
Taking established zinc battery material recycling systems to a new dimension

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International Zinc Association





International Zinc Association

- 45 full members in zinc production
- >200 affiliate and associate members
- Offices in North Carolina, Brussels, Delhi, Shanghai
- www.zinc.org

IZA represents the global zinc industry in mining, production, first use production and recycling

Zinc vs. Lithium Batteries



⤵ Long life (15-20 years)

⤵ Flexible operating temps
(-35°C to +75°C)*

⤵ Low operating cost

⤵ Non-hazardous transport

- Safer alternative – zinc batteries are water-based non-flammable
- Creates domestic jobs potential in manufacturing, mining and refining in many countries worldwide
- Improves energy security through ownership of a domestic supply chain in same countries
- Are easy to recycle and reuse, with a long track record of industrial-grade recyclability
- Have a significantly lower cost per tonne potential

Zinc Batteries are Versatile



High power density; Short
duration storage

High energy capacity; Long
duration storage

- Zinc has been developed across a wide range of chemistries and applications.
- Hybrid systems offer potential for zinc to meet the critical needs of the clean energy transition, meeting energy security needs and resiliency.



**ZINC BATTERY
INITIATIVE**

ZINC | international
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Single-use versus Rechargeable

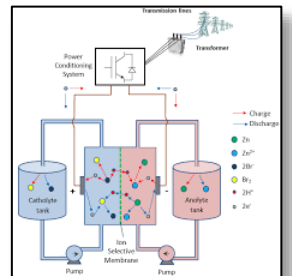
Single-use (primary)

- ▶ Zinc Carbon – AAA, AA, C, D, 9V
- ▶ Zinc Manganese (alkaline) – AAA, AA, C, D, 9V
- ▶ Zinc air – button or coin cells



Rechargeable (secondary)

- ▶ Zinc Manganese (alkaline electrolyte) – cell
- ▶ Zinc ion (sulphate electrolyte) – cell
- ▶ Silver Zinc – cell
- ▶ Nickel Zinc – cell
- ▶ Zinc Bromine – cell or flow
- ▶ Zinc air – cell or flow



Single-use versus Rechargeable; starter materials

Single-use (primary)

- ▷ Alkaline:
Zinc powder,
doped with Bi, In, Al, Mg,
and/or Ca (50-500ppm)



Typical size 200-300 μ m

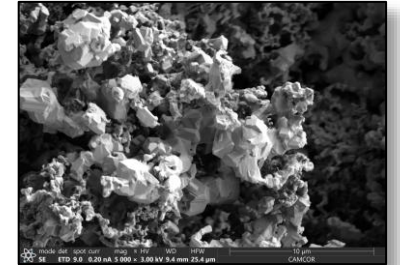


- ▷ ZnC:
Zinc sheet, for battery
case
- ▷ CAM: EMD, C

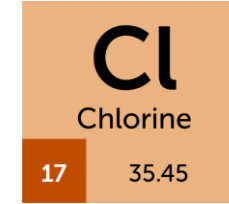
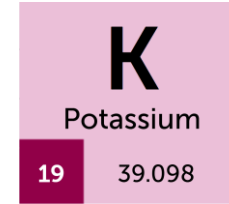
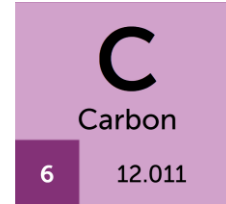


Rechargeable (secondary)

- ▷ Zinc powder, alloyed,
finer than primary batt.
- ▷ Zinc oxide – ZnO
- ▷ Zinc hydroxide – Zn(OH)₂
- ▷ Zinc sponge
- ▷ Zinc sheet or foil
- ▷ Zinc bromide solution - ZnBr₂ (aq.)
- ▷ Mixtures of the above
- ▷ CAM: graphite, Ag, Ni, EMD
- ▷ Current collectors Cu, Al



Recycling Paths of Primary Batteries



Mechanical

- ▷ Separation of steel and black mass
- ▷ **Steel scrap raw material for new steel**
- ▷ **Black mass raw material for agricultural use**
e.g. fertilizers (K, Zn, Mn are micro-nutrients)



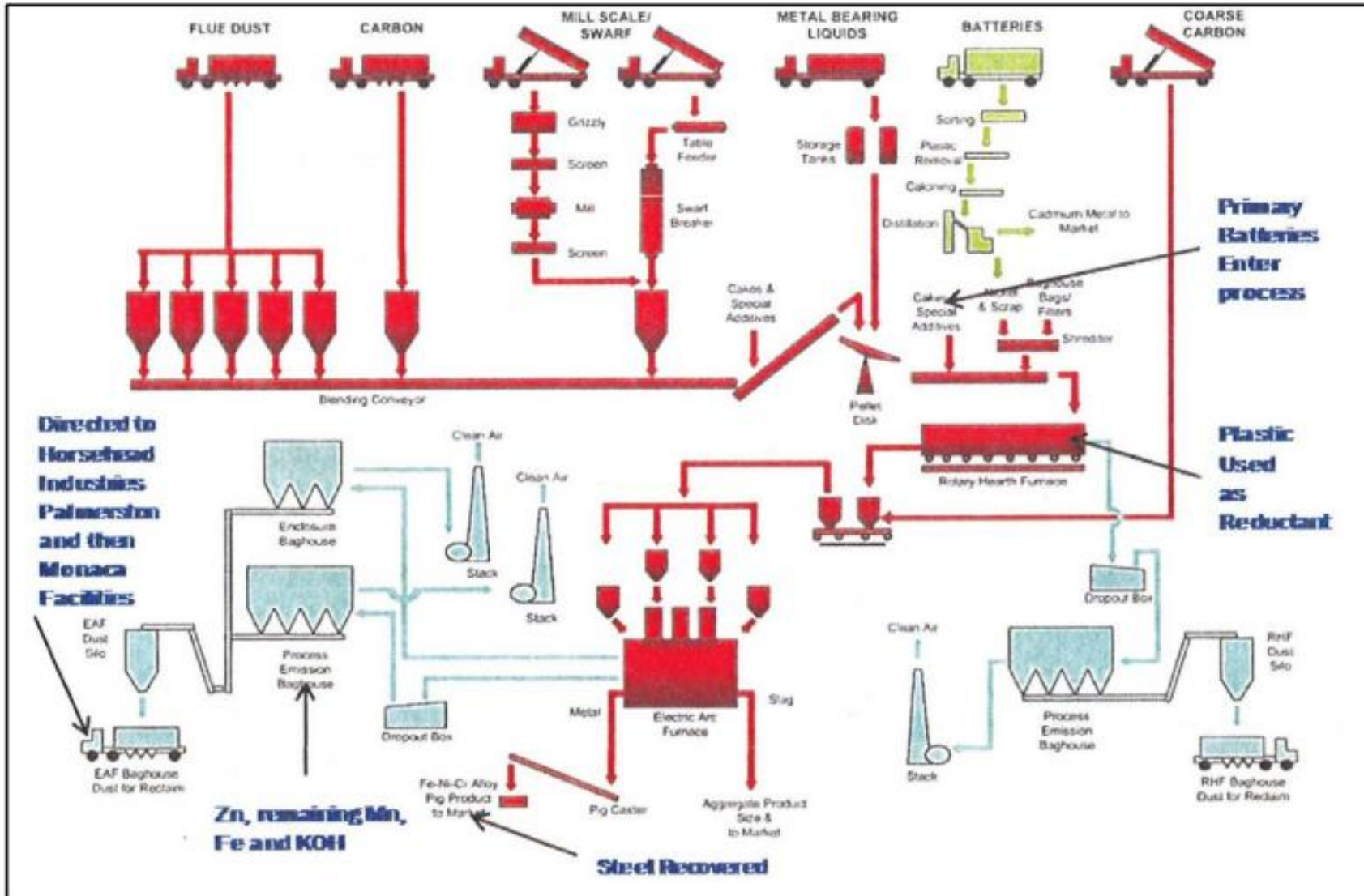
Hydrometallurgical

- ▷ Hydro treatment following mechanical separation
- ▷ Black mass is processed to Zn^0 , ZnO , Zn(OH)_2 or other zinc compounds
- ▷ **Technically feasible, economic viability questionable**

Pyrometallurgical

- ▷ Pyro treatment of complete batteries, or following mechanical separation
- ▷ **Recovery of Fe, Mn (steel) and Zn at processing of complete batteries:**
 - ▷ Inmetco process
 - ▷ EAF process
 - ▷ Blast furnace
- ▷ **Black mass processing in Waelz Kiln for Zn recovery**

Pyrometallurgical Recycling in Ferrous Industry - Inmetco



Inmetco process

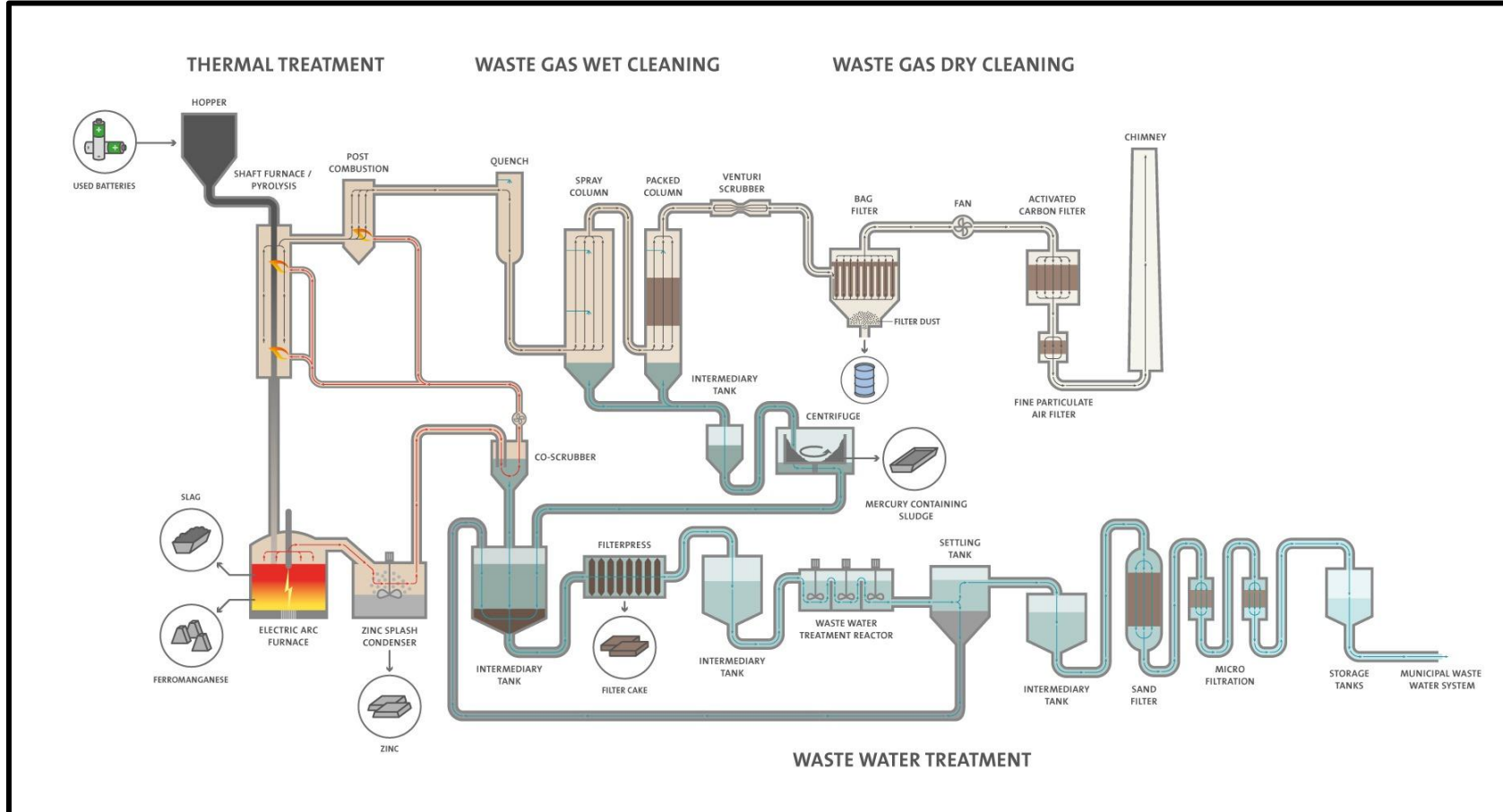
In:

- ▷ Flue dust
- ▷ Carbon / plastics
- ▷ Steel mill scales
- ▷ Metal bearing liquids
- ▷ **Primary Zinc Batteries and NiCd batteries**

Out:

- ▷ Fe-Ni-Cr(-Mn) steel alloys
- ▷ Zn-rich steel dust (feed for Waelz Kiln for Zn recovery)

Pyrometallurgical Recycling in Ferrous Industry - EAF



EAF process

In:

▷ Primary Zinc Batteries

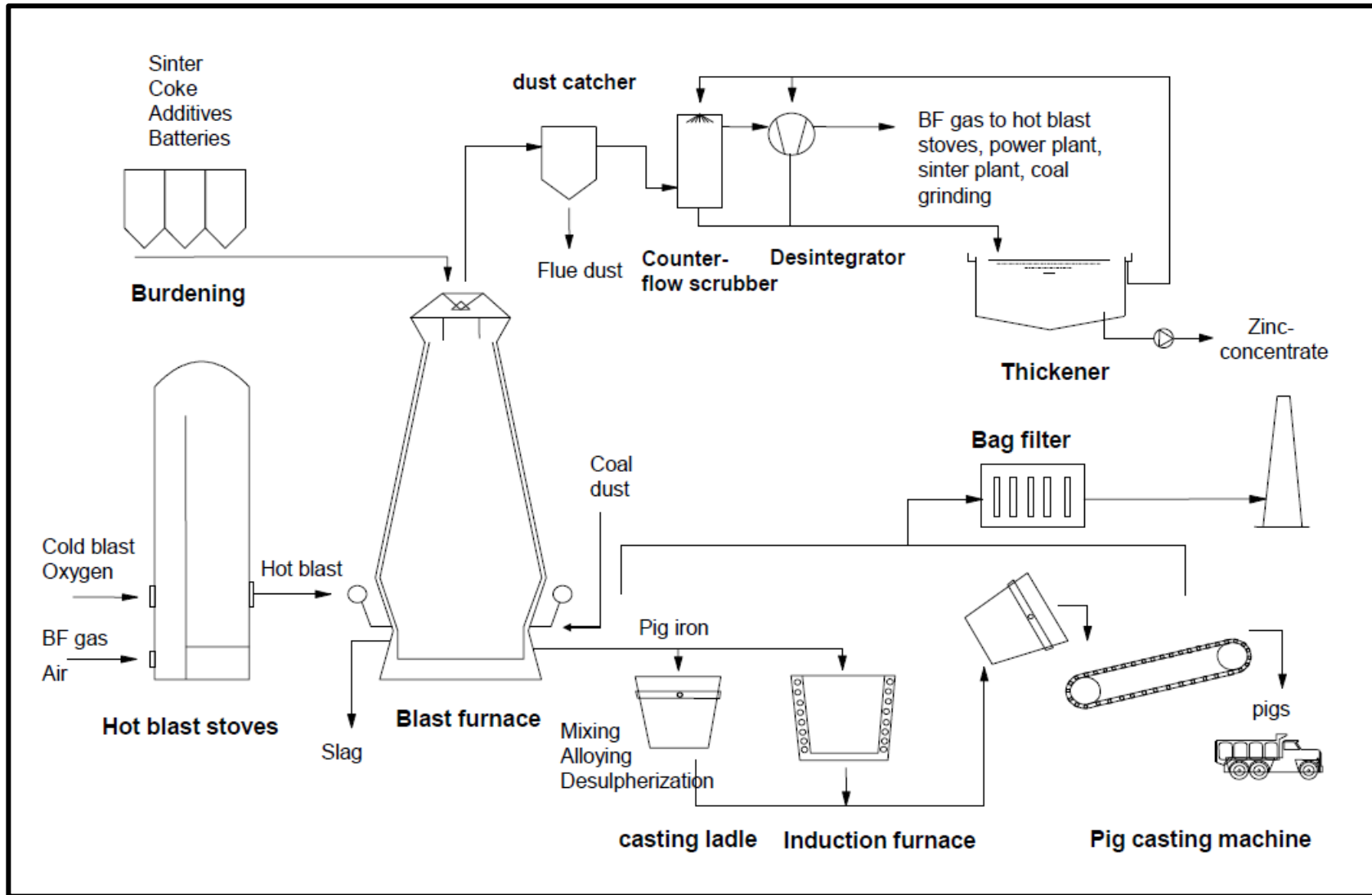
Out:

▷ Fe-Mn alloys

▷ Zn metal

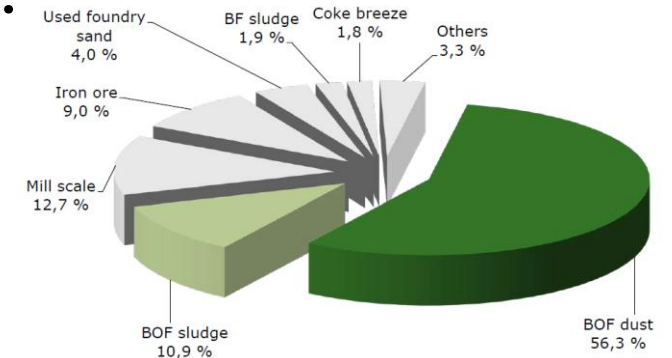
▷ Hg sludge

Pyrometallurgical Recycling in Ferrous Industry – Blast furnace



Blast furnace

In:



- ▷ BOF steel dust & sludge
- ▷ Other Fe waste streams
- ▷ **Primary Zinc Batteries**

Out:

- ▷ Fe-Mn alloys
- ▷ Crude zinc oxide (67%Zn)
- ▷ Zn-rich BF dust (30%Zn)
feed for Waelz Kiln for Zn-rec

Recycling Paths of Rechargeable Batteries

Zn Zinc 30 65.38	 Fe Iron 26 55.845 	Mn Manganese 25 54.938	Ni Nickel 28 58.693	Cu Copper 29 63.546	Al Aluminium 13 26.982	C Carbon 6 12.011	K Potassium 19 39.098	Cl Chlorine 17 35.45	Br Bromine 35 79.904
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Mechanical

- **Flow batteries easy to separate mechanically**
- Cell separation of plastics from electrodes and black mass
- Limited use of black mass as micro-nutrients due to **presence of other (eco-)toxic elements**

Hydrometallurgical

- Hydro treatment follows mechanical separation
- **Recovery of high-value metals**, potential high recovery rates
- **Integration in recycling of other battery chemistries** (e.g. Li-ion)

Pyrometallurgical

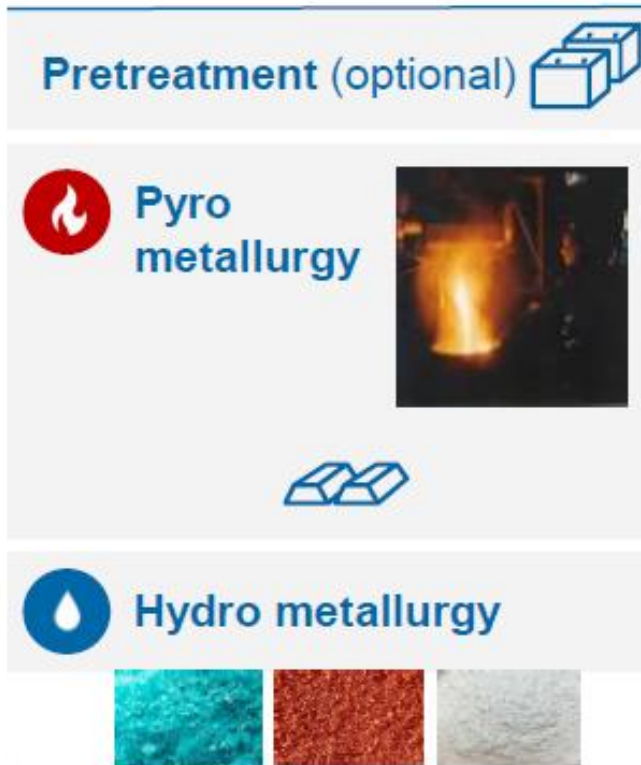
- Pyro treatment of complete batteries, or following mechanical separation
- **Recovery of Zn, Mn, Ni, and Cu at processing of complete batteries**
- **Black mass processing in Waelz Kiln for Zn recovery**
- **No steel to recycle**, organic materials are lost

Hydro, Pyro or Combined Recycling

- ▶ Combining high temperature and wet chemical process steps can be effective to meet all recovery requirements
- ▶ Pyro-step efficiently reduces complexity in a unique way
- ▶ **Zinc, with its low melting point, is easily be fumed out of metal melts** and collected in furnace dust – can be recovered from these dust streams



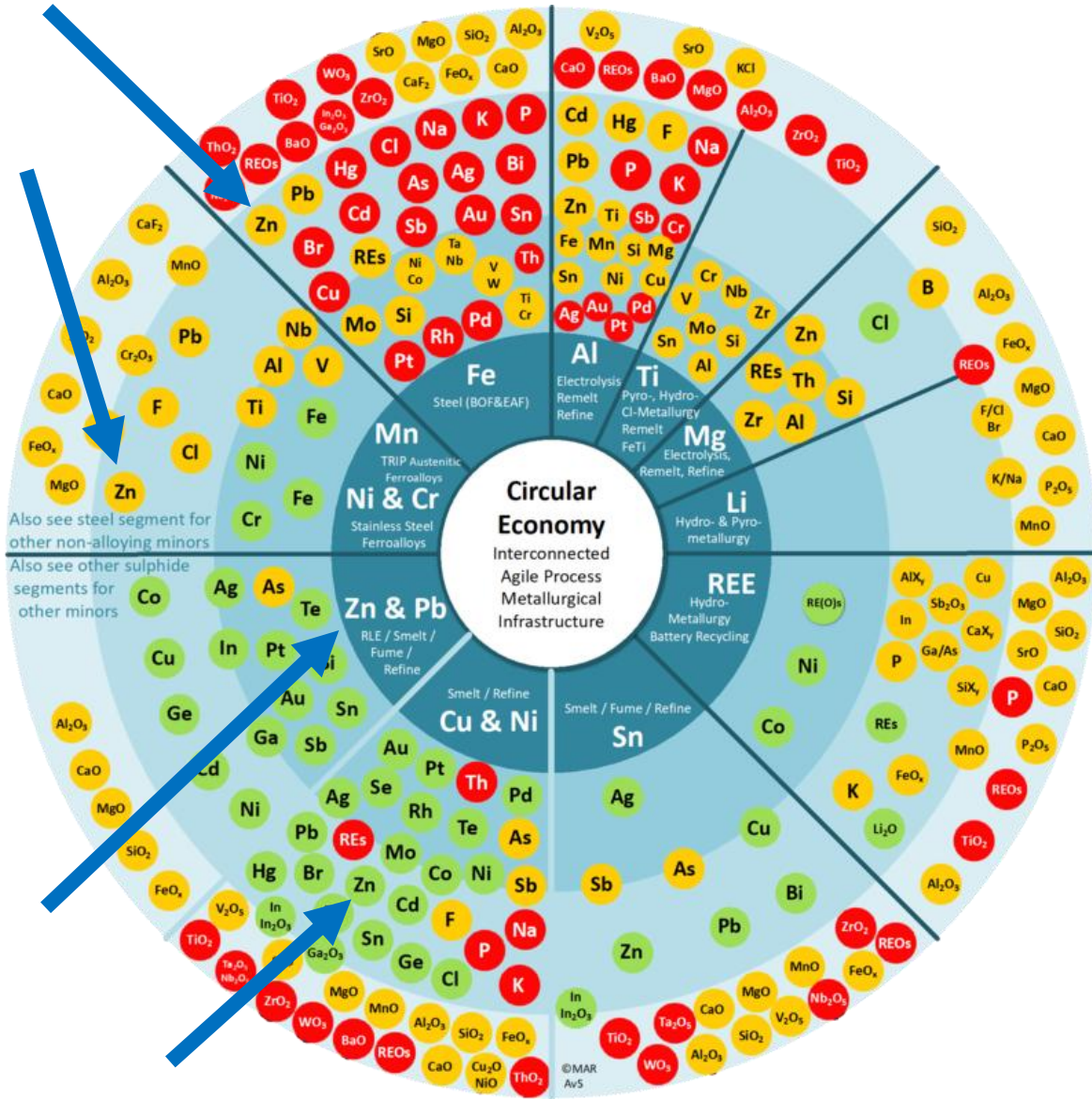
Umicore



Others



Pyrometallurgical Recycling and the Metal Wheel



The metal wheel organizes the periodic system of elements into divisions. Each division represents a **base metal industry**.

The **carrier or base metals** are found in the inner ring.

The outer rings list the metals that are associated with the base metals, which dissolve in the carrier metal.

-  Metals obtained from intermediate or by-products in the base metal industry
-  Metals can be gained but can also be lost
-  Metals lost as residues in the circular economy

Recycling needs to be Economic

Metal	USD price/mt	Source
Lithium Hydroxide	\$21,438	SMM, 28/05/2026
Nickel	\$18,550	LME cash, 22/05/2026
Copper	\$13,545	LME cash, 22/05/2026
Zinc	\$3,545	LME cash, 22/05/2026
MnO ₂ (EMD)	\$2,239	SMM, 22/05/2026

Portable batteries and accumulators collected for recycling

(%, data estimated on the last three years of sales, 2018)



* 2017 data instead of 2018

ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Collection is a Challenge

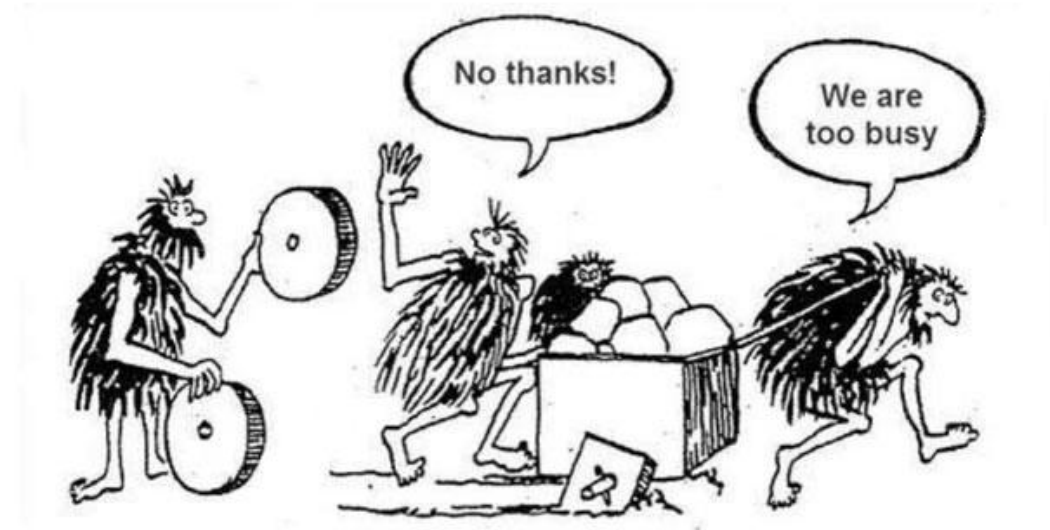
In 2018, 191,000 tonnes of portable batteries were sold in the EU;

88,000 tonnes of used portable batteries were collected as waste to be recycled.

~48% Primaries Collected

Challenges to Close the Loop for Zinc Batteries

- ▷ ***Zinc batteries are versatile:*** For all battery chemistries, sizes and designs, not one way of recycling is available.
- ▷ ***Closed-loop vs open-loop recycling:*** Zinc battery materials are likely to be recycled in a form and shape not always suitable for use as new starting materials.
- ▷ ***Metallurgy is never about one metal alone:*** Recycling of primary and rechargeable zinc batteries is often/will often be for the purpose of recovering many metals and materials, such as steel, Mn, Ni, and/or Cu – and of course zinc.
- ▷ ***Recycling needs to be economic:*** Zinc is not always the most valuable metal in a battery, recycling may not always be economic.
- ▷ ***Precondition of recycling is collection and sorting:*** Collection of consumer zinc batteries remains a challenge. Industrial battery collection schemes may become more effective.



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