

Sustainable Steelmaking: Infrastructure for the Future

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NZSSES Conference 2010: Transitions to Sustainability

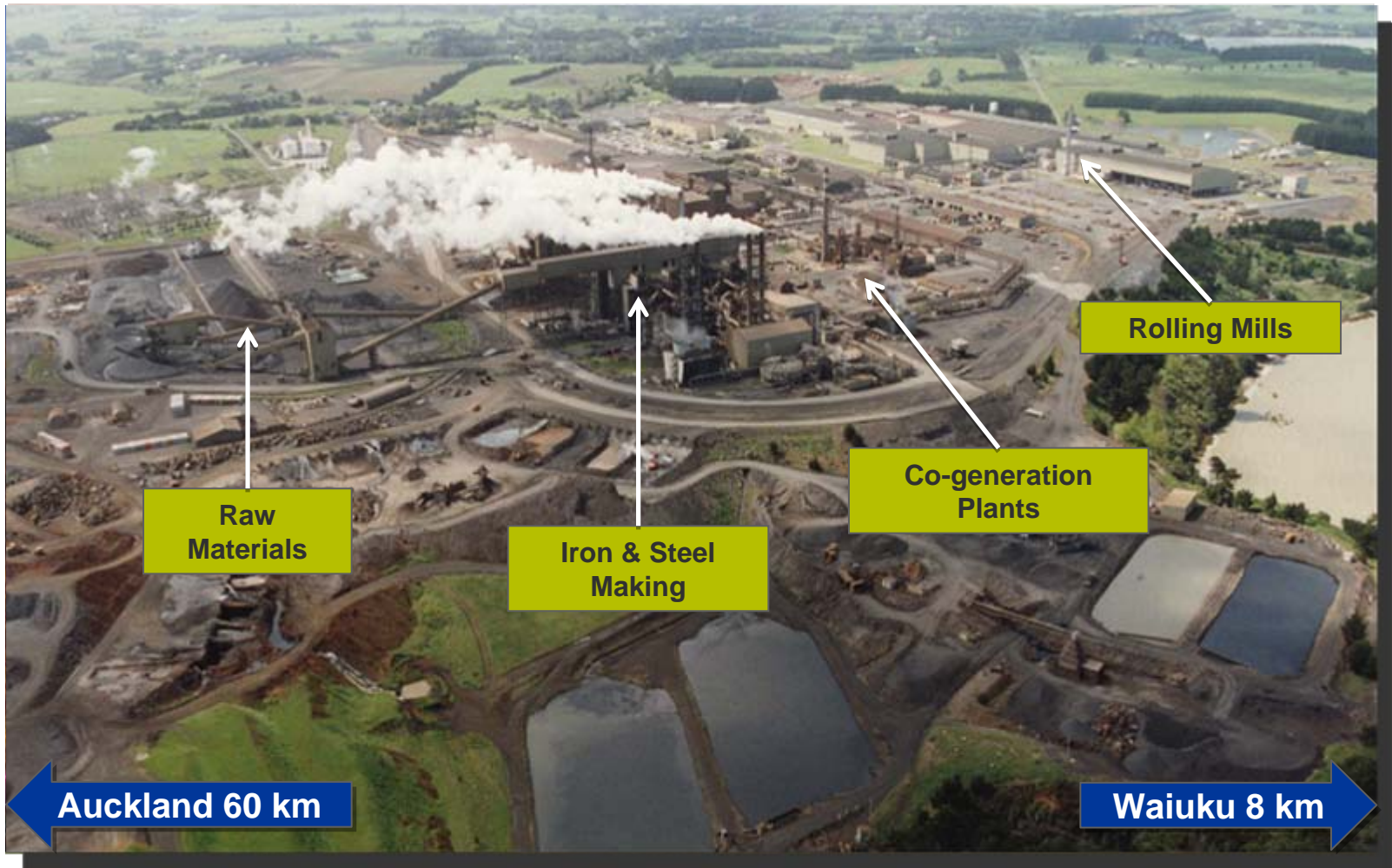


Sustainable Steelmaking

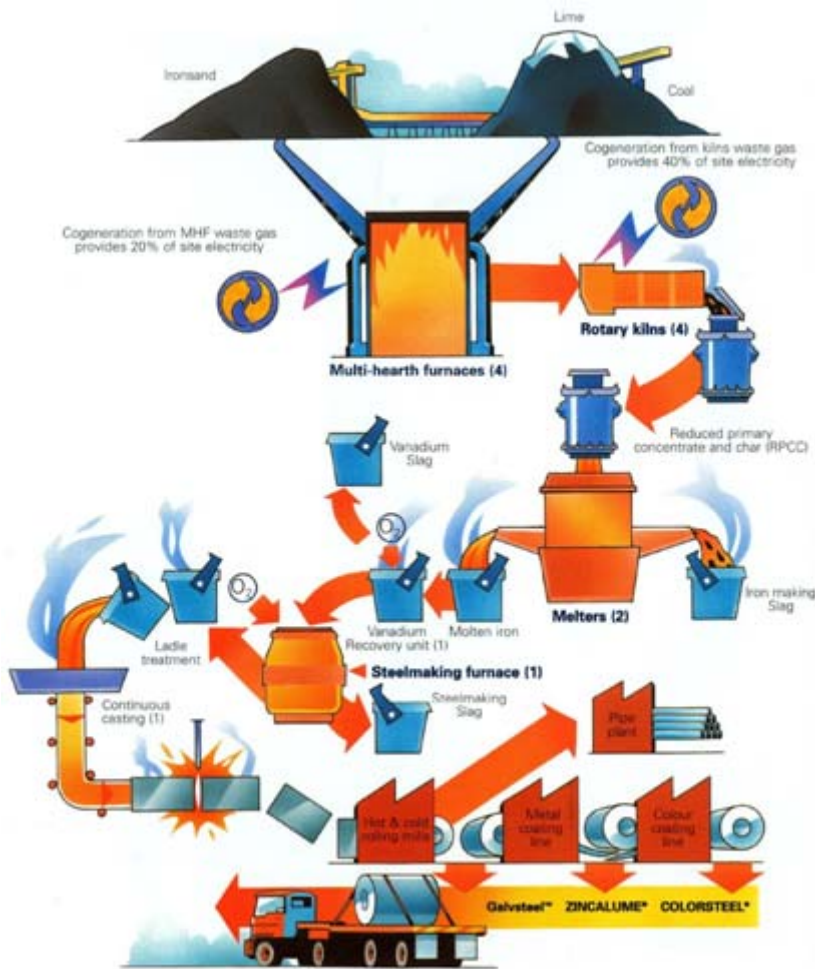
- United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development 1987
 - *“development which meets the needs of future generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”*
- Many ‘good business practices’ now termed ‘sustainable initiatives’
- NZ Steel engaging in the debate
- World Steel Association’s ‘Sustainability Indicators’



About New Zealand Steel



The Steelmaking Process



- Uses local raw materials
 - Ironsand (titanomagnetite) used as primary concentrate (PC) for ironmaking process
 - Lime
 - Coal
- Around 12% recycled steel content

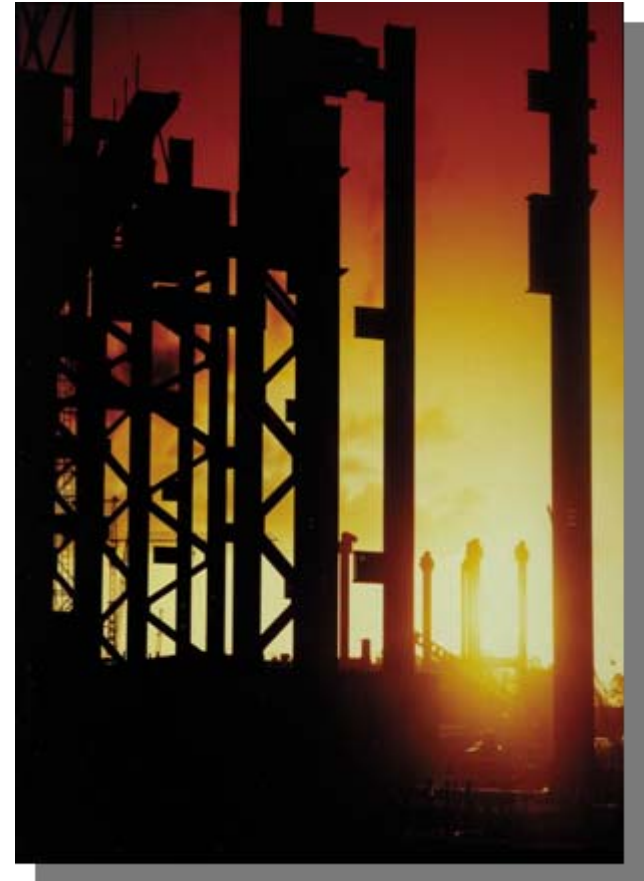
A Unique Steelmaking Facility

- Ironsand vs. iron ore or scrap
- 'Boutique' facility on production volumes
- Mining operations
- Utilities and water supply
- Specific issues for waste and energy intensity



Frameworks for Sustainability

- Business in New Zealand slow to implement sustainable practices
- NZ Steel's framework of 'sustainable practices'
 - A commitment to the design and installation of controls
 - ISO 14001 Management System
 - Business Improvement Process
 - Supply chain management protocols
 - A commitment to innovative product design



Key Achievements



Waste
Minimisation
& Recycling



Wastewater
Treatment
Facilities



~98% Water
Reuse of Site
Water



Monitoring
Wastewater
Discharge



Monitoring of
Environment
Quality



Stormwater
Reticulation &
Recycling



Millscale
Reuse Project



Case Study – Attritioner

■ Problem

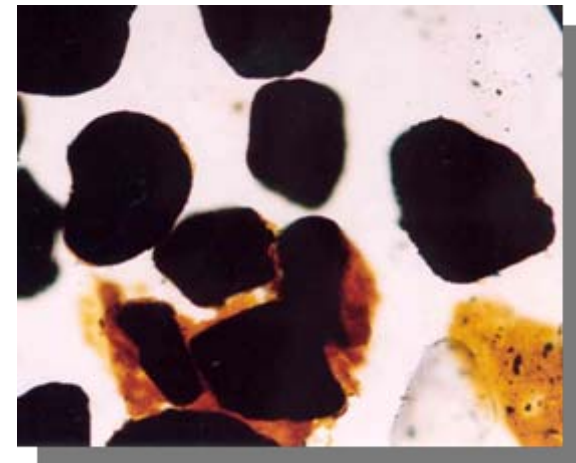
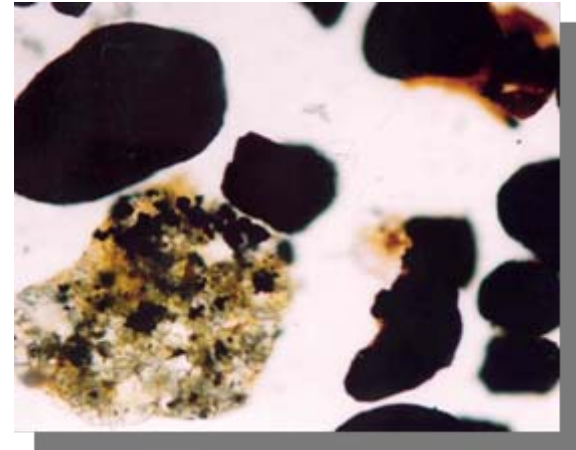
Alluvial silts (clays, silica etc.) in ironsand...

- Bound to the titanomagnetite
- Ideally removed before fed into process
- Adversely affects processes, consumes energy & resources

■ Objective

Remove alluvial silts...

- Reduce energy & resource consumption
- Reduce costs
- Reduce silt disposal
- Manage variations in unprocessed sands



Case Study – Attritioner cont.

- Project Description

Mechanical removal of silt from ironsand...

Cyclone: Removes water

Attritioner: Counter-current flow rubs ironsand against itself to polish silt from titanomagnetite

Washing: Removes dislodged silt

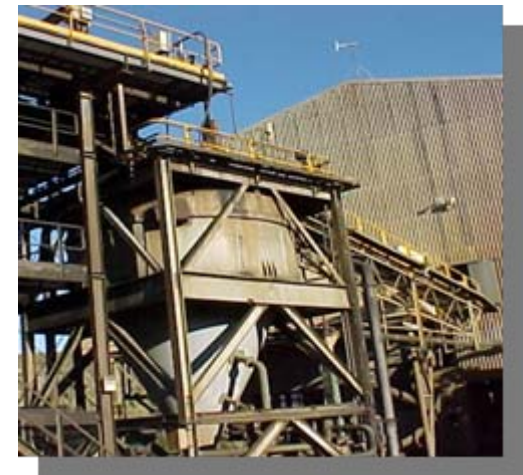
—210 tonnes dry solids / hour

—Estimated life 20 years

- Projected Financials

—Capital Cost \$3.3M

—Savings >\$2.5M/year



Case Study – Attritioner cont.

- Project Outcomes
 - Improvements in most areas

Objective	Before	Intended	Achieved
Reduce unbound clay proportion in PC	2.8%	1.5%	1.5%
Reduce silica proportion in PC	2.14%	1.4%	1.2%
Reduce chemical costs for treating clays	\$612K	\$330K	\$330K
Reduce clay disposal costs	\$600K	\$150K	\$150K
Reduce limestone costs	<i>n/a*</i>	By \$285K	No Change
Reduce coal costs	<i>n/a*</i>	By \$1.65M	No Change

**commercially sensitive information*



Challenges in Achieving Sustainability

- Barriers and limitations to implementing sustainability
 - Return period on investment in an aging facility
 - Increasing operational and maintenance costs
 - Available capital and distribution of investment
 - Market options for by-products / wastes
 - Economies of scale for improvement initiatives
 - Drivers to encourage resourcing / investment / cultural buy-in

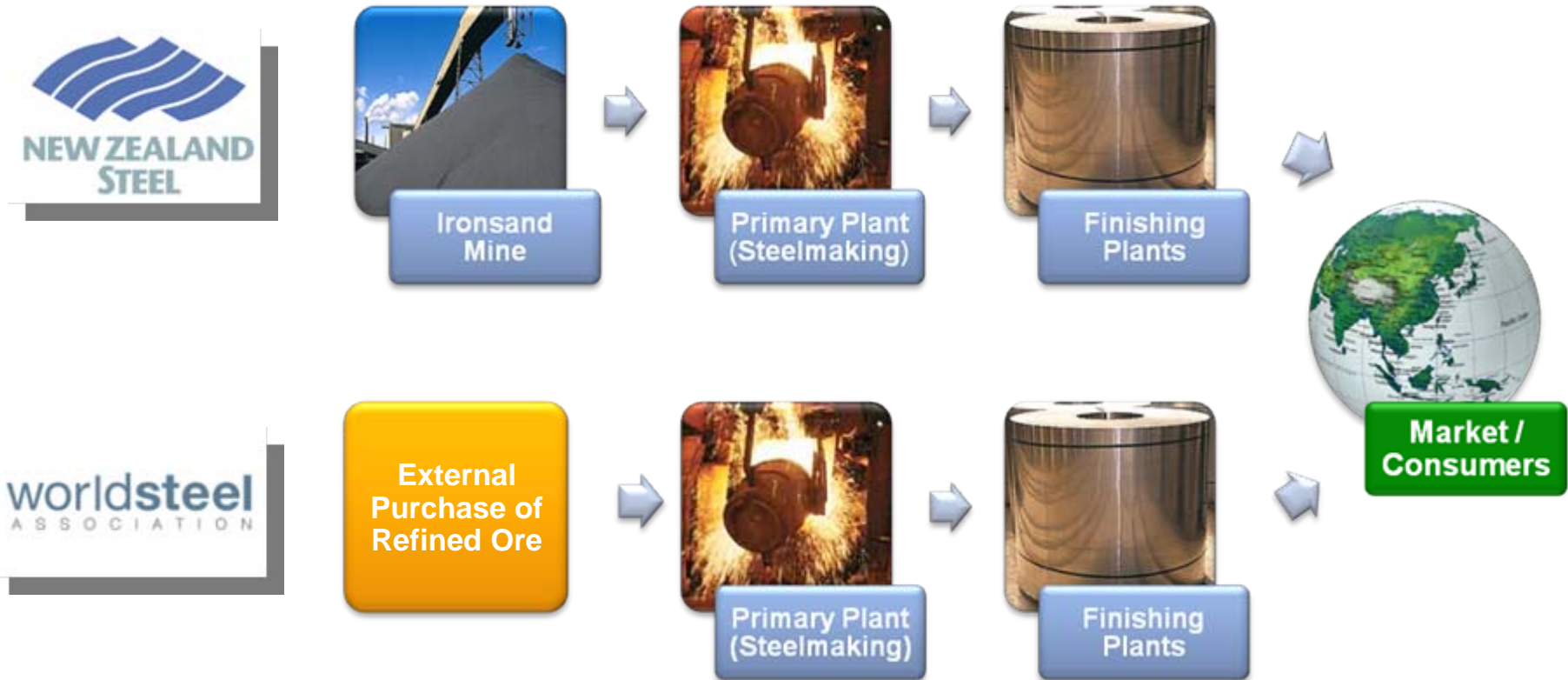


How Does NZ Steel Compare?

- World Steel Association's Environmental Sustainability Indicators
 - Tracks sustainability over time
 - Data from 33 steelmakers
 - Variable production volumes (4-6 million tpa compared to 0.6 million tpa)
- NZ Steel contribute as part of the BlueScope Steel Group

	NZ Steel				World Steel Association		
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tonnes CO ₂ / tonne steel cast)	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.9
Energy Intensity (GJ / tonne steel cast)	36	35	35	37	21	18	18
Material Efficiency (% of by products reused)	89	89	76	87	97	98	98
EMS (% of employees and contractors in EMS registered production facilities)	100	100	100	100	86	85	87

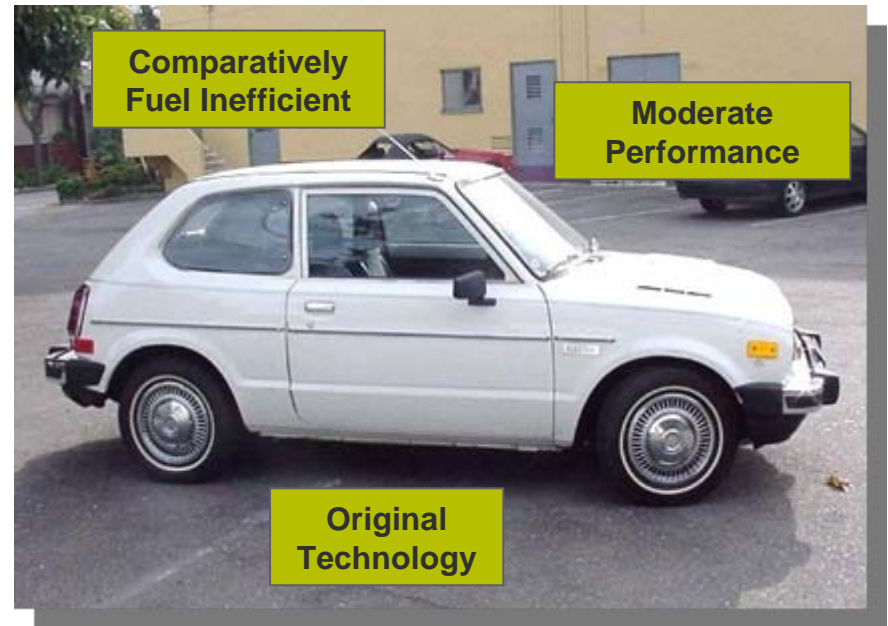
Remember NZ Steel is Unique!



Comparable or Not?

2011 Honda Civic

Vs. 1972 Honda Civic



Where to Next?

- Sustainability a constant objective
- Further investment
- Levers for enhancing environmental performance
 - Enhance operations and installed base
 - Adjust business accounting systems to consider environmental costs
 - Undertake full lifecycle analysis
 - Optimise energy efficiency
 - Refocus decision making processes
 - Collaborative industrial development



Summary

- Sustainability focus
- A unique process lends itself to unique issues
- NZ Steel seek to adopt & implement sustainability practices
- Recognise areas for improvement & potential initiatives
- Options for sustainability evolve over time

