



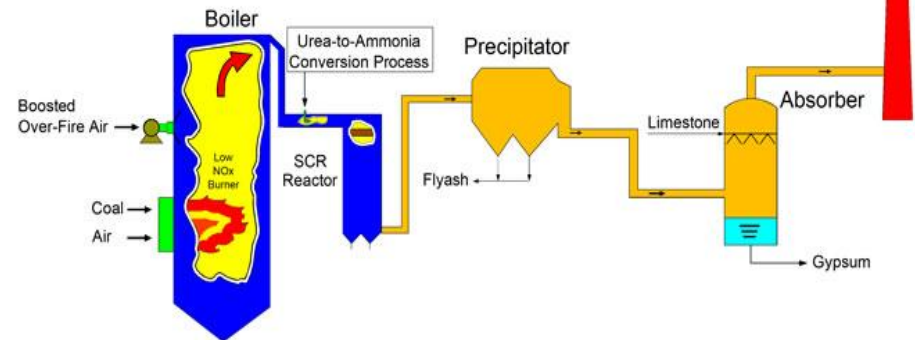
Calcium Bromide for Mercury Control



CaBr – Effective and Efficient

Emissions Control (Mercury) - GeoBrom®

- Added to coal in the boiler to oxidize mercury in the combustion zone for downstream capture in WFGD or on particulate in ESP, Fabric Filter
 - $\text{Hg}^0 \rightarrow \text{Hg}^{+2}$
- Technology developed – intellectual property
 - Chem Mod
 - Nalco Ecolab
 - Dr. Bernhard Vosteen
- Survey of 70 Units by EPRI¹
 - 37 Section 45 Refined Coal Tax Credit - US
 - 16 U.S. state regulation compliance
 - 3 Section 45 and U.S. state regulation compliance
 - 14 test units – parametric testing
 - Various configurations of air pollution control devices
- Improve co-benefit of existing APC devices – improve SCR ability to oxidize mercury
- Operating and capital cost efficient process
- Typically effective for high mercury, low halogen coals (e.g., U.S. Powder River Basin)
- 94% Hg removal co-benefit with addition, SCR, ESP, WFGD²
- 99+% Hg removal with co-benefit with addition, SCR, ESP, ACI, WFGD²



¹ Dombrowski, Katherine (URS), Arambasick, Katie (URS), Srinivasan, Nanda, (EPRI). "Bromine Balance of Plant Study." Air Quality Conference IX. Washington, D.C. October 2013.

² Van Otten, Brydger, Adams, Bradley (Reaction Engineering International). "Evaluation of Mercury Control Strategies in the Presence of SO₃ Using the MerSim™ Model." McIlvaine Hot Topic Webinar. February 27, 2014.

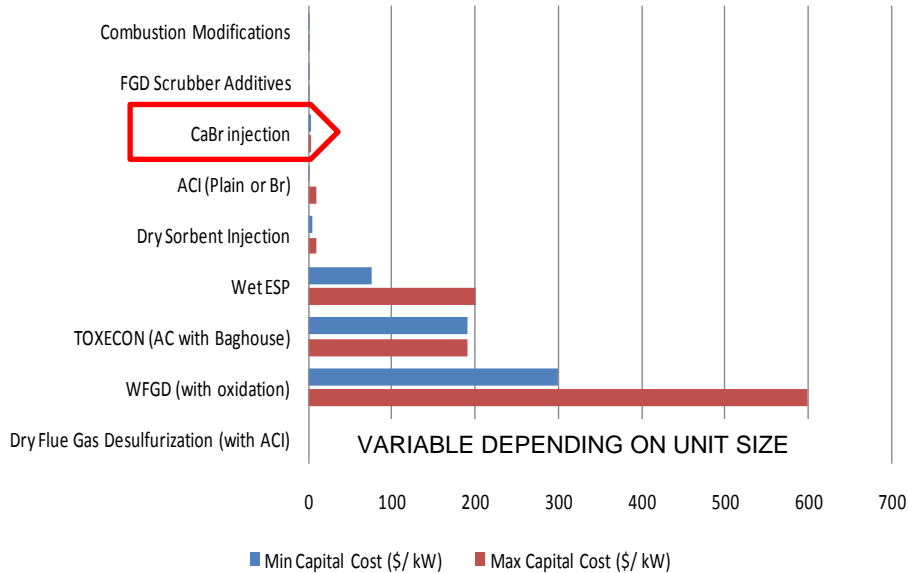
CaBr – Effective and Efficient

Benefits of using CaBr – Support of Technologies

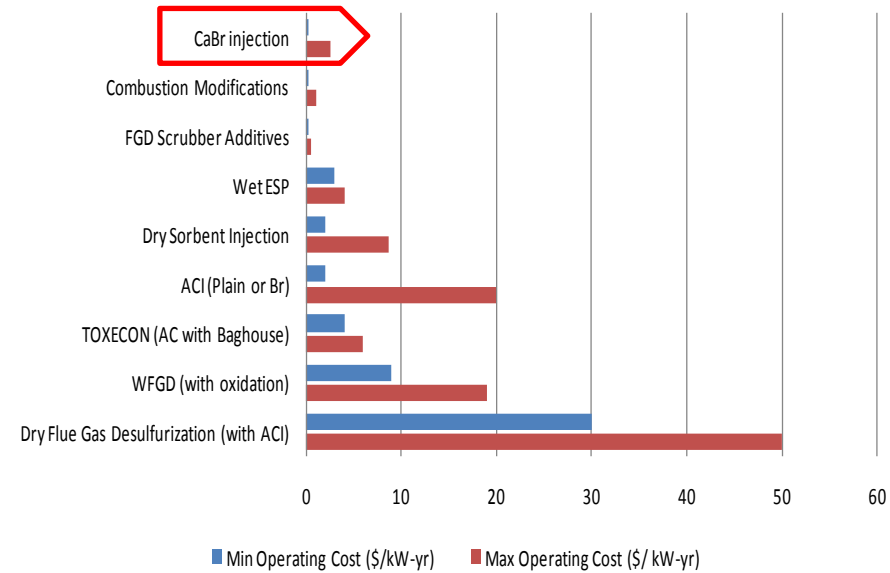
- Longer life of SCR catalyst – provide buffer if SCR used for oxidation (avoid catalyst depletion)
- Reduce requirements for carbon – additional bromide for oxidation
 - Lower operating costs
 - Reduced risk of impact to fly ash for sales
 - Option vs. halogenated carbon – two levers to adjust for operations
 - Reduced cost potential for units with particulate control devices at capacity
- Assist with co-benefit technologies to allow for oxidation
- Allows for adjustment due to fuel blending variations, load adjustments, and other operational variables
- Make use of unburned carbon (LOI) in fly ash that exists for baseline capture
- Provide general buffer for meeting MATS limits in plants that operate close to compliance requirements

Cost of Use and Capital for Associated Mercury Control

Capital Cost Comparison



Operating Cost Comparison



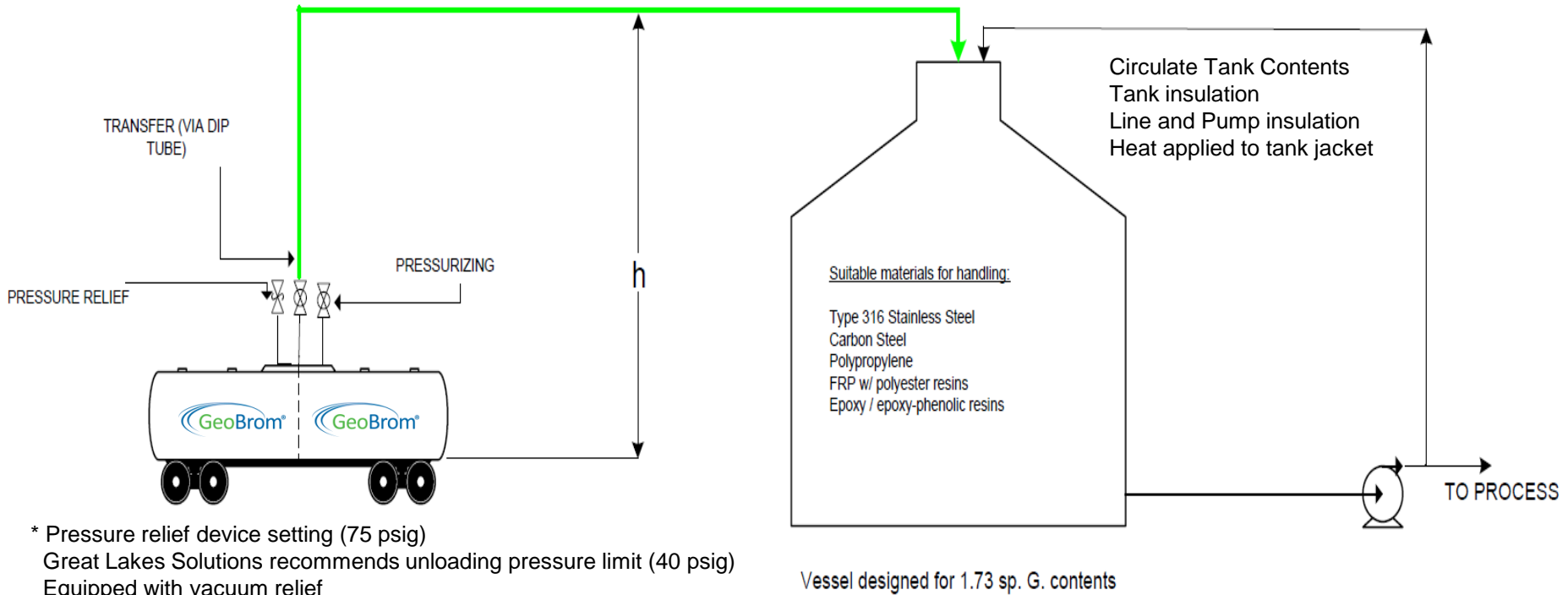
Source: Assessment of Technology Options for Available to Achieve Reductions of Hazardous Air Pollutants, URS Corporation, April 5, 2011

- Bromine technologies - operating and capital cost competitive
- Scrubbers are high capital, but co-benefit with other mercury control technologies
- Wide range of operating costs for ACI due to range of injection rates

Brominated Products Demonstrated and Proven Cost Efficient and Cost Competitive

GeoBrom® Storage System – Simple and Available

*Follow all equipment manufacturer recommendations



- Pressure (p) needed to lift product: $p = \text{specific weight} \times \text{height} = 106.2 \text{ lb}_f / \text{cu ft} \times h$
i.e. height of 20ft $p = 2,124 \text{ lb/ sq ft}$ or 14.8 psig