## **Technical Information Sheet**

| Technical information Sheet   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Name of technology   | Refuse-derived fuel facility for crushing, drying, and solidifying combustible refuse (RDF plant)  |  |
| 2. Type of technology   | <ul> <li>This facility converts domestic combustible refuse into solid fuel and has the following features:</li> <li>This facility enables consolidated incineration with improved transportation, preventing the generation of dioxins.</li> <li>This facility can separate the waste receiving and burning processes through improved</li> </ul>   |  |
|   | waste storage, enabling utilization of solid fuel at the most suitable time.   |  |
| Description of technology   |  |  |
|   | [Objective and application of the technology] The conversion of waste into solid fuel improves refuse transportation and storability, as well as makes it possible to consolidate small incineration facilities, for which taking measures to prevent the generation of dioxins is difficult, and to incinerate refuse at power generation facilities in response to power demand.  [Characteristics of the technology]  |  |
|   | Reception of waste   |  |
| Objective application   | Refuse-derived fuel facility flow Refuse-derived fuel (RDF)  |  |
| Objective, application, characteristics, delivery record, and price of technology | <consolidation and="" dioxins="" generation="" improved="" incineration="" of="" prevention="" the="" transportation="" treatment="" waste="" with=""> Refuse is dried and solidified at small facilities, making it possible improve refuse transportability, which in turn makes it possible to consolidate incineration at a large facility. Continuous incineration prevents the generation of dioxins, which are generated during small-scale batch incineration. <optimized improved="" incineration="" of="" storability="" timing="" with=""></optimized></consolidation>  |  |
|   | Solidifying and drying refuse prevents corrosion and reduces the volume, providing improved storability. The refuse can be incinerated at the convenience of those incinerating and utilizing the refuse. At power generation facilities, this enables power generation at peak demand.  |  |
|   | [Delivery record] In Japan, 4 refuse-derived fuel facilities were constructed for power generation facilities.  [Price and other inquiries]  |  |
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| 4. Classification of technology   | The state of the s |  |
| (1) Applicable fields   | Municipal solid waste treatment, Recycling (thermal)   |  |
| (2) Target waste  | Paper/cardboard, Waste plastic, Food waste/raw garbage   |  |
| (3) Services provided   | Technical cooperation/licensing  |  |
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| 5. | Countries to which this technology can be provided | China, Korea, ASEAN countries  |
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| 6. | Keywords   | Waste-derived solid fuel, RDF, power generation, transportation, storage, dioxin   |
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