380,20	7.274,02	19.308	Not included in system boundary

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 3 - Estimated LIBs waste from smartphones and laptops

DETRITUS - Detritus – Multidisciplinary Journal for Circular Economy and Sustainable Management of Residues

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

1. Calculation method and results of estimating Smartphones and Notebooks waste generation in unit and mass per year
2. Results of the estimated LIB waste generation in streams of discarded Smartphones and Notebooks per year in Brazil

Lifespan distribution (Abbondanza; Souza (2019))	
Smartphones	
Year	Probability
1	35,90%
2	52,65%
3	6,09%
4	2,33%
5	2,43%
6	0,20%
7	0,20%
8	0,20%

Year	Smartphones sales / units by year (millions of units) (ABINEE, 2022)	Average weight Smartphones (kg)
2012	9.485.367	0,15454
2013	35.194.688	
2014	54.551.235	
2015	47.232.690	
2016	43.494.450	
2017	47.704.380	
2018	44.453.584	
2019	45.413.193	
2020	42.315.072	
2021	40.998.000	
2022	43.004.150	
2023	42.734.565	
2024	42.464.980	
2025	42.195.395	

Year	Smartphones sales / units by year (millions of units) (ABINEE, 2022)	Average weight Smartphones (kg)	Total mass
2012	9.485.367	0,15454	1.465.868,62
2013	35.194.688	0,15454	5.438.987,08
2014	54.551.235	0,15454	8.430.347,86
2015	47.232.690	0,15454	7.299.339,91
2016	43.494.450	0,15454	6.721.632,30
2017	47.704.380	0,15454	7.372.234,89
2018	44.453.584	0,15454	6.869.856,92
2019	45.413.193	0,15454	7.018.154,91
2020	42.315.072	0,15454	6.539.371,26
2021	40.998.000	0,15454	6.335.830,92
2022	43.004.150	0,15454	6.645.861,34
2023	42.734.565	0,15454	6.604.199,68
2024	42.464.980	0,15454	6.562.538,01
2025	42.195.395	0,15454	6.520.876,34

Discard year	Smartphone waste generation estimate															(Unity)	Discard year	1,55E-01	
	Smartphone purchase year																	Mass (kg)	Mass (t)
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025					
2013	3,41E+06	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3.405.246,75	2013	5,26E+05	5,26E+02	
2014	4,99E+06	1,26E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	17.628.938,72	2014	2,72E+06	2,72E+03	
2015	5,78E+05	1,85E+07	1,96E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	38.691.555,45	2015	5,98E+06	5,98E+03	
2016	2,21E+05	2,14E+06	2,87E+07	1,70E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	48.042.126,49	2016	7,42E+06	7,42E+03	
2017	2,30E+05	8,20E+05	3,52E+06	2,49E+07	1,56E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	44.855.219,70	2017	6,93E+06	6,93E+03	
2018	1,90E+04	8,55E+05	1,27E+06	2,88E+06	2,29E+07	1,71E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	45.047.416,59	2018	6,96E+06	6,96E+03	
2019	1,90E+04	7,04E+04	1,33E+06	1,10E+06	2,65E+06	2,51E+07	1,60E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	46.239.481,64	2019	7,15E+06	7,15E+03	
2020	1,90E+04	7,04E+04	1,09E+05	1,15E+06	1,01E+06	2,91E+06	2,34E+07	1,63E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	44.972.982,94	2020	6,95E+06	6,95E+03	
2021	0,00E+00	7,04E+04	1,09E+05	9,45E+04	1,06E+06	1,11E+06	2,71E+06	2,39E+07	1,52E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	44.250.764,94	2021	6,84E+06	6,84E+03	
2022	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,09E+05	9,45E+04	8,70E+04	1,16E+06	1,04E+06	2,77E+06	2,23E+07	1,47E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	42.248.372,69	2022	6,53E+06	6,53E+03	
2023	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	9,45E+04	8,70E+04	9,54E+04	1,08E+06	1,06E+06	2,58E+06	2,16E+07	1,54E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	42.016.137,29	2023	6,49E+06	6,49E+03	
2024	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,70E+04	9,54E+04	8,89E+04	1,10E+06	9,86E+05	2,50E+06	2,26E+07	1,53E+07	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	42.840.958,62	2024	6,62E+06	6,62E+03	
2025	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	9,54E+04	8,89E+04	9,08E+04	1,03E+06	9,55E+05	2,62E+06	2,25E+07	1,52E+07	0,00E+00	42.622.281,00	2025	6,59E+06	6,59E+03	
2026	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,89E+04	9,08E+04	8,46E+04	9,96E+05	1,00E+06	2,60E+06	2,24E+07	1,51E+07	42.371.105,58	2026	6,55E+06	6,55E+03	
2027	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	9,08E+04	8,46E+04	8,20E+04	1,05E+06	9,96E+05	2,59E+06	2,22E+07	27.100.161,49	2027	4,19E+06	4,19E+03	
2028	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,46E+04	8,20E+04	8,60E+04	1,04E+06	9,89E+05	2,57E+06	4.850.217,96	2028	7,50E+05	7,50E+02	
2029	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,20E+04	8,60E+04	8,55E+04	1,03E+06	9,83E+05	2.268.525,15	2029	3,51E+05	3,51E+02	
2030	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,60E+04	8,55E+04	8,49E+04	1,03E+06	1.281.755,49	2030	1,98E+05	1,98E+02	
2031	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,55E+04	8,49E+04	8,44E+04	254.789,88	2031	3,94E+04	3,94E+01	
2032	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,49E+04	8,44E+04	169.320,75	2032	2,62E+04	2,62E+01	
2033	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	8,44E+04		84.390,79	2033	1,30E+04	1,30E+01	

Input data for
Scenario
modelling

Lifespan distribution (Abundanza; Souza (2019))	
Laptops	
Year	Probability
1	7.00%
2	14.00%
3	25.00%
4	12.00%
5	16.00%
6	9.00%
7	3.00%
8	7.00%
9	7.00%

Year	Laptops sales (ABINEE, 2022)	Average weight laptops(kg)	Total mass
2012	8.931.952,00	2.711	24.214.521,87
2013	8.196.429,00	2.711	22.220.519,02
2014	6.360.957,00	2.711	17.244.554,43
2015	4.050.343,00	2.711	10.980.479,87
2016	2.844.954,00	2.711	7.712.670,29
2017	3.453.372,00	2.711	9.362.091,49
2018	3.935.760,00	2.711	10.669.845,36
2019	4.125.590,00	2.711	11.184.474,49
2020	5.025.386,00	2.711	13.623.821,45
2021	6.798.000,00	2.711	18.429.378,00
2022	6.462.817,24	2.711	17.520.697,93
2023	6.393.298,03	2.711	17.332.230,95
2024	6.410.677,87	2.711	17.379.347,70
2025	6.668.892,62	2.711	18.079.367,90

Notebooks waste generation estimate															(t/unity)	Mass (Notebooks)	Discard Year	2.711
Discard year	Ano de compra																	
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025				
2013	6,25E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	625.236,64	1.700.000	2013	1.695
2014	1,25E+06	5,74E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1.824.223,31	4.950.000	2014	4.945
2015	2,23E+06	1,15E+06	4,45E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3.825.755,05	1.040E+07	2015	10.372
2016	1,07E+06	2,05E+06	8,91E+05	2,84E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4.294.999,48	1.16E+07	2016	11.644
2017	1,43E+06	9,84E+05	1,59E+06	5,67E+05	1,99E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4.769.117,85	1.29E+07	2017	12.929
2018	8,04E+05	1,31E+06	7,63E+05	1,01E+06	3,98E+05	2,42E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4.531.234,51	1.23E+07	2018	12.284
2019	2,68E+05	7,38E+05	1,02E+06	4,86E+05	7,11E+05	4,83E+05	2,76E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3.979.645,23	1.08E+07	2019	10.789
2020	6,25E+05	2,46E+05	5,72E+05	6,48E+05	3,41E+05	8,63E+05	5,51E+05	2,89E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4.136.205,70	1.12E+07	2020	11.213
2021	6,25E+05	5,74E+05	1,91E+05	3,65E+05	4,55E+05	4,14E+05	9,84E+05	5,78E+05	3,52E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4.537.243,15	1.23E+07	2021	12.300
2022	0,00E+00	5,74E+05	4,45E+05	1,22E+05	2,56E+05	5,51E+05	4,72E+05	1,03E+06	7,04E+05	4,76E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4.632.215,43	1.26E+07	2022	12.558
2023	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,45E+05	2,84E+05	8,53E+04	3,11E+05	6,30E+05	4,95E+05	1,26E+06	9,52E+05	4,52E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4.910.199,22	1.33E+07	2023	13.312
2024	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,84E+05	1,99E+05	1,04E+05	3,54E+05	6,60E+05	6,03E+05	1,70E+06	9,05E+05	4,48E+05	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	5.255.456,37	1.42E+07	2024	14.248
2025	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,99E+05	2,42E+05	1,18E+05	3,71E+05	8,04E+05	8,16E+05	1,62E+06	8,95E+05	4,49E+05	0,00E+00	5.509.594,00	1,49E+07	2025	14.937
2026	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,42E+05	2,76E+05	1,24E+05	4,52E+05	1,09E+06	7,76E+05	1,60E+06	8,97E+05	4,67E+05	5.919.151,66	1,60E+07	2026	16.047
2027	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,76E+05	2,89E+05	1,51E+05	6,12E+05	1,03E+06	7,67E+05	1,60E+06	9,34E+05	5.664.437,06	1,54E+07	2027	15.356
2028	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,89E+05	3,52E+05	2,04E+05	5,82E+05	1,02E+06	7,69E+05	1,67E+06	4.885.594,07	1,32E+07	2028	13.245
2029	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,52E+05	4,76E+05	1,94E+05	5,75E+05	1,03E+06	8,00E+05	3.422.893,94	9,28E+06	2029	9.279
2030	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,76E+05	4,52E+05	1,92E+05	5,77E+05	1,07E+06	2.764.039,99	7,40E+06	2030	7.493
2031	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,52E+05	4,48E+05	1,92E+05	6,00E+05	1.692.448,75	4,59E+06	2031	4.588
2032	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,48E+05	4,49E+05	2,00E+05	1.096.345,09	2,97E+06	2032	2.972
2033	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,49E+05	4,67E+05	915.569,93	2,48E+06	2033	2.482
2034	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,67E+05	466.822,48	1,27E+06	2034	1.266

Input data for Scenario modelling

Input data for
Scenario
modelling

Lifespan distribution (Abbondanza, Source (2019))		
Year	Probability	
1	35.90%	
2	52.65%	
3	6.09%	
4	2.33%	
5	2.43%	
6	0.20%	
7	0.20%	
8	0.20%	

Year	Smartphones sales / units by year (millions of units) (ARINTEL, 2022)	Average weight (LIBs/kg)
2012	9.485.367	0.0422
2013	35.194.688	
2014	54.551.235	
2015	47.232.690	
2016	43.494.450	
2017	47.704.380	
2018	44.453.584	
2019	45.413.193	
2020	42.315.072	
2021	40.998.000	
2022	43.004.150	
2023	42.734.565	
2024	42.464.980	
2025	42.195.395	

Discard year	Smartphone purchase year														
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
2013	143.701.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2014	210.748.73	533.192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2015	24.377.20	781.966	826.440.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2016	9.326.58	90.450	1.212.035.70	715.565.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2017	9.726.86	34.606	140.195.58	1.049.430.08	658.932.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018	800.56	36.091	53.638.05	121.387.07	966.372.74	722.711.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2019	800.56	2.970	55.940.11	46.442.01	111.779.87	1.059.910.23	673.462.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2020	800.56	2.970	4.604.12	48.435.23	42.766.35	122.599.30	987.683.07	688.000.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2021	0	2.970	4.604.12	3.986.44	44.601.82	46.905.81	114.244.82	1.099.003.95	641.064.88	0	0	0	0	0	
2022	0	0	4.604.12	3.986.44	3.670.93	48.918.93	43.709.43	116.711.00	940.168.97	621.111.50	0	0	0	0	
2023	0	0	0	3.986.44	3.670.93	4.026.25	45.585.37	44.652.98	108.748.89	910.905.86	651.504.27	0	0	0	
2024	0	0	0	0	3.670.93	4.026.25	3.751.88	46.569.41	41.606.72	105.364.04	955.479.11	647.420.11	0	0	
2025	0	0	0	0	0	4.026.25	3.751.88	3.832.87	43.392.41	40.311.69	110.519.81	949.489.39	643.335.95	0	
2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.751.88	3.832.87	3.571.39	42.041.81	42.284.26	109.826.98	943.499.67	639.251.80	
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.832.87	3.571.39	3.460.23	44.099.04	42.019.19	109.134.15	937.509.94	
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.571.39	3.460.23	3.629.55	43.822.59	41.754.12	108.441.32	
2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.460.23	3.629.55	3.606.80	43.546.14	41.489.04	
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.629.55	3.606.80	3.584.04	43.269.69	
2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.606.80	3.584.04	3.561.29	
2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.584.04	3.561.29	
2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.561.29	

LIBs waste generation - Smartphones/year (kg)	Discard year	Mass (t)
143.701	2013	144
743.941	2014	744
1.632.784	2015	1.633
2.027.378	2016	2.027
1.892.890	2017	1.893
1.901.001	2018	1.901
1.951.306	2019	1.951
1.897.860	2020	1.898
1.867.382	2021	1.867
1.782.881	2022	1.783
1.773.081	2023	1.773
1.807.888	2024	1.808
1.798.660	2025	1.799
1.788.061	2026	1.788
1.143.627	2027	1.144
204.679	2028	205
95.732	2029	96
54.090	2030	54
10.752	2031	11
7.145	2032	7.1
3.561	2033	3.6

Year	Smartphones sales / units by year (millions of units) (ARINTEL, 2022)	Average weight LIBs in Smartphones (kg)	Total mass - LIBs (kg)	Total mass Smartphones (kg)	% LIB in Smartphone
2012	9.485.367	0.0422	400.282.49	1.465.868.62	27.31%
2013	35.194.688	0.0422	1.485.215.83	5.438.987.08	27.31%
2014	54.551.235	0.0422	2.302.062.12	8.430.347.86	27.31%
2015	47.232.690	0.0422	1.993.219.52	7.299.339.91	27.31%
2016	43.494.450	0.0422	1.835.465.79	6.721.632.30	27.31%
2017	47.704.380	0.0422	2.013.124.84	7.372.234.89	27.31%
2018	44.453.584	0.0422	1.875.941.26	6.869.856.92	27.31%
2019	45.413.193	0.0422	1.916.436.76	7.018.154.91	27.31%
2020	42.315.072	0.0422	1.785.696.05	6.539.371.26	27.31%
2021	40.998.000	0.0422	1.730.115.60	6.335.830.92	27.31%
2022	43.004.150	0.0422	1.814.775.13	6.645.861.34	27.31%
2023	42.734.565	0.0422	1.803.398.64	6.604.199.68	27.31%
2024	42.464.980	0.0422	1.792.022.16	6.562.538.01	27.31%
2025	42.195.395	0.0422	1.780.645.67	6.520.876.34	27.31%

Lifetime distribution (Abundance, Source (2019))	
Notebooks	
Year	Probability
1	7.00%
2	14.00%
3	25.00%
4	12.00%
5	16.00%
6	9.00%
7	3.00%
8	7.00%
9	7.00%

Year	Notebooks sales	Average weight LiBs in Notebooks (kg)	Total mass - LiBs	Total mass notebook	% weight LiBs in Notebooks
2012	8.931.952,00	0.2532	2.261.570,26	28.214.521,87	9.34%
2013	8.196.429,00	0.2532	2.075.335,82	22.220.519,02	9.34%
2014	6.360.957,00	0.2532	1.610.594,31	17.244.554,43	9.34%
2015	4.050.343,00	0.2532	1.025.546,85	10.980.479,87	9.34%
2016	2.844.954,00	0.2532	720.342,35	7.712.670,29	9.34%
2017	3.453.372,00	0.2532	874.393,79	9.362.991,49	9.34%
2018	3.935.760,00	0.2532	996.534,43	10.669.845,36	9.34%
2019	4.125.590,00	0.2532	1.044.599,39	11.184.474,49	9.34%
2020	5.025.386,00	0.2532	1.277.427,74	13.623.821,45	9.34%
2021	6.798.000,00	0.2532	1.721.253,60	18.429.378,00	9.34%
2022	6.462.817,39	0.2532	1.636.383,36	17.520.697,93	9.34%
2023	6.393.298,03	0.2532	1.618.783,06	17.332.230,95	9.34%
2024	6.410.677,87	0.2532	1.623.183,64	17.379.347,70	9.34%

Discard year	Notebooks purchase year															LiBs waste generation - Notebooks/year (Kg)	Discard year	LiBs mass in Notebooks (t)	9,34%
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025					
2013	40.084,07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	2013	158,31		
2014	80.168,14	40.084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120.252,21	2014	461,89		
2015	143.157,40	80.168	40.084,07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263.409,61	2015	968,68		
2016	68.715,55	143.157	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	332.125,16	2016	1.087,49		
2017	91.620,73	68.716	143.157,40	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	423.745,98	2017	1.297,54		
2018	51.536,66	91.621	68.715,55	143.157,40	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	475.282,56	2018	1.147,31		
2019	17.178,89	51.537	91.620,73	68.715,55	143.157,40	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492.461,44	2019	1.007,65		
2020	40.084,07	17.179	51.536,66	91.620,73	68.715,55	143.157,40	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	0	0	0	0	0	532.545,52	2020	1.047,29		
2021	40.084,07	40.084	17.178,89	51.536,66	91.620,73	68.715,55	143.157,40	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	0	0	0	0	572.629,59	2021	1.148,83		
2022	0	40.084	40.084,07	17.178,89	51.536,66	91.620,73	68.715,55	143.157,40	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	0	0	0	572.629,59	2022	1.172,88		
2023	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	17.178,89	51.536,66	91.620,73	68.715,55	143.157,40	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	0	0	572.629,59	2023	1.243,26		
2024	0	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	17.178,89	51.536,66	91.620,73	68.715,55	143.157,40	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	0	572.629,59	2024	1.330,68		
2025	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	17.178,89	51.536,66	91.620,73	68.715,55	143.157,40	80.168,14	40.084,07	0	572.629,59	2025	1.395,03		
2026	0	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	17.178,89	51.536,66	91.620,73	68.715,55	143.157,40	80.168,14	0,00	532.545,52	2026	1.498,73		
2027	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	17.178,89	51.536,66	91.620,73	68.715,55	143.157,40	0,00	452.377,37	2027	1.434,24		
2028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	17.178,89	51.536,66	91.620,73	68.715,55	0,00	309.219,98	2028	1.237,03		
2029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	17.178,89	51.536,66	91.620,73	0,00	240.504,43	2029	866,68		
2030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	17.178,89	51.536,66	0,00	148.883,69	2030	699,85		
2031	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	17.178,89	0,00	97.347,03	2031	428,53		
2032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	40.084,07	0,00	80.168,14	2032	277,59		
2033	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.084,07	0,00	40.084,07	2033	231,82		
2034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00	0,00	2034	118,20		

Sales forecast						
Period	Year	Number of smartphones sold	Logarithmic Trend(R ² =0,768)	Error Ln	Absolute error	Variation %
1	2013	35.194.688	52.700.000	-17.505.312,00	17.505.312,00	33,22%
2	2014	54.551.235	49.054.046	5.497.189,17	5.497.189,17	11,21%
3	2015	47.232.690	46.921.299	311.390,64	311.390,64	0,66%
4	2016	43.494.450	45.408.092	-1.913.641,66	1.913.641,66	4,21%
5	2017	47.704.380	44.234.357	3.470.023,42	3.470.023,42	7,84%
6	2018	44.453.584	43.275.345	1.178.239,11	1.178.239,11	2,72%
7	2019	45.413.193	42.464.513	2.948.680,78	2.948.680,78	6,94%
8	2020	42.315.072	41.762.137	552.934,71	552.934,71	1,32%
9	2021	40.998.000	41.142.599	-144.598,72	144.598,72	0,35%
10	2022	Forecast	43.004.150	Average variation		7,61%
11	2023	Forecast	42.734.565			
12	2024	Forecast	42.464.980			
13	2025	Forecast	42.195.395			

Period	Year	Number of Notebooks sold	Source
1	2012	8.931.952,00	ABINEE (2022)
2	2013	8.196.429,00	ABINEE (2022)
3	2014	6.360.957,00	ABINEE (2022)
4	2015	4.050.343,00	ABINEE (2022)
5	2016	2.844.954,00	ABINEE (2022)
6	2017	3.453.372,00	ABINEE (2022)
7	2018	3.935.760,00	ABINEE (2022)
8	2019	4.125.590,00	ABINEE (2022)
9	2020	5.025.386,00	ABINEE (2022)
10	2021	6.798.000,00	ABINEE (2022)
11	2022	6.462.817	Forecast - Estimated using variation (%) of global sales projection provided for Statista (2022)
12	2023	6.393.298	Forecast - Estimated using variation (%) of global sales projection provided for Statista (2022)
13	2024	6.410.678	Forecast - Estimated using variation (%) of global sales projection provided for Statista (2022)
14	2025	6.668.893	Forecast - Estimated using variation (%) of global sales projection provided for Statista (2022)

Statista data - Global Sales Projections for Notebooks					
Units of Smartphones sold					
Year	worldwide (in millions of units)	Variation (%)	Variation (Unity)	Absolute value	Source
2021	273,8				Statista (2022)
2022	260,3	-4,93%	-335.182,62	335.182,62	Statista (2022)
2023	257,5	-1,08%	-69.519,36	69.519,36	Statista (2022)
2024	258,2	0,27%	17.379,84	17.379,84	Statista (2022)
2025	268,6	4,03%	258.214,76	258.214,76	Statista (2022)

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/269048/worldwide-portable-pc-shipment-forecast/>

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 4 – Function, Functional Units, and Reference flow for Scenarios and recycling Technologies

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Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Table 1 - Function, Functional Unit, and Reference Flow for Scenarios.

Scenarios assessment	
Function	Environmentally appropriate disposal of waste Lithium Ion Batteries (LIBs) from the mix of Notebooks and Smartphones discarded at Reverse Logistics.
Functional Unit – Scenarios (Sc)	Treatment of LIBs from mix of Smartphones and Notebooks discarded in Brazil in a period of 1 year.
Reference Flow - Sc1	181 t of LIBs waste generated in 2023 entering the system for treatment.
Reference Flow - Sc2	377 t of LIBs waste generated in 2024 entering the system for treatment.
Reference Flow - Sc3	543 t of LIBs waste generated in 2025 entering the system for treatment.
Reference Flow - Sc4	1.643 t of LIBs waste generated in 2026 entering the system for treatment.
Evaluation of Hydrometallurgical (Brazil) and Pyrohydrometallurgical (Europe) recycling processes	
Functional Unit - Recycling technologies	Treatment of 1 t of LIBs waste from the mix of Smartphones and Notebooks.
Reference Flow	1 t of LIBs entering the system for treatment

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 5 – Substitution assumptions

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Table 1. Process substitution in Hydrometallurgical recycling in Brazil.

Brazil	
Hydrometallurgical process with pre-treatment	
Input	1 t of LIBs cells
Product output	kg/t
Cobalt	112
Nickel	28,2
Manganese	18,7
Iron	10
Lithium carbonate	18,66
Graphite	252
Inventory process of avoided products (Assumed substitution 1:1)	
Cobalt	Cobalt {GLO} production Cut-off, U
Nickel	Nickel, 99.5% {GLO} nickel mine operation, sulfidic ore Cut-off, U
Manganese	Manganese {RoW} production Cut-off, U
Iron	Iron ore, beneficiated, 65% Fe {RoW} iron ore beneficiation to 65% Fe Cut-off, U
Lithium carbonate	Lithium carbonate {GLO} production, from concentrated brine Cut-off, U
Graphite	Graphite {RoW} production Cut-off, U

Table 2. Process substitution in Pyrohydrometallurgical recycling in Europe.

Europe	
Pyrohydrometallurgical process	Fisher et al. inventory, 2006 (Ecoinvent) - Pyrometallurgical: Edited to include the subsequent hydrometallurgical step. Manganese was replaced by nickel to better reflect the current situation. Data on recovery rate of alloyed metals were taken from Rajaeifar et al. (2021).
Input	1 t of LIBs cells entering in smelting
Product output	kg/t
Iron	40,1
Copper	84
Cobal	63,9
Nickel	63,9
Pyrohydrometallurgical recycling inventory	
Inventories used for recycling abroad. The original was modified to include the hydrometallurgical inventory	Used Li-ion battery {GLO} treatment of used Li-ion battery, pyrometallurgical treatment Cut-off, U EDITED[BR]_Used Li-ion battery {GLO} treatment of used Li-ion battery, hydrometallurgical treatment Cut-off, U
Inventory process of avoided products (Assumed substitution 1:1)	
Iron	Iron ore, beneficiated, 65% Fe {RoW} iron ore beneficiation to 65% Fe Cut-off, U
Copper	Copper {RoW} production, primary Cut-off, U
Cobal	Cobalt {GLO} production Cut-off, U
Nickel	Nickel, 99.5% {GLO} nickel mine operation, sulfidic ore Cut-off, U

Cut-off definition

Inventories in the "cut off" system model that recyclable materials are distributed to subsequent processes without charge, however, the charges for treatment activities (such as landfill or recycling) are allocated to the activity generating the waste (Wernet et al., 2016).

According to Ecoinvent explanation, the "Allocation, cut-off by sorting" system model, or cut-off system model, is based on the recycled content approach, or cut-off. In this system model, waste is the responsibility of the producer, and there is an incentive to use recyclable products, which are available free of charge (cut-off). Waste by-products have to be treated and

the treatment burden is fully attributed to the waste generation activity. Waste is therefore linked as a negative input to the activity, representing the fact that the activity needs the waste disposal service. Waste disposal is then provided by different treatment processes, which have inputs and emissions that increase the burden on the waste-producing activity (Ecoinvent, 2023). In practical terms, inventories modeled in cut off include the charges for waste treatment processes within the processes that generate the waste, but the usable product is supplied without any charges.

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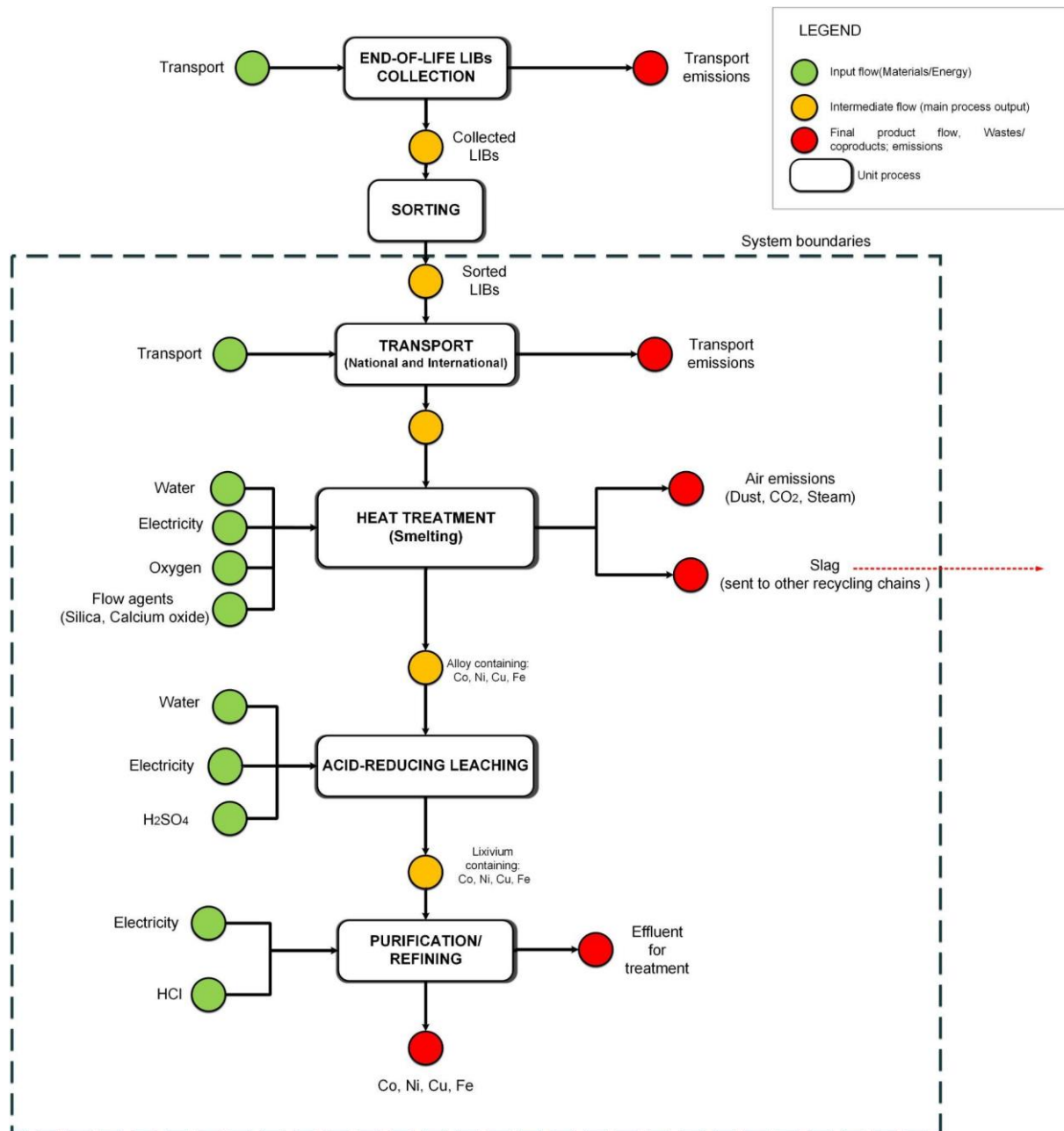
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 6 – Flowchart and processes description of pyrohydrometallurgical recycling in Europe

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Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

The pyrohydrometallurgical process for recycling abroad (Europe) is modelled using Ecoinvent inventories and updated data from the literature. The European pyrohydrometallurgical process begins with the national and international transports of sorted cells and the receipt of LIBs at the recycling plant. Next, the cells are heat-treated through a blast furnace casting process. Furnace products consist of alloys and slag that are sent for further treatment. The alloys are sent to a hydrometallurgical process that uses inorganic chemical reagents, in this case, sulfuric acid for leaching and hydrochloric acid for the recovery of metals. Metal recovery efficiencies were adapted from Rajaeifar et al. (2021), that is, 99.98% for cobalt, 99.98% for nickel, 100% for copper and 97.8% for iron.

Figure 1. Product system and system boundary for LIBs pyrohydrometallurgical recycling abroad.



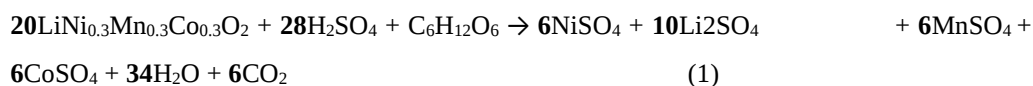
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL S7 – Stoichiometry

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Title: Life Cycle Assessment of end-of-life lithium-ion batteries from smartphones and laptops: case in Brazil

1 LEACH REACTION

The reaction stoichiometry of the cathode powder with sulfuric acid and glucose is given by Eq. (1). The most popular and widely used material in lithium-ion batteries is the $\text{LiNi}_{0.33}\text{Mn}_{0.33}\text{Co}_{0.33}\text{O}_2$ (NMC) phase (approx. 30% of each metal) (Zhang et al., 2010; Sieber et al., 2019). Lithium-nickel-manganese-cobalt oxide (LiNiMnCoO_2) reacts with sulfuric acid and glucose, producing sulfates of each metal, water and carbon dioxide. Glucose is fully oxidized into CO_2 and water (Pagnanelli et al., 2017).



1.1 Iron

The reaction of Fe with sulfuric acid produces iron sulfate (FeSO_4) Eq. (2).



Precipitation of iron sulfate with sodium hydroxide produces iron III hydroxide and sodium sulfate. With NaOH, 100% of the Fe is precipitated from the leach solution Eq. (3).



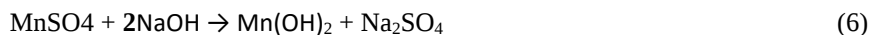
Dehydration of iron III hydroxide produces hematite and water in vapour Eq. (4).



To precipitate the amount of Fe (20g/kg- 0.36M) the amount of 43.18 g of NaOH (1.08M) is required. Some impurities such as Cu and Al are precipitated together with Fe_2O_3 - the content of these metals in the fine fraction of the cathode material is low.

1.2 Hydroxides

Reaction of the metals with sulfuric acid produces sulfates of each metal Eq. (5), Eq. (6), Eq. (7). The co-precipitation of the three metals is done with NaOH which results in the precipitation of hydroxides and sodium sulfate. Each mole of NaOH produces 1 mol of Na.



1.3 Lithium Carbonate

The precipitation of lithium carbonate is done using calcium carbonate, as Eq. (8).



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Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Inventory - Hydrometallurgical recycling in Brazil

Input				
Resources/Materials	Amount	Unit	Assumptions	Inventory - SimaPro process
LIBs cells	1	t	1 t LIBs cells entering in treatment system	Scrap Lithium Ion battery CELLS {GLO} scrap lithium-ion, cut-off Cut-off, U
H2SO4 (1,5M)	0,707	t	To each 1 kg of electrolytic material entering the hydrometallurgical stage, 1.4 kg of H2SO4 is required - In the mass balance, 505.24 kg (0.50524t) enter the hydrometallurgical process, referring to the fine fraction (<0.6mm)	Sulfuric acid {RoW} production Cut-off, U
Glucose	0,091	t	To each 1 kg of electrolytic material entering the hydrometallurgical stage, 180g of Glucose is required (90.91kg is required for 505.24kg)	Glucose {RoW} glucose production Cut-off, U
Na2CO3	0,138	t	Used in the precipitation of lithium carbonate - For every 1 kg of material, 7.63 kg of Na2CO3 is required	Calcium chloride {RoW} soda production, solvay process Cut-off, U
NaOH	0,070	t	Used in the precipitation of ferrous slurry (43.18g/kg of material) and mixed hydroxides (43.1g/kg of material) - To each 1 mol of input material, 2 mols of NaOH (1:2) are required	Sodium hydroxide, without water, in 50% solution state {GLO} market for Cut-off, U
Water	1.167,00	L	Leaching and precipitation steps and mill washing once a week. For leaching and precipitation, 1.320L per kg of electrolytic powder is required. For washing the mills 1x/week is estimated that each mill consumes 250L per wash (25L/minute) once a week.	Tap water {BR} market for tap water Cut-off, U
Electricity - Crushing process	20,88	kWh	Knife mill - Electricity consumption calculated: Power value given in CV in the mill manual (20CV) - Consumption calculation performed by converting CV to W (1CV=735.5W) - Calculation (20x735.5=14.710W) - After converting W into KWh (14.710W/1000=14.71KWh) - Calculation of electricity consumption made by operating time and mill performance. Performance (700kg/h) (Average mill performance, taken from the manufacturer's website) - For 1t (14.71kWh x 1h25m (1.42h))	Electricity, medium voltage {BR-South-eastern grid} market for electricity, medium voltage Cut-off, U
Electricity - Shredding process	242,72	kWh	Hammer mill- Manual had feeder (0.75CV- 552W) and mill (15CV-11,032.5W) consumption - Calculation as done for the crushing process (converting CV into W and then to kWh for the operating time for the amount that enters in the mill from the previous unit operation. The feeder runs approximately 1 min (0.0166667h) for the quantity of (904.58kg) (Operating characteristics 70t/h). The mill has a capacity to grind 40kg/h - to grind 1t o mill operates 22h. The feeder and mill consumption were added together (11.0325*22h+0.552kWh*0.016h)	Electricity, medium voltage {BR-South-eastern grid} market for electricity, medium voltage Cut-off, U
Electricity - Sieving process	0,5016	kWh	Sieving (1.150 agitations/min) operating for approximately 10 minutes (5.22 W = 0.00522kWh x 0.16666h=0.88kWh). This process outputs three fractions (<0.6mm, 0.6mm>2mm, >2mm), but as the focus of the LIB recycling process is the fine fraction (<0.6mm), which is the rich content in metals, a mass allocation procedure was used to allocate energy and related impacts. (58% for the fraction <0.6mm; 26% for the fraction >2.00; 16% for the fraction 0.6mm-2mm) - Calculations performed based on the ratio of mass output from the processes. The proportions are in accordance with the literature (Pagnanelli et al., 2017) - which carried out tests to characterize the grinding/crushing of LIBs waste.	Electricity, medium voltage {BR-South-eastern grid} market for electricity, medium voltage Cut-off, U
Electricity - Leaching reactor	12	kWh	For the amount leached, we used capacity data from a literature reactor (Rey et al., 2021) of 0.5m3 = 500 l. For the amount leached, it is necessary to activate the reactor approximately 2 times per 3h (2kWh*3*2=12kWh)	Electricity, medium voltage {BR-South-eastern grid} market for electricity, medium voltage Cut-off, U

Electricity - Reactor in precipitation process	12	kWh	For precipitation, the reactor works on average 2 hours for each precipitation stage (ferrous mud, mixed hydroxides, lithium carbonate) - same leaching reactor (2kWh*2h*3 operations=12kWh)	Electricity, medium voltage {BR-South-eastern grid} market for electricity, medium voltage Cut-off, U
Electricity - Filtration and Evaporation	56,88	kWh	For filtration, a vacuum pump (0.18kWh) with a capacity of 2.4m3/h is used for each of the products, approximate time of 1 minute (0.003kWh) for the three filtrations). For evaporation, an oven (1.58kWh) is used for 12 hours for each product. (1.58*12*3=56.88kWh)	Electricity, medium voltage {BR-South-eastern grid} market for electricity, medium voltage Cut-off, U
Output				
Air emissions	Amount	Unit	Assumptions	Inventory - SimaPro process
Electrolyte	60,66	kg	It is assumed that the mass referring to the electrolyte and solvents are evaporated in the first crushing process. There is no atmospheric emission from the electrolyte, as there is an activated carbon filter that retains the harmful gases emitted. Impacts related to carbon filter production and disposal are outside the system boundary.	-
Particulate Matter	34,11	kg	It is assumed that 50% of the total loss from crushing and shredding operations is emitted as fine particulate matter <2.5 (3.70% is the total mass loss for the fraction entering each mill) - assumed value from the literature (Costa, 2010).	Particulates, < 2.5 um
CO2	133,47	kg	Estimated by stoichiometry: 1.47kg of CO2 is emitted for each kg of glucose used in leaching.	Carbon dioxide
Steam	0,56	m3	Steam	Water/m3
Waste (solid/liquid)	Amount	Unit	Assumptions	Inventory - SimaPro process
Solid waste (paper, plastic e ferrous metals)	365,87	kg	Waste from the sieving process (medium and coarse fractions) - sent for MSW landfill.	Inert waste {RoW} treatment of, sanitary landfill Cut-off, U / Waste polyethylene {RoW} treatment of waste polyethylene, sanitary landfill Cut-off, U / Waste graphical paper {RoW} treatment of, sanitary landfill Cut-off, U
Mill wash residues (water + suspended solids of 50% of the total loss in each mill)	534,11	kg	It is assumed that 50% of the total loss from the crushing and shredding operations is retained on the sides of the mills (3.70% is the total loss in mass for the fraction that enters each mill) - value assumed from the literature (Costa, 2010).	Final waste flow: Sewage waste
Effluent	843,61	L	Final process effluent - hazardous. In this case, the effluent was account by mass balance and characterized by stoichiometry to account emissions to water.	Wastewater, average {CH} treatment of, capacity 1.1E10l/year Cut-off, U
Water emissions	Amount	Unit	Assumptions	Inventory - SimaPro process
Mn	0,0203	kg	Estimated through stoichiometric calculations and literature review (Pagnanelli et al., 2017; Aaltonen et al., 2017). Stoichiometric calculations in Supplementary Material S8.	Manganese
Co	0,0045	kg		Cobalt
Li	0,0007	kg		Lithium
Ni	0,0049	kg		Nickel
Na	64,2	kg		Sodium
SO4	136,7	kg		Sulfate
Products	Amount	Unit	Assumptions avoided product (1:1)	Inventory - SimaPro process
Graphite	252	kg	It is assumed that recovered graphite avoids the production of natural graphite - it does not necessarily go back to battery manufacturing as it may contain impurities - but it can be applied in other industries with lower purity requirements.	Graphite {RoW} production Cut-off, U
Fe2O3	10	kg	It is assumed that the recovered hematite avoids the extraction and beneficiation of iron ore.	Iron ore, beneficiated, 65% Fe {RoW} iron ore beneficiation to 65% Fe Cut-off, U
Mixed hydroxides: 18,7kg Mn, 112kg Co, 28,2kg Ni	159,08	kg	Mixed hydroxides are assumed to prevent the extraction and beneficiation of their respective ores. Some studies point out that this material could also be resintered with Li carbonate and return to being a precursor material for lithium ion	Nickel, 99.5% {GLO} nickel mine operation, sulfidic ore Cut-off, U Cobalt {GLO} production Cut-off, U

			batteries - however, a material adjustment step is required (which was not considered in this study).	Manganese {RoW} production Cut-off, U
Li ₂ CO ₃	18,66	kg	The recovered material avoids the extraction and beneficiation of Li carbonate in brines.	Lithium carbonate {GLO} production, from concentrated brine Cut-off, U

Pyrometallurgical recycling - Europe			
Inputs	Quantity	Unit	Ecoinvent process
Waste batteries	1000	kg	used Li-ion battery
NaOH (30%)	350	kg	chlor-alkali electrolysis, mercury cell sodium hydroxide, without water, in 50% solution state Cutoff, S - RER
electricity, medium voltage	800	kWh	market group for electricity, medium voltage electricity, medium voltage Cutoff, S - RER
Water	1000	l	market group for tap water tap water Cutoff, S - RER
Outputs	Quantity	Unit	
Alloy	189.00	kg	treatment of used Li-ion battery, hydrometallurgical treatment - GLO - used Li-ion battery
Ferrous	40.10	kg	market for iron scrap, unsorted iron scrap, unsorted Cutoff, S - GLO
non-Fe-Co-metals	84.0	kg	treatment of non-Fe-Co-metals, from used Li-ion battery, pyrometallurgical processing non-Fe-Co-metals, from used Li-ion battery, pyrometallurgical processing Cutoff, S - GLO
Chloride	40.0	kg	Emission to water
Particulates, < 2.5 um	0,1	kg	Emission to air

Particulates, > 10 um	0.1	kg	Emission to air
Particulates, > 2.5 um, and < 10um	0.09	kg	Emission to air
Sulfate	60.0	kg	Emission to water
Sulfur dioxide	40.048	kg	Emission to air
waste plastic, mixture	0.61	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - IN
waste plastic, mixture	1.48	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - CO
waste plastic, mixture	0.19	kg	market group for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - RER
waste plastic, mixture	0.11	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - CY
waste plastic, mixture	0.58	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - ZA
waste plastic, mixture	22.21	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - BR
waste plastic, mixture	0.25	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - PE
waste plastic, mixture	155.5	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - RoW
Water to surface	0.15	m3	Emission to air
Water to air	0.85	m3	Emission to water

Hydrometallurgical step - Europe			
Inputs	Quantity	Unit	Ecoinvent process
Alloy	189.00	kg	used Li-ion battery
Reagent - chemical inorganic	25	kg	market for chemicals, inorganic chemical, inorganic Cutoff, S - GLO
Electricity	140	kWh	market group for electricity, medium voltage electricity, medium voltage Cutoff, S - RER
Water	0,72	m3	Water, unspecified origin
H2SO4	203.90	kg	market for sulfuric acid sulfuric acid Cutoff, S - RoW /
H2SO5	26.67	kg	market for sulfuric acid sulfuric acid Cutoff, S - RER
Lime	115.02	kg	market for lime, hydrated, packed lime, hydrated, packed Cutoff, S - RoW
Lime	0.98	kg	market for lime, hydrated, packed lime, hydrated, packed Cutoff, S - RER
Outputs products	Quantity	Unit	
Co	63,9	kg	
Ni	63,9	kg	
Output emissions	Quantity	Unit	Flow
BOD5, Biological Oxygen Demand	0,108	kg	Emission to water

Cobalt	0,000017	kg	Emission to water
COD, Chemical Oxygen Demand	0,03	kg	Emission to water
Copper, ion	0,0000165	kg	Emission to water
DOC, Dissolved Organic Carbon	0,0111	kg	Emission to water
Fluoride	0,00003	kg	Emission to water
Hydrocarbons, unspecified	0,00001	kg	Emission to water
inert waste, for final disposal	200,69	kg	market for inert waste, for final disposal inert waste, for final disposal Cutoff, S - RoW
inert waste, for final disposal	1,31	kg	market for inert waste, for final disposal inert waste, for final disposal Cutoff, S - CH
Nickel, ion	0,0000165	kg	Emission to water
NMVOC, non-methane volatile organic compounds, unspecified origin	0,0025	kg	Emission to air
Sulfur dioxide	0,0045	kg	Emission to air
Suspended solids, unspecified	0,012	kg	Emission to water
TOC, Total Organic Carbon	0,0111	kg	Emission to water
waste graphical paper	0,038	kg	market for waste graphical paper waste graphical paper Cutoff, S - CY
waste graphical paper	2,84	kg	market for waste graphical paper waste graphical paper Cutoff, S - BR

waste graphical paper	6,97	kg	market group for waste graphical paper waste graphical paper Cutoff, S - RER
waste graphical paper	52,73	kg	market for waste graphical paper waste graphical paper Cutoff, S - RoW
waste graphical paper	0,16	kg	market for waste graphical paper waste graphical paper Cutoff, S - PE
waste graphical paper	1,57	kg	market for waste graphical paper waste graphical paper Cutoff, S - IN
waste graphical paper	0,29	kg	market for waste graphical paper waste graphical paper Cutoff, S - ZA
waste graphical paper	0,44	kg	market for waste graphical paper waste graphical paper Cutoff, S - CO
waste gypsum	78,78	kg	market for waste gypsum waste gypsum Cutoff, S - Europe without Switzerland
waste gypsum	256,5	kg	market for waste gypsum waste gypsum Cutoff, S - RoW
waste plastic, mixture	0,08	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - PE
waste plastic, mixture	0,1892	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - ZA
waste plastic, mixture	6,25	kg	market group for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - RER
waste plastic, mixture	0,036	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - CY
waste plastic, mixture	0,49	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - CO
waste plastic, mixture	50,53	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - RoW
waste plastic, mixture	0,19	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - IN

waste plastic, mixture	7,26	kg	market for waste plastic, mixture waste plastic, mixture Cutoff, S - BR
Water	0,612	m3	Emission to water
Water	0,108	m3	Emission to air

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 9 – Numerical results of contribution analysis for hydrometallurgical recycling - Brazil

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Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Table 1. Results of hydrometallurgical recycling in Brazil.

Impact category	Unity	Crushing	Shredding	Sieving	Hydrometallurgy	Total
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	6,00E+00	6,86E+01	1,34E+02	3,02E+02	5,10E+02
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	3,91E-07	4,45E-06	3,43E-07	6,87E-05	7,39E-05
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	7,81E-07	8,48E-06	1,06E-04	-6,31E-05	5,25E-05
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	5,80E-08	4,69E-07	9,24E-07	1,13E-05	1,27E-05
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	1,74E+01	1,68E+01	2,97E-03	6,86E-01	3,49E+01
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	9,14E-01	1,05E+01	3,63E-01	2,52E+01	3,69E+01
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	2,40E-06	2,76E-05	1,50E-06	9,01E-05	1,22E-04
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	9,15E-03	1,03E-01	6,89E-02	1,70E+00	1,88E+00
Acidification	molc H+ eq	2,16E-02	2,39E-01	3,16E-02	1,07E+01	1,10E+01
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	4,06E-02	4,60E-01	1,04E-01	1,10E+01	1,16E+01
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	3,54E-04	3,58E-03	1,08E-03	1,04E-01	1,09E-01
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	3,84E-03	4,35E-02	2,69E-01	8,69E-01	1,18E+00
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	9,21E+00	6,44E+01	9,39E+03	1,75E+03	1,12E+04
Land Use	kg C deficit	8,30E-01	8,32E+00	8,11E+00	6,91E+02	7,08E+02
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	-1,62E-03	4,89E-03	-7,92E-04	3,42E+00	3,43E+00
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	2,07E-05	1,17E-04	3,66E-06	1,96E-02	1,98E-02

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 10 – Numerical contribution analysis - Pyrohydrometallurgical recycling in Europe

DETRITUS - Multidisciplinary Journal for Circular Economy and Sustainable Management of Residues

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Figure 1. Contribution analysis - Pyrohydrometallurgical recycling in Europe

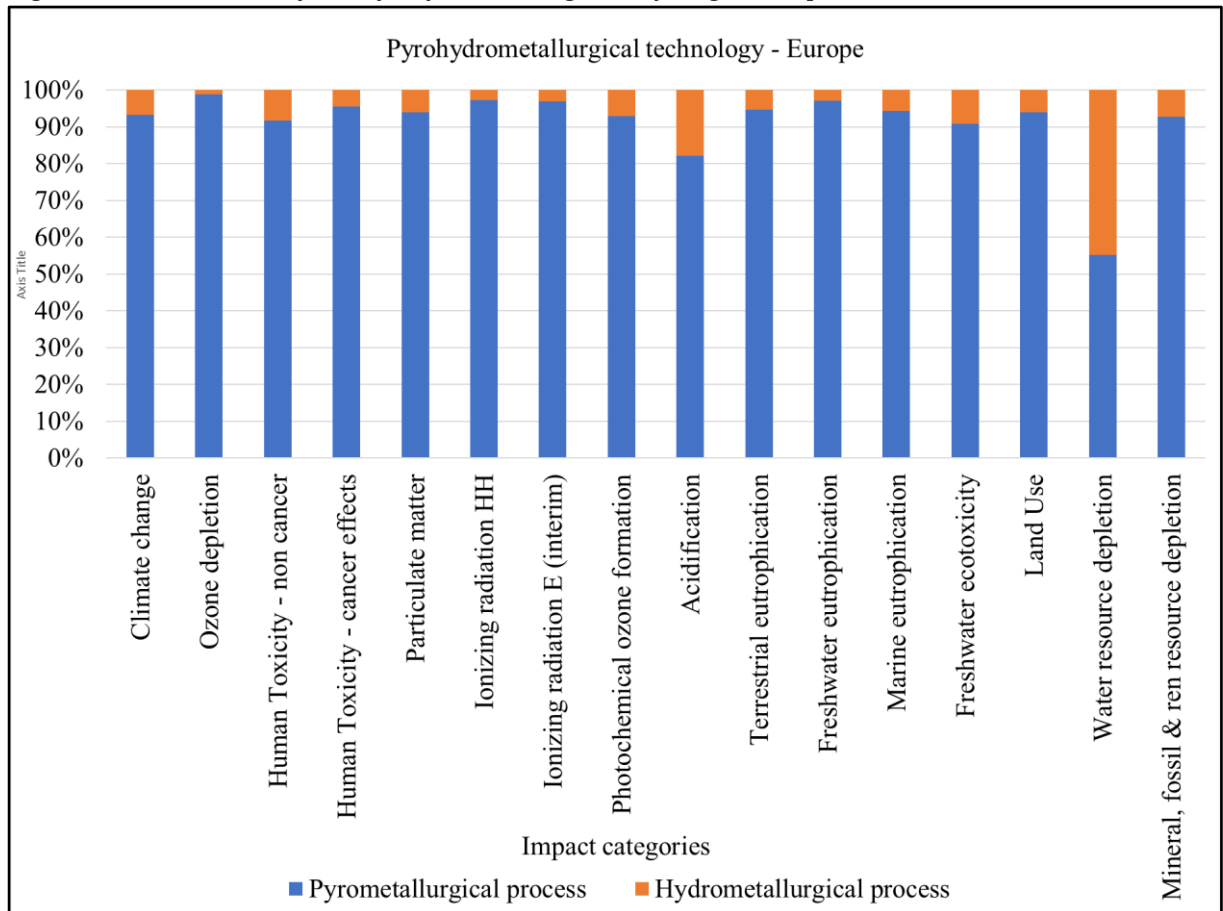


Table 1. Overall results of pyrohydrometallurgical recycling in Europe.

Impact category	Unity	Direct impact	Sodium hydroxide	Electricity	Non-Fe-Co-metals	Waste plastics	Hydrometallurgical	Total
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	0,00E+00	4,16E+02	5,59E+02	6,37E+01	1,19E+02	8,24E+01	1,24E+03
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	0,00E+00	2,79E-04	2,44E-05	2,75E-06	3,30E-07	3,52E-06	3,10E-04
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	0,00E+00	9,40E-05	1,07E-04	1,23E-05	1,69E-04	3,43E-05	4,17E-04
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	0,00E+00	2,00E-05	2,76E-05	8,75E-06	4,18E-06	2,87E-06	6,34E-05
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	3,50E-01	3,73E-01	5,09E-01	6,12E-02	6,61E-01	1,26E-01	2,08E+00
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	0,00E+00	5,72E+01	8,39E+01	9,44E+00	2,70E-01	4,19E+00	1,55E+02
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	0,00E+00	1,93E-03	2,77E-04	3,11E-05	-1,74E-03	1,61E-05	5,18E-04
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	3,89E-03	1,21E+00	1,39E+00	1,89E-01	2,06E-01	2,31E-01	3,23E+00
Acidification	molc H+ eq	6,29E-02	2,25E+00	2,80E+00	3,72E-01	1,35E-01	1,22E+00	6,84E+00
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	0,00E+00	4,69E+00	5,23E+00	7,16E-01	7,25E-01	6,39E-01	1,20E+01
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	0,00E+00	1,97E-01	2,81E-01	3,19E-02	8,00E-04	1,53E-02	5,26E-01

Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	0,00E+00	4,80E-01	5,28E-01	7,10E-02	3,64E-01	8,67E-02	1,53E+00
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	0,00E+00	1,86E+03	2,52E-03	2,88E+02	1,15E+04	1,37E+03	1,50E+04
Land Use	kg C deficit	0,00E+00	9,56E+01	1,16E+02	1,37E+01	6,60E+00	1,51E+01	2,47E+02
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	2,43E-02	9,66E-01	-7,83E-01	-7,44E-02	4,01E-02	1,40E-01	3,13E-01
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	0,00E+00	4,98E-03	8,49E-04	9,58E-05	1,94E-01	1,56E-02	2,16E-01

Table 2. Results of hydrometallurgical step in pyrohydrometallurgical recycling in Europe.

Impact category	Unity	Direct impact	Chemical inorganic	Lime	Sulfuric acid	Electricity	Inert waste	Waste gypsum	Waste graphical / plastics	Total
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	0,00E+00	8,72E+00	2,05E+01	3,96E+00	1,84E+01	1,85E-01	1,67E-01	3,05E+01	8,24E+01
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	0,00E+00	1,00E-06	1,19E-06	4,77E-07	8,02E-07	3,15E-08	1,89E-08	2,99E-09	3,52E-06
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	9,35E-12	2,29E-06	6,20E-07	1,33E-05	3,53E-06	1,67E-08	7,83E-07	1,38E-05	3,43E-05
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	1,19E-10	1,02E-06	5,61E-08	4,77E-07	9,08E-07	8,26E-10	2,30E-08	3,85E-07	2,87E-06
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	5,64E-05	7,59E-03	2,64E-03	1,97E-02	1,67E-02	1,62E-04	1,59E-02	6,33E-02	1,26E-01
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	0,00E+00	5,32E-01	4,85E-01	3,53E-01	2,76E+00	1,16E-02	1,51E-02	3,35E-02	4,19E+00
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	0,00E+00	2,04E-06	2,32E-06	1,71E-06	9,11E-06	7,84E-08	6,50E-08	7,77E-07	1,61E-05
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	5,39E-04	2,48E-02	2,30E-02	6,50E-02	4,58E-02	1,92E-03	2,22E-02	4,77E-02	2,31E-01
Acidification	molc H+ eq	1,11E-03	6,87E-02	3,30E-02	3,88E-01	9,20E-02	1,56E-03	3,41E-01	2,95E-01	1,22E+00
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	0,00E+00	1,21E-01	8,06E-02	1,67E-01	1,72E-01	7,23E-03	4,27E-03	8,70E-02	6,39E-01
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	0,00E+00	2,74E-03	4,96E-04	2,56E-03	9,25E-03	7,35E-06	2,33E-05	2,23E-04	1,53E-02

Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	0,00E+00	8,84E-03	7,42E-03	1,52E-02	1,74E-02	6,59E-04	3,92E-04	3,68E-02	8,67E-02
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	2,31E-01	8,44E+01	1,21E+01	5,25E+02	8,29E+01	3,63E-01	1,13E+01	6,53E+02	1,37E+03
Land Use	kg C deficit	0,00E+00	5,15E+00	2,96E+00	1,70E+00	3,82E+00	1,15E-01	2,54E-01	1,10E+00	1,51E+01
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	3,29E-03	1,84E-02	3,55E-03	1,38E-01	-2,58E-02	5,33E-05	2,66E-04	2,34E-03	1,40E-01
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	0,00E+00	3,29E-03	5,52E-06	1,23E-02	2,79E-05	1,76E-07	1,28E-07	4,45E-05	1,56E-02

Table 3. Results of transport for Europe.

Impact category	Unity	Transport
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	91,8
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	0,00001575
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	0,00000562
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	0,000000177
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	0,0751
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	5,4
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	0,0000379

Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	1,293
Acidification	molc H ⁺ eq	1,92
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	5,044
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	0,001041
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	0,4537
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	109
Land Use	kg C deficit	1,275
Water resource depletion	m ³ water eq	0,01465
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	0,0000454

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 11 – Avoided impacts

DETRITUS - Multidisciplinary Journal for Circular Economy and Sustainable Management of Residues

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Figure 1. Contribution analysis of avoided impact of hydrometallurgical recycling Brazil.

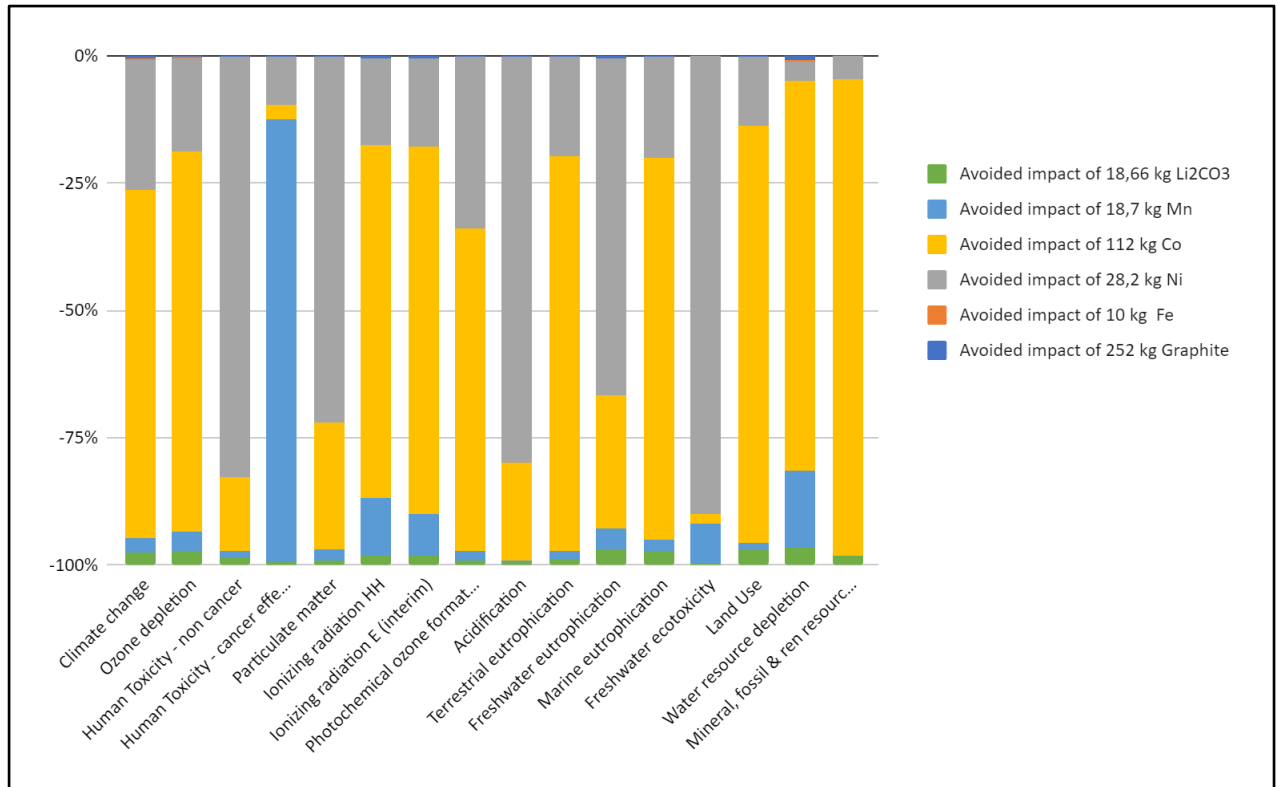


Table 1. Results of avoided impact of hydrometallurgical recycling Brazil.

Impact category	Unity	Avoided impact of 252 kg Graphite	Avoided impact of 10 kg Fe	Avoided impact of 28,2 kg Ni	Avoided impact of 112 kg Co	Avoided impact of 18,7 kg Mn	Avoided impact of 18,66 kg Li2CO3	Total avoided impacts
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	-9,53E+00	-2,16E-01	-3,72E+02	-9,86E+02	-4,41E+01	-3,40E+01	-1,45E+03
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	-3,25E-07	-2,41E-08	-1,83E-05	-7,43E-05	-3,96E-06	-2,65E-06	-9,95E-05
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	-1,74E-06	-6,63E-08	-1,11E-03	-1,96E-04	-1,80E-05	-1,88E-05	-1,34E-03
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	-3,73E-07	-1,49E-08	-1,07E-04	-3,35E-05	-9,82E-04	-7,24E-06	-1,13E-03

Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	-1,18E-02	-1,06E-03	-2,93E+00	-1,01E+00	-9,56E-02	-3,58E-02	-4,08E+00
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	-6,70E-01	-4,01E-02	-2,18E+01	-8,86E+01	-1,47E+01	-2,22E+00	-1,28E+02
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	-2,62E-06	-1,51E-07	-8,54E-05	-3,55E-04	-4,08E-05	-9,35E-06	-4,93E-04
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	-3,70E-02	-3,12E-03	-6,09E+00	-1,14E+01	-3,25E-01	-1,52E-01	-1,80E+01
Acidification	molc H+ eq	-6,65E-02	-3,39E-03	-5,47E+01	-1,31E+01	-3,76E-01	-3,17E-01	-6,86E+01
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	-1,51E-01	-1,52E-02	-1,43E+01	-5,71E+01	-1,19E+00	-9,40E-01	-7,37E+01
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	-3,60E-03	-8,85E-05	-6,77E-01	-2,68E-01	-3,96E-02	-3,25E-02	-1,02E+00
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	-1,31E-02	-1,10E-03	-1,03E+00	-3,95E+00	-1,10E-01	-1,47E-01	-5,25E+00
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	-3,68E+01	-1,71E+00	-1,57E+05	-3,77E+03	-1,37E+04	-2,37E+02	-1,74E+05
Land Use	kg C deficit	-2,92E+00	-9,62E-02	-8,32E+02	-4,93E+03	-6,30E+01	-1,92E+02	-6,02E+03
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	-1,41E-02	-5,08E-04	-6,06E-02	-1,14E+00	-2,21E-01	-5,30E-02	-1,49E+00
Mineral, fossil & renewable resource depletion	kg Sb eq	-8,52E-06	-1,32E-05	-1,90E-01	-3,81E+00	-1,77E-03	-7,20E-02	-4,07E+00

Figure 2. Contribution analysis of avoided impact of Pyrohydrometallurgical recycling Europe.

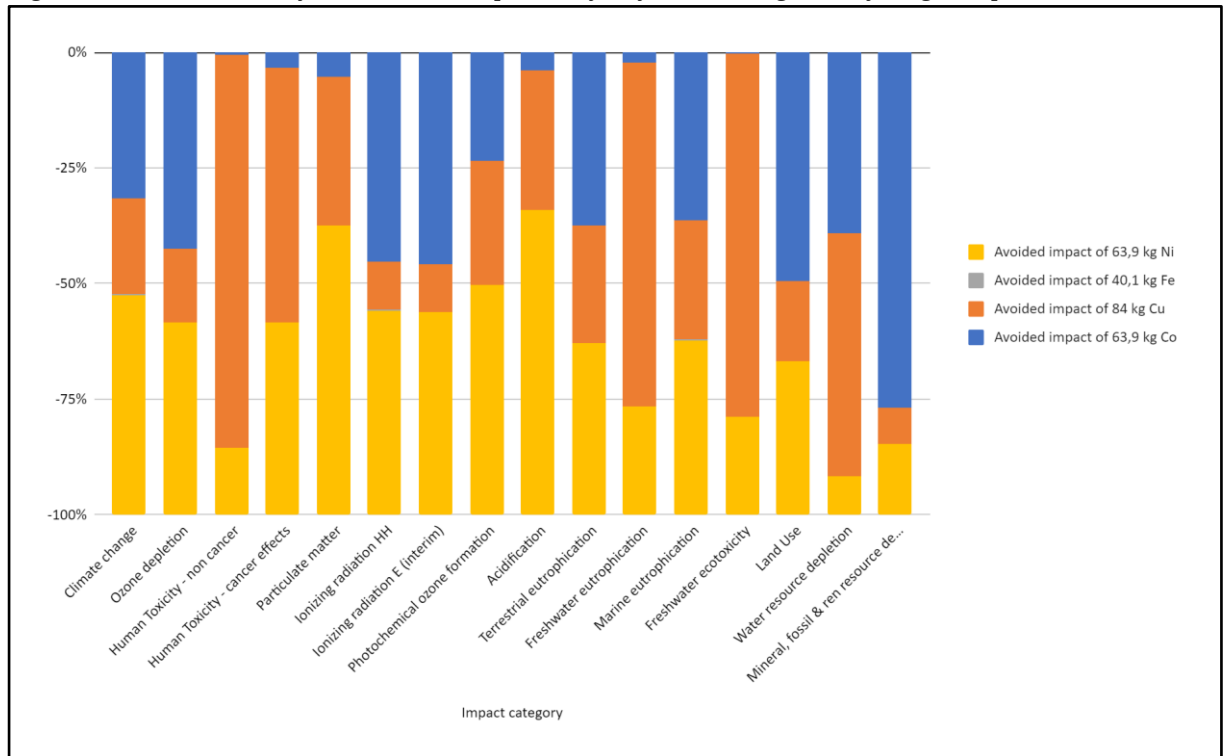


Table 2. Results of avoided impact of Pyrohydrometallurgical recycling Europe.

Impact category	Unity	Avoided impact of 63,9 kg Co	Avoided impact of 84 kg Cu	Avoided impact of 40,1 kg Fe	Avoided impact of 63,9 kg Ni	Total avoided impact
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	-5,62E+02	-3,67E+02	-8,64E-01	-8,44E+02	-1,77E+03
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	-4,24E-05	-1,59E-05	-9,67E-08	-4,14E-05	-9,98E-05
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	-1,12E-04	-1,47E-02	-2,66E-07	-2,51E-03	-1,73E-02
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	-1,91E-05	-3,24E-04	-5,98E-08	-2,43E-04	-5,86E-04
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	-5,74E-01	-3,39E+00	-4,27E-03	-6,64E+00	-1,06E+01
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	-5,05E+01	-1,18E+01	-1,61E-01	-4,94E+01	-1,12E+02
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	-2,03E-04	-4,55E-05	-6,05E-07	-1,94E-04	-4,43E-04
Photochemical ozone	kg NMVOC eq	-6,50E+00	-7,42E+00	-1,25E-02	-1,38E+01	-2,77E+01

formation						
Acidification	molc H ⁺ eq	-7,51E+00	-5,65E+01	-1,36E-02	-1,24E+02	-1,88E+02
Terrestrial eutrophication						
n	molc N eq	-3,26E+01	-2,23E+01	-6,10E-02	-3,23E+01	-8,73E+01
Freshwater eutrophication						
n	kg P eq	-1,52E-01	-4,84E+00	-3,55E-04	-1,53E+00	-6,52E+00
Marine eutrophication						
n	kg N eq	-2,25E+00	-1,59E+00	-4,39E-03	-2,33E+00	-6,17E+00
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	-2,15E+03	-1,31E+06	-6,84E+00	-3,55E+05	-1,67E+06
Land Use	kg C deficit	-2,81E+03	-9,75E+02	-3,86E-01	-1,89E+03	-5,68E+03
Water resource depletion						
m3 water eq		-6,53E-01	-8,74E-01	-2,04E-03	-1,37E-01	-1,67E+00
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion						
kg Sb eq		-2,17E+00	-2,17E-01	-5,28E-05	-4,31E-01	-2,82E+00

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 12 - Numerical results of scenarios assessment
DETRITUS - Multidisciplinary Journal for Circular Economy and Sustainable Management of Residues

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Scenario 1 (2023)								
Impact category	Unity	External recycling (90 t)	Intermediary transport (18000 tkm)	Sea transport (842.490 tkm)	Landfill (2.925 t)	Total of impacts	Avoided impact of external recycling	Net impact scenario 1
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	1,12E+05	3,19E+03	5,07E+03	2,04E+06	2,16E+06	-1,60E+05	2,00E+06
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	3,00E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	3,00E-02	-1,00E-02	2,00E-02
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	4,00E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,41E+00	4,45E+00	-1,56E+00	2,89E+00
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	1,00E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	7,00E-02	7,00E-02	-5,00E-02	2,00E-02
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	1,87E+02	9,80E-01	5,78E+00	4,59E+01	2,40E+02	-9,55E+02	-7,15E+02
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	1,39E+04	1,96E+02	2,90E+02	4,01E+03	1,84E+04	-1,01E+04	8,33E+03
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	5,00E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	2,00E-02	7,00E-02	-4,00E-02	3,00E-02
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	2,91E+02	1,46E+01	1,02E+02	9,16E+02	1,32E+03	-2,50E+03	-1,17E+03
Acidification	molc H+ eq	6,15E+02	1,44E+01	1,58E+02	3,99E+02	1,19E+03	-1,69E+04	-1,57E+04
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	1,08E+03	5,71E+01	3,97E+02	1,09E+03	2,62E+03	-7,85E+03	-5,23E+03
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	4,73E+01	6,00E-02	3,00E-02	4,44E+01	9,18E+01	-5,87E+02	-4,95E+02
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	1,38E+02	5,19E+00	3,56E+01	5,20E+03	5,38E+03	-5,56E+02	4,82E+03
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	1,35E+06	8,62E+03	1,19E+03	3,28E+08	3,29E+08	-1,50E+08	1,79E+08
Land Use	kg C deficit	2,22E+04	8,17E+01	3,31E+01	6,78E+04	9,01E+04	-5,11E+05	-4,21E+05
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	2,81E+01	1,02E+00	3,00E-01	-2,31E+01	6,32E+00	-1,50E+02	-1,44E+02
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	1,94E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	6,00E-02	2,00E+00	-2,54E+02	-2,52E+02

Scenario 2 (2024)

Impact category	Unity	External recycling (282 t)	Brazil recycling (47,1 t)	Intermediary transport (56.400 tkm)	Sea transport (2.639.7 tkm)	Landfill (2.809 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Avoided impact of Brazil recycling	Net impact scenario 2
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	3,51E+05	2,40E+04	1,00E+04	1,59E+04	1,96E+06	2,36E+06	-5,00E+05	-6,81E+04	1,79E+06
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	9,00E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,00E-01	-3,00E-02	0,00E+00	7,00E-02
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	1,20E-01	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,23E+00	4,35E+00	-4,88E+00	-6,00E-02	-6,00E-01
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	2,00E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	6,00E-02	8,00E-02	-1,70E-01	-5,00E-02	-1,40E-01
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	5,87E+02	1,64E+03	3,07E+00	1,81E+01	4,40E+01	2,29E+03	-2,99E+03	-1,92E+02	-8,90E+02
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	4,37E+04	1,74E+03	6,15E+02	9,09E+02	3,85E+03	5,08E+04	-3,15E+04	-6,03E+03	1,32E+04
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	1,50E-01	1,00E-02	0,00E+00	1,00E-02	2,00E-02	1,80E-01	-1,20E-01	-2,00E-02	3,00E-02
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	9,11E+02	8,85E+01	4,59E+01	3,19E+02	8,80E+02	2,24E+03	-7,82E+03	-8,49E+02	-6,43E+03
Acidification	molc H+ eq	1,93E+03	5,16E+02	4,51E+01	4,96E+02	3,83E+02	3,37E+03	-5,30E+04	-3,23E+03	-5,29E+04
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	3,40E+03	5,47E+02	1,79E+02	1,24E+03	1,04E+03	6,41E+03	-2,46E+04	-3,47E+03	-2,17E+04
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	1,48E+02	5,14E+00	2,00E-01	1,00E-01	4,26E+01	1,96E+02	-1,84E+03	-4,81E+01	-1,69E+03
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	4,32E+02	5,58E+01	1,63E+01	1,12E+02	4,99E+03	5,61E+03	-1,74E+03	-2,47E+02	3,62E+03
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	4,23E+06	5,28E+05	2,70E+04	3,71E+03	3,15E+08	3,20E+08	-4,70E+08	-8,21E+06	-1,59E+08
Land Use	kg C deficit	6,97E+04	3,34E+04	2,56E+02	1,04E+02	6,51E+04	1,69E+05	-1,60E+06	-2,83E+05	-1,72E+06
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	8,81E+01	1,61E+02	3,18E+00	9,50E-01	-2,22E+01	2,31E+02	-4,70E+02	-7,02E+01	-3,09E+02
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	6,08E+00	9,30E-01	1,00E-02	0,00E+00	5,00E-02	7,08E+00	-7,95E+02	-1,92E+02	-9,79E+02

Scenario 3 (2025)										
Impact category	Unity	External recycling (271 t)	Brazil recycling (135,7 t)	Intermediary transport(54.200 tkm)	Sea transport (2.536.8 tkm)	Landfill (2.786 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Avoided impact of Brazil recycling	Net impact Scenario 3
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	3,37E+05	6,92E+04	9,61E+03	1,53E+04	1,94E+06	2,37E+06	-4,81E+05	-1,96E+05	1,69E+06
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	8,00E-02	1,00E-02	0E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	1,00E-01	-3,00E-02	-1,00E-02	6,00E-02
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	1,10E-01	1,00E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	4,20E+00	4,32E+00	-4,69E+00	-1,80E-01	-5,50E-01
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	2,00E-02	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	0,00E+00	6,00E-02	8,00E-02	-1,60E-01	-1,50E-01	-2,30E-01
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	5,64E+02	4,73E+03	2,95E+00	1,74E+01	4,37E+01	5,36E+03	-2,87E+03	-5,54E+02	1,93E+03
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	4,20E+04	5,01E+03	5,91E+02	8,74E+02	3,82E+03	5,23E+04	-3,03E+04	-1,74E+04	4,61E+03
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	1,40E-01	2,00E-02	0,00E+00	1,00E-02	2,00E-02	1,80E-01	-1,20E-01	-7,00E-02	-1,00E-02
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	8,76E+02	2,55E+02	4,41E+01	3,06E+02	8,72E+02	2,35E+03	-7,52E+03	-2,45E+03	-7,61E+03
Acidification	molc H+ eq	1,85E+03	1,49E+03	4,34E+01	4,76E+02	3,80E+02	4,24E+03	-5,10E+04	-9,31E+03	-5,60E+04
Terrestrial eutrophication	mole N eq	3,26E+03	1,58E+03	1,72E+02	1,20E+03	1,04E+03	7,25E+03	-2,36E+04	-1,00E+04	-2,64E+04
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	1,42E+02	1,48E+01	1,90E-01	9,00E-02	4,23E+01	1,99E+02	-1,77E+03	-1,38E+02	-1,71E+03
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	4,15E+02	1,61E+02	1,56E+01	1,07E+02	4,95E+03	5,65E+03	-1,67E+03	-7,13E+02	3,26E+03
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	4,07E+06	1,52E+06	2,60E+04	3,57E+03	3,12E+08	3,18E+08	-4,52E+08	-2,36E+07	-1,58E+08
Land Use	kg C deficit	6,69E+04	9,61E+04	2,46E+02	9,96E+01	6,46E+04	2,28E+05	-1,54E+06	-8,17E+05	-2,13E+06
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	8,47E+01	4,65E+02	3,06E+00	9,10E-01	-2,20E+01	5,32E+02	-4,52E+02	-2,02E+02	-1,22E+02
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	5,85E+00	2,68E+00	1,00E-02	0,00E+00	5,00E-02	8,60E+00	-7,64E+02	-5,53E+02	-1,31E+03

Scenario 4 (2026)										
Impact category	Unity	External recycling (411 t)	Brazil recycling (1.232,4 t)	Intermediary transport(82.200 tkm)	Sea transport (3.847.3 tkm)	Landfill (1.643 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Avoided impact of Brazil recycling	Net impact Scenario 4
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	5,11E+05	6,29E+05	1,46E+04	2,31E+04	1,15E+06	2,33E+06	-7,29E+05	-1,78E+06	-1,83E+05
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1,28E-01	9,10E-02	2,62E-03	3,86E-03	1,79E-03	2,27E-01	-4,10E-02	-1,23E-01	6,37E-02
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	1,71E-01	6,47E-02	1,80E-03	5,06E-04	2,47E+00	2,71E+00	-7,12E+00	-1,65E+00	-6,06E+00
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	2,61E-02	1,57E-02	4,48E-05	2,79E-05	3,66E-02	7,85E-02	-2,41E-01	-1,39E+00	-1,56E+00
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	8,56E+02	4,30E+04	4,47E+00	2,64E+01	2,58E+01	4,39E+04	-4,36E+03	-5,03E+03	3,45E+04
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	6,37E+04	4,55E+04	8,97E+02	1,33E+03	2,25E+03	1,14E+05	-4,60E+04	-1,58E+05	-9,01E+04
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	2,13E-01	1,50E-01	6,28E-03	9,28E-03	8,95E-03	3,87E-01	-1,82E-01	-6,08E-01	-4,03E-01
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	1,33E+03	2,32E+03	6,69E+01	4,64E+02	5,15E+02	4,69E+03	-1,14E+04	-2,22E+04	-2,89E+04
Acidification	molc H+ eq	2,81E+03	1,35E+04	6,58E+01	7,22E+02	2,24E+02	1,73E+04	-7,73E+04	-8,45E+04	-1,44E+05
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	4,95E+03	1,43E+04	2,61E+02	1,81E+03	6,10E+02	2,19E+04	-3,59E+04	-9,08E+04	-1,05E+05
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	2,16E+02	1,34E+02	2,87E-01	1,41E-01	2,49E+01	3,76E+02	-2,68E+03	-1,26E+03	-3,56E+03
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	6,29E+02	1,46E+03	2,37E+01	1,63E+02	2,92E+03	5,20E+03	-2,54E+03	-6,47E+03	-3,81E+03
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	6,17E+06	1,38E+07	3,94E+04	5,41E+03	1,84E+08	2,04E+08	-6,85E+08	-2,15E+08	-6,96E+08
Land Use	kg C deficit	1,02E+05	8,73E+05	3,73E+02	1,51E+02	3,81E+04	1,01E+06	-2,33E+06	-7,42E+06	-8,74E+06
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	1,28E+02	4,22E+03	4,64E+00	1,38E+00	-1,30E+01	4,34E+03	-6,85E+02	-1,84E+03	1,82E+03
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	8,87E+00	2,43E+01	1,40E-02	4,63E-03	3,16E-02	3,33E+01	-1,16E+03	-5,02E+03	-6,14E+03

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 13 - Results of sensitivity analysis

DETRITUS - Multidisciplinary Journal for Circular Economy and Sustainable Management of Residues

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Parameters	H2SO4 (kg)	Glucose (kg)	Na2CO3 (kg)	NaOH (kg)	Water (L)	Electricity - Leach and precipitation (kWh)		
Original value	707,00	91,00	138,00	70,00	667,00	12,00	12,00	56,88
(-)5%	671,65	86,45	131,10	66,50	633,65	11,40	11,40	54,04
(+)5%	742,35	95,55	144,90	73,50	700,35	12,60	12,60	59,72
(-)10%	636,30	81,90	124,20	63,00	600,30	10,80	10,80	51,19
(+)10%	777,70	100,10	151,80	77,00	733,70	13,20	13,20	62,57

Global sensitivity analysis _Hydrometallurgy

Absolute value						
Impact category	Unidade	(-)5%	(-)10%	Original value	(+)5%	(+)10%
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	2,88E+02	2,72E+02	3,02E+02	3,16E+02	3,33E+02
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	6,52E-05	6,18E-05	6,87E-05	7,21E-05	7,55E-05
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	-5,96E-05	-5,64E-05	-6,31E-05	-6,61E-05	-6,93E-05
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	1,08E-05	1,02E-05	1,13E-05	1,19E-05	1,24E-05
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	6,52E-01	6,18E-01	6,86E-01	7,21E-01	7,55E-01
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	2,40E+01	2,27E+01	2,52E+01	2,65E+01	2,77E+01
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	8,56E-05	8,11E-05	9,01E-05	9,46E-05	9,91E-05
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	1,61E+00	1,53E+00	1,70E+00	1,78E+00	1,87E+00
Acidification	molc H+ eq	1,01E+01	9,60E+00	1,07E+01	1,12E+01	1,17E+01
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	1,05E+01	9,92E+00	1,10E+01	1,16E+01	1,21E+01
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	9,90E-02	9,38E-02	1,04E-01	1,09E-01	1,14E-01
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	8,27E-01	7,84E-01	8,69E-01	9,12E-01	9,54E-01
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	1,67E+03	1,59E+03	1,75E+03	1,84E+03	1,92E+03
Land Use	kg C deficit	6,57E+02	6,22E+02	6,91E+02	7,26E+02	7,60E+02
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	3,25E+00	3,08E+00	3,42E+00	3,60E+00	3,77E+00
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	1,87E-02	1,77E-02	1,96E-02	2,07E-02	2,17E-02

% of variation						
Impact category	Unidade	(-)5%	(-)10%	Original value	(+)5%	(+)10%
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	-4,64%	-9,93%	3,02E+02	4,64%	10,26%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	-5,09%	-10,04%	6,87E-05	4,95%	9,90%
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	-5,55%	-10,62%	-6,31E-05	4,75%	9,83%
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	-4,42%	-9,73%	1,13E-05	5,31%	9,73%
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	-4,96%	-9,91%	6,86E-01	5,10%	10,06%
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	-4,76%	-9,92%	2,52E+01	5,16%	9,92%
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	-4,99%	-9,99%	9,01E-05	4,99%	9,99%
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	-5,29%	-10,00%	1,70E+00	4,71%	10,00%
Acidification	molc H+ eq	-5,61%	-10,28%	1,07E+01	4,67%	9,35%
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	-4,55%	-9,82%	1,10E+01	5,45%	10,00%
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	-4,81%	-9,81%	1,04E-01	4,81%	9,62%
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	-4,83%	-9,78%	8,69E-01	4,95%	9,78%
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	-4,57%	-9,14%	1,75E+03	5,14%	9,71%
Land Use	kg C deficit	-4,92%	-9,99%	6,91E+02	5,07%	9,99%
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	-4,97%	-9,94%	3,42E+00	5,26%	10,23%
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	-4,59%	-9,69%	1,96E-02	5,61%	10,71%

Results one parameter at a time - Sensitivity analysis

Impact category	Unidade	(+)10% H2SO4	(+)10% de Glucose	(+)10% de NaOH	(+)10% Na2CO3	Original value	% H2SO4	% Glucose	% NaOH	% Na2CO3
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	3,08E+02	3,13E+02	3,13E+02	3,13E+02	3,02E+02	1,99%	3,64%	3,64%	3,64%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	6,91E-05	6,95E-05	7,44E-05	6,90E-05	6,87E-05	0,58%	1,16%	8,30%	0,44%
Human Toxicity - non	CTUh	-6,19E-05	-7,41E-05	-6,07E-05	-6,04E-05	-6,31E-05	-1,90%	-17,43%	-3,80%	-4,28%
Human Toxicity - cancer	CTUh	1,14E-05	1,16E-05	1,17E-05	1,16E-05	1,13E-05	0,88%	2,65%	3,54%	2,65%
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	7,27E-01	6,97E-01	6,96E-01	7,01E-01	6,86E-01	5,98%	1,60%	1,46%	2,19%
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	2,58E+01	2,62E+01	2,67E+01	2,58E+01	2,52E+01	2,38%	3,97%	5,95%	2,38%
Ionizing radiation E	CTUe	9,19E-05	9,34E-05	9,48E-05	9,18E-05	9,01E-05	2,00%	3,66%	5,22%	1,89%
Photochemical ozone	kg NMVOC eq	1,80E+00	1,72E+00	1,73E+00	1,73E+00	1,70E+00	5,88%	1,18%	1,76%	1,76%
Acidification	molc H+ eq	1,14E+01	1,08E+01	1,07E+01	1,08E+01	1,07E+01	6,54%	0,93%	0,00%	0,93%
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	1,12E+01	1,16E+01	1,11E+01	1,13E+01	1,10E+01	1,82%	5,45%	0,91%	2,73%
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	1,05E-01	1,07E-01	1,08E-01	1,07E-01	1,04E-01	0,96%	2,88%	3,85%	2,88%
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	8,87E-01	9,19E-01	8,80E-01	8,80E-01	8,69E-01	2,07%	5,75%	1,27%	1,27%
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	1,78E+03	1,81E+03	1,79E+03	1,80E+03	1,75E+03	1,71%	3,43%	2,29%	2,86%
Land Use	kg C deficit	6,92E+02	7,50E+02	6,93E+02	6,99E+02	6,91E+02	0,14%	8,54%	0,29%	1,16%
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	3,72E+00	3,41E+00	3,45E+00	3,48E+00	3,42E+00	8,77%	-0,29%	0,88%	1,75%
Mineral, fossil & ren	kg Sb eq	1,99E-02	1,98E-02	1,98E-02	2,12E-02	1,96E-02	1,53%	1,02%	1,02%	8,16%

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 14- Sensitivity analysis with ReCiPe midpoint H

DETRITUS - Multidisciplinary Journal for Circular Economy and Sustainable Management of Residues

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Scenario 1 (2023)								
Unity	Impact category	External recycling (90 t)	Intermediary transport (18000 tkm)	Sea transport (842.490 tkm)	Landfill (2.925 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Net impact scenario 1
kg CO2 eq	Climate change	1,12E+05	3,23E+03	5,08E+03	2,21E+06	2,33E+06	-1,61E+05	2,17E+06
kg CFC11 eq	Ozone depletion	7,97E-02	1,48E-03	3,66E-03	1,42E-01	2,26E-01	-2,81E-01	-5,44E-02
kBq Co-60 eq	Ionising radiation	1,10E+04	2,52E+01	3,76E+01	2,84E+03	1,39E+04	-7,19E+03	6,69E+03
kg NOx eq	Fine particulate matter formation	2,37E+02	1,35E+01	9,22E+01	2,44E+02	5,87E+02	-1,37E+03	-7,81E+02
kg PM2.5 eq	Photochemical oxidant formation: terrestrial	2,72E+02	3,16E+00	3,24E+01	1,23E+02	4,30E+02	-3,97E+03	-3,54E+03
kg NOx eq	Photochemical oxidant formation: human	2,39E+02	1,36E+01	9,28E+01	2,47E+02	5,92E+02	-1,39E+03	-7,97E+02
kg SO2 eq	Terrestrial acidification	4,25E+02	8,26E+00	1,02E+02	2,54E+02	7,89E+02	-1,26E+04	-1,18E+04
kg P eq	Freshwater eutrophication	4,48E+01	6,27E-02	3,07E-02	4,43E+01	8,92E+01	-5,86E+02	-4,97E+02
kg N eq	Marine eutrophication	3,09E+01	4,44E-03	2,40E-03	2,40E+03	2,43E+03	-2,21E+01	2,41E+03
kg 1,4-DCB	Human toxicity: cancer	1,60E+05	5,28E+04	1,11E+04	3,54E+04	2,59E+05	-5,03E+07	-5,00E+07
kg 1,4-DCB	Human toxicity: non-cancer	4,44E+03	1,20E+01	3,01E+00	1,27E+06	1,27E+06	-4,79E+05	7,91E+05
kg 1,4-DCB	Terrestrial ecotoxicity	6,08E+03	4,30E+01	1,04E+01	1,66E+06	1,66E+06	-6,17E+05	1,05E+06
kg 1,4-DCB	Freshwater ecotoxicity	3,51E+03	7,37E+00	1,94E+01	4,49E+04	4,85E+04	-4,64E+04	2,07E+03
kg 1,4-DCB	Marine ecotoxicity	1,49E+05	8,79E+02	2,33E+02	2,71E+07	2,73E+07	-7,11E+06	2,02E+07
m2a crop eq	Land use	1,10E+03	1,45E+00	1,52E+00	4,23E+03	5,33E+03	-9,17E+03	-3,84E+03
kg Cu eq	Mineral resource scarcity	2,17E+02	4,63E-01	9,72E-02	8,30E+00	2,26E+02	-8,08E+04	-8,06E+04
kg oil eq	Fossil resource scarcity	2,39E+04	1,05E+03	1,52E+03	9,79E+03	3,62E+04	-3,61E+04	1,49E+02
m3	Water use	1,58E+03	1,05E+00	2,06E-01	1,72E-01	1,59E+03	-2,22E+03	-6,33E+02

Scenario 2 (2024)										
Unity	Impact category	External recycling (282 t)	Brazil recycling (47,1 t)	Intermediary transport (56.400 tkm)	Sea transport (2.639.7 tkm)	Landfill (2.809 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Avoided impact of Brazil recycling	Net impact scenario 2
kg CO2 eq	Climate change	3,46E+05	1,89E+04	9,94E+03	1,58E+04	2,09E+06	2.480.586,41	-500.283,27	-30.265,99	1,95E+06
kg CFC11 eq	Ozone depletion	2,47E-01	2,33E-02	4,58E-03	1,13E-02	1,35E-01	4,21E-01	-8,71E-01	-5,11E-02	-5,01E-01
kBq Co-60 eq	Ionising radiation	3,40E+04	9,21E+02	7,81E+01	1,17E+02	2,69E+03	3,78E+04	-2,23E+04	-1,76E+03	1,38E+04
kg NOx eq	Fine particulate matter formation	7,34E+02	2,69E+01	4,18E+01	2,86E+02	2,32E+02	1,32E+03	-4,24E+03	-2,65E+02	-3,18E+03
kg PM2.5 eq	Photochemical oxidant	8,43E+02	1,75E+03	9,79E+00	1,00E+02	1,16E+02	2,82E+03	-1,23E+04	-3,29E+02	-9,82E+03
kg NOx eq	Photochemical oxidant	7,39E+02	2,73E+01	4,22E+01	2,88E+02	2,35E+02	1,33E+03	-4,31E+03	-2,69E+02	-3,24E+03
kg SO2 eq	Terrestrial acidification	1,32E+03	1,68E+02	2,56E+01	3,16E+02	2,41E+02	2,07E+03	-3,91E+04	-1,01E+03	-3,80E+04
kg P eq	Freshwater eutrophication	1,39E+02	2,32E+00	1,94E-01	9,51E-02	4,21E+01	1,84E+02	-1,82E+03	-2,07E+01	-1,65E+03
kg N eq	Marine eutrophication	9,57E+01	8,43E+00	1,38E-02	7,43E-03	2,28E+03	2,38E+03	-6,84E+01	-2,06E+00	2,31E+03
kg 1,4-DCB	Human toxicity: cancer	4,97E+05	1,33E+04	1,64E+05	3,44E+04	3,35E+04	7,42E+05	-1,56E+08	-5,76E+05	-1,56E+08
kg 1,4-DCB	Human toxicity: non-cancer	1,38E+04	1,18E+03	3,73E+01	9,34E+00	1,20E+06	1,21E+06	-1,49E+06	-1,11E+04	-2,82E+05
kg 1,4-DCB	Terrestrial ecotoxicity	1,89E+04	1,64E+03	1,33E+02	3,23E+01	1,57E+06	1,59E+06	-1,91E+06	-1,43E+04	-3,38E+05
kg 1,4-DCB	Freshwater ecotoxicity	1,09E+04	1,99E+02	2,28E+01	6,02E+01	4,26E+04	5,38E+04	-1,44E+05	-1,62E+04	-1,06E+05
kg 1,4-DCB	Marine ecotoxicity	4,63E+05	2,74E+04	2,72E+03	7,22E+02	2,58E+07	2,63E+07	-2,20E+07	-1,55E+05	4,10E+06
m2a crop eq	Land use	3,40E+03	1,51E+03	4,51E+00	4,72E+00	4,01E+03	8,93E+03	-2,84E+04	-2,08E+03	-2,16E+04
kg Cu eq	Mineral resource scarcity	6,72E+02	3,99E+01	1,44E+00	3,01E-01	7,87E+00	7,22E+02	-2,50E+05	-2,28E+04	-2,73E+05
kg oil eq	Fossil resource scarcity	7,39E+04	3,27E+03	3,24E+03	4,70E+03	9,29E+03	9,44E+04	-1,12E+05	-6,88E+03	-2,42E+04
m3	Water use	4,91E+03	8,44E+02	3,24E+00	6,39E-01	1,63E+02	5,92E+03	-6,88E+03	-3,99E+02	-1,36E+03

Scenario 3 (2025)										
Unity	Impact category	External recycling (271 t)	Brazil recycling (135,7 t)	Intermediary transport(54.200 tkm)	Sea transport (2.536.8 tkm)	Landfill (2.786 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Avoided impact of Brazil recycling	Net impact Scenario 3
kg CO2 eq	Climate change	3,32E+05	8,87E+04	9,54E+03	1,51E+04	2,07E+06	2.515.682,78	-4,81E+05	-1,99E+05	1,84E+06
kg CFC11 eq	Ozone depletion	2,37E-01	1,19E-01	4,40E-03	1,09E-02	1,33E-01	5,04E-01	-8,36E-01	-3,35E-01	-6,67E-01
kBq Co-60 eq	Ionising radiation	3,27E+04	4,14E+03	7,50E+01	1,12E+02	2,67E+03	3,97E+04	-2,14E+04	-1,15E+04	6,75E+03
kg NOx eq	Fine particulate matter formation	7,05E+02	1,57E+02	4,02E+01	2,75E+02	2,29E+02	1,41E+03	-4,07E+03	-1,74E+03	-4,40E+03
kg PM2.5 eq	Photochemical oxidant	8,09E+02	5,21E+03	9,41E+00	9,64E+01	1,15E+02	6,24E+03	-1,18E+04	-2,16E+03	-7,74E+03
kg NOx eq	Photochemical oxidant	7,10E+02	1,60E+02	4,05E+01	2,76E+02	2,32E+02	1,42E+03	-4,14E+03	-1,76E+03	-4,48E+03
kg SO2 eq	Terrestrial acidification	1,26E+03	1,07E+03	2,46E+01	3,03E+02	2,38E+02	2,90E+03	-3,75E+04	-6,62E+03	-4,13E+04
kg P eq	Freshwater eutrophication	1,33E+02	1,44E+01	1,87E-01	9,14E-02	4,16E+01	1,90E+02	-1,75E+03	-1,36E+02	-1,69E+03
kg N eq	Marine eutrophication	9,19E+01	3,36E+01	1,32E-02	7,14E-03	2,26E+03	2,39E+03	-6,57E+01	-1,35E+01	2,31E+03
kg 1,4-DCB	Human toxicity: cancer	4,77E+05	7,49E+04	1,57E+05	3,30E+04	3,32E+04	7,75E+05	-1,50E+08	-3,78E+06	-1,53E+08
kg 1,4-DCB	Human toxicity: non-cancer	1,32E+04	3,78E+03	3,59E+01	8,97E+00	1,19E+06	1,21E+06	-1,43E+06	-7,30E+04	-2,94E+05
kg 1,4-DCB	Terrestrial ecotoxicity	1,81E+04	5,22E+03	1,28E+02	3,11E+01	1,56E+06	1,58E+06	-1,84E+06	-9,40E+04	-3,49E+05
kg 1,4-DCB	Freshwater ecotoxicity	1,05E+04	1,12E+03	2,19E+01	5,79E+01	4,21E+04	5,37E+04	-1,38E+05	-1,06E+05	-1,90E+05
kg 1,4-DCB	Marine ecotoxicity	4,45E+05	8,60E+04	2,62E+03	6,93E+02	2,55E+07	2,60E+07	-2,12E+07	-1,02E+06	3,84E+06
m2a crop eq	Land use	3,27E+03	9,35E+03	4,33E+00	4,53E+00	3,97E+03	1,66E+04	-2,73E+04	-1,36E+04	-2,43E+04
kg Cu eq	Mineral resource scarcity	6,46E+02	2,58E+02	1,38E+00	2,89E-01	7,79E+00	9,14E+02	-2,41E+05	-1,50E+05	-3,89E+05
kg oil eq	Fossil resource scarcity	7,10E+04	1,89E+04	3,11E+03	4,52E+03	9,19E+03	1,07E+05	-1,07E+05	-4,51E+04	-4,58E+04
m3	Water use	4,72E+03	4,51E+03	3,11E+00	6,14E-01	1,62E+02	9,39E+03	-6,61E+03	-2,62E+03	1,66E+02

Scenario 4 (2026)										
Unity	Impact category	External recycling (411 t)	Brazil recycling (1.232,4 t)	Intermediary transport(82.200 tkm)	Sea transport (3.847.3 tkm)	Landfill (1.643 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Avoided impact of Brazil recycling	Net impact Scenario 4
kg CO2 eq	Climate change	5,01E+05	8,05E+05	1,44E+04	2,28E+04	1,22E+06	2,56E+06	-7,24E+05	-1,80E+06	3,81E+04
kg CFC11 eq	Ozone depletion	3,58E-01	1,08E+00	6,63E-03	1,64E-02	7,85E-02	1,53E+00	-1,26E+00	-3,04E+00	-2,76E+00
kBq Co-60 eq	Ionising radiation	4,93E+04	3,75E+04	1,13E+02	1,69E+02	1,57E+03	8,87E+04	-3,23E+04	-1,04E+05	-4,81E+04
kg NOx eq	Fine particulate matter formation	1,06E+03	1,43E+03	6,06E+01	4,14E+02	1,35E+02	3,10E+03	-6,14E+03	-1,58E+04	-1,88E+04
kg PM2.5 eq	Photochemical oxidant	1,22E+03	4,72E+04	1,42E+01	1,45E+02	6,79E+01	4,87E+04	-1,78E+04	-1,96E+04	1,13E+04
kg NOx eq	Photochemical oxidant	1,07E+03	1,45E+03	6,11E+01	4,16E+02	1,37E+02	3,13E+03	-6,23E+03	-1,60E+04	-1,91E+04
kg SO2 eq	Terrestrial acidification	1,91E+03	9,66E+03	3,71E+01	4,57E+02	1,40E+02	1,22E+04	-5,66E+04	-6,01E+04	-1,04E+05
kg P eq	Freshwater eutrophication	2,01E+02	1,31E+02	2,81E-01	1,38E-01	2,45E+01	3,57E+02	-2,63E+03	-1,23E+03	-3,51E+03
kg N eq	Marine eutrophication	1,39E+02	3,05E+02	1,99E-02	1,08E-02	1,33E+03	1,77E+03	-9,90E+01	-1,23E+02	1,55E+03
kg 1,4-DCB	Human toxicity: cancer	7,19E+05	6,79E+05	2,37E+05	4,98E+04	1,95E+04	1,70E+06	-2,26E+08	-3,43E+07	-2,58E+08
kg 1,4-DCB	Human toxicity: non-cancer	1,99E+04	3,43E+04	5,41E+01	1,35E+01	6,99E+05	7,53E+05	-2,15E+06	-6,62E+05	-2,06E+06
kg 1,4-DCB	Terrestrial ecotoxicity	2,73E+04	4,73E+04	1,93E+02	4,68E+01	9,17E+05	9,92E+05	-2,77E+06	-8,52E+05	-2,63E+06
kg 1,4-DCB	Freshwater ecotoxicity	1,58E+04	1,01E+04	3,31E+01	8,72E+01	2,48E+04	5,08E+04	-2,08E+05	-9,61E+05	-1,12E+06
kg 1,4-DCB	Marine ecotoxicity	6,71E+05	7,80E+05	3,95E+03	1,04E+03	1,50E+07	1,65E+07	-3,19E+07	-9,21E+06	-2,47E+07
m2a crop eq	Land use	4,93E+03	8,48E+04	6,53E+00	6,83E+00	2,34E+03	9,21E+04	-4,12E+04	-1,23E+05	-7,25E+04
kg Cu eq	Mineral resource scarcity	9,74E+02	2,34E+03	2,08E+00	4,36E-01	4,59E+00	3,32E+03	-3,63E+05	-1,36E+06	-1,72E+06
kg oil eq	Fossil resource scarcity	1,07E+05	1,71E+05	4,69E+03	6,81E+03	5,42E+03	2,95E+05	-1,62E+05	-4,09E+05	-2,76E+05
m3	Water use	7,11E+03	4,09E+04	4,69E+00	9,25E-01	9,53E+01	4,81E+04	-9,96E+03	-2,38E+04	1,44E+04

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 15 - Reverse Logistics - sensitivity analysis

DETRITUS - Detritus – Multidisciplinary Journal for Circular Economy and Sustainable Management of Residues

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Content:

1. Calculation method and results of internal Reverse Logistics - intermediary transport
2. Change in scenarios results from internal RL

Total of cities included in RL /year in WEEE Reverse Logistics Sector Agreement - Decree nº 10.240/2020				
Year	2023	2024	2025	2026
State	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
AC	1	1	2	2
AL	1	2	2	2
AM	2	3	5	5
AP	1	1	2	2
BA	7	15	23	23
CE	4	8	11	11
DF	1	1	1	1
ES	6	8	10	10
GO	6	10	16	16
MA	3	6	13	13
MG	19	32	44	44
MS	2	4	5	5
MT	2	3	7	7
PA	4	7	20	20
PB	4	4	5	5
PE	9	15	19	19
PI	1	1	2	2
PR	10	21	27	27
RJ	20	28	33	33
RN	4	4	4	4
RO	1	1	5	5
RR	1	1	1	1
RS	13	19	25	25
SC	8	14	15	15
SE	2	3	5	5
SP	53	81	95	95
TO	1	1	3	3
TOTAL	186	294	400	400

Reference
Brazil. (2020). WEEE Reverse Logistics Sector Agreement. Decree nº 10.240/2020.
Ecoinvent process used to calculate intermediary transport environmental impact
Transport, freight, lorry 7.5-16 metric ton, euro4 {RoW} market for transport, freight, lorry 7.5-16 metric ton, EURO4 Cut-off, U
Assumptions
1. As the WEEE RL implementation targets defined by Law (Brazil, 2020) establishes the gradual implementation of RL in the states but does not provide the specific cities for each year, only the number of cities served each year, the cities were added to RL according to population, with the most populous cities being served first until reaching a total of 400 cities served.
2. For the year 2026, as there was no data on cities served, the same number of cities as in 2025 (400 cities) was assumed.
3. Point-to-point collection transport within the cities has not been included due to the lack of data on average distances travelled in each of the cities. Therefore, what is included in the calculations is intermediate transport, after collection, from each generating city to the pretreatment centre (here considered to be the city of São Paulo)

155	SP	Guarujá	318.107	98,9		20,22	41,45	61,67	1	2	4	366	0,33	0,23	0,56	55,73	
156	SP	Taubaté	311.854	140		19,82	40,64	60,46	1	2	4	508	0,32	0,23	0,55	77,34	
157	SP	Limeira	303.682	163		19,30	39,57	58,88	1	2	4	576	0,32	0,22	0,54	87,69	
158	SP	Suzano	294.638	51,7		18,73	38,40	57,12	1	2	3	177	0,31	0,22	0,52	26,98	
159	SP	Taboão da Serra	285.570	18,9		18,15	37,21	55,37	1	2	3	63	0,30	0,21	0,51	9,56	
160	SP	Sumaré	278.571	119		17,71	36,30	54,01	1	2	3	386	0,29	0,20	0,49	58,72	
161	SP	Barueri	271.306	31,7		17,24	35,36	52,60	1	2	3	100	0,28	0,20	0,48	15,24	
162	SP	Embu das Artes	270.843	31,1		17,22	35,29	52,51	1	2	3	98	0,28	0,20	0,48	14,92	
163	SP	São Carlos	249.415	234		15,85	32,50	48,36	1	2	3	679	0,26	0,18	0,44	103,39	
164	SP	Indaiatuba	246.908	103		15,69	32,18	47,87	1	2	3	296	0,26	0,18	0,44	45,05	
165	SP	Cotia	244.694	34		15,55	31,89	47,44	1	2	3	97	0,25	0,18	0,43	14,74	
166	SP	Marília	237.130	437		15,07	30,90	45,97	1	2	3	1.205	0,25	0,17	0,42	183,57	
167	SP	Americana	237.112	129		15,07	30,90	45,97	1	2	3	356	0,25	0,17	0,42	54,18	
168	SP	Itapevi	234.352	42,6		14,90	30,54	45,44	1	2	3	116	0,24	0,17	0,42	17,68	
169	SP	Araraquara	233.744	277		14,86	30,46	45,32	1	2	3	753	0,24	0,17	0,41	114,69	
170	SP	Jacareí	231.863	89,9		14,74	30,22	44,95	1	2	3	242	0,24	0,17	0,41	36,92	
171	SP	Hortolândia	227.353	115		14,45	29,63	44,08	1	2	3	304	0,24	0,17	0,40	46,32	
172	SP	Presidente Prudente	227.072	558		14,43	29,59	44,02	1	2	3	1.474	0,24	0,17	0,40	224,45	
173	SP	Rio Claro	204.797	188		13,02	26,69	39,71	1	2	2	448	0,21	0,15	0,36	68,20	
174	SP	Araçatuba	195.874	522		12,45	25,53	37,98	1	2	2	1.189	0,20	0,14	0,35	181,12	
175	SP	Santa Bárbara d'Oeste	192.536	139		12,24	25,09	37,33	1	2	2	311	0,20	0,14	0,34	47,41	
176	SP	Ferraz de Vasconcelos	191.993	32		12,20	25,02	37,22	1	2	2	71	0,20	0,14	0,34	10,88	
177	SP	Francisco Morato	174.008	47,7		11,06	22,68	33,74	1	1	2	97	0,18	0,13	0,31	14,70	
178	SP	Itapeçerica da Serra	173.672	36,7		11,04	22,63	33,67	1	1	2	74	0,18	0,13	0,31	11,29	
179	SP	Itu	172.268	103		10,95	22,45	33,40	1	1	2	206	0,18	0,13	0,31	31,43	
180	SP	Bragança Paulista	166.753	87,5		10,60	21,73	32,33	1	1	2	170	0,17	0,12	0,30	25,85	
181	SP	Pindamonhangaba	166.475	157		10,58	21,69	32,28	1	1	2	304	0,17	0,12	0,29	46,30	
182	SP	Itapetininga	162.231	180		10,31	21,14	31,45	1	1	2	340	0,17	0,12	0,29	51,73	
183	SP	São Caetano do Sul	160.275	12,7		10,19	20,89	31,07	1	1	2	24	0,17	0,12	0,28	3,61	
184	SP	Franco da Rocha	152.433	43,3		9,69	19,86	29,55	1	1	2	77	0,16	0,11	0,27	11,69	
185	SP	Mogi Guaçu	150.713	162		9,58	19,64	29,22	1	1	2	284	0,16	0,11	0,27	43,25	
186	TO	Palmas	291.855	1.814		18,55	38,03	56,58	1	2	3	6.159	0,30	0,21	0,52	937,84	
			102.152.402			6.493,00	13312,00	19.805,00	390	799	1.188	1.235.349,70	106,36		74,60	180,96	188.120,57

233	SP	Franca	350.400	400	19,99	43,01	63,00	2	5	8	3.024	0,65	0,48	1,14	4,55E+02
234	SP	Praia Grande	319.146	77,6	18,21	39,18	57,38	2	5	7	534	0,60	0,44	1,04	8,04E+01
235	SP	Guarujá	318.107	98,9	18,15	39,05	57,20	2	5	7	679	0,59	0,44	1,03	1,02E+02
236	SP	Taubaté	311.854	140	17,79	38,28	56,07	2	5	7	942	0,58	0,43	1,01	1,42E+02
237	SP	Limeira	303.682	163	17,32	37,28	54,60	2	4	7	1.068	0,57	0,42	0,99	1,61E+02
238	SP	Suzano	294.638	51,7	16,81	36,17	52,98	2	4	6	329	0,55	0,41	0,96	4,94E+01
239	SP	Taboão da Serra	285.570	18,9	16,29	35,06	51,35	2	4	6	116	0,53	0,39	0,93	1,75E+01
240	SP	Sumaré	278.571	119	15,89	34,20	50,09	2	4	6	715	0,52	0,38	0,90	1,08E+02
241	SP	Barueri	271.306	31,7	15,48	33,30	48,78	2	4	6	186	0,51	0,37	0,88	2,79E+01
242	SP	Embu das Artes	270.843	31,1	15,45	33,25	48,70	2	4	6	182	0,51	0,37	0,88	2,73E+01
243	SP	São Carlos	249.415	234	14,23	30,62	44,85	2	4	5	1.259	0,47	0,34	0,81	1,89E+02
244	SP	Indaiatuba	246.908	103	14,08	30,31	44,39	2	4	5	549	0,46	0,34	0,80	8,25E+01
245	SP	Cotia	244.694	34	13,96	30,04	44,00	2	4	5	180	0,46	0,34	0,79	2,70E+01
246	SP	Marília	237.130	437	13,53	29,11	42,64	2	3	5	2.236	0,44	0,33	0,77	3,36E+02
247	SP	Americana	237.112	129	13,53	29,11	42,63	2	3	5	660	0,44	0,33	0,77	9,92E+01
248	SP	Itapevi	234.352	42,6	13,37	28,77	42,14	2	3	5	215	0,44	0,32	0,76	3,24E+01
249	SP	Araraquara	233.744	277	13,33	28,69	42,03	2	3	5	1.397	0,44	0,32	0,76	2,10E+02
250	SP	Jacareí	231.863	89,9	13,23	28,46	41,69	2	3	5	450	0,43	0,32	0,75	6,76E+01
251	SP	Hortolândia	227.353	115	12,97	27,91	40,88	2	3	5	564	0,42	0,31	0,74	8,48E+01
252	SP	Presidente Prudente	227.072	558	12,95	27,87	40,83	2	3	5	2.734	0,42	0,31	0,74	4,11E+02
253	SP	Rio Claro	204.797	188	11,68	25,14	36,82	1	3	4	831	0,38	0,28	0,66	1,25E+02
254	SP	Araçatuba	195.874	522	11,17	24,04	35,22	1	3	4	2.206	0,37	0,27	0,64	3,32E+02
255	SP	Santa Bárbara d'Oeste	192.536	139	10,98	23,64	34,62	1	3	4	577	0,36	0,26	0,62	8,68E+01
256	SP	Ferraz de Vasconcelos	191.993	32	10,95	23,57	34,52	1	3	4	133	0,36	0,26	0,62	1,99E+01
257	SP	Francisco Morato	174.008	47,7	9,93	21,36	31,29	1	3	4	179	0,33	0,24	0,56	2,69E+01
258	SP	Itapeçerica da Serra	173.672	36,7	9,91	21,32	31,23	1	3	4	138	0,32	0,24	0,56	2,07E+01
259	SP	Itu	172.268	103	9,83	21,15	30,97	1	3	4	383	0,32	0,24	0,56	5,76E+01
260	SP	Bragança Paulista	166.753	87,5	9,51	20,47	29,98	1	2	4	315	0,31	0,23	0,54	4,73E+01
261	SP	Pindamonhangaba	166.475	157	9,50	20,44	29,93	1	2	4	564	0,31	0,23	0,54	8,48E+01
262	SP	Itapetininga	162.231	180	9,25	19,91	29,17	1	2	4	630	0,30	0,22	0,53	9,47E+01
263	SP	São Caetano do Sul	160.275	12,7	9,14	19,67	28,82	1	2	3	44	0,30	0,22	0,52	6,60E+00
264	SP	Franco da Rocha	152.433	43,3	8,70	18,71	27,41	1	2	3	142	0,28	0,21	0,49	2,14E+01
265	SP	Mogi Guaçu	150.713	162	8,60	18,50	27,10	1	2	3	527	0,28	0,21	0,49	7,92E+01
266	SP	Jaú	148.581	299	8,48	18,24	26,72	1	2	3	959	0,28	0,20	0,48	1,44E+02
267	SP	Botucatu	144.820	238	8,26	17,78	26,04	1	2	3	744	0,27	0,20	0,47	1,12E+02
268	SP	Atibaia	141.398	67,7	8,07	17,36	25,42	1	2	3	207	0,26	0,19	0,46	3,11E+01
269	SP	Santana de Parnaíba	136.517	41,5	7,79	16,76	24,55	1	2	3	122	0,26	0,19	0,44	1,84E+01
270	SP	Araras	132.934	172	7,58	16,32	23,90	1	2	3	493	0,25	0,18	0,43	7,42E+01
271	SP	Cubatão	129.760	70,7	7,40	15,93	23,33	1	2	3	198	0,24	0,18	0,42	2,98E+01
272	SP	Valinhos	127.123	91,8	7,25	15,61	22,86	1	2	3	252	0,24	0,17	0,41	3,79E+01
273	SP	Sertãozinho	124.453	336	7,10	15,28	22,38	1	2	3	902	0,23	0,17	0,40	1,36E+02
274	SP	Jandira	123.481	38	7,04	15,16	22,20	1	2	3	101	0,23	0,17	0,40	1,52E+01
275	SP	Ribeirão Pires	122.607	49,5	6,99	15,05	22,04	1	2	3	131	0,23	0,17	0,40	1,97E+01
276	SP	Birigui	122.359	514	6,98	15,02	22,00	1	2	3	1.357	0,23	0,17	0,40	2,04E+02
277	SP	Barretos	121.344	423	6,92	14,90	21,82	1	2	3	1.107	0,23	0,17	0,39	1,67E+02
278	SP	Votorantim	121.331	105	6,92	14,89	21,82	1	2	3	275	0,23	0,17	0,39	4,13E+01
279	SP	Catanduva	121.210	386	6,91	14,88	21,79	1	2	3	1.009	0,23	0,17	0,39	1,52E+02
280	SP	Guaratinguetá	121.073	188	6,91	14,86	21,77	1	2	3	491	0,23	0,17	0,39	7,39E+01
281	SP	Várzea Paulista	120.572	59,4	6,88	14,80	21,68	1	2	3	155	0,23	0,17	0,39	2,32E+01
282	SP	Tatui	120.533	143	6,88	14,80	21,67	1	2	3	372	0,23	0,17	0,39	5,59E+01
283	SP	Caraguatatuba	119.625	181	6,82	14,68	21,51	1	2	3	467	0,22	0,16	0,39	7,03E+01
284	SP	Itatiba	119.090	83,6	6,79	14,62	21,41	1	2	3	215	0,22	0,16	0,39	3,23E+01
285	SP	Salto	117.561	103	6,71	14,43	21,14	1	2	3	261	0,22	0,16	0,38	3,93E+01
286	SP	Poá	116.530	47,7	6,65	14,30	20,95	1	2	3	120	0,22	0,16	0,38	1,80E+01
287	SP	Ourinhos	112.711	373	6,43	13,84	20,27	1	2	2	907	0,21	0,16	0,37	1,36E+02
288	SP	Paulínia	106.776	122	6,09	13,11	19,20	1	2	2	281	0,20	0,15	0,35	4,23E+01
289	SP	Assis	103.666	438	5,91	12,73	18,64	1	2	2	980	0,19	0,14	0,34	1,47E+02
290	SP	Leme	102.412	189	5,84	12,57	18,41	1	2	2	418	0,19	0,14	0,33	6,28E+01
291	SP	Itanhaém	100.496	115	5,73	12,34	18,07	1	1	2	249	0,19	0,14	0,33	3,75E+01
292	SP	Caleiras	100.129	36,7	5,71	12,29	18,00	1	1	2	79	0,19	0,14	0,32	1,19E+01
293	SP	Mairiporã	98.374	38	5,61	12,08	17,69	1	1	2	81	0,18	0,14	0,32	1,21E+01
294	TO	Palmas	291.855	1.814	16,65	35,83	52,48	2	4	6	11.423	0,55	0,40	0,95	1,72E+03
116.067,062					6.621,00	14248,00	20.869,00	795	1.710	2.504	6.945.403,71	216,90	466,76	683,67	1.90E+06

397	SP	Cruzeiro	81.895	227	4,27	9,69	13,96	1	2	2	539	0	0,15	0,35	79,90
398	TO	Palmas	291.855	1.814	15,22	34,52	49,74	3	6	8	15.338	1	0,55	1,25	2.275,52
399	TO	Araguaina	177.517	2.070	9,26	20,99	30,25	2	4	5	10.645	0	0,33	0,76	1.579,38
400	TO	Gurupi	85.737	1.528	4,47	10,14	14,61	1	2	2	3.795	0	0,16	0,37	563,08
			126.305,149		6.587	14937	21.524	1.120	2.539	3.659	9.806.655	306	237,17	542,87	1.454.946

236	RJ	Queimados	149.265	395	7,74	18,96	26,70	4	9	13	5.274	1	1	2	767,05
237	RJ	Rio das Ostras	145.989	597	7,57	18,55	26,12	4	9	13	7.796	1	1	2	1.133,87
238	RJ	Araruama	130.439	547	6,76	16,57	23,33	3	8	12	6.382	1	1	2	928,25
239	RJ	Resende	130.334	283	6,76	16,56	23,32	3	8	12	3.299	1	1	2	479,86
240	RJ	Itaguaí	125.913	408	6,53	16,00	22,52	3	8	11	4.595	1	1	2	668,34
241	RJ	Japeri	103.960	387	5,39	13,21	18,60	3	7	9	3.599	1	1	1	523,41
242	RJ	São Pedro da Aldeia	102.846	571	5,33	13,07	18,40	3	7	9	5.253	1	1	1	764,00
243	RJ	Itaperuna	102.626	647	5,32	13,04	18,36	3	7	9	5.939	1	1	1	863,83
244	RJ	Barra do Piraí	99.969	359	5,18	12,70	17,88	3	6	9	3.210	1	1	1	466,90
245	RJ	Saquarema	87.704	542	4,55	11,14	15,69	2	6	8	4.252	1	1	1	618,43
246	RJ	Seropédica	86.743	380	4,50	11,02	15,52	2	6	8	2.948	1	1	1	428,83
247	RJ	Três Rios	81.453	443	4,22	10,35	14,57	2	5	7	3.228	1	0	1	469,44
248	RN	Natal	877.640	3.075	45,50	111,50	157,00	23	56	79	241.392	6	5	11	35.109,94
249	RN	Mossoró	294.076	2.766	15,25	37,36	52,61	8	19	26	72.757	2	2	4	10.582,31
250	RN	Panamirim	255.793	3.055	13,26	32,50	45,76	7	16	23	69.897	2	2	3	10.166,43
251	RN	São Gonçalo do Amarante	101.102	3.079	5,24	12,84	18,09	3	6	9	27.844	1	1	1	4.049,84
252	RO	Porto Velho	519.531	2.987	26,93	66,01	92,94	13	33	46	138.806	4	3	7	20.189,02
253	RO	Ji-Paraná	127.907	2.616	6,63	16,25	22,88	3	8	11	29.929	1	1	2	4.353,12
254	RO	Ariquemes	106.168	2.791	5,50	13,49	18,99	3	7	9	26.504	1	1	1	3.854,98
255	RO	Vilhena	97.448	2.283	5,05	12,38	17,43	3	6	9	19.899	1	1	1	2.894,33
256	RO	Cacoal	84.813	2.509	4,40	10,78	15,17	2	5	8	19.034	1	1	1	2.768,42
257	RR	Boa Vista	375.374	4.657	19,46	47,69	67,15	10	24	34	156.362	3	2	5	22.742,54
258	RS	Porto Alegre	1.479.101	1.130	76,68	187,92	264,60	38	94	132	149.499	10	9	19	21.744,27
259	RS	Caxias do Sul	504.069	977	26,13	64,04	90,17	13	32	45	44.050	4	3	7	6.406,98
260	RS	Canoas	344.957	1.128	17,88	43,83	61,71	9	22	31	34.804	2	2	4	5.062,24
261	RS	Pelotas	341.648	1.380	17,71	43,41	61,12	9	22	31	42.172	2	2	4	6.133,76
262	RS	Santa Maria	280.505	1.258	14,54	35,64	50,18	7	18	25	31.563	2	2	4	4.590,82
263	RS	Gravataí	279.398	1.105	14,48	35,50	49,98	7	18	25	27.615	2	2	4	4.016,56
264	RS	Viamão	254.101	1.128	13,17	32,28	45,46	7	16	23	25.638	2	2	3	3.728,93
265	RS	Novo Hamburgo	246.452	1.143	12,78	31,31	44,09	6	16	22	25.196	2	1	3	3.664,77
266	RS	São Leopoldo	234.947	1.134	12,18	29,85	42,03	6	15	21	23.831	2	1	3	3.466,18
267	RS	Rio Grande	210.005	1.352	10,89	26,68	37,57	5	13	19	25.396	1	1	3	3.693,81
268	RS	Alvorada	209.213	1.120	10,85	26,58	37,43	5	13	19	20.959	1	1	3	3.048,42
269	RS	Passo Fundo	201.767	957	10,46	25,63	36,09	5	13	18	17.271	1	1	3	2.512,06
270	RS	Sapucaia do Sul	140.311	1.124	7,27	17,83	25,10	4	9	13	14.107	1	1	2	2.051,76
271	RS	Santa Cruz do Sul	129.427	1.271	6,71	16,44	23,15	3	8	12	14.714	1	1	2	2.140,12
272	RS	Cachoeirinha	129.307	1.113	6,70	16,43	23,13	3	8	12	12.873	1	1	2	1.872,34
273	RS	Uruguaiana	127.079	1.570	6,59	16,15	22,73	3	8	11	17.846	1	1	2	2.595,63
274	RS	Bagé	120.943	1.496	6,27	15,37	21,64	3	8	11	16.184	1	1	2	2.353,86
275	RS	Bento Gonçalves	119.049	1.017	6,17	15,13	21,30	3	8	11	10.829	1	1	2	1.575,13
276	RS	Erechim	105.059	877	5,45	13,35	18,79	3	7	9	8.241	1	1	1	1.198,67
277	RS	Guaíba	98.043	1.149	5,08	12,46	17,54	3	6	9	10.076	1	1	1	1.465,57
278	RS	Ijuí	83.173	1.122	4,31	10,57	14,88	2	5	7	8.347	1	0	1	1.214,07
279	RS	Esteio	83.121	1.128	4,31	10,56	14,87	2	5	7	8.387	1	0	1	1.219,80
280	RS	Lajeado	82.951	1.077	4,30	10,54	14,84	2	5	7	7.991	1	0	1	1.162,27
281	RS	Cachoeira do Sul	82.547	1.319	4,28	10,49	14,77	2	5	7	9.739	1	0	1	1.416,49
282	RS	Sapiranga	81.198	1.125	4,21	10,32	14,53	2	5	7	8.171	1	0	1	1.188,41
283	SC	Joinville	583.144	583	30,23	74,09	104,32	15	37	52	30.409	4	3	8	4.422,96
284	SC	Florianópolis	492.977	758	25,56	62,63	88,19	13	31	44	33.424	3	3	6	4.861,43
285	SC	Blumenau	352.460	637	18,27	44,78	63,05	9	22	32	20.082	2	2	5	2.920,91
286	SC	São José	242.927	746	12,59	30,86	43,46	6	15	22	16.210	2	1	3	2.357,67
287	SC	Chapécó	216.654	879	11,23	27,53	38,76	6	14	19	17.034	2	1	3	2.477,56
288	SC	Itajaí	215.895	662	11,19	27,43	38,62	6	14	19	12.784	2	1	3	1.859,38
289	SC	Criciúma	213.023	938	11,04	27,06	38,11	6	14	19	17.873	2	1	3	2.599,55
290	SC	Jaraguá do Sul	174.158	571	9,03	22,13	31,16	5	11	16	8.895	1	1	2	1.293,74
291	SC	Palhoca	168.259	755	8,72	21,38	30,10	4	11	15	11.363	1	1	2	1.652,70
292	SC	Lages	157.743	765	8,18	20,04	28,22	4	10	14	10.794	1	1	2	1.569,93
293	SC	Balneário Camboriú	138.732	675	7,19	17,63	24,82	4	9	12	8.376	1	1	2	1.218,29
294	SC	Brusque	131.703	694	6,83	16,73	23,56	3	8	12	8.176	1	1	2	1.189,11
295	SC	Tubarão	104.937	874	5,44	13,33	18,77	3	7	9	8.204	1	1	1	1.193,19
296	SC	São Bento do Sul	83.576	511	4,33	10,62	14,95	2	5	7	3.820	1	0	1	555,61
297	SC	Camboriú	80.834	675	4,19	10,27	14,46	2	5	7	4.880	1	0	1	709,85
298	SE	Aracaju	648.939	2.155	33,64	82,45	116,09	17	41	58	125.087	5	4	8	18.193,64
299	SE	Nossa Senhora do Socorro	181.503	2.153	9,41	23,06	32,47	5	12	16	34.953	1	1	2	5.083,89
300	SE	Lagarto	103.576	2.119	5,37	13,16	18,53	3	7	9	19.631	1	1	1	2.855,35
301	SE	Itabaiana	94.696	2.158	4,91	12,03	16,94	2	6	8	18.279	1	1	1	2.658,59
302	SE	São Cristóvão	89.027	2.143	4,62	11,31	15,93	2	6	8	17.065	1	1	1	2.482,06
303	SP	São Paulo	12.176.866	0	631,28	1547,06	2.178,35	316	774	1.089	0	86	72	158	0,00
304	SP	Guarulhos	1.365.899	20	70,81	173,54	244,35	35	87	122	2.443	10	8	18	355,40
305	SP	Campinas	1.194.094	99	61,91	151,71	213,61	31	76	107	10.574	8	7	16	1.537,95
306	SP	São Bernardo do Campo	833.240	22,7	43,20	105,86	149,06	22	53	75	1.692	6	5	11	246,07
307	SP	Santo André	716.109	23,7	37,13	90,98	128,11	19	45	64	1.518	5	4	9	220,80
308	SP	São José dos Campos	713.943	97,4	37,01	90,71	127,72	19	45	64	6.220	5	4	9	904,67
309	SP	Osasco	696.850	23,4	36,13	88,53	124,66	18	44	62	1.459	5	4	9	212,14
310	SP	Ribeirão Preto	694.534	316	36,01	88,24	124,25	18	44	62	19.631	5	4	9	2.855,28
311	SP	Sorocaba	671.186	104	34,80	85,27	120,07	17	43	60	6.244	5	4	9	908,12
312	SP	Mauá	468.148	27,1	24,27	59,48	83,75	12	30	42	1.135	3	3	6	165,05
313	SP	São José do Rio Preto	456.245	440	23,65	57,97	81,62	12	29	41	17.956	3	3	6	2.611,68
314	SP	Mogi das Cruzes	440.769	63,7	22,85	56,00	78,85	11	28	39	2.511	3	3	6	365,27

315	SP	Santos	432.957	81,2	22,45	55,01	77,45	11	28	39	3.145	3	3	6	457,37
316	SP	Diadema	420.934	22,6	21,82	53,48	75,30	11	27	38	851	3	2	5	123,76
317	SP	Jundiaí	414.810	58,8	21,50	52,70	74,21	11	26	37	2.182	3	2	5	317,32
318	SP	Piracicaba	400.949	157	20,79	50,94	71,73	10	25	36	5.631	3	2	5	818,95
319	SP	Carapicuíba	398.611	30	20,67	50,64	71,31	10	25	36	1.070	3	2	5	155,57
320	SP	Bauru	374.272	332	19,40	47,55	66,95	10	24	33	11.114	3	2	5	1.616,57
321	SP	Itaquaquecetuba	366.519	43,5	19,00	46,57	65,57	10	23	33	1.426	3	2	5	207,42
322	SP	São Vicente	363.173	73	18,83	46,14	64,97	9	23	32	2.371	3	2	5	344,91
323	SP	Franca	350.400	400	18,17	44,52	62,68	9	22	31	12.537	2	2	5	1.823,44
324	SP	Praia Grande	319.146	77,6	16,55	40,55	57,09	8	20	29	2.215	2	2	4	322,20
325	SP	Guarujá	318.107	98,9	16,49	40,42	56,91	8	20	28	2.814	2	2	4	409,30
326	SP	Taubaté	311.854	140	16,17	39,62	55,79	8	20	28	3.905	2	2	4	568,00
327	SP	Limeira	303.682	163	15,74	38,58	54,33	8	19	27	4.428	2	2	4	643,98
328	SP	Suzano	294.638	51,7	15,27	37,43	52,71	8	19	26	1.363	2	2	4	198,17
329	SP	Taboão da Serra	285.570	18,9	14,80	36,28	51,09	7	18	26	483	2	2	4	70,22
330	SP	Sumaré	278.571	119	14,44	35,39	49,83	7	18	25	2.965	2	2	4	431,27
331	SP	Barueri	271.306	31,7	14,07	34,47	48,53	7	17	24	769	2	2	4	111,69
332	SP	Embu das Artes	270.843	31,1	14,04	34,41	48,45	7	17	24	753	2	2	4	109,58
333	SP	São Carlos	249.415	234	12,93	31,69	44,62	6	16	22	5.220	2	1	3	759,29
334	SP	Indaiatuba	246.908	103	12,80	31,37	44,17	6	16	22	2.275	2	1	3	330,86
335	SP	Cotia	244.694	34	12,69	31,09	43,77	6	16	22	744	2	1	3	108,24
336	SP	Marília	237.130	437	12,29	30,13	42,42	6	15	21	9.269	2	1	3	1.348,14
337	SP	Americana	237.112	129	12,29	30,12	42,42	6	15	21	2.736	2	1	3	397,93
338	SP	Itapevi	234.352	42,6	12,15	29,77	41,92	6	15	21	893	2	1	3	129,88
339	SP	Araraquara	233.744	277	12,12	29,70	41,81	6	15	21	5.791	2	1	3	842,34
340	SP	Jacareí	231.863	89,9	12,02	29,46	41,48	6	15	21	1.864	2	1	3	271,18
341	SP	Hortolândia	227.353	115	11,79	28,89	40,67	6	14	20	2.339	2	1	3	340,15
342	SP	Presidente Prudente	227.072	558	11,77	28,85	40,62	6	14	20	11.333	2	1	3	1.648,41
343	SP	Rio Claro	204.797	188	10,62	26,02	36,64	5	13	18	3.444	1	1	3	500,90
344	SP	Araçatuba	195.874	522	10,15	24,89	35,04	5	12	18	9.146	1	1	3	1.330,20
345	SP	Santa Bárbara d'Oeste	192.536	139	9,98	24,46	34,44	5	12	17	2.394	1	1	3	348,17
346	SP	Ferraz de Vasconcelos	191.993	32	9,95	24,39	34,35	5	12	17	550	1	1	2	79,93
347	SP	Francisco Morato	174.008	47,1	9,02	22,11	31,13	5	11	16	742	1	1	2	107,98
348	SP	Itapeçerica da Serra	173.672	36,7	9,00	22,06	31,07	5	11	16	570	1	1	2	82,92
349	SP	Itu	172.268	103	8,93	21,89	30,82	4	11	15	1.587	1	1	2	230,84
350	SP	Bragança Paulista	166.753	87,5	8,64	21,19	29,83	4	11	15	1.305	1	1	2	189,82
351	SP	Pindamonhangaba	166.475	157	8,63	21,15	29,78	4	11	15	2.338	1	1	2	340,03
352	SP	Itapetininga	162.231	180	8,41	20,61	29,02	4	10	15	2.612	1	1	2	379,90
353	SP	São Caetano do Sul	160.275	12,7	8,31	20,36	28,67	4	10	14	182	1	1	2	26,48
354	SP	Franco da Rocha	152.433	43,3	7,90	19,37	27,27	4	10	14	590	1	1	2	85,87
355	SP	Mogi Guaçu	150.713	162	7,81	19,15	26,96	4	10	13	2.184	1	1	2	317,64
356	SP	Jauá	148.581	299	7,70	18,88	26,58	4	9	13	3.974	1	1	2	577,97
357	SP	Botucatu	144.820	238	7,51	18,40	25,91	4	9	13	3.083	1	1	2	448,41
358	SP	Atibaia	141.398	67,7	7,33	17,96	25,29	4	9	13	856	1	1	2	124,54
359	SP	Santana de Parnaíba	136.517	41,5	7,08	17,34	24,42	4	9	12	507	1	1	2	73,71
360	SP	Araras	132.934	172	6,89	16,89	23,78	3	8	12	2.045	1	1	2	297,46
361	SP	Cubatão	129.760	70,7	6,73	16,49	23,21	3	8	12	821	1	1	2	119,35
362	SP	Valinhos	127.123	91,8	6,59	16,15	22,74	3	8	11	1.044	1	1	2	151,82
363	SP	Sertãozinho	124.453	336	6,45	15,81	22,26	3	8	11	3.740	1	1	2	544,02
364	SP	Jandira	123.481	38	6,40	15,69	22,09	3	8	11	420	1	1	2	61,05
365	SP	Ribeirão Pires	122.607	49,5	6,36	15,58	21,93	3	8	11	543	1	1	2	78,96
366	SP	Birigui	122.359	514	6,34	15,55	21,89	3	8	11	5.625	1	1	2	818,22
367	SP	Barretos	121.344	423	6,29	15,42	21,71	3	8	11	4.591	1	1	2	667,77
368	SP	Votorantim	121.331	105	6,29	15,42	21,71	3	8	11	1.140	1	1	2	165,74
369	SP	Catanduva	121.210	386	6,28	15,40	21,68	3	8	11	4.185	1	1	2	608,69
370	SP	Guaratinguetá	121.073	188	6,28	15,38	21,66	3	8	11	2.036	1	1	2	296,12
371	SP	Várzea Paulista	120.572	59,4	6,25	15,32	21,57	3	8	11	641	1	1	2	93,18
372	SP	Tatui	120.533	143	6,25	15,31	21,56	3	8	11	1.542	1	1	2	224,24
373	SP	Caraguatatuba	119.625	181	6,20	15,20	21,40	3	8	11	1.937	1	1	2	281,69
374	SP	Itatiba	119.090	83,6	6,17	15,13	21,30	3	8	11	891	1	1	2	129,52
375	SP	Salto	117.561	103	6,09	14,94	21,03	3	7	11	1.083	1	1	2	157,53
376	SP	Poá	116.530	47,7	6,04	14,81	20,85	3	7	10	497	1	1	2	72,31
377	SP	Ourinhos	112.711	373	5,84	14,32	20,16	3	7	10	3.760	1	1	1	546,95
378	SP	Paulínia	106.776	122	5,54	13,57	19,10	3	7	10	1.165	1	1	1	169,47
379	SP	Assis	103.666	438	5,37	13,17	18,55	3	7	9	4.061	1	1	1	590,72
380	SP	Leme	102.412	189	5,31	13,01	18,32	3	7	9	1.731	1	1	1	251,81
381	SP	Itanhaém	100.496	115	5,21	12,77	17,98	3	6	9	1.034	1	1	1	150,35
382	SP	Caleiras	100.129	36,7	5,19	12,72	17,91	3	6	9	329	1	1	1	47,81
383	SP	Mairiporã	98.374	38	5,10	12,50	17,60	3	6	9	334	1	1	1	48,63
384	SP	Itapeva	93.892	292	4,87	11,93	16,80	2	6	8	2.452	1	1	1	356,68
385	SP	Votuporanga	93.736	521	4,86	11,91	16,77	2	6	8	4.368	1	1	1	635,35
386	SP	Caçapava	93.488	114	4,85	11,88	16,72	2	6	8	953	1	1	1	138,65
387	SP	Mogi Mirim	92.715	153	4,81	11,78	16,59	2	6	8	1.269	1	1	1	184,55
388	SP	São João da Boa Vista	90.637	217	4,70	11,52	16,21	2	6	8	1.759	1	1	1	255,88
389	SP	Avaré	90.063	267	4,67	11,44	16,11	2	6	8	2.151	1	1	1	312,84
390	SP	São Roque	89.943	69,9	4,66	11,43	16,09	2	6	8	562	1	1	1	81,79
391	SP	Ubatuba	89.747	225	4,65	11,40	16,06	2	6	8	1.806	1	1	1	262,71
392	SP	Arujá	88.455	51,8	4,59	11,24	15,82	2	6	8	410	1	1	1	59,61
393	SP	Lorena	88.276	200	4,58	11,22	15,79	2	6	8	1.579	1	1	1	229,69
394	SP	São Sebastião	87.596	204	4,54	11,13	15,67	2	6	8	1.598	1	1	1	232,48
395	SP	Campo Limpo Paulista	83.735	63,3	4,34	10,64	14,98	2	5	7	474	1	0	1	68,96

396	SP	Matão	82.702	306	4,29	10,51	14,79	2	5	7	2.264	1	0	1	329,23
397	SP	Cruzeiro	81.895	227	4,25	10,40	14,65	2	5	7	1.663	1	0	1	241,85
398	TO	Palmas	291.855	1.814	15,13	37,08	52,21	8	19	26	47.355	2	2	4	6.887,68
399	TO	Araguaina	177.517	2.070	9,20	22,55	31,76	5	11	16	32.868	1	1	2	4.780,56
400	TO	Gurupi	85.737	1.528	4,44	10,89	15,34	2	5	8	11.718	1	1	1	1.704,36
			126.305,149		6.548	16047	22.595	3.274	8.024	11.298	30.278.290,7	894	749	1.643	4.403.912

Impact category	Unity	Without RL				With RL			
		Sc1	Sc2	Sc3	Sc4	Sc1 - RL	Sc2 - RL	Sc3 - RL	Sc4 - RL
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	2.16E+06	2.36E+06	2.37E+06	2.33E+06	2.19E+06	2.68E+06	2.62E+06	3.08E+06
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	3.00E-02	1.00E-01	1.00E-01	2.30E-01	3.56E-02	1.47E-01	1.34E-01	3.52E-01
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	4.45E+00	4.35E+00	4.32E+00	2.71E+00	4.46E+00	4.42E+00	4.38E+00	2.87E+00
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	7.00E-02	8.00E-02	8.00E-02	8.00E-02	8.10E-02	9.02E-02	8.78E-02	1.14E-01
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	2.40E+02	2.29E+03	5.36E+03	4.39E+04	2.55E+02	2.44E+03	5.47E+03	4.42E+04
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	1.84E+04	5.08E+04	5.23E+04	1.14E+05	2.06E+04	7.34E+04	6.96E+04	1.66E+05
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	7.00E-02	1.80E-01	1.80E-01	3.90E-01	8.44E-02	3.35E-01	3.01E-01	7.26E-01
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	1.32E+03	2.24E+03	2.35E+03	4.69E+03	1.49E+03	3.96E+03	3.67E+03	8.68E+03
Acidification	molc H+ eq	1.19E+03	3.37E+03	4.24E+03	1.73E+04	1.35E+03	5.04E+03	5.52E+03	2.12E+04
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	2.62E+03	6.41E+03	7.25E+03	2.19E+04	3.23E+03	1.25E+04	1.20E+04	3.62E+04
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	9.18E+01	1.96E+02	1.99E+02	3.76E+02	9.45E+01	2.24E+02	2.21E+02	4.40E+02
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	5.38E+03	5.61E+03	5.65E+03	5.20E+03	5.43E+03	6.17E+03	6.08E+03	6.50E+03
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	3.29E+08	3.20E+08	3.18E+08	2.04E+08	3.30E+08	3.22E+08	3.20E+08	2.10E+08
Land Use	kg C deficit	9.01E+04	1.69E+05	2.28E+05	1.01E+06	2.14E+05	1.41E+06	1.18E+06	3.91E+06
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	6.32E+00	2.31E+02	5.32E+02	4.34E+03	7.07E+01	8.81E+02	1.03E+03	5.85E+03
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	2.00E+00	7.08E+00	8.60E+00	3.33E+01	2.01E+00	7.14E+00	8.64E+00	3.34E+01

Results without RL					
Impact category	Unity	Sc1	Sc2	Sc3	Sc4
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	2.90E+06	1.79E+06	1.69E+06	-1.83E+05
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	2.00E-02	7.00E-02	6.00E-02	6.00E-02
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	2.89E+00	-6.00E-01	-5.50E-01	-6.06E+00
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	2.00E-02	-1.40E-01	-2.30E-01	-1.56E+00
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	-7.15E+02	-8.90E+02	1.93E+03	3.45E+04
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	8.33E+03	1.32E+04	4.61E+03	-9.01E+04
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	3.00E-02	3.00E-02	-1.00E-02	-4.00E-01
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	-1.17E+03	-6.43E+03	-7.61E+03	-2.89E+04
Acidification	mole H+ eq	-1.57E+04	-5.29E+04	-5.60E+04	-1.44E+05
Terrestrial eutrophication	mole N eq	-5.23E+03	-2.17E+04	-2.64E+04	-1.05E+05
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	-4.95E+02	-1.69E+03	-1.71E+03	-3.56E+03
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	4.82E+03	3.62E+03	3.26E+03	-3.81E+03
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	1.79E+08	-1.59E+08	-1.58E+08	-6.96E+08
Land Use	kg C deficit	-4.21E+05	-1.72E+06	-2.13E+06	-8.74E+06
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	-1.44E+02	-3.09E+02	-1.22E+02	1.82E+03
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	-2.52E+02	-9.79E+02	-1.31E+03	-6.14E+03

Scenarios classification without RL	
Best scenario	Worst scenario
4	1
1	2
4	1
4	1
2	4
4	2
4	2
4	1
4	1
4	1
4	1
4	1
4	1
4	1
2	4
4	1

Results with RL				
Impact category	Sc1 - RL	Sc2 - RL	Sc3 - RL	Sc4 - RL
Climate change	2.03E+06	2.12E+06	1.94E+06	5.66E+05
Ozone depletion	2.56E-02	1.17E-01	9.36E-02	1.92E-01
Human Toxicity - non cancer	2.90E+00	-5.16E-01	-4.93E-01	-5.90E+00
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	3.10E-02	-1.30E-01	-2.22E-01	-1.52E+00
Particulate matter	-7.00E+02	-7.39E+02	2.05E+03	3.48E+04
Ionizing radiation HH	1.06E+04	3.58E+04	2.19E+04	-3.77E+04
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	4.44E-02	1.95E-01	1.11E-01	-6.39E-02
Photochemical ozone formation	-1.00E+03	-4.71E+03	-6.29E+03	-2.49E+04
Acidification	-1.56E+04	-5.12E+04	-5.47E+04	-1.41E+05
Terrestrial eutrophication	-4.62E+03	-1.55E+04	-2.17E+04	-9.05E+04
Freshwater eutrophication	-4.92E+02	-1.66E+03	-1.69E+03	-3.50E+03
Marine eutrophication	4.88E+03	4.18E+03	3.69E+03	-2.51E+03
Freshwater ecotoxicity	1.80E+08	-1.56E+08	-1.56E+08	-6.90E+08
Land Use	-2.97E+05	-4.69E+05	-1.17E+06	-5.84E+06
Water resource depletion	-7.92E+01	3.41E+02	3.76E+02	3.33E+03
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	-2.52E+02	-9.79E+02	-1.31E+03	-6.14E+03

Scenarios classification with RL	
Best scenario	Worst scenario
4	2
1	4
4	1
4	1
2	4
4	2
4	2
4	1
4	1
4	1
4	1
4	1
4	1
1	4
4	1

Scenario 1 (2023)														
Impact category	Unity	External recycling (90 t)	Intermediary transport (18000 tkm)	Sea transport (842.490 tkm)	Landfill (2.925 t)	Total of impacts	Avoided impact of external recycling	Net impact scenario 1	Transport RL Brazil - 188.120 tkm	Total with RL Brazil	Total avoided impact	Net impact with RL	Increase (%)	% transport of total
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	1.12E+05	3.19E+03	5.07E+03	2.04E+06	2.16E+06	-1.60E+05	2.00E+06	3.20E+04	2.19E+06	-1.60E+05	2.03E+06	1.48%	1.46%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	3.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	3.00E-02	-1.00E-02	2.00E-02	5.64E-03	3.56E-02	-1.00E-02	2.56E-02	18.79%	15.82%
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	4.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.41E+00	4.45E+00	-1.56E+00	2.89E+00	7.32E-03	4.46E+00	-1.56E+00	2.90E+00	0.16%	0.16%
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	1.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.00E-02	7.00E-02	-5.00E-02	2.00E-02	1.01E-03	8.10E-02	-5.00E-02	3.10E-02	15.73%	1.25%
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	1.87E+02	9.80E-01	5.78E+00	4.59E+01	2.40E+02	-9.55E+02	-7.15E+02	1.50E+01	2.55E+02	-9.55E+02	-7.00E+02	6.24%	5.88%
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	1.39E+04	1.96E+02	2.90E+02	4.01E+03	1.84E+04	-1.01E+04	8.33E+03	2.24E+03	2.06E+04	-1.01E+04	1.06E+04	12.17%	10.85%
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	5.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.00E-02	7.00E-02	-4.00E-02	3.00E-02	1.44E-02	8.44E-02	-4.00E-02	4.44E-02	20.51%	17.02%
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	2.91E+02	1.46E+01	1.02E+02	9.16E+02	1.32E+03	-2.50E+03	-1.17E+03	1.71E+02	1.49E+03	-2.50E+03	-1.00E+03	12.88%	11.41%
Acidification	mole H+ eq	6.15E+02	1.44E+01	1.58E+02	3.99E+02	1.19E+03	-1.69E+04	-1.57E+04	1.66E+02	1.35E+03	-1.69E+04	-1.56E+04	13.97%	12.26%
Terrestrial eutrophication	mole N eq	1.08E+03	5.71E+01	3.97E+02	1.09E+03	2.62E+03	-7.85E+03	-5.23E+03	6.10E+02	3.23E+03	-7.85E+03	-4.62E+03	23.23%	18.85%
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	4.73E+01	6.00E-02	3.00E-02	4.44E+01	9.18E+01	-5.87E+02	-4.95E+02	2.76E+00	9.45E+01	-5.87E+02	-4.92E+02	3.00%	2.92%
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	1.38E+02	5.19E+00	3.56E+01	5.20E+03	5.38E+03	-5.56E+02	4.82E+03	5.58E+01	5.43E+03	-5.56E+02	4.88E+03	1.04%	1.03%
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	1.35E+06	8.62E+03	1.19E+03	3.28E+08	3.29E+08	-1.50E+08	1.79E+08	2.67E+05	3.30E+08	-1.50E+08	1.80E+08	0.08%	0.08%
Land Use	kg C deficit	2.22E+04	8.17E+01	3.31E+01	6.78E+04	9.01E+04	-5.11E+05	-4.21E+05	1.24E+05	2.14E+05	-5.11E+05	-2.97E+05	137.23%	57.85%
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	2.81E+01	1.02E+00	3.00E-01	-2.31E+01	6.32E+00	-1.50E+02	-1.44E+02	6.44E+01	7.07E+01	-1.50E+02	-7.92E+01	1019.10%	91.06%
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	1.94E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.00E-02	2.00E+00	-2.54E+02	-2.52E+02	6.71E-03	2.01E+00	-2.54E+02	-2.52E+02	0.34%	0.33%

Scenario 2 (2024)																
Impact category	Unity	External recycling (282 t)	Brazil recycling (47,1 t)	Intermediary transport (56.400 tkm)	Sea transport (2.639.7 tkm)	Landfill (2.809 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Avoided impact of Brazil recycling	Net impact scenario 2	Transport LR Brazil - 1.896.095 tkm	Total with LR brazil	Total avoided impact	Net impact with RL	Increase (%)	% transport of total
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	3.51E+05	2.40E+04	1.00E+04	1.59E+04	1.96E+06	2.36E+06	-5.00E+05	-6.81E+04	1.79E+06	3.23E+05	2.68E+06	-5.68E+05	2.12E+06	13.67%	12.03%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	9.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.00E-01	-3.00E-02	0.00E+00	7.00E-02	5.68E-02	1.47E-01	-3.00E-02	1.17E-01	46.82%	38.70%
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	1.20E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.23E+00	4.35E+00	-4.88E+00	-6.00E-02	-6.00E-01	7.38E-02	4.42E+00	-4.94E+00	-5.16E-01	1.70%	1.67%
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	2.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.00E-02	8.00E-02	-1.70E-01	-5.00E-02	-1.40E-01	1.02E-02	9.02E-02	-2.20E-01	-1.30E-01	12.76%	11.31%
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	5.87E+02	1.64E+03	3.07E+00	1.81E+01	4.40E+01	2.29E+03	-2.99E+03	-1.92E+02	-8.90E+02	1.51E+02	2.44E+03	-3.18E+03	-7.39E+02	6.57%	6.17%
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	4.37E+04	1.74E+03	6.15E+02	9.09E+02	3.85E+03	5.08E+04	-3.15E+04	-6.03E+03	1.32E+04	2.26E+04	7.34E+04	-3.76E+04	3.58E+04	44.39%	30.74%
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	1.50E-01	1.00E-02	0.00E+00	1.00E-02	2.00E-02	1.80E-01	-1.20E-01	-2.00E-02	3.00E-02	1.45E-01	3.35E-01	-1.40E-01	1.95E-01	85.96%	43.24%
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	9.11E+02	8.85E+01	4.59E+01	3.19E+02	8.80E+02	2.24E+03	-7.82E+03	-8.49E+02	-6.43E+03	1.72E+03	3.96E+03	-8.67E+03	-4.71E+03	76.58%	43.37%
Acidification	mole H+ eq	1.93E+03	5.16E+02	4.51E+01	4.96E+02	3.83E+02	3.37E+03	-5.30E+04	-3.23E+03	-5.29E+04	1.67E+03	5.04E+03	-5.63E+04	-5.12E+04	49.57%	33.14%
Terrestrial eutrophication	mole N eq	3.40E+03	5.47E+02	1.79E+02	1.24E+03	1.04E+03	6.41E+03	-2.46E+04	-3.47E+03	-2.17E+04	6.14E+03	1.25E+04	-2.81E+04	-1.55E+04	95.90%	48.95%
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	1.48E+02	5.14E+00	2.00E-01	1.00E-01	4.26E+01	1.96E+02	-1.84E+03	-4.81E+01	-1.69E+03	2.78E+01	2.24E+02	-1.89E+03	-1.66E+03	14.19%	12.42%
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	4.32E+02	5.58E+01	1.63E+01	1.12E+02	4.99E+03	5.61E+03	-1.74E+03	-2.47E+02	3.62E+03	5.62E+02	6.17E+03	-1.99E+03	4.18E+03	10.03%	9.12%
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	4.23E+06	5.28E+05	2.70E+04	3.71E+03	3.15E+08	3.20E+08	-4.70E+08	-8.21E+06	-1.59E+08	2.69E+06	3.22E+08	-4.78E+08	-1.56E+08	0.84%	0.83%
Land Use	kg C deficit	6.97E+04	3.34E+04	2.56E+02	1.04E+02	6.51E+04	1.69E+05	-1.60E+06	-2.83E+05	-1.72E+06	1.25E+06	1.41E+06	-1.88E+06	-4.69E+05	739.61%	88.09%
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	8.81E+01	1.61E+02	3.18E+00	9.50E-01	-2.22E+01	2.31E+02	-4.70E+02	-7.02E+01	-3.09E+02	6.49E+02	8.81E+02	-5.40E+02	3.41E+02	280.48%	73.72%
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	6.08E+00	9.30E-01	1.00E-02	0.00E+00	5.00E-02	7.08E+00	-7.95E+02	-1.92E+02	-9.79E+02	6.76E-02	7.14E+00	-9.86E+02	-9.79E+02	0.81%	0.95%

Scenario 3 (2025)																
Impact category	Unity	External recycling (271 t)	Brazil recycling (135,7 t)	Intermediary transport(54.200 tkm)	Sea transport (2.536.8 tkm)	Landfill (2.786 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Avoided impact of Brazil recycling	Net impact scenario 3	Transport LR Brazil - 1.454.946 tkm	Total with LR brazil	Total avoided impact	Net impact with RL	Increase (%)	% transport of total
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	3.37E+05	6.92E+04	9.61E+03	1.53E+04	1.94E+06	2.37E+06	-4.81E+05	-1.96E+05	1.69E+06	2.48E+05	2.62E+06	-6.77E+05	1.94E+06	10.44%	9.46%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	8.00E-02	1.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.00E-01	-3.00E-02	-1.00E-02	6.00E-02	4.36E-02	1.34E-01	-4.00E-02	9.36E-02	33.60%	32.64%
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	1.10E-01	1.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.20E+00	4.32E+00	-4.69E+00	-1.80E-01	-5.50E-01	5.67E-02	4.38E+00	-4.87E+00	-4.93E-01	1.31%	1.29%
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	2.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.00E-02	8.00E-02	-1.60E-01	-1.50E-01	-2.30E-01	7.83E-03	8.78E-02	-3.10E-01	-2.22E-01	9.79%	8.92%
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	5.64E+02	4.73E+03	2.95E+00	1.74E+01	4.37E+01	5.36E+03	-2.87E+03	-5.54E+02	1.93E+03	1.16E+02	5.47E+03	-3.43E+03	2.05E+03	2.16%	2.11%
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	4.20E+04	5.01E+03	5.91E+02	8.74E+02	3.82E+03	5.23E+04	-3.03E+04	-1.74E+04	4.61E+03	1.73E+04	6.96E+04	-4.77E+04	2.19E+04	33.10%	24.87%
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	1.40E-01	2.00E-02	0.00E+00	1.00E-02	2.00E-02	1.80E-01	-1.20E-01	-7.00E-02	-1.00E-02	1.11E-01	3.01E-01	-1.90E-01	1.11E-01	67.25%	36.89%
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	8.76E+02	2.55E+02	4.41E+01	3.06E+02	8.72E+02	2.35E+03	-7.52E+03	-2.45E+03	-7.61E+03	1.32E+03	3.67E+03	-9.96E+03	-6.29E+03	56.05%	35.92%
Acidification	mole H+ eq	1.85E+03	1.49E+03	4.34E+01	4.76E+02	3.80E+02	4.24E+03	-5.10E+04	-9.31E+03	-5.60E+04	1.28E+03	5.52E+03	-6.03E+04	-5.47E+04	30.26%	23.23%
Terrestrial eutrophication	mole N eq	3.26E+03	1.58E+03	1.72E+02	1.20E+03	1.04E+03	7.25E+03	-2.36E+04	-1.00E+04	-2.64E+04	4.71E+03	1.20E+04	-3.36E+04	-2.17E+04	65.04%	39.41%
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	1.42E+02	1.48E+01	1.90E-01	9.00E-02	4.23E+01	1.99E+02	-1.77E+03	-1.38E+02	-1.71E+03	2.13E+01	2.21E+02	-1.91E+03	-1.69E+03	10.70%	9.67%
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	4.15E+02	1.61E+02	1.56E+01	1.07E+02	4.95E+03	5.65E+03	-1.67E+03	-7.13E+02	3.26E+03	4.32E+02	6.08E+03	-2.39E+03	3.69E+03	7.64%	7.10%
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	4.07E+06	1.52E+06	2.60E+04	3.57E+03	3.12E+08	3.18E+08	-4.52E+08	-2.36E+07	-1.58E+08	2.06E+06	3.20E+08	-4.75E+08	-1.56E+08	0.65%	0.65%
Land Use	kg C deficit	6.69E+04	9.61E+04	2.46E+02	9.96E+01	6.46E+04	2.28E+05	-1.54E+06	-8.17E+05	-2.13E+06	9.56E+05	1.18E+06	-2.35E+06	-1.17E+06	419.54%	80.75%
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	8.47E+01	4.65E+02	3.06E+00	9.10E-01	-2.20E+01	5.32E+02	-4.52E+02	-2.02E+02	-1.22E+02	4.98E+02	1.03E+03	-6.54E+02	3.76E+02	93.68%	48.37%
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	5.85E+00	2.68E+00	1.00E-02	0.00E+00	5.00E-02	8.60E+00	-7.64E+02	-5.53E+02	-1.31E+03	5.19E-02	8.64E+00	-1.32E+03	-1.31E+03	0.49%	0.60%

Scenario 4 (2026)																
Impact category	Unity	External recycling (411 t)	Brazil recycling (1.232,4 t)	Intermediary transport(82.200 tkm)	Sea transport (3.847.3 tkm)	Landfill (1.643.00 t)	Total	Avoided impact of external recycling	Avoided impact of Brazil recycling	Net impact scenario 4	Transport LR Brazil - 4.403.912 tkm	Total with LR brazil	Total avoided impact	Net impact with RL	Increase (%)	% transport of total
Climate change	kg CO2 eq	5.11E+05	6.29E+05	1.46E+04	2.31E+04	1.15E+06	2.33E+06	-7.29E+05	-1.78E+06	-1.83E+05	7.50E+05	3.08E+06	-2.51E+06	5.66E+05	32.21%	24.36%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1.30E-01	9.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.30E-01	-4.00E-02	-1.20E-01	6.00E-02	1.32E-01	3.52E-01	-1.60E-01	1.92E-01	53.03%	37.50%
Human Toxicity - non cancer	CTUh	1.70E-01	6.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.47E+00	2.71E+00	-7.12E+00	-1.65E+00	-6.06E+00	1.71E-01	2.87E+00	-8.77E+00	-5.90E+00	5.96%	5.97%
Human Toxicity - cancer effects	CTUh	3.00E-02	2.00E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	4.00E-02	8.00E-02	-2.40E-01	-1.39E+00	-1.56E+00	2.37E-02	1.14E-01	-1.63E+00	-1.52E+00	42.13%	20.85%
Particulate matter	kg PM2.5 eq	8.56E+02	4.30E+04	4.47E+00	2.64E+01	2.58E+01	4.39E+04	-4.36E+03	-5.03E+03	3.45E+04	3.50E+02	4.42E+04	-9.39E+03	3.48E+04	0.74%	0.79%
Ionizing radiation HH	kBq U235 eq	6.37E+04	4.55E+04	8.97E+02	1.33E+03	2.25E+03	1.14E+05	-4.60E+04	-1.58E+05	-9.01E+04	5.24E+04	1.66E+05	-2.04E+05	-3.77E+04	45.70%	31.54%
Ionizing radiation E (interim)	CTUe	2.10E-01	1.50E-01	1.00E-02	1.00E-02	1.00E-02	3.90E-01	-1.80E-01	-6.10E-01	-4.00E-01	3.36E-01	7.26E-01	-7.90E-01	-6.39E-02	86.19%	46.29%
Photochemical ozone formation	kg NMVOC eq	1.33E+03	2.32E+03	6.69E+01	4.64E+02	5.15E+02	4.69E+03	-1.14E+04	-2.22E+04	-2.89E+04	3.99E+03	8.68E+03	-3.36E+04	-2.49E+04	85.16%	45.97%
Acidification	molc H+ eq	2.81E+03	1.35E+04	6.58E+01	7.22E+02	2.24E+02	1.73E+04	-7.73E+04	-8.45E+04	-1.44E+05	3.88E+03	2.12E+04	-1.62E+05	-1.41E+05	22.58%	18.30%
Terrestrial eutrophication	molc N eq	4.95E+03	1.43E+04	2.61E+02	1.81E+03	6.10E+02	2.19E+04	-3.59E+04	-9.08E+04	-1.05E+05	1.43E+04	3.62E+04	-1.27E+05	-9.05E+04	65.37%	39.40%
Freshwater eutrophication	kg P eq	2.16E+02	1.34E+02	2.90E-01	1.40E-01	2.49E+01	3.76E+02	-2.68E+03	-1.26E+03	-3.56E+03	6.46E+01	4.40E+02	-3.94E+03	-3.50E+03	17.10%	14.67%
Marine eutrophication	kg N eq	6.29E+02	1.46E+03	2.37E+01	1.63E+02	2.92E+03	5.20E+03	-2.54E+03	-6.47E+03	-3.81E+03	1.31E+03	6.50E+03	-9.01E+03	-2.51E+03	25.04%	20.09%
Freshwater ecotoxicity	CTUe	6.17E+06	1.38E+07	3.94E+04	5.41E+03	1.84E+08	2.04E+08	-6.85E+08	-2.15E+08	-6.96E+08	6.25E+06	2.10E+08	-9.00E+08	-6.90E+08	3.08%	2.97%
Land Use	kg C deficit	1.02E+05	8.73E+05	3.73E+02	1.51E+02	3.81E+04	1.01E+06	-2.33E+06	-7.42E+06	-8.74E+06	2.89E+06	3.91E+06	-9.75E+06	-5.84E+06	286.98%	74.07%
Water resource depletion	m3 water eq	1.28E+02	4.22E+03	4.64E+00	1.38E+00	-1.30E+01	4.34E+03	-6.85E+02	-1.84E+03	1.82E+03	1.51E+03	5.85E+03	-2.52E+03	3.33E+03	34.85%	25.76%
Mineral, fossil & ren resource depletion	kg Sb eq	8.87E+00	2.43E+01	1.00E-02	0.00E+00	3.00E-02	3.33E+01	-1.16E+03	-5.02E+03	-6.14E+03	1.57E-01	3.34E+01	-6.18E+03	-6.14E+03	0.32%	0.47%

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL 16 - LIBs landfill modelling

DETRITUS - Detritus – Multidisciplinary Journal for Circular Economy and Sustainable Management of Residues

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR END-OF-LIFE MANAGEMENT OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES FROM
SMARTPHONES AND LAPTOPS

Content:

1. Landfill LIBs - inventory of chemical elements
2. Potential emissions of GHG emissions and metals

kg/100 years	Emission to air	Sc1	Sc2	Sc3	Sc4	Total
	CH4	18.82	18.07	17.92	10.57	65.38
	C2H4	7.53	7.24	7.18	4.23	26.18
	CO2	73.402.68	70.491.67	69.914.49	41.230.98	255.040
Emission to water						
	Li	8.464.14	8.128.47	8.061.91	4.754.39	29.408.92
	Al	21.911.32	21.042.36	20.870.06	12.307.79	76.131.53
	Cu	37.884.05	36.381.64	36.083.75	21.279.83	131.629.28
	Co	21.107.95	20.270.85	20.104.87	11.856.54	73.340.21
	Ni	21.107.95	20.270.85	20.104.87	11.856.54	73.340.21
	Mn	20.397.64	19.588.71	19.428.32	11.457.55	70.872.21

The comparison between the landfill results of the scenarios shows that modelling the LIBs landfill with limited data is not adequate, as several emissions could not be accounted for, as well as the destination of such emissions. Figure S1 shows that comparing the average landfill used with the limited LIBs landfill that was proposed, the results for the climate change category is much lower than the average landfill. In contrast, for the Freshwater ecotoxicity and Human toxicity - cancer effects categories, the amount of metals leached from the LIBs causes much more impact compared to the average landfill. Therefore, the landfill results in the evaluation of LIB waste management scenarios should be interpreted with caution, since not all the potential toxicity or GHG emissions can be modelled and the average landfill does not capture all the potential toxicity from metals. Further studies into the disposal of LIBs in landfill is urgent.

Figure S1. Comparison between landfill modelling LIBs specific waste and medium landfill.

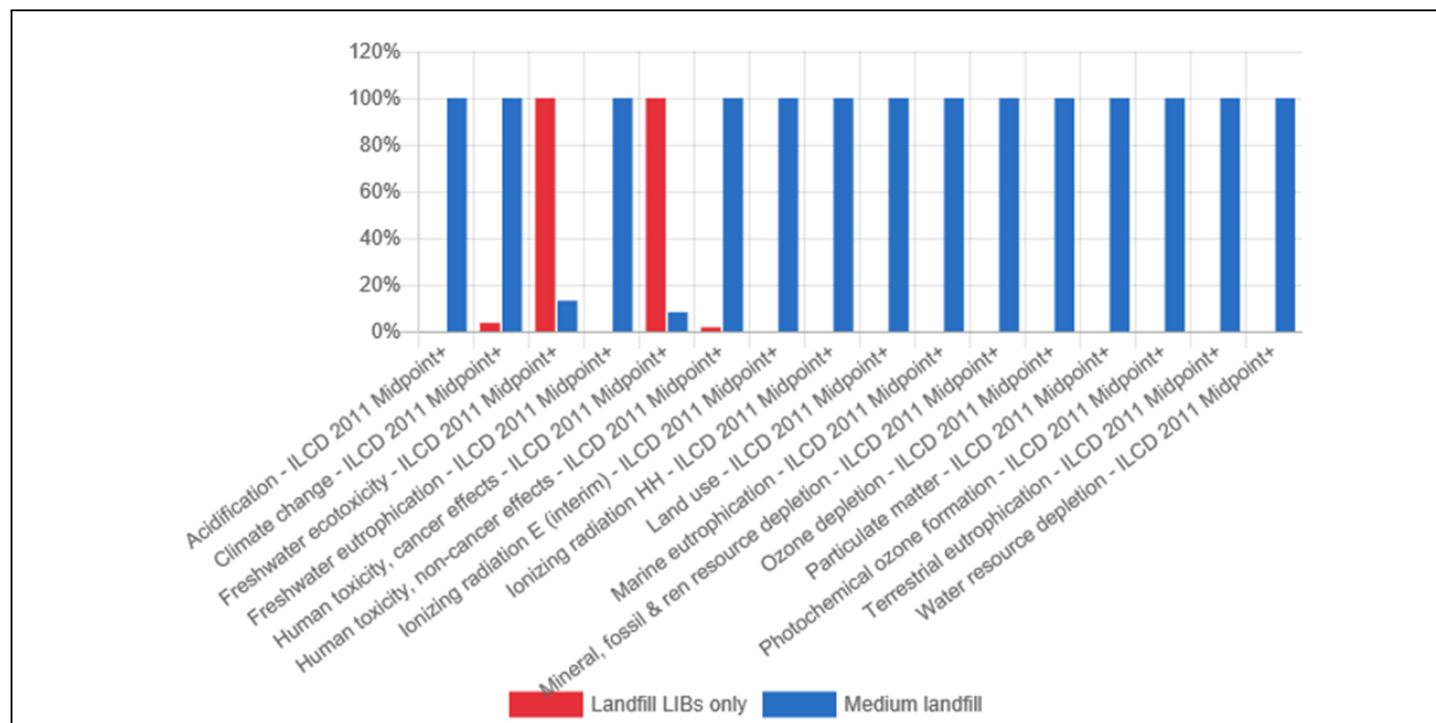


Table S16. Assumptions for LIBs landfill modelling - specific waste

Methodological steps	Assumptions	Reference
1.	Following Gabor Doka (2023) guidelines for landfill modelling: when it is not possible to obtain detailed landfill emissions data for a specific waste, possible emissions should be inventoried based on the chemical composition of all materials.	Doka (2023)
2.	The list of LIB cell materials was mapped and the chemical composition of the main materials was calculated down to the elemental level.	Wang et al. (2016) / Dai et al. (2019)
3.	To make the theoretical model easier to understand, the compositions were modelled using the material production of the NMC111 cathode as a proxy. This is why the amount of metals is different from the output of the recycling process, because there is a mixture of different types of cathodes (NMC and LiCoO ₂ for example) which can change the concentration of certain specific materials such as cobalt in a crushed sample.	
4.	The amount of each chemical element in each material was calculated by converting mass values to moles and then to the mass value of each element again. Finally, each chemical element was added together to provide an elemental composition inventory for each LIB cell.	
5.	As LIBs have different elements (C, H, O, P, F, Li, Al, Cu, Co, Ni) it can be seen that different types of substances can be generated if LIBs are dumped in landfill sites, such as methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen fluoride or hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) gases and heavy metal leachates. However, as the composition is complex and there is no detailed data on the interactions that can occur with LIBs in a landfill environment, it was not possible to model the possible chemical reactions. However, we did find some data on methane, ethylene and carbon dioxide emissions from discarded plastics fractions of LIBs (PET, PP, PE) (Royer et al., 2018; Shaw et al., 2023). Photo-degradation of the plastic produce CH ₄ and CO ₂ (Shaw et al., 2023). Also a study presenting the potential for metal leaching from LIBs in landfill sites (Kilgo et al., 2022). Therefore, these data were adapted to calculate the potential greenhouse gas generation and leaching of LIBs in landfill. Although this emission potential is very limited compared to the emission potential of LIBs in landfills, since different additives can be added to the materials as well, we would like to check whether the results of global warming potential and toxicity categories could be somewhat comparable to the	Royer et al. (2018) / Shaw et al. (2023) / Kilgo et al. (2022)

results of the average landfill used.

6. The emissions from plastics were modeled considering 100 years. This time horizon was chosen assuming the premises of other studies that modeled landfills, where the potential for landfill emissions is considered up to 100 years and then stabilizes (Kirkeby et al., 2007).

7. For the calculation of leached metals, it was assumed that only 10% of the total metal fraction is leached, as Kilgo et al. (2022) provides data suggesting that metals from LIBs can adhere to other materials in landfills and biofilms and may not be entirely leached. The 10% value was chosen based on the average results from Kilgo et al. (2022) and considering the highest possible rate. Furthermore, we assume that these 10% are leached into groundwater, but this is a rough approximation since heavy metals from leachate can deposit in soil, water, or plants (Beinabaj et al., 2023). Due to a lack of data, we were unable to model the concentration in each environmental compartment

8. The emissions of CH₄, CO₂, and C₂H₄ were modeled in g by g of plastic per day. The results of CO₂ is extrapolated to mol/g plastic/day. In original study the value of the 20 μmol is to 45 days of experimental and authors point that these concentrations were not converted in the unit μmol/g/d because using this unit needs an assumption that emissions rates of CO₂ and CH₄ were uniform from 0 to 45 days, this may not fully reflect reality. However, we considered the rate of CO₂ μmol/g plastic/day as it was the best available data. For methane and ethylene, the reference study provides the average daily emission in unit nmol/g plastic / day (Royer et al., 2018).

9. Potential emissions to the air and water are provided in kg of substance for each evaluated scenario, considering the quantity destined for the landfill and emissions per 100 years.
-

	Chemical element	Components													Total (g/cell)	1 kg of LIBs (23.7 cells) 1 t 23.7		
		LiCO3	PVFD	EC	DMC	PP	PE	PET	Carbon black	Graphite	LiPF6	Mixed metal - cathode	Casing	Current collector		kg	(kg/kg)	(kg/t)
Potential formation of CO2, hydrocarbons and hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) due to compounds composed of hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon.	C	1.02	0.49	1.12	1.10	0.57	0.13	0.08	1.03	8.54					14.08	0.01408	0.334	333.59
	H		0.04	0.13	0.18	0.10	0.02	0.01							0.48	0.00048	0.011	11.27
	O	4.07		1.49	1.46			0.04							7.06	0.00706	0.167	167.31
	P										0.20				0.20	0.00020	0.005	4.73
	F		0.78								0.73				1.51	0.00151	0.036	35.81
	Li	1.18									0.04				1.22	0.00122	0.029	28.94
	Al												0.80	2.36	3.16	0.00316	0.075	74.91
	Cu													5.46	5.46	0.00546	0.130	129.52
	Co											3.04			3.04	0.00304	0.072	72.16
	Ni											3.04			3.04	0.00304	0.072	72.16
	Mn											2.94			2.94	0.00294	0.070	69.74

Molar mass of molecules		Average emissions (Royer et al., 2018)			Shaw et al. (2023)	Values of emissions by g of plastic			Plastic in LIBs cell	Values of emissions by LIB cell		
mol mas	g/mol	Plastic	CH4 nmol/d /g plastic	C2H4 nmol/d /g plastic	CO2 μmol/d/g plastic	g CH4/g plastic/d	g C2H4/g plastic/d	g CO2 / g plastic/d	g plastic/cell	CH4 g/cell/d	C2H4 g/cell / d	CO2 / cell / d
C2H4	28.05	PET	0.5	64	0.44	0.00000000802	0.0000000017952	0.0000193644	67.098	0.00000000538125960	0.000000001204543296	0.00001299312511
CH4	16.04	PE	0.09	0.19	0.44	0.0000000014436	0.0000000053295	0.0000193644	15.614	0.00000000022540370	0.00000000083214813	0.0000030236
CO2	44.01	PP	0.17	0.05	0.44	0.0000000027268	0.0000000014025	0.0000193644	67.098	0.00000000182962826	0.00000000094104945	0.00001299312511

value in mol	CH4 mol/g plastic	C2H4 mol/g plastic	CO2 mol/g plastic
PET	0.0000000005	0.0000000001	0.00000044
PE	0.00000000009	0.0000000002	0.00000044
PP	0.0000000002	0.0000000001	0.00000044
Mass/mol	g/mol	g/mol	g/mol
PET	0.00000000802	0.0000000017952	0.0000193644
PE	0.0000000014436	0.0000000053295	0.0000193644
PP	0.0000000027268	0.0000000014025	0.0000193644

1 kg (23,7 cells)				
	CH4 g /d	C2H4 g /d	CO2 / cell /d	
	0.0000001275358525	0.00000002854767612	0.0003079370652	
	0.000000005342067785	0.00000001972191068	0.00007165831076	
	0.00000004336218986	0.00000002230287197	0.0003079370652	
Landfill (g/scenarios/day)				
emissions / day	Sc1	Sc2	Sc3	Sc4
LIBs landfilled (t/year)	2.925	2.809	2.786	1.643
CH4	0.52	0.50	0.49	0.29
C2H4	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.12
CO2	2.011.03	1.931.28	1.915.47	1.129.62

emissions / day	(kg /scenarios)			
CH4	0.00052	0.00050	0.00049	0.00029
C2H4	0.00021	0.00020	0.00020	0.00012
CO2	2.01	1.93	1.92	1.13

100 years

365 days/year*100 years	Sc1	Sc2	Sc3	Sc4
CH4	18.82	18.07	17.92	10.57
C2H4	7.53	7.24	7.18	4.23
CO2	73.402.68	70.491.67	69.914.49	41.230.98

Chemical element	g/cell	10% of total available (Kilgo et al., 2022)	1 kg de LIBs (23,7 cells) (g/kg)	1 t of cells (g/t)	kg/t	LIBs landfilled (t/year)	Sc1	Sc2	Sc3	Sc4	Total emissions (kg)
							2.925	2.809	2.786	1.643	
Li	1.22	0.1220980527	2.893723849	2893.723849	2.893723849	Li	8.464.14	8.128.47	8.061.91	4.754.39	29.408.92
Al	3.16	0.316078	7.4910486	7491.0486	7.4910486	Al	21.911.32	21.042.36	20.870.06	12.307.79	76.131.53
Cu	5.46	0.54649	12.951813	12951.813	12.951813	Cu	37.884.05	36.381.64	36.083.75	21.279.83	131.629.28
Co	3.04	0.3044892048	7.216394154	7216.394154	7.216394154	Co	21.107.95	20.270.85	20.104.87	11.856.54	73.340.21
Ni	3.04	0.3044892048	7.216394154	7216.394154	7.216394154	Ni	21.107.95	20.270.85	20.104.87	11.856.54	73.340.21
Mn	2.94	0.2942427072	6.973552161	6973.552161	6.973552161	Mn	20.397.64	19.588.71	19.428.32	11.457.55	70.872.21

Element	g/mol
Li	6.941
C	12.011
O	16
Co	58.93
Ni	58.69
Mn	54.93
H	1.01
F	18.998
Cu	63.54
Al	26.8
P	30.97

Name	Formula	g/mol
Lithium carbonate	Li2CO3	73.89
Cobalt	Co	58.93
Nickel	Ni	58.69
Manganese	Mn	54.93
Carbon black	C	12.011
Graphite	C	12.011
Binder (PVDF)	(CH2CF2) _n	64.038
Copper	Cu	63.54
Aluminum	Al	26.8
Electrolyte salt	LiPF6	151.899
Electrolyte solvent (EC)	C3H4O3	88.073
Electrolyte solvent (DMC)	C3H6O3	90.093
Plastic: PP	(C3H6) _n	42.093
Plastic: PE	(C2H4) _n	28.062
Plastic: PET	(C10H8O4) _n	192.19
Aluminum	Al	26.8

Mass in the LIB cell (g)
6.261068832
3.044892048
3.044892048
2.942427072
1.02968
8.53706
1.3082
5.4649
2.35898
0.97904
2.73878
2.73878
0.67098
0.15614
0.12238
0.8018
42.2

LiCO3					
Mols	Li	C	O		
0.085	0.169463111	0.08473155552	0.2541946666	mol	
0.052	1.176243454	1.017710713	4.067114665	6.261068832	g
0.052					
PVDF					
0.054					
	C	H	F		
0.086					
0.711	0.04085699116	0.04085699116	0.04085699116	mol	
0.020	0.4907333208	0.04126556107	0.7762011181	1.3082	g
0.086					
LiPF6					
0.088					
	Li	P	F		
0.006					
0.031	0.006445335387	0.006445335387	0.03867201232	mol	
0.030	0.04473707292	0.1996120369	0.7346908901	0.97904	g
0.016					
EC					
0.006					
	C	H	O		
0.001					
0.030	0.09329011161	0.1243868155	0.09329011161	mol	
	1.120507531	0.1256306836	1.492641786	2.73878	g
DMC					
	C	H	O		
	0.09119842829	0.1823968566	0.09119842829	mol	
	1.095384322	0.1842208251	1.459174853	2.73878	g
PP					
	C	H			
	0.04782125294	0.09564250588	mol		
	0.5743810691	0.09659893094	0.67098		g
PE					
	C	H			
	0.01112821609	0.02225643219	mol		
	0.1336610035	0.02247899651	0.15614		g
PET					
	C	H	O		
	0.006367657006	0.005094125605	0.002547062802	mol	
	0.0764819283	0.005145066861	0.04075300484	0.12238	g

					Cell weight (g)				
					42.2				
Part	Components	Material	Description	Chemical formula	% weight in LIB cell	Mass of each component (g)			
Cathode	Active material powder	NMC 111 cathode	NMC111 cathode is made (%): Li = 7.30; Co = 19.91; Ni = 19.91; Mn = 19.24 (Young, 2020)	LiNiCoMn	36.24%	15.29328			
				Li2CO3	7.30%	1.11640944			
				Co	19.91%	3.044892048			
				Ni	19.91%	3.044892048			
				Mn	19.24%	2.942427072			
Cathode	Carbon black	Used in cathode	Carbon black is an engineered material, primarily composed of elemental carbon, obtained from the partial combustion or thermal decomposition of hydrocarbons.	C	2.44%	1.02968			
Anode	Graphite		Graphite is mineral consisting of carbon. Graphite has a layered structure that consists of rings of six carbon atoms arranged in widely spaced horizontal sheets	C	20.23%	8.53706			
Binder	Binder (PVDF)	Polyvinylidene fluoride - PVDF	PVDF is a semi-crystalline thermoplastic fluoropolymer	(CH2CF2)n	3.10%	1.3082			
Negative current collector	Copper	Cu		Cu	12.95%	5.4649			
Positive current collector	Aluminum	Al		Al	5.59%	2.35898			
Electrolyte	Electrolyte salt	Lithium hexafluorophosphate (1 mol/L electrolyte)	Lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF6) is the most widely used salt in the electrolytes for commercial Li-ion cells.	LiPF6	2.32%	0.97904			
	Electrolyte solvent	Ethylene Carbonate - EC (1:1)	Ethylene carbonate is commercially produced by the reaction of ethylene oxide and carbon dioxide	C3H4O3	6.49%	2.73878			
	Electrolyte solvent	Dimethyl Carbonate - DMC (1:1)	Dimethyl Carbonate (DMC) is a colorless, fast evaporating VOC-exempt solvent.	C3H6O3	6.49%	2.73878			
Separator	Plastic: PP	Polypropylene (50%)	Polypropylene is created through polymerization of propylene gas. It is obtained from high temperature cracking of petroleum hydrocarbons and propane.	(C3H6)n	1.59%	0.67098			
	Plastic: PE	Polyethylene (50%)	Polyethylene is a polymer formed from ethylene	(C2H4)n	0.37%	0.15614			
Cell container	Plastic: PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate	PET is a polyester and is made by the transesterification reaction between ethylene glycol and dimethyl terephthalate	C10H8O4)n	0.29%	0.12238			
	Aluminum	Al		Al	1.90%	0.8018			
					100.00%				

1kg of LIBs	1t LIBs	kg/ton
26.45890373	26.458.90	26.45890373
72.16394154	72.163.94	72.16394154
72.16394154	72.163.94	72.16394154
69.73552161	69.735.52	69.73552161
24.403416	24.403.42	24.403416
202.328322	202.328.32	202.328322
31.00434	31.004.34	31.00434
129.51813	129.518.13	129.51813
55.907826	55.907.83	55.907826
23.203248	23.203.25	23.203248
64.909086	64.909.09	64.909086
64.909086	64.909.09	64.909086
15.902226	15.902.23	15.902226
3.700518	3.700.52	3.700518
2.900406	2.900.41	2.900406
19.00266	19.002.66	19.00266

LIBs landfilled (t/year)	kg / scenarios			
	2.925	2.809	2.786	1.643
77.392.29	74.323.06	73.714.51	43.471.98	
211.079.53	202.708.51	201.048.74	118.565.36	
211.079.53	202.708.51	201.048.74	118.565.36	
203.976.40	195.887.08	194.283.16	114.575.46	
71.379.99	68.549.20	67.987.92	40.094.81	
591.810.34	568.340.26	563.686.71	332.425.43	
90.687.69	87.091.19	86.378.09	50.940.13	
378.840.53	363.816.43	360.837.51	212.798.29	
163.530.39	157.045.08	155.759.20	91.856.56	
67.869.50	65.177.92	64.644.25	38.122.94	
189.859.08	182.329.62	180.836.71	106.645.63	
189.859.08	182.329.62	180.836.71	106.645.63	
46.514.01	44.669.35	44.303.60	26.127.36	
10.824.02	10.394.76	10.309.64	6.079.95	
8.483.69	8.147.24	8.080.53	4.765.37	
55.582.78	53.378.47	52.941.41	31.221.37	