MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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115th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1991

Legislative Document

No. 1651

H.P. 1126

House of Representatives, April 24, 1991

Reference to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative TAMMARO of Baileyville.
Cosponsored by Senator VOSE of Washington and Representative LOOK of Jonesboro.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE

An Act to Promote the Beneficial Use of Solid Waste.



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	Sec.	1. 38	MRSA	§1303-C, sub-§§12, 21 and 22, as enacted 1	by PL
4	1989, c.	585,	Pt. E,	§4, are amended to read:	

- 12. Disposal. "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, dumping, incineration, spilling, leaking or placing of any hazardous or solid waste, refuse-derived fuel, sludge or septage into or on any land, air or water so that the hazardous or solid waste, sludge or septage or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air, or discharged into any waters, including ground waters. "Disposal" does not mean the use of solid waste, sludge or septage as a fuel in industrial boilers for the generation of heat, steam or electricity if the waste materials are used at the site of generation.
- 21. Recycle. "Recycle" means to recover, separate, collect and reprocess waste materials for sale or reuse ether-than, including use as a fuel in industrial boilers for the generation of heat, steam or electricity if the waste materials are used at the site of generation, but excluding use as a fuel by incineration facilities.
- 24 22. Recycling. "Recycling" means the collection, separation, recovery and sale or reuse of materials that would 26 otherwise be disposed of or processed as waste or the mechanized separation and treatment of waste, other than through combustion in an incineration facility, and the creation and recovery of 28 reusable materials other than as a fuel for the generation of 30 electricity by an incineration facility.
 - Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §1303-C, sub-§31, ¶¶A and B, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 869, Pt. A, §5, are amended to read:
 - A. A waste facility that employs controlled combustion to dispose of waste generated exclusively by an institutional, commercial or industrial establishment that owns the facility; and
- B. Lime kilns; wood chip, bark and hogged fuel boilers; kraft recovery boilers and sulfite process recovery boilers, which combust solid waste generated exclusively at the facility; and

Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §1303-C, sub-§31, ¶C is enacted to read:

C. An industrial boiler that combusts waste paper, corrugated cardboard or office paper for the generation of heat, steam or electricity if the wastes would otherwise be placed in a landfill, the Office of Waste Reduction and Recycling determines that there is no reasonable available market in the State for recycling such wastes and if the

wastes are combusted as a substitute for, or supplement to, fossil or biomass fuels that constitute the primary fuels combusted in the industrial boiler. Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §1303-C, sub-§44, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 585, Pt. E, §4, is amended to read: 6 Waste reduction. "Waste reduction" means an action that reduces waste at the point of generation and may also be referred to as "source reduction." "Waste reduction" includes, 10 but is not limited to, combustion of solid waste, sludge or septage used at the site of generation for the production of 12 heat, steam or electricity. 14 Sec. 5. 38 MRSA §2132, sub-§3 is enacted to read: 16 3. Beneficial use of waste. The use of waste paper or corrugated cardboard as a fuel in industrial boilers for the 18 generation of heat, steam or electricity constitutes recycling 20 for the sole purpose of determining whether the goals in subsection 1 are met and if the wastes would otherwise be placed 22 in a landfill, the office determines that there is no reasonably available market in the State for recycling that waste and if the wastes are incinerated as a substitute for, or supplement to, 24 fossil or biomass fuels that constitute the primary fuels incinerated in the industrial boiler. 26 Sec. 6. 38 MRSA §2138, sub-§6 is enacted to read: 28 30 6. Beneficial use of office paper. Any person subject to the requirements of this section may use any office paper or 32 corrugated cardboard as fuel in industrial boilers for the generation of heat, steam or electricity if these materials would otherwise be placed in a landfill, the office determines that 34 there is no reasonably available market in the State for recycling those materials and if the materials are incinerated as 36 a substitute for, or supplement to, fossil or biomass fuels that constitute the primary fuels incinerated in the industrial boiler. 38 40 42 STATEMENT OF FACT 44 A substantial quantity of waste paper, corrugated cardboard and office paper is being landfilled. The combustion of this 46 waste for the generation of heat, steam or electricity is preferable to landfilling the waste. This bill amends the State's recycling laws to provide that combustion in industrial 48

boilers of waste paper will meet the municipal waste recycling goals if the waste would otherwise be landfilled and if the solid

waste is incinerated as a substitute for traditional fuels such

as oil, gas or biomass, which are ordinarily the primary fuels

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combusted in the boiler. This bill also permits the incineration of office paper and corrugated cardboard under the same 2 circumstances. Industrial boilers incinerating such materials in these circumstances will not become solid waste disposal 4 facilities by undertaking this activity. This bill also amends the definitions in the solid waste laws to provide that 6 combustion in industrial boilers of solid waste generated on site for the generation of heat, steam or electricity constitutes 8 recycling and reduction of that waste. These changes will 10 encourage generators of solid waste to beneficially reuse the waste they generate as a fuel, including sludge, waste paper, 12 corrugated cardboard and office paper, instead of depositing the waste in a landfill or otherwise disposing of it. This change 14 also recognizes that this waste is an alternative fuel source to oil, gas, coal, biomass and other traditional fuels.

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