

mixing process removed the heterogeneity that originally existed between the grab samples, but the information about individual variability was lost. For slag, the composite procedure used seems to be non-effective. (3) The number of samples taken and analysed reduced uncertainty in the estimated mean heavy metal concentrations to an acceptable level. This should also be true for indirect estimation of the mean elemental composition of municipal solid waste, since the mass flow of waste input, slag and filter ash within the measuring periods can be measured with negligible errors. It must be assumed that the elements considered are transferred only into slag and filter ash. This is true for the elements considered in this article (→ Fig. 3).

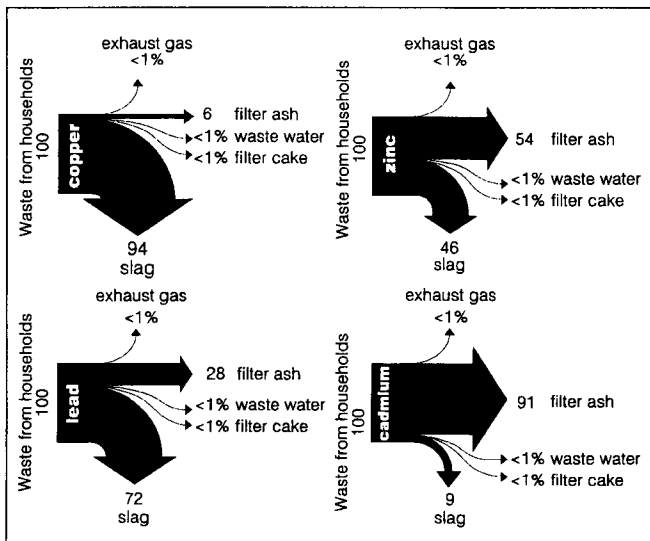


Fig. 3: Transfer of copper, zinc, lead and cadmium through a municipal solid waste incinerator (SCHACHERMAYER et al., 1994)

(4) Significant differences, especially for filter ash, between two data sets due to different incinerated waste were found within acceptable laboratory work (64 samples of analysis for filter ash, and 76 samples of analysis for slag). Since most heavy metals are transferred in filter ash and slag, this shows that indirect detection of changes in the chemical waste composition over time via these two residues of incineration is possible. To improve this instrument, sam-

pling frequencies and sampling preparations have to be defined on a basis of empirical work. This also includes questions of grab and composite sampling. Solving this problem ensures the comparability of different measuring programs and reduces sources of misinterpretation to a minimum.

6 References

AGENEND F.J., TRONDT L. (1990), Bilanzierung bei der Müllverbrennung am Beispiel des Müllheizkraftwerkes Essen-Karnap, VGB Kraftwerkstechnik 1/90 p. 36-42
 BAUER G. (1995), Die Stoffflußanalyse von Prozesses der Abfallwirtschaft unter Berücksichtigung der Unsicherheit, PhD Thesis (to be published), Technical University, Vienna
 BERGSTRÖM J., SUNDQUIST J. (1984), Emission control for municipal solid waste incineration in Sweden, EWPCA-ISWA, München
 BRUNNER P.H., MÖNCH H. (1986), The flux of metals through a municipal solid waste incinerator, Waste Manag. & Res. 4, p. 105-119
 BRUNNER P.H., ERNST W. (1986), Alternative Methods for the Analysis of Municipal Solid Wastes, Waste Manag. & Res. 4, p. 147-160
 BURDICK R.K., GRAYBILL F.A. (1992), Confidence Intervals on Variance Components, Statistics, textbooks and monographs, vol.127, New York
 DEAN R.B. (1987), Incineration of Municipal Waste, Academic Press, London
 EAWAG (1982), Metallgehalte in der Kehrtrichtschlacke und Elektrofilterasche der Kehrtrichtverbrennungsanlage Biel, Projekt Nr. 30-4658
 HOLCOMBE L. (1988), Relations of Sampling Design to Analytical Precision Estimates, In: Principles of Environmental Sampling, Ed. by KEITH L.H., American Chemical Society, p. 395-408
 REINMANN D.O. (1989), Heavy Metals in Domestic Refuse and their Distribution in Incinerator Residues, Waste Manag. & Res. 1, p. 57-62
 SAS/STAT (1990), User's Guide, Version 6, Fourth Edition, Volume 2, Cary, NC SAS Institute Inc.
 SCHACHERMAYER E., BAUER G., RITTER E., BRUNNER P.H. (1995), Messung der Güter und Stoffbilanz einer MVA, Monographien Bd. 56, UBA, Wien
 SCHAEFFER D.J., KERSTER H.W., JANARDAN K.G. (1980), Grab Versus Composite Sampling: A Primer for the Manager und Engineer, Environ. Manag. 4, 2, p. 157-163
 SCHEFFE H. (1957), The Analysis of Variance, John Wiley & Sons, London
 WELCH B.L. (1947), The Generalization of 'Student's' problem, when Several Different Population Variances are involved, Biometrika, 34 p. 28-35

Receiving: November 27, 1995
 Accepted: January 25, 1996

Erratum

from ESPR Vol. 2, No. 3 (1995), "Substance Flows Through the Economy and Environment of a Region, Part II: Modelling" by E. VAN DER VOET et al., pp. 137-144. Please replace the equation on p. 142 by the equation below.

By calculating A^∞ this can be proven:

$$A^\infty = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.045 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.7 \\ 0.32 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.32 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.955 & 0 & 0.7 \\ 0.6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.045 & 0.6 & 0 \\ 0.08 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.08 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix}^\infty = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.24 & 1.24 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1.25 & 1.25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.25 & 0.25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5.32 & 27.54 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2.11 & 3.11 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.36 & 0.36 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$