



LCA of magnesium recovery processes for decision support in REMAGHIC EU-project M. González¹ (mangon@cidaut.es), J. M. Garcia²

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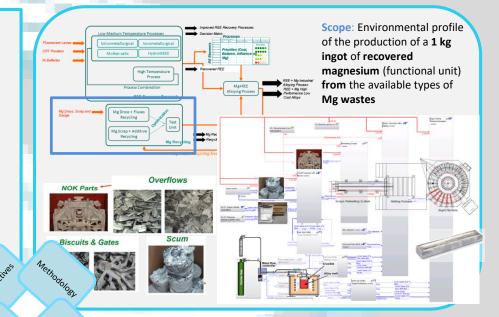
REMAGHIC Project Objective:

The aim of the REMAGHIC project is to contribute to Europe's rare-earth recovery and magnesium recycling technologies, improving the efficiencies of these processes and advancing the technology readiness levels (TRL) for a new generation of industrial processes that will produce new low cost competitive alloys for a wide variety of sectors (transport, energy and biomedical industries) across Europe's manufacturing value chain.

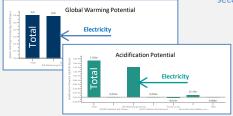
Specific Task Objective:

Support in the development of a new efficient recovery process from magnesium dross, sludges and scraps (available Mg wastes in Grupo Antolin Magnesium facilities) to produce new low cost Mg + REE alloys.

Scenario analysis. Implemented to assess how the results of the LCA vary if the model is set up in different ways (effects of changes within Remaghic Mg recovery process), attending to the following subjects: composition of refining salts in the Mg recovery process, proportion of use for both available Mg wastes as source of raw material, selection of different cover gases to protect the melted magnesium, etc

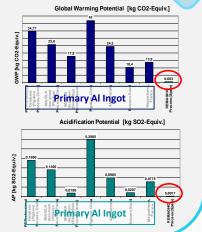


Identification of the more polluting stages in the recovery system



Decision making: Support for the development of the Mg recovery system

Environmental Impact: REMAGHIC secondary Mg v.s. Primary Mg processes



- ✓ The main contribution to the environmental impact is caused by the **electricity consumption.** The demand of electric energy is mainly due to the melting process.
- ✓ The higher amount of energy needed for the production of primary Mg ingot in comparison to the energy demanded in the Remaghic process, makes the Remaghic proposal a very interesting option from an environmentally speaking which has to be reinforced with the technical and economical results.
- ✓ Environmental impacts of different technical options have been analyzed and taken into account for decision making during the project progress and the **definition** of the **recovery process**, including the **selection** of the most proper methods and facilities.
- ✓ The most promising waste stream of Mg recovery was based on the employment of magnesium scraps Type 1 (rejected parts, biscuits & gates, overflows), discarding the use of dross & sludges (scraps type 6A).

















