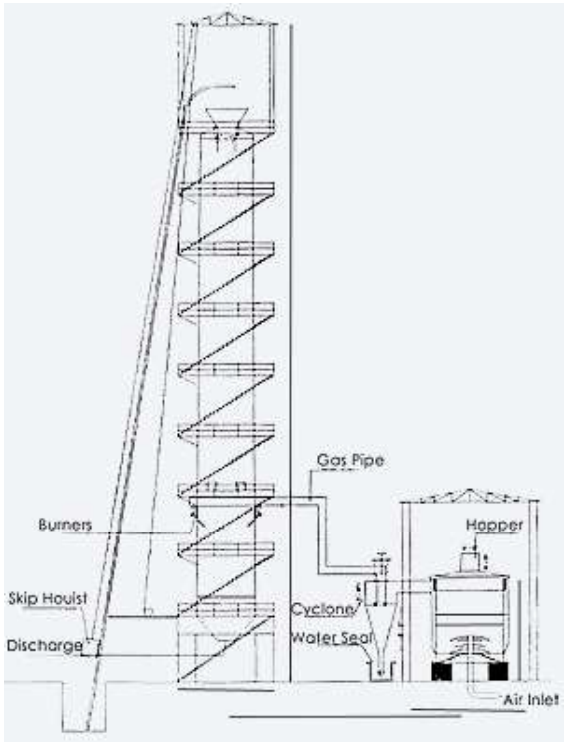
	• Sulphur < 1%, • Total halogens (Cl, Br, F, I) < 1%, • PCB < 100 mg/Kg, and PCT < 100 mg/Kg. The oily waste will be added to the incinerated material in a proportion depending on the composition of the oily waste.
Operational constraints	Requires personnel, site, incinerator and waste handling equipment. • No energy is recovered. • Air pollution control devices must be suited to monitor the incineration of large quantities of petroleum product. • Salt in recovered oil could increase corrosion in system. • If the facility does not exist, this type of project needs a long period to be implemented.
Impacts	Incineration (e.g. in power plants) results in the production of ashes and co-products that must be disposed of correctly. Incinerators may release carcinogenic and toxic chemicals, including heavy metals, partially-burned organic material such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and other organic chemicals, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), dioxins and furans. The concentration of the release depends on the type of waste, of incinerator and of filter installed on the chimney.
Legal constraints	Refer to incineration and atmospheric releases legislation. Special authorisation may be required for such work.
Efficiency	Relies on the type of incinerator and gas treatment.
Cost	CAPEX: very high investment cost. OPEX: 100 to 400 euros / m3 (Source: KOLLER).
	 **Figure 13 : Lime kiln**
THERMAL TREATMENT	**Co-incineration as fuel source (in cement works, lime kiln, power plant or other kiln)**
Description	Incineration of the liquid oil recovered as fuel source in cement works (and/ or industrial furnaces) Note. Co-incineration is the incineration of waste in industrial incinerators, kilns, furnaces as an alternative or complementary fuel source and/ or as material source.