

Selective calcium removal at near-ambient temperature in a multimineral recovery process from seawater reverse osmosis brine and ex-ante life cycle assessment

Supplementary Information

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Table S1. Impact category indicators use in the life cycle assessment and their acronyms

| Environmental indicator | unit | Acronym | Description |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|---|
| Climate Change | kg CO2 eq | CC | The indicator quantifies the radiative forcing as Global Warming Potential (GWP100). Baseline model of the IPCC 2013 + factors adapted from EF guidance. |
| Ozone depletion | kg CFC11 eq | OD | The indicator quantifies the Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP), which estimate the destructive effects on the stratospheric ozone layer over a time horizon of 100 years. |
| Ionising radiation | kBq U235 eq | IR | The indicator quantifies the impact of ionizing radiation on the population, in comparison to Uranium 235. |
| Photochemical ozone formation | kg NMVOC eq | POF | The indicator quantifies the Photochemical ozone creation potential (POCP), which is an expression of the potential contribution to photochemical ozone formation |
| Particulate matter | disease incidence | PM | The indicator quantifies the disease incidence due to kg of PM2.5 emitted. It is calculated applying the average slope between the Emission Response Function (ERF) working point and the theoretical minimum-risk level. Exposure model based on archetypes that include urban environments, rural environments, and indoor environments within urban and rural areas. |
| Human toxicity, non-cancer | CTUh (Comparative Toxic Unit for humans) | HTnc | USEtox consensus multimedia model. It spans two spatial scales: continental scale consisting of six compartments (urban air, rural air, agricultural soil natural soil, freshwater, costal marine water), and the global scale with the same structure but without the urban air. |
| Human toxicity, cancer | CTUh (Comparative Toxic Unit for humans) | HTc | USEtox consensus multimedia model. It spans two spatial scales: continental scale consisting of six compartments (urban air, rural air, agricultural soil natural soil, freshwater, costal marine water), and the global scale with the same structure but without the urban air. |
| Acidification | mol H+ eq | AP | The indicator quantifies accumulated exceedance characterizing the change in critical load exceedance of the sensitive area in terrestrial and main freshwater ecosystems, to which acidifying substances deposit. |
| Eutrophication freshwater | kg P eq | EPf | This indicator is an expression of the degree to which the emitted nutrients reaches the freshwater end compartment (phosphorus considered as limiting factor in freshwater). |

(continued)

| Environmental indicator | unit | Acronym | Description |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------|---|
| Eutrophication marine | kg N eq | EPm | This indicator is an expression of the degree to which the emitted nutrients reaches the marine end compartment (nitrogen considered as limiting factor in marine water). |
| Eutrophication terrestrial | mol N eq | EPT | The indicator quantifies accumulated exceedance characterizing the change in critical load exceedance of the sensitive area, to which eutrophying substances deposit. |
| Ecotoxicity freshwater | CTUe (Comparative Toxic Unit for ecosystems) | ETF | USEtox consensus multimedia model. It spans two spatial scales: continental scale consisting of six compartments (urban air, rural air, agricultural soil natural soil, freshwater, costal marine water), and the global scale with the same structure but without the urban air. |
| Land Use | Pt (Dimensionless) | LU | Soil quality index, this indicator was re-Calculated by Joint Research Centre (JRC) starting from LANCA® v2.2 as baseline model for land use. |
| Water use | m3 world eq | WU | The indicator quantifies the Relative Available WATER REmaining (AWARE) per area in a watershed, after the demand of humans and aquatic ecosystems has been met. |
| Resource use - fossils | MJ | RUf | The indicator quantifies abiotic resource depletion fossil fuels based on lower heating value. Depletion model based on use-to-availability ratio. Full substitution among fossil energy carriers is assumed. |
| Resource use - mineral and metals | kg Sb eq | RUe | The indicator quantifies abiotic resource depletion for mineral and metal resources. Depletion model based on use-to-availability ratio. |

For further information about the impact category indicators see

<https://simapro.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/DatabaseManualMethods.pdf>

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<https://lirias.kuleuven.be/retrieve/355474>

Table S2. Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) assumptions and limitations for the near-ambient temperature calcium precipitation system scenario. wh: working hours.

| LCI component | Assumptions and limitations | Ecoinvent process / proxy |
|--|---|---|
| Thermostat | Model: MAGIO-MX-BC-12 Weight: 4,6Kg Lifespan: 10y*225d*24h=54000wh 0,5h of use considered | Electric kettle {GLO} market for electric kettle Cut-off, U |
| Stirrer | Model: OHS 200 Advance Weight: 14,6Kg Lifespan: 10y*225d*24h=54000wh 3h and 10min of use considered | Electric motor, for electric scooter {GLO} market for Cut-off, U |
| Peristaltic pump | Weight: 5,5Kg Lifespan: 10y*225d*24h=54000wh 10min of use considered | Water pump, 22kW {GLO} market for water pump, 22kW Cut-off, U |
| Tanks | Weight: 3,0Kg Lifespan: 15y*225d*24h=81000wh 4h and 5min of use considered | Polyethylene, high density, granulate {GLO} market for Cut-off, U + Blow moulding {GLO} market for Cut-off, U |
| Thermostat | Nominal power: 3,0 kW Power consumption: 3,0*0,8(power consumption factor)*0,5h = 1,3 kWh | Electricity, low voltage {Europe without Switzerland} market group for Cut-off, U |
| Stirrer _{LOW} | Power consumption: 0,3 kWh (direct measure, working for 3 hours) | Electricity, low voltage {Europe without Switzerland} market group for Cut-off, U |
| Stirrer _{HIGH} | Power consumption: 0,083 kWh (direct measure, working for 10 minutes) | Electricity, low voltage {Europe without Switzerland} market group for Cut-off, U |
| Peristaltic pump | Nominal power: 0,373 kW Power consumption: 0,373*0,8(power consumption factor)*0,17h (10min) = 0,05 kWh | Electricity, low voltage {Europe without Switzerland} market group for Cut-off, U |
| RO brine | Reverse Osmosis treatment waste stream, considered as burden free | NA |
| Na ₂ CO ₃ salt | Direct data from study (250g of Na ₂ CO ₃ salt + 2,5l of water) | Soda ash, light, crystalline, heptahydrate {GLO} market for Cut-off, U |
| Water for Na ₂ CO ₃ solution | Direct data from study (250g of Na ₂ CO ₃ salt + 2,5l of water) | Water, deionised {Europe without Switzerland} market for water, deionised Cut-off, U |
| Cleaning Water | 10 litres being reused with assumed loss of 1% (100ml) per cleaning process | Water, deionised {Europe without Switzerland} market for water, deionised Cut-off, U |
| Bag-filter | PP Bag-filter of 200g Service life: Filtration up to 1000m ³ | Textile, nonwoven polypropylene {GLO} market for textile, nonwoven polypropylene Cut-off, U |
| Cleaning Water | 10 litres being reused with assumed loss of 1% (100ml) per cleaning process | Emissions to air |
| Bag-filter | managed as non-recyclable plastic waste | Waste plastic, mixture {RER} market group for waste plastic, mixture Cut-off, U |
| Precipitated CaCO ₃ | By-product (credited considering avoided CaCO ₃ mineral production; “avoided burden” approach) | Calcium carbonate, precipitated {RER} calcium carbonate production, precipitated Cut-off, U |
| Decalcified brine | Product | NA |

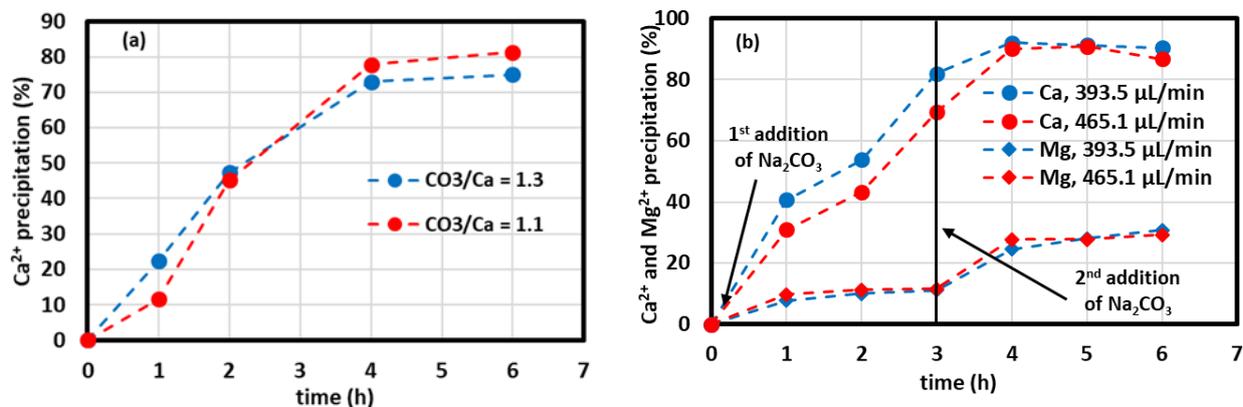


Figure S1. %Ca precipitation at $T = 60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ at different CO_3/Ca molar ratio and different Na_2CO_3 addition flowrates vs. the time ($V_{\text{SB}} = 250\text{ mL}$, $[\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3] = 1\text{ M}$). (a) Na_2CO_3 addition flowrate 393.5 and 465.1 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ for CO_3/Ca molar ratio 1.1 ($V_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{added}} = 5903.15\text{ }\mu\text{L}$) and 1.3 ($V_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{added}} = 6976.45\text{ }\mu\text{L}$), respectively; (b) same of run (a) but successive Na_2CO_3 addition for a total $V_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{added}} = 5903.15 \times 2$ and $6976.45 \times 2\text{ }\mu\text{L}$.

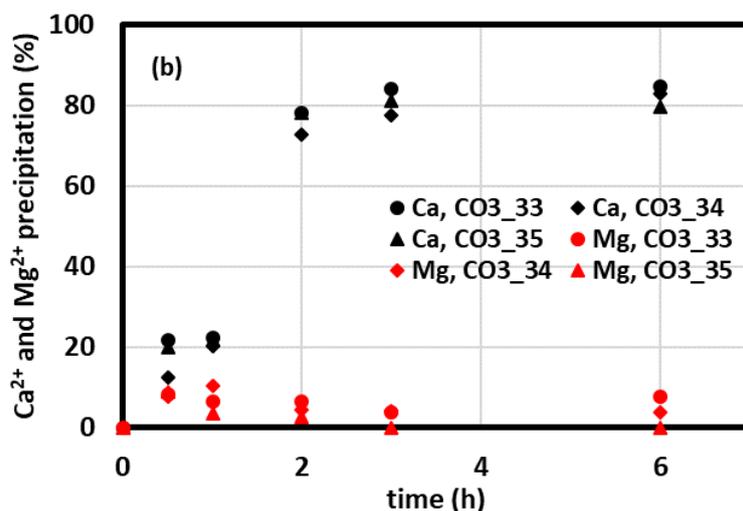


Figure S2. % Ca and %Mg precipitation in presence of antiscalant (2 mg L^{-1}) using different addition mode of the precipitant vs. time ($V_{\text{SB}} = 500\text{ mL}$; $V_{\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{added}} = 18.2\text{ mL}$, $[\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3] = 0.65\text{ M}$, CO_3/Ca ratio = 1.1; CO_3_33 : syringe pump ($910\text{ }\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$); CO_3_34 : addition to 100 mL of SB and mixing by vortex, then addition to remaining 400 mL and energetic stirring for 5 minutes; CO_3_35 : addition to 100 mL of SB and mixing by vortex then addition to remaining 400 mL and sonication for 5 minutes; $T = 35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$).

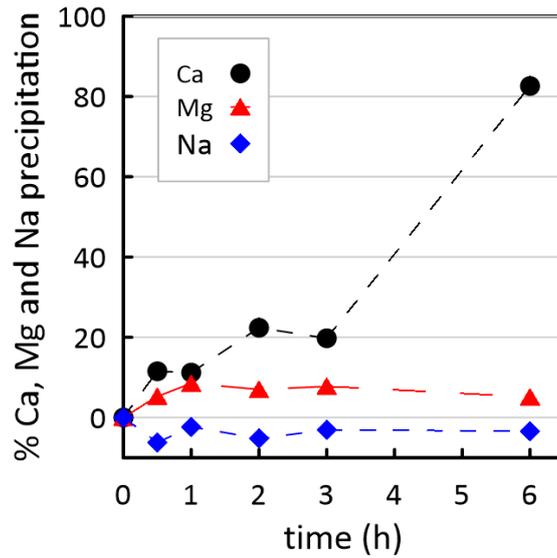


Figure S3: % Ca and %Mg precipitation in presence of minor ions and antiscalant at T = 15°C (V_{SB} = 500 mL, Na_2CO_3 addition: 18.2 mL, 0.65 M, 1.82 mL/min for 10 min; CO_3/Ca ratio = 1.1)

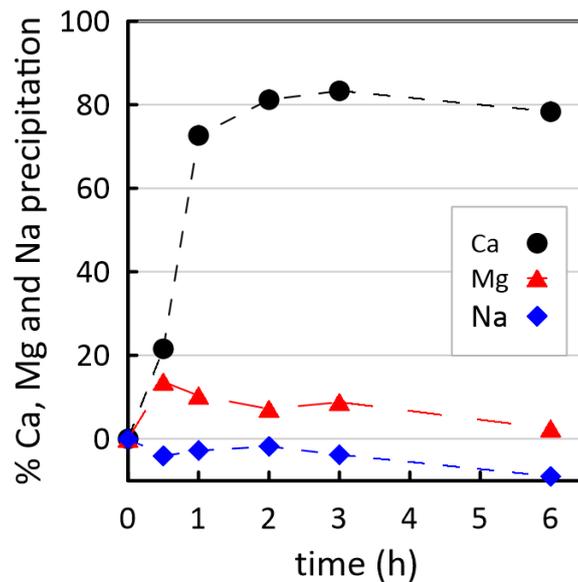


Figure S4. % Ca and %Mg precipitation in presence of minor ions and antiscalant at T = 35°C. (V_{SB} = 500 mL, Na_2CO_3 addition: 18.2 mL, 0.65 M, 1.82 mL/min for 10 min; CO_3/Ca ratio = 1.1).

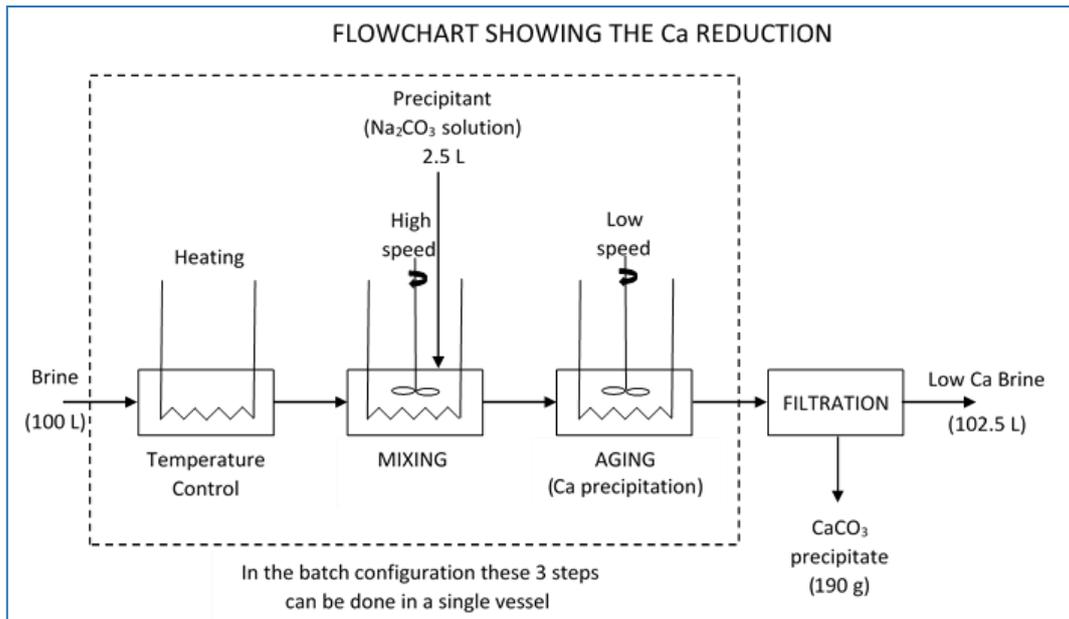


Figure S5. Flowchart showing the Ca reduction from RO-brine

Table S3. Life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) results of the near-ambient temperature calcium precipitation process. Calculated with Environmental Footprint 3.0 method (EF 3.0, adapted for SimaPro), using SimaPro LCA software.

| Impact Category | Inputs | | | | | | | | | | | | Outputs | | Total (without AP-approach) | Total (with AP-approach) |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Capital Goods | | | | Operations | | | | Consumables | | | | Waste | By-product | | |
| | Thermo stat | Stirrer | Pump | Tanks | Thermo stat | Stirrer LOW | Stirrer HIGH | Pump | Na ₂ CO ₃ salt | Water for Na ₂ CO ₃ solution | Cleanin g Water | Bag-filter | Bag-filter | Precipitated CaCO ₃ | | |
| <u>CC</u> | 5,87E-04 | 2,51E-03 | 2,16E-05 | 5,60E-04 | 4,79E-01 | 1,20E-01 | 3,33E-02 | 1,99E-02 | 1,13E-01 | 1,12E-03 | 4,49E-05 | 5,91E-05 | 2,80E-05 | -6,77E-02 | 7,70E-01 | 7,02E-01 |
| <u>OD</u> | 3,15E-11 | 1,46E-10 | 1,17E-12 | 1,62E-11 | 2,39E-08 | 5,99E-09 | 1,66E-09 | 9,92E-10 | 4,73E-09 | 6,14E-10 | 2,46E-11 | 2,28E-12 | 1,22E-13 | -7,85E-09 | 3,82E-08 | 3,03E-08 |
| <u>IR</u> | 4,57E-05 | 4,26E-04 | 1,55E-06 | 4,76E-05 | 2,74E-01 | 6,84E-02 | 1,90E-02 | 1,13E-02 | 5,90E-03 | 1,23E-04 | 4,94E-06 | 4,19E-06 | 3,76E-08 | -5,53E-03 | 3,79E-01 | 3,73E-01 |
| <u>POF</u> | 3,30E-06 | 1,19E-05 | 1,17E-07 | 1,81E-06 | 1,09E-03 | 2,73E-04 | 7,58E-05 | 4,52E-05 | 4,33E-04 | 3,27E-06 | 1,31E-07 | 1,98E-07 | 1,27E-08 | -2,44E-04 | 1,94E-03 | 1,70E-03 |
| <u>PM</u> | 1,12E-10 | 2,09E-10 | 2,29E-12 | 2,26E-11 | 8,60E-09 | 2,15E-09 | 5,97E-10 | 3,56E-10 | 1,58E-08 | 8,56E-11 | 3,42E-12 | 2,36E-12 | 7,81E-13 | -2,41E-09 | 2,80E-08 | 2,56E-08 |
| <u>HTc</u> | 3,26E-11 | 4,02E-10 | 4,97E-12 | 4,46E-12 | 6,26E-09 | 1,56E-09 | 4,35E-10 | 2,59E-10 | 3,97E-09 | 4,56E-11 | 1,82E-12 | 4,81E-13 | 1,33E-13 | -2,30E-09 | 1,30E-08 | 1,07E-08 |
| <u>HTnc</u> | 4,02E-12 | 9,42E-12 | 3,43E-13 | 1,80E-13 | 1,96E-10 | 4,90E-11 | 1,36E-11 | 8,12E-12 | 1,32E-10 | 1,24E-12 | 4,97E-14 | 1,90E-14 | 1,33E-14 | -6,25E-11 | 4,13E-10 | 3,51E-10 |
| <u>AP</u> | 1,62E-05 | 3,83E-05 | 3,81E-07 | 2,46E-06 | 2,70E-03 | 6,76E-04 | 1,88E-04 | 1,12E-04 | 1,51E-03 | 1,05E-05 | 4,19E-07 | 2,59E-07 | 9,69E-09 | -3,65E-04 | 5,26E-03 | 4,89E-03 |
| <u>EPf</u> | 3,14E-07 | 2,90E-06 | 2,90E-08 | 1,59E-07 | 4,79E-04 | 1,20E-04 | 3,33E-05 | 1,98E-05 | 5,10E-05 | 4,02E-07 | 1,61E-08 | 1,44E-08 | 9,93E-11 | -1,78E-05 | 7,07E-04 | 6,89E-04 |
| <u>EPm</u> | 7,17E-07 | 1,52E-05 | 3,10E-08 | 4,79E-07 | 4,51E-04 | 1,13E-04 | 3,13E-05 | 1,87E-05 | 1,59E-04 | 1,03E-06 | 4,10E-08 | 5,14E-08 | 2,33E-08 | -6,31E-05 | 7,90E-04 | 7,27E-04 |
| <u>EPT</u> | 7,50E-06 | 4,05E-05 | 3,75E-07 | 4,96E-06 | 3,97E-03 | 9,93E-04 | 2,76E-04 | 1,65E-04 | 3,96E-03 | 1,02E-05 | 4,09E-07 | 5,36E-07 | 4,55E-08 | -7,01E-04 | 9,43E-03 | 8,73E-03 |
| <u>ETf</u> | 3,38E-02 | 3,23E-01 | 2,81E-03 | 7,28E-03 | 6,38E+00 | 1,59E+00 | 4,43E-01 | 2,64E-01 | 1,37E+01 | 3,99E+00 | 1,60E-01 | 6,67E-04 | 9,03E-05 | -4,20E+00 | 2,69E+01 | 2,27E+01 |
| <u>LU</u> | 3,03E-03 | 2,57E-02 | 1,73E-04 | 4,30E-03 | 1,93E+00 | 4,83E-01 | 1,34E-01 | 8,00E-02 | 1,30E+00 | 5,13E-03 | 2,05E-04 | 1,27E-04 | 8,46E-06 | -2,19E-01 | 3,96E+00 | 3,74E+00 |
| <u>WU</u> | 6,39E-04 | 1,06E-03 | 9,61E-06 | 2,12E-04 | 1,18E-01 | 2,95E-02 | 8,19E-03 | 4,89E-03 | 1,66E-01 | 1,12E-01 | 4,50E-03 | 2,24E-05 | 1,26E-06 | -1,98E-02 | 4,45E-01 | 4,25E-01 |
| <u>RUf</u> | 9,93E-03 | 2,87E-02 | 2,51E-04 | 1,41E-02 | 1,01E+01 | 2,52E+00 | 7,00E-01 | 4,18E-01 | 1,11E+00 | 1,43E-02 | 5,70E-04 | 1,69E-03 | 9,32E-06 | -9,90E-01 | 1,49E+01 | 1,39E+01 |
| <u>RUe</u> | 5,28E-08 | 6,63E-07 | 7,30E-09 | 2,63E-09 | 4,41E-06 | 1,10E-06 | 3,06E-07 | 1,83E-07 | 4,37E-06 | 1,65E-08 | 6,61E-10 | 3,69E-10 | 2,68E-12 | -2,38E-06 | 1,11E-05 | 8,73E-06 |