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McIlvaine Hot Topic Hour Evaporation and Crystallization of FGD Wastewater

September 3, 2009

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*Innovative Process Solutions
Utilizing **Evaporation** & **Crystallization**
as Core technologies*

ZLD for FGD as practiced today

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A2A S.p.A. (formerly Endesa Italia)

- ▶ Monfalcone Power Plant, Italy
- ▶ 336 MW Coal-Fired w/ LSFO Scrubber (MHI)
- ▶ ZLD Operational Summer 2008
- ▶ Dry Cake for Landfill Disposal

Lime-Soda Softener

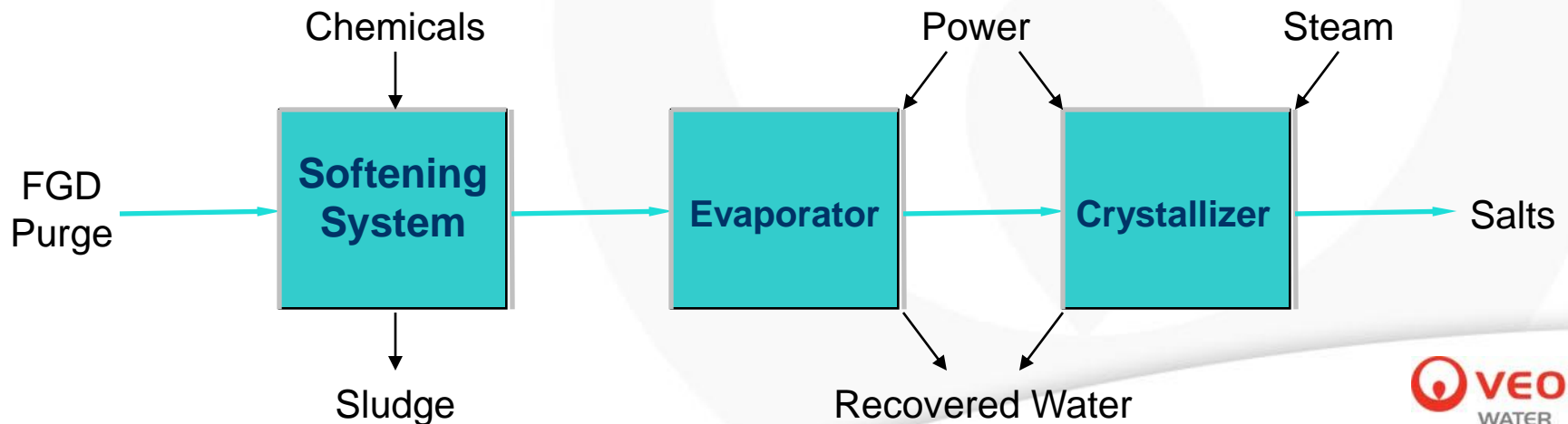


Brine Evaporator Brine Crystallizer



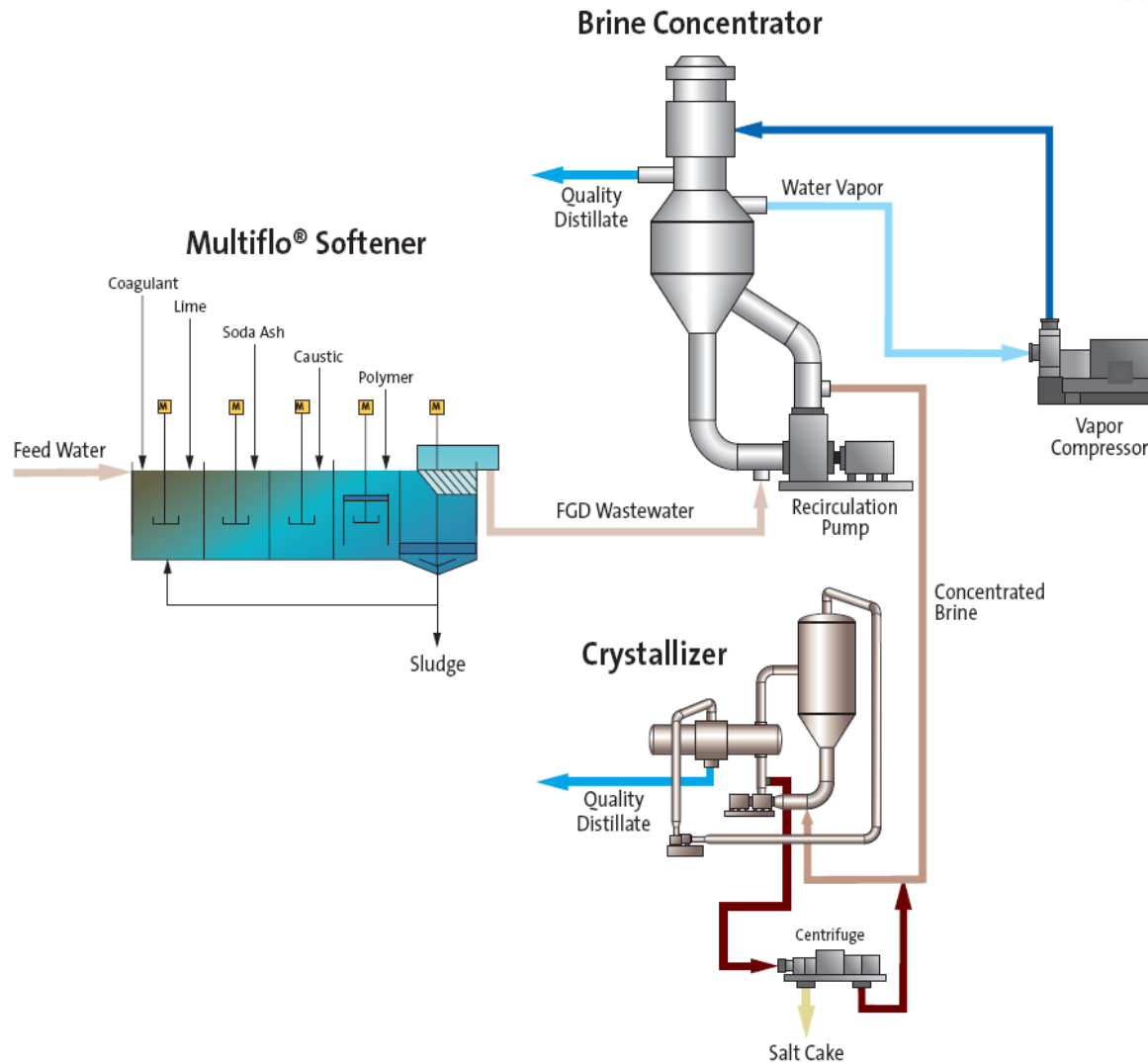
Three Major Unit Operations

- ▶ A Softening System to reduce the overall solids and hardness content down to a level that is manageable for the evaporation system.
- ▶ A Falling Film Evaporator (MVR) to remove the major portion of water from the FGD purge stream.
- ▶ A Crystallizer (usually steam, can be MVR) to finish the process by removing the remainder of the water.



Requires chemicals, power & steam, produces sludge

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Softening aids crystallization

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Softening FGD wastewater with lime and soda ash substitutes **sodium** ions for most of the calcium and magnesium ions.

CaCl_2 and MgCl_2 have very high solubility – **difficult to crystallize out**. Softening changes the chemistry of FGD wastewater to **NaCl**, which crystallizes easily.



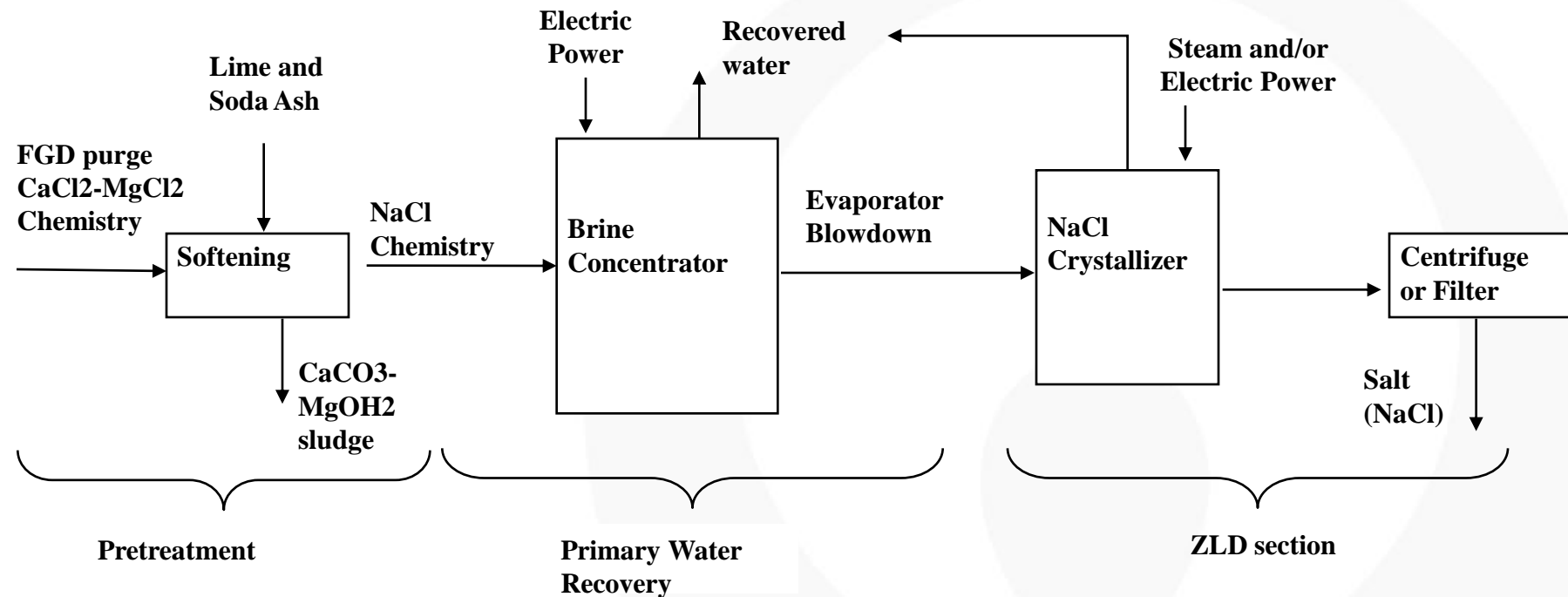
Softening Reactions

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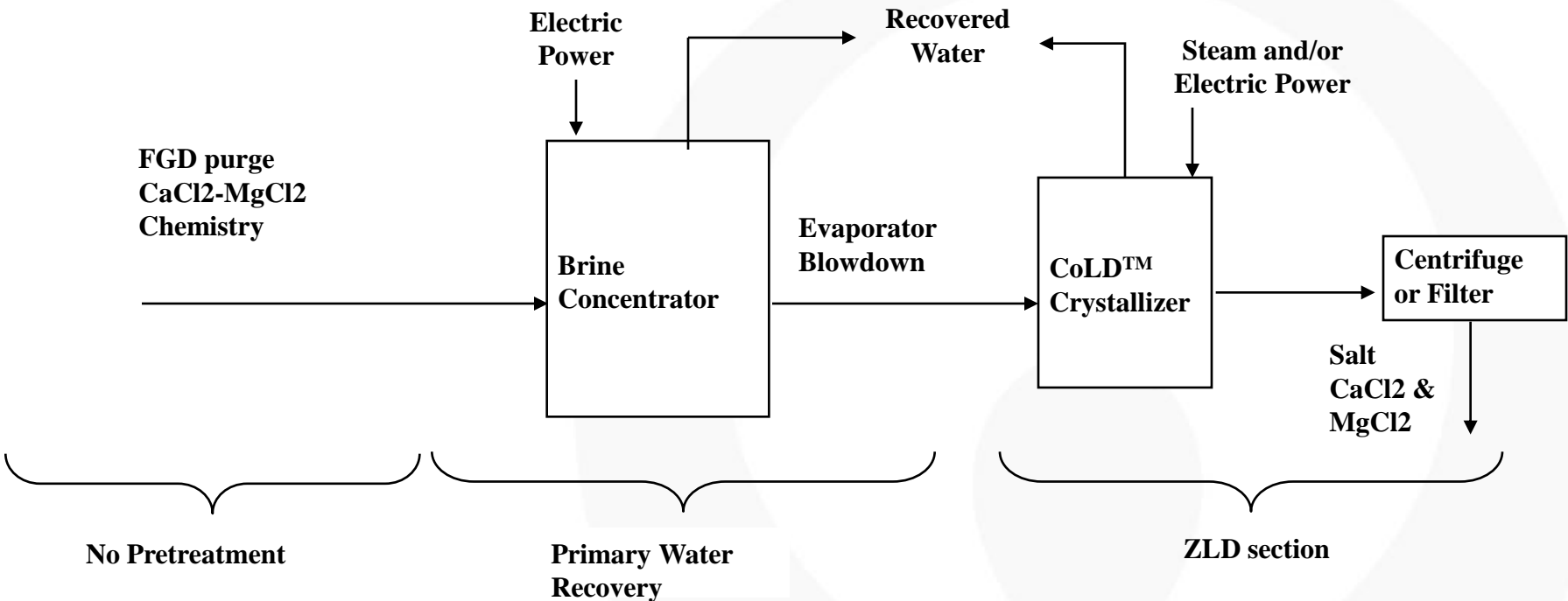
FGD ZLD Current Practice

Soften the FGD purge - create a NaCl based chemistry



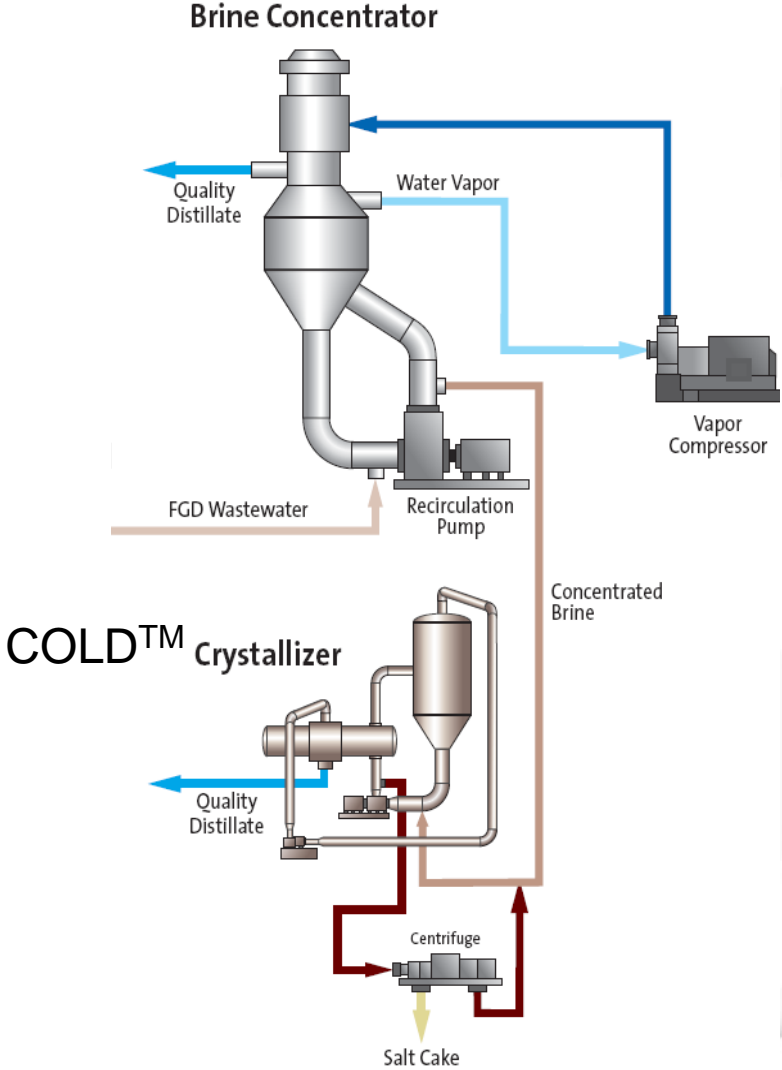
What's new?

No pretreatment –
Crystallizer based on industrial CaCl_2 production



Requires power and/or steam, no chemicals, reduced sludge

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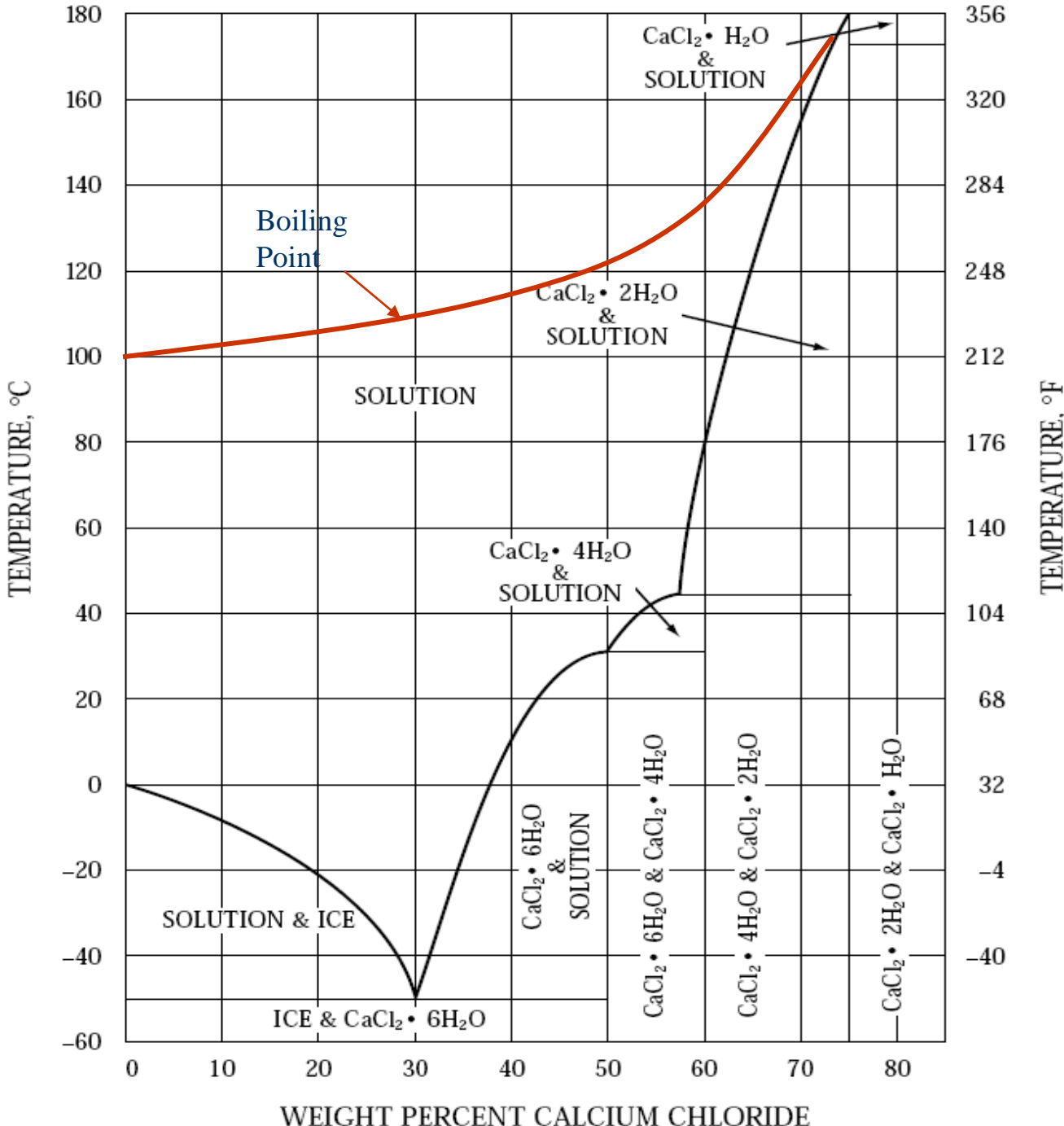


Two Options for Evaporation of FGD Wastewater

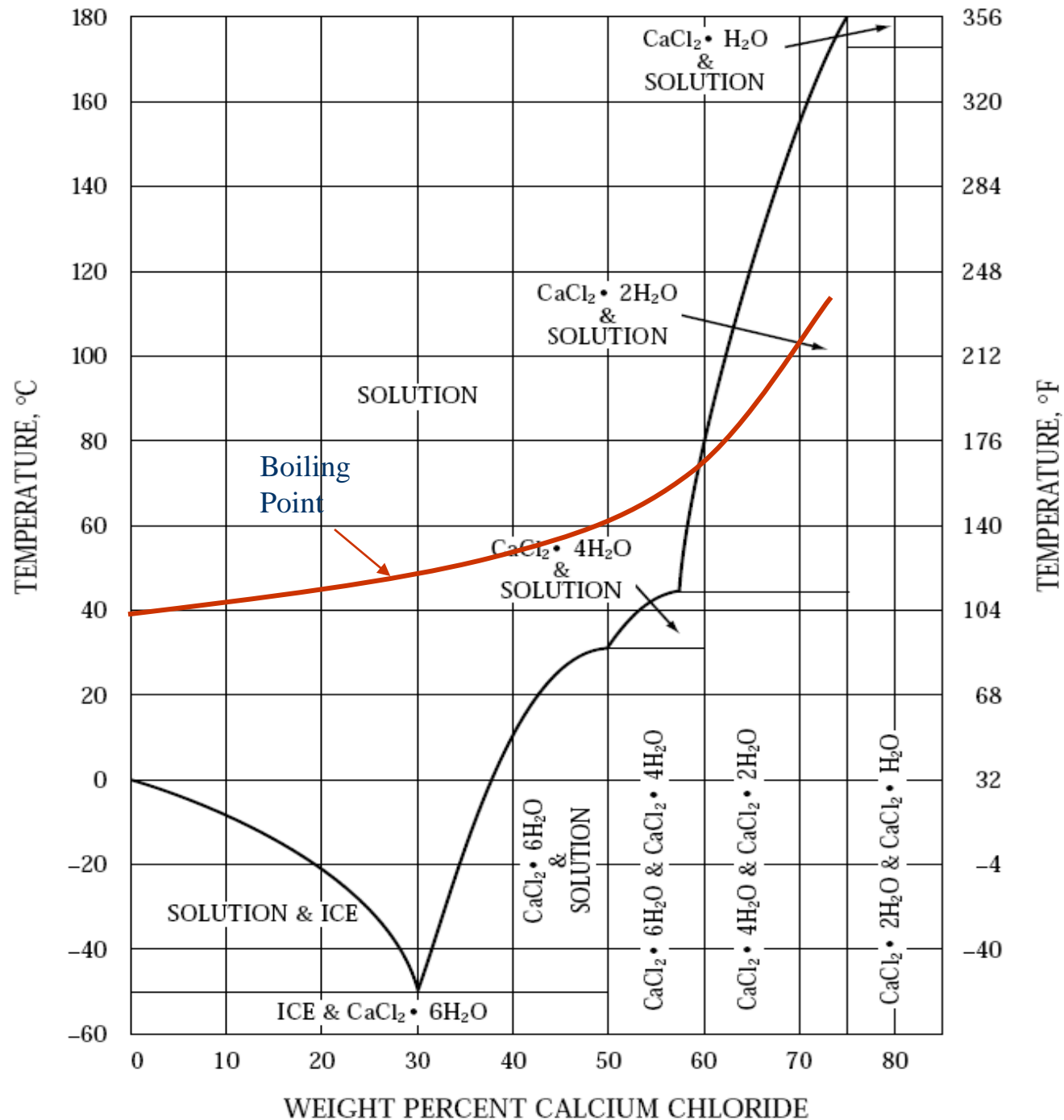
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- ▶ Option 1: Pretreat FGD Wastewater Using Lime-Soda Ash softening
 - Replace Ca and Mg with Na
 - Chemistry is based on NaCl
- ▶ Option 2: Evaporate FGD Wastewater Directly
 - Chemistry is based on CaCl_2 and MgCl_2

At atmospheric pressure, the boiling point curve chases the solubility curve



By lowering the pressure, the boiling point is lowered and a solid phase can form



**Crystallization
of high solubility salts at
Low Temperature and
Deep Vacuum**

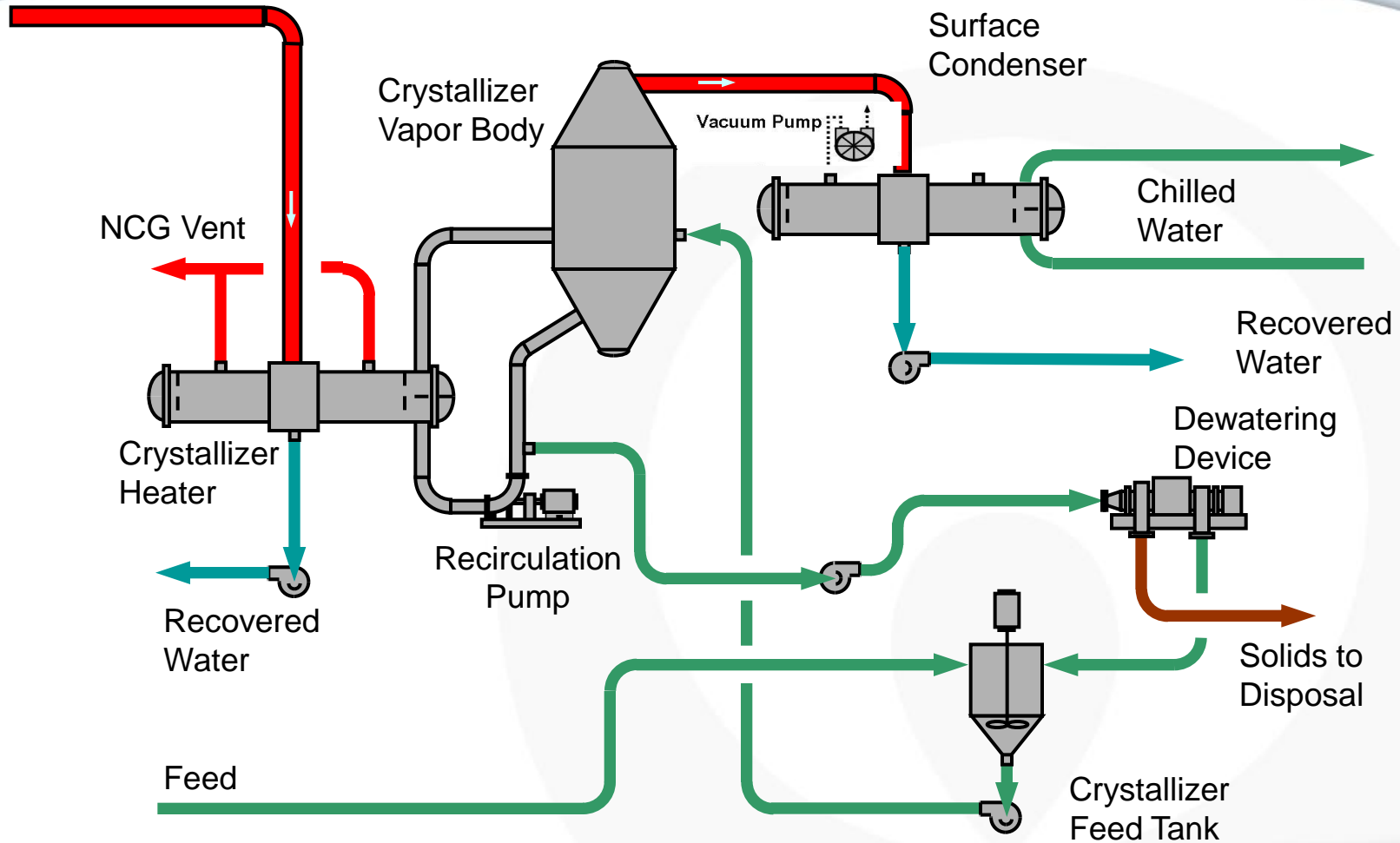
What is the CoLD™ Process?

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- ▶ A conventional forced circulation crystallizer fitted with a vacuum system
- ▶ Energy for evaporation can be provided by a conventional indirect heat pump, using a refrigerant fluid.
- ▶ Alternately, energy for evaporation can be provided by steam, and low temperature sink can be provided by chilled water.
- ▶ Low operating temperature lowers the solubility of the dissolved salts, so they crystallize at a lower concentration.
- ▶ CoLD™ Process suited for waste streams containing highly soluble salts (e.g. FGD and IGCC blowdown, produced water, landfill leachate)

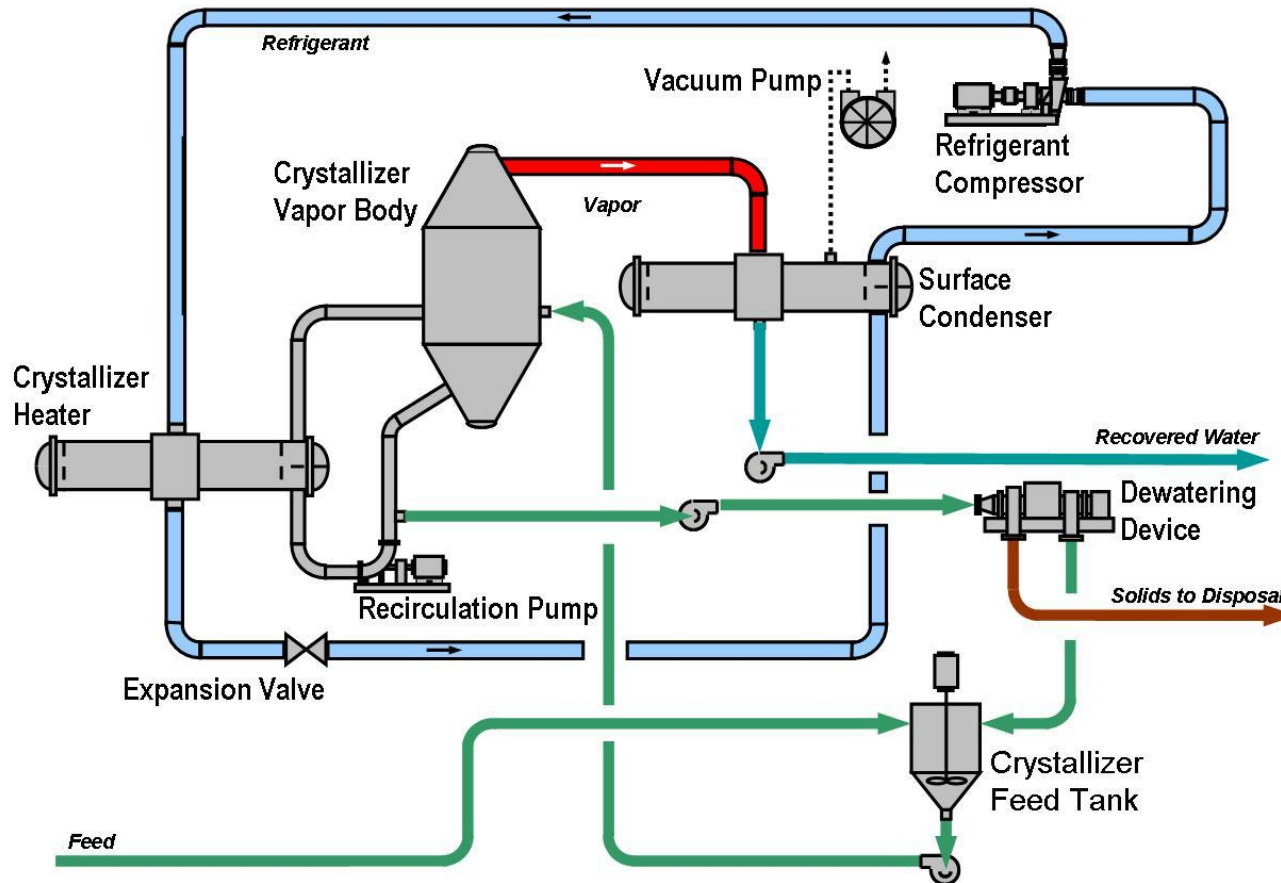
Steam Driven CoLD™ Crystallizer

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Indirect Heat Pump CoLD™ Crystallizer

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Advantages of New HPD Process

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- ▶ No softening required => No chemicals required, no sludge produced.
- ▶ A stable, solid product is produced directly using only electric power.
- ▶ Chemical costs are eliminated and solids disposal costs are greatly reduced.
- ▶ Energy costs are still low.
- ▶ Complexity and footprint of equipment are greatly reduced.
- ▶ Materials of construction can be reduced

Result of CoLD™ Process ZLD

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Economic comparison of FGD ZLD Options



Facility Comparison

- ▶ ZLD #1: 350 gpm capacity, Softening, Evaporator, Crystallizer
- ▶ ZLD #2: 350 gpm capacity, Evaporator, CoLD™ Crystallizer

Economic Comparison

| | ZLD #1 | ZLD #2 |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cap - Amor | \$5.4MM | \$5.4MM |
| O&M | \$2.8MM | \$2.8MM |
| Chemicals | \$6.3MM | \$250k |
| Disposal | \$4.5MM | \$1.0MM |
| Energy | \$1.8MM | \$2.3MM |
| Total Opex | \$15.4MM | \$6.4MM |
| Net Annual Cost | \$20.8MM | \$11.8MM |
| \$/gal | \$0.125 | \$0.071 |

NPV savings of
\$88MM over 15 yrs at
7% discount rate





Thank You

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