AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL LIME ASSOCIATION

•RELY ON LIME• TESTED BY TIME

Committee Secretary
Joint Select Committee on Australia's Clean Energy Future Legislation
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CANBERRA ACT 2600

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30 September 2011

RE: Request for further information at the Joint Select Committee for Australia's Clean Energy Future hearing in Melbourne on 27 September 2011

In response to Mr Windsor's request for further information I submit the following,

What is the contribution of lime process emission in a carbon price?

- Taking the carbon price at $23/t GHG
- 56% of GHG emissions per tonne of lime is from process emission released when limestone is chemically changed to lime through calcination.
- The average GHG emissions for lime production 1.3tGHG/t lime

23($/tGHG) x 56(%) x 1.3(tGHG/t lime) = $16.74/t lime covers the GHG emissions from the calcination of limestone.

The remaining $6.26/t lime covers stationary energy used directly in the kiln, for transport equipment on site, and power supply.

What is the benefit in GHG reduction of using waste oil instead of coal?

Plants such as Mole Creek in Tasmania provide a regional advantage of utilising waste oil over fossil fuels in the kiln. The fuel is required for its energy content measured in gigajoules (GJ).

GHG emissions per unit of energy from NGER – Technical Guidelines for the estimation of Greenhouse Gas emissions by facilities in Australia, July 2011.

- Item 49 waste oil, 69.22 kgGHG/GJ
- Item 1 black coal, 88.43 kgGHG/GJ

Yours sincerely

Ros DeGaris
Chief Executive Officer

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