



DRY SORBENT INJECTION WITH HYDRATED LIME FOR ACID GAS CONTROL TO ACHIEVE REGULATORY COMPLIANCE WHILE BURNING VARIOUS COALS

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AGENDA

Introduction

Proven, Versatile, Mature & Attractive Technology

Balance Of Plant Impacts & Improvement

Cost Effectiveness of Advanced Hydrate Limes

Applications and Case Studies

Discussion/Questions

Introduction

Introduction

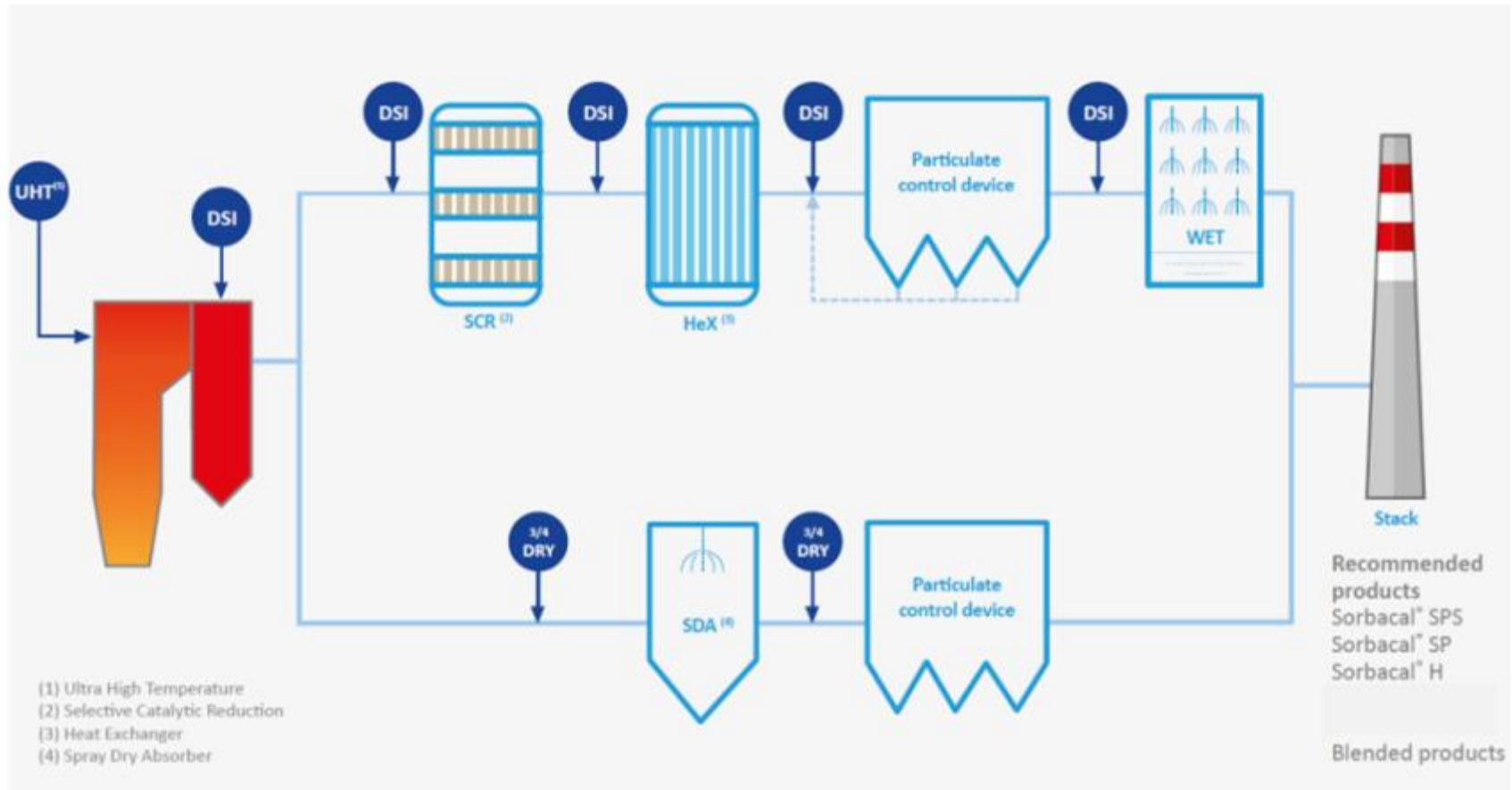
- > **Dry Sorbent Injection (DSI) is a technology of choice...**
 - > Low CapEx solution
 - > Easy retrofit – small installed foot print
 - > Flexible and customizable
- > **...that continues to evolve as an economical solution...**
 - > Improved equipment design based on years of operating experience
 - > Enhanced sorbents provide solutions for new applications and better cost to old ones
 - > Improved mixing technologies optimize operating costs/performance
- > **...providing solution for new and existing customers.**
 - > Regulatory compliance
 - > High removal performance capability of enhanced hydrated limes
 - > Likely the most economical solution for short life-cycle cost analysis
 - > Low by-product/CCR concerns/costs

Proven, Versatile, Mature & Attractive

Proven Technology

- > **Hundreds of DSI systems installed in the United States**
 - > Widely installed in the coal-fired Utility Sector
 - > Growing penetration in the Industrial Sector
 - > Considerable interest from the Industrial Boiler Sector
 - > IB MACT applications
 - > Comfortably achieving compliance levels
- > **Versatility**
 - > Broad application: CFB, PC-fired, Stoker
 - > 20MW to 800MW applications
 - > Control Hydrogen Chloride (HCl) ...plus, SO₃ HF and SO₂

Versatile Technology



Mature Technology

> Pioneered in the late 1980's and early 1990s

- > DOE National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) began studying "DSI with calcium sorbents"
- > Response to the compliance challenge from CAAA of 1990
- > Duct injection of hydrated lime for SO₂ control
- > First systems were crude, material-handling approaches to a chemical application problem

> Second-Gen Systems

- > Early 2000's – Hydrated lime for SO₃ control
 - > e.g., TVA Widows Creek
 - > Corrosion control, plume mitigation, acid deposition, enhanced PM control Dilute-phase conveyance with a more sophisticated destitution

> Current State of the Art

Air Island

Optimized dilute-phase conveyance
Dehumidifiers - Aftercoolers

Material Storage Island

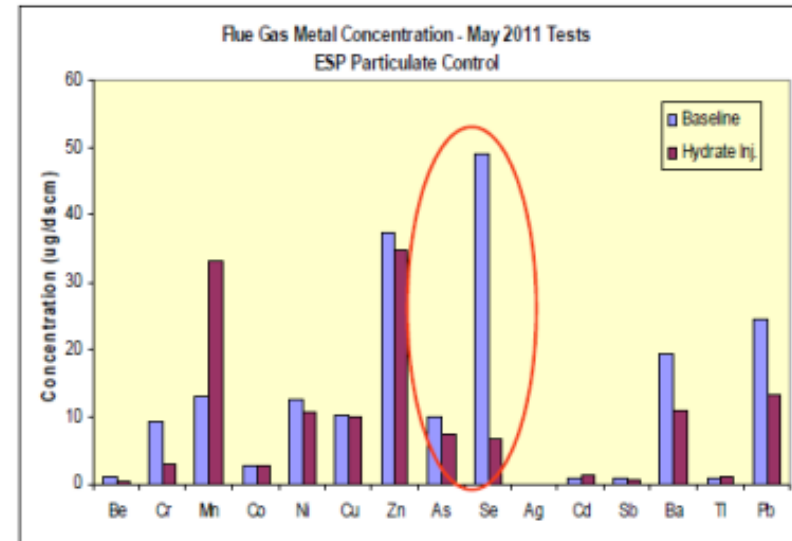
Advanced multi-stage LIW
Precise feeds
Feed forward-feed back logic
Flow enhancing technologies

Delivery and Distribution

Engineered manifolds
Modelled lance placement
Installed diagnostics
In-duct Static Mixers (low dP)





Attractive Technology

- > **Low Capital Cost**
- > **Small Footprint**
- > **Broad Co-Benefits**
 - > Heat rate reduction through lower Air Heater (AH) deposition
 - > Lower AH outlet temps facilitate better electrostatic precipitator (ESP) operations
 - > Vapor-phase trace metal collection
 - > Greater fuel flexibility
 - > Enhance Mercury (Hg) capture effectiveness



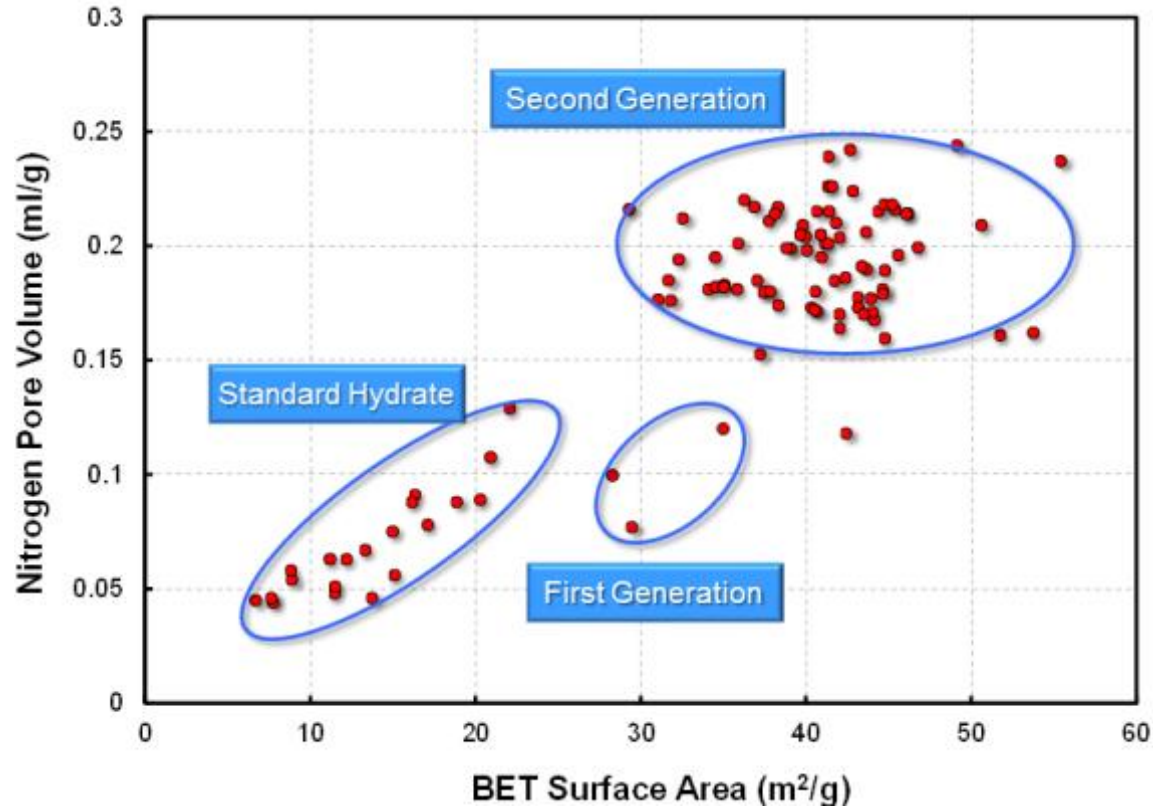
Enhanced Hydrated Lime

- > Hydrate lime suppliers have pursued numerous products enhancement to improve performance
 - > Improved reactivity
 - > Increased chemical utilization
 - > Physical modification
 - > Surface additives

Sorbent	Standard Hydrated Lime	Sorbacal® H	Sorbacal® SP	Sorbacal® SPS	Units
Figure					—
Typical Available $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$	92 – 95	93	93	93	%
Typical Surface Area	14 – 18	> 20	~40	~40	m^2/g
Typical Pore Volume	~0.07	0.08	~0.20	~0.20	cm^3/g

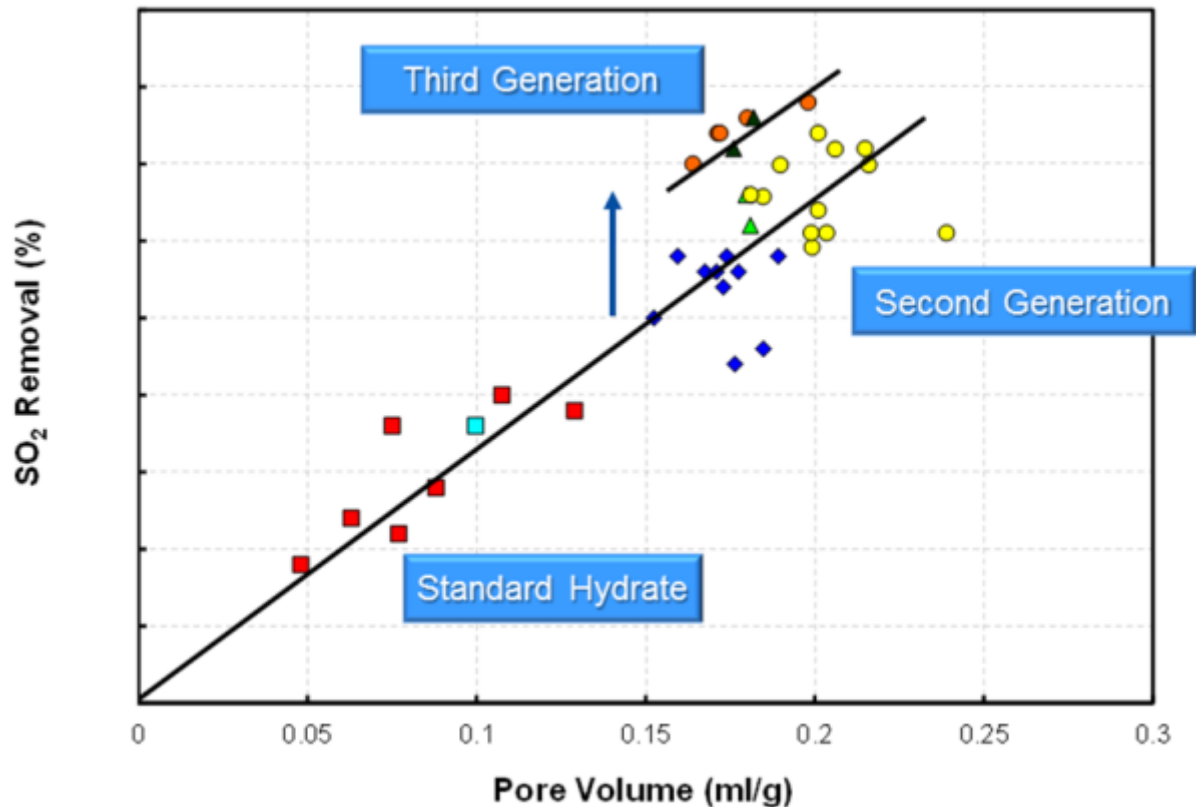
Reactivity Property Relationships

> Surface Area and Pore Volume Product Development



Evolution of High Performance Products

> Surface Area and Pore Volume Product Development



Balance of Plant Impact/Improvements

Balance of Plant

- > **Reduced O&M on downstream equipment**
 - > Reduced corrosion
 - > Reduced fouling

Protect Equipment and Ductwork - corrosion protection

Maintain AH cleanliness - lower dP thru condensable removal

Improved Operating Costs – heat rate improvement

Lower heat rate means less coal burned and lower CO₂ emissions
1 lb coal ~ 2.5 lb of CO₂ emitted

Improved Cost Effectiveness with Enhanced Hydrated Limes

Cost Effectiveness

- > **Greater sorbent efficacy means less sorbent consumed for equal performance**
 - > Better \$USD/lb of acid gas removed
 - > Higher chemical utilizations
 - > Lower stoichiometric ratios
 - > Lower mass injection ratios

- > **Lower mass loading means**
 - > Less wear and tear on particulate control devices
 - > Lower ash/CCR volumes to dispose of or manage
 - > Lower truck/delivery traffic
 - > Lower incidences of system maintenance

Cost Effectiveness

- > **Greater sorbent efficacy means less sorbent consumed for equal performance**
 - > Better \$USD/lb of acid gas removed
 - > Higher chemical utilizations
 - > Lower NSRs
 - > Lower mass injection ratios

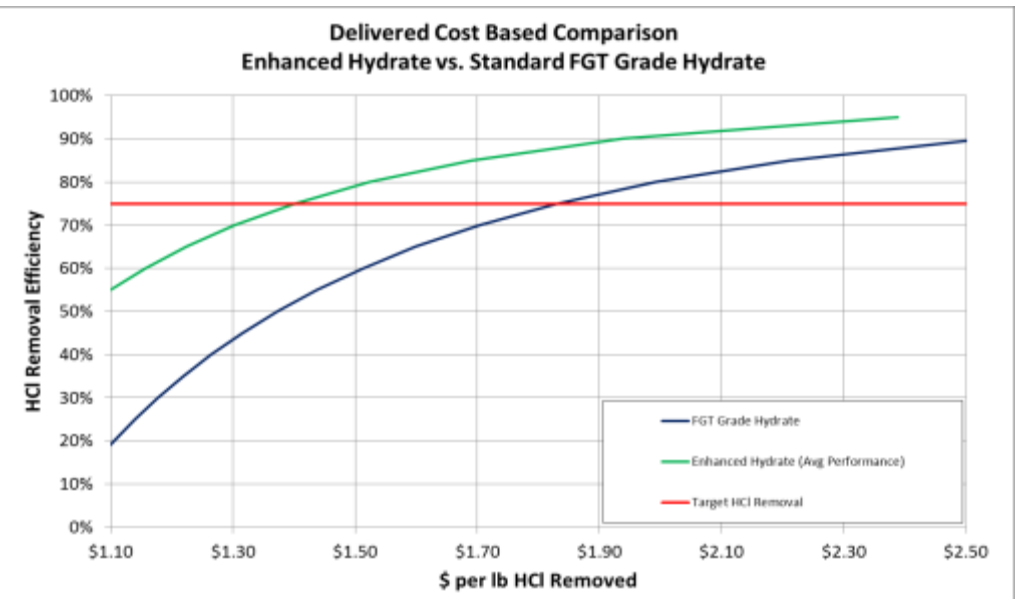
Hydrated Lime is a Value Choice not a Price Decision

- > **Lower mass loading means**
 - > Less wear and tear on particulate control devices
 - > Lower ash/CCR volumes to dispose of or manage
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Cost Effectiveness

> A recent University procurement example...

Sorbent	Enhanced Hydrate	Standard Hydrate	
	Avg Performance	Base	
Delivered Price	\$246.05	\$193.00	per Ton
Improvement in Performance	40%	0%	
Usage	450	750	Tons
Operating Hours	5,760	5,760	Hours
Average Usage	0.078	0.130	Tons/Hour
Average Inlet HCl	40	40	ppmv
	18.3	18.3	lb/hr
Target HCl	10	10	ppmv
Target HCl Removal	75%	75%	
HCl Removed	13.7	13.7	lb/hr
Delivered Sorbent Cost	\$19.22	\$25.13	per Hour
Delivered Sorbent Cost per lb HCl Removed	\$1.40	\$1.83	per lb HCl Removed

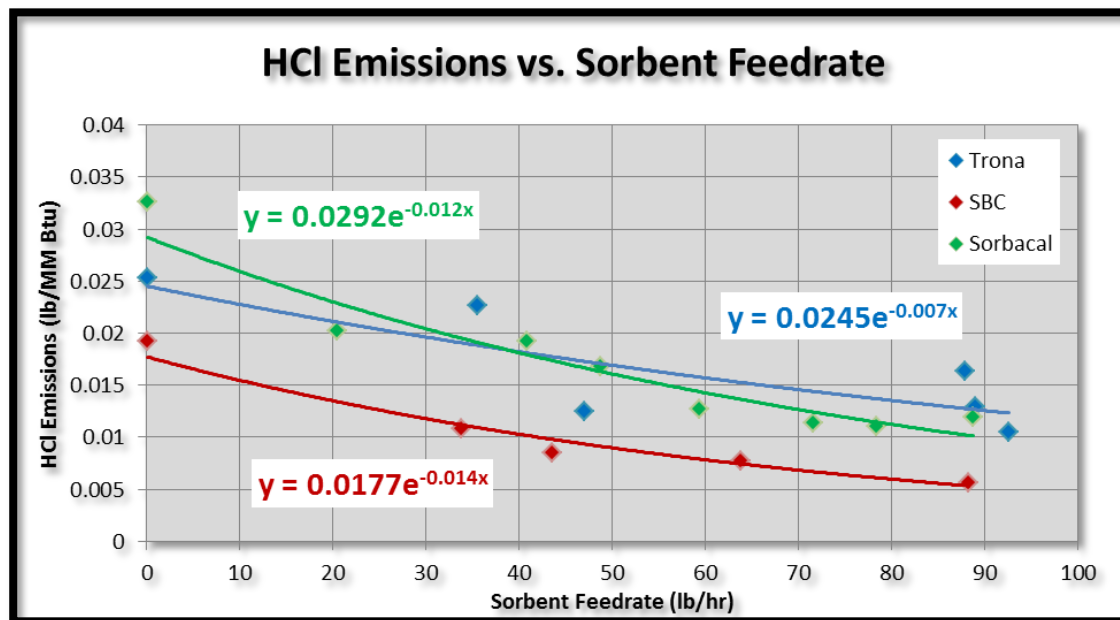


Hydrated Lime is a Value Choice not a Price Decision

Case Studies

Case Study #1

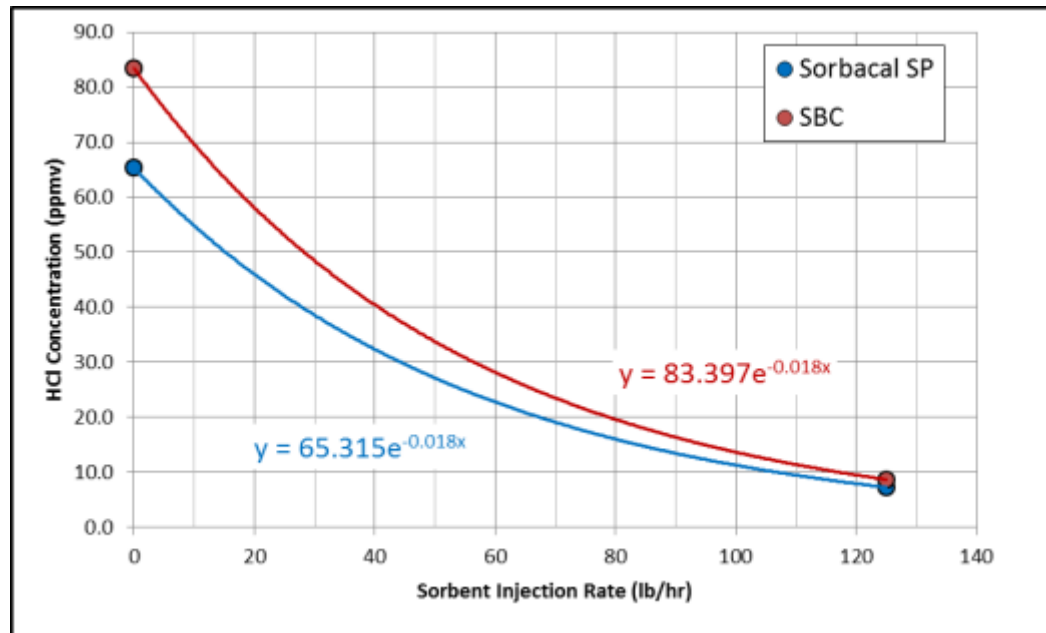
- > **Biomass-fired boiler – HCl control study**
 - > Three sorbents were tested: enhanced hydrate, trona and SBC
 - > Injection at the BHF inlet: 350-375F
 - > Enhanced hydrate was within 15% of the relative performance of SBC & twice as effective as trona



Case Study #2

> CFB boiler – HCl control study

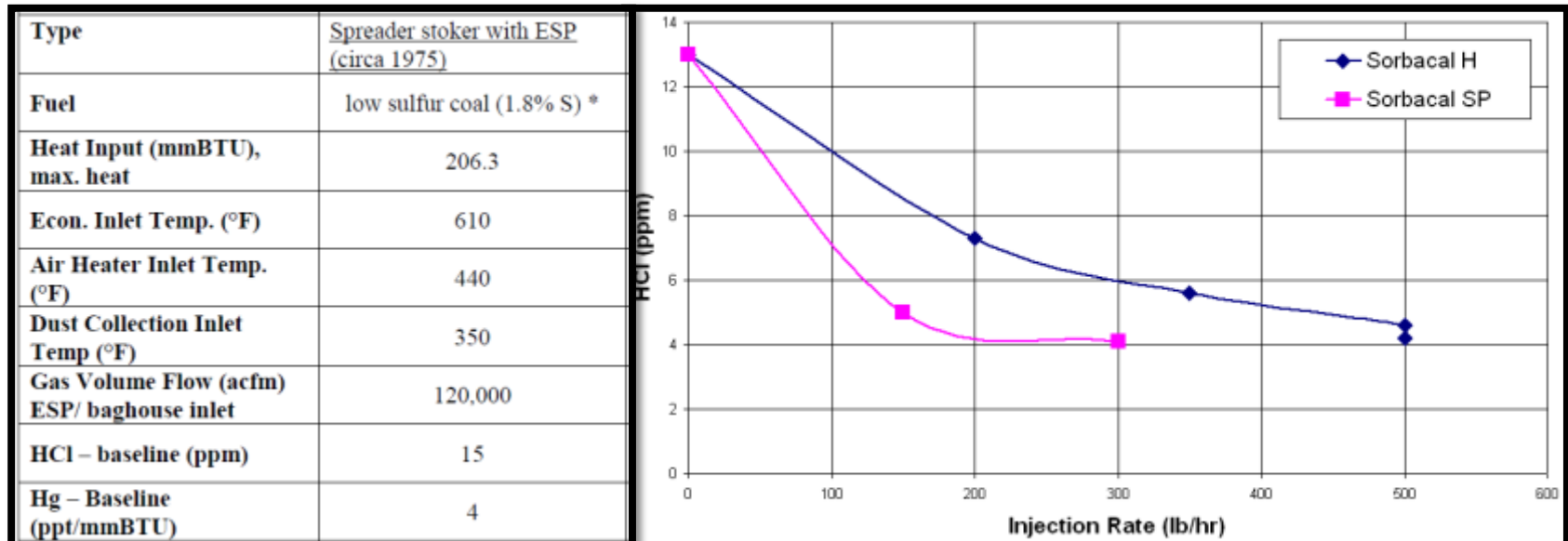
- > Enhanced hydrate and SBC were tested
- > Injection at the BHF inlet: 350-375F
- > Enhanced hydrate performed similarly to SBC



Case Study #3

> Stoker boiler – HCl control study

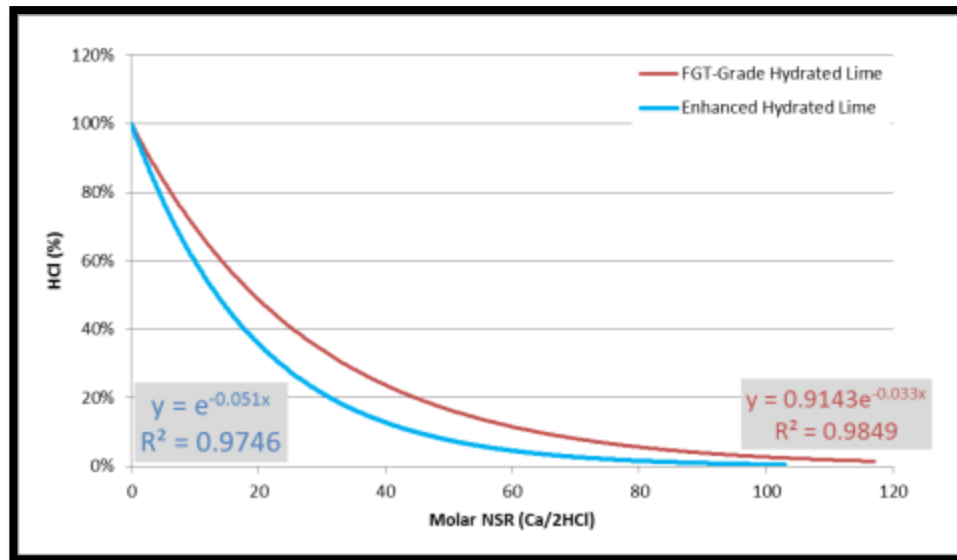
- > Two enhanced hydrates were tested
- > Injection immediately upstream of the AH: 440F
- > Enhanced hydrate performed similarly to SBC



Case Study #4

> Stoker boiler – HCl control study

- > Enhanced hydrate and FGT-Grade Hydrate were evaluated
- > Injection at the AH outlet/RAFF inlet
- > Enhanced hydrate performed roughly 30% better than std hydrate



Gas temp = 540°F
H2O in wet gas, % by wt. = 11.75%
SO2-to-HCl ratio (lb/lb) = 92.6

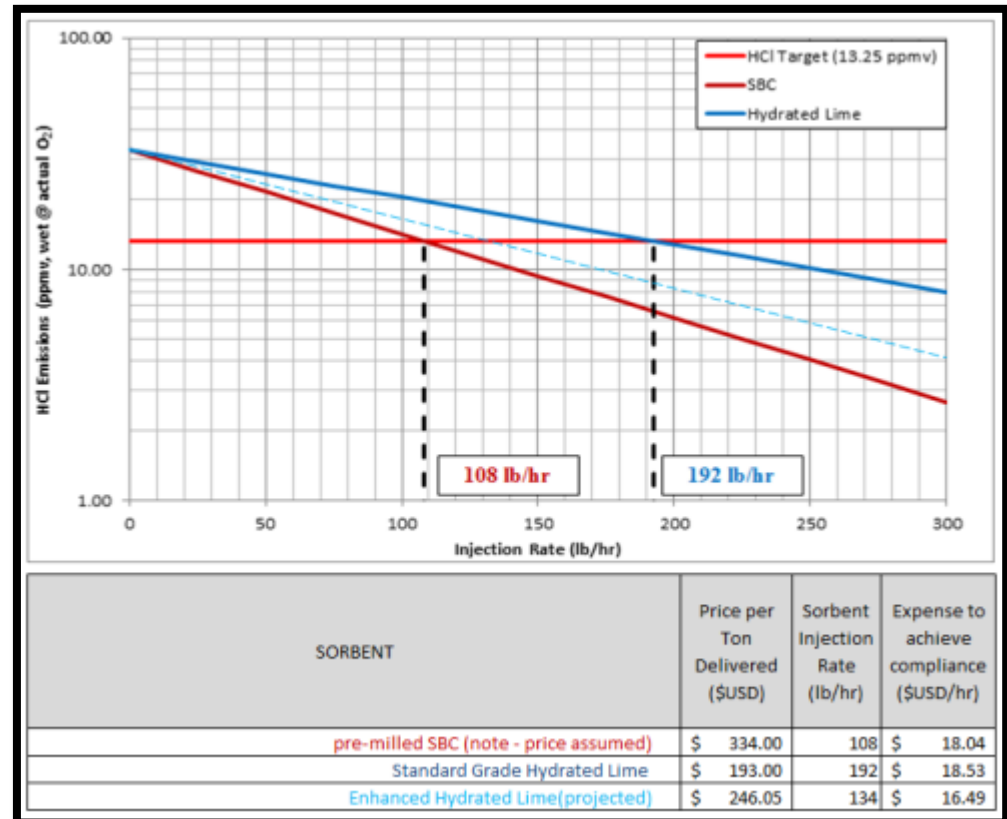
Case Study #5

> PC Wall-fired boiler – HCl control study

> Standard hydrate and pre-milled SBC were tested

> Injection upstream of the fabric filter post air pre-heater @ 360 F

> Substantial cost differential between the sorbents.



Summary

- > **Dry Sorbent Injection (DSI) is a broadly implemented acid gas control technology**
- > **The higher efficacy of enhanced hydrated limes means:**
 - > Reduced O&M due to reduced corrosion and fouling
 - > Lower ash/CCR generation rates
 - > Improved operating cost
 - > Greater assurance of obtaining compliance goals
- > **Enhanced hydrated lime is a for cost-effective choice for acid gas control**

Hydrated Lime is a Value Choice not a Price Decision



Discussion/Questions?

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