



"WESP Technology for Filterable and Condensable Control"

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Outline of Presentation

- 1. New Regulations
- 2. What is PM2.5
- 3. WFGD PM2.5 Emissions
- 4. Why use a WESP
- 5. Conventional Wisdom = DSI + Fabric Filter
- 6. Possible Alternative = WFGD + Wet ESP
- 7. ICR Data
- 8. Advantages of WESP
- 9. Comparisons between FF and WESP
- 10. Summary

Future Regulations

- Mercury Air Toxics Standards (MACT)
 - PM Filterable limits only
 - Existing Plants = 0.3 lb/MWh or 0.03 lb/MMBtu
 - New Plants = 0.07 lb/MWh (≈ 0.007 lb/MMBtu)
 - Condensable limits were in proposed rule but dropped in final
- National Ambient Air Quality Standards for PM_{2.5}
 - Proposed Rule to be issued June 2012
 - Final Rule to be issued June 2013
 - Previous releases included both filterable & condensable

Regional Haze (Visibility) Rule

What is PM_{2.5}?

Filterable Particulate

- <2.5 microns in size</p>
- Exists as solid particulate at temperatures of 250°F or higher
- Collected in "front-half" filter of PM test apparatus
- Represents @ 25% of PM_{2.5} emitted by sources

Condensable Particulate

- <2.5 microns in size</p>
- \implies Vapors that condense at ambient temperatures
 - SO₃ H₂SO₄ sulfuric acid mist (@ 0.5 micron)
 - Toxic metals cadmium, chromium, lead, magnesium
 - Collected in "back-half" impingers in PM test apparatus
 - Represents @ 75% of PM_{2.5} emitted by sources
 - Has not been required to date to meet PM₁₀ standards



<u>10 µ particle</u>

EPA Method 8 Sampling Method



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Particle Size Distribution from a WFGD by Mass



Courtesy of Clean Air Engineering



Particle Size Distribution from WFGD by Number



Courtesy of Clean Air Engineering



of Particles in 1 Cubic Inch (1 micron = 0.000039")



	Number of Particles		Surface Area	
Particle		Compared to	of Particles	Compared to
Size	=1/(4/3πr ³)	10 microns	= P [#] * 4πr ²	10 microns
0.5	128,850,993,811,609	8000x	153,846	20x
1	16,106,374,226,451	1000x	76,923	10x
2.5	1,030,807,950,493	64x	30,769	4x
5	128,850,993,812	8x	15,385	2x
10	16,106,374,226		7,692	

Conventional Wisdom = PAC + Fabric Filter



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Possible Alternative = WFGD + Wet ESP



Why Wet ESP?

Multi-Pollutant Control

- PM_{2.5} both filterable & condensable
- SO₃
- Metals
- Mercury (species dependent)

Opacity Reduction

<10% visible plume</p>

Operationally

- Low Pressure Drop
- No Moving Parts
- Self-Cleaning
- Small Footprint
- Flexible to Upset Conditions
- No impact on upstream equipment

Fuel Flexibility

Switch to lower cost, higher S coal

A Final Polishing Device

WESP Controls SO3 + PM2.5 + Hg



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ICR DATA has 2 Plants with WESP

	⊠ Microsoft Excel - Utility MACT Metals-PM database.xlsx									
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1	primary_fuel	ORIS code	Plant Name	physical_state	Unit Number	Control summary	control_group_1	control_type_1	inst	
2										
3	coal	7790	Bonanza Power Plant	UT	1-1	FF, WFGD	PM control	Fabric Filter, reverse air		
4	coal	2554	Dunkirk Generating Plant	NY	L UnitE Cont	SNCR, DSI, FF	NUX control	Selective Noncatalytic Reduction		
-	coal	492	Bridgeport Station	CT CT	BHSEMUBOS3-#2	ESP ACLEE	PM control	Flactrostatic precipitator, cold side, w/o flue gas		
7	coal	2712	Boxhoro Steam Electric Plant	NC	Box (fg 2c	SCR ESP WEGD	NOx control	Selective Catalytic Reduction		
8	coal	8223	Springerville	A7	4	SCR. DEGD. FF	NOx control	Selective Catalytic Reduction		
9	coal	891	Havana	IL IL	Boiler9	ESP, SCR, ACI, DFGD, FF	PM control	Electrostatic precipitator, hot side, unspecified		
10	coal	2554	Dunkirk Generating Plant	NY	4	SNCR, DSI, FF	NOx control	Selective Noncatalytic Reduction		
11	coal	7097	J K Spruce	TX	1	FF, WFGD	PM control	Fabric Filter, reverse air		
12	coal	2324	Reid Gardner	NV	1	FF, WFGD	PM control	Fabric Filter, pulse		
13	coal	2451	San Juan	NM	Unit 3	ACI, FF, WFGD	Other control	Activated carbon injection		
14	coal	2712	Roxboro Steam Electric Plant	NC	Rox_Cfg_1b	SCR, ESP, WFGD	N0x control	Selective Catalytic Reduction		
15	coal	963	Dallman	IL	34	SCR, FF, WFGD, WESP	NOx control	Selective Catalytic Reduction		
83	coal	6041	H L Spurlock Station	KY	Unit 01	ESP, SCR, WEGD, WESP	PM control	Electrostatic precipitator, cold side, w/o flue gas		
84	coal	10343	Foster Wheeler Mt Carmel Cogen	PA	SG-101	FBC, FF	PM control	Fabric Filter, reverse air		
85	coal	6021	Craig	со	C3	DFGD, FF	S02 control	Dry FGD - Spray Dryer		
86	coal	2324	Reid Gardner	NV	3	FF, WFGD	PM control	Fabric Filter, pulse		
87	coal	6664	Louisa	IA	101	DFGD, FF	S02 control	Dry FGD - Circulating Dry Scrubber		
88	coal	130	Cross	SC	C1.	SCR, ESP, WFGD	N0x control	Selective Catalytic Reduction		
89	coal	6113	Gibson	IN	2-2007-FGDIN	SCR, ESP, WFGD	NOx control	Selective Catalytic Reduction		
90	coal	52071	Sandow Station	TX	5B	FBC, SNCR, ACI, DFGD, FF	NOx control	Selective Noncatalytic Reduction		
91	coal	4041	South Oak Creek	WI	0CPP-B8	ESP	PM control	Electrostatic precipitator, cold side, w/o flue gas		
92	coal	2524	Reid Gardner	IN V	2	FF, WFGD	Pivi control	Fabric Filter, pulse		
95	coal	1710	Consumers Energy - J.H. Campbell	DAL	JHC2-Conf	EPP	PM control	Electrostatic precipitator, cold side, w/a flue gas conditioni	ng	
05	coal	56224	TS Power Plant	NV	TSPower	SCR ACLIDEGD EE	NOx control	Selective Catabric Reduction		
96	coal	4042	Valley	WI	VAPP-B3	FF	PM control	Fabric Filter, pulse		
97	coal	4042	Valley	WI	VAPP-B2	FF	PM control	Fabric Filter, pulse		
98	coal	6170	Pleasant Prairie	WI	PPPPB2	SCR. ESP. WEGD	N0x control	Selective Catalytic Reduction		
99	coal	8224	North Valmy	NV	2	DFGD, FF	S02 control	Dry FGD - Spray Dryer		
100		3138	New Castle Plant,	PΔ	MC3-2	SNCR PSP	NOx control	Selective Noncatabytic Reduction	~	
H	I ► ► I / Sum	mary 🖉 Pl	4_avg_MMBtu / PM_New_MMBtu	<u>PM_coal_MMBtu</u>	PM_avg_MW /	PM_New_MW / Total_Metal_	avg_MMBtu / T	Fotal_Metal_New_MMBtu	>	
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Total PM Emissions ICR Data vs WESP Data



	# of Units	Ave PM _f Lb/MMBtu
PM _f Limit		0.0300
Top 12% mean	130	0.0022
Dallman Unit 3	1	0.0010
HL Spurlock Unit 1	1	0.0036

FF / WFGD / WESP





New Coal Plant WESPs not in ICR Data

	Unit Size		APC	
Facility	(MW)	Fuel	Control Technology	Status
Elm Road	2 x 615	Pittsburgh #8	FF / WFGD / <mark>WESP</mark>	Online
		Blend of Bituminous		
Trimble		&		
County	750	Sub-bituminous	ESP / FF / WFGD / <mark>WESP</mark>	Online 2011
Prairie		Southern IL		Summer 2012
States	2 x 750	Bituminous	ESP / WFGD / <mark>WESP</mark>	& Fall 2012

WESP installed after a WFGD



Pressure Drop Comparison

Wet ESP + duct

< 2" W.C. average pressure drop Existing ID Fans may be acceptable.



Real Estate Comparison

Wet ESP

Velocity = 7-10 fps @ Half the size of a FF Use area between WFGD & stack.

Fabric Filter

Velocity = 4-6 fps @ twice the size of a WESP Is there room?

WESP WFGD DESP



Maintenance Comparison

Fabric Filters

- Bag Replacement every 3-5 years
- Hopper smoldering/fires
- Ash conveying
- A lot of moving parts & ash
- Constant maintenance

Wet ESP

Alloy internals - no replacements Everything is saturated & wet No moving parts & no ash Drain to WFGD Outage inspection & maintenance

Process Comparison

Wet ESP

- •Can handle WFGD upset conditions
- •Can remove condensables w/o Lime

Fabric Filter

•Cannot handle WFGD upset conditions

Needs Lime to remove condensables

Water Usage Comparison



Capital Cost Comparison





Summary

- Future Regulations may require condensable capture
- PM_{2.5} includes both Filterable & Condensable PM
- Wet ESP after a WFGD offers
 - Removal of both filterable & condensable PM2.5 including
 - SO₃ (H₂SO₄), metals, and some Hg

Advantages of WESP are:

- Low pressure drop Low maintenance
- Less real estate
 No additional water burden
- High Removal Located after WFGD

Analyze the economic benefits

Low operating costs vs High capital cost

THANK YOU

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