
“Erie Pier Process Re-use Facility Cost Analysis”

- Rodger Brannan and James Skurla
- UMD Labovitz School of Business and Economics (LSBE)
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Labovitz School
OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Bureau of Business and
Economic Research



**Great Lakes Maritime
Research Institute**

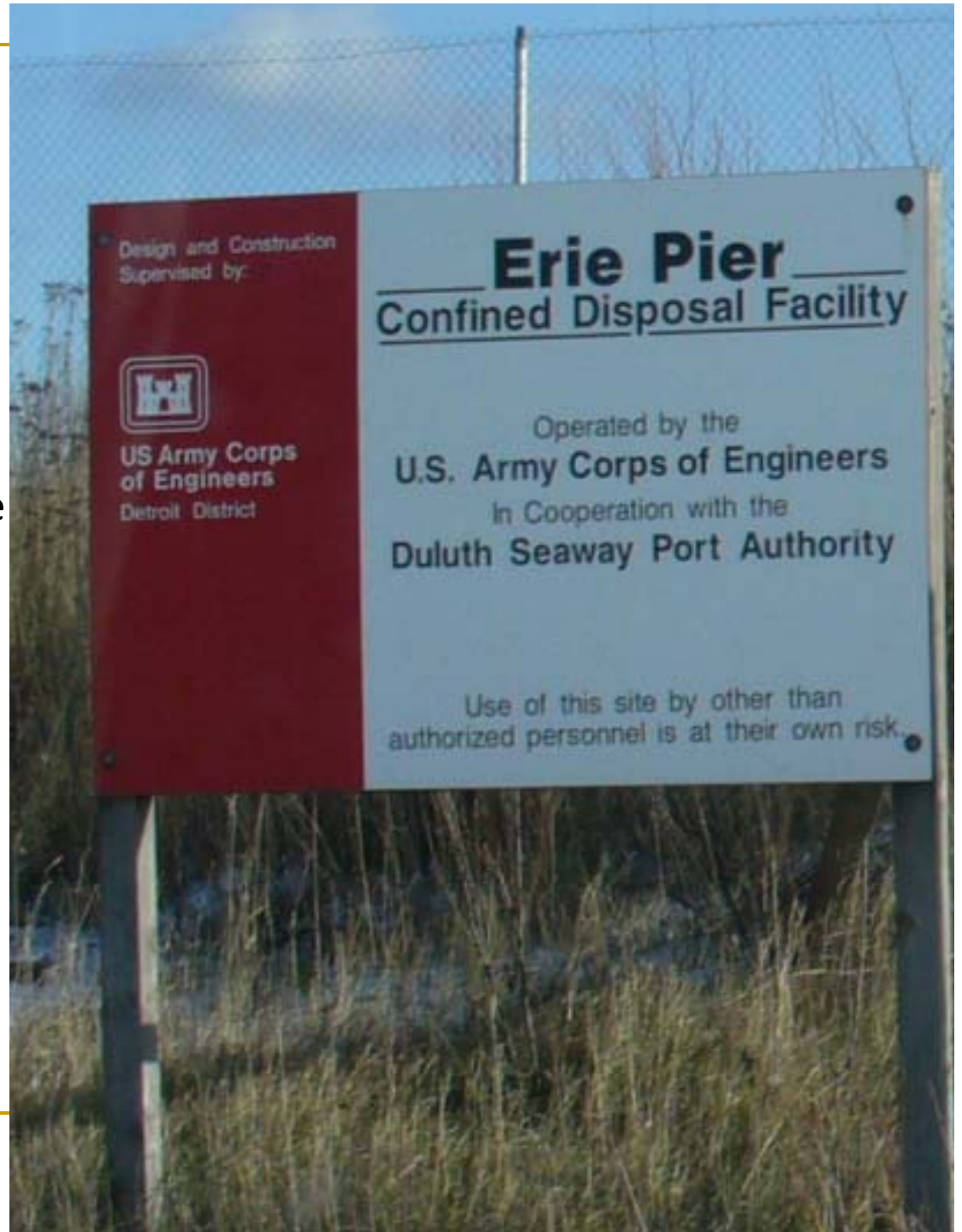
*A University of Wisconsin - Superior and
University of Minnesota Duluth Consortium*

In this presentation

- Project background
 - Marketing and Cost Analysis
 - Recommendations
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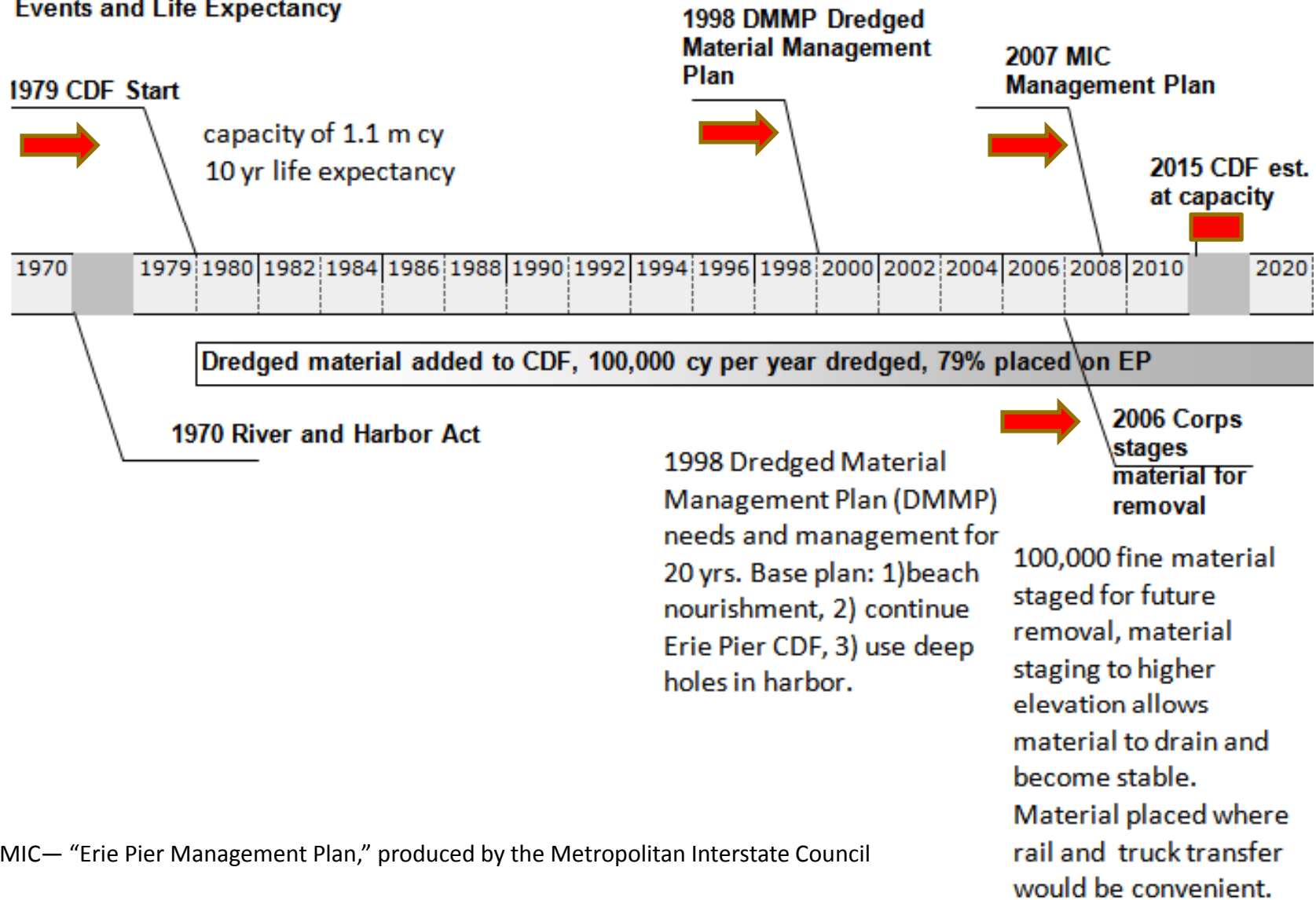
Background:

- Growing constraints on options for placing dredged materials at the Erie Pier CDF has urged action on a plan for re-cycling material currently being placed at the pier.
- This GLMRI project was proposed to determine cost accounting and capital budgeting for a proposed Process Re-use Facility (PRF).



Erie Pier Time Line

Events and Life Expectancy



MIC— "Erie Pier Management Plan," produced by the Metropolitan Interstate Council

GLMRI Research Project Objectives

Estimating the costs:

- 1) To upgrade the CDF to a Process Re-use Facility (PRF)
(adjusting to more demand pull)
 - 2) To extend the life of the existing Erie Pier CDF and to get the Erie Pier CDF dredged material off-site
(landed cost)
 - 3) To situate the recycle center as financially break-even
(break even for the Port Authority involves gov. subsidies, minimal operating costs, where the largest cost is transportation)
 - 4) To determine least-cost alternative
(transportation costs compared)
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Marketing: Commodity Assumptions

- Physical composition of dredged material at Erie Pier:

Coarse material (sand). Commodities include: concrete mix, backfill, bituminous mix, mortar.

Fines material (clay and other materials, 5-7% sand) Commodities include: backfill, unclassified fill, daily cover for landfill, soil, soil for habitat uses.

- Volume of dredged material at Erie Pier 1980–2006 in cubic yards:

- **Material recurring yearly**

- Coarse material = 48,000 cy

- Fines material = 50,000 cy

- Total in this analysis rounded to 100,000 cy

- **Total accumulation of removable fines** to date = 1,250,000 cy

Source: Duluth-Superior Metropolitan Interstate Council (MIC), Harbor Technical Advisory Committee (HTAC), Dredging Subcommittee

Erie Pier Fines Short-term Potential Customers and Feasible Customers

<i>Industry sector</i>	<i>Potential Customers</i>	<i>Contact</i>	<i>Possible Criteria</i>
Compost	WLSSD (compost)	Hamel	no current interest
	Green Bay (compost)	Meyers	distance too great
Topsoil	WI		regulation, small quantities, market needs development, competition
	MN		small quantities, market needs development, competition
Construction Fill	MNDOT (project by project)	Garver	close, and can be sizable
	WisDot (project by project)	King, Hanzel	no imminent projects
Soil Enrichment	NRRI Tree culture project	Berguson	too preliminary, needs more research
	Farming, alfalfa, St. Louis Co., MN	Dykhuis	close, additive for sandy soil appropriate
	Farming, alfalfa, Carlton Co., MN	Salzer	good additive
Land Fill	WI landfill (Superior)	Reichhoff	using waste paper by-product
	Canyon landfill	Downing	using waste paper by-product
	Elk River landfill	Downing	distance too great
Mine Reclamation	UTAC (United Taconite)	DNR, NRRI, Jordan, Kanski	using biosolids
	Keewatin Taconite	DNR, NRRI, Dewars	using biosolids
	Other mines: MINNTAC, Hibbing Taconite Co., USX Corporation, U S Steel Corp., Arcelor Mittal Minorca Mine, Northshore Mining Co (Cleveland-Cliffs Inc), Millal Steel USA- minorca mine	no contact	no current interest

Source: MIC, HTAC, BBER interviews

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Source: MIC, HTAC, BBER interviews

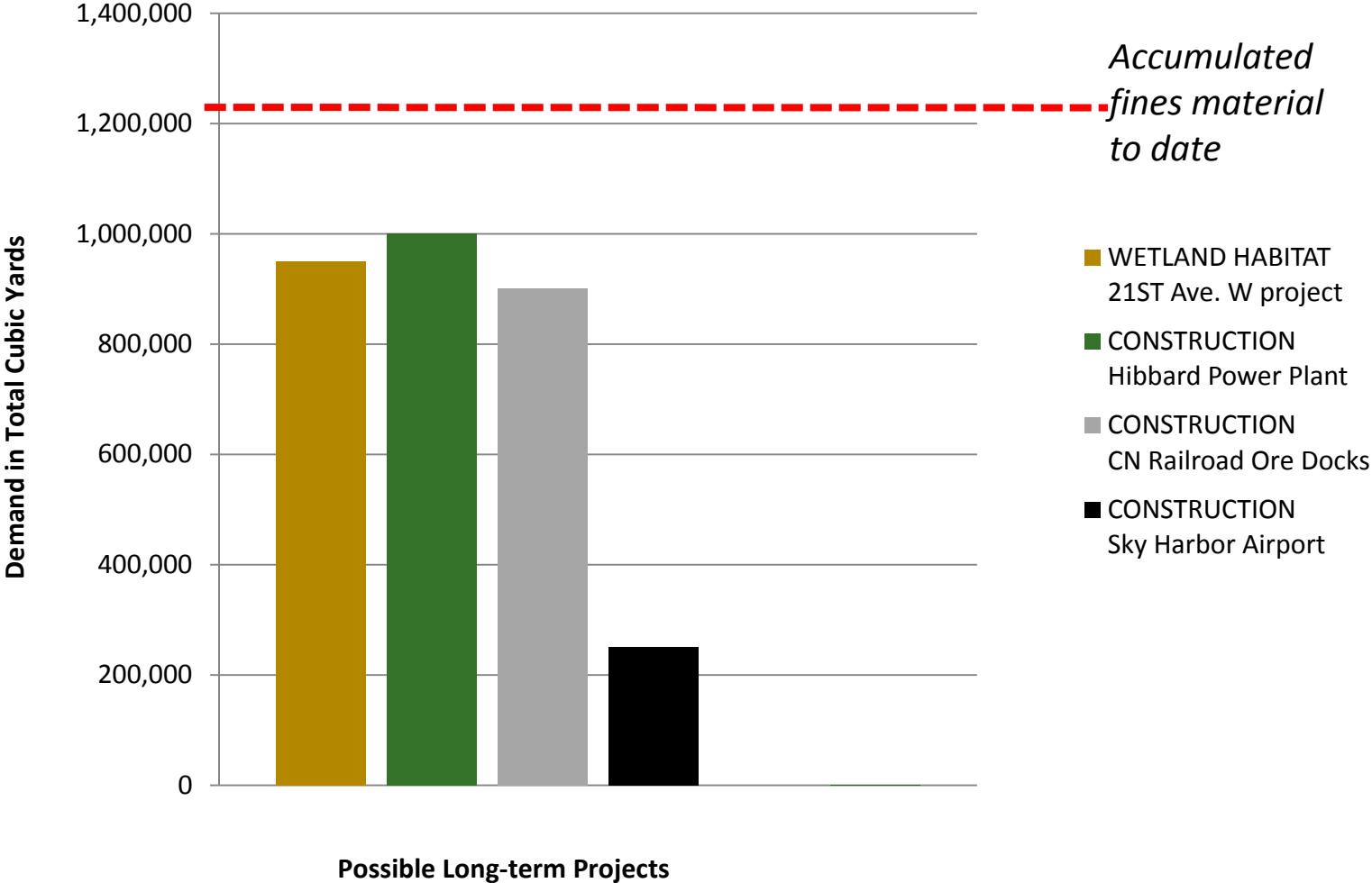
Erie Pier Fines Long-term Potential Customers and Feasible Customers

<i>Industry sector</i>	<i>Potential Customers</i>	<i>Contact</i>	<i>Possible Criteria</i>
Construction Fill	CN Railroad Ore Docks	Brossart	large quantities, short distance
	Sky Harbor Airport	Brossart	large quantities, short distance
	Hibbard Power Plant	Brossart	large quantities, short distance
Soil Enrichment	Wetlands Habitat W. 21st Ave.W. project (Duluth)	Brossart	large quantities, short distance
Source: MIC, HTAC, BBER interviews			

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Estimated Demand in Total Cubic Yards by Possible Long-term Project



Landed Cost Assumptions for Marketing Accumulated Erie Pier Fines Material

	<i>fixed costs</i>	<i>variable costs</i>
Truck Cost:	\$100/hr assumed 85% fixed cost	fuel and operator (15% of cost)
Removal to transfer station:	\$100/hr assumed 85% fixed cost	fuel and operator (15% of cost)
Loading Cost:	\$110/hr assumed 85% fixed cost	fuel and operator (15% of cost)

Estimated Landed Costs for Erie Pier Fines Material by Short-term Customer Application¹

<i>Feasible customer</i>	<i>Miles from Erie Pier</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Transportation Costs²</i>	<i>Other costs³</i>	<i>Total cubic yards for application</i>	<i>Cost per cubic yard</i>
Examples of Short-term projects:						
LAND FILL						
Waste Management, Inc., Canyon, MN /yr	29.8	truck	\$173,133	\$212,065	21,206	\$18.16
CONSTRUCTION FILL						
MNDOT (High-end, volume and distance)	50.0	truck	\$1,200,000	\$1,000,000	100,000	\$22.00
SOIL ENRICHMENT						
Floodwood Farmers (6" over 80 acres)	44.4	truck	\$774,720	\$645,600	64,560	\$22.00
MINE RECLAMATION						
Keewatin Taconite (6" over 11 acres)	81.6	Railmate ⁴	\$150,841	\$58,564	8,873	\$23.60
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Keewatin Taconite (6" over 11 acres)	81.6	rail	\$141,968	\$88,733	8,873	\$26.00
MINE RECLAMATION						
Keewatin Taconite (6" over 11 acres)	81.6	truck	\$162,800	\$88,733	8,873	\$28.35

¹ Assuming commodity purchase price = \$0.00

² Includes hauling and unloading.

³ Includes loading and dredge removal.

⁴ Connects multiple semi-trailers to a train to provide a point-to-point delivery of commodity products. Note: 80,000 lbs. is used as the maximum MN highway load restriction. 80,000 lbs. is also used for rail cars to provide direct comparison.

Estimated Landed Costs for Erie Pier Fines Material by Long-term Customer Application¹

<i>Feasible customer</i>	<i>Miles from Erie Pier</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Transportation Costs²</i>	<i>Other costs³</i>	<i>Total cubic yards for application</i>	<i>Cost per cubic yard</i>
Examples of Long-term projects:						
WETLAND HABITAT						
21ST Ave. W project	1.2	truck ⁴	\$2,691,667	\$9,500,000	950,000	\$12.83
CONSTRUCTION						
Hibbard Power Plant	2.8	truck	\$3,000,000	\$10,000,000	1,000,000	\$13.00
CONSTRUCTION						
CN Railroad Ore Docks	2.2	truck	\$2,850,000	\$9,000,000	900,000	\$13.17
CONSTRUCTION						
Sky Harbor Airport	7.4	truck	\$1,250,000	\$2,500,000	250,000	\$15.00

¹ Assuming commodity Purchase Price = \$0.00

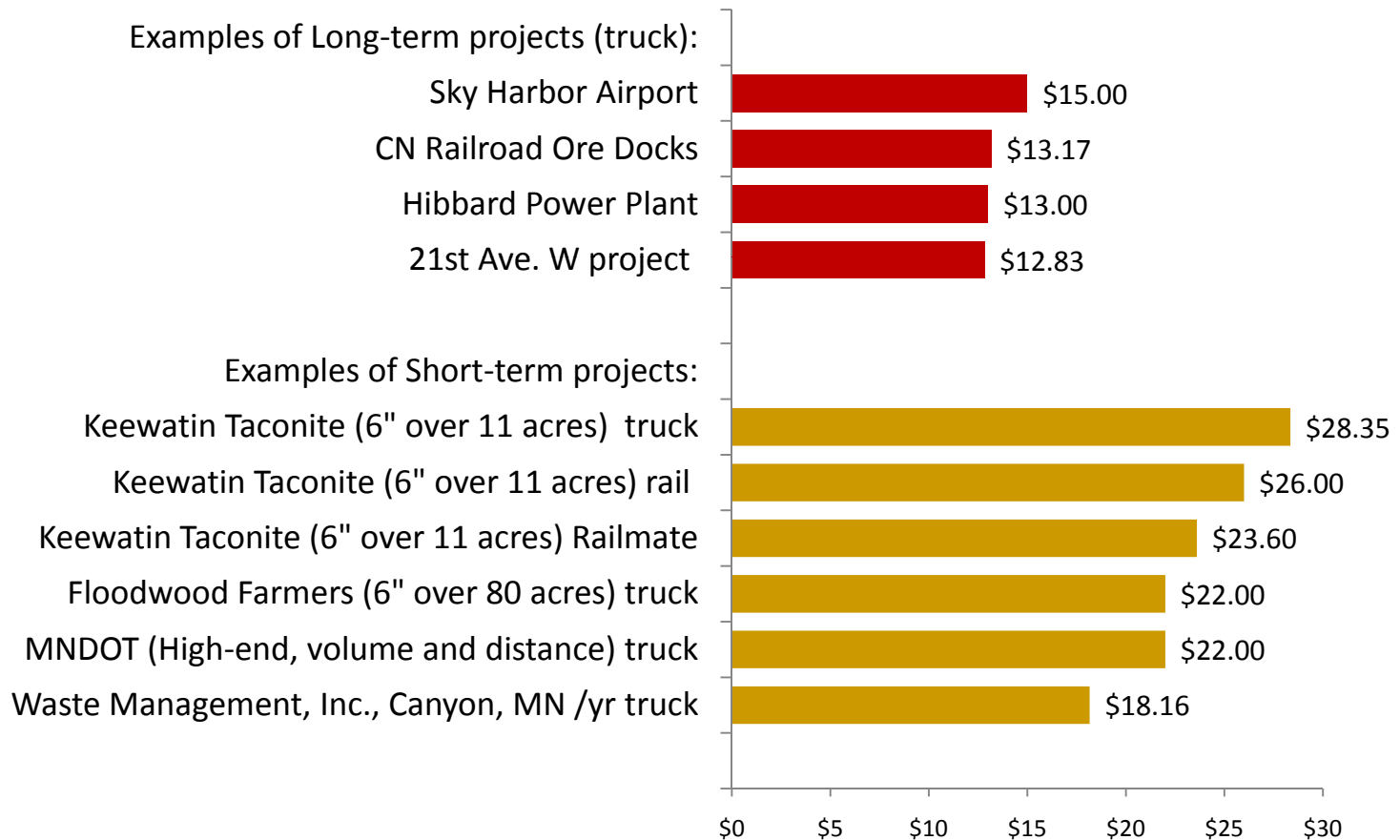
² Includes hauling and unloading.

³ Includes loading and dredge removal.

⁴ Trucking is used to provide comparisons. Least-cost would suggest use of barges.

Cost to get the Erie Pier CDF dredged material off-site

Estimated Landed Costs for Erie Pier Fines Material by Customer Application



Transportation issues

- Need more rail cars
 - Turnaround time is crucial
 - Transfer station infrastructure and minimization of handling
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Summary

- To extend the life of Erie Pier we recommend a two-pronged approach: find customers for subsequent dredging, and draw down EP fines by identifying feasible short-term customers.
 - Do long-term large projects, with defined quantities, and minimize transportation, within a set schedule. Erie Pier managers have an obligation to choose least cost solutions, which may involve rail and barge.
 - Customers will not pay more than market price (in many cases the price is \$0.00)
 - Short-term projects have obstacles: customers have other options, and when these projects involve trucking they are not always least cost solutions.
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Recommendations

- Customer ranking (based on cost, potential demand, and feasibility):
 1. Habitat/wetlands, or waterfront construction
 2. Mine reclamation
 3. MNDOT (if it can become a “recommended source”)
 4. Farms (soil enrichment)
 5. Landfill cover
 6. WisDOT
 7. Compost/topsoil
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Usefulness of this study for other ports on the Great Lakes

- Transportation costs should be considered (almost) the entire cost.
 - Feasible customers have competing suppliers. Dredged material may need to cost zero as a commodity to compete.
 - Projects of most interest will be long-term projects near the PRF, and include using largest amounts of material (wetlands and habitat creation).
 - Short-term projects such as reclamation projects, agriculture, soil enrichment, and soil amendment can be part of the on-going solution.
 - The difference in planning long-term and short-term projects should be noted, with a need to think about both planning to re-use sand and also fines (possibly polluted). Testing has shown Erie Pier material to be within regulatory standards. A two-pronged approach can be suggested.
 - Timing of opportunities can be crucial.
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Usefulness of this study for other ports on the Great Lakes

- However, Duluth is also a special case:
 - Dredged material is clean: applicability depends on how polluted the dredged material is and what state laws say you can do with it. Note the difference between MN and WI, and the difference between what state law allows. Erie Pier has a potential problem with the noxious weed purple loosestrife, however regulatory agencies and customers are confident this can be managed.
 - Possible projects are already studied and specified.
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