

# The GRIME

October / November 2010  
Newsletter

## Appleton Papers Inc. survives structural failure with the help of Ware

On July 10, 2010, Appleton Papers Inc. in West Carrollton, Ohio, experienced a structural failure in the bottom of a coal bin that sits directly over the company's boiler room.

The accident released 195 tons of coal that consequently ripped down all of the electrical run ways, the 425 psi main steam header and all of the coal feed equipment for one

of the boilers. The damage to the power house was severe and no equipment was operable, according to Mike Nelson, associate project engineer for Appleton.

While assisting with recovery efforts at Appleton, a representative mentioned Ware as a source for rental boilers. "That suggestion was one of the best recommendations we have

ever received," said Nelson.

Ware responded immediately and had equipment on site by noon the following day. Ware professionals handled the installation and wiring of all of the equipment and started up the first boiler 10 days later so that paper production could resume. The second and third boilers were up a few days after that and



the mill was back to full production.

"Having all of the piping in place and starting up three boilers in two weeks is quite a feat," according to Chris Jones, WARE National Accounts Manager. "This is normally a six to eight week job."

For this project, Ware provided three 75,000 pph boilers, three 75,000 pph mobile deaerator systems, stack, support steel, economizers, steam pressure reducing valves, gas pressure regulator stations, steam vent silencer, blow-down separator and other equipment for a complete new power plant.

"As we worked through the details of installing these units, Ware provided invaluable technical support," said Nelson. "And when it came time to start up, the Ware technicians were here around the clock for several weeks assisting our power house engineers with the operation of the units. ***They have a very high-level of technical expertise, and a pervasive "customer focused" attitude in everything they do.***"

Appleton is the world's largest producer of carbonless paper and the only producer of the NCR PAPER brand carbonless paper, a product Appleton helped introduce in 1954. Carbonless paper is used to make multipart business forms such as invoices and purchase orders. Many of Appleton's other products are used in point-of-sale receipts and

coupons, entertainment and transportation tickets; lottery and gaming tickets; engineering, medical and industrial charts; tags for airline baggage and retail applications; and labels for shipping, warehousing, medical and clean room applications.

"Ware has been an absolute pleasure to work with and we have already recommended them to another company in need of similar support," said Nelson. "A simple thank you cannot express the gratitude we have for Ware. They helped us to stay in business. Our customers rely upon our ability to deliver our products as a matter of survival. This interruption could have cost us many of our customers if we had not been able to restore production as quickly as we did."

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## EPA Increases Regulation on Smokestack Greenhouse Gases

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently announced more strict regulations on air pollution from large power plants, factories and oil refineries in an attempt to control emissions generally believed to be responsible for 70 percent of greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming.

The EPA is requiring large polluters to decrease the amounts of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that they discharge into the air. Those emissions can increase many allergens and smog, which can exacerbate problems for those with asthma and other respiratory ailments.

The regulations would require companies that are building or modifying a plant, to install better technology and improve energy efficiency.

The EPA hopes these regulations will clean the air and protect public health, while avoiding arduous regulations that could impair farms and small and medium-sized businesses.

The new regulations will take effect in January, at a time when industrial facilities that already obtain Clean Air Act permits for other pollutants will have to acquire permits for greenhouse gases, if they increase those emissions by at least 75,000 tons per year.

Then, starting in July 2011, the regulation would apply to any exist-

ing plant that emits at least 75,000 tons of greenhouse gases a year, or any new plant that emits 100,000 tons per year.

According to the EPA, emissions of 75,000 tons of carbon dioxide are equivalent to the annual emissions from 13,000 passenger vehicles, or the electricity use of about 8,200 homes per year.

Many large utilities and other energy companies have said they want Congress to act, believing they would be in a better bargaining position with Congress than in regulations issued by the EPA.

The new regulation significantly raises the threshold amount of pollution required before greenhouse gas permits are needed. A proposal announced last September would have required permits for facilities that emit 25,000 tons per year. The change was made due to complaints that the previous proposal would have required many small and medium-sized businesses, including large apartment complexes, to be regulated.

Environmentalists have strongly supported the new pollution regulation as a way to move America away from polluting coal plants to more efficient, cleaner energy options. Industry groups and some GOP lawmakers however, are convinced it will cause job losses.



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### HOT TIP

#### How to determine if a sight glass is full or empty.

When no water level shows on a sight glass, you can quickly tell whether it is completely full or completely empty. Hold a pencil, or equivalent, against the far side of the sight glass tube at an angle of approximately 45 degrees. If the image of the pencil viewed through the glass appears to run across the glass and changes no matter what the angle of the pencil, the glass is full.

If the image viewed through the glass runs up and down the glass at a sharper angle than the actual angle of the pencil, the tube is empty.

Practice this procedure with the normal water level by viewing through the sight glass above the water line. Thick wall tubing gives a less pronounced difference, but the difference is still obvious.





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