

Table S1. Representative processes in eco invent v3.8.

Process in concentrated latex manufacture	Representative process in eco invent v3.8
Diammonium phosphate or Diammonium hydrogen phosphate	Diammonium phosphate {RoW} market for diammonium phosphate APOS, U
Zinc oxide	Zinc oxide {GLO} market for APOS, U
Ammonia	Ammonia, anhydrous, liquid {RoW} market for ammonia, anhydrous, liquid APOS, U
Sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid {RoW} market for sulfuric acid APOS, U
Lauric acid	Fatty acid {GLO} market for APOS, U
Water supply	Water pump operation, electric {RoW} water pump operation, electric APOS, U Converted the amount of water supplied (in kg) to energy by multiplying energy consumption per 1 kg of water (from our previous publications [1,2]) by the water amount consumed in each factory.
Electricity	Electricity, medium voltage {LK} market for electricity, medium voltage APOS, U
Wastewater treatment	Wastewater, average {RoW} treatment of, capacity 1.1E10l/year APOS, U
Transportation of latex	Transport, freight, lorry 3.5-7.5 metric ton, euro3 {RoW} market for transport, freight, lorry 3.5-7.5 metric ton, EURO3 APOS, U
Inverter Installation	Electronics, for control units {GLO} market for APOS, U (this dataset is based on 1 kg of control unit; the weight of 8kg inverter unit was considered for embodied emission calculations after consulting electricity superintendent from Ceylon Electricity Board)
Solar panel installation	Photovoltaic flat-roof installation, 3kWp, multi-Si, on roof {GLO} market for APOS, U (This dataset caters to a 3kWp system; hence we calculated the embodied emissions (x) of the solar system of each factory (a) proportional to its and dataset's capacity (3), i.e. x = data set emissions/3 x a)

Table S2. Emission inventory of some selected pollutants per 1 tonne of concentrated latex. ZnO, and DAHP refer to Tetramethyl thiuram disulfide, Zinc oxide.

Environmental impact/pollutants	Unit	Total	DAHP	Zn O	Amm onia	Sulfu ric acid	Lauric acid	Transportation	Water	Electricity	Waste water treatment
<i>Abiotic depletion</i>											
Tellurium	mg	62. 12	12.44	0.12	1.40	37.65	0.23	7.67	0.20	1.45	0.96
Silver	mg	215 .04	32.31	0.29	2.87	99.88	0.74	75.40	0.19	1.84	1.51
Copper	g	181 .76	35.77	0.36	6.01	105.8 0	0.74	24.93	0.62	4.46	3.08
Gold	mg	4.5 0	0.62	0.02	0.26	1.04	0.04	2.42	0.00	0.04	0.06
Lead	g	35. 48	6.11	0.03	0.25	19.97	0.15	8.43	0.01	0.25	0.28
Zinc	g	159 .82	27.85	0.13	1.13	90.89	0.70	36.67	0.06	1.12	1.27
<i>Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)</i>											
Oil, crude	kg	42. 57	0.50	0.01	0.30	0.41	0.06	33.80	0.02	7.18	0.28
Coal, hard	kg	35. 04	1.35	0.05	4.47	0.58	0.11	8.99	0.08	18.66	0.76
Gas, natural	m ³	10. 89	1.66	0.07	4.20	0.71	0.06	3.42	0.09	0.39	0.28
<i>Global warming (GWP100a)</i>											
CO ₂	kg	218 .41	7.84	0.29	19.57	2.93	3.50	119.5 3	0.46	60.82	3.47
CH ₄	g	219 .90	18.50	0.81	48.04	7.76	1.24	109.8 8	0.84	25.68	7.16
N ₂ O	g	6.6 9	0.18	0.01	0.18	0.17	0.96	1.68	0.02	2.35	1.14
<i>Ozone layer depletion</i>											
Halon 1301	mg	2.0 9	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.35	0.01
Halon 1211	† g	115 .43	38.50	2.13	27.89	3.43	2.09	33.41	1.58	2.19	4.21
CFC-10	† g	312 .76	24.61	0.74	7.49	40.54	9.02	111.8 5	0.59	30.38	87.54
HCFC-22	mg	2.8 9	0.20	0.01	0.18	0.06	0.02	2.09	0.01	0.11	0.21

<i>Human Toxicity</i>											
Thallium	mg	365 .81	65.10	0.78	10.53	187.9 7	1.57	56.37	1.28	35.75	6.47
Nickel	mg	440 .35	54.58	0.60	13.49	152.1 3	1.59	112.4 5	1.07	98.86	5.58
Nitrogen oxides	kg	1.0 1	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.21	0.02
Sulfur dioxide	g	801 .35	58.48	0.71	33.71	137.1 6	2.13	185.8 4	1.60	364.2	17.50
Ammonia	g	12. 06	1.69	0.02	0.43	1.09	1.59	2.50	0.02	0.97	3.76
Particulates, < 2.5 um	g	93. 14	4.90	0.20	3.22	3.63	1.90	52.49	0.79	22.21	3.79
<i>Photochemical oxidation</i>											
SO2	g	801 .35	58.48	0.71	33.71	137.1 6	2.13	185.8 4	1.60	364.2	17.50
CO	g	287 .47	9.85	0.41	11.59	6.25	1.40	231.1 3	0.29	16.54	10.00
CH4	g	219 .90	18.50	0.81	48.04	7.76	1.24	109.8 8	0.84	25.68	7.16
NOx	kg	1.0 1	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.21	0.02
NMVOC	g	120 .96	3.35	0.15	5.14	3.06	0.38	99.06	0.14	7.63	2.06
<i>Acidification</i>											
SO2	g	726 .68	58.48	0.71	33.71	137.1 6	2.13	185.8 4	1.60	364.2	17.50
NOx	kg	1.0 1	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.21	0.02
NH3	g	12. 06	1.69	0.02	0.43	1.09	1.59	2.50	0.02	0.97	3.76
<i>Eutrophication</i>											
Phosphate	g	185 .09	23.82	0.30	14.45	17.58	0.57	36.98	0.93	57.37	33.09
Nitrogen oxides	kg	1.0 1	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.21	0.02
Nitrate	g	576 .50	2.75	0.11	4.44	1.64	51.57	12.72	0.28	17.95	485.0 5
Ammonium, ion	g	111 .69	0.13	0.00	0.12	0.13	0.08	0.73	0.00	0.14	110.3 7
COD	kg	1.2 8	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.44	0.00	0.40	0.36

Table S3. Impact assessment results per processing 1 tonne of concentrated latex.

Impact category	Unit	Diamond phosphorus	Zinc oxide	Ammonia	Sulfuric acid	Lauric acid	Water supply	Electricity	Waste water treatment	Transportation of field latex	Total Impact
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq	7.208×10^{-4}	7.58	9.078×10^{-6}	2.12	1.64	1.04	7.603	5.775×10^{-5}	6.621×10^{-4}	3.76
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ	1.054×10^2	4.23	2.409×10^2	5.45	7.02	6.17	6.696	3.821×10^2	1.755×10^3	2.81
Global warming (GWP100a)	kg CO ₂ eq	8.426	3.18	2.097×10^{-1}	3.22	3.80	4.93	6.257	4.131	1.232×10^2	2.27
Ozone layer depletion	kg CF C-11 eq	6.570×10^{-7}	2.63	4.414×10^{-8}	3.01	6.03	2.68	4.341	2.441×10^{-6}	2.027×10^{-5}	2.63
Human Toxicity	kg DB eq	1.4×10^{-1}	4.15		6.06	1.03	7.24	3.050	7.946	4.874×10^1	1.81
Photochemical oxidation	kg C2 H4 eq	3.641×10^{-3}	6.11	2.663×10^{-5}	6.89	1.86	9.14	1.008	1.927×10^{-2}	1.904×10^{-2}	5.47
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eq	8.455×10^{-2}	1.25	5.460×10^{-3}	1.78	6.78	2.44	5.429	3.546×10^{-1}	5.841×10^{-1}	1.49
Eutrophication	kg PO ₄ -PO ₄ eq	2.865×10^{-2}	4.46	1.918×10^{-4}	2.11	7.90	1.11	9.63	1.326×10^{-2}	1.427×10^{-1}	4.50

References

1. Dunuwila, P.; Rodrigo, V.H.L.; Goto, N. Improving Financial and Environmental Sustainability in Concentrated Latex Manufacture. *J Clean Prod* **2020**, *255*, 120202, doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.120202.
2. Dunuwila, P. Integration of Process Analysis and Decision-Making Tools for the Sustainability Improvements in Raw Rubber Manufacture, Toyohashi University of Technology: Toyohashi, 2019.