2013-2014 Coal Creek Station Scrubber Hg Removal Testing





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CCS System Overview





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Scrubber Overview



- CCS currently scrubs 85% of its flue gas in both units
- By 2017 both units @ CCS need to scrub 100% of flue gas to meet Regional Haze requirements.
- Currently between both units CCS uses around 65,000 tons of lime per year at a cost of \$9.5 million.



Why Remove Hg in the Scrubber?

- 1) Efficient liquid to gas interface already installed
- 2) FGD system is on the back-end of the power plant.
- 3) Rx tanks make capital equipment install of scrubber additive system technically simple and inexpensive.(compared to millions for DSI systems)



Scrubber Hg Removal 101

1) Hg enters scrubber in 2 forms- oxidized and elemental

2) Two steps to successful removal -> Hg must be oxidized, and then precipitated to solids(stable form) to have a chance of being efficiently removed by the FGD system.

3) In regular operation, some oxidation occurs, and the FGD removes some Hg, however "help" is needed in both areas to meet MATS limits.



Coal Creek Hg Balance (#/TBTU)



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5 Overall Tests Run

- 1) NaHS FGD additive with H2S gas injection (B&W sponsored)
- 2) Baseline CaBr on coal
- 3) Regular activated carbon additive to Rx tanks
- 4) Brominated activated carbon additive to Rx tanks.
- 5) KLeeNscrub FDG additive to Rx tanks.(EES Corp)



Test #1 - NaHS / H2S Additive

Theory: H2S gas at the ID fans would oxidize Hg, NaHS additive would allow FGD to capture.

> -NaHS was injected into the suction of the spray pumps.

-H2S cylinders were used to inject H2S gas @ 1-2 ppm at the inlet of the ID fans





NaHS / H2S Additive Results





NaHS / H2S Conclusions

H2S was converting some amount of Hg to oxidized HgS as black dust was found in CEMS tubing

 NaHS was *not* moving Hg to stable form in FGD system



Test #2 - CaBr Baseline Test

- **Goal:** find application rate of CaBr needed to meet MATS with CaBr alone.
- Without any additive to the FGD to help precipitate Hg to solids, Hg removal efficiency will be low.
- Re-emmission will always be a problem when Hg is not transferred to stable solids



Comments on CaBr Corrosion

Some studies have shown corrosion in units applying greater than 100ppm CaBr on coal feed.

 Data is not conclusive but the industry "feel" is that the smaller the amount of CaBr on the front end, the better.



CaBr Baseline Test

Pulsating drip onto single feeder







CaBr Baseline Results

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CaBr Baseline Conclusion

 High rate of feed and re-emitting spike show that the FGD needs treatment to hold Hg and thus have a higher Hg removal efficiency.



Test #3 - Activated Carbon Addition to FGD

Theory: AC addition to Rx tanks will hold captured oxidized Hg in stable solids and allow removal from system over time.

- Initial 800# dose added to each tank
- Maintenance dose of 36#/hour added for duration of test



Activated Carbon Addition to FGD (cont)





Activated Carbon Addition to FGD (cont)

Hopper placed on 2nd floor(top of Rx tank level) for loading 36# hourly doses.





Activated Carbon Addition to FGD (cont)

36# hourly dose was "sluiced" into tank using a custom designed drum and 2" drain hose.





Activated Carbon Addition Results



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Activated Carbon Addition to FGD Results

 AC in Rx tank at applied dose along with ~60 ppm CaBr on coal feed is an effective MATS solution



Test #4 - Brominated Activated Carbon Test

Theory: AC addition to Rx tanks will hold captured oxidized Hg in stable solids and allow removal from system over time.

- Initial 800# dose added to each tank
- Maintenance dose of 36#/hour added for duration of test



Brominated Activated Carbon Test Results



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Brominated Activated Carbon Test Results(cont)





Brominated Activated Carbon Test Conclusion

CaBr rate for MATS -> 1.84 gal/hr or 28 ppm

Brominated AC was oxidizing some amount of Hg in the towers to reduce need of CaBr on the coal

****Best Results so far****



Test #5 - KLeeNscrub Additive Test

Theory: KLeeNscrub addition to Rx tanks
will precipitate captured oxidized Hg into
stable solids and allow removal from system
over time.(same theory as AC)

 Note: to be economically competitive with AC, KS rates will have to be around 2.4 gallons/hour for entire FGD(both Rx tanks)



KLeeNscrub Additive Test-Setup

Injection to the suction of the spray pumps(similar to NaHS test) Sulfide Probe - used to measure free S- ions in Rx tanks





KLeeNscrub Additive Test Week 1 Results

- KLeeNscrub started at high rate of 12 Gal/hr for initial starting dose.
- After sulfide limit of -200 reached CaBr started and tuned to reach MATS goal of 4.5 lbs/TBtu
- Sulfide pump problems prevented rates from being lowered to the goal of 2.4 gal/hr for significant period of time
- Unit 2 trip and runback on U1 cut testing short



KLeeNscrub Additive Test Week 1 Results(cont)

 KLeeNscrub rates were initially disappointing due to pump limitations, and a test cut short

KLeeNscrub AND non-brominated AC needed almost **exactly** the same CaBr to meet MATS



KLeeNscrub Week 2 Results





KLeeNscrub Additive Test Week 2 Results

Test A-

Extrapolating for 4.47/4.5 test results-> CaBr rate for MATS -> **3.1 gal/hr** or **48 ppm**

Test B(CaBr feed to FGD)-

Extrapolating for 4.22/4.5 test results-> CaBr rate for MATS -> **1.67 gal/hr** or **25 ppm**



KLeeNscrub Conclusion

- 1 gal/hr KLeeNscrub estimated to meet MATS
- Addition of CaBr to Scrubber reduces need to feed the coal->ratio unknown
- Note: Liquid FGD additive is especially attractive as it requires very little capital install \$\$



Future Testing

- To date, KLeeNscrub FGD additive is the most economical solution for MATS @ CCS
- Next test will be a 30 day KLeeNscrub run in early 2014 and focus on finding the amount of CaBr that can be moved from the coal to the FGD system.
- 30 day test will also focus on BOP issues.



Overall Conclusions – FGD Hg Removal

1) untreated, scrubber Hg removal efficiency drops as oxidation percentage is raised

 2) With treatment, Hg removal efficiency can be raised to close to 100% to minimize upstream oxidation needs



Thank You

Entire CCS Flue/Operations cores







Jared Pozarnsky
<u>Email-> jpozarnsky@grenergy.com</u>
Phone- 701-442-7067

