



Required documentation for the quality of RDF and other fractions suitable for incineration (wood not included) in a notification when imported to a traditional Danish R1 Wte plant.

1. Description of the origins of the waste. For producers describe the sources if it enter a sorting facility.
2. Description of the process at the waste producers or the RDF producer. If possible, a process diagram, that inform about the process e.g. shredding, which fraction(s) are sorted out and a description of the remaining material for incineration (e.g. if wet organic material is present, please specify if this has been sorted out).
3. Characterization of the waste:
 - Composition of the actual waste on fraction level (average, minimum & max).
Below please find a composition table with examples on possible fractions.

Calorific Value	Fraction	Average (weight %)	Minimum (Weight %)	Maximum (Weight %)
High	Wood			
	Plastic e.g. PE			
	Paper			
Middle	Textiles			
	Food and other organic waste			
No	Non Ferrous metal			
	Glass			
	Ferrous metal			
	Inert			

- Properties of the waste:
 - Estimated average calorific value (gross & net).
 - Expected water content.
 - Size – minimum & maximum.

- Photo documentation. If the average size is larger than 150 mm then photos of waste from the facility before it is baled and wrapped must be provided. The photos must be concurrent with the waste to be supplied.
- Analysis. If possible, a representative analysis has to be a part of the notification. If the average size is smaller than 150 mm then an analysis of waste from the facility including a description of the sample method must be provided. The analysis must be concurrent with the waste to be supplied/shipped on the notification. Independent of the waste size an analysis can in every case be requested by the local Danish authority.

4. The following will be a part of the consent.

- The Danish Environmental Protection Agency's consent is issued under the condition that only waste (EWC code(s) on the notification) that the Wte plant is permitted to incinerate is shipped on the notification, which e.g. means that the following kinds of waste **cannot** be shipped

This list is not exhaustive as other waste types may be outside the scope of the facility's permission. At any rate, the waste must be as described in the notification.

- Sulphurous waste, for example plasterboards
 - PVC waste, for example sewer pipes, windows and flooring.
 - Heavy metal wastes and wastes containing significant amounts of metals, for example batteries, waste from shredding, copper wire.
 - Waste that due to its physical shape or consistency may result in operating problems, for example large items.
 - Waste that due to its physical shape or consistency cannot be destroyed in the incineration, for example waste inside packaging and compact wet waste.
 - Waste with a calorific value that deviates significantly from the facility's capacity diagram, and which cannot be mixed inside the silo, for example non-fragmented car tyres.
 - Waste with a low calorific value and large content of ashes, and where the pollutants are not destroyed in the incineration, for example metals below 5 mm from waste treatment facilities and boiler ash.
 - Waste streams that are not allowed for incineration pursuant to other legislation (e.g. POPs that requires more than 850°C for destruction).
- The content of metals in the waste must be below the following limits¹:

Substance	Limit value Mg/kg Received
Arsenic, As	100
Cadmium, Cd	15

¹ Metals of a size that will be sorted from the bottom ash after incineration (above 5 mm) must not be a part of the representative analysis. These metals must instead figure in the composition table, as a part of the metal content.

Chromium, Cr	500
Copper, Cu	1200
Mercury, Hg	2
Nickel, Ni	500
Lead, Pb	500
Antimony, Sb	50
Zinc, Zn	2000
Thallium, Tl + Cd	15
Sum of Sb, As, Pb, Cr, Cu, Co, Mn, Ni, V	10.000