

Figure legends

Fig. 1 Mercury supply and demand and excess mercury in China in 2010–2050

Fig. 2 Mercury supply and demand and excess mercury in Asia (excl. China) in 2010–2050

Fig. 3 Excess mercury storage in 2010–2050

Fig. 4 Total sources and Chinese annual excess mercury in three scenarios

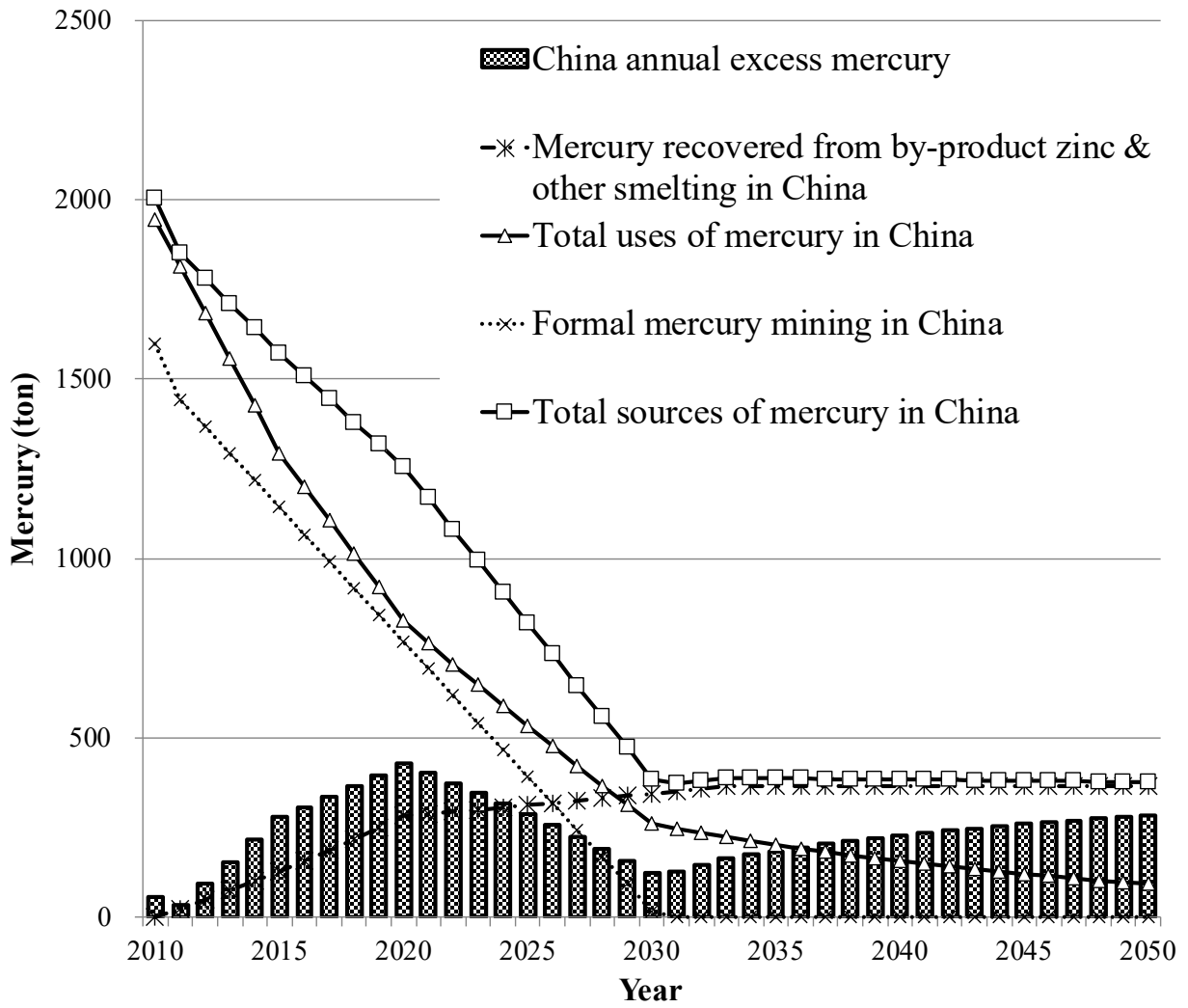
Fig. 5 Total sources and Chinese annual excess mercury in two scenarios

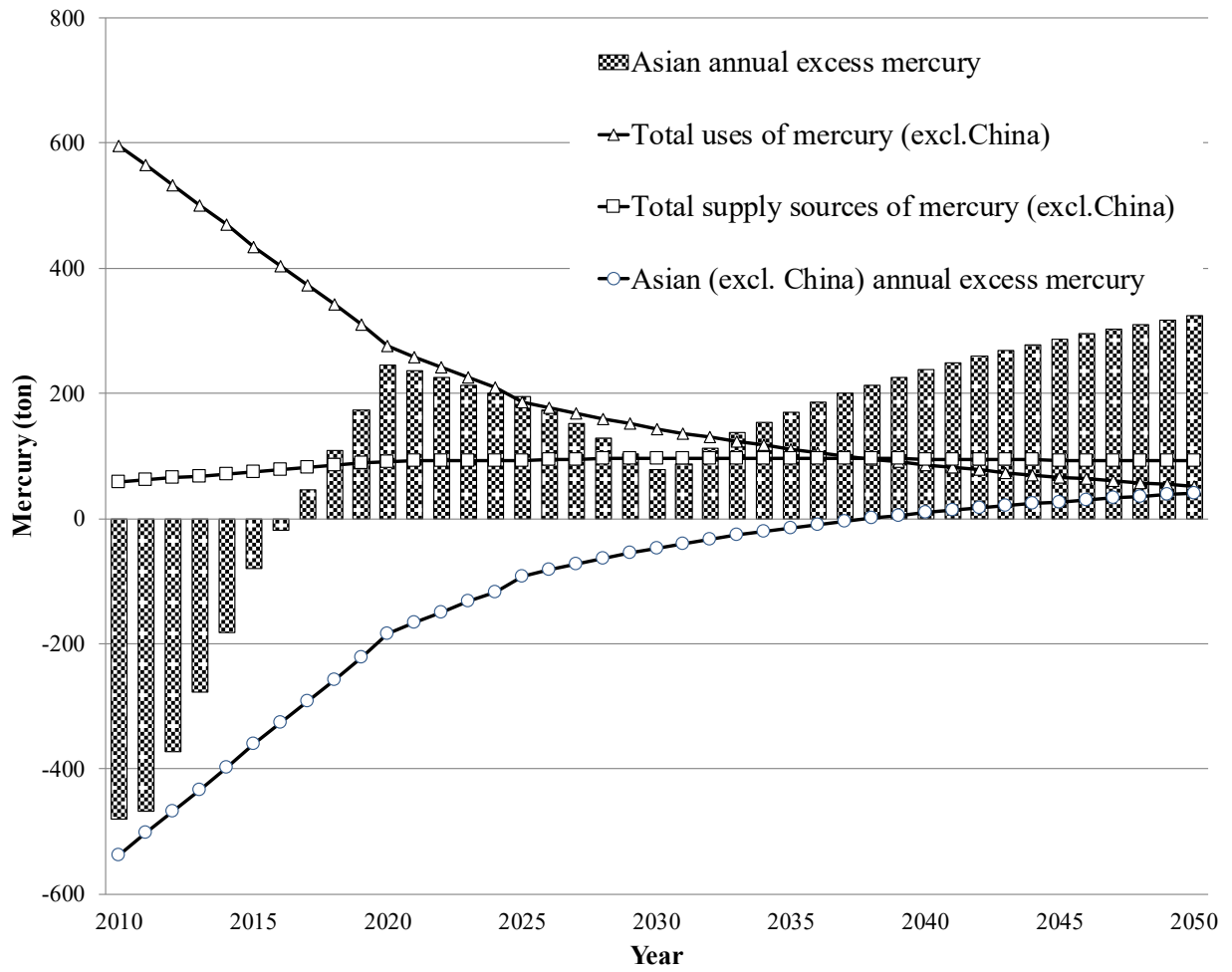
Fig. 6 Comparison of Asian annual excess mercury between the work of Maxson and this study

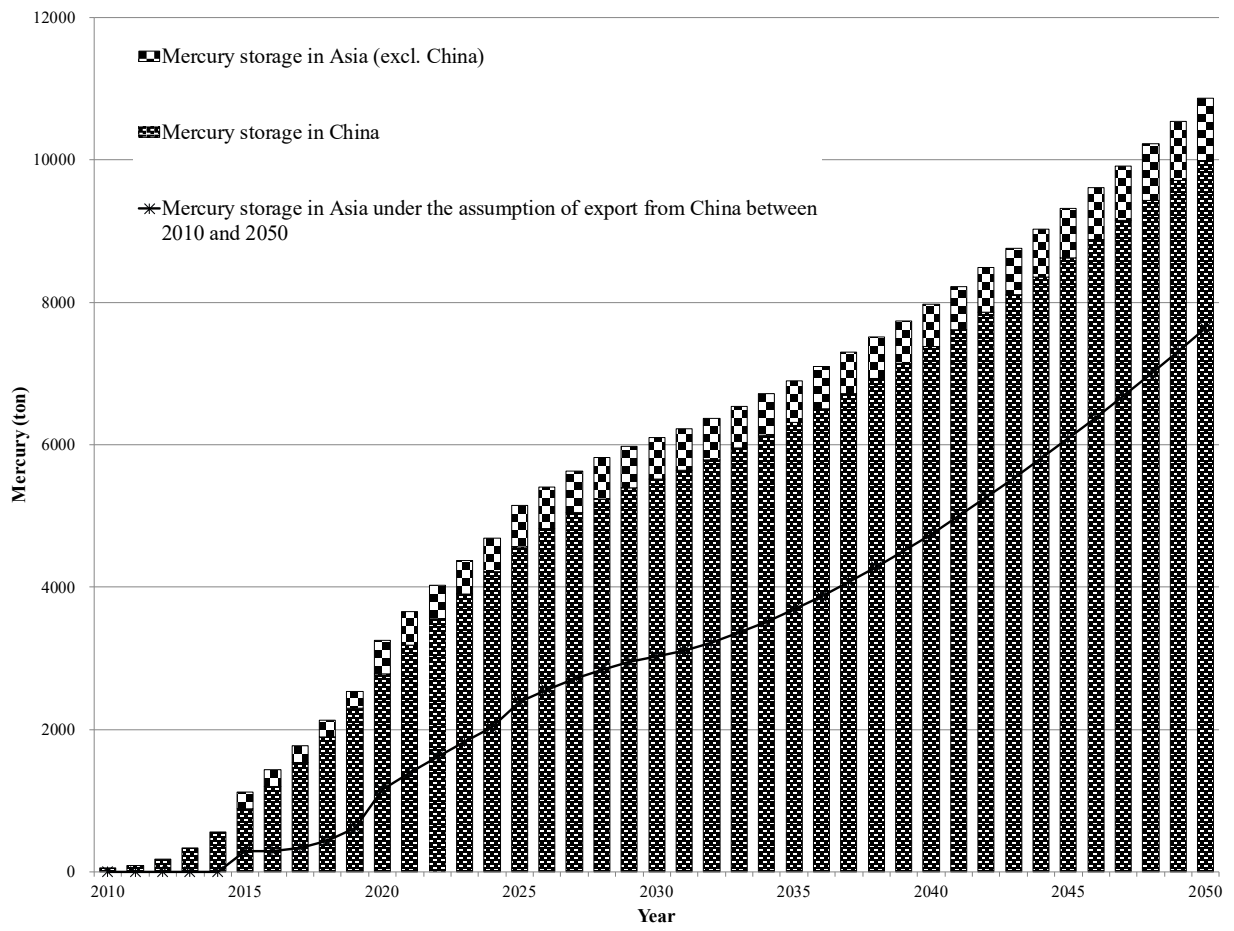
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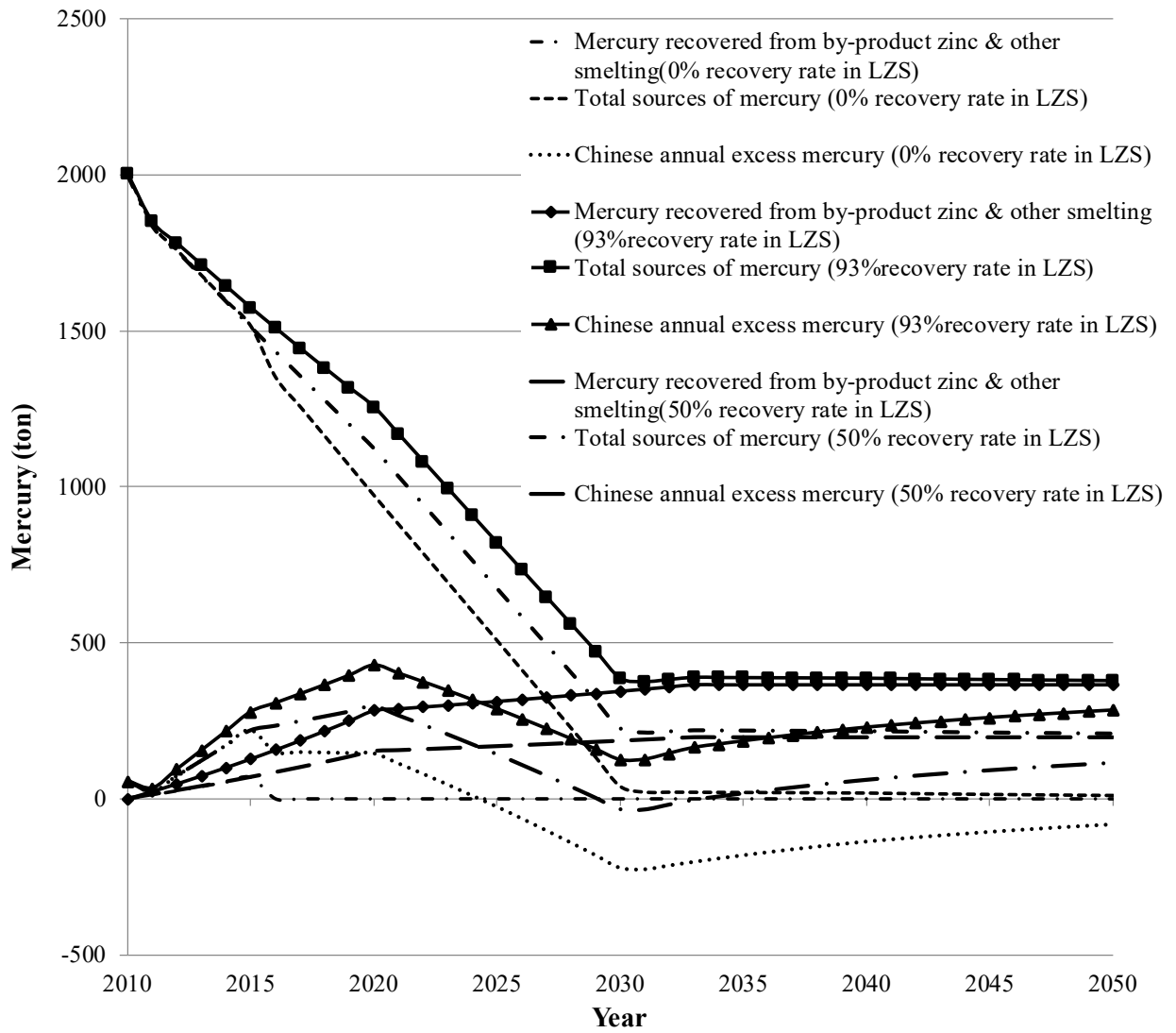
Table 1 Scenario-setting for future generation of excess mercury in Asia

Figures









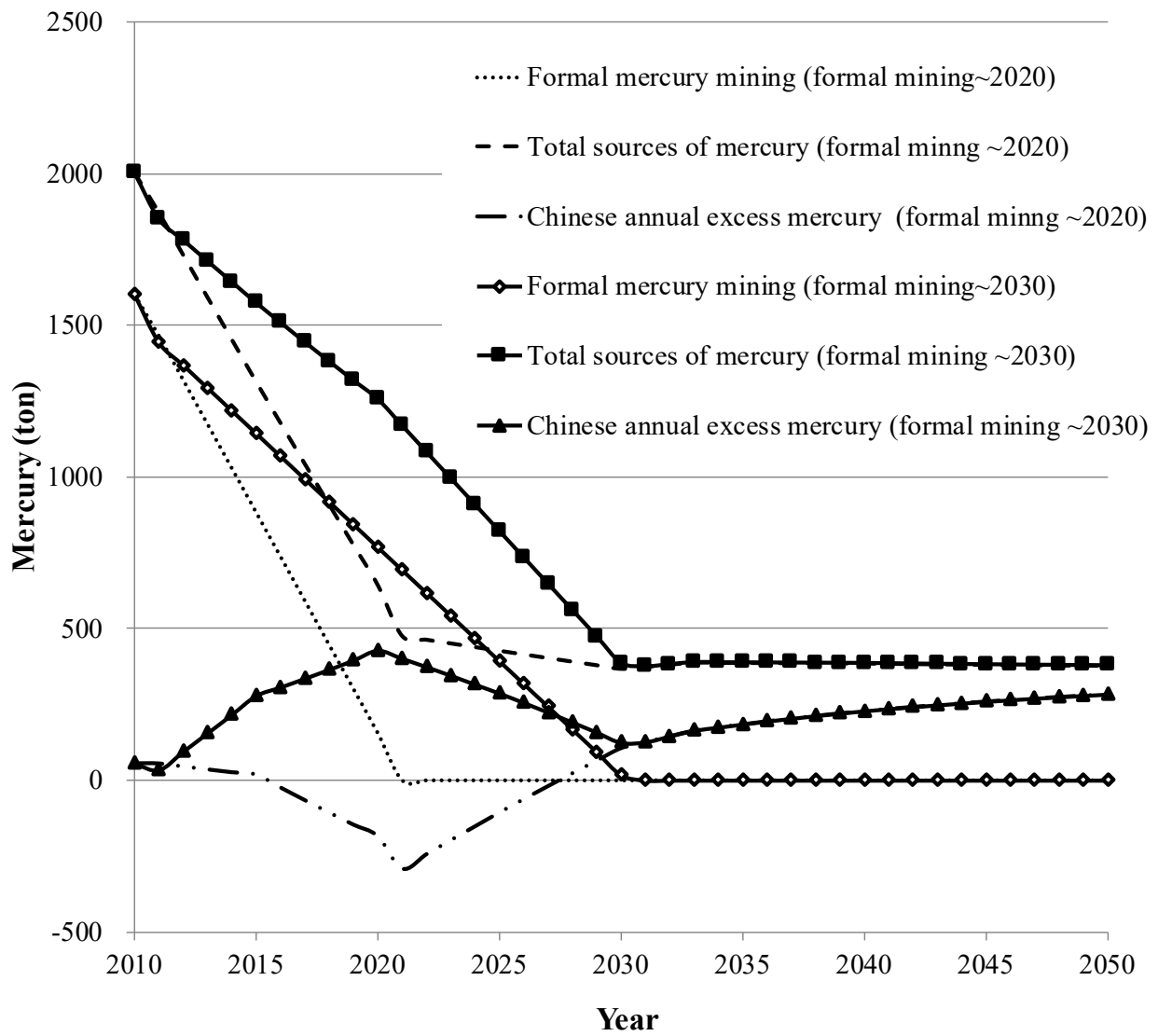


Fig.5 Total sources and Chinese annual excess mercury in two scenarios

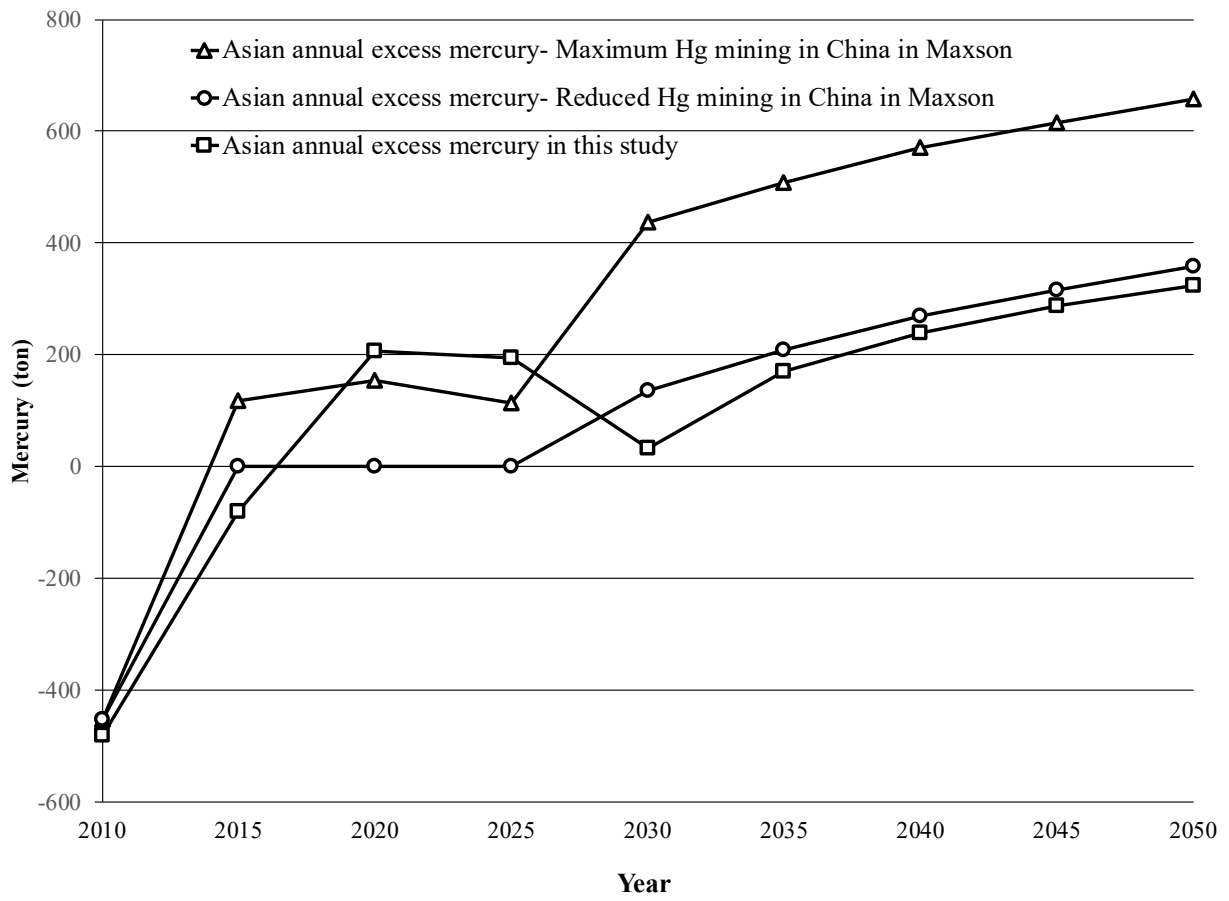


Table 1 Scenario-setting for future generation of excess mercury in Asia

Parameter	Alternative policy option		
	Baseline scenario	Option 1	Option 2
the recycling rate of mercury in LZS	93%[8]	0%	50%
the restriction of mercury use in ASGM	by 2020 will decrease to 50% of that in 2010, and then decreased by 5% per year until 2050 [8]	by 2020 will decrease to 50% of that in 2010, and then phased out by 2050	—
the formal mercury mining	primary ore is assumed to be mined until 2030 in China according to MCM	formal mining will be completely phased out by 2020	—

Note: — No assumption/ same as baseline scenario