



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

This is a repository copy of *Beneficial management of biomass combustion ashes*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/176940/>

Version: Supplemental Material

Article:

Zhai, J, Burke, I orcid.org/0000-0002-0484-568X and Stewart, D orcid.org/0000-0001-5144-1234 (2021) Beneficial management of biomass combustion ashes. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 151. 111555. ISSN 1364-0321

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2021.111555>

© 2021, Elsevier. This manuscript version is made available under the CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>.

Reuse

This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND) licence. This licence only allows you to download this work and share it with others as long as you credit the authors, but you can't change the article in any way or use it commercially. More information and the full terms of the licence here: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.



eprints@whiterose.ac.uk
<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/>

Supporting information for:

Beneficial management of biomass combustion ashes

Jihua Zhai ^a, Ian T. Burke ^b, Douglas I. Stewart ^{a, *}

^a School of Civil Engineering, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK

^b School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK

* Corresponding Author: d.i.stewart@leeds.ac.uk

Consisting of 21 pages with 6 Tables.

Table S1. Ash chemical composition of main feedstock used for biomass combustion (wt. %).

Ash origin	Description	CaO	MgO	K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	SO ₃	Cl ₂ O	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	Na ₂ O	TiO ₂	Refs.
Agriculture residue													
Maize													
Corn straw	Case study, lab ash at 550°C	12.8	3.9	16.1	2.1	1.6		43.4	4.4	2.2	0.14	0.25	[1]
Maize	Case study, calculated based on the elemental analysis of the fuels	17	4.4	22	1.9	1.7	6.62	33	3.7	1.6	0.4		[2]
Corn stalk		3.9	3.08	10.3	10	11.08		50.7		3.14	0.53		[3]
Corn fodder		1.05	3.32	9.59	2.98	3.48		55.3		2.4	0.73		[3]
Corn cob		1.27	2.49	2.04	6.87	8.74		40.3		4.06	1.19		[3]
Corn stalk		0.46	2.7	10.28	0.66	2.2		71.7		7.1	0.33		[3]
Corn cob	Case study, lab ash at 500°C	2.12	1.97	47.57	4.82	3.44	0.69	36.67	0.81	1.5	0.28	0.06	[4]
Corn stalk	Case study, lab ash at 575°C	0.56	4.78	8.37	2.06	7.2		63.3		4.72	0.47		[5]
Corn stover	Not specified	8.66	6.11	20.67	8.68			54.04	1.99		0.15		[5]
Maize	Case study, lab ash	4	0.59	18.5	4.7	1.3	13.97	61.7	0.72	0.17	0.23		[5]
Maize	Case study, lab ash	3.5	3	38.7	9.2	1.8	4.53	31.2	0.38	0.56	0.73		[5]
Maize	Case study, lab ash	9.9	4.25	21.8	2.18	2.03	5.35	36.4	0.51	0.59	0.08		[5]
Corn stalk	Case study, burned appropriately	13	7.35	15		1.32		37	2.37	1.19	0.25		[6]
Rice													
Rice straw	Case study from China, lab ash at 600°C	6.74	2.61	15.25		2.59	4.56	64.68	0.28	0.46	1.09	0.03	[7]
Rice straw	Case study	1.61	1.89	11.3	2.65	0.84		74.31	1.4	0.73	1.85	0.02	[8]
Rice straw	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	3.01	1.75	12.3	1.41	1.24		74.67	1.04	0.85	0.96	0.09	[9]
Rice straw	Case study, lab ash	3.5	1.6	15.3	1.5			69.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.01	[10]
Rice straw	Case study, lab ash	10.12	2.47	19.4	1.93	4.95		56.23	1.94	0.98	1.98		[11]
Rice straw	Case study, lab ash	1.65	1.49	16.6	1.86	0.86	1.41	72.23	0.07	0.22	0.42	<0.01	[12]

Rice straw	Case study, lab ash	9.23	1.96	38.92	1.63			44.72	1.13	0.31	2.16	0.03	[13]
Rice straw	Case study, lab ash at 525°C	1.6	1.64	11.95	0.61	0.84	3.90	75.38	0.09	0.1	0.14	0.01	[14]
Rice straw	Case study, lab ash at 550°C	8.9	3.5	16				51			2.8		[15]
Rice straw	Case study, lab ash at 815°C	4.47	2.15	9.1	4.16	3.66	4.15	61.63	2.79	3.14	3.77	0.1	[16]
Wheat													
Wheat stalk	Case study from China, lab ash at 600°C	15.44	4.57	35.49			4.88	37.73	2.18	1.05	0.53	0.13	[17]
Wheat straw	From Danish, case study, lab ash at 500°C	7.28	1.82	16.86	2.27	1.1		59.9	0.81	0.54	0.47	0.04	[18]
Wheat straw	Case study	4.66	2.51	18.4	1.47	5.46		35.84	2.46	0.97	10.5	0.15	[8]
Wheat straw	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	12.27	2.48	12.9	4.3	2.49		55.32	0.84	1.05	1.51	0.22	[9]
Wheat straw	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	9.95	2.45	25.2	3.32	4.92		46.07	1.69	1.85	1.18	0.09	[9]
Wheat straw	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	6.14	1.06	25.6	1.26	4.4		55.32	1.88	0.73	1.71	0.08	[9]
Wheat straw	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	4.91	2.55	21.7	2.04	4.44		37.06	2.23	0.84	9.74	0.17	[9]
Wheat straw	Case study, lab ash	3.7	1.8	20	3.5	1.9	4.41	48	3.5	0.5	14.5		[19]
Wheat straw	Case study, lab ash at 525°C	2.8	1.82	16.55	1.05	2.08	4.39	57.47	0.77	0.39	0.8	0.05	[14]
Wheat straw	Case study, lab ash at 550°C	8.1	2.4	18				44			0.22		[15]
Wheat straw	Danish wheat straw, lab ash	2.7	1.73	23.99			3.83	15.65	27.96	3.43	0.59	5.22	[20]
Wheat straw	Case study, lab ash at 815°C	8.07	2.98	17.38	2.01	4.47	6.37	36.9	8	6.29	9.16	0.43	[16]
Sugarcane													
Bagasse	Case study from Brazil, ash collected from a sugarcane processing plant	5	1.17	6.22	0.98	0.42		61.59	5.92	7.36		1.46	[21]
Sugarcane bagasse	Case study	4.47	3.33	4.15	2.72	2.08		46.61	17.69	14.14	0.79	2.63	[8]
Sugarcane trash	Case study, tops and leaves	13.05	4.3	13.39	2.27	7.31		57.38		1.74	0.27		[8]

	fraction												
Sugarcane bagasse	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	2.95	1.97	2.97	1.31	0.5	0.09	42.62	23.16	16.18	0.57	2.76	[22]
Bagasse	Case study, bagasse collected from HC&S Co. Paia sugar factory, lab ash	3.5	1.45	2.59	1.13	0.9		41.87	22.25	20.9	0.26	3.87	[23]
Bagasse	Case study, lab ash at 550°C	3.9	5.5	18.9	3	3.5	1.10	48.8	6.4	1.9	0.8		[5]
Bagasse	Case study, lab ash	4.16	2.34	4.49	0.93			72.29	7.99	6.16	0.95	0.55	[24]
Bagasse	Case study, lab ash	4.31	3.22	1.67	0.89	0.4	0.00	45.88	20.55	15.45	0.96	3.77	[25]
Bagasse	Case study, sugarcane bagasse, screened	5.35	5.81	9.81	5.04	5.08		46.88	11.4	7.98	2.45	1.39	[5]
Sugarcane	Case study, sugarcane from Italy, lab ash at 500°C	4.9	3.48	24.1	5.96	8.24		49.2	0.98	0.43	0.66	0.07	[18]
Bagasse	Case study, bagasse from South Africa, ashes at 815°C	4.5		2.9				62.6	3.3	2.4	2.8		[5]
Sugarcane bagasse	Case study, ash collected from Madras Sugar Limited, Tamil Nadu, India	7.77	1.98	9.28		4.45		72.95	1.68	1.89			[26]
Soybean													
Soya husk	Case study	21.4	7.1	30.5	4.9	3.7		1.7	7.4	2.5	5.3	0.2	[27]
Bean straw		4.67	0.9	22.34	2.29	4.7		29.9		2.7	0.52		[3]
Bean straw		6.3	3.65	25.3	7.3	2.28		32.7		3.93	0.82		[3]
Bean plant	From Phyllis2 database (#2888), lab ash, case study	21.5	6.39	6.66	6.68			8.98	0.5	0.32	0.69	0.03	[5]
Soybean stalk	Case study, lab ash	33.2	9.83	18.8	2.62	1.15		30.4	2.15	0.83	0.91	0.05	[28]
Energy crops (herbaceous)													
Miscanthus - 1	From Phyllis2 database (#568), lab ash, miscanthus from the second year of cultivation, harvest in feb.1991	7.1	2.85	14.8	1.75	3.7	1.78	63	0.45	0.36	0.18		[5]

Miscanthus - 2	From Phyllis2 database (#569), lab ash, miscanthus from the second year of cultivation, harvest in jan.1991	4.1	2.59	4.6	1.85	1.7	0.09	82.3	0.76	0.36	0.15		[5]
Miscanthus - 3	From Phyllis2 database (#570), lab ash, miscanthus from the second year of cultivation, harvest in jan.1991	3	2.02	3.7	1.64	2.1	0.05	85.7	0.3	0.61	0.15		[5]
Miscanthus - 4	From Phyllis2 database (#571), lab ash, miscanthus from the third year of cultivation, harvest in jan.1992	7.9	2.82	7.5	2.44	2.26	1.63	57.7	1.01	0.82	0.1		[5]
Miscanthus - 5	From Phyllis2 database (#575), lab ash, miscanthus from the third year of cultivation, harvest in jan.1992	7.7	2.01	7.3	2.94	2.3	1.32	61.3	1.38	0.87	0.23		[5]
Miscanthus - 6	Miscanthus from Italy, case study, lab ash at 500°C	7.56	4.81	25.3	5.27	2.1		42.79	0.51	0.4	0.6	0.03	[18]
Miscanthus - 7	Miscanthus giganteus, case study, lab ash at 500°C	8.6	5.9	27	6.3	4.9	4.29	39	1.6	1.1	2.2		[5]
Miscanthus - 8	Miscanthus grass, not specified but seems quite like case study	6.37	6.63	12.1	4.2	0.63		68.64	0.48	0.25	0.62	0.02	[5]
Miscanthus - 9	Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus (6-7 ft high leaf fraction) from Oregon, lab ash at 600°C	13.62	1.07	18.7	6.24	1.7		56.07	0.78	0.93	0.27	0.02	[5]
Miscanthus - 10	Miscanthus (whole stem 6-7 ft high) from Oregon, lab ash at 600°C	9.61	2.46	11.6	4.2	2.63		61.84	0.98	1.35	0.33	0.05	[5]
Pennisetum Purpureum Schum	Case study, lab ash at 815°C	1.9	9.9	30.5	7.2	5.7		43	<0.1	1.4	<0.01	0.03	[29]
Pennisetum purpureum	Case study, ash from biomass power plant and sintered at 500°C in the lab	14.2	1	32.2	2.54	1.67		47.1		0.37			[30]
Bana grass	Also named Pennisetum	3.57	1.71	42.8	2.74	0.85		33.65	0.8	0.63	0.38	0.07	[9]

	purpureum, lab ash at 600°C, case study												
Bana grass	Also named Pennisetum purpureum, lab ash at 600°C, case study	6	5.36	31.8	4	2.55	10.46	33.99	0.74	0.78	1	0.05	[22]
Bana grass	Green bana grass, lab ash at 600°C, case study	4.84	5.75	18.8	5.46	1.86	7.73	53.5	0.4	0.38	1.12	2.82	[31]
Bana grass	Purple bana grass, lab ash at 600°C, case study	3.92	5.21	20.1	3.28	1.47	9.29	53.9	0.54	0.33	1.09	0.13	[31]
Bana grass	Case study, lab ash at 750°C, young banagrass harvested on May 2006 at age 4 weeks	3.6	4.66	39.74	4.05	0.45		37.88	1.15	1.2	0.46	0.29	[32]
Bana grass	Case study, lab ash at 750°C, young banagrass harvested on December 2006 at age 4 weeks	4.59	4.21	42.5	6.32	0.68		41.35	0.72	0.79	0.43	0.18	[32]
Bana grass	Case study, lab ash at 750°C, mature banagrass harvested on December 2006 at age 10 weeks	3.6	4.84	28.44	4.43	1.35		52.85	0.24	0.28	0.51	0.05	[32]
Energy crops (woody)													
Willow	Case study, lab ash at 600°C, 3-year cultivation	45.62	1.16	13.2	10.04	1.15		8.08	1.39	0.84	2.47	0.06	[9]
Willow	Case study, lab ash at 600°C, 1-year cultivation	34.83	2.46	12.2	10.36	1.7		16.76	3.01	0.85	3.05	0.07	[9]
Willow	Case study, lab ash at 600°C, 1-year cultivation	36.51	1.54	19.9	12.9	1.94		2.83	0.12	0.42	1.97	0.06	[9]
Willow	Case study, lab ash at 600°C, 1-year cultivation	40.48	3.04	13.9	8.16	1.7		1.11	0.09	0.21	0.77	0	[9]
Willow	Case study, lab ash at 600°C, 1-year cultivation	32	7.67	22.1	11.68	3.09		1.89	0.16	0.3	0.65	0.04	[9]
Willow	Case study, lab ash at 600°C, 3-year cultivation	41.2	2.47	15	7.4	1.83		2.35	1.41	0.73	0.94	0.05	[9]
Willow	Case study, lab ash at	34.18	2.98	18.4	7.1	2.92		2.05	1.97	0.35	2.67	0.03	[9]

	600°C, top fraction												
Willow	Case study, lab ash at 600°C, bottom fraction	44.68	2.16	15.3	7.18	2.33		1.82	1.48	0.49	0.86	0.05	[9]
Salix (willow)	Case study	30.8	5.1	26.5	11.5	3		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.02	[33]
Salix (low Si)	Case study, lab ash	30.8	3.3	25.2	14.7	3.7	0.37	4.3	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	[34]
Salix (high Si)	Case study, lab ash	30.6	3.5	26	15.5	3.2	0.88	17	6.7	1.5	0.22	0.1	[34]
Hybrid poplar	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	44.4	4.32	20.08	0.15	3.95		0.88	0.31	0.57	0.23	0.16	[9]
Hybrid poplar	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	49.92	18.4	9.64	1.34	2.04		5.9	0.84	1.4	0.13	0.3	[9]
Poplar-coarse	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	44.4	4.32	20.08	0.15	3.95		0.88	0.31	0.57	0.23	0.16	[9]
Poplar	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	35.92	15.07	9.55	2.18	2.55			0.66	0.46	3.1		[35]
Short rotation coppice		33.3	8.6	13.8	17			17.3	4.4	3.8	1	0.3	[36]
SRC poplar	Case study, lab ash, SRC sites located in Santarém (central Portugal)	48.06	10.84	18.29	11.84			2.97	3.64	1.68	1.1		[37]
SRC poplar	Case study, lab ash, SRC sites located in Santarém (central Portugal)	41.58	13.47	19.7	15.97			2.34	1.98	1.22	1.74		[37]
SRC poplar	Case study, lab ash, poplar sampled in Lochristi site in Belgium	45.23	7.22	32.82	8.41			2.37	0.39	0.46	0.97		[37]
SRC poplar	Case study, lab ash, poplar sampled in Lochristi site in Belgium	53.22	9.38	23.32	9.51			1.52	0.23	0.31	1.07		[37]
SRC poplar	Case study, lab ash, poplar sampled in Lochristi site in Belgium	48.63	9.19	27.42	8.02			2.78	0.45	0.57	1.21		[37]
SRC poplar	Case study, lab ash, poplar sampled in Lochristi site in Belgium	53.95	0.24	26.12	11.39			3.91	0.37	0.57	1.46		[37]
SRC poplar	Case study, lab ash, poplar sampled in Lochristi site in Belgium	46.99	7.8	29.06	9.99			1.52	0.31	1.43	1.39		[37]
SRC poplar	Case study, lab ash, poplar sampled in Lochristi site in Belgium	48.62	7.76	26.57	10.53			1.52	0.64	0.89	1.19		[37]

	Belgium												
SRC poplar	Case study, lab ash, poplar sampled in Lochristi site in Belgium	51.08	7.48	27.09	8.74			1.43	0.69	0.77	0.97		[37]
Forest residues													
Temperate hardwood bark													
Beech bark	Case study	69.53	11.5	2.6	2.3	0.8		12.4	0	1.1	0.9		[3]
Birch white bark	Case study	65.48	4.2	6.6	2.9	3.2		3	0.6	2.9	1.3		[3]
Birch yellow bark	Case study	64.17	5.4	8	3.8	1.3		4.1	0.3	0.8	1.7		[3]
Elm bark	Case study	76.23	2	4.4	1.3	0.8		3.6	0	0.3	0.7	0.1	[3]
Eucalyptus bark	Case study, lab ash	46.6	8.8	7.5	1.9	2.8	7.11	8.1	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.1	[38]
Hemlock bark	Case study	59.03	13.1	4.6	2.1	1.9		10	2.1	1.3	1.1		[3]
Maple hard bark	Case study	56.28	19.4	5.8	1.1	1.4		39.5	3.8	1.7	2.2		[3]
Maple soft bark	Case study	69.75	2.3	6.3	0.3	2		6.1	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	[3]
Poplar bark	Case study	70.48	1.9	7.2	2	0.6		1.5	0.5	0.6	3.9		[3]
Softwood bark													
Jack pine bark	Case study	54.34	5.5	4.1	2.8	2.6		16	6.3	5	3.1	0.2	[3]
Pine bark	Case study	40.6	4.5	7.6	4.8	2		1.3	5.3	0.3	0.5	0.12	[33]
Black spruce bark	Case study	73.87	1.7	6.2	2.2	1.4		6.4	1.1	1.1	2.5		[3]
White spruce bark	Case study	70.52	6.4	7.3	2.6	2.2		2	0.6	0.7	0.8		[3]
Red spruce bark	Case study	64.73	4.7	5.3	2.2	1.3		7.6	0	3.1	2	0.1	[3]
Tamarack bark	Case study	52.6	8.5	5.3	4.7	2.6		7.3	8.4	3.6	3.2	0.1	[3]
Wood fuel													
Temperate hardwood													
Red oak wood	Case study, lab ash	17.5	1.1	9.5	1.8	2.6	0.98	49	9.5	8.5	0.5		[19]
Hybrid poplar	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	49.92	18.4	9.64	1.34	2.04		5.9	0.84	1.4	0.13	0.3	[9]

Poplar-coarse	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	44.4	4.32	20.08	0.15	3.95		0.88	0.31	0.57	0.23	0.16	[9]
Beech wood	From Phyllis2 database, not specified but seems quite like case study	26.1	9.2	23.5				20	7	1.4	1.8		[5]
Birch wood	From Phyllis2 database, lab ash	45	10.8	11.4	17	2.2		2.8	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.1	[5]
Oak wood	Case study, lab ash	46.24	7.11	18.62	4.02	--		16.21	2.37	0.54	0.24	--	[39]
Salix (willow)	Case study	30.8	5.1	26.5	11.5	3		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.02	[33]
Salix (low Si)	Case study, lab ash	30.8	3.3	25.2	14.7	3.7	0.37	4.3	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	[34]
Salix (high Si)	Case study, lab ash	30.6	3.5	26	15.5	3.2	0.88	17	6.7	1.5	0.22	0.1	[34]
Maple wood	Case study, collected from a domestic wood furnace	29.31	4.95	11.53				5.65	0.99	0.78	0.23	0.16	[40]
Oak wood	Case study, lab ash	65	8.3	9.9	7.5	2.2		2.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.1	[5]
Tropical hardwood													
Olive tree wood	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	32.8	2.4	19.9	8.5	2.1		8.1	1.6	0.7	2.9	0.0	[41]
Amaranth wood	Case study, lab ash	26.9	5.2	33.6	5.4	6.5	2.82	1.6	0.81	0.42	0.57		[5]
Amaranth wood	Case study, lab ash	15.8	3.66	34.5	7.91	3.3	4.64	3.7	0.25	0.22	0.12		[5]
Amaranth wood	Case study, lab ash	18.6	3.95	35.3	7.35	4.53	4.09	2.1	0.34	0.28	0.16		[5]
Amaranth wood	Case study, lab ash	20.6	4.12	27.5	6.48	4.35	5.83	7.1	0.39	0.35	0.23		[5]
Amaranth wood	Case study, lab ash	20.5	4	31.7	6.74	3.26	4.40	7.5	0.27	0.23	0.27		[5]
Coconut trunk	Case study	11.74	5.37	10.41	3.55	0.87		42.66	13.94	8.28	2.05	0.96	[5]
Teak wood	Case study of Nigeria, lab ash at 815°C	26.82	5.42	18.28	4.18	3.2		30.34	4.86	3.6	3	0.3	[42]
Melina wood	Case study of Nigeria, lab ash at 815°C	27.02	5.26	18.11	4.07	3.24		31.68	4.2	3.28	2.86	0.28	[42]
Rosewood	Case study, lab ash at 550°C	67.8	7.5	10.8	0.5	1	4.29	2.6	0.7	4.4	1.1	0.1	[43]
Softwood													
Fir wood	Case study, Douglas fir wood	37.08	5.86	17	1.86	11.2	0.01	12.26	2.83	4.24	3.16	0.08	[5]
Pine wood	Case study, lab ash	51.3	8	10.04	2.82	--		14.45	2.71	1.61	0.17	--	[39]

Spruce wood	Case study	17.2	1.1	9.6		2.6	0.98	49.3	9.4	8.3	0.5		[44]
Swedish wood	Case study	30.49	5.93	9.46	2.37	4.04		18.9	4.69	2.67	2.1	0.98	[45]
Christmas trees	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	9.5	2.52	7.86	2.4	11.36		38.89	14.74	9.3	0.53	0.36	[9]
Ponderosa pine wood	Case study	49.27	13.53	10.03	2.82	13.46		6.15	0.92	1.53	1.28	1.2	[5]
Spruce wood	Case study, lab ash	42.2	2.4	7.3	2.84	1.29	0.21	8.5	1.03	0.78	0.23		[5]
Spruce wood	Case study, lab ash	31.9	3.55	10.3	3.39	1.46	0.16	21.9	0.56	0.83	0.24		[5]
Spruce wood	Case study, lab ash	32	3.94	13.5	4.22	0.97	0.06	18.2	0.42	0.74	0.28		[5]
Pine	Case study, lab ash at 550°C	13	4.5	7.9				52			1.9		[15]
Juniper wood	Case study, lab ash	38.4	2.21	8.3	2.17	1.01	0.07	22.4	4.93	4.14	0.63	0.29	[46]
Mixed conifer	White fir and ponderosa pine, lab ash at 525°C	32.06	4.93	10.72	3.13	0.86		9.35	3.12	1.14	0.39	0.13	[14]
Municipal solid waste													
Municipal solid waste ash - 1	Case study, lab prepared ash	25.41	3.68	2.34	1.18	4.5		38.12	11.18	2.88	4.18	2.33	[47]
Municipal solid waste ash - 2	From Phyllis2 database, ash from waste incineration plant (typical data for Netherlands)	11	2	1		2		45	26	8	5		[5]
Municipal solid waste ash - 3	Case study from Netherlands, bottom ash from WtE plant	13.45	1.81	0.88	0.79	1.28	0.32	54.23	7.86	13.83	2.81	0.84	[48]
Municipal solid waste ash - 4	Case study, fly ash from plant	25.19	2.98	2.53	1.15	20.48	3.80	14.33	6.8	2.86	3.5	2.34	[49]
Municipal solid waste ash - 5	Case study, bottom ash from plant	13.01	1.99	1.32	0.69	2	0.37	39.15	7.18	10.01	5.12	2	[49]
Municipal solid waste ash - 6	Case study, textile filter ash from a bubbling fluidized bed	50.79	1.67	2.75	0.92	1.75		7	4.19	0.8	4.31	0.31	[50]
Municipal solid waste ash - 7	Case study, bottom and fly ash combined at the incinerator, measured for 3 times and has the standard deviation but not shown	9.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.92	1.27	33.4	13.4	8.7	4.2	1.6	[51]

	here.												
Municipal solid waste ash - 8	Case study from South Korea, fly ash from a stoker-type incinerator	13.71	3.32	16.38	3.9	14.23	35.54	10.91	4.91		31.14	1.33	[52]
Municipal solid waste ash - 9	Case study from France, fly ash from MSW incineration plant	16.42	2.52	5.8	0.34	3	8.82	27.23	11.72	1.8	5.86	0.84	[53]
Municipal solid waste ash - 10	Case study from Italy, bottom ash from solid waste incinerators	16.45	3.67	1.41	1.29		0.29	47.76	10.55	8.61	3.51	0.79	[54]
Sewage sludge													
Sewage sludge ash - 1	From Phyllis2 database, lab ash analysis, ash at 550°C	14	2.7	3.4	23	0.68		28	7.4	17	0.88		[5]
Sewage sludge ash - 2	From Phyllis2 database, sewage sludge from Germany, case study	9.1	2.8	2.19	15.4	1.14		38.3	14.8	12.5	2.21	0.8	[5]
Sewage sludge ash - 3	From Phyllis2 database, sewage sludge from Germany, case study	12.5	2.8	0.84	19.3	2.6		22.4	9	24.6	4.6	0.73	[5]
Sewage sludge ash - 4	From Phyllis2 database, all values are the average of the minimum and maximum values for sewage sludge from the Saar region in Germany	4.7	1.1	0.89	5.6	0.26		20.05	6.7	6.35	0.36	0.35	[5]
Sewage sludge ash - 5	From Phyllis2 database, sludge from UK	20.8	2.9	1.6	9.8			36.5	13.3	5.4	0.5	1.3	[5]
Sewage sludge ash - 6	From Phyllis2 database, lab ash analysis, ash at 550°C	11	1.5	1.5	23	2.5		26	6.1	27	0.82		[5]
Sewage sludge ash - 7	Case study, lab ash	5.88	1.66	1.57	15.12			27.8	13.79	24.31	1.05		[55]
Sewage sludge ash - 8	From Phyllis2 database, ash generated at 815°C	22.2	2.3	1.1	16.7	3.1		33.6	15.6	3.6	5	1.3	[5]
Sewage sludge ash - 9	From Phyllis2 database, ash study in UK	19.8	3.2	2	8.7	2		41.3	14.3	6.8	0.7	1.2	[5]
Sewage sludge ash -	Case study, lab prepared	22.09	2.4	1.56	1.98	5.25		38.36	18.74	8.19	1.21	0.91	[47]

10	ash at 550°C												
Sewage sludge ash - 11	Case study, from a fluidized bed combustor operating at 850 °C	20.6	1.9	1.7	14.8	2.8		34.2	12.6	4.7	1	0.9	[56]
Sewage sludge ash - 12	Case study in UK (sample A obtained from an incinerator)	11.9	3.9	1.8	15.1	1.5		32.2	13.5	16.6	2.1	1.4	[57]
Paper sludge													
Paper sludge ash - 1	Case study from Japan, obtained from paper company	33.2	4.5	--				35.9	22.8	0.9	0.6	2.2	[58]
Paper sludge ash - 2	Case study from Korea, obtained from paper company	4.2	7.8	0.3	0.3			44	29.2	5.9	0.8	2.5	[59]
Paper sludge ash - 3	Case study, obtained from one of the paper companies in Japan	25.8	6.9	0.2				40.9	22.9	1.3	0.2	1.8	[60]
Paper sludge ash - 4	Case study from Japan, 1 ample, incinerator ash by the Fuji Paper Making Union	27.1	7.1	0.2	0.9			32.6	27.3	0.7	0.1	1.4	[61]
Paper sludge ash - 5	From Phyllis2 database, ash produced at 815°C, case study	45	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.29		27.8	19.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	[5]
Paper sludge ash - 6	From Phyllis2 database, industrial ash from wastepaper production	33.4	3.98	1	0.37			32.7	16.3	5.76	0.72		[5]
Paper sludge ash - 7	Case study, lab analysis	4.16	1.81	0.37	0.22	0.64		60.65	28.56	0.75	1.11	1.73	[62]
Paper sludge ash - 8	Case study, lab analysis	33.7	3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.00	22.7	17.9	0.6	0	0.2	[63]
Recovered wood													
Demolition wood - 1	Case study, lab prepared ash	12.65	45.88	2.2	0.65	3.75		18.55	4.98	2.05	1.97	3.98	[47]
Furniture wood waste	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	13.89	3.28	3.77	0.5	1		57.62	12.23	5.63	2.36	0.5	[9]

Demolition wood - 2	Case study, lab ash at 600°C	13.51	2.55	2.14	0.94	2.45		45.91	15.55	12.02	1.13	2.09	[9]
Waste wood	Mixture of wood and particle board, ash at 550°C	22.4	2.8	2.2	0.6	15.86		35.8	5.3	3	2.4	4.1	[5]

Table S2. Concentration of trace metals in woody biomass ash (ppm) [64].

Sample ID	Zn	B	Cu	Pb	Cr	Ni	Mo	As	Se	Cd	Hg
Ash 1	794	127	78	66	14	12	NM	10	NM	3	<4.9
Ash 2	310	NM	76.9	58.8	16.8	40.9	NM	NM	NM	6.7	NM
Ash 3	200	NM	40	38	9.1	11.6	NM	NM	NM	4.2	<0.1
Ash 4	370	55	120	59	27	47	NM	NM	NM	4.4	<0.84
Ash 5	560	290	70	70	25	50	3	3	NM	16	NM
Ash 6	700	8.1	144.6	130.1	86.3	46.8	113.8	NM	NM	20.8	NM
Ash 7	76	257	58	24	7	12	NM	NM	NM	1	NM
Ash 8	288	NM	143	29.2	50.8	97.3	0.5	6.2	NM	2.8	NM
Ash 9	184	NM	65.9	34.6	19	27.8	NM	NM	NM	2.1	NM
Ash 10	460	NM	210	220	130	30	NM	36	NM	13	0.4
Ash 11	794	127	78	66	14	12	NM	10	NM	3	<4.9
Ash 12	372	NM	138	64	31.4	31.1	NM	NM	NM	4.8	2.8
Ash 13	210	NM	96	NM	NM	NM	NM	63.6	NM	4.2	NM
Ash 14	2200	NM	3.4	NM	NM	NM	NM	33.3	NM	<0.1	NM
Ash 15	131	76.3	48.3	79.8	56.5	15.3	15.9	NM	NM	0.3	NM
Ash 16	320	103	66.3	87.3	63.9	17.4	10.8	NM	NM	3	NM
Ash 17	211	92.1	50.8	70.3	50.9	20.9	12.7	NM	NM	0.9	NM
Ash 18	63	69.6	40.2	64.9	42.5	7.7	8.5	NM	NM	0.2	NM
Ash 19	370	114	70.4	55.7	46	7.8	10	NM	NM	5.8	NM
Ash 20	377	118	75.9	69.7	47.9	10.3	11	NM	NM	1.5	NM
Ash 21	286	99.2	45.6	52.9	60.7	ND	10.2	NM	NM	5.2	NM
Ash 22	317	142	87.9	93.3	83.3	6.5	11.8	NM	NM	2.6	NM
Ash 23	337	NM	31.2	25.4	3.4	ND	ND	NM	ND	10.6	ND
Ash 24	972	NM	52.6	41.4	11.4	7.9	ND	NM	ND	5.8	0.1
Ash 25	153	NM	55.5	22.7	8.6	26.8	ND	NM	ND	3.1	0
Ash 26	454	NM	11.4	51.6	30.2	23.8	15.2	NM	0.4	4	0.4
Median value (below)											
	329	108.5	68.2	61.5	30.8	16.4	10.2	10.0	0.0	3.6	0.0

Sample ID numbers are those used in the reference [64].

Table S3. Concentration of trace metals in miscanthus ash (ppm) [5].

Miscanthus (ID number)	Pb	Cd	Cu	Hg
#568	20	0.6	53	0
#569	12	0.2	22	0
#570	8	0.6	20	0
#571	13	0.1	54	0
#572	5	0	23	0
#573	8	0.3	18	0
#575	13	0.2	42	0
#576	15	0.1	70	0
#577	22	0.6	518	0.1
#580	20	0.2	135	0
#581	13	0.1	39	0
#582	21	0.1	102	0
#583	15	0.1	57	0
#584	23	0.3	72	0
#585	15	0.1	46	0
#586	17	0.4	33	0
#587	34	1	114	0
#588	12	0.1	53	0
#589	34	0.2	88	0
#590	17	0.2	33	0
#592	18	0.6	81	0
#593	23	0	52	0
#594	11	0.1	57	0
#595	6	0	27	0
#597	27	0.7	113	0
#598	13	0.8	210	0
#599	12	0.1	87	0
#600	1.1	0.1	1.6	0
#605	2.8	0.1	1.8	0
#607	2.1	0.1	2	0

Table S4. Concentration of trace metals in sewage sludge ash (ppm).

Sample ID	Ba	Zn	Cu	Pb	Cr	Ni	Mo	V	As	Se	Sb	Cd	Hg
SSA1 ^[65]		1763	947	118	70	45.5	11.6		13.1			3.73	0.23
SSA2 ^[65]		2181	1166	201	126	60	22		17.8			4.71	<0.1
SSA3 ^[65]		1839	1230	184	115	80.2	22.3		12.1			3.8	<0.1
SSA4 ^[65]		2170	1000	264	130	98	20		40			3.6	<0.1
SSA5 ^[65]		1540	550	89.9	96.6	42.4	13.4		13.1			2.35	<0.1
SSA6 ^[65]		2151	1267	134	88.4	39.5	79.5		16.3			3.03	<0.1
SSA7 ^[65]		1577	470	113	91.9	42.7	4.92		4.25			2.23	<0.1
SSA1 ^[66]		2543	1113	236	145	83.2	27.8		34.1			6.53	<0.07
SSA2 ^[66]		2146	972	109	92.2	49.6	13.2		18.9			3.07	<0.07
SSA3 ^[66]		1517	674	53.1	106	54.9	11.8		19.1			2.34	<0.07
SSA ^[67]		2292	1073	256	151	64.3	25.1		22.6			3.54	<0.07
A ^[57]		1621	298	523	212	74.6	23.2		14	2	23.2	9.4	1.6
B ^[57]		1057	118	327	88	4	6		17	4	29	3	0.1
C ^[57]		943	120	309	131	7.7	6.3		58.8	1.6	31.7	3.1	0.1
D ^[57]		644	150	275	120	15.2	5.9		7.7	2.5	14.9	2.5	0.1
E ^[57]		2099	575	608	510	136	42.5		87	2.6	137	30	0.3
F ^[57]		984	269	347	27.5	13.5	12.2		13	5.8	13.9	2.3	3.3
G ^[57]		1120	296	408	31.1	15.6	13.2		14.6	7.1	16.8	2.7	3.9
Sewage sludge ash ^[68]		1727	547	162	481	114						2.64	
SSA ^[69]		2330	767	122.6	159	73.3			11.1			2.1	1.1
SSA ^[56]	1430	7103	2483	720	2636	621		63	23		73	14	
	Median value (below)												
	--	1763	674	236	120	54.9	13.3	--	16.65	2.6	26.1	3.07	0.0

Sample ID numbers refer to the reference given.

Table S5. Concentration of trace metals in MSW fly ash (ppm).

Sample ID	Ba	Zn	Cu	Pb	Cr	Ni	Mo	V	As	Se	Sb	Cd	Hg
MSW [70]		6350	680	1530	204	42	16.2	23.4	18.8	40.8	90.2	160	8.9
MSW fly ash [50]	770	5780	5400	5730	190	30	10	10	80			90	3
Fly ash [49]	140	17000	840	3000	450	220	22	70	240	10	1100	83	0.05
Fly ash [52]			1653	758	332							629	
MSWI fly ash [53]		11000	670	4000	450	50	25	32	21	50	110	270	
MSWI fly ash [71]		6700	1100	4900	300							500	
A [72]		11472	754	4729	666							269	
B [72]		4866	1345	2234	3213							101	
C [72]		8377	1484	3157	174							134	
Fly ash [73]		5416.32	3113.91	3204.83	517.22	170.24			283.64			109.4	
SELCHP fly ash [74]	320	7520	530	3030		70							
Ash B [75]		5800	5400	5700	190							90	
MSWI fly ash [76]	400	37000	2000	4600	490	100	36	49	460	<10	1900	270	0.51
Fly ash A [77]		18100	1340	732	124		23.7				1090	165	
Fly ash B [77]		21300	1740	888	121		27.6				953	204	
	Median value (below)												
	360	7948.5	1345	3157	316	70	23.7	32	160	25.4	1021.5	162.5	1.755

Sample ID numbers refer to the reference given.

Table S6. Concentration of trace metals in MSW bottom ash (ppm).

Sample ID	Ba	Zn	Cu	Pb	Cr	Ni	Mo	V	As	Se	Sb	Cd	Hg
BAW ^[48]		3160	4620	1374	175	149	7.8	23.7	8.55	<2	71.3	11.46	<0.05
BAM ^[48]		2480	3280	1438	186	162	9.24	24.2	6.68	<2	42.8	21.7	<0.05
Bottom ash ^[49]	1300	3800	2700	1400	490	240	<20	60	68	<10	86	4	<0.05
R-04 ^[78]	1126	3193	2321	687	393	105		1	<1		4	1	
S-08 ^[78]	942	3098	2288	1149	158	79		2	<1		5	<1	
S-09 ^[78]	835	3295	1710	1079	441	133		3	<1		4	<1	
F-09 ^[78]	904	3253	2481	698	363	119		2	<1		4	1	
Bottom ash ^[79]		600	500	2700	900	180			13			3	2.6
Bottom ash ^[80]	1134	8000		614	140				ND	ND		ND	ND
IBA ^[81]		5840	2240	1019	1370	394							
	Median value (below)												
	1034	3223	2321	1114	378	149	7.8	3	0	0	5	1	0

Sample ID numbers refer to the reference given.

References

- [1] Masiá AT, Buhre B, Gupta R, Wall T. Characterising ash of biomass and waste. *Fuel Process Technol.* 2007;88:1071-81.
- [2] Arvelakis S, Jensen PA, Dam-Johansen K. Simultaneous thermal analysis (STA) on ash from high-alkali biomass. *Energy Fuels.* 2004;18:1066-76.
- [3] Bryers RW. Fireside slagging, fouling, and high-temperature corrosion of heat-transfer surface due to impurities in steam-raising fuels. *Prog Energy Combust Sci.* 1996;22:29-120.
- [4] Vassilev SV, Baxter D, Vassileva CG. An overview of the behaviour of biomass during combustion: Part II. Ash fusion and ash formation mechanisms of biomass types. *Fuel.* 2014;117:152-83.
- [5] ECN.TNO. Phyllis2, database for (treated) biomass, algae, feedstocks for biogas production and biochar. <https://phyllis.nl/2020>.
- [6] Aksoğan O, Binici H, Ortlek E. Durability of concrete made by partial replacement of fine aggregate by colemanite and barite and cement by ashes of corn stalk, wheat straw and sunflower stalk ashes. *Constr Build Mater.* 2016;106:253-63.
- [7] Xiao R, Chen X, Wang F, Yu G. The physicochemical properties of different biomass ashes at different ashing temperature. *Renew Energy.* 2011;36:244-9.
- [8] Jenkins B, Bakker R, Wei J. On the properties of washed straw. *Biomass Bioenergy.* 1996;10:177-200.
- [9] MILES T, BAXTER L, BRYERS R, JENKINS B, ODEN L. Alkali deposits found in biomass power plants: A preliminary investigation of their extent and nature. 1995.
- [10] Skrifvars B-J, Yrjas P, Kinni J, Siefen P, Hupa M. The fouling behavior of rice husk ash in fluidized-bed combustion.

1. Fuel characteristics. *Energy Fuels*. 2005;19:1503-11.
- [11] Liu H, Feng Y, Wu S, Liu D. The role of ash particles in the bed agglomeration during the fluidized bed combustion of rice straw. *Bioresour Technol*. 2009;100:6505-13.
- [12] Bakker RR, Jenkins BM, Williams RB. Fluidized bed combustion of leached rice straw. *Energy Fuels*. 2002;16:356-65.
- [13] Okasha F. Staged combustion of rice straw in a fluidized bed. *Exp Therm Fluid Sci*. 2007;32:52-9.
- [14] Thy P, Jenkins B, Grundvig S, Shiraki R, Leshner C. High temperature elemental losses and mineralogical changes in common biomass ashes. *Fuel*. 2006;85:783-95.
- [15] Llorente MF, García JC. Comparing methods for predicting the sintering of biomass ash in combustion. *Fuel*. 2005;84:1893-900.
- [16] Wu Y, Wu S, Li Y, Gao J. Physico-chemical characteristics and mineral transformation behavior of ashes from crop straw. *Energy Fuels*. 2009;23:5144-50.
- [17] Niu Y, Tan H, Wang X, Liu Z, Liu H, Liu Y, et al. Study on fusion characteristics of biomass ash. *Bioresour Technol*. 2010;101:9373-81.
- [18] Wilén C, Moilanen A, Kurkela E. Biomass feedstock analyses: Technical Research Centre of Finland; 1996.
- [19] Demirbas A. Combustion characteristics of different biomass fuels. *Prog Energy Combust Sci*. 2004;30:219-30.
- [20] Arvelakis S, Vourliotis P, Kakaras E, Koukios E. Effect of leaching on the ash behavior of wheat straw and olive residue during fluidized bed combustion. *Biomass Bioenergy*. 2001;20:459-70.
- [21] Faria K, Gurgel R, Holanda J. Recycling of sugarcane bagasse ash waste in the production of clay bricks. *J Environ Manage*. 2012;101:7-12.
- [22] Dayton D, Jenkins B, Turn S, Bakker R, Williams R, Belle-Oudry D, et al. Release of inorganic constituents from leached biomass during thermal conversion. *Energy Fuels*. 1999;13:860-70.
- [23] Turn SQ, Kinoshita CM, Ishimura DM. Removal of inorganic constituents of biomass feedstocks by mechanical dewatering and leaching. *Biomass Bioenergy*. 1997;12:241-52.
- [24] Gabra M, Nordin A, Öhman M, Kjellström B. Alkali retention/separation during bagasse gasification: a comparison between a fluidised bed and a cyclone gasifier. *Biomass Bioenergy*. 2001;21:461-76.
- [25] Turn SQ, Jenkins BM, Jakeway LA, Blevins LG, Williams RB, Rubenstein G, et al. Test results from sugar cane bagasse and high fiber cane co-fired with fossil fuels. *Biomass Bioenergy*. 2006;30:565-74.
- [26] Bahurudeen A, Santhanam M. Influence of different processing methods on the pozzolanic performance of sugarcane bagasse ash. *Cem Concr Compos*. 2015;56:32-45.
- [27] Werther J, Saenger M, Hartge E-U, Ogada T, Siagi Z. Combustion of agricultural residues. *Prog Energy Combust Sci*. 2000;26:1-27.
- [28] Zhou C, Liu G, Xu Z, Sun H, Lam PKS. The retention mechanism, transformation behavior and environmental implication of trace element during co-combustion coal gangue with soybean stalk. *Fuel*. 2017;189:32-8.
- [29] Strezov V, Evans TJ, Hayman C. Thermal conversion of elephant grass (*Pennisetum Purpureum* Schum) to bio-gas, bio-oil and charcoal. *Bioresour Technol*. 2008;99:8394-9.
- [30] Srisittipokakun N, Kirdsiri K, Ruangtaweep Y, Kaewkhao J. Utilization of *Pennisetum purpureum* ash for use in glass material. *Advanced Materials Research: Trans Tech Publ*; 2013. p. 84-7.
- [31] Cui H, Turn SQ, Tran T, Rogers D. Mechanical dewatering and water leaching pretreatment of fresh banagrass, guinea grass, energy cane, and sugar cane: Characterization of fuel properties and byproduct streams. *Fuel Process Technol*. 2015;139:159-72.
- [32] Yoshida T, Turn SQ, Yost RS, Antal Jr MJ. Banagrass vs eucalyptus wood as feedstocks for metallurgical biocarbon production. *Ind Eng Chem Res*. 2008;47:9882-8.
- [33] Moilanen A. Thermogravimetric characterisations of biomass and waste for gasification processes: VTT; 2006.
- [34] Zevenhoven-Onderwater M, Blomquist J-P, Skrifvars B-J, Backman R, Hupa M. The prediction of behaviour of ashes from five different solid fuels in fluidised bed combustion. *Fuel*. 2000;79:1353-61.
- [35] Misra MK, Ragland KW, Baker AJ. Wood ash composition as a function of furnace temperature. *Biomass Bioenergy*. 1993;4:103-16.
- [36] Wigley F, Williamson J, Malmgren A, Riley G. Ash deposition at higher levels of coal replacement by biomass. *Fuel Process Technol*. 2007;88:1148-54.
- [37] Rodrigues A, Nunes L. Evaluation of ash composition and deposition tendencies of biomasses and torrefied products from woody and shrubby feedstocks: SRC poplar clones and common broom. *Fuel*. 2020;269:117454.
- [38] Theis M, Skrifvars B-J, Hupa M, Tran H. Fouling tendency of ash resulting from burning mixtures of biofuels. Part

- 1: Deposition rates. *Fuel*. 2006;85:1125-30.
- [39] Grammelis P, Skodras G, Kakaras E. Effects of biomass co-firing with coal on ash properties. Part I: Characterisation and PSD. *Fuel*. 2006;85:2310-5.
- [40] Rahman MH, Wasiuddin NM, Islam MR. Experimental and numerical modeling studies of arsenic removal with wood ash from aqueous streams. *Can J Chem Eng*. 2004;82:968-77.
- [41] Vamvuka D, Zografos D. Predicting the behaviour of ash from agricultural wastes during combustion. *Fuel*. 2004;83:2051-7.
- [42] Adeleke A, Odusote J, Ikubanni P, Lasode O, Malathi M, Paswan D. The ignitability, fuel ratio and ash fusion temperatures of torrefied woody biomass. *Heliyon*. 2020;6:e03582.
- [43] Oladejo JM, Adegbite S, Pang C, Liu H, Lester E, Wu T. In-situ monitoring of the transformation of ash upon heating and the prediction of ash fusion behaviour of coal/biomass blends. *Energy*. 2020:117330.
- [44] Demirbas A. Potential applications of renewable energy sources, biomass combustion problems in boiler power systems and combustion related environmental issues. *Prog Energy Combust Sci*. 2005;31:171-92.
- [45] Wei X, Schnell U, Hein KR. Behaviour of gaseous chlorine and alkali metals during biomass thermal utilisation. *Fuel*. 2005;84:841-8.
- [46] Eseltine D, Thanapal SS, Annamalai K, Ranjan D. Torrefaction of woody biomass (Juniper and Mesquite) using inert and non-inert gases. *Fuel*. 2013;113:379-88.
- [47] Dunnu G, Maier J, Scheffknecht G. Ash fusibility and compositional data of solid recovered fuels. *Fuel*. 2010;89:1534-40.
- [48] Tang P, Florea M, Spiesz P, Brouwers H. Characteristics and application potential of municipal solid waste incineration (MSWI) bottom ashes from two waste-to-energy plants. *Constr Build Mater*. 2015;83:77-94.
- [49] Tang J, Steenari B-M. Leaching optimization of municipal solid waste incineration ash for resource recovery: A case study of Cu, Zn, Pb and Cd. *Waste Manage*. 2016;48:315-22
- [50] Fedje KK, Ekberg C, Skarnemark G, Steenari B-M. Removal of hazardous metals from MSW fly ash—an evaluation of ash leaching methods. *J Hazard Mater*. 2010;173:310-7.
- [51] Kirby CS, Rimstidt JD. Mineralogy and surface properties of municipal solid waste ash. *Environ Sci Technol*. 1993;27:652-60
- [52] Park YJ, Heo J. Vitrification of fly ash from municipal solid waste incinerator. *J Hazard Mater*. 2002;91:83-93.
- [53] Rémond S, Pimienta P, Bentz DP. Effects of the incorporation of Municipal Solid Waste Incineration fly ash in cement pastes and mortars: I. Experimental study. *Cem Concr Res*. 2002;32:303-11.
- [54] Filipponi P, Poletti A, Pomi R, Sirini P. Physical and mechanical properties of cement-based products containing incineration bottom ash. *Waste Manage*. 2003;23:145-56.
- [55] Åmand L-E, Leckner B, Eskilsson D, Tullin C. Deposits on heat transfer tubes during co-combustion of biofuels and sewage sludge. *Fuel*. 2006;85:1313-22.
- [56] Cyr M, Coutand M, Clastres P. Technological and environmental behavior of sewage sludge ash (SSA) in cement-based materials. *Cem Concr Res*. 2007;37:1278-89.
- [57] Donatello S, Tyrer M, Cheeseman CR. EU landfill waste acceptance criteria and EU Hazardous Waste Directive compliance testing of incinerated sewage sludge ash. *Waste Manage*. 2010;30:63-71.
- [58] Wajima T, Haga M, Kuzawa K, Ishimoto H, Tamada O, Ito K, et al. Zeolite synthesis from paper sludge ash at low temperature (90 C) with addition of diatomite. *J Hazard Mater*. 2006;132:244-52.
- [59] Mun SP, Ahn BJ. Chemical conversion of paper sludge incineration ash into synthetic zeolite. *J Ind Eng Chem*. 2001;7:292-8.
- [60] Wajima T, Kuzawa K, Ishimoto H, Tamada O, Nishiyama T. The synthesis of zeolite-P, Linde Type A, and hydroxysodalite zeolites from paper sludge ash at low temperature (80 C): Optimal ash-leaching condition for zeolite synthesis. *Am Mineral*. 2004;89:1694-700.
- [61] Toya T, Kameshima Y, Nakajima A, Okada K. Preparation and properties of glass-ceramics from kaolin clay refining waste (Kira) and paper sludge ash. *Ceram Int*. 2006;32:789-96.
- [62] Holbert C, Lighty JS. Trace metals behavior during the thermal treatment of paper-mill sludge. *Waste Manage*. 1998;18:423-31.
- [63] Tsai M-Y, Wu K-T, Huang C-C, Lee H-T. Co-firing of paper mill sludge and coal in an industrial circulating fluidized bed boiler. *Waste Manage*. 2002;22:439-42.
- [64] Someshwar AV. Wood and combination wood-fired boiler ash characterization. *J Environ Qual*. 1996;25:962-72.
- [65] Adam C, Peplinski B, Michaelis M, Kley G, Simon F-G. Thermochemical treatment of sewage sludge ashes for

phosphorus recovery. *Waste Manage.* 2009;29:1122-8.

[66] Vogel C, Adam C. Heavy metal removal from sewage sludge ash by thermochemical treatment with gaseous hydrochloric acid. *Environ Sci Technol.* 2011;45:7445-50.

[67] Vogel C, Exner RM, Adam C. Heavy metal removal from sewage sludge ash by thermochemical treatment with polyvinylchloride. *Environ Sci Technol.* 2013;47:563-7.

[68] Fraissler G, Jöller M, Mattenberger H, Brunner T, Obernberger I. Thermodynamic equilibrium calculations concerning the removal of heavy metals from sewage sludge ash by chlorination. *Chem Eng Process.* 2009;48:152-64.

[69] Herzel H, Krüger O, Hermann L, Adam C. Sewage sludge ash—a promising secondary phosphorus source for fertilizer production. *Sci Total Environ.* 2016;542:1136-43.

[70] Demirbaş A. Heavy metal contents of fly ashes from selected biomass samples. *Energy Sources.* 2005;27:1269-76.

[71] Liu F, Liu J, Yu Q, Jin Y, Nie Y. Leaching characteristics of heavy metals in municipal solid waste incinerator fly ash. *J Environ Sci Health, Part A.* 2005;40:1975-85.

[72] Hu S-H. Stabilization of heavy metals in municipal solid waste incineration ash using mixed ferrous/ferric sulfate solution. *J Hazard Mater.* 2005;123:158-64.

[73] Xue J, Wang W, Wang Q, Liu S, Yang J, Wui T. Removal of heavy metals from municipal solid waste incineration (MSWI) fly ash by traditional and microwave acid extraction. *J Chem Technol Biotechnol.* 2010;85:1268-77.

[74] Li X, Bertos MF, Hills CD, Carey PJ, Simon S. Accelerated carbonation of municipal solid waste incineration fly ashes. *Waste Manage.* 2007;27:1200-6.

[75] Tang J, Steenari B-M. Solvent extraction separation of copper and zinc from MSWI fly ash leachates. *Waste Manage.* 2015;44:147-54.

[76] Kalmykova Y, Fedje KK. Phosphorus recovery from municipal solid waste incineration fly ash. *Waste Manage.* 2013;33:1403-10.

[77] Huang Y, Takaoka M, Takeda N. Removal of unburned carbon from municipal solid waste fly ash by column flotation. *Waste Manage.* 2003;23:307-13.

[78] Wei Y, Shimaoka T, Saffarzadeh A, Takahashi F. Mineralogical characterization of municipal solid waste incineration bottom ash with an emphasis on heavy metal-bearing phases. *J Hazard Mater.* 2011;187:534-43.

[79] Forteza R, Far M, Seguí C, Cerda V. Characterization of bottom ash in municipal solid waste incinerators for its use in road base. *Waste Manage.* 2004;24:899-909.

[80] Yan DY, Tang IY, Lo IM. Development of controlled low-strength material derived from beneficial reuse of bottom ash and sediment for green construction. *Constr Build Mater.* 2014;64:201-7.

[81] Zhu W, Chen X, Struble LJ, Yang E-H. Characterization of calcium-containing phases in alkali-activated municipal solid waste incineration bottom ash binder through chemical extraction and deconvoluted Fourier transform infrared spectra. *J Clean Prod.* 2018;192:782-9.