# Pulp and Paper Mill Car Fleets

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Coos Bay & Coos County RR

# Pulp and Paper Mill Car Fleets

- Introduction
- Pulp capacity
- Paper out
- Wood in
- Pulp Chemicals in
- Paper Chemicals in



- So you've modeled a pulp and paper mill complex
  - Or a pulp mill
  - Or a paper mill
- Chuck Hastings showed us what types of railroad cars would be moving in and out of a pulp and paper mill complex at the Seacoast Winter Meeting in Westbrook
  - <u>https://www.seacoastnmra.org/images/Clinic-</u>
    <u>Presentations/Modeling a Paper Mill.pdf</u>
- But how many cars of each type do you want/need?



- Somewhere in the past I've seen a suggested list of cars and roads you should have on your model railroad (John Armstrong?)
  - e.g., 50% box, 20% tank, 10% flat, etc.
  - e.g., 60% home road, 30% connecting roads, 10% other
  - Depends on time period modeled, region, etc.
- So what would this list look like for a pulp & paper mill complex?



- Forest Economist
  - My area of expertise extends into the woodyard, but really decreases after that







- So you are getting a literature review
  - No actual phone calls made
  - No visits to mills made
  - A little bit of knowledge, books and some internet searching
- But actual math was used
- Work in progress
  - Some issues with some numbers
- Presentation not designed to tell <u>exactly</u> how many of each kind of car will be present at <u>your</u> pulp/paper complex <u>every day.</u>
  - How <u>your</u> dispatcher schedules <u>your</u> deliveries and pickups is <u>your</u> problem.



# Literature Review

- Pretty good numbers on how many tons of wood are needed to make a ton of pulp
  - Most sources talk about tons of *DRY* wood needed to make a ton of pulp
  - Just-harvested wood is about 50% water, so 2 tons of green wood = 1 ton of dry wood
- Amount of other materials varies considerably by type of pulp and by information source



# Other Notes

- Does not include cars transporting coal or oil for energy
  - Many northeast mills use/used hydro power
- Does not include occasional shipments (every 10-20 years?) of very heavy equipment by rail
  - Flat cars, gondolas
    - Debarker drums (in sections?)
    - Lime kilns
    - Paper machines
    - Etc.



- Start with pulp mill capacity
  - Determines
    - How much wood is needed
      - Pulpwood cars (and trucks)
    - How much of some of the various chemicals are needed
      - Tank cars and covered hoppers (and trucks)
- Pulp capacity can be found in
  - USFS directories
    - Tons/24 hours
  - Company annual reports
    - Tons/year



Woodpulp mills using northeastern pulpwood by location, type of pulp produced, and oven-dry capacity, in tons per 24 hours, 1979.

ð		Type of pulp produced					
Location	Company name	Total	Sulfate	Ground- wood	Semi- chemical	Sulfite	Miscellaneous <sup>a</sup>
Maine:							
3. Brunswick	Pejepscot Paper Co.	175	-	175	_	-	-
4. Bucksport	St. Regis Paper Co.	500	_	350	-	—	150
5. East Millinocket	Great Northern Nekoosa Corp.	800		800	_	-	-
6. Jay	International Paper Co.b	1,350	1,200	150		_	
7. Lincoln	Preco Corp.	360	360	-		-	-
8. Lisbon Falls	United States Gypsum Co.	100	_	100	-	-	
9. Madison	Madison Paper Corp.	120	-	120	-		
10. Millinocket	Great Northern Nekoosa Corp.b	1,500	-	900	_	600	-
11. Old Town	Lily Tulip Corp.	50	-	50	-		
12. Old Town	Diamond International Corp. <sup>b</sup>	575	575	-		-	-
13. Rumford	Boise Cascade Corp.b	705	595	110	-	_	-
14. Shawmut	Keyes Fibre Co.	120	-	120	-	-	-
15. Skowhegan	Scott Paper Co.	850	850	-	-	-	-
16. Westbrook	Scott Paper Co.	300	300		-	-	—
17. Woodland	Georgia-Pacific Corp.b	1,040	800	240	-	-	-
Total (21 mills)		8,545	4,680	3,115	-	600	150
New Hampshire:							
20. Berlin	Brown Co. <sup>b</sup>	925	725	-	200	-	_
21. Groveton	Diamond International Corp.	250	-	-	250	~	
Total (3 mills)		1,175	725	-	450	-	-



Source: Nevel, Robert L., Jr., and Richard H. Widmann, 1982, Pulpwood production and receipts in the Northeast. 1980: A statistical report, USDA For Service Resource Bulletin NE-072

Table 27.-Average production of active wood-pulp and composite product mills by company, location, and type of product produced, New England States, 2008

$\langle$	Product and		Product	Average
N	company	Location	produced	production
X	Pulp mills Domtar Industries	Balleyville, Maine	Kraft pulp (sulfate)	1,450 tons pulp/day
	Katahdin Paper Company, LLC	East Millnocket, Maine	Groundwood/mechanical pulp	100 tons pulp/day
/	Knight Celotex Corporation	Farmington, Maine	Groundwood/mechanical pulp	100 tons pulp/day
1	Lincoln Paper and Tissue, LLC	Lincoln, Maine	Kraft pulp (sulfate)	450 tons pulp/day
A	Madison Paper Industries	Madison, Maine	Kraft pulp (sulfate)	300 tons pulp/day
	Red Shield Old Town Mill	Old Town, Maine	Kraft pulp (sulfate)	172 tons pulp/day
	Rumford Paper Company	Rumford, Maine	Kraft pulp (sulfate)	860 tons pulp/day
	Sappl Fine Paper Company	Skowhegan, Maine	Kraft pulp (sulfate)	1,500 tons pulp/day
	Verso Paper	Androscoggin, Maine	Kraft/groundwood pulp	1,570 tons pulp/day
A	Verso Paper	Bucksport, Maine	Groundwood/mechanical pulp	650 tons pulp/day
$ \land $	Composite product mills			
	Huber Engineered Woods, LLC	Easton, Maine	Oriented strand board	135 million ft <sup>2</sup> , 3/4-inch basis per year
T	Louisiana-Pacific Corp.	Houlton, Maine	Oriented strand board	250 million ft <sup>2</sup> , 3/4-inch basis per year



- Two great branches of pulp production
  - Groundwood
    - Water, heat and pressure (no chemicals)
  - Chemical pulp (Sulfite and Sulfate (Kraft))
    - Sulfur smell
      - formerly Westbrook ME
      - I-95 in Georgia
  - (Other—TMP, CTMP, etc.)
- No two mills exactly the same





- Groundwood Pulp
  - Newsprint
    - 2 tons wood  $\rightarrow$  1 ton pulp  $\rightarrow$  1 ton paper
  - Coated papers
    - 2 tons wood  $\rightarrow$  1 ton pulp  $\rightarrow$  2 tons paper
- Chemical Pulp
  - Coated papers
    - 4 tons wood  $\rightarrow$  1 ton pulp  $\rightarrow$  2 tons paper
- No two mills exactly the same





### Groundwood Pulp Production/Capacity

- Groundwood Pulp, Newsprint
  - $-2 \text{ tons wood} \rightarrow 1 \text{ ton pulp} \rightarrow 1 \text{ ton paper}$
- 120 tons/24 hours
  - e.g., Madison Paper, Madison, ME (1979)





#### Paper Out

- 50' box car can carry 96 tons of paper
- 120 tons pulp/day = 120 tons paper/day
- 120 tons paper/day = 1.2 box cars





Part 2

Best Practices for Loading

### Wood In

- 40' bulkhead flat (pulpwood car) can carry ~20 cords or ~45 tons of wood
  - Weight depends on species
- 120 tons pulp/day = 240 tons wood/day
- 240 tons wood/day = 5.3 bulkhead flats
  - Wood chips may arrive in hoppers





### **Groundwood Summary**

#### • If *everything* moves by rail

	Car Type	Capacity (tons/car)	tons/day	Day	Week	Year
Outbound Cars						
Paper	50' Box	96	120	1.2	9	436
Inbound Cars						
Wood	Bulkhead Flat	45	240	5.3	37	1,867

• For coated groundwood papers, see paper section of chemical pulp





### Chemical Pulp Production/Capacity

- Chemical Pulp, Coated Papers
  - $-4 \text{ tons wood} \rightarrow 1 \text{ ton pulp} \rightarrow 2 \text{ tons paper}$
- 300 tons/24 hours
  - e.g., Scott Paper, Westbrook, ME (1979)
- (a few mills make more pulp than they need for their own use and sell the surplus-market pulp)





#### Paper Out

- 50' box car can carry 96 tons of paper
- 300 tons pulp/day = 600 tons paper/day

3.4.6 EXAMPLE: Roll Paper

• 600 tons paper/day = 6.2 box cars





Closed Car Loading Guide Part 2 Best Practices for Loading Roll Paper in Railcars



Approved August 2016 by the Damage Prevention and Freight Claim Committee



GENERAL LOADING INFORMATION

### Wood In

- 40' bulkhead flat (pulpwood car) can carry ~20 cords or ~45 tons of wood
  - Weight depends on species
- 300 tons pulp/day = 1,200 tons wood/day
- 1,200 tons wood/day = 23.7 bulkhead flats





# Pulp Chemicals In

- Modern tank cars and covered hoppers can carry 90 tons
- 300 tons pulp/day
  - 31 tons sulfur (sodium sulfate)/day = 0.3 tank cars/day
  - 79 tons caustic soda/day = 0.9 tank cars/day
  - 105 tons lime/day = 1.2 covered hoppers/day
  - 27 tons chlorine/day = 0.3 tank cars/day



• Note: These are the volumes used to make 300 tons of pulp, but significant quantities of these chemicals are recovered during the pulp-making process, so these numbers are too high





### Paper Chemicals In

- Tank cars and covered hoppers can carry 90 tons
- 300 tons pulp/day (600 tons paper/day)
  - 87 tons kaolin clay/day = 1.0 tank cars/day
  - 6 tons dye & pigments/day = 0.1 tank cars/day
  - 32 tons starch/day = 0.4 covered hoppers/day



 Note: If additives make up half the weight of coated paper, how come we're only using 125 tons of additives?



# **Chemical Pulp Summary**

#### • If *everything* moves by rail

	Car Type	Capacity (tons/car)	tons/day	Day	Week	Year	% of Fleet
Outbound Cars							
Paper	50' Box	96	600	6.2	44	2,182	18.3%
Inbound Cars							
Wood	Bulkhead Flat	51	1,200	23.7	166	8,300	69.7%
Sulfur	Tank	90	31	0.3	2	119	1.0%
Caustic Soda	Covered Hopper	90	79	0.9	6	308	2.6%
Lime	Covered Hopper	90	105	1.2	8	408	3.4%
Chlorine	Tank	90	27	0.3	2	105	0.9%
Clay	Tank	90	87	1.0	7	337	2.8%
Dye & Pigments	Tank	90	6	0.1	0	23	0.2%
Starch	Covered Hopper	90	32	0.4	3	126	1.1%
Total				34.0	238	11,909	





# **Summary Summary**

• A chemical pulp & paper complex will have one tank car and one covered hopper arriving for every four box cars

Туре	Number
Box	4
Bulkhead Flat	16
Tank	1
Covered Hopper	1

- Not necessarily in that ratio in every train
- Depends on your dispatcher
- You don't need as many tanks or hoppers as boxes



# References

- Modeling a Paper Mill
  - <u>https://www.seacoastnmra.org/images/Clinic-</u>
    <u>Presentations/Modeling a Paper Mill.pdf</u>
- Northern pulpwood production, 2008
  - <u>https://www.fs.usda.gov/treesearch/pubs/47700</u>
- Southern pulpwood production, 2012
  - <u>https://www.fs.usda.gov/treesearch/pubs/49209</u>
- Pulp & Paper Chemicals
  - <u>http://kellygreenclub.com/2017/07/31/how-much-</u> wood-is-used-to-make-paper/



# Thanks for Watching





