TDF Use in Cement Industry 9th Scrap Tire Conference

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Portland Cement Association

- Since 1916, PCA has been the premier policy, research, education, and market intelligence organization serving America's cement manufacturers
- Represents majority of domestic production capacity
- Mission: promote safety, sustainability, and innovation in all aspects of operations, foster continuous improvement in cement manufacturing and distribution, and generally promote economic growth and sound infrastructure investment
- Cement and concrete manufacturing, directly and indirectly, employs over 600,000 people and contributes over \$100 billion to the economy







Roadmap to Carbon Neutrality

- Cement industry committed to goal of reaching carbon neutrality across cement and concrete supply chain by 2050
- Key levers to carbon neutrality at cement plant:
 - Alternative Fuels/Fuel Switching
 - Increased use of decarbonated/pre-calcined raw materials like slag, fly ash, and other CCRs
 - Transformative fuels and technologies: H2, plasma heating, oxyfuel/oxy-calcination, electric calcination...
 - o CCUS: solvents, sorbents, membranes, algae...



A more sustainable world is Shaped by Concrete

USING FUTURE FUELS TO LOWER CO2





Alternative Fuels Use

- Cement industry is unique suited to use alternative fuels, including TDF
- Increased use of TDF and other alternative fuels to displace coal and petcoke, which are carbon intensive
- Alternative fuels make up only 15% of fuel used by domestic manufacturers, compared to over 50% in Europe
- Goal is to reach 50% alternative fuels use by 2050

- Renewable Power
- Renewable Wood & Agricultural (Heat)
- Renewable Seeds and Shells (Heat)
- Biomass
- Alt. Fuel Waste Oil
- Alt. Fuel Solvents
- Alt. Fuel Tire Derived
- Alt. Fuel Refuse Derived
- Alt. Fuel Hazardous Waste
- Alt. Fuel Tire Fluff & Ashes
- Alt. Fuel Other Solid



Alternative Fuels Breakout





Cement Considerations for TDF Use

- Cement kilns use both whole tires and shredded tires as TDF
- TDF injected mid-kiln, back end of kiln, or above the burner pipe
- Using shredded tires in large quantities requires installing shredding equipment at the plant







TDF Use by Year – Short Tons

550,000



Technical Challenges to Using TDF

- Whole tire injection limited to one tire per revolution of the kiln, limiting # of tires used
- Tire injection at back end of kiln limited by capacity of the kiln
- Onerous air permitting process for plants not permitted for TDF or to install TDF material handling, processing, and storage equipment
- Mercury content of TDF (0.01 0.43 ppm)
- Shredding tires consumes significant energy and large-scale TDF processing impacts energy advantage that tires have over coal or petcoke









- December 2017: EPA policy guidance determining that tires at specific tire sites in Texas collected under previously defunct tire collection program are not solid wastes and could be used as TDF
 - Policy to address approximately 11 million tires in Texas
- February 2019: EPA policy guidance revising processing steps for discarded tires allowing use of slow-speed shredder, screening, and removal of 2-10% metal to be used as TDF and not deemed as solid wastes
 - Policy to address approximately 5 million tires in Texas
 - Policy can be applied nationwide
- April 2024: EPA finalized Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule revisions increasing default biogenic factor for TDF from 20 to 24% and removing ASTM testing requirement for facilities using more than 10% of TDF





Next Steps on TDF and Alternative Fuels Advocacy

- DOE Alternative Fuels Study: PCA secured language in FY24 Energy-Water Appropriations for study on alternative fuels, particularly determining GHG emissions factors for various fuels
- Permitting: Educate Congress and EPA on permitting burdens and consider revisions to New Source Review and Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials regulations









Questions?



