



**SOLID WASTE COMPOSITION STUDY  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND TEST REPORT  
COVANTA HENNEPIN ENERGY RESOURCE COMPANY, L.P.**

**DATE:** September 14, 2007

**FACILITY NAME AND LOCATION:** Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Company, L.P.  
505 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue North  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55405

**PREPARED FOR:** Minnesota Pollution Control Agency  
520 Lafayette Road North  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4194

**AIR PERMIT:** MPCA Air Emissions Permit No. 05300400-003.

**PURPOSE:** Compliance with Air Emission Permit No. 05300440-003  
and Minnesota Rule 7011.1270

**TEST DATES:** July 23 – July 27, 2007

**ASSOCIATED REPORTS:** Solid Waste Composition Study: Plan & Procedures  
Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Co., L.P.

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Report presents analysis and data collected during the Solid Waste Composition Study test program conducted at the Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Company, L.P. facility located in Minneapolis Minnesota. A tabular summary of the results is included in Section 2.0, Summary of Results. All sampling procedures used during the test program are presented in Section 3.0, Sampling Procedures. Appendix A includes all field data sheets gathered at the site. Appendix B contains all laboratory analytical data.

Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Company, L.P. performed the Solid Waste Composition Study testing at the Hennepin Resource Recovery Facility from July 23 – July 27, 2007. The purpose of this test program was to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), Permit No. 05300400-003 most recently amended in September, 2004. The testing was performed by Psihos & Associates, Inc. in accordance with all procedures in the test protocol. The MPCA was notified of the test dates and the conduct of the testing at the site. This testing satisfies the 5 -Year test requirements of the Permit. A summary of test results is presented in Section 2.0, Tables 2.1-2.8.

### **1.1 Facility Description**

The Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Company municipal solid waste combustion facility is located in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The facility consists of two identical mass-fired boilers of W&E design which are capable of converting up to 1212 tons per day of post-recycled municipal solid waste (MSW) into 37.5 megawatts of electricity. Each unit has a maximum capacity rating of 172,000 pounds of steam per hour.

### **1.2 Solid Waste Composition Study Requirements**

Minnesota Rules (Minn. R.) 7011.1270, item A(6), requires Class A waste combustors to conduct a Waste Composition Study, as described in part 7007.0501, subp. 2, every five years. Pursuant to Minn. R. 7007.0501, Subp. 2A,

### **1.3 Solid Waste Composition Study Plan**

A Solid Waste Composition Study Plan (Plan) was submitted to the Commissioner for approval as equivalent in precision and accuracy to the methods set forth in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste,” SW-846. The Plan describes the procedures used by Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Company for selecting loads of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) for sampling, collecting representative samples from a load, separating out specified fractions of materials identified in this Plan, and weighing these fractions of materials to determine the weight composition of the fractions present in the waste stream.

The Plan also specifies procedures for collecting composite samples of the specified representative fractions to be submitted for proximate analysis, ultimate analysis and heat value at a certified testing laboratory. The procedures identified in the Plan are extracted and modified from the procedures specified in the 1990-1991 Solid Waste Composition Study performed by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA).

### **1.4 Intent of Study**

This Plan is intended to determine the average composition of solid waste received at the Facility from all service areas combined. This Plan is not intended to identify variations in solid waste composition received from individual service areas.

### **1.5 Fractions Identified, Separated, and Composited in the Study**

The fractions in the waste stream identified in the Study are specified in Minn. R. 7007.0501, Subp. 2A(1), and include the percent by weight of paper, cardboard, plastic, ferrous and nonferrous metals, solid wastes which contain mercury, glass, organic, and inorganic material. The Facility has elected to break down certain categories into subcategories and has added certain categories not specified in Minn. R. 7007.0501, Subp. 2A(1). These fractions, which were separated from the bulk waste stream, include the following:

<b>Paper</b>	<b>Paper subcategories</b>
	newsprint and inserts
	mail, office, and school papers
	magazines and catalogs
	phone books
	boxboard/paperboard including cereal boxes, cracker boxes, pasta boxes, cake mix boxes, toothpaste boxes, boxes from medications and other toiletries, office supplies
<b>Cardboard</b>	<b>Cardboard subcategories</b>
	corrugated
	other
<b>Plastic</b>	<b>Plastic subcategories</b>
	HDPE
	PET
	other
<b>Metals</b>	<b>Metal subcategories</b>
	Ferrous
	Nonferrous
	aluminum
	other
<b>Glass</b>	<b>Glass</b>
<b>Organic material</b>	<b>Organic material</b>
	including fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, bones, bread, pasta, baked goods, dairy products, coffee grounds, paper towels and napkins, paper plates and cups, milk and juice cartons, pizza boxes, egg cartons, boxes from frozen and refrigerated foods, waxed paper and paper containers, coffee filters and tea bags, full vacuum cleaner bags, dryer lint, tissues and cotton balls, floral trimmings and house plants, yard waste
<b>Inorganic material</b>	<b>Inorganic material</b>
<b>Solid wastes containing mercury</b>	<b>Solid wastes containing mercury - subcategories</b>
	batteries by chemistry and size
	fluorescent/HID lamps
	thermometers
	thermostats
	electrical switches
	medical and scientific equipment
	other items containing mercury
	<b>Electronics subcategories</b>
	CRT
	non-CRT
	<b>Major appliances</b>
	<b>Household hazardous waste</b>
	by characteristic and product or grouped as a % of waste stream

## **1.6 Number of Incoming MSW Samples Fractionated**

As noted in the 1990-1991 Study performed by the MPCA, the proper number of samples to obtain during a waste sort is determined by the nature of the sample being studied (MSW) and the number of fractions into which the MSW will be separated. Each of the fractions must be adequately represented, and a sufficient number of samples assures that each of the fractions will be identified, separated and weighed.

The MPCA Study states that the “target number of samples to be taken during each sort was 40-60 samples”. (MPCA, page 27). The Study performed by the Facility is, like the MPCA Study, aimed to provide information on the nature and composition of solid waste from the area where it is generated, collected, and ultimately disposed of at the Facility. Therefore, the Facility fractionated 60 samples of MSW, the maximum target number of samples sorted in the MPCA Study. The fractionated results are detailed in the tables of Section 2.0.

## 2.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

For each of the 60 samples collected, results were tabulated and averaged to determine the overall percentages of the fractions separated from the waste streams. Field Data Numerical Analysis is presented in **Appendix C** of this report. The field data sheets from the study are included herewith in **Appendix A** of this report.

### 2.1 Weight Fractions by Category

Results are summarized as follows for the combustible and non-combustible waste fraction groupings in Table 2.1:

**Table 2.1**  
**Weight Fractions of each Fraction Grouping Present in MSW**

<b>Total Combustibles</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Lbs</b>	<b>wt%</b>
Paper	3642.9	18.33%
Cardboard	2038.7	10.26%
Plastic	2793.2	14.05%
Organics	5646.4	28.41%
Electronics	362.2	1.82%
SWCM	0.0	0.00%
HHW	37.0	0.19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14520.5</b>	<b>73.06%</b>

<b>Total Non-Combustibles</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Lbs</b>	<b>wt%</b>
Misc.	5353.2	26.94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19873.7</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## 2.2 Weight Fractions by Sub-Category

Results for each of the individual fractions are presented below in Table 2.2:

**Table 2.2**  
**Weight Fractions of Each Individual Fraction Present in MSW**

Fraction	Samples	Top Fines	Bottom Fines	Non-separables	Total (lbs)	Wt%
Paper – Newsprint & Inserts	818.2				818.2	4.1%
Paper – Mail, Office & School	527.3				527.3	2.7%
Paper – Magazines & Catalogs	617.9				617.9	3.1%
Paper – Phone Books	746.8				746.8	3.8%
Paper – Other	891.6	0.0	41.1	0.0	932.7	4.7%
Cardboard – Corrugated / Boxes	724.4				724.4	3.6%
Cardboard – Box Boards	661.1				661.1	3.3%
Cardboard – Other	632.7	0.0	20.5	0.0	653.2	3.3%
Plastic – HDPE	843.6				843.6	4.2%
Plastic – PET	633.0				633.0	3.2%
Plastic – Other	1296.1	0.0	20.5	0.0	1316.6	6.6%
Organic Material	5611.3	0.0	20.5	14.6	5646.4	28.4%
Electronics – CRT	68.3				68.3	0.3%
Electronics – non-CRT	293.9				293.9	1.5%
Solid Wastes Containing Mercury	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Household Hazardous Waste	37.0				37.0	0.2%
Ferrous Metals	312.1	0.0	20.5	0.0	332.6	1.7%
Non-Ferrous Metals – Aluminum	346.2				346.2	1.7%
Non-Ferrous Metals – Other	447.7	0.0	20.5	0.0	468.2	2.4%
Glass	826.5	0.0	41.1	0.0	867.6	4.4%
Inorganic Material	3112.6	0.0	225.9	0.0	3338.5	16.8%
Major Appliances	0.0				0.0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19448.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>410.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>19873.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 2.3 Combustible Fraction

Samples were submitted to Minnesota Valley Testing Laboratories, Inc. (MVTL) for analysis to determine proximate analysis, ultimate analysis, and heating value of the combustible fractions. Analytical results are included herewith in **Appendix B**. MVTL homogenized and split samples pursuant to the solid waste composition study procedures. Four individual samples were analyzed.



A Summary of the proximate analysis, ultimate analysis, and heating value analytical results are presented below in Tables 3, 4 and 5 respectively:

**Table 2.3**  
**Proximate Analysis (Combustible Fractions Only – As Received Basis)**

Analyte	Units	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Average
Total Moisture	wt%	35.68%	35.43%	37.00%	36.59%	<b>36.18%</b>
Ash	wt%	8.22%	6.71%	4.91%	7.27%	<b>6.78%</b>
Volatile Matter	wt%	50.86%	50.71%	51.74%	49.27%	<b>50.65%</b>
Total Sulfur <sup>1</sup>	wt%	0.07%	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%	<b>0.05%</b>
Fixed Carbon <sup>2</sup>	wt%	5.17%	7.11%	6.32%	6.83%	<b>6.36%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total Sulfur has been included in Proximate Analysis

<sup>2</sup> Fixed Carbon (by difference) is slightly lower than reported in MVTL analytical due to inclusion of Total Sulfur

**Table 2.4**  
**Ultimate Analysis (Combustible Fractions Only – As Received Basis)**

Analyte	Units	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Average
Total Moisture	wt%	35.68%	35.43%	37.00%	36.59%	<b>36.18%</b>
Ash <sup>3</sup>	wt%	8.22%	6.71%	4.91%	7.27%	<b>6.78%</b>
Carbon	wt%	31.52%	30.90%	30.23%	28.62%	<b>30.32%</b>
Hydrogen	wt%	8.52%	8.41%	8.52%	8.35%	<b>8.45%</b>
Nitrogen	wt%	0.20%	0.29%	0.20%	0.20%	<b>0.22%</b>
Total Sulfur	wt%	0.07%	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%	<b>0.05%</b>
Chlorine	wt%	0.10%	0.11%	0.10%	0.08%	<b>0.10%</b>
Oxygen (by difference) <sup>4</sup>	wt%	51.37%	53.55%	56.01%	55.44%	<b>54.09%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Ash has been included in Ultimate Analysis

<sup>4</sup> Oxygen (by difference) is slightly lower than reported in MVTL analytical due to inclusion of Chlorine

**Table 2.5**  
**: Heating Value (Combustible Fractions Only – As Received Basis)**

Analyte	Units	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Average
Heating Value	Btu/lb.	<b>6145</b>	<b>5929</b>	<b>6305</b>	<b>5935</b>	<b>6079</b>

## 2.4 Incinerated Fraction

The above results were numerically adjusted to take into account the non-combustible fraction of waste to represent the proximate analysis, ultimate analysis, and heating value of MSW as incinerated. These results are presented in Tables 2.6 - 2.8.

**Table 2.6**  
**Proximate Analysis (As Incinerated)**

Analyte	Result as Incinerated
Total Moisture	26.43%
Ash	4.95%
Volatile Matter	37.00%
Total Sulfur <sup>1</sup>	0.03%
Fixed Carbon <sup>2</sup>	4.65%
Non-Combustibles	26.94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total Sulfur has been included in Proximate Analysis

<sup>2</sup> Fixed Carbon (by difference) is slightly lower than reported in MVTL analytical due to inclusion of Total Sulfur

**Table 2.7**  
**Ultimate Analysis (As Incinerated)**

Analyte	Result as Incinerated
Total Moisture	26.43%
Ash <sup>3</sup>	3.16%
Carbon	14.14%
Hydrogen	3.94%
Nitrogen	0.10%
Total Sulfur	0.02%
Chlorine	0.05%
Oxygen (by Difference) <sup>4</sup>	25.22%
Non-Combustibles	26.94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Ash has been included in Ultimate Analysis

<sup>4</sup> Oxygen (by difference) is slightly lower than reported in MVTL analytical due to inclusion of Chlorine

**Table 2.8**  
**Heating Value (As Incinerated)**

Heating Value (Btu/lb)	4441
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### **3.0 SAMPLING PROCEDURES**

#### **3.1 Procedure for Selecting & Identifying Incoming Loads of MSW**

MSW enters the Facility via garbage trucks, each containing approximately 5 tons of raw MSW. On average, 200 packer trucks deliver an approximate total of 1,000 tons of MSW per day. The MPCA Study used a random selection method to identify trucks that would be sorted and included in the Study, or when relatively few trucks were received, almost every truck was considered eligible.

During the Study, the first truck entering the Facility once sampling is ready to begin will be considered the first eligible truck. Upon completion of the sampling event, the next truck entering the Facility will be sampled. This selection process will continue throughout the day, and repeat for each day of the Study.

Selected loads were identified with a numbering system. The first selected load was identified as sample #1, the second load as sample #2, etc. A total of 60 separate loads were identified, marked, sorted, weighed, and composited. The drivers of trucks carrying a selected load of MSW were interviewed about the source of the MSW. A MSW Load Information Form was completed for each load of incoming MSW. The sample number and identifying information for each waste fraction was identified on this Form. The Field Data Sheets (MSW Load Information Form) are included in **Appendix A**.

Eligible trucks were rejected only if their loads are unsortable because of 1) hazardous and/or infectious material that is mixed/spilled throughout the load, 2) powdered material or dust throughout the load, making items indistinguishable from each other, or 3) significant quantities of excessively noxious material (sewage sludge, animal parts, etc.). In such cases, the load will be rejected, and the next truckload will replace the rejected truckload. Loads of industrial waste were rejected and the next truckload replaced the rejected truckload.

#### **3.2 Fractionating MSW Piles and Sorting MSW Samples into the Specified Fractions**

After the driver was interviewed, the entire load was dumped from the truck onto a specified

location used for sorting. MSW piles were identified and allocated a sample number. The quartering and coning method of sampling was used. This is the same method used during the MPCA Study. After the load was dumped onto the tipping floor, the pile was elongated representing a “cigar” shape. A payloader removed a 1500 to 2000 pound sample from the pile by scooping from the pile parallel to the length of the “cigar” shaped pile. This is done to assure a representative fraction is obtained, as typical garbage trucks are loaded from front to back. This 1500 to 2000 pound pile was “coned”, and mixed by gently lifting and dropping the pile approximately half a dozen times. After mixing, a 300 to 400 pound sample was set aside for pre-sorting. The 300 to 400 pound sample was pre-sorted using a metal rake. All bags were opened by the Site Coordinator or a designee. Samples were inspected for hazardous materials.

The 300 to 400 pound sample was placed on the sorting table with a standard shovel and sorted by hand and placed into containers for each fraction identified above. The tare weight of the container was determined before a new load of the fraction is placed into the container so that the weight of the fraction may be determined. After sorting, small debris (top fines) remained on top of the sorting table screen. The bottom fines were located beneath the screen on the tipping floor. The top fines were collected, weighed and the relative percentages of all fraction categories were estimated and recorded on the MSW Load Information Form. The bottom fines were swept up off the tipping floor and collected. The bottom fines were weighed and the relative percentages of all fraction categories were estimated and recorded on the MSW Load Information Form.

Once the sample sort was completed, the individual containers of each fraction were weighed and the weights recorded on the MSW Load Information Form. Composite items were separated into individual fractions by breaking them apart (e.g., a toy truck which is plastic and metal will be broken into its plastic and metal components) and the fractions placed into the proper containers. If composite items were non-separable, then an estimate was made to determine the approximate weight percent of all fractions present in the item. The weight of the item and weight percent of all fractions present were entered in a non-separable item row of the MSW Load Information Form.

A grab sample of the **combustible fractions** were placed into their respective composite containers for later analysis. The procedures for identifying the combustible fractions and compositing them are specified below. Non-separable items were not be entered into the composite containers since the presence of the “wrong fraction” will distort proximate, ultimate, and heating value analyses. After each sample was sorted, the weights of the top fines, bottom fines, and non-separable fractions were added to the weights of the fractions contained in the containers. This step was done after the waste sort since all of the required data will be on the MSW Load Information Form and the weights mathematically adjusted to include all fractions. After all of the 60 samples were sorted and the top fines, bottom fines, and non-separable fractions added to the container fractions, a data average was calculated to determine the overall weight percentage of all fractions present in the MSW waste stream. A flow chart of the of the truck selection, sorting, and compositing of fractions is included in Section 3.8.

### **3.3 Compositing a Sample and Laboratory Analysis**

Pursuant to Minn. R. 7007.0501, Subp. 2A(2-4), a composite sample of the MSW will be analyzed for proximate analysis, ultimate analysis, and heat value as discussed below. Samples were maintained in a refrigerator until transported to an analytical laboratory to prevent decomposition. The proximate analysis of the MSW included the percentage of volatile matter, moisture content, ash content, and fixed carbon by difference. Analysis methods used to determine the proximate analysis of the MSW were performed in accordance with ASTM methods E897, E790, and E830 for volatile matter, moisture content, and ash content, respectively, or equivalent methods. The ultimate analysis of the MSW included the percentage of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, chlorine, and oxygen by difference. Analysis methods used to determine the ultimate analysis of the MSW were performed in accordance with ASTM methods E777, E778, E775, and E776 for carbon and hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, and chlorine, respectively, or equivalent methods. The analysis method used to determine the heat value of the MSW was performed in accordance with ASTM method E955 or equivalent method.

Laboratories, as a practical matter, only analyze the **combustible fractions** when they perform the above analysis. Thus, only compositing of the **combustible fractions** is required. The **non-**

**combustible fractions** are considered to be „ash“ for the purposes of this analysis. The non-combustibles are, however, considered in laboratory calculations for the final results. Generally, weighted values are calculated by laboratories by re-combining the combustible and non-combustible fractions. The laboratory was forwarded the results from the fractional analysis and properly combined the results with respect to their weight fraction present in the waste stream.

The **combustible fractions** include the following:

1. Paper - Newsprint;
2. Paper - Mail, office and school;
3. Paper - Magazines and catalogs;
4. Paper - Phone books;
5. Paper - Other;
6. Cardboard - Corrugated;
7. Cardboard - Box boards including cereal, medication, office supply, and toiletry boxes;
8. Cardboard - Other;
9. Plastic - HDPE;
10. Plastic - PET;
11. Plastic - Other;
12. Organic material;
13. Electronics - CRT;
14. Electronics - non-CRT; and
15. Household hazardous waste.

The **non-combustible fractions** include the following:

1. Ferrous metals;
2. Non-ferrous metals - Aluminum;
3. Non-ferrous metals - Other;
4. Glass;
5. Inorganic material;
6. Solid wastes which contain mercury (not analyzed in lab due to safety issues from combustion); and
7. Major Appliances.

After each of the samples had been sorted, and the fractions have been identified and weighed, a **grab sample** of the **combustible fractions** from each of the samples was added to a separate composite container labeled with that combustible fraction's classification. (e.g., a container labeled "Paper-Newsprint" will be filled with a grab sample from each sorted sample's Paper-Newsprint fraction for a total of 60 grab samples making up the Paper-Newsprint composite). The six combustible fraction samples sent to the laboratory were collected from the combustible

containers containing the 60 grab samples as follows:

- 1. Paper:** a one gallon grab sample of a weighted composite of all paper samples.
- 2. Cardboard:** a one gallon grab sample of a weighted composite of all cardboard.
- 3. Plastic:** a 20 gallon sample of a weighted composite of all plastic.
- 4. Organic material:** a one gallon grab sample.
- 5. Electronics:** a one gallon grab sample.
- 6. Household Hazardous waste:** a one gallon grab sample.

A single composite was produced from the six combustible fraction composites, based upon the calculated weight percent of each fraction's presence in the waste stream. The single composite was analyzed for proximate analysis, ultimate analysis and heat value. The analytical laboratory compiled the results generating weighted values, taking into account the calculated weight percent of the non-combustible fractions present in the waste stream.

### **3.4 Management of the Study and Personnel**

The Study was performed using qualified subcontracted staff of Psihos & Associates, Inc. The Study was managed by Bryant Sears, who acted as the Site Coordinator. The Site Coordinator's responsibilities prior to the sort included selecting Sorters, training Sorters and purchase/rental of required equipment.

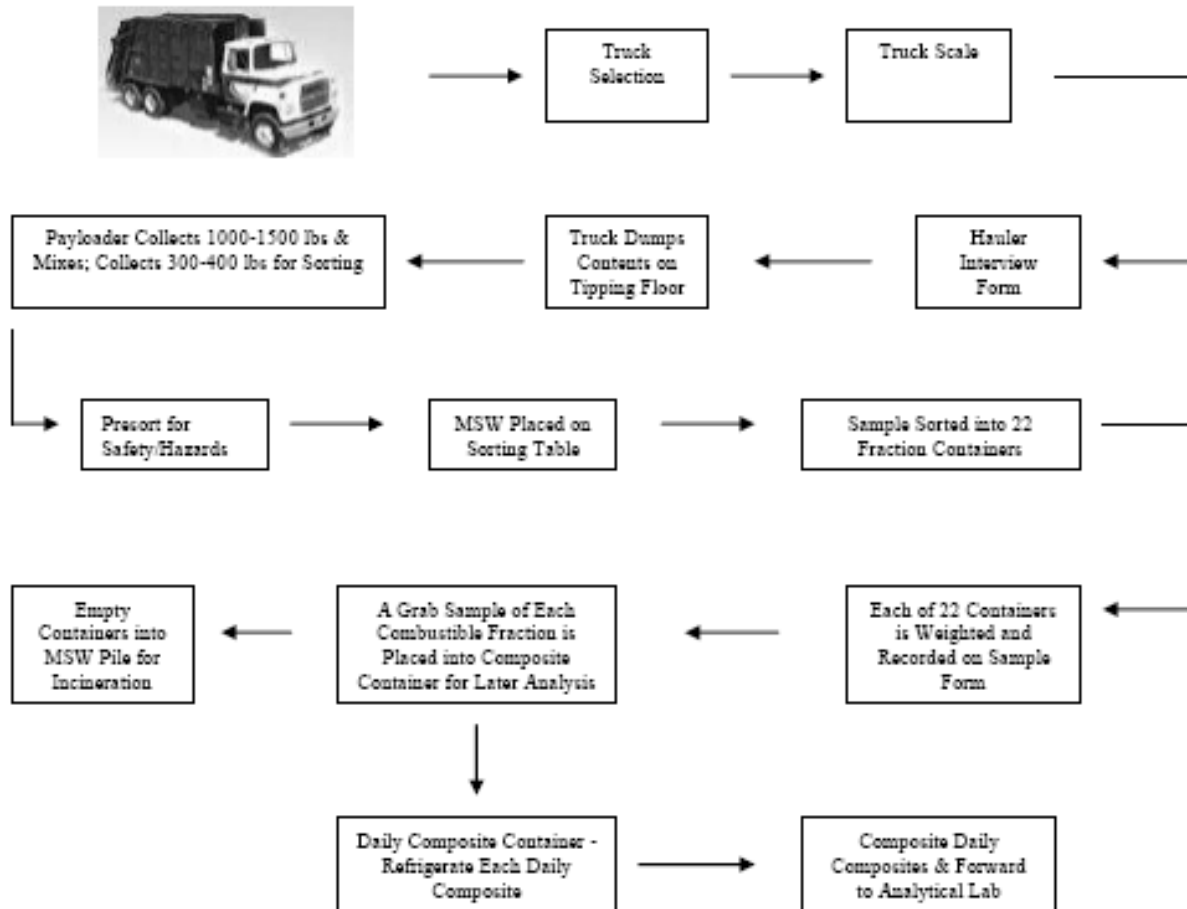
Sorters were qualified subcontracted employees of Psihos & Associates, Inc. who are familiar with solid waste and its composition. All Sorters were trained by the Site Coordinator in safety and sorting techniques and procedures. Safety and sorting techniques were adopted from the procedures used in the MPCA Study. Sorters were given a copy of the General Rules of Sorting, a Medical Waiver Form, and received safety training and sorting training **prior** to beginning any sort.

### 3.5 MSW Load Information Form

GENERAL INFORMATION:		Sample #:		Date:				
		Time:		Person Recording:				
HAULER INFORMATION:		Company Name:		Truck #:				
TYPE OF LOAD:		Residential: <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial: <input type="checkbox"/>	Commercial: <input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed: <input type="checkbox"/>			
ORIGINATION OF TRUCK:		County: Origination of Incoming Load:						
OTHER LOAD INFORMATION:								
MSW LOAD WEIGHT:		Incoming Truck Weight (#):		Outgoing Truck Weight (#):				
		Weight of MSW (#):						
WASTE COMP. INFORMATION:		TARE WEIGHT (#)	GROSS WEIGHT (#)	SAMPLE WEIGHT (#)				
1. Paper – Newsprint and inserts								
2. Paper – Mail, office, and school								
3. Paper – Magazines and catalogs								
4. Paper – Phone books								
5. Paper – Other								
6. Cardboard – Corrugated/boxes								
7. Cardboard – Box boards								
8. Cardboard - Other								
9. Plastic – HDPE								
10. Plastic – PET								
11. Plastic – Other								
12. Ferrous Metals								
13. Nonferrous metal – Aluminum								
14. Nonferrous metal - Other								
15. Glass								
16. Organic material								
17. Inorganic material								
18. Solid wastes containing Mercury								
19. Electronics – CRT								
20. Electronics – non-CRT								
21. Major appliances								
22. Household hazardous waste								
Top Fines:								
%Paper	%Cardbd	%Plastic	%Fery	%NonFem	%Glass	%Org	%Inorg	%SWCM
Bottom Fines:								
%Paper	%Cardbd	%Plastic	%Fem	%NonFem	%Glass	%Org	%Inorg	%SWCM
Non-Separable Item #1:								
%Paper	%Cardbd	%Plastic	%Fem	%NonFem	%Glass	%Org	%Inorg	%SWCM
Non-Separable Item #2:								
%Paper	%Cardbd	%Plastic	%Fem	%NonFem	%Glass	%Org	%Inorg	%SWCM



### 3.6 Flow Chart



## **APPENDIX B**

### **Laboratory Analytical Data**

MVTL

MINNESOTA VALLEY TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

1126 N. Front St. ~ New Ulm, MN 56073 ~ 800-782-3557 ~ Fax 507-359-2890
1411 S. 12th St. ~ Bismarck, ND 58502 ~ 800-279-6885 ~ Fax 701-258-9724
51 W. Lincoln Way ~ Nevada, IA 50201 ~ 800-362-0855 ~ Fax 515-382-3885

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Sample Number: 07-M2035

Report Date: 8/15/07

Dan Fish
Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Co
505 6th Ave N
Minneapolis MN 55405

Work Order #: 81-915

Date Received: 8/ 8/07

Sample Description: MSW #1
Sample Site: CHERC SWCS

Table with 3 columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Rows include Total Moisture, Ash, Volatile Matter, Fixed Carbon, BTU/lb, Total Sulfur.

Table with 3 columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Rows include Total Moisture, Ash, Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Total Sulfur, Oxygen by Difference, Chlorine.

Table with 3 columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Table with 3 columns: ANALYTE, REDUCING, OXIDIZING. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Table with 2 columns: ANALYTE, DRY BASIS. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Table with 3 columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Approved by: [Signature]

MVTL

MINNESOTA VALLEY TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.

1126 N. Front St. ~ New Ulm, MN 56073 ~ 800-782-3557 ~ Fax 507-359-2890
1411 S. 12th St. ~ Bismarck, ND 58502 ~ 800-279-6885 ~ Fax 701-258-9724
51 W. Lincoln Way ~ Nevada, IA 50201 ~ 800-362-0855 ~ Fax 515-382-3885

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Sample Number: 07-M2036

Report Date: 8/15/07

Dan Fish
Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Co
505 6th Ave N
Minneapolis MN 55405

Work Order #: 81-915

Date Received: 8/ 8/07

Sample Description: MSW #2
Sample Site: CHERC SWCS

Table with columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Rows include Total Moisture, Ash, Volatile Matter, Fixed Carbon, BTU/lb, Total Sulfur.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Rows include Total Moisture, Ash, Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Total Sulfur, Oxygen by Difference, Chlorine.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, REDUCING, OXIDIZING. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, DRY BASIS. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Approved by: [Signature]

MVTL

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Sample Number: 07-M2037

Report Date: 8/15/07

Dan Fish
Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Co
505 6th Ave N
Minneapolis MN 55405

Work Order #: 81-915

Date Received: 8/ 8/07

Sample Description: MSW #3
Sample Site: CHERC SWCS

Table with columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Rows include Total Moisture, Ash, Volatile Matter, Fixed Carbon, BTU/lb, Total Sulfur.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Rows include Total Moisture, Ash, Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Total Sulfur, Oxygen by Difference, Chlorine.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, REDUCING, OXIDIZING. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, DRY BASIS. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Table with columns: ANALYTE, AS RECEIVED, DRY BASIS. Row includes Total Sulfur.

Approved by: [Signature]

MVTL

**MINNESOTA VALLEY TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.**

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AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Sample Number: 07-M2038

Report Date: 8/15/07

Dan Fish  
Covanta Hennepin Energy Resource Co  
505 6th Ave N  
Minneapolis MN 55405

Work Order #: 81-915

Date Received: 8/ 8/07

Sample Description: MSW #4  
Sample Site: CHERC SWCS

* PROXIMATE *				* ULTIMATE *					
ANALYTE	AS RECEIVED		DRY BASIS		ANALYTE	AS RECEIVED		DRY BASIS	
Total Moisture	36.59	wt. %			Total Moisture	36.59	wt. %		
Ash	7.27	wt. %	11.47	wt. %	Ash	7.27	wt. %	11.47	wt. %
Volatile Matter	49.27	wt. %	77.70	wt. %	Carbon	28.62	wt. %	45.13	wt. %
Fixed Carbon	6.87	wt. %	10.83	wt. %	Hydrogen	8.35	wt. %	6.71	wt. %
BTU/lb	5935	BTU/lb	9359	BTU/lb	Nitrogen	< 0.2	wt. %	< 0.32	wt. %
Total Sulfur	0.04	wt. %	0.06	wt. %	Total Sulfur	0.04	wt. %	0.06	wt. %
					Oxygen by Difference	55.52	wt. %	36.31	wt. %
					Chlorine	848	ug/g	1340	ug/g

* SULFUR FORMS *				* ASH FUSION *			
ANALYTE	AS RECEIVED		DRY BASIS		ANALYTE	REDUCING	OXIDIZING
Total Sulfur	0.04	wt. %	0.06	wt. %			

* MINERAL ANALYSIS OF ASH *			* MISCELLANEOUS *		
ANALYTE	DRY BASIS		ANALYTE	AS RECEIVED	DRY BASIS

Approved by: Maury Lardner

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Data Calculations**









Covanta Henne  
Solid Waste Composition

Sample	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	Item Subtotal	Wt % of Category			
<b>Fraction</b>															
Paper – Newsprint & Inserts	10.4	14.6	6.7	11.6	65.1	7.9	11.6	14.8	16.2	10.5	818.2	22.7%	Paper	3601.8	
Paper – Mail, Office & School	8.6	4.8	4.4	5.2	3.7	2.7	17.6	15.7	3.6	3.7	527.3	14.6%			
Paper – Magazines & Catalogs	3.6	14.4	3.6	10.2	2.4	26.3	11.6	12.9	4.1	7.8	617.9	17.2%			
Paper – Phone Books	11.7	13.4	12.2	9.8	4.7	6.0	17.9	18.2	9.1	9.8	746.8	20.7%			
Paper – Other	5.8	6.0	7.0	10.8	13.6	14.6	18.4	13.6	18.0	9.7	891.6	24.8%			
Cardboard – Corrugated / Boxes	18.3	5.4	8.8	17.8	11.6	1.7	9.7	23.6	13.6	15.6	724.4	35.9%	Cardboard	2018.2	
Cardboard – Box Boards	6.2	15.6	10.6	6.9	5.7	12.8	3.7	19.6	6.2	8.7	661.1	32.8%			
Cardboard – Other	11.8	4.7	7.6	13.6	17.6	11.6	13.6	6.9	5.6	14.6	632.7	31.3%			
Plastic – HDPE	11.0	8.1	13.6	11.7	7.6	12.4	11.7	12.7	9.6	5.4	843.6	30.4%	Plastic	2772.7	
Plastic – PET	7.4	12.6	6.2	13.7	11.6	8.6	6.9	6.7	13.5	6.8	633.0	22.8%			
Plastic – Other	26.3	5.8	8.2	8.9	21.6	27.2	47.6	16.8	27.6	47.6	1296.1	46.7%			
Ferrous Metals	1.7	2.4	2.9	3.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	3.8	11.6	2.3	312.1	100.0%	Ferrous	312.1	
Non-Ferrous Metals – Aluminum	1.0	5.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	8.6	6.2	6.8	346.2	43.6%	Non-Ferrous	793.9	
Non-Ferrous Metals – Other	8.6	1.1	2.7	2.8	4.7	23.6	7.9	26.3	11.6	3.9	447.7	56.4%			
Glass	9.7	10.4	18.1	13.2	15.6	17.6	14.0	11.4	36.2	21.8	826.5	100.0%	Glass	826.5	
Organic Material	71.3	97.8	71.2	70.7	66.9	48.2	60.3	59.3	84.7	47.3	5611.3	100.0%	Organic	5611.3	
Inorganic Material	38.4	46.4	43.2	75.1	83.2	81.2	17.9	48.6	19.6	41.5	3112.6	100.0%	Inorganic	3112.6	
Solid Wastes Containing Mercury											0.0	#DIV/0!	SWCM	0.0	
Electronics – CRT											68.3	18.9%	Electronics	362.2	
Electronics – non-CRT			40.4	7.4		4.7			5.0		293.9	81.1%			
Major Appliances											0.0	#DIV/0!			Appliances
Household Hazardous Waste			1.3			0.4		6.8	1.7		37.0	100.0%	HHW	37.0	

Sample	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	Item Subtotal	
<b>Top Fines (#)</b>											0	
Paper	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cardboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Plastic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ferrous Metals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Non-Ferrous Metals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Glass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Organic Material	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Inorganic Material	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
SWCM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Paper												
Cardboard												
Plastic												
Ferrous Metals												
Non-Ferrous Metals												
Glass												
Organic Material												
Inorganic Material												
SWCM												
<b>Total</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

Note: All Top Fines Sorted







