

Lopez, Catherine

From: Greg Retzlaff [retzlaff@sterling.net]
Sent: Tuesday, November 27, 2007 2:09 PM
To: Lopez, Catherine
Cc: John_Lague@URSCorp.com; don.b@tfp-hi.com
Subject: RE: Tradewinds - CO vs Fuel Moisture Levels

Hi Cathy,
The hog fuel from the forest will be dumped next to the storage area and then moved immediately into the covered storage area to create room for the next truck to unload. It will be blended in the storage area by spreading each truck load out over the top of the pile. This pile will be used to supply the boiler by taking deep front end loader loads out of the pile (each scoop will include portions of several truck loads) and moved to the reclaimer. The fuel will be stored for an average of 3-6 days because the storage area is modestly sized to provide 4 days of fuel supply surge.

Greg

From: Lopez, Catherine [mailto:catherine.lopez@doh.hawaii.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 27, 2007 3:39 PM
To: Greg Retzlaff
Cc: John_Lague@URSCorp.com; don.b@tfp-hi.com
Subject: RE: Tradewinds - CO vs Fuel Moisture Levels

Greg,

How is the fuel handled once it reaches the facility? Is it placed in a covered storage area? How long is it stored before being introduced to the boiler?

Thanks,

Cathy

From: Greg Retzlaff [mailto:retzlaff@sterling.net]
Sent: Tuesday, November 27, 2007 11:41 AM
To: Lopez, Catherine
Cc: John_Lague@URSCorp.com; don.b@tfp-hi.com
Subject: RE: Tradewinds - CO vs Fuel Moisture Levels

Sorry Cathy, I did mis-speak slightly creating an incorrect impression. The tree tops will be converted to hog fuel in the forest and the hog fuel will be transported uncovered to the facility. This forest generated hog fuel for Tradewinds will be exposed to the elements, after being hogged, but only for a couple of hours. The moisture gain will be very modest and will be almost entirely surface moisture gain which will easily evaporate, not cellular moisture gain.

Hog fuel piles for larger facilities are rarely covered in the NW or even in the mid-west where snow and rain are plentiful. This approach has been developed over the years through experience and by recognizing that moisture falling on the hog fuel 1) doesn't penetrate very deeply into the pile, 2) nor is it absorbed into the cellular structure of the wood. It is only surface moisture gain.

Hope this clarification helps.

Greg

From: Lopez, Catherine [mailto:catherine.lopez@doh.hawaii.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, November 27, 2007 12:29 PM
To: Greg Retzlaff
Cc: John_Lague@URSCorp.com; don.b@tfp-hi.com
Subject: RE: Tradewinds - CO vs Fuel Moisture Levels

12/11/2007

Hi Greg,

The November 14, 2007 document states the fuel will be stacked for 4 weeks, hogged, and brought to the facility. The email below states the tree tops will not be covered during transport, but will be covered once it is converted to hog fuel. Please clarify.

Thank you,

Cathy

From: Greg Retzlaff [mailto:retzlaff@sterling.net]
Sent: Tuesday, November 27, 2007 9:07 AM
To: Lopez, Catherine
Cc: John_Lague@URSCorp.com; don.b@tfp-hi.com
Subject: RE: Tradewinds - CO vs Fuel Moisture Levels

Hi Cathy

There are two ways for wood to gain moisture 1) by moisture clinging to the wood's surface area, which is greatly affected by climate and rainfall, and 2) by the amount of moisture contained within the wood cells, often referred to by how green or dry the wood is.

Let me explain further. The reason logs don't readily absorb moisture from rain is because the tree consists of a bundle of tubes (tracheids), longitudinal cells which run lengthwise in the tree. These tubes exert strong capillary action on water and are the means by which the tree pumps water to the top of a tall tree. This system continues to operate after the tree has been cut causing water to be pumped out the cut ends. Very little water travels transversely across the fibers. The estimates of water loss are based on actual tests conducted by cutting trees and leaving them in uncovered piles in Hawaii. These logs were tested for moisture content immediately upon cutting and again after air drying.

The tree tops will not be covered during the air drying in the forest or during transportation, nor is it really necessary because a log will not readily absorb much moisture into its cells (example 2 above) from rain. The moisture gain from surface moisture is modest because of the limited amount of surface area and because this moisture readily evaporates. Once converted to hog fuel, the material is more inclined to absorb moisture. The moisture "absorbed" once converted to hog fuel is really mostly surface moisture gain (example 1 above) because the amount of surface of the material once hogged is many times greater than when in log form. The material will be covered once it is converted to hog fuel.

Please let me know if you have any further questions

Greg
503.582.8419

From: Lopez, Catherine [mailto:catherine.lopez@doh.hawaii.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 26, 2007 4:07 PM
To: Greg Retzlaff
Cc: John_Lague@URSCorp.com; don.b@tfp-hi.com
Subject: RE: Tradewinds - CO vs Fuel Moisture Levels

Hi Greg,

Thank you for the information.

The document you sent states Tradewinds intends to air dry the cut trees in the forest for 4 weeks. During these 4 weeks, is the wood covered to minimize exposure to rain? Also, is the wood covered from rain during transport and storage on site? Please discuss the handling of the wood with regard to rain exposure and the potential for increased moisture content from rain.

Please call or email me with any questions.

Thank you,

Cathy
586-4200

From: Greg Retzlaff [mailto:retzlaff@sterling.net]
Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2007 1:31 PM

12/11/2007

To: Lopez, Catherine
Cc: John_Lague@URSCorp.com; don.b@tfp-hi.com
Subject: Tradewinds - CO vs Fuel Moisture Levels

Hi Cathy

You and I met very briefly at the permit public hearing. I am responding to your email sent to John Lague on November 6 regarding our ability to stay within permit limits when combusting fuel with higher levels of moisture. Your email asked the following question:

Our EPA contact person reviewing the permit for Tradewinds has a question regarding the moisture content of the wood being fired in the boiler. Given that excess wood moisture leads to less efficient combustion and a potential increase in CO emissions, what are Tradewinds plans to regulate and monitor the moisture content of the wood? Over what range of wood moisture content is the boiler designed to operate to ensure emissions do not exceed the permit emission limit for CO?

I had to communicate with our boiler manufacturer, Factory Sales and Engineering before I could adequately respond. I have attached a response to this question and to help you respond to EPA's inquiry.

Please don't hesitate to communicate with me if you have any questions.

Regard,
Greg Retzlaff
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