

## Supplementary material

### Future greenhouse gas emissions from metal production: gaps and opportunities towards climate goals

Ryosuke Yokoi<sup>a,\*</sup>, Takuma Watari<sup>b,c</sup>, Masaharu Motoshita<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Research Institute of Science for Safety and Sustainability, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), 16-1 Onogawa, Tsukuba 305-8569, Japan

<sup>b</sup> Material Cycles Division, National Institute for Environmental Studies, 16-2 Onogawa, Tsukuba 305-8506, Japan

<sup>c</sup> Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, The University of Tokyo, 5-1-5 Kashiwanoha, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8563, Japan

\* Corresponding author

#### Contents

Parameters for material flow analysis

Parameters for SSPs

Additional results

References

## Parameters for material flow analysis

Tables S1–S6 show parameters used for material flow analysis. Here,  $\delta$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\gamma$ , and  $\omega$  are the primary production yield, secondary production yield, manufacturing yield, new scrap recovery rate, old scrap collection rate, and in-use dissipation rate, respectively.

**Table S1** Parameters for aluminum.

	Market share	Lifetime distribution (Weibull)		$\delta$	$\theta$	$\lambda$	$\xi$	$\gamma$	$\omega$
		Average lifetime (years)	Shape parameter						
Construction	24%	55	3.5	88%	97%	59%	95%	70%	0%
Transportation	28%	20	3.5	88%	97%	59%	95%	75%	0%
Machinery	8%	25	3.5	88%	97%	59%	95%	45%	0%
Electronics	12%	40	3.5	88%	97%	59%	95%	50%	0%
Containers	15%	1	3.5	88%	97%	59%	95%	60%	0%
Products	7%	15	3.5	88%	97%	59%	95%	20%	0%
Other	6%	12	3.5	88%	97%	59%	95%	20%	0%
Ref.	1, 2	2, 3	4	5	5	5	5	2	1

**Table S2** Parameters for copper.

	Market share	Lifetime distribution (Weibull)		$\delta$	$\theta$	$\lambda$	$\xi$	$\gamma$	$\omega$
		Average lifetime (years)	Shape parameter						
Construction	35%	28	4.0	83%	100%	82%	92%	69%	1%
Infrastructure	26%	50	2.5	83%	100%	82%	92%	60%	2%
Electronics	22%	15	1.75	83%	100%	82%	92%	60%	0%
Transportation	11%	14	1.5	83%	100%	82%	92%	60%	1%
On-site waste	6%	1	1.5	83%	100%	82%	92%	72%	0%
Ref.	3	3	6	5	5	5	5	3	3

**Table S3** Parameters for iron.

	Market share	Lifetime distribution (Weibull)		$\delta$	$\theta$	$\lambda$	$\xi$	$\gamma$	$\omega$
		Average lifetime (years)	Shape parameter						
Construction	48%	60	3.5	87%	94%	89%	100%	82%	1%
Transportation	13%	13	3.5	87%	94%	89%	100%	87%	1%
Machinery	31%	15	3.5	87%	94%	89%	100%	82%	1%
Products	8%	25	3.5	87%	94%	89%	100%	58%	1%
Ref.	3	7	7	5	5	5	5	8	5

**Table S4** Parameters for lead.

	Market share	Lifetime distribution (Weibull)		$\delta$	$\theta$	$\lambda$	$\xi$	$\gamma$	$\omega$
		Average lifetime (years)	Shape parameter						
Battery (transportation)	50%	4	3.5	89%	100%	94%	80%	75%	0%
Battery (industrial)	25%	10	3.5	89%	100%	94%	80%	75%	0%
Cable sheathing	1%	16	2.7	89%	100%	94%	80%	30%	0%
Alloys	9%	14	1.8	89%	100%	94%	80%	50%	0%
Chemicals	9%	1	1.8	89%	100%	94%	80%	0%	0%
Other	6%	14	1.8	89%	100%	94%	80%	0%	0%
Ref.	3	9	9	5	5	5	5	9	1

**Table S5** Parameters for nickel.

	Market share	Lifetime distribution (Weibull)		$\delta$	$\theta$	$\lambda$	$\xi$	$\gamma$	$\omega$
		Average lifetime (years)	Shape parameter						
Construction	18%	50	3.0	79%	100%	86%	84%	87%	0%
Transportation	17%	17	3.0	79%	100%	86%	84%	74%	0%
Machinery	31%	25	3.0	79%	100%	86%	84%	87%	0%
Electronics	12%	15	3.0	79%	100%	86%	84%	29%	0%
Metal goods	23%	15	3.0	79%	100%	86%	84%	48%	0%
Ref.	3	2, 3	10	5	5	5	5	3	5

**Table S6** Parameters for zinc.

	Market share	Lifetime distribution (Weibull)		$\delta$	$\theta$	$\lambda$	$\xi$	$\gamma$	$\omega$
		Average lifetime (years)	Shape parameter						
Galvanizing	47%	17	3.5	84%	64%	78%	91%	0%	12%
Zinc-based alloys	16%	19	3.5	84%	64%	78%	91%	19%	0%
Bronze and brass	19%	16	3.5	84%	64%	78%	91%	19%	0%
Other	18%	14	1.81	84%	64%	78%	91%	19%	4%
Ref.	3	3	9	5	5	5	5	3, 9	1

### Parameters for SSPs

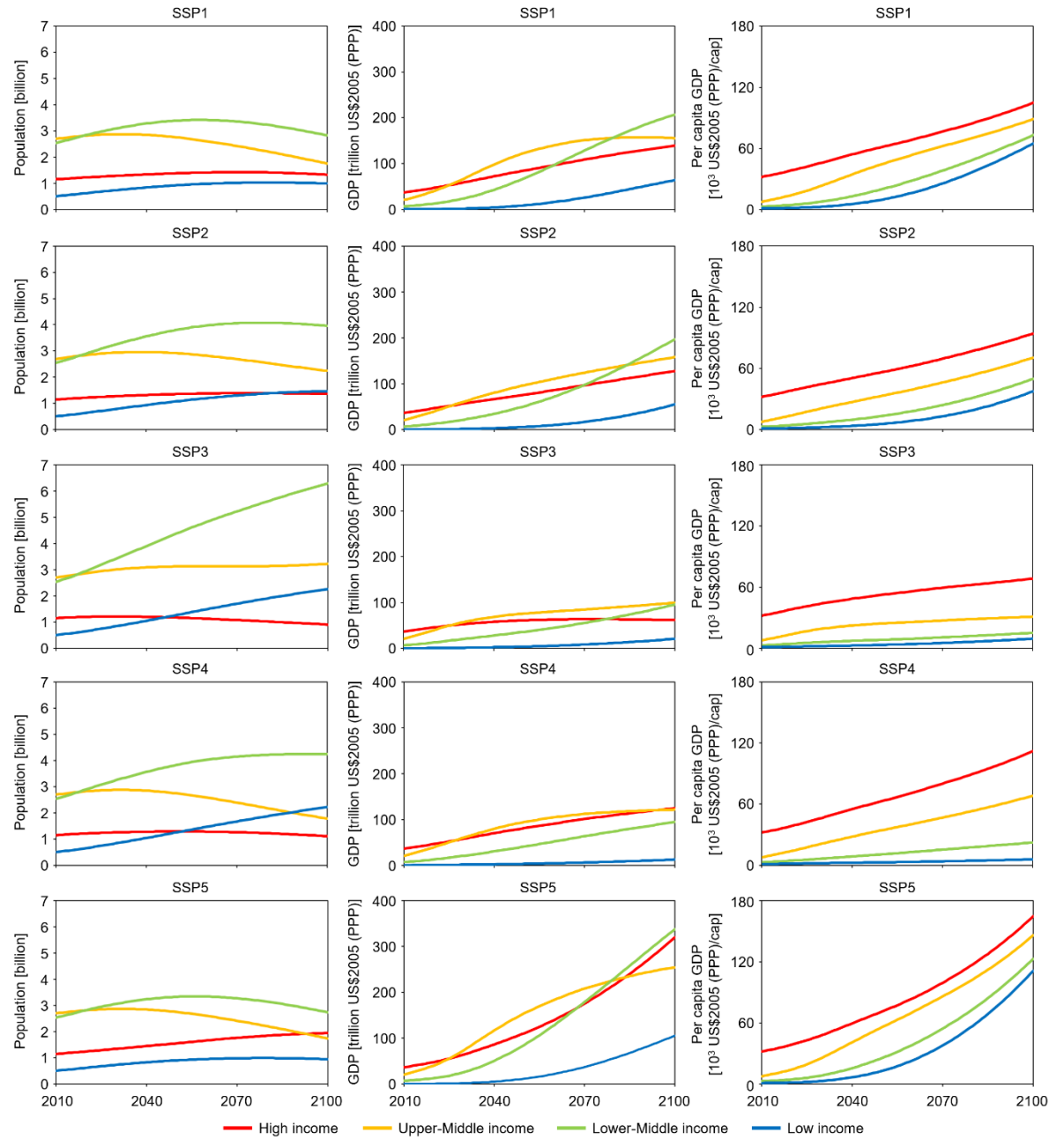
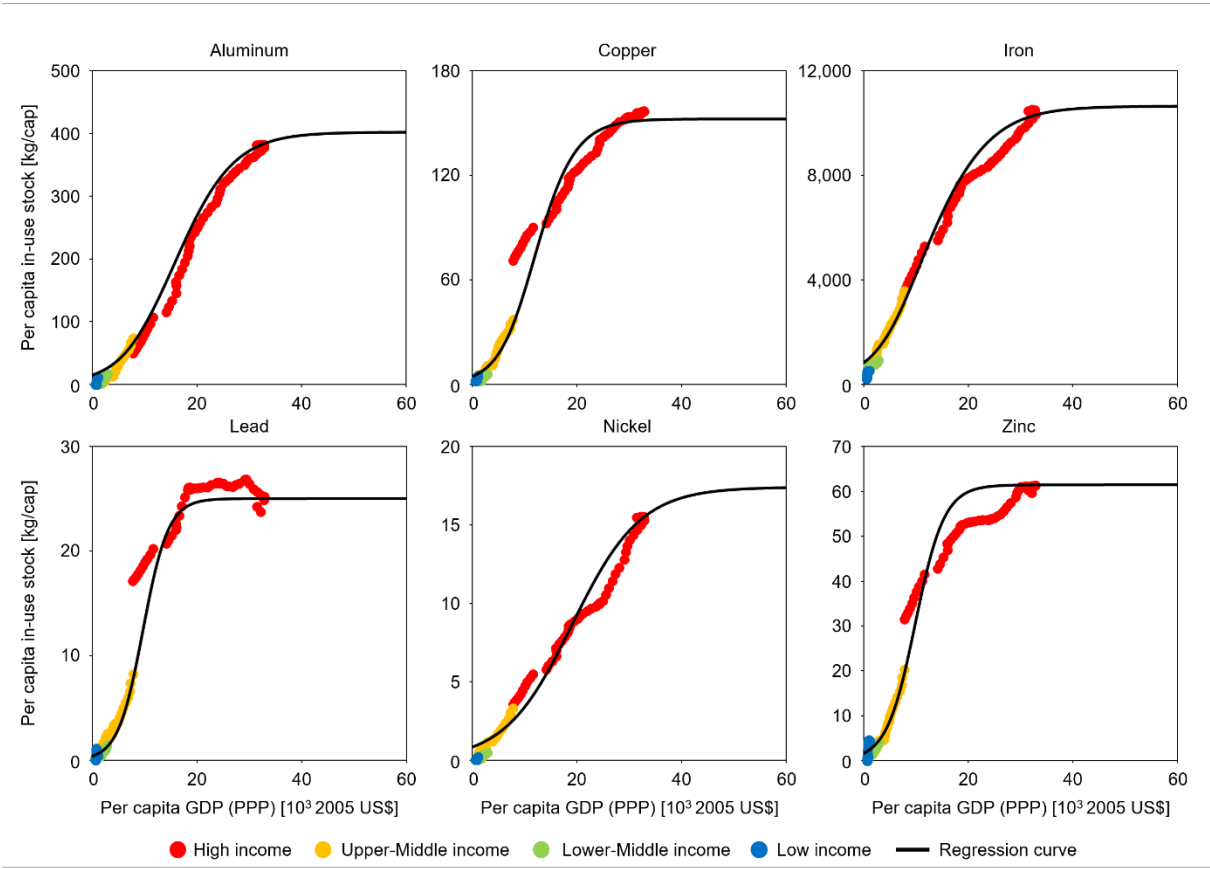
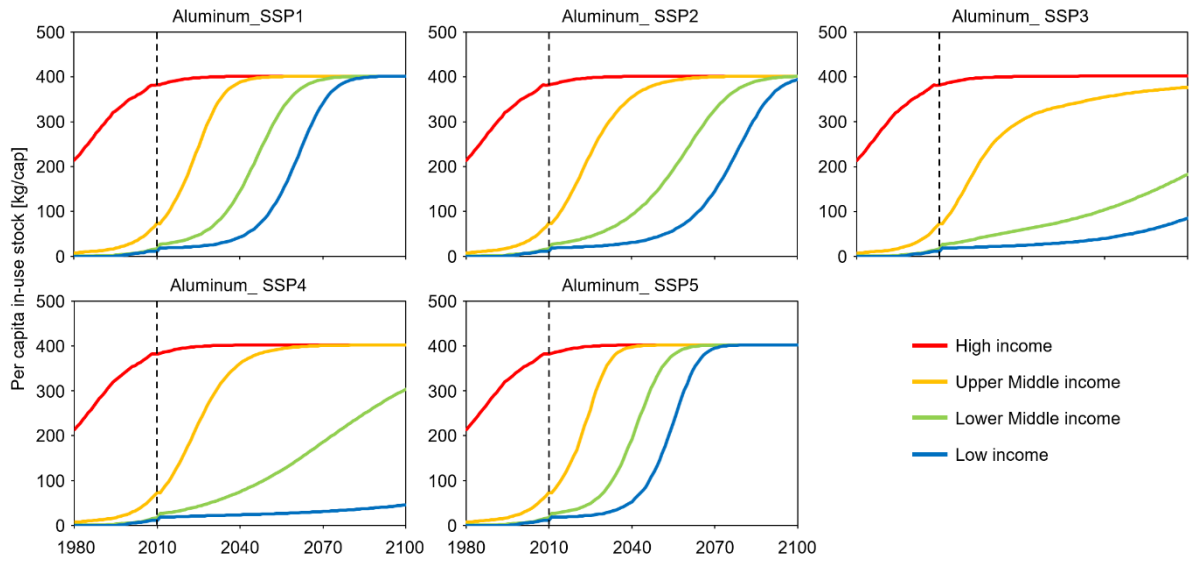


Fig. S1 Population and GDP growth by income level groups for SSPs.

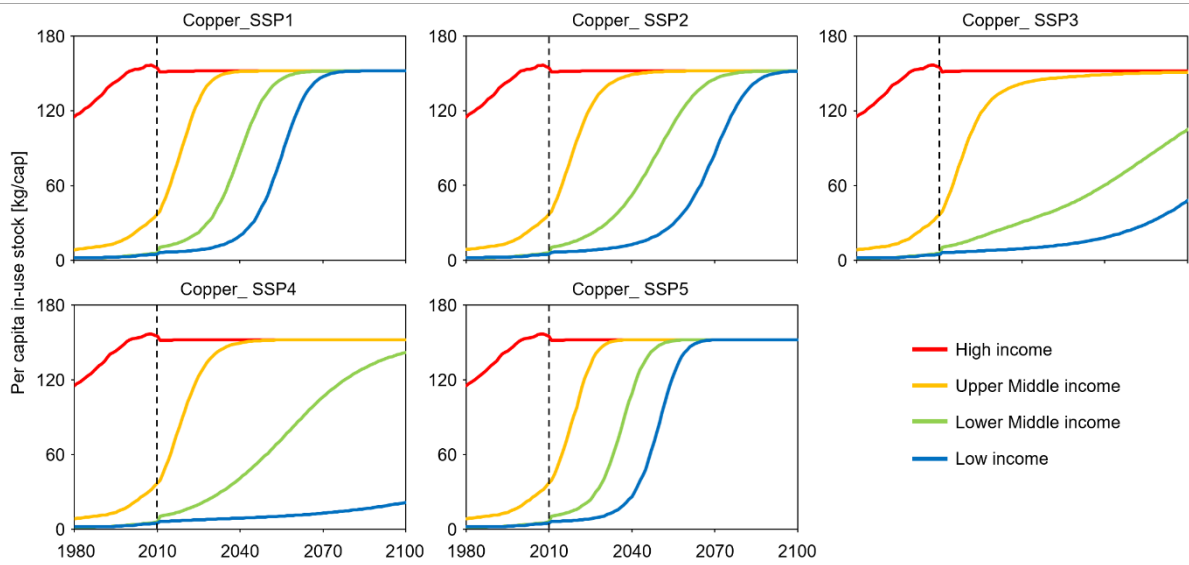
**Additional results**



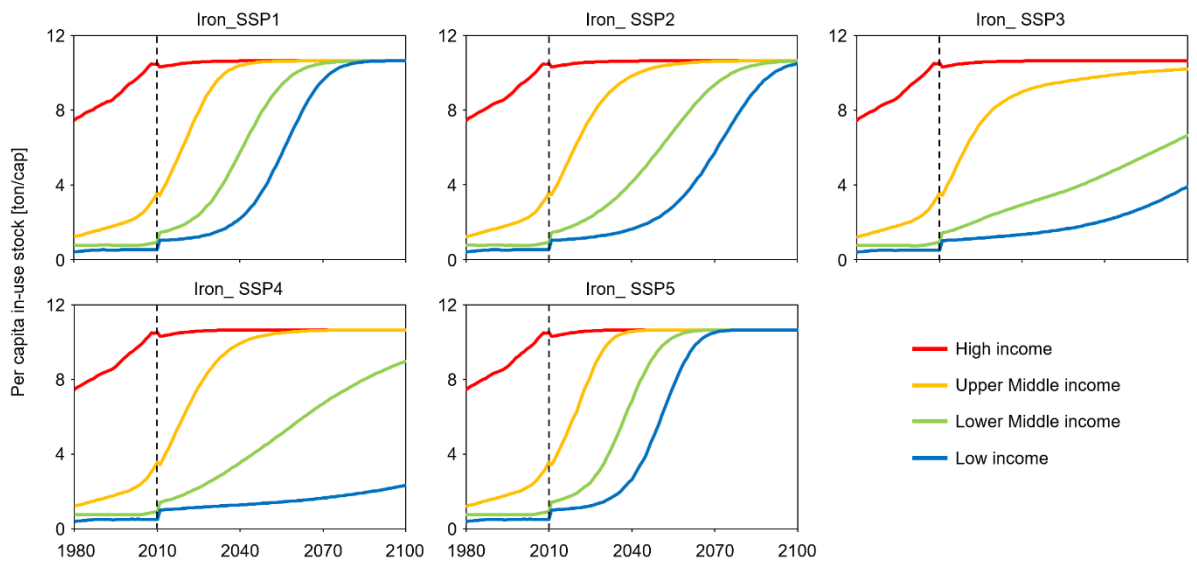
**Fig. S2** Historical data (plots) and derived logistic curves for the six metals. Results for all end uses are aggregated.



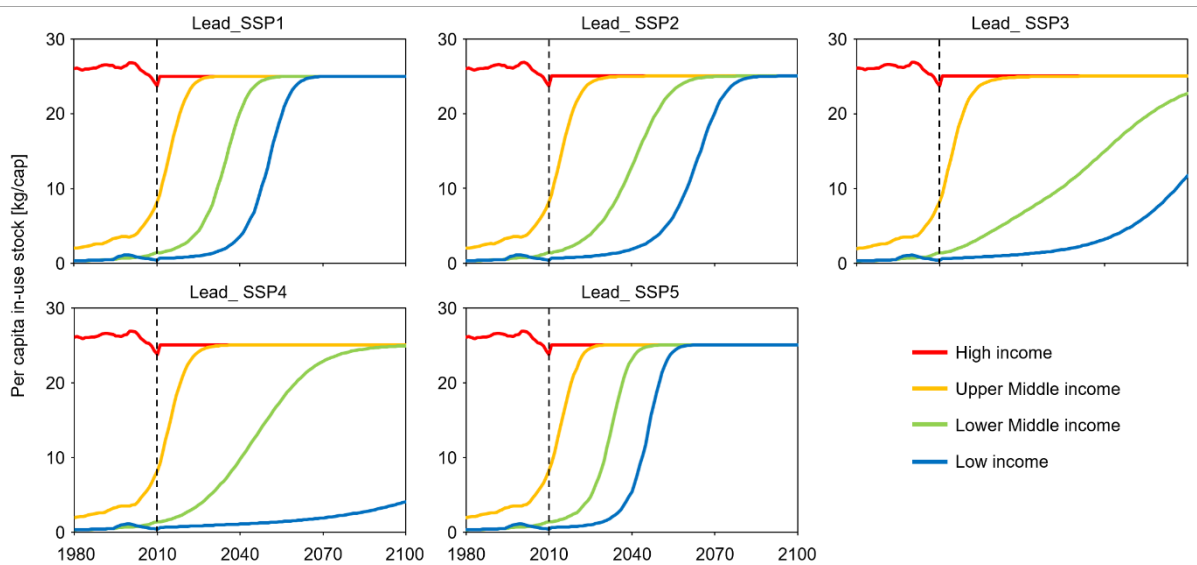
**Fig. S3** Per capita in-use aluminum stocks by income level groups.



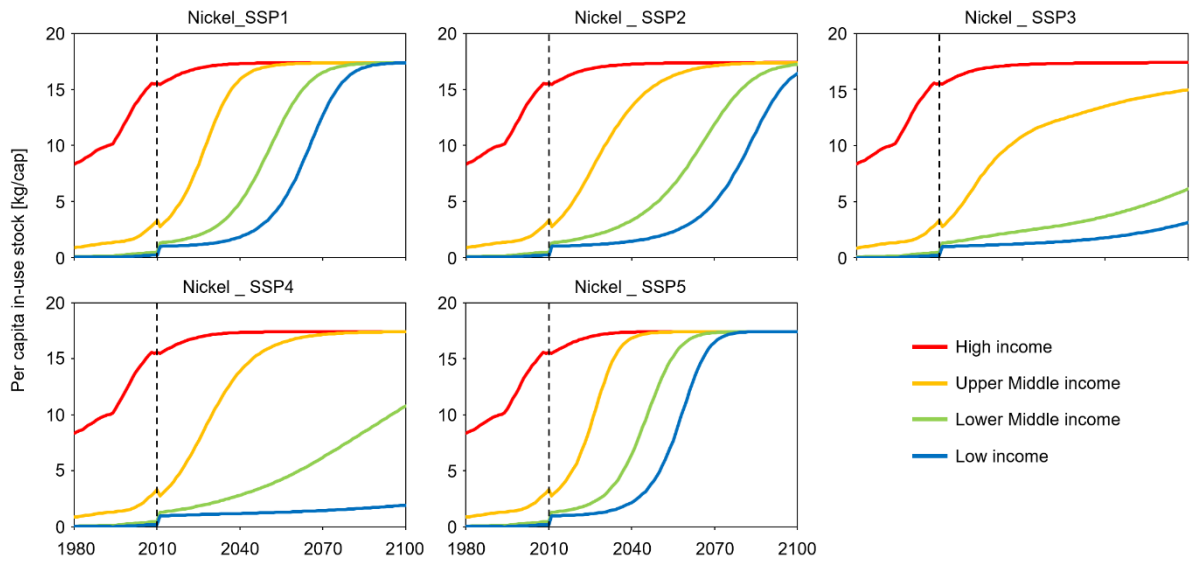
**Fig. S4** Per capita in-use copper stocks by income level groups.



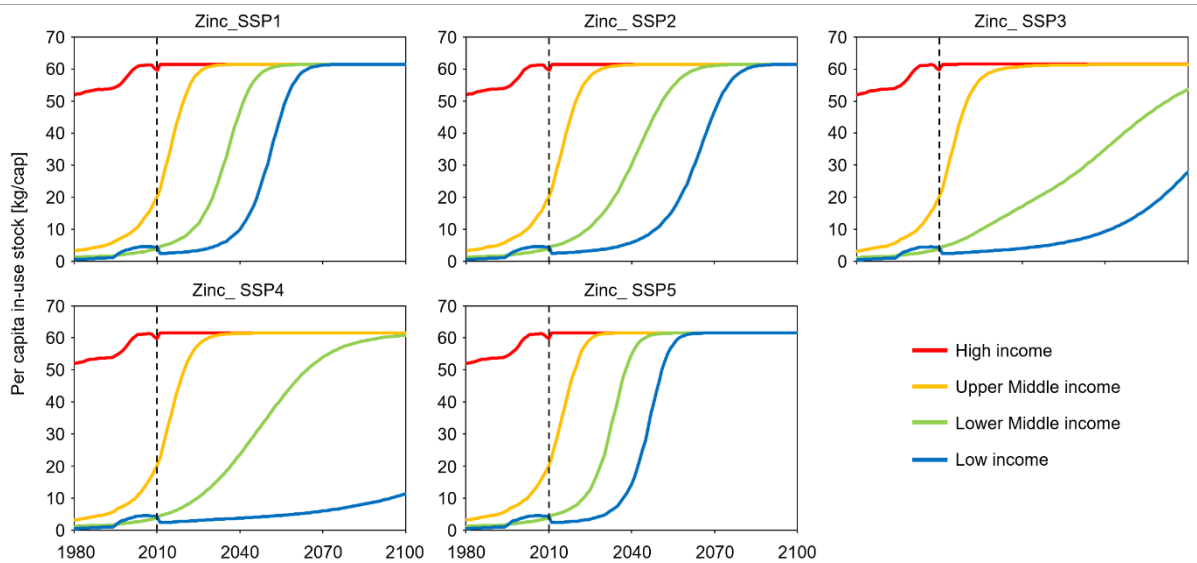
**Fig. S5** Per capita in-use iron stocks by income level groups.



**Fig. S6** Per capita in-use lead stocks by income level groups.

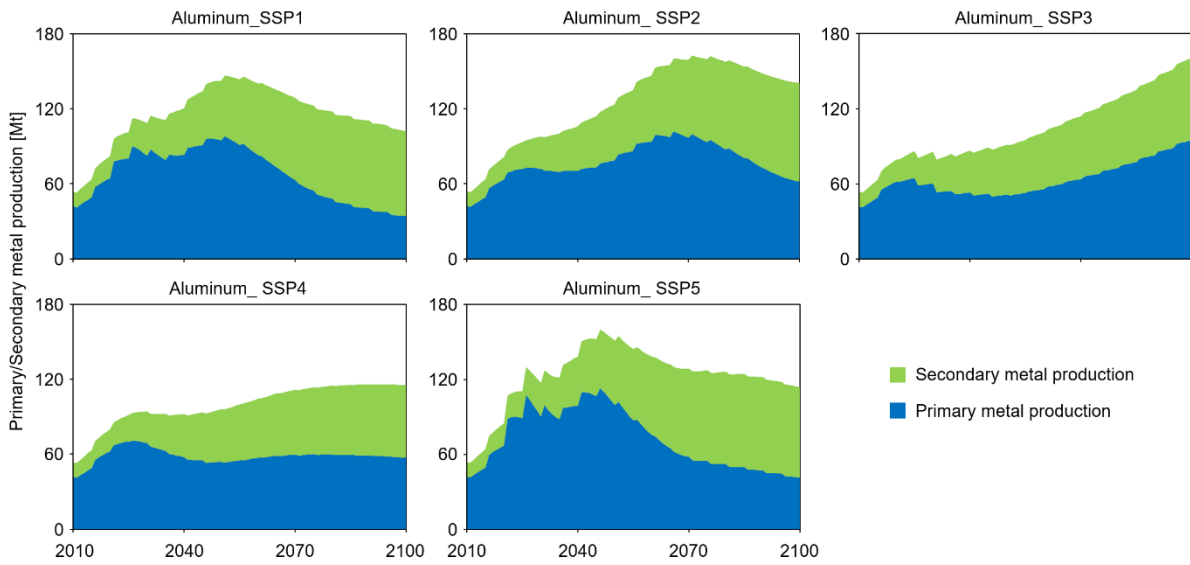


**Fig. S7** Per capita in-use nickel stocks by income level groups.

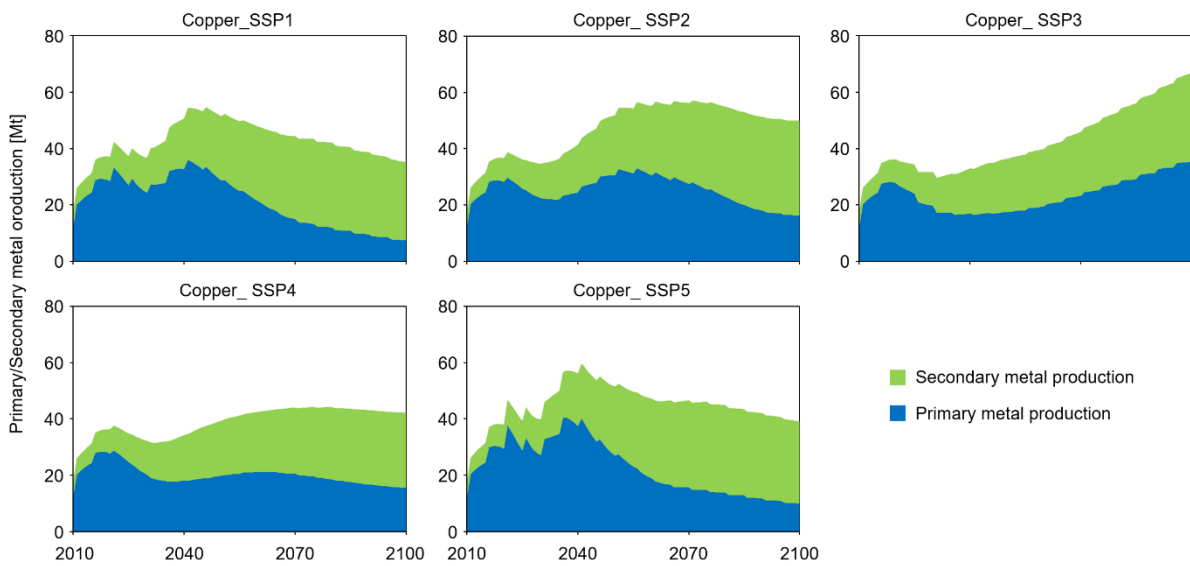


**Fig. S8** Per capita in-use zinc stocks by income level groups.

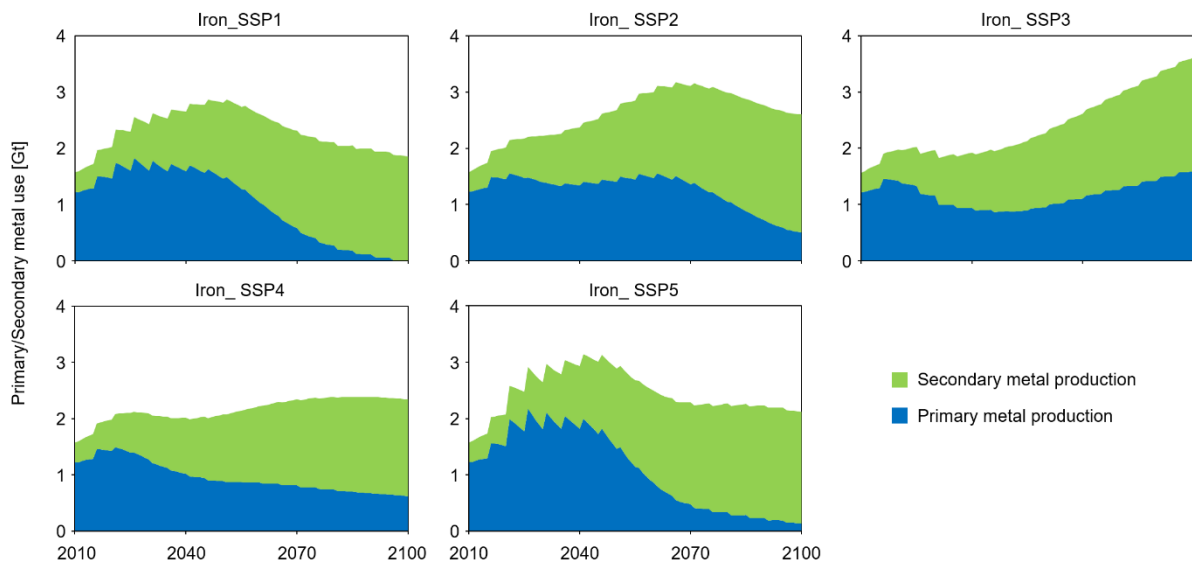




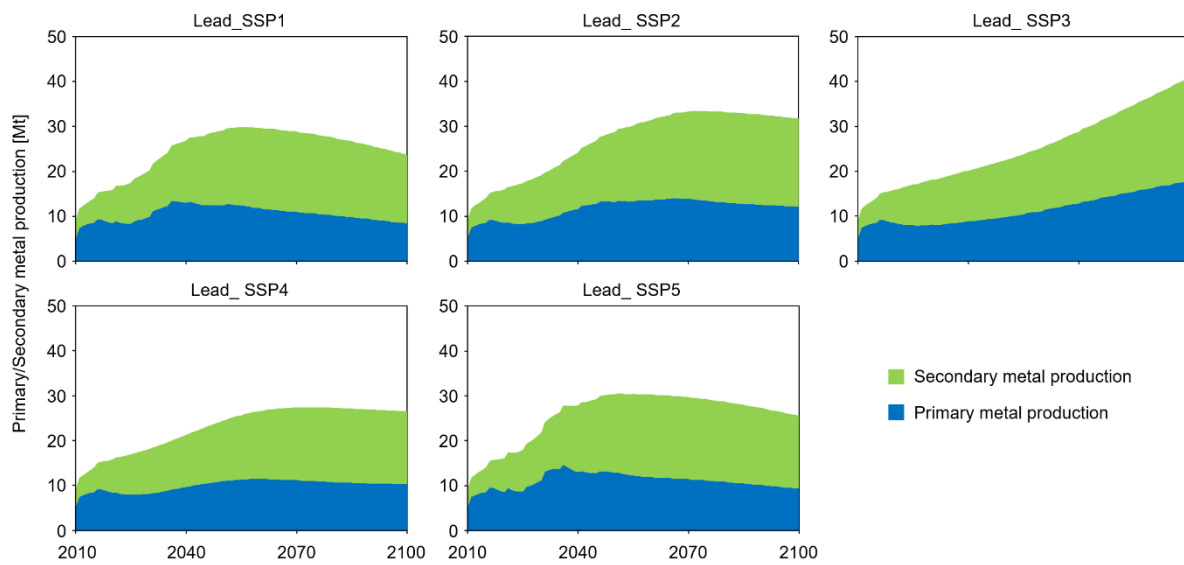
**Fig. S9** Primary and secondary production of aluminum for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



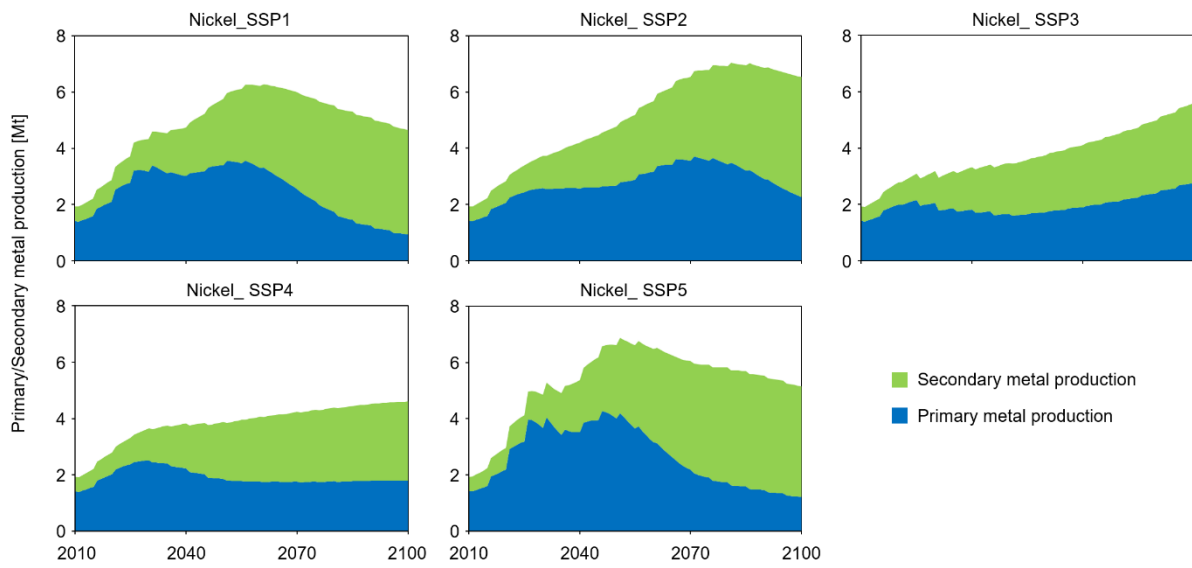
**Fig. S10** Primary and secondary production of copper for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



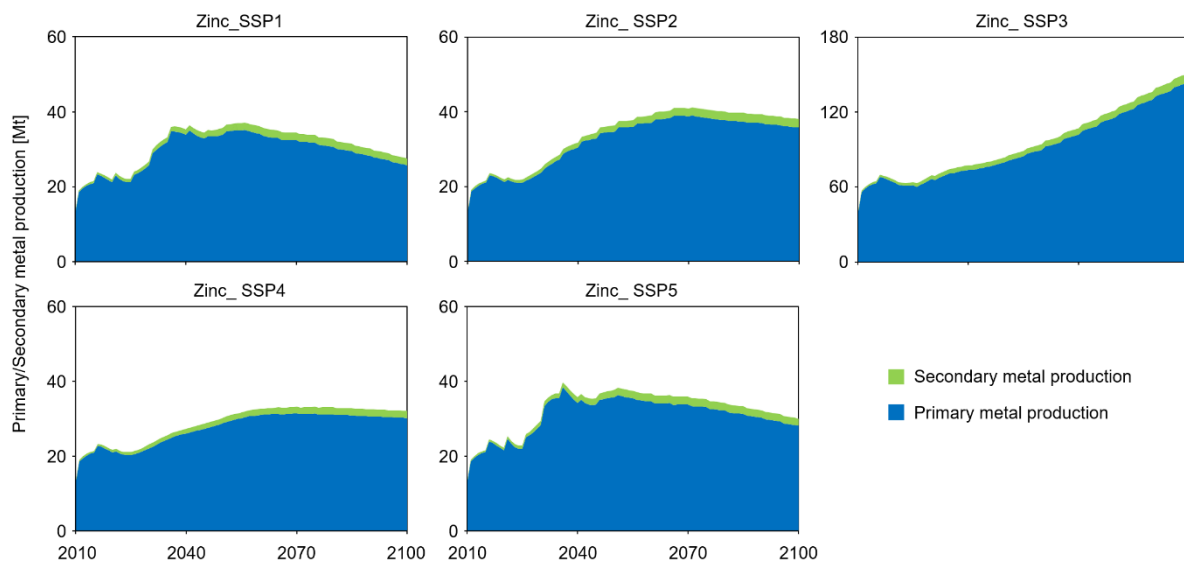
**Fig. S11** Primary and secondary production of iron for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



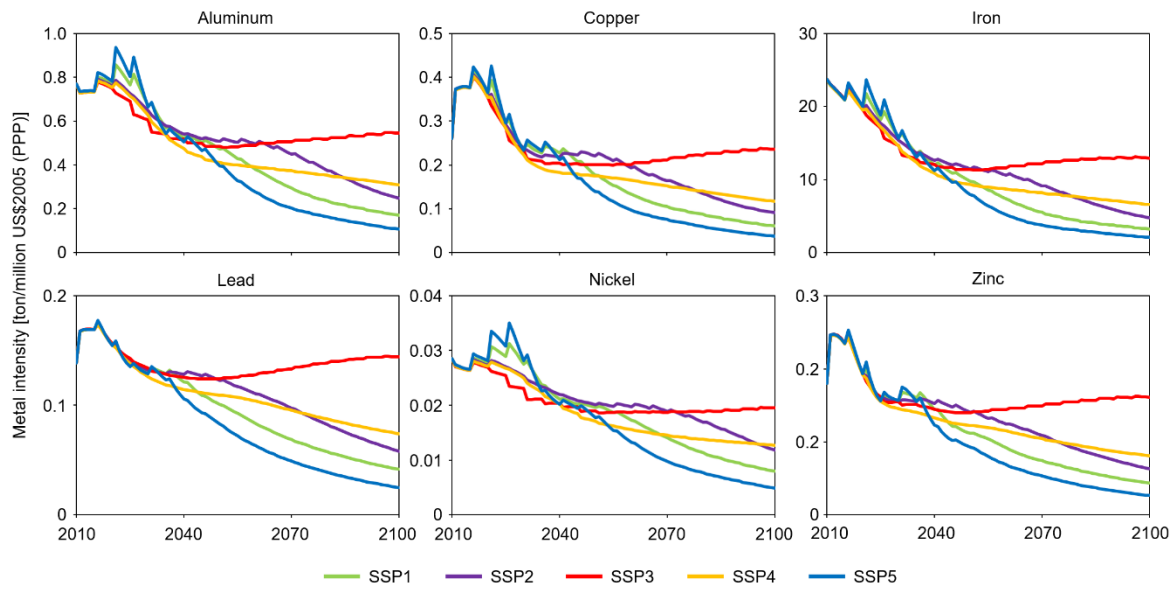
**Fig. S12** Primary and secondary production of lead for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



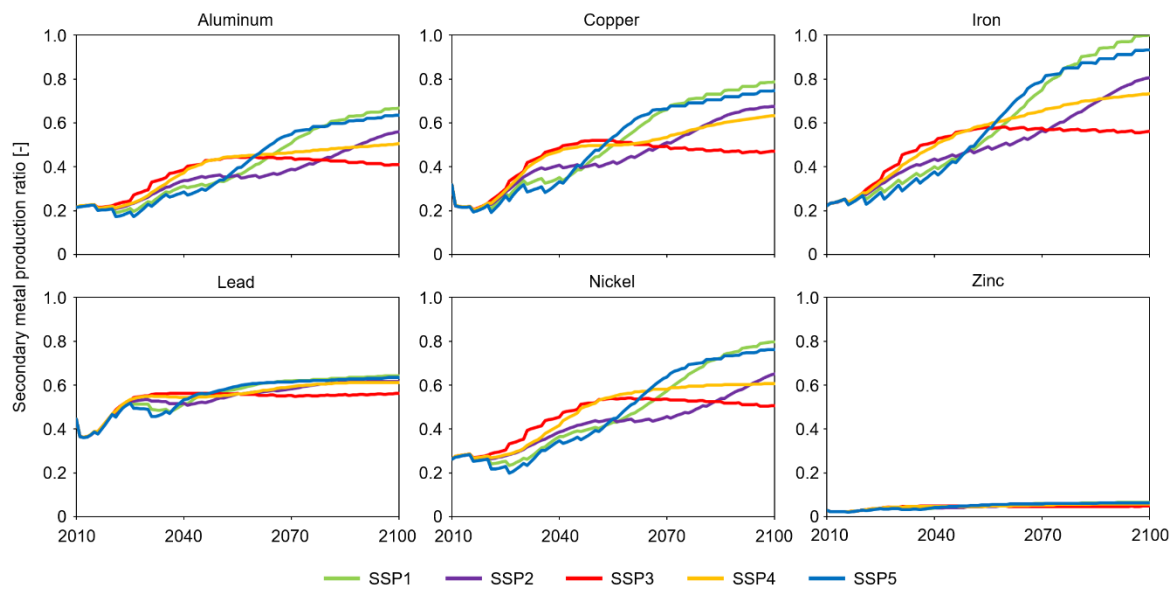
**Fig. S13** Primary and secondary production of nickel for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



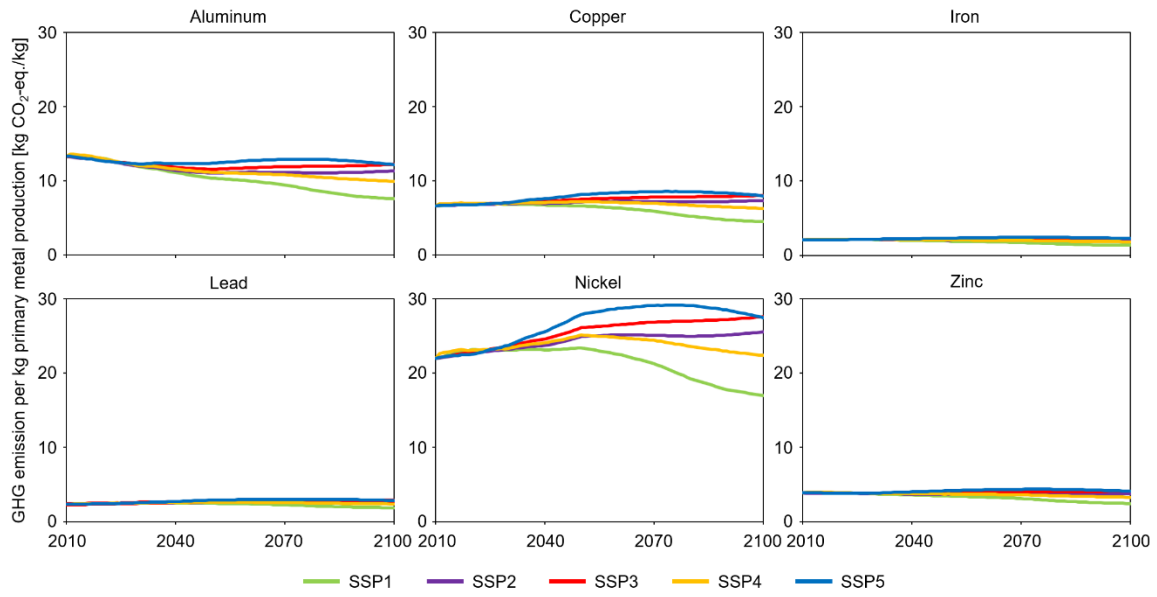
**Fig. S14** Primary and secondary production of zinc for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



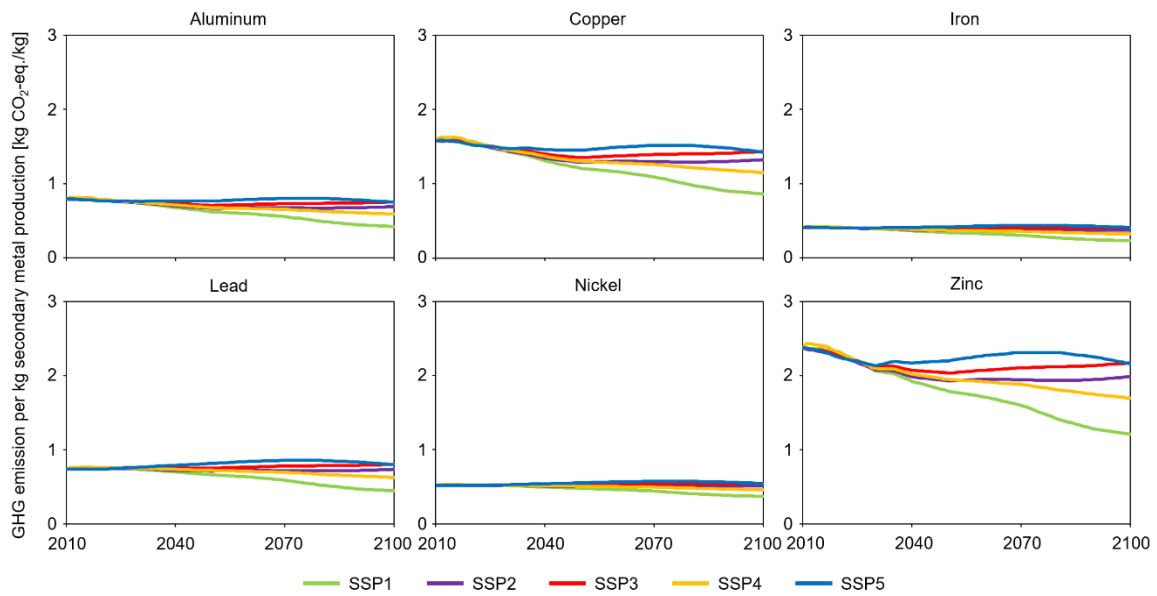
**Fig. S15** Metal intensity of the six metals for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



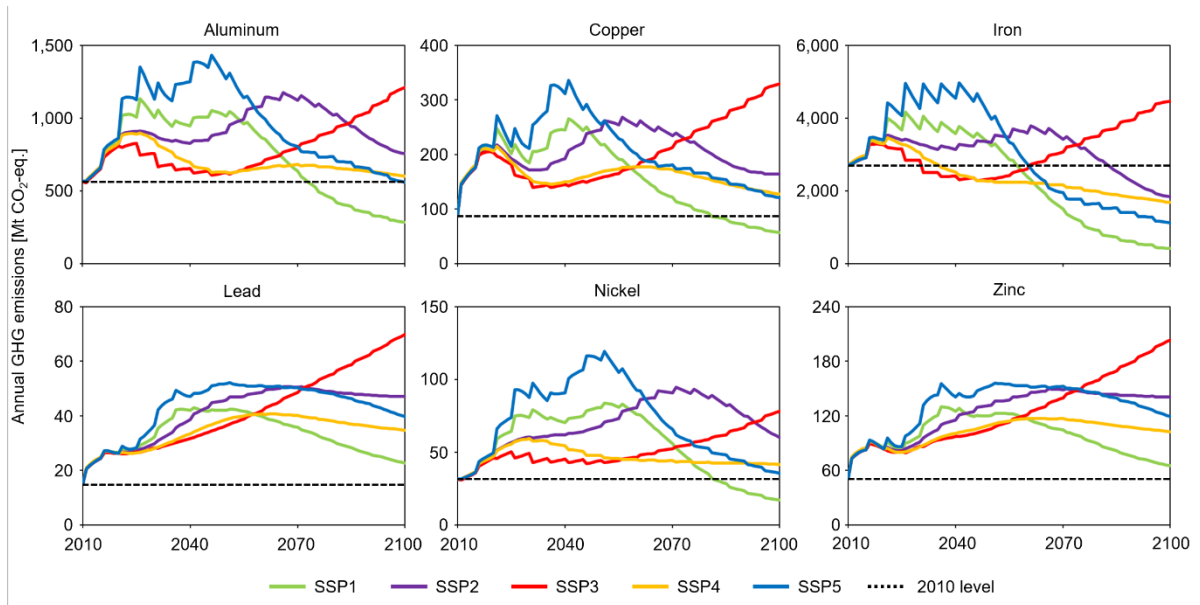
**Fig. S16** Secondary metal production ratios of the six metals for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



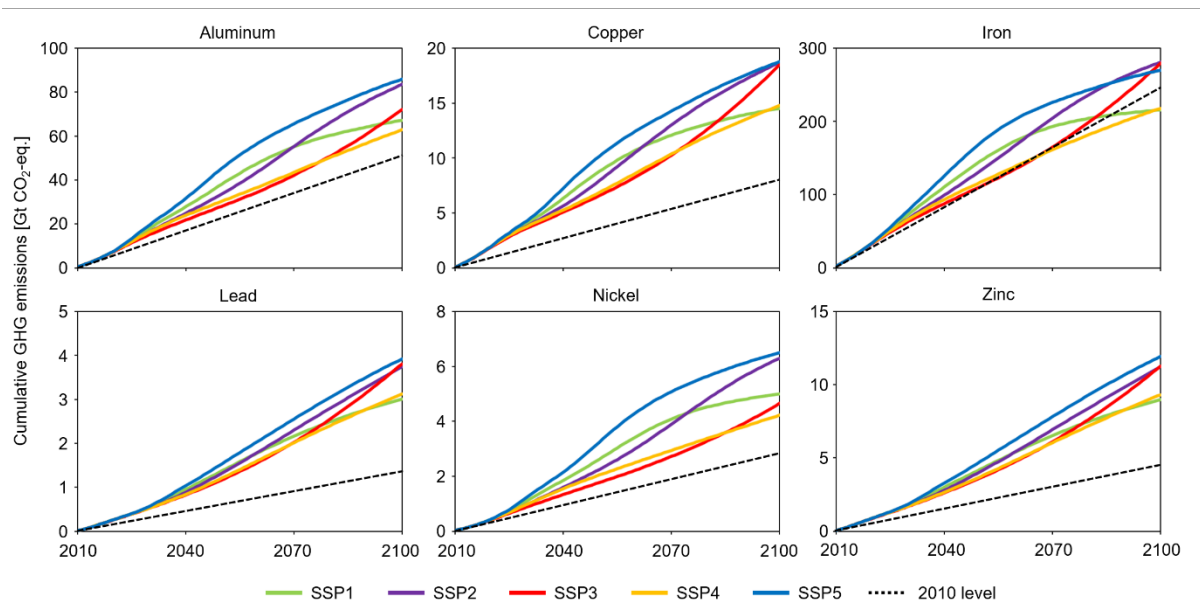
**Fig. S17** GHG emissions per kg primary metal production for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



**Fig. S18** GHG emissions per kg secondary metal production for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



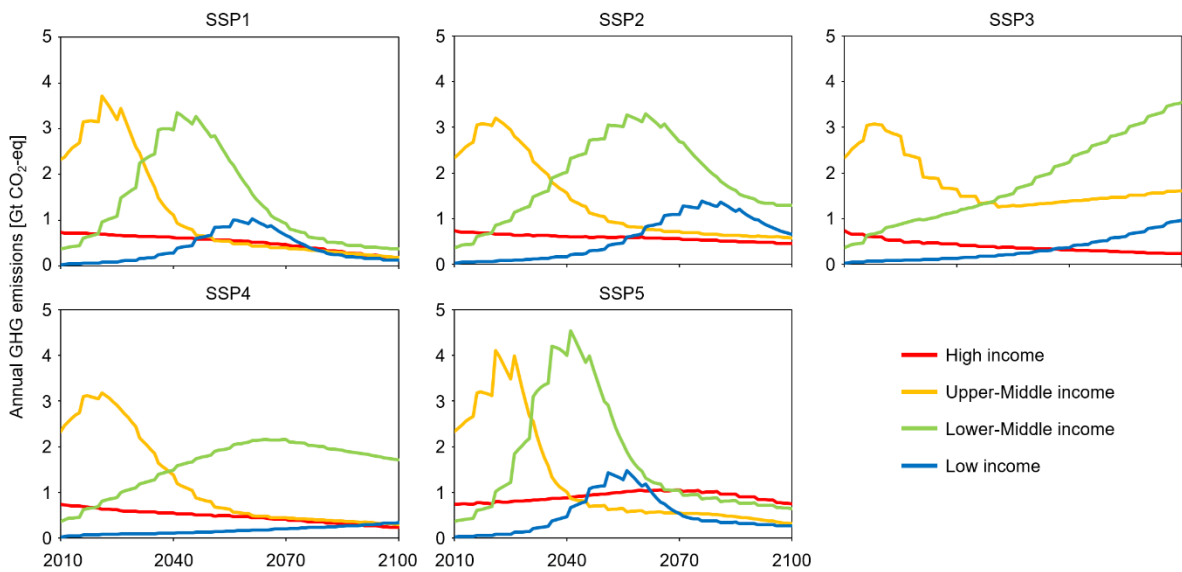
**Fig. S19** Annual GHG emissions associated with the production of the six metals for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



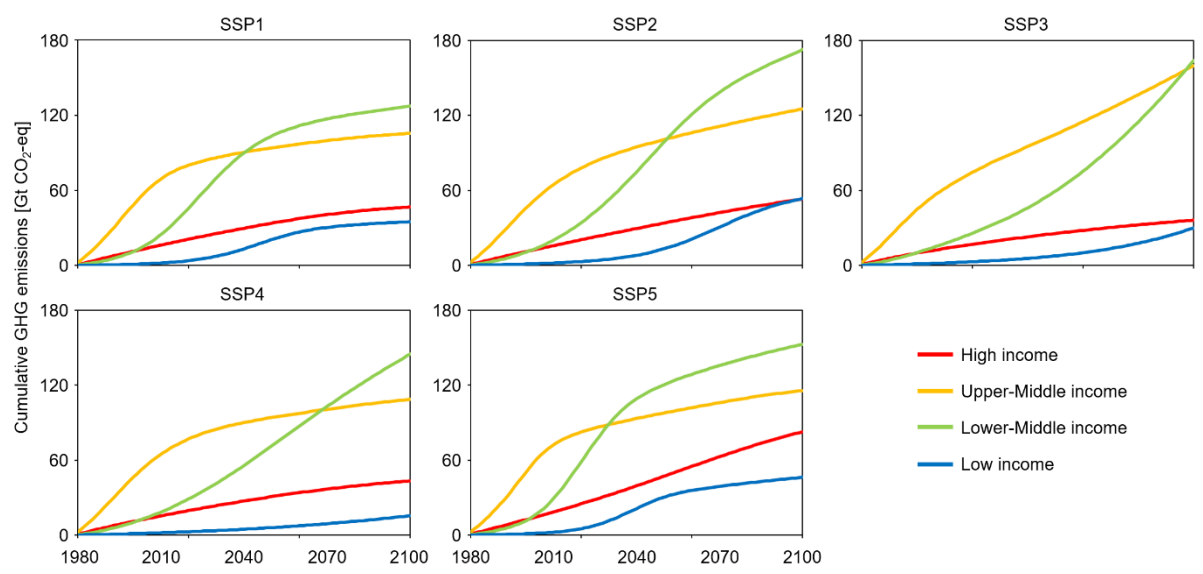
**Fig. S20** Cumulative GHG emissions associated with the production of the six metals for 2010–2100 by SSPs. The black dotted line indicates the cumulative GHG emission assuming the constant annual GHG emission level in 2010.



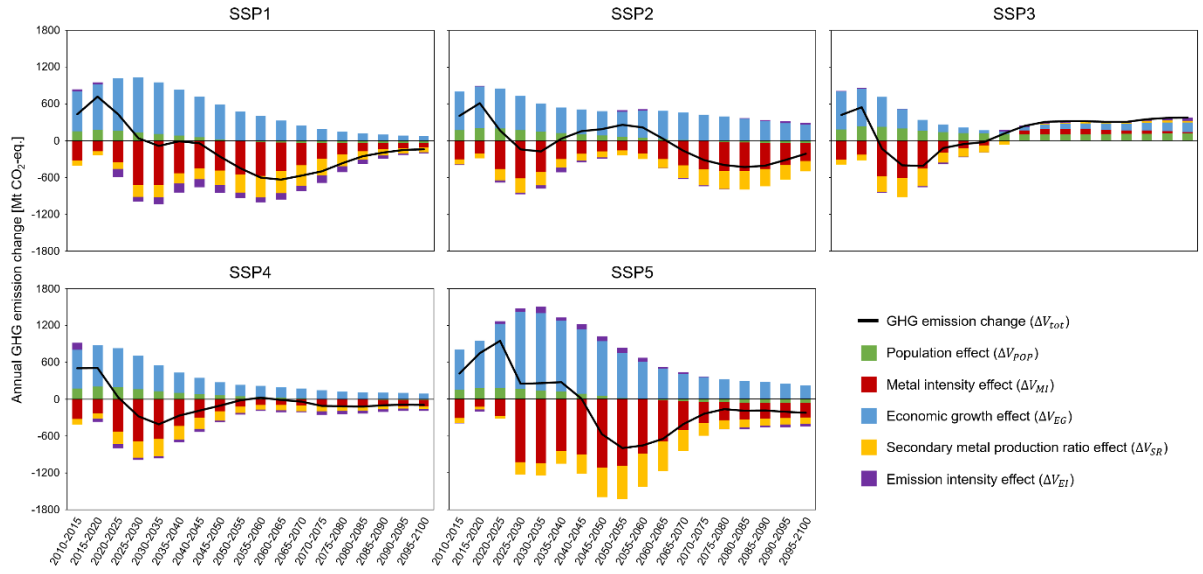
**Fig. S21** Share of the annual GHG emissions associated with the production of the six metals for 2010–2100 by SSPs.



**Fig. S22** Annual GHG emissions associated with metal production by income level groups.

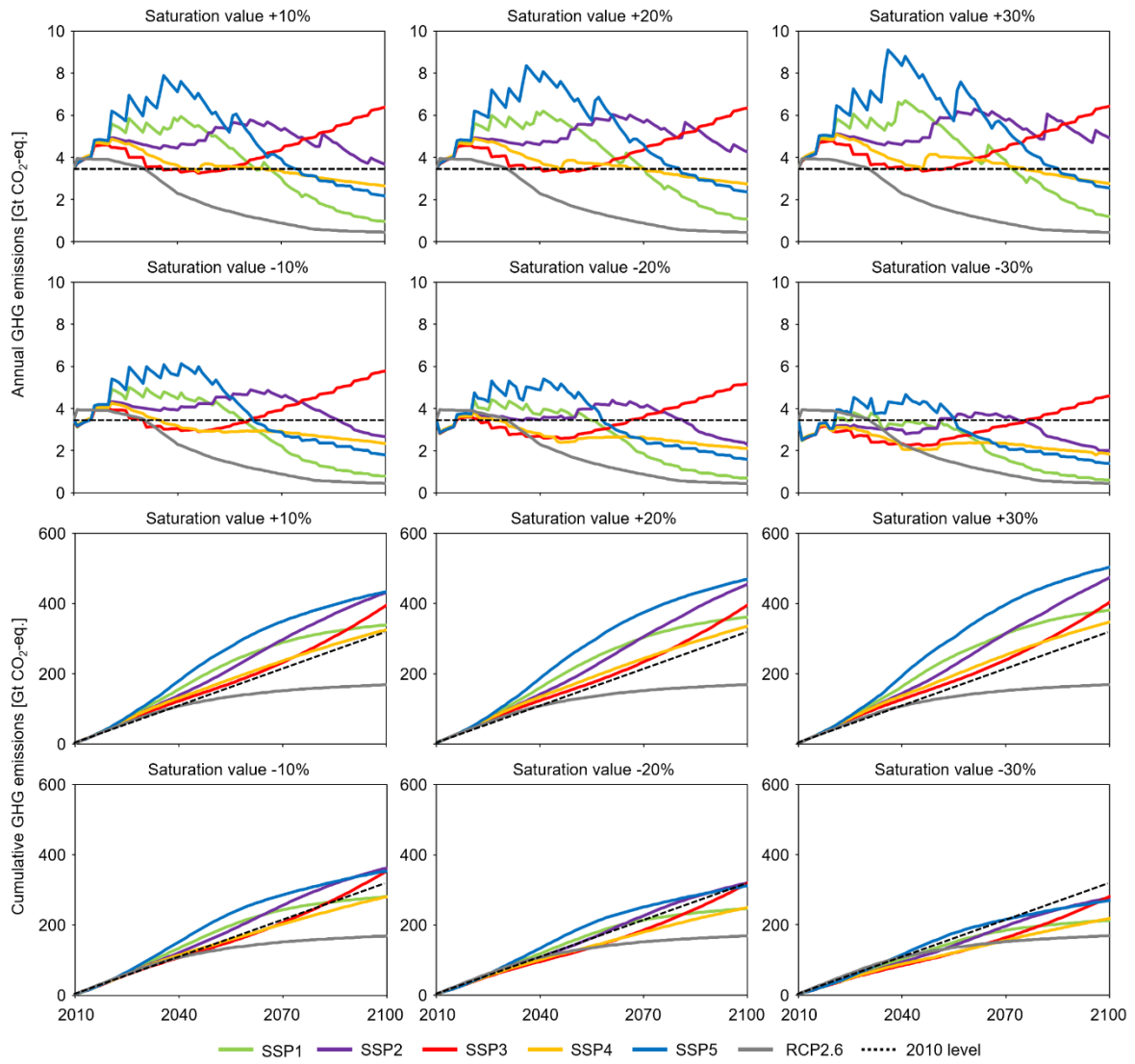


**Fig. S23** Cumulative GHG emissions associated with metal production by income level groups.

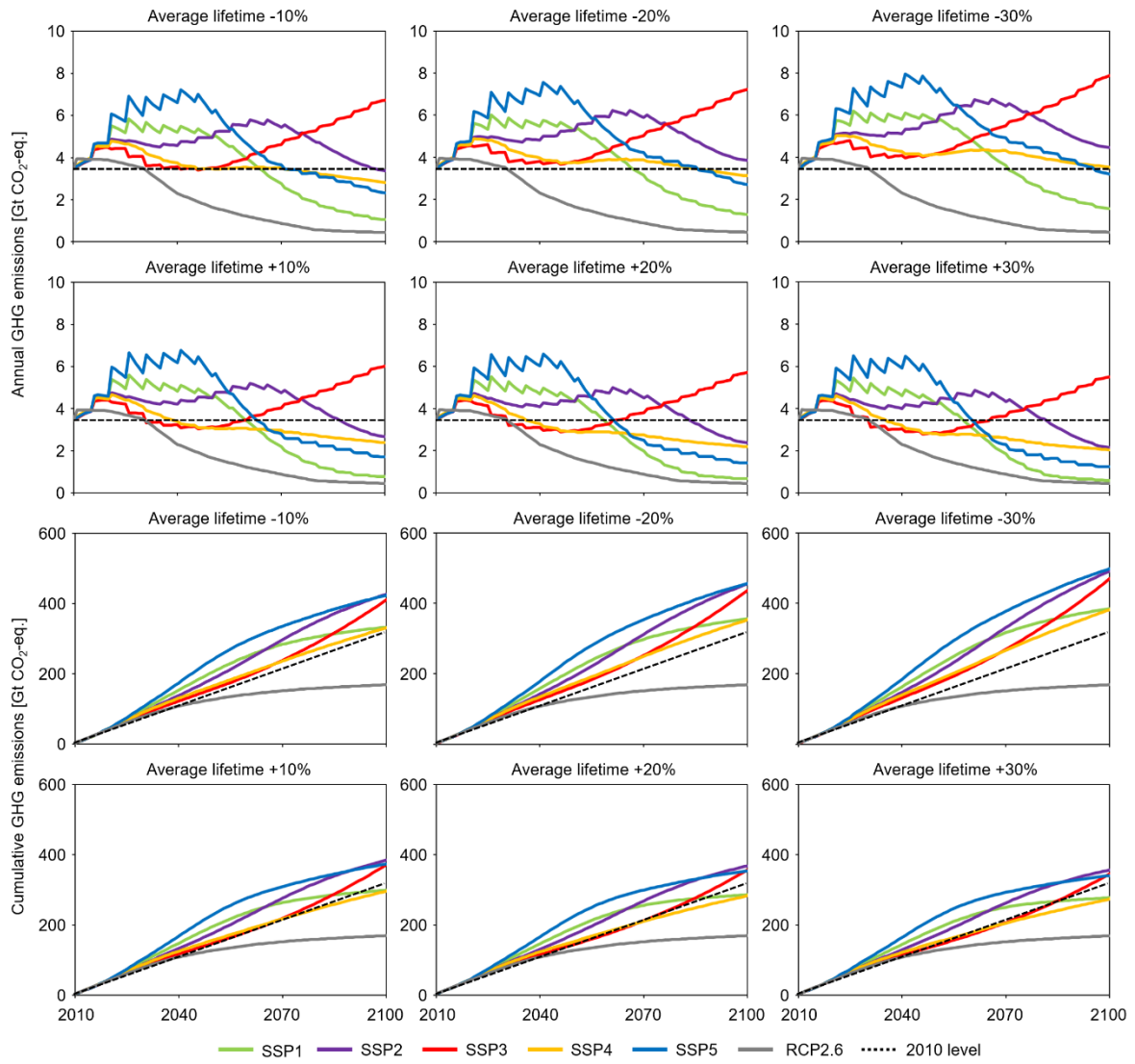


**Fig. S24** Decomposition analysis of changes in the annual GHG emissions associated with the metal production every five years from 2010 to 2100. The summation of contributions of the five effects is equal to GHG emission changes.

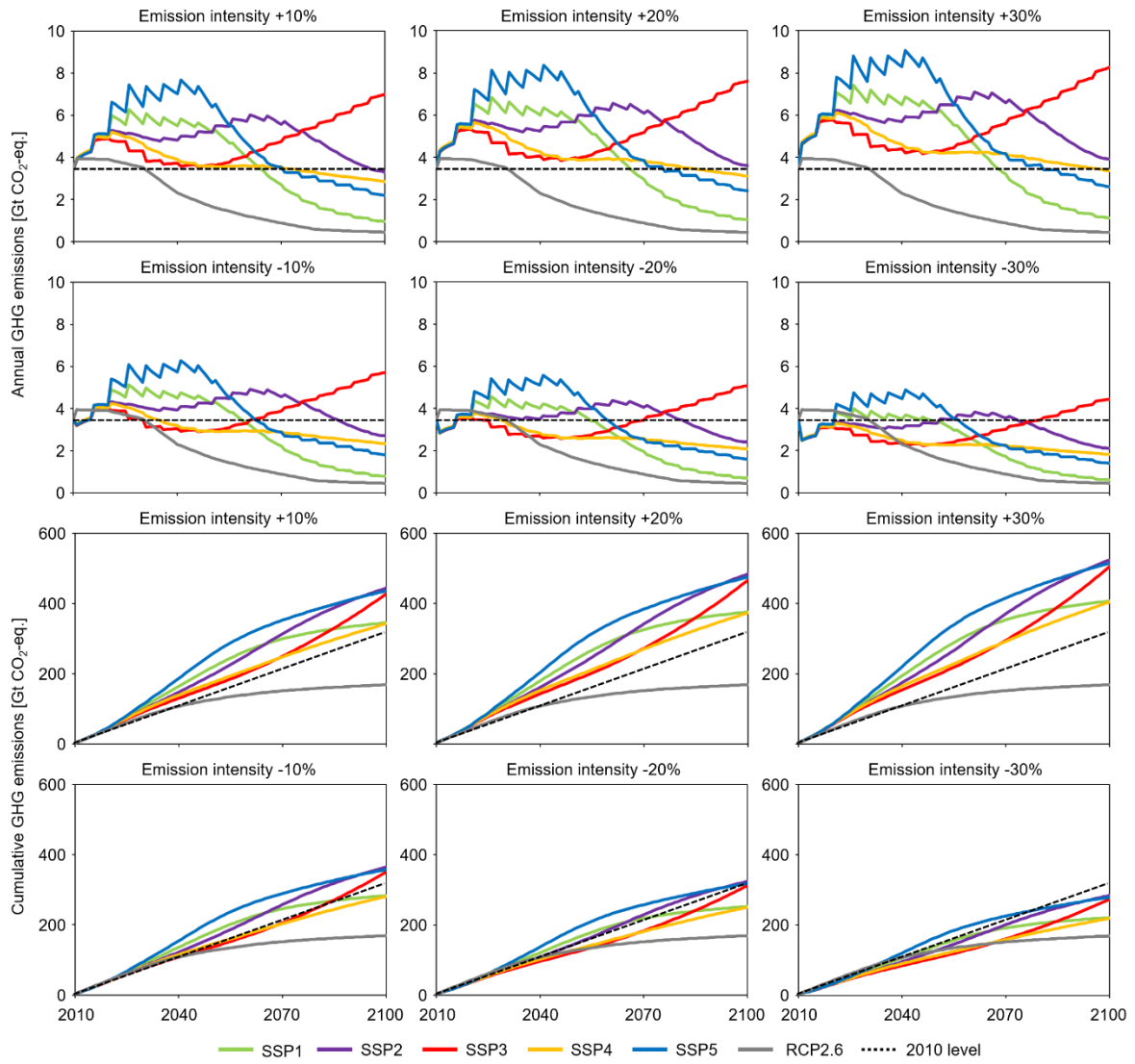




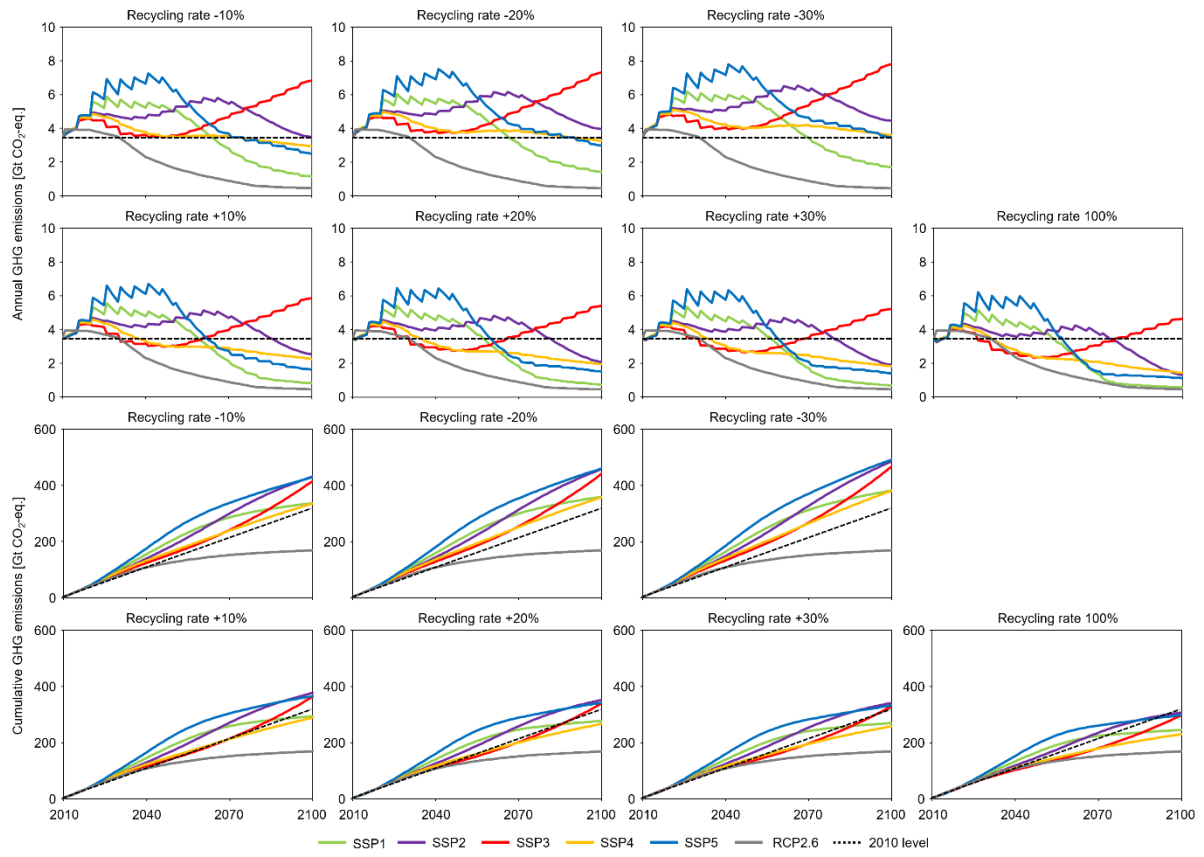
**Fig. S25** Annual and cumulative GHG emissions with different saturation values.



**Fig. S26** Annual and cumulative GHG emissions with different average lifetimes.



**Fig. S27** Annual and cumulative GHG emissions with different emission intensities.



**Fig. S28** Annual and cumulative GHG emissions with different recycling rates.

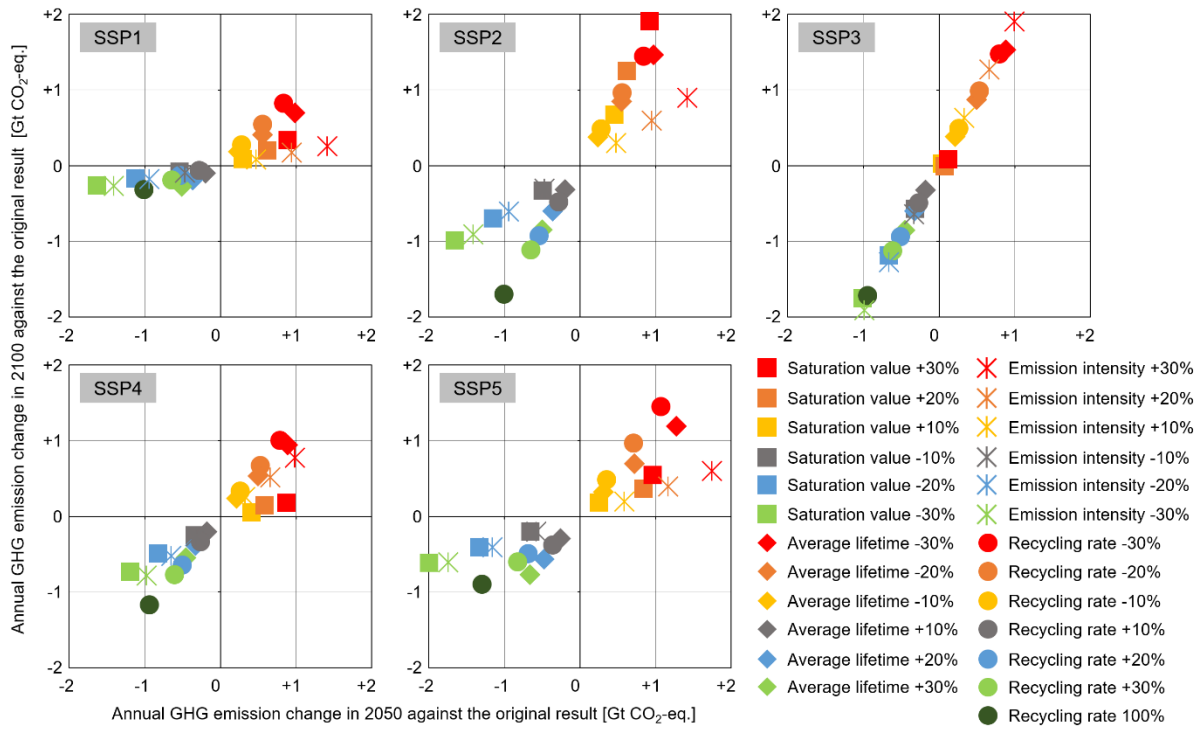


Fig. S29 Annual GHG emission changes in 2050 and 2100 from the original results by varying parameters.

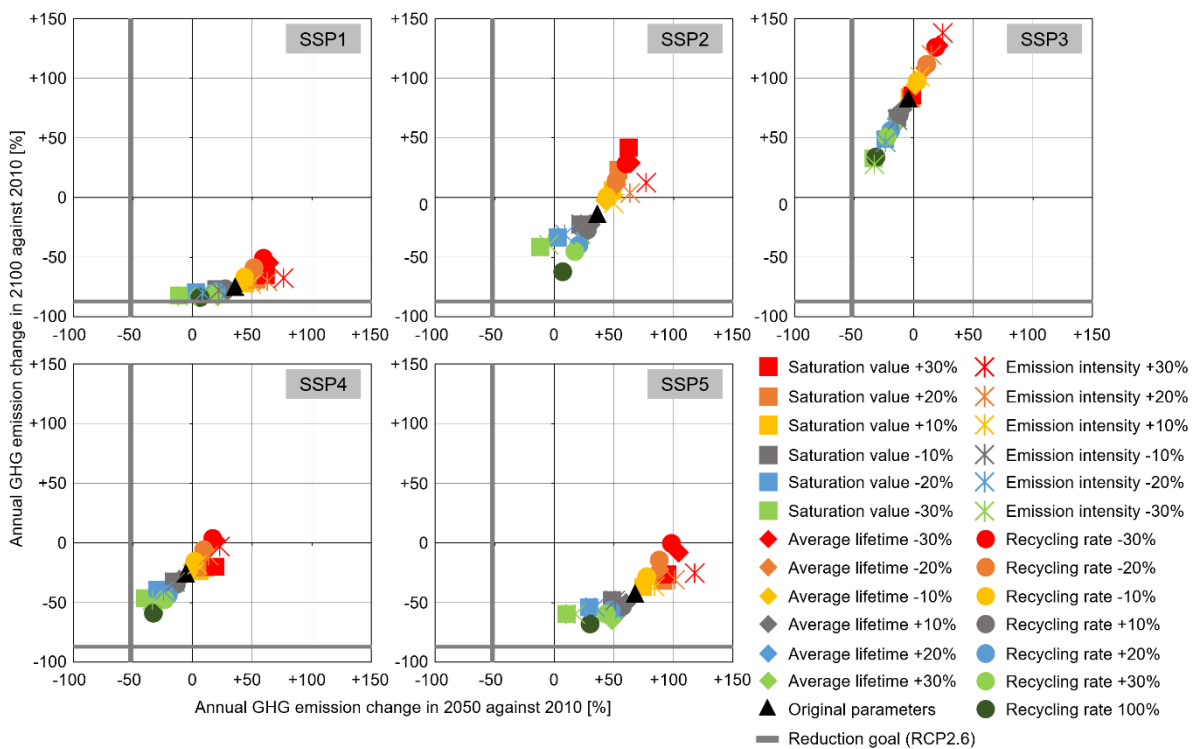
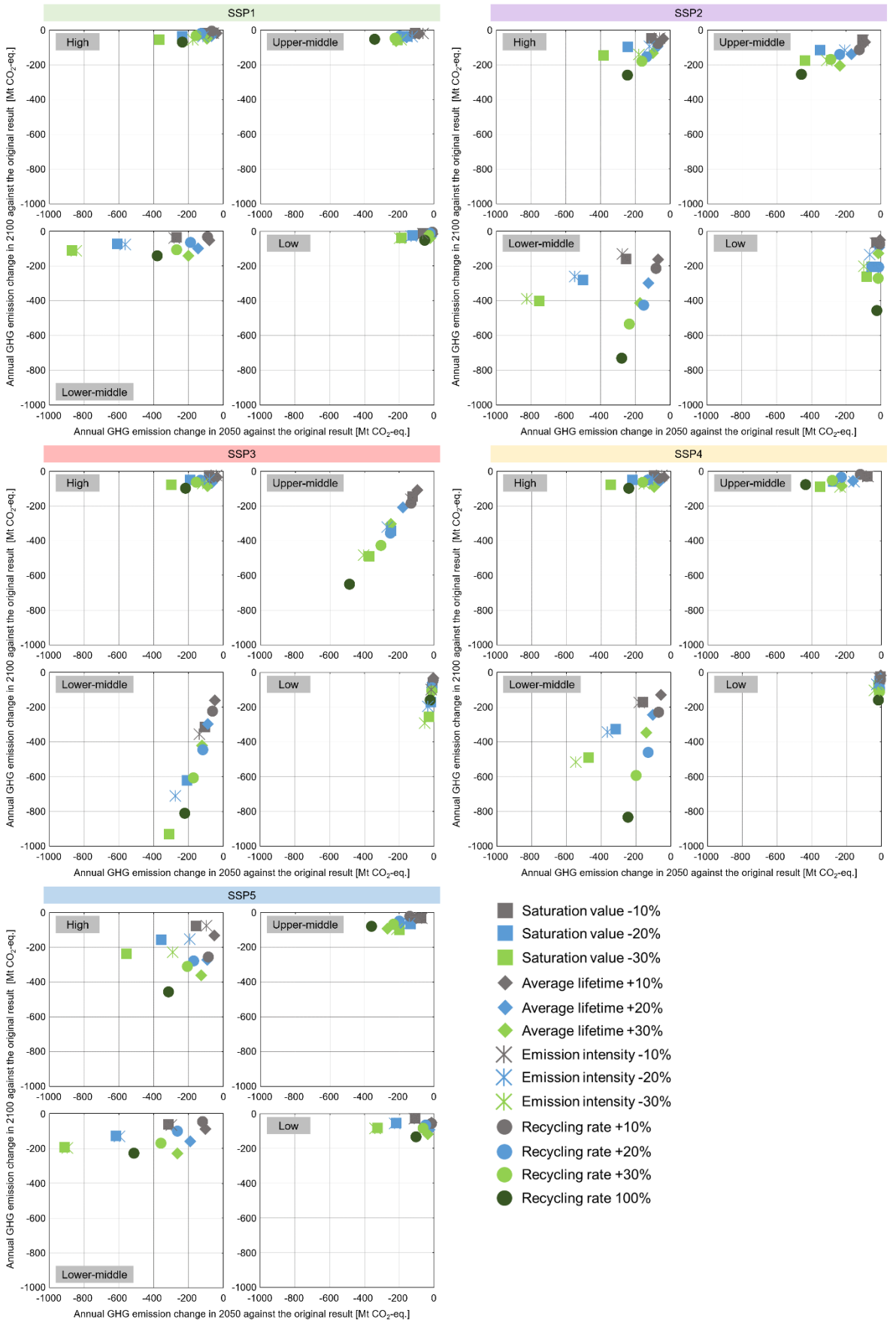
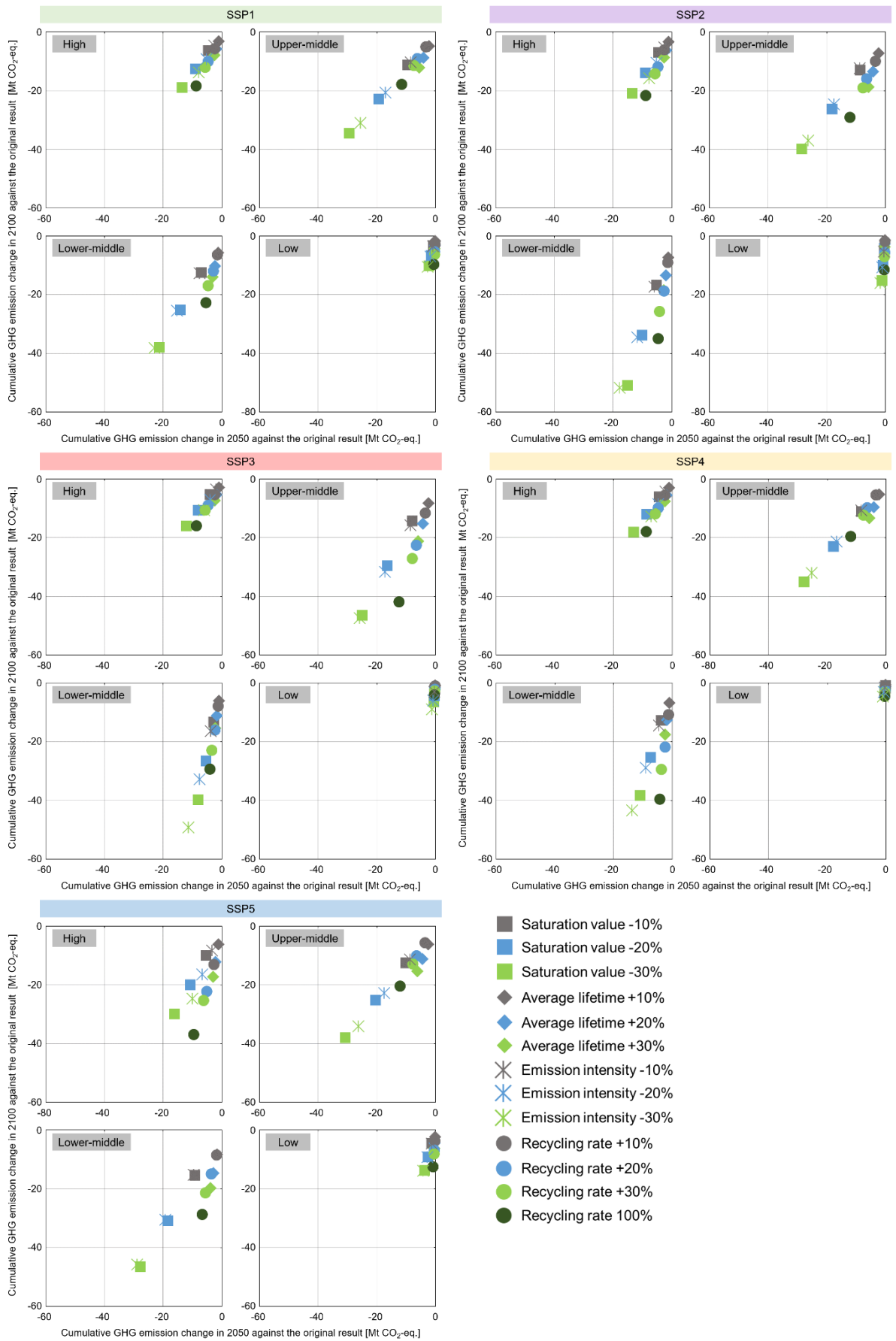


Fig. S30 Annual GHG emission changes compared with 2010 by varying parameters.



**Fig. S31** Annual GHG emission changes from the original results by income level groups.



**Fig. S32** Cumulative GHG emission changes from the original results by income level groups.

## References

- 1 Ciacci, L., Reck, B.K., Nassar, N.T., Graedel, T.E., 2015. Lost by design. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 49, 9443–9451. <https://doi.org/10.1021/es505515z>.
- 2 Graedel, T.E., Harper, E.M., Nassar, N.T., Nuss, P., Reck, B.K., 2015. Criticality of metals and metalloids. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 112, 4257–4262. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1500415112>.
- 3 Elshkaki, A., Graedel, T.E., Ciacci, L., Reck, B.K., 2018. Resource Demand Scenarios for the Major Metals. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 52, 2491–2497. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.7b05154>.
- 4 Hatayama, H., Daigo, I., Matsuno, Y., Adachi, Y., 2009. Assessment of the Recycling Potential of Aluminum in Japan, the United States, Europe, and China. *Mat. Trans.* 50, 650–656. <https://doi.org/10.2320/matertrans.MRA2008337>.
- 5 Helbig, C., Thorenz, A., Tuma, A., 2020. Quantitative assessment of dissipative losses of 18 metals. *Resour. Conserv. Recycl.* 153, 104537. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resconrec.2019.104537>.
- 6 Nassar, N.T., Barr, R., Browning, M., Diao, Z., Friedlander, E., Harper, E.M., Henly, C., Kavlak, G., Kwatra, S., Jun C., Warren, S., Yang, M., Graedel, T.E., 2012. Criticality of the Geological Copper Family. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 46, 1071–1078. <https://doi.org/10.1021/es203535w>.
- 7 Hatayama, H., Daigo, I., Matsuno, Y., Adachi, Y., 2010. Outlook of the World Steel Cycle Based on the Stock and Flow Dynamics. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 44, 6457–6463. <https://doi.org/10.1021/es100044n>.
- 8 Nuss, P., Harper, E.M., Nassar, N.T., Reck, B.K., Graedel, T.E., 2014. Criticality of Iron and Its Principal Alloying Elements. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 48, 4171–4177. <https://doi.org/10.1021/es405044w>.
- 9 Harper, E.M., Kavlak, G., Burmeister, L., Eckelman, M., Erbis, S., Espinoza, V.S., Nuss, P., Graedel, T.E., 2015. Criticality of the Geological Zinc, Tin, and Lead Family. *J. Ind. Ecol.* 19, 628–644. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jiec.12213>.
- 10 Tabuchi, Y., Murakami, S., Yamatomi, J., 2009. Estimation and analysis of the in-use stock of nickel. *J. MMIJ* 125, 68–74 (in Japanese). <https://doi.org/10.2473/journalofmmij.125.68>.