

Agenda for NHSM EPA Meeting
January 23, 2018

Introductions/Meeting Purpose

Background

- Regulatory Context – NHSM Rule (40 C.F.R. Part 241) and Regulatory Burdens/Restrictions
- Fit with Regulatory Reform Agenda – Burden Reduction

Changing Legal Landscape – Definition of “solid waste” and “discard”

Examples of value

- Increased Use of Rail Ties & other Biomass as Supplemental Fuels
- Increased Use Paper Recycling Residuals
- Others?

Next Steps:

- Revise NSHM Rule to Remove Undue Regulatory Burdens
- Reduces Costs, Maintains Environmental Protection; Increases Domestic Energy Sources

From Biomass Power Association

Location	Quantity/tons (existing & projected)	Boiler Type	Equipped with fuel oil delivery system	Other Fossil Fuels Used
North Carolina	112,000	Stoker traveling grate	N	Nat Gas (formerly propane)
Oregon	40,000	Stoker	N	Nat Gas
California	30,000	Zurn travel grate	N	Nat Gas
Wisconsin	90 - 100,000	Stoker	Y (formerly coal)	formerly coal
California	40 - 30,000	CFB	Y	Nat Gas
California	50 - 80,000	CFB	N	Nat Gas (formerly TDF, pet coke, coal)
California	110,000	Stoker	N	Nat Gas
North Carolina	75,000	Stoker traveling grate	N	formerly coal
New York	15,000	Circulating Fluidized Bed (CFB)	Y	Formerly oil and coal
New York	10,000	Stoker traveling grate	Y	N
Michigan	61,000	Stoker	N	Nat Gas
Michigan	61,000	Stoker	N	Nat Gas
Michigan	71,000	Fluidized bed	N	Nat Gas (converted from oil)
Total Tons	815,000			

From AF&PA

Secondary Material	# Mills	2010 Amount (Tons)	Cost to landfill and replace with natural gas ¹
Recycling Process Residuals ^{1,2}	11	172,200	\$16,490,000
Railroad ties ³	12	550,000	\$ 57,600,000

1 = Railroad ties costs include fuel replacement only, not landfilling

2 = Likely underestimate - more than 100 mills that recycle, but not all have on-site boilers

3 = Estimate by a major supplier of RR ties used by the FPI in 2011