

L.D. 622

## (Filing No. H- 214)

## STATE OF MAINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 115TH LEGISLATURE FIRST REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT " $\mathcal{A}$ " to H.P. 439, L.D. 622, Bill, "An Act Relating to the Use of Material-separated, Refuse-derived Fuel"

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Amend the bill by striking everything after the title and 18 before the statement of fact and inserting in its place the following:

'Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, the problem of solid waste management is increasing in the State; and

28 Whereas, the Legislature has set recycling goals for the State; and

Whereas, source reduction, reuse and recycling are the 32 primary methods for achieving these goals; and

34 Whereas, municipalities are struggling to develop the means of achieving these goals; and

Whereas, alternative methods for meeting these goals are encouraged, provided they are compatible with and do not diminish the implementation of source reduction, reuse and recycling programs; and

Whereas, some alternative methods for meeting the State's recycling goals will be economically feasible only if appropriate
changes in present law are made; and

46 Whereas, some municipalities are under court order to develop alternatives to their present landfills by mid-year 1991;
48 and

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<u>, (i.)</u>

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts 2 create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of 4 Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and б safety; now, therefore, 8 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows: Sec. 1. 38 MRSA §582, sub-§7-E, as amended by PL 1989, c. 546, 10 §11, is further amended to read: 12 7-E. Incinerator. "Incinerator" means any device, apparatus or equipment used for destroying, reducing or salvaging by fire 14 any material or substance, but does not include any device, 16 apparatus or equipment used to burn material-separated, refuse-derived fuel. 18 Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §582, sub-§7-I is enacted to read: 20 Material-separated, refuse-derived fuel. <u>7-I.</u> 22 "Material-separated, <u>refuse-derived</u> fuel" means а binder-enhanced, pelletized, solid fuel product made from the 24 combustible fraction of a municipal solid waste stream that has been processed to remove the recyclable material before 26 combustion. The product may not contain more than 6% by weight of plastic, metal, glass or food waste. In addition, the 28 production of material-separated, refuse-derived fuel may not exceed 40% by weight of the total municipal solid waste stream from which it was derived. 30 Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §582, sub-§10-A is enacted to read: 32 34 10-A. Resource recovery facility. "Resource recovery facility" has the same meaning as an incineration facility defined in section 1303-C, subsection 16 except that, for the 36 purposes of this chapter, a facility that burns 38 material-separated, refuse-derived fuel but does not burn municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel as defined in section 1303-C is not a resource recovery facility. 40 Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §582, sub-§11-B, as amended by PL 1989, c. 42 546, §11, is further amended to read: 44 11-B. Solid waste fuel-burning equipment. "Solid waste fuel-burning equipment" means any furnace, boiler or apparatus, 46 and all appurtenances thereto, capable of burning solid waste 48 fuel for the primary purpose of producing thermal energy. Equipment used to burn material-separated, refuse-derived fuel either alone or with another fuel other than solid waste fuel or 50

50 <u>ercher alone of with another fuel other than solid waste fuel of</u> refuse-derived fuel as defined in section 1303-C is not solid 52 <u>waste fuel-burning equipment.</u>

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Sec. 5. 38 MRSA §590-E is enacted to read: 2 \$590-E. Combustion of material-separated, refuse-derived fuel 4 A facility may not burn any material-separated, 6 refuse-derived fuel in fuel-burning equipment with a total heat input capacity of 500,000 British thermal units per hour or 8 less. A facility may burn material-separated, refuse-derived fuel in fuel-burning equipment with a total heat input capacity 10 of greater than 500,000 British thermal units per hour, if: 12 1. Registration. The fuel-burning equipment is registered 14 with the Oil and Solid Fuel Board; 2. Automatic stoker. The fuel-burning equipment has a 16 total heat input capacity of less than 10,000,000 British thermal units per hour and is equipped with an automatic stoker that has 18 a feed rate of at least 50 pounds per hour; and 20 3. No ambient air quality violation. The department 22 determines that the facility has demonstrated that the facility will not violate ambient air quality standards. In making this demonstration, the owner or operator of the facility shall use 24 the department's meteorological model used for screening sources, or its equivalent as approved by the department, and submit all 26 air guality modeling results required to make this determination to the department. The department shall notify the facility of 28 its determination on air quality impacts in writing within 60 30 days of receiving the air quality modeling results from the facility. If the department fails to act within this 60-day 32 period, the determination is deemed to be in favor of the facility. A facility or fuel-burning equipment that requires an air emission license under this chapter is exempt from this 34 subsection. 36 Sec. 6. 38 MRSA §1303-C, sub-§7, ¶D, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 585, Pt. E,  $\S4$ , is amended to read: 38 40 D. The agency under chapter 24; er Sec. 7. 38 MRSA §1303-C, sub-§7, ¶E, as amended by PL 1989, c. 42 869, Pt. A,  $\S4$ , is further amended to read: 44 E. The person generating the solid waste disposed of at the facility, except that the facility may accept, 46 on a nonprofit basis, no more than 15% of all solid waste 48 accepted on an annual average that is not generated by the owner. A waste facility receiving ash resulting from the 50 combustion of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel is not exempt from this subsection solely by operation of 52 this paragraph -; or

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Sec. 8. 38 MRSA §1303-C, sub-§7, ¶F is enacted to read: 2 F. A private corporation that accepts material-separated, 4 refuse-derived fuel as a supplemental fuel and does not otherwise burn waste other than its own. 6 8 Sec. 9. 38 MRSA §1303-C, sub-§19-A is enacted to read: 10 Material-separated, refuse-derived fuel. <u>19-A.</u> "Material-separated, refuse-derived fuel" means 12 binder-enhanced, pelletized, solid fuel product made from the combustible fraction of a municipal solid waste stream that has been processed to remove the recyclable material before 14 combustion. The product may not contain more than 6% by weight 16 of plastic, metal, glass or food waste. In addition, the production of material-separated, refuse-derived fuel may not exceed 40% by weight of the total municipal solid waste stream 18 from which it was derived. 20 Sec. 10. 38 MRSA §1303-C, sub-§30, as amended by PL 1989, c. 22 869, Pt. A,  $\S5$ , is further amended to read: Solid waste disposal facility. "Solid waste disposal 24 30. facility" means a solid waste facility for the incineration or landfilling of solid waste or refuse-derived fuel. Facilities 26 that burn material-separated, refuse-derived fuel, either alone 28 or in combination with fuels other than municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuels, are not solid waste disposal facilities. 30 Sec. 11. 38 MRSA §1304-C is enacted to read: 32 <u>S1304-C. Report: material-separated, refuse-derived fuel</u> 34 Beginning on January 1, 1992, a municipal solid waste processing facility that produces any material-separated, 36 refuse-derived fuel shall annually report the following information to the department: 38 1. Total weight. The total weight of municipal solid waste 40 accepted by the facility during the previous 12 months by 42 material category; 2. Recycled weight. The weight of the municipal solid 44 waste recycled by the facility during the previous 12 months by material category; 46 48 3. Material-separated, refuse-derived fuel production. The weight of material-separated, refuse-derived fuel produced by the facility during the previous 12 months; and 50

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4. Disposition of remaining waste. The disposition of any remaining waste.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.

## **FISCAL NOTE**

Costs associated with rulemaking for fuel storage and ash handling and collecting reports from municipal solid waste processing facilities will be absorbed by the Department of Environmental Protection utilizing existing budgeted resources.'

## STATEMENT OF FACT

18 This amendment replaces the bill. The amendment creates a new category of refuse-derived fuel called "material-separated, refuse-derived 20 fuel," or MSRDF, which is defined as a binder-enhanced, pelletized, solid fuel product made from the 22 combustible fraction of a municipal solid waste stream that has been processed to remove the recyclable material before MSRDF may not contain more than 6% by weight of 24 combustion. plastic, metal, glass or food waste and the production of MSRDF at any municipal solid waste processing facility may not exceed 26 40% of the municipal solid waste stream from which it was derived.

The amendment allows any combustion facility or fuel-burning 30 equipment that is not otherwise considered a solid waste disposal facility, a resource recovery facility, a commercial waste 32 facility or solid waste fuel-burning equipment to burn MSRDF as a supplemental or primary fuel without causing the facility or fuel-burning equipment to become subject to regulation under the 34 solid waste disposal laws. Burning MSRDF in combustion units 36 with a rated heat capacity of 500,000 British thermal units per hour or less is prohibited. Combustion units larger than 500,000 British thermal units per hour that are not subject to air 38 emission licensing must demonstrate to the Department of 40 Environmental Protection that burning MSRDF at the facility will not harm the ambient air quality. A facility may not burn MSRDF 42 unless the fuel-burning equipment is registered with the Oil and Solid Fuel Board and, for units smaller than 10,000,000 British thermal units per hour, has an automatic stoker with a feed rate 44 of at least 50 pounds per hour.

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waste.

The amendment also requires any municipal solid waste processing facility that produces MSRDF to report to the 48 Department of Environmental Protection annually. The report must indicate the total amount of municipal solid waste accepted by 50 the facility, the amount of the municipal solid waste recycled, the amount of MSRDF produced and the disposition of any remaining 52

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