

Flows of engineered nanomaterials through the recycling system in Switzerland

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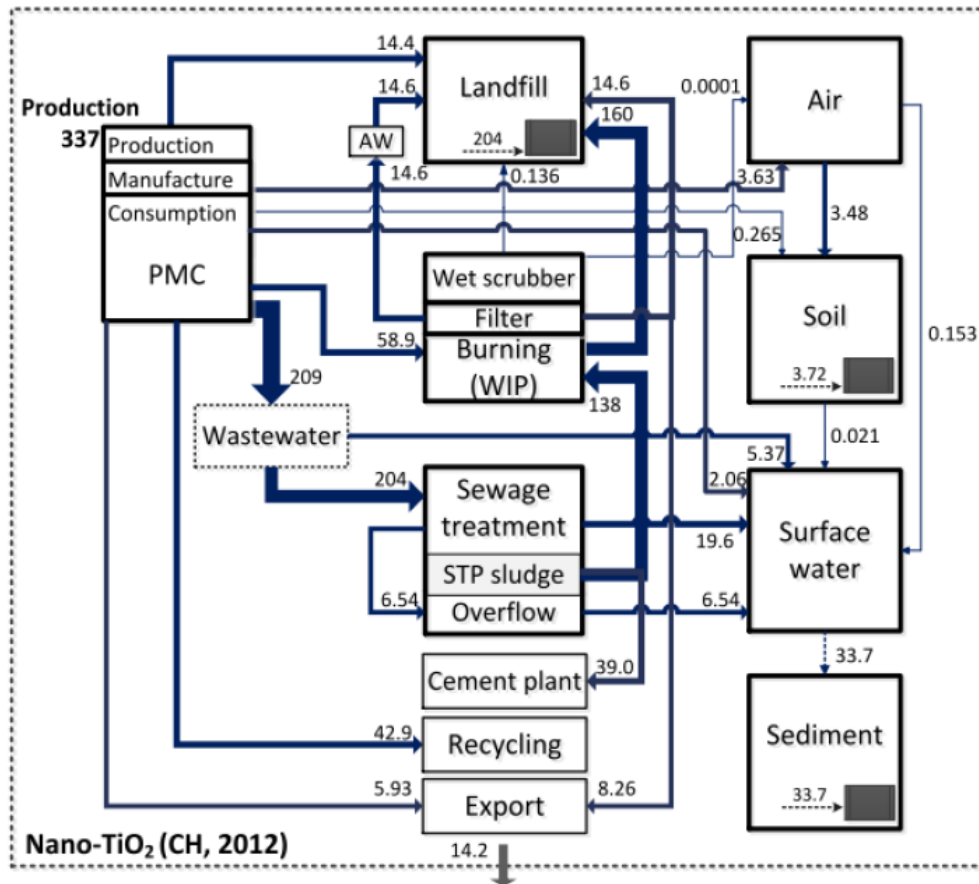
Bernd Nowack

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I. Background and goal

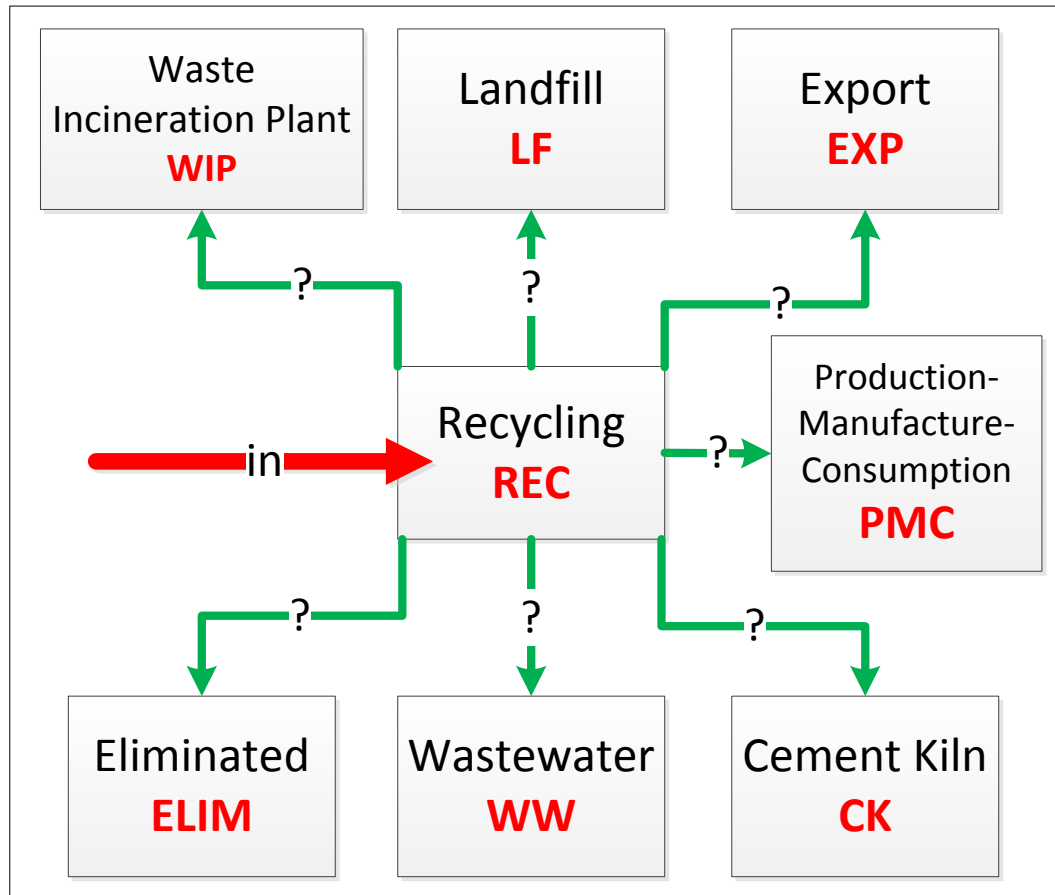


- Sun et al. (2014) estimated the ENM mass flows in Switzerland and the European Union
 - Pigment-TiO₂
 - Nano-TiO₂
 - Nano-Ag
 - Nano-ZnO
 - CNT
 - Fullerenes

T. Y. Sun, F. Gottschalk, K. Hungerbuhler, B. Nowack, Comprehensive probabilistic modelling of environmental emissions of engineered nanomaterials. *Environmental Pollution* 185, 69 (2014).

II. Method

1. a) System definition.



II. Method

1. b) Input information analysis

- 33 consumer products categories analyzed using public inventories



II. Method

1. b) Input information analysis

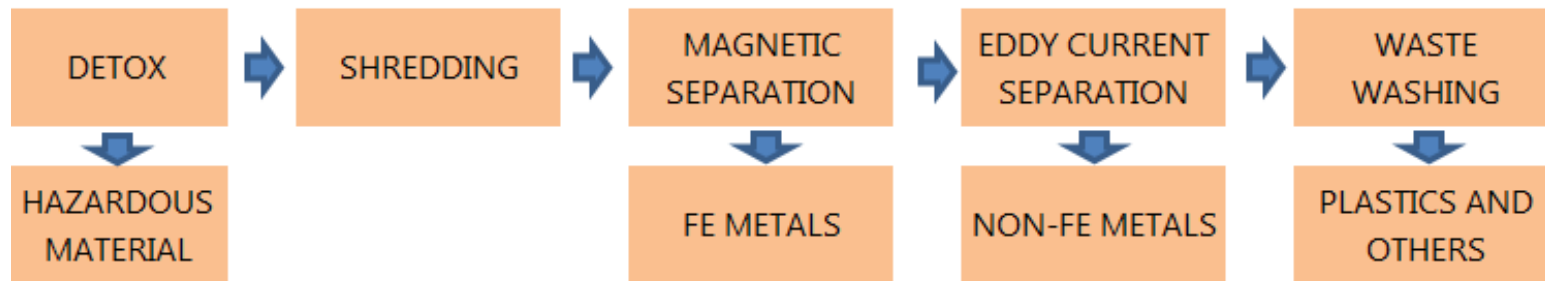
- Nano-mass input to recycling (Tons per year in 2012), based on Sun et al. (2014)

	Percentile 15	Mode	Percentile 85
Nano-TiO ₂	30	43	79
Nano-ZnO	3	5	18
CNT	2	3	5
Nano-Ag	0.3	0.4	0.5

II. Method

2. Characterization of the recycling system using flow diagrams

E-waste recycling process (example)



Sources: Goodship and Stevels (2012) and info available in Internet, among others.

II. Method

3. Calculate the transfer vectors

For each product category i , determine

$(TC_{WIP}, TC_{LF}, TC_{EXP}, TC_{PMC}, TC_{CK}, TC_{WW}, TC_{ELIM})$

such that $0 \leq TC_x \leq 1$ and $\sum TC_x = 1$

II. Method

3. Calculate the transfer vectors.

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Result
Consumer electronics	Products with ENM in plastics	(TC_{WIP}, TC_{EXP}) (0.50, 0.50)	0.70	(0.35, 0.35)	+ = (0.45, 0.55)
	Products with ENM in batteries	(TC_{WIP}, TC_{EXP}) (0.33, 0.66)	0.30	(0.10, 0.20)	
	<i>Split into product subcategories</i>	<i>Assess TCs by subcategories</i>	<i>Multiply by mass distribution</i>	<i>Sum the weighted vectors</i>	<i>Category transfer vector</i>

II. Method

4. Stochastic flow calculation

- Probabilistic approach of MFA to incorporate uncertainty based on Gottschalk et al. (2010) → simulation using Monte Carlo-Markov Chain
- TC's used to define triangular distributions
 - Mode = TC point value
 - Lower bound = 50% of the TC
 - Upper bound = 150% of the TC
- Distributions simulation using 100,000 random values

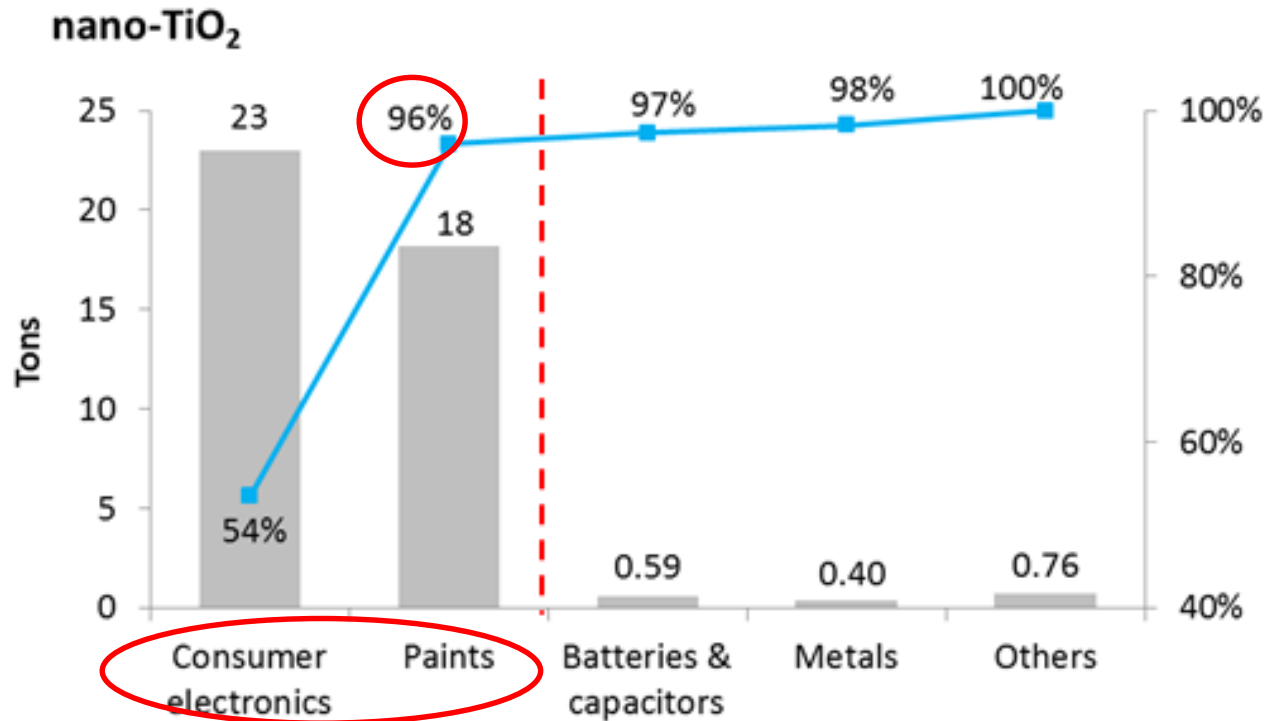
F. Gottschalk, R. W. Scholz, B. Nowack, Probabilistic material flow modeling for assessing the environmental exposure to compounds: Methodology and an application to engineered nano-TiO₂ particles. *Environmental Modelling & Software* 25, 320 (2010).

Model assumptions

- Mass-based approach
- ENM characteristics (size distribution, shape...) have no influence on final fate
- ENM transformations considered: only elimination
- Static model (all flows occur in one year)

III. Results (nano-TiO₂ case)

1. Only «relevant» product categories selected (relevancy measured by total nano-mass transferred to recycling; at least $\geq 95\%$)



III. Results (nano-TiO₂ case)

2. Product types analysis

- a) Composition
- b) Material fraction with ENM

Consumer electronics



Paints



III. Results (nano-TiO₂ case)

- 3. Fate of the material fractions with ENM within the Swiss recycling system.

Material fraction	Associated recycling process	Fate
Ceramics	E-waste	WIP
Filter components	E-waste, cooling devices	WIP
Li-ion batteries	E-waste	Exported
Plastics	E-waste, cooling devices	WIP, Exported

Sources: waste management statistics and regulations; discussions with experts.

III. Results (nano-TiO₂ case)

4. Transfer vector assessment for the Consumer Electronics subcategories.

Product Category	Material fraction	Distribution (%)	Transfer Coefficients (TCs)						
			WIP	LF	EXP	PMC	CK	WW	ELIM
Consumer electronics	Ceramics	74	0.96	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
	Plastics	22	0.48	-	0.48	-	-	0.04	-
	Filter components	4	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	100	0.85	-	0.11	-	-	0.04	-

Sources:

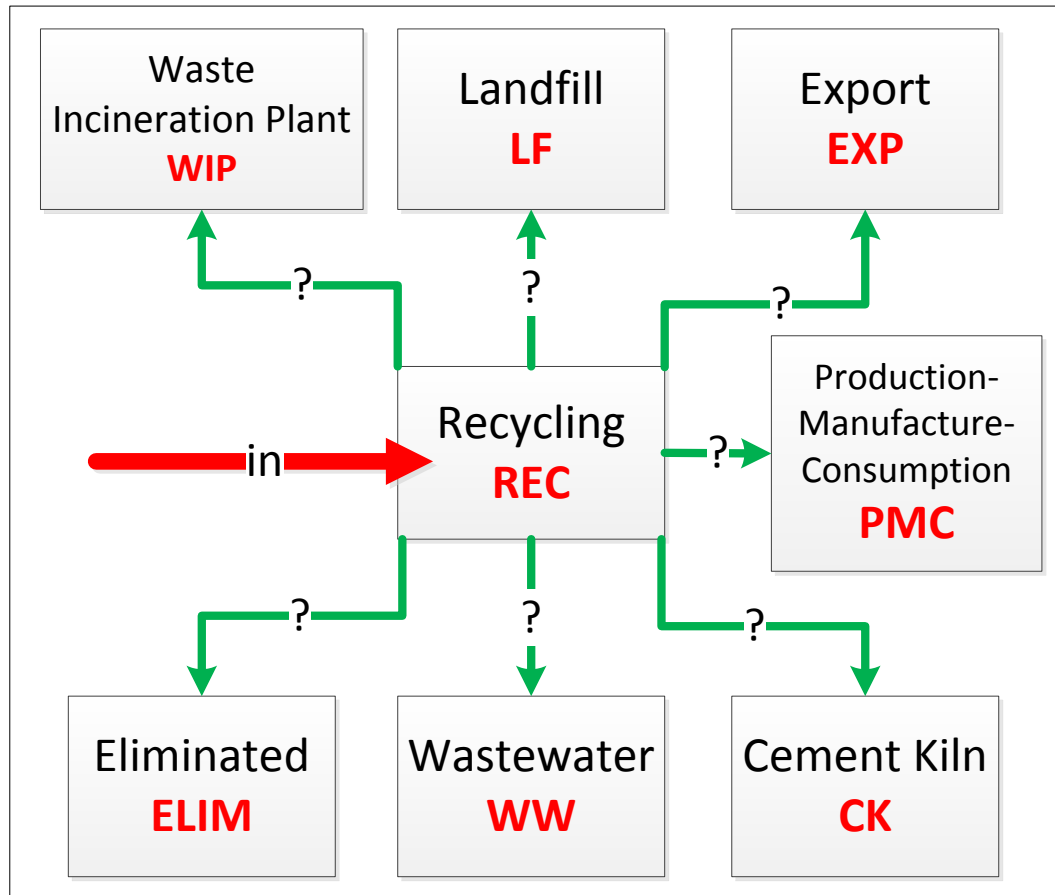
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REMINDER



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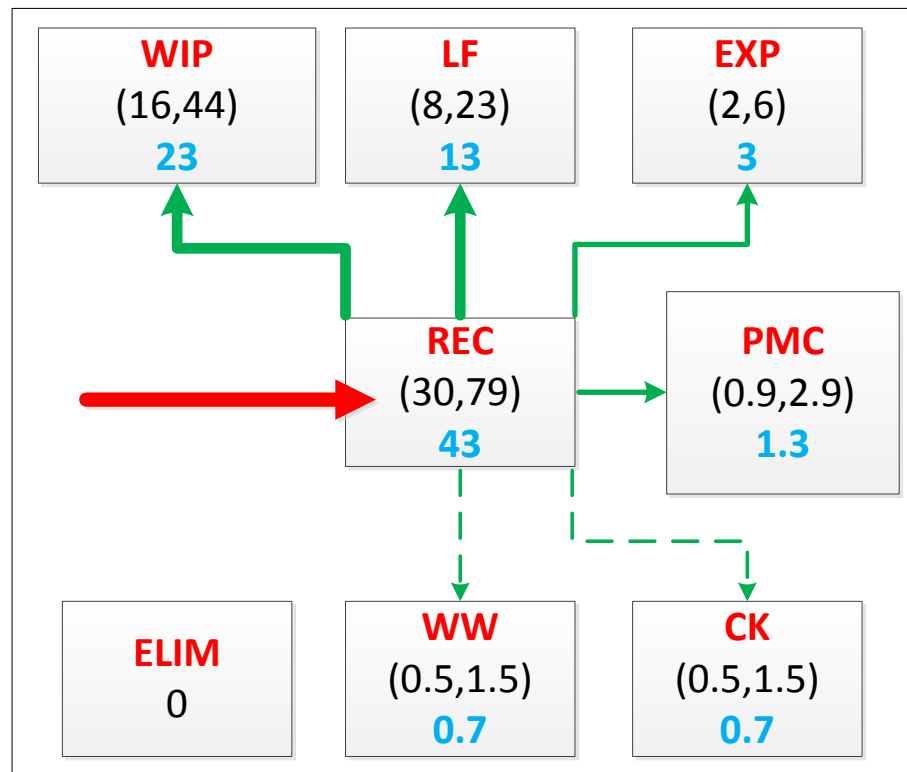
III. Results (nano-TiO₂ case)

- 5. Transfer vectors for the product categories with nano-TiO₂:
 - Final input for the simulation of the probability distributions.

ENM	Product category	Transfer Coefficients (TCs)						
		WIP	LF	EXP	PMC	CK	WW	ELIM
TiO ₂	Consumer electronics	0.85	-	0.11	-	-	0.04	-
	Paint	0.20	0.68	-	0.08	0.04	-	-

III. Results (nano-TiO₂ case)

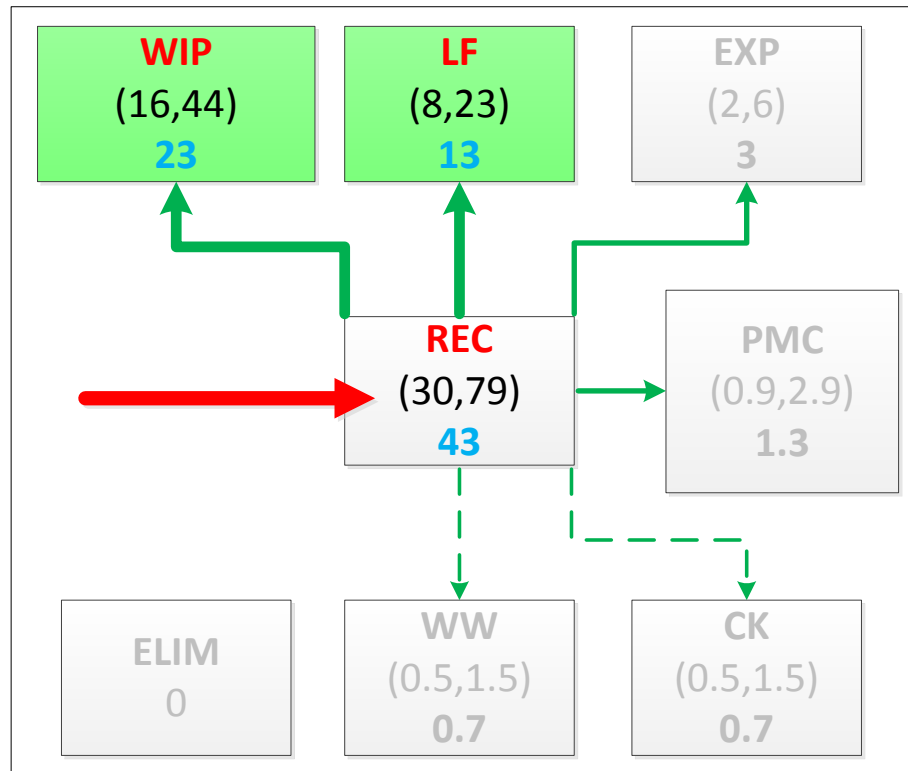
- 6. ENM probabilistic flows in 2012 (tons/year). Mode values (in blue) and percentiles 15th and 85th.



Note: Thickness and pattern of the green arrows reflect the magnitude regarding the overall flow.

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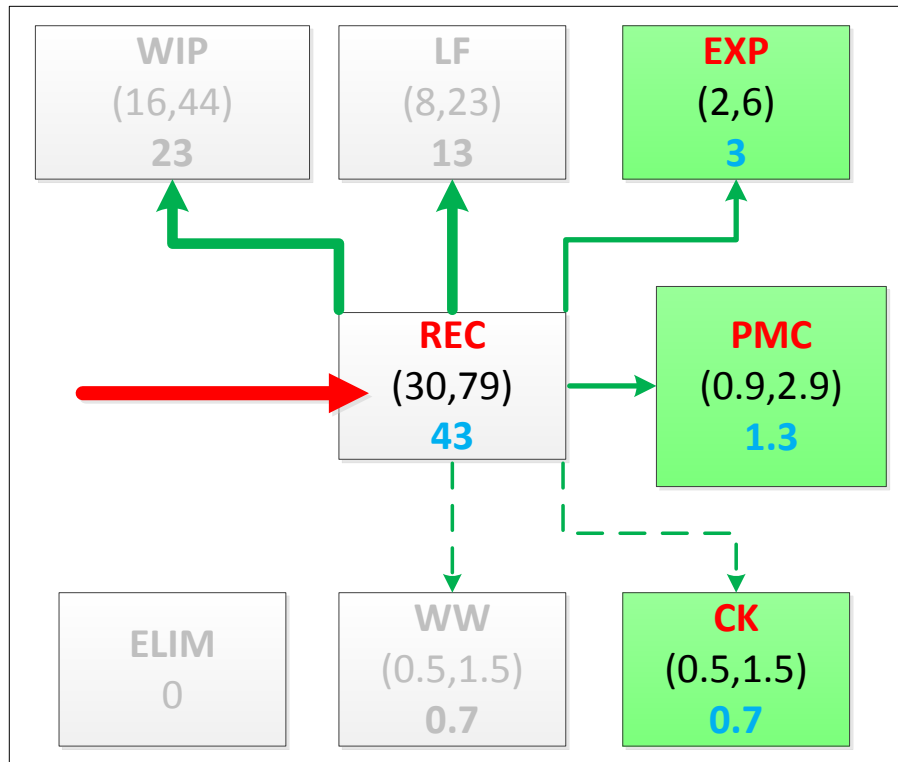


- Waste Incineration Plant (WIP): plastics, painted wood, ceramics
- Landfill (LF) : mineral material with paint (e.g. gypsum, plaster)

Note: Thickness and pattern of the green arrows reflect the magnitude regarding the overall flow.

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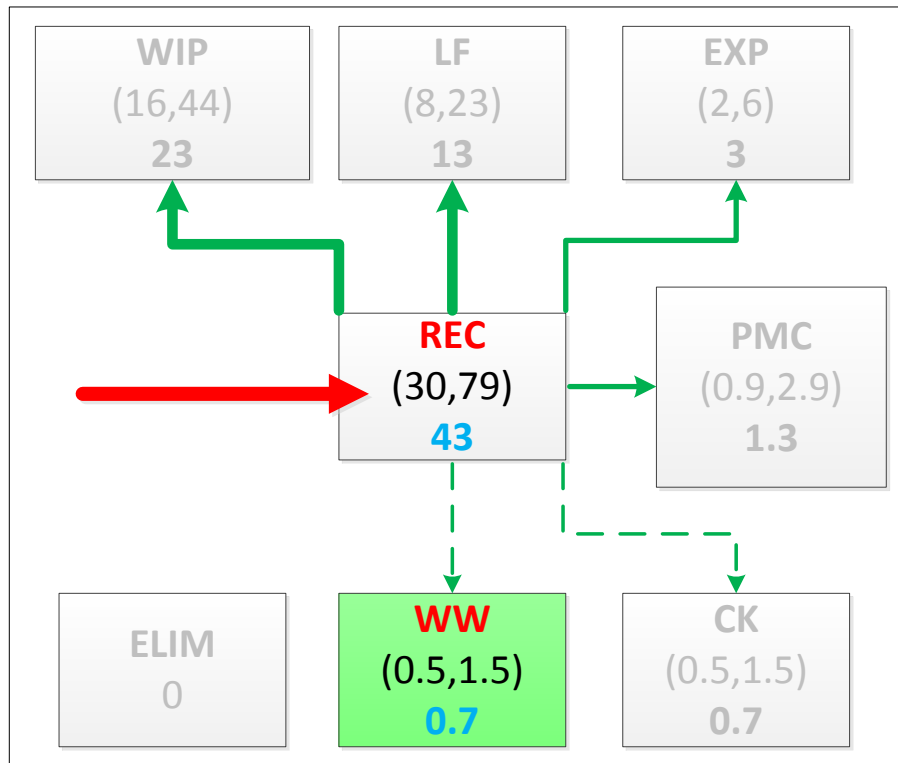


- Exported (EXP): plastics
- Production-Manufacture-Consumption (PMC): demolished concrete
- Cement Kiln (CK): mineral residues or wood with paint

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III. Results (nano-TiO₂ case)

6. ENM probabilistic flows in 2012 (tons/year). Mode values (in blue) and percentiles 15th and 85th.



- Waste water (WW): releases during washing processes applied during recycling.

Note: Thickness and pattern of the green arrows reflect the magnitude regarding the overall flow.

III. General Results

Main and secondary fates of ENM after recycling (outflows (mode values) in 2012 tons). In orange letters the associated material fraction with ENM.

ENM	ZnO	Ag	CNT
Main fate	Landfills (3t) Mineral waste	WIP (0.2t) Plastics, filters, wood	Exported (2.4t) Batteries, chips, PCBs
	WIP (1t) Wood	Exported (0.06t) Plastics and textiles	Eliminated (<1t) Non-fe metals
Secondary fates	Cement+Concrete production (<1t) Mineral waste	Eliminated (0.06t) Fe-metal	Incinerated (<1t) Nanocomposites
		Waste water (0.04t)	Car composites re-used (<1t)
		Landfill (<0.01t) Mineral waste	
		Cement+Concrete production (<0.01t) Mineral waste	

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	Mineral waste	Fe-metal	Nanocomposites
		Waste water (0.04t)	Car composites re-used (<1t)
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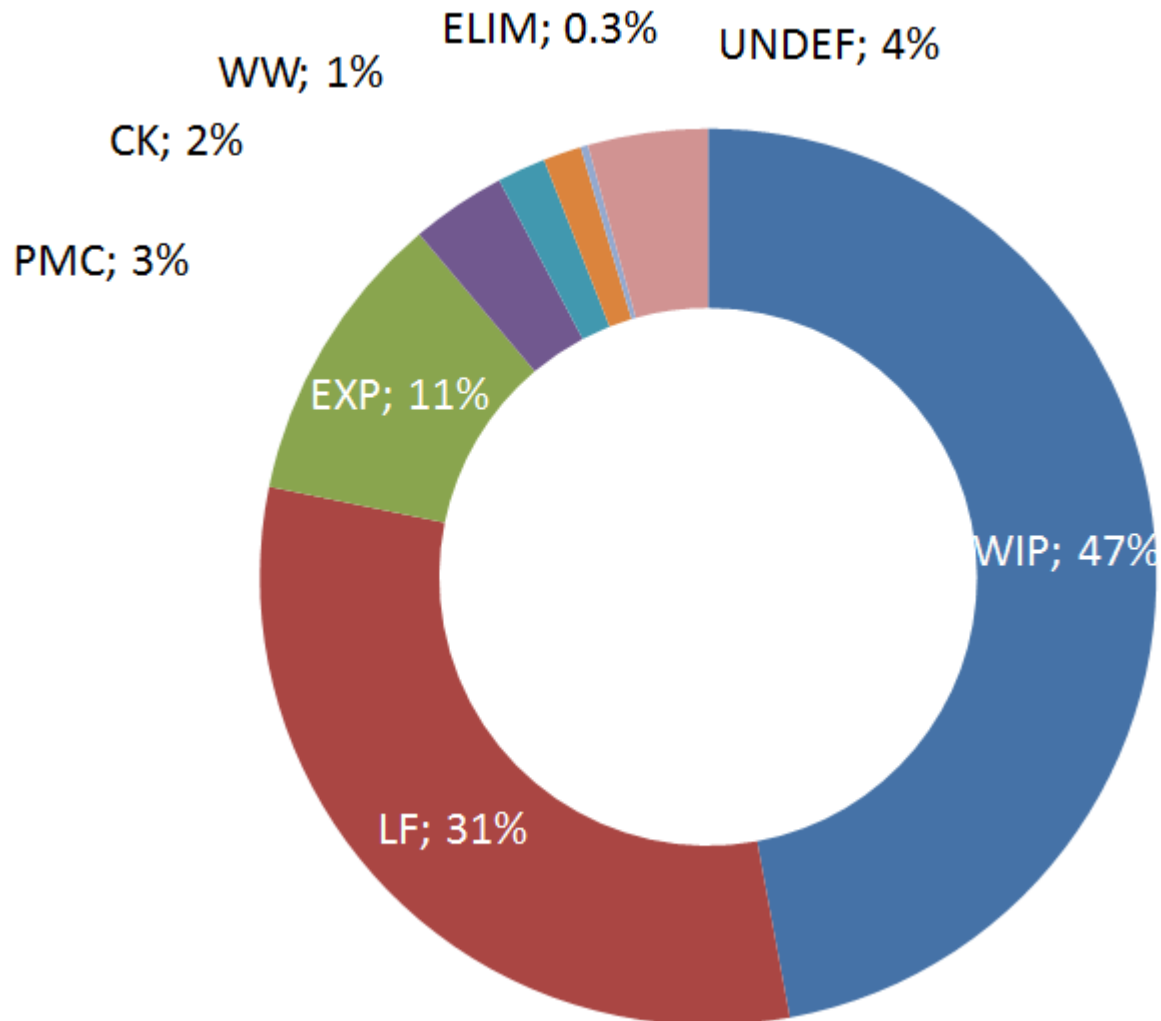
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	Wood	Plastics and textiles	Non-fe metals
	Cement+Concrete production (<1t)	Eliminated (0.06t)	Incinerated (<1t)
	Mineral waste	Fe-metal	Nanocomposites
		Waste water (0.04t)	Car composites re-used (<1t)
		Landfill (<0.01t)	
	Mineral waste		
	Cement+Concrete production (<0.01t)		
	Mineral waste		

III. Total ENM outflow distribution (all ENMs)



IV. Conclusions

- Main flows to waste incineration, landfills or exported.
- No significant dissipation of ENM to new products (only to very small extent into plastics, concrete and cement).
- ENM risk assessment during recycling should focus on occupational exposure and release to the environment.
- Main uncertainties
 - ENM mass distribution between product subcategories
 - ENM release kinetics → Product knowledge

Thanks!

MAIN REFERENCE

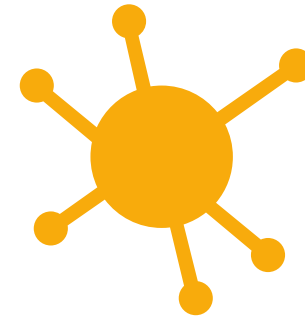
- **Caballero-Guzman, A., T. Y. Sun and B. Nowack (2015).** "Flows of engineered nanomaterials through the recycling process in Switzerland." Waste Management. 36: 33-45. DOI: **10.1016/j.wasman.2014.11.006**

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CONTACT INFORMATION

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