Table 1

Fuel type		Items for control standard content			
Bituminous coal		Stationary pollution sources (excluding rotary kilns in the cement industry)		Sulfur content	≤1 Wt%
				Ash content	≤20 Wt%
				Total heat value	≥5,000 kcal/kg
				Mercury content	≤0.15 μg/g
		Rotary kilns in the cement industry		Sulfur content	≤1.5 Wt%
				Ash content	≤28 Wt%
				Total heat value	≥5,000 kcal/kg
				Mercury content	≤0.15 μg/g
Fuel oil		Stationary pollution sources	Fuel oil (not including gasoline and diesel)	Sulfur content	≤0.5 %
			Gasoline	Applicable standards for the Composition of Automobile Gasoline and Diesel Fuels	
			Diesel		
Petroleum coke		Stationary pollution sources		Sulfur content	≤0.5 Wt%
				Net heat value	≥8,000 kcal/kg
Solid biofuels		Stationary pollution sources		Chlorine content	≤0.3 Wt%
				Sulfur content	≤0.3 Wt%
				Lead content	≤20 mg/kg
				Cadmium content	≤1 mg/kg
				Mercury content	≤0.1 mg/kg
				Net heat value	≥3,465 kcal/kg
Solid recovered fuel	Type 1 solid recovered fuel	Stationary pollution sources		Chlorine content	≤0.2 Wt%
				Lead content	≤150 mg/kg
				Cadmium content	≤5 mg/kg
				Mercury content	≤0.02 mg/MJ
				Net heat value	≥5,981 kcal/kg ≥25 MJ/kg
	Type 2 solid recovered fuel	Stationary pollution sources		Chlorine content	≤3.0 Wt%
				Lead content	≤150 mg/kg
				Cadmium content	≤5 mg/kg
				Mercury content	≤0.15 mg/MJ
				Net heat value	≥2,392 kcal/kg ≥10 MJ/kg
Waste Derived Fuels		These must comply with the reuse directions for industrial waste announced by the central competent authority or the competent authority of the relevant industry. Additionally, they must be approved by the municipal or county (city) competent authority, or follow in-plant reuse directions.			

Remarks I: The composition of bituminous coal is based on the air-dried basis, except the mercury content which is based on the dried basis.

Remarks II: The components of petroleum coke are all tested on the air-dried basis.

Remarks III: The composition of solid biofuels is based on the dry basis.

Remarks IV: The composition of solid recovered fuel shall be measured on a dry basis except for the net heat value and mercury content, which shall be measured on an “as received” basis.

Remarks V: The mercury content of solid recovered fuel (as received - unit heat value) = Hg (as received) ÷ Net heat value (as received).

Remarks VI: 1 MJ/kg = 239.2 kcal/kg; 1 Mcal = 1,000 kcal; 1 mg/MJ = 4.186 mg/Mcal