

# GORE<sup>®</sup> Mercury Control System

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John Darrow

Jeff Kolde

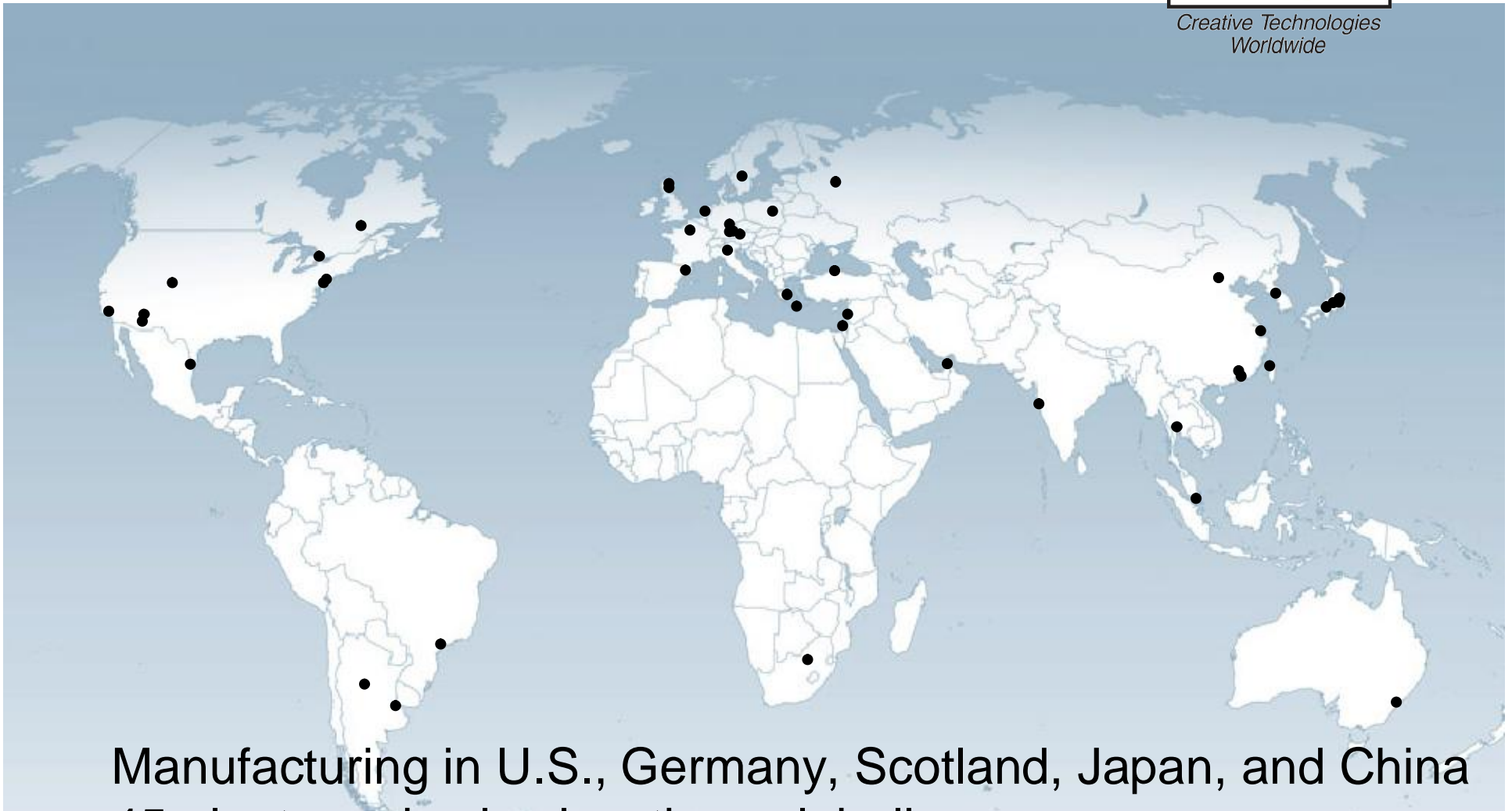


# W.L. Gore and Associates, Inc

- Founded in 1958
- Inventors of ePTFE membrane
- Privately-held / Associate-owned
- Over 8,500 Associates
- Sales of over \$3 Billion in fiscal year 2010
- Ranked in the U.S. and Europe by Fortune Magazine as one of the top 100 companies to work for
- Enterprise committed to innovation



# Worldwide Locations



Manufacturing in U.S., Germany, Scotland, Japan, and China  
45 plants and sales locations globally

# W.L. Gore and Associates Inc.



Fabrics  
Division

Medical  
Division

Industrial Products  
Division

Electronic  
Products Division

Venting

Micro-  
Filtration

Sealants

Filtration  
Technologies

Fibers

Micro-Contam.  
Control

Fuel Cells

Industrial Dry Filtration

Liquid Filtration

Cleanstream

Turbine Filters

GORE® Filter  
Bags

Mercury  
Control System

REMEDIA®  
Catalytic Filtration

DeNOx

GAS REMEDIATION



# Existing Strategies for Mercury Control

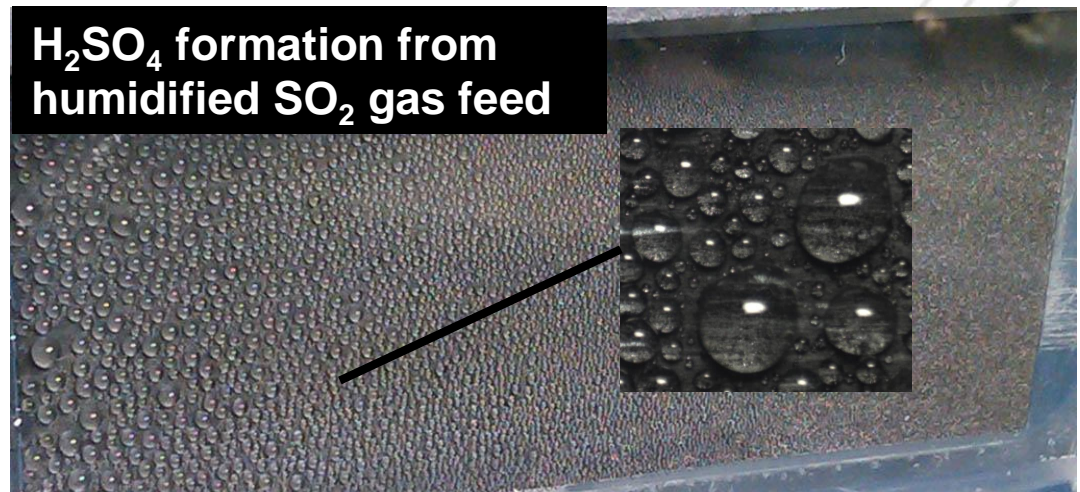
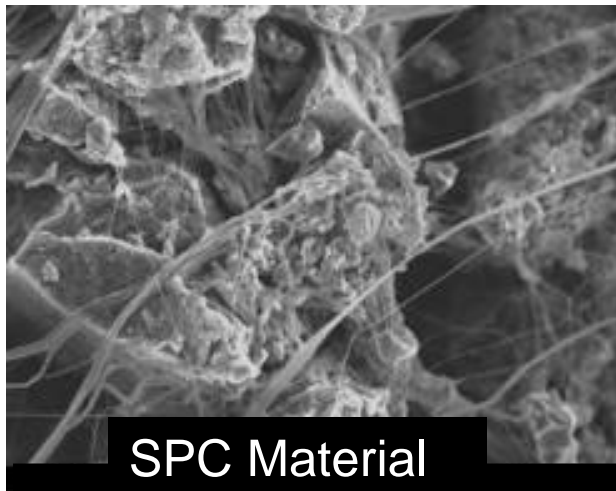
1. Remove in liquid phase in wet FGD scrubber
  - Relies on conversion of mercury to oxidized form upstream of scrubber
    - Sensitive to coal type
    - Additives can cause corrosion
    - Waste water treatment
    - Hg Re-emissions
2. Remove mercury from gas phase using sorbents
  - Activated Carbon Injection (ACI) is most common
    - Handling and disposal issues
    - Contamination of fly ash
    - Complicates PM compliance
    - Sensitive to coal type ( $\text{SO}_3$ , halogen content)

# Fixed Bed Sorbent Technology

- Because of the drawbacks associated with these approaches, fixed-bed technologies have been pursued
- Compared to ACI, fixed beds have inherent advantages:
  - Simple passive operation
  - No contamination of fly ash
  - Minimal solid waste generation
- However, due to saturation by SO<sub>x</sub> and other acid gases, fixed sorbent beds typically require frequent regeneration:
  - Energy-intensive, complicated regeneration processes
  - Adds significant cost (capital and operating)

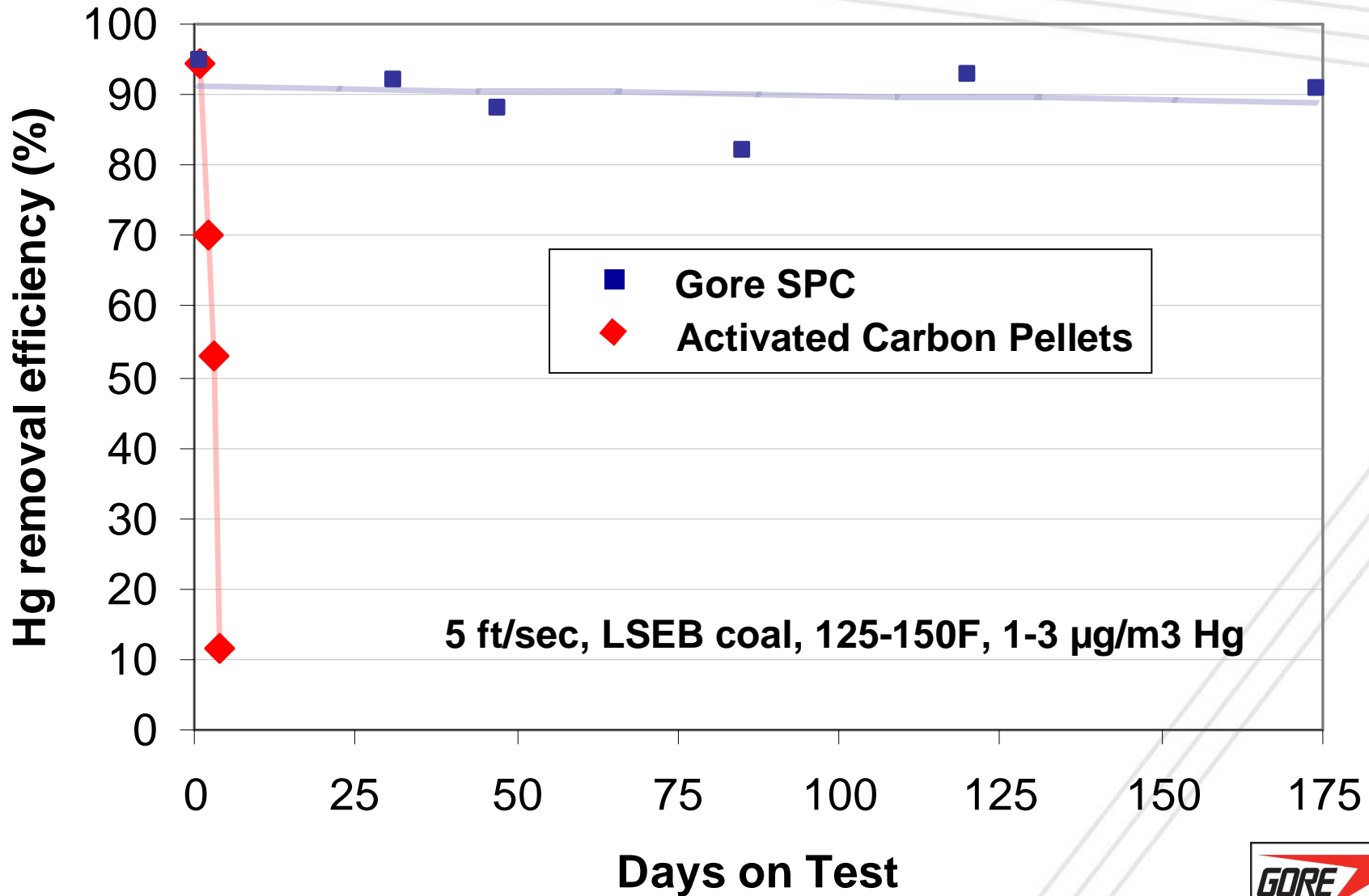
# Material Innovation by Gore

- Sorbent Polymer Composite (SPC) material
  - Efficiently captures both elemental and oxidized mercury Hg
  - High capacity for mercury storage
  - **Does not require regeneration**
- Unique physical-chemical nature of the SPC material
  - Acid gases are converted into aqueous solution and expelled to SPC material's outer surfaces
- SO<sub>2</sub> reduction is a co-benefit of this technology



# Testing of Fixed Beds

Southern Company (Plant Yates)

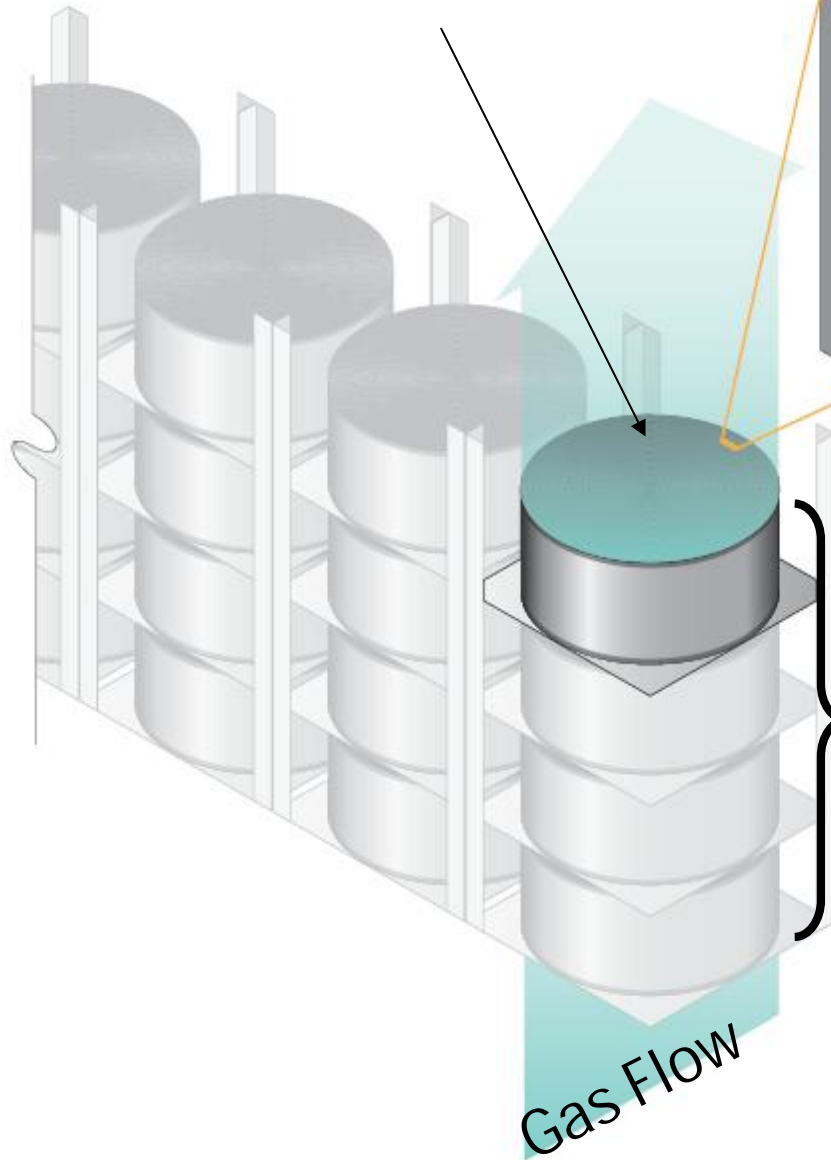


Data generated by URS, EPRI, and Southern Company

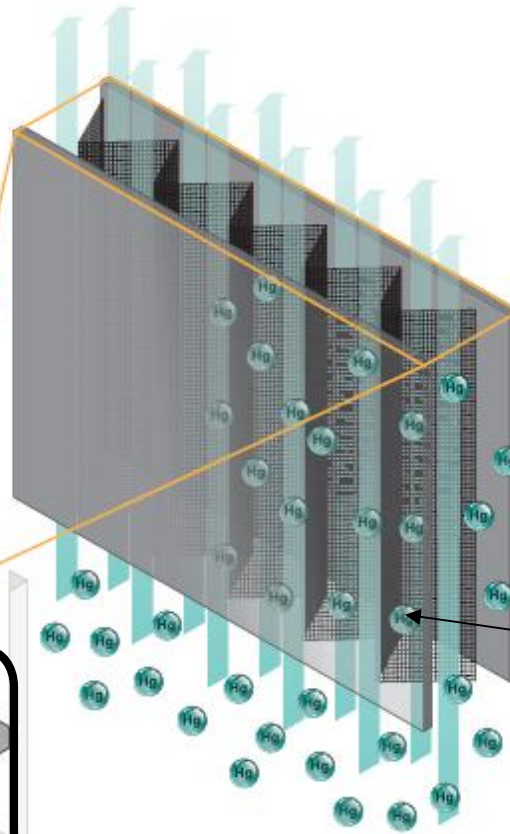




SPC material incorporated  
into discrete modules



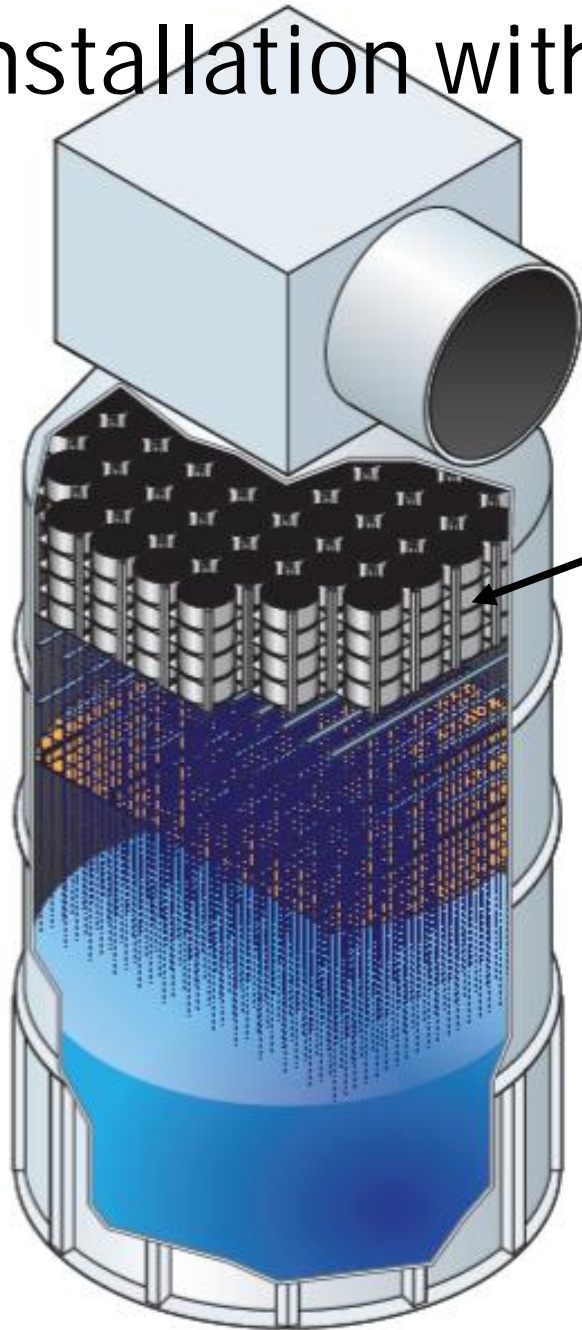
Open-channel  
design provides  
low pressure  
drop



Hg is strongly  
bound to SPC  
material

Stack height determines  
mercury removal efficiency  
(20-95+% Hg removal possible)

# Installation within a Wet FGD Scrubber

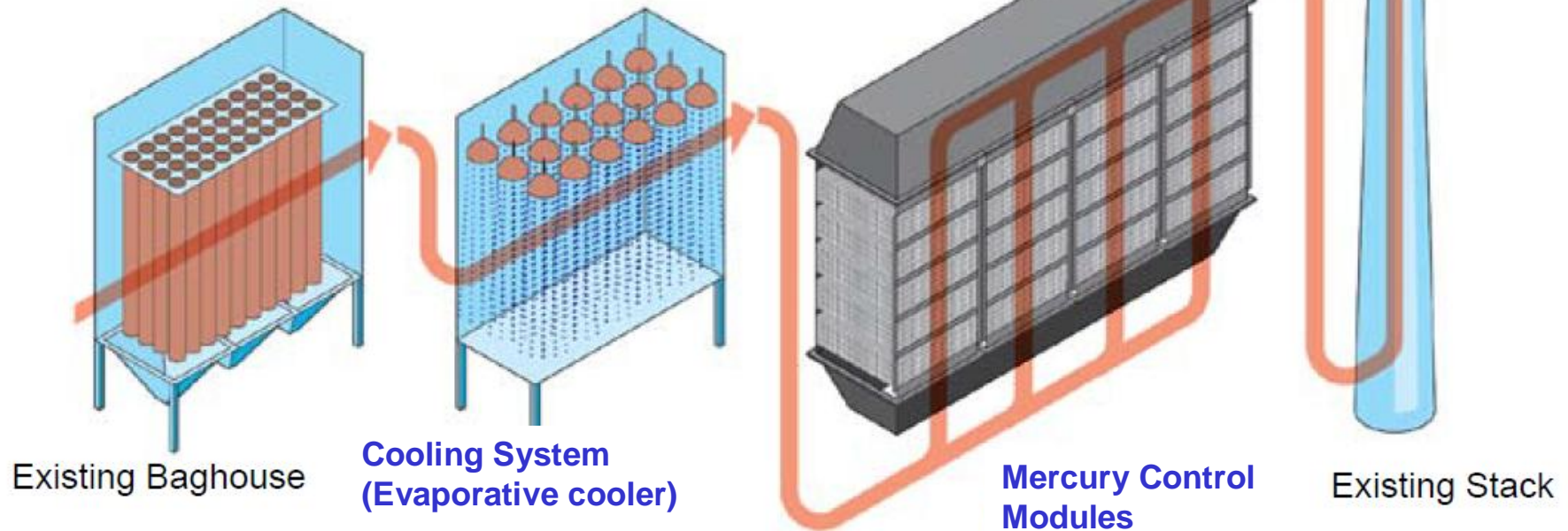


GORE® Mercury Control Modules

- Modules provide mercury removal and SO<sub>x</sub> polishing.
- Prevents mercury re-emissions from a wet scrubber

# Installation without wFGD Scrubber

- Gore system can provide a stand-alone solution for Hg and SO<sub>x</sub>
- Lower cost alternative to a new wFGD



GORE® Mercury Control Modules operate best in the temperature range of 125-225°F (50-100°C)

# GORE<sup>®</sup> Mercury Control System

- Captures Elemental and Oxidized Mercury
- Low Operating Cost
- Self-Contained Sorbent
- Modular Compliance Solution

- Avoids need for upstream additives
  - Cost, complexity, corrosion concerns
  - Insensitive to raw material composition changes that impact mercury species
- Resolves FGD mercury re-emissions concerns
  - Simplifies FGD operation
- Doesn't rely on SCR catalyst health

# GORE<sup>®</sup> Mercury Control System

- Captures Elemental and Oxidized Mercury
- Low Operating Cost
- Self-Contained Sorbent
- Modular Compliance Solution

- Long Module Lifetime
  - Modules have very high capacity for mercury storage
- Simple Operation
  - No adjustments needed to account for changes in mercury concentration or speciation
  - Little to no maintenance or energy required to operate
  - No regeneration

# GORE® Mercury Control System

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## Unlike Activated Carbon Injection:

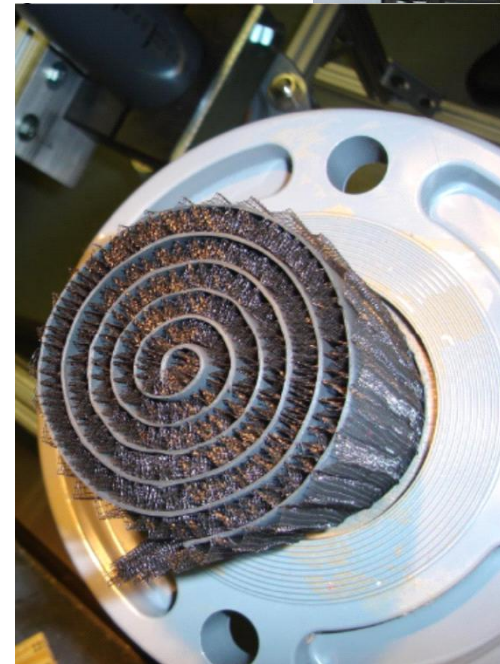
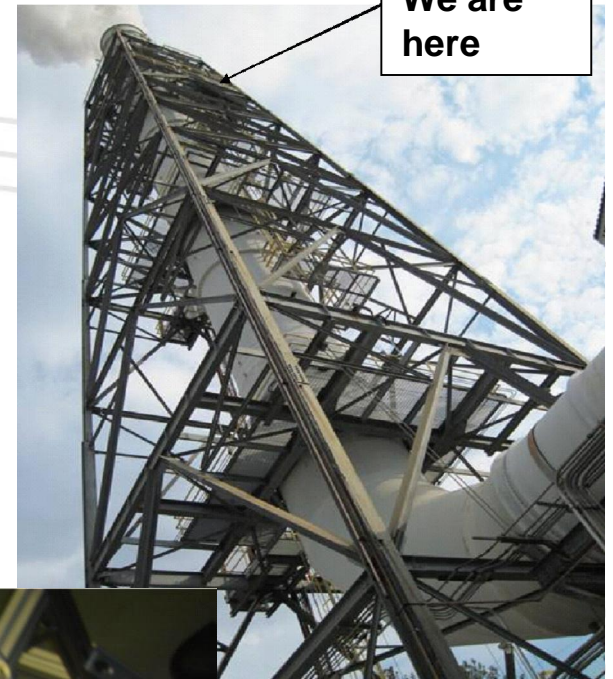
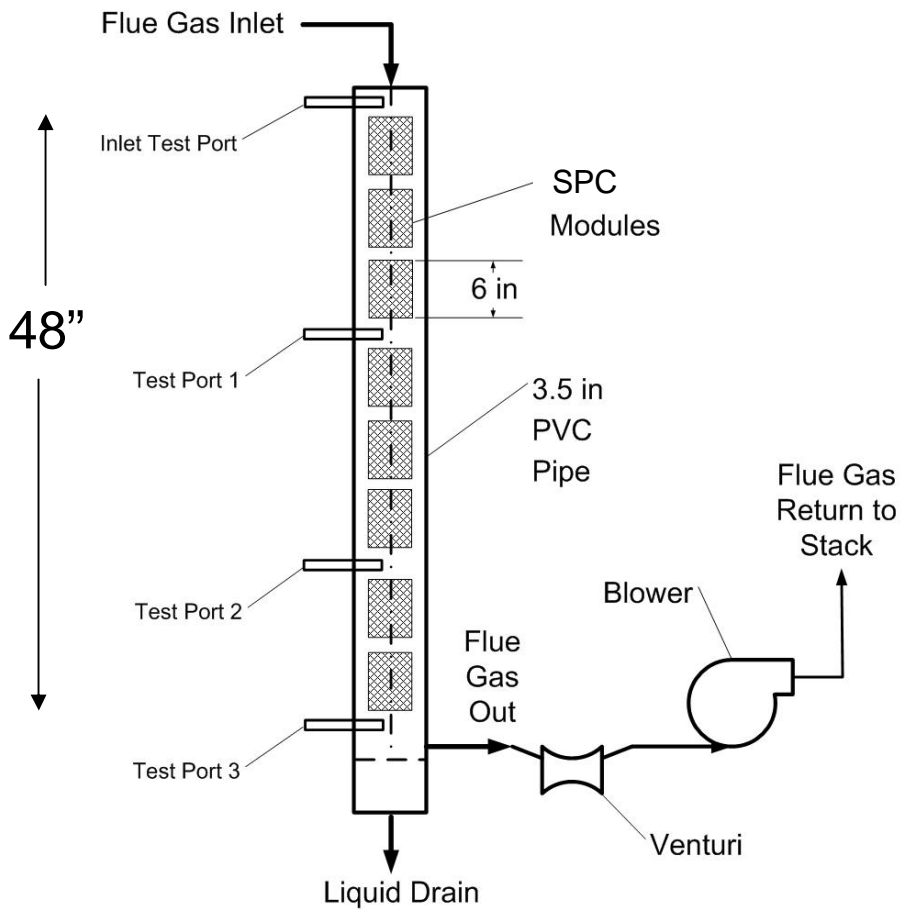
- No contamination of fly ash
- No impact to particulate collection devices
- Minimal waste generation
- Simplified logistics
  - Avoids need for continuous transport, safe storage, disposal of PAC
- Allows fuel flexibility
  - Insensitive to flue gas composition changes ( $\text{SO}_3$ , halogen content, VOCs, Hg species)

# GORE<sup>®</sup> Mercury Control System

- Captures Elemental and Oxidized Mercury
- Low Operating Cost
- Self-Contained Sorbent
- Modular Compliance Solution

- Mercury reduction determined by number of modules
  - Compliance assured by design
- Flexibility to meet future regulations / process changes
  - Additional layer of modules for higher mercury capture represents minimal investment
- Co-benefit of SO<sub>2</sub> reduction
  - Typically >50% SO<sub>2</sub> converted to H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

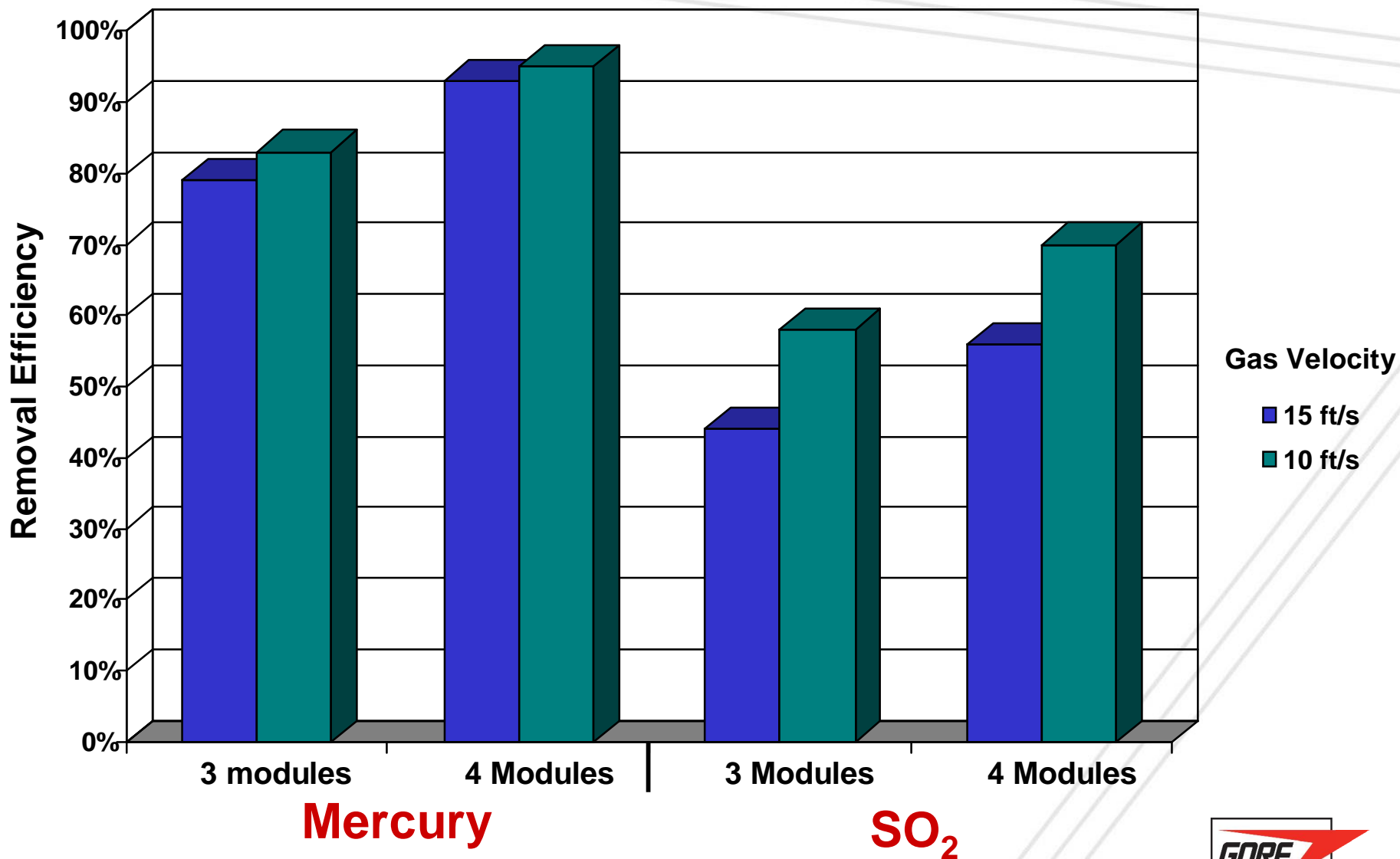
# Plant Yates Demonstration (2010)



Gore, EPRI, URS, and Southern Company



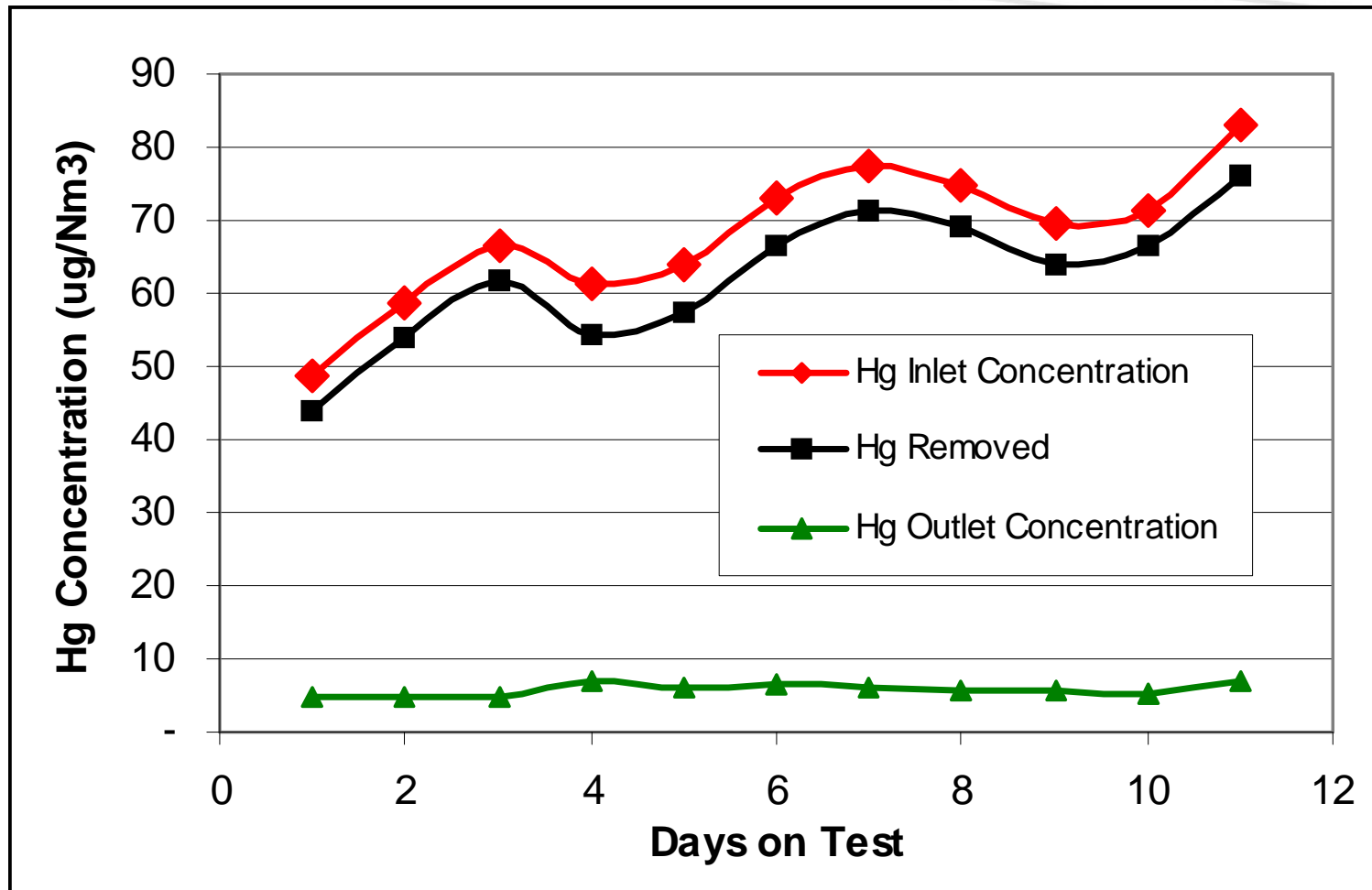
# Average Removal Efficiency During 65 Day Test



Gore, EPRI, URS, and Southern Company



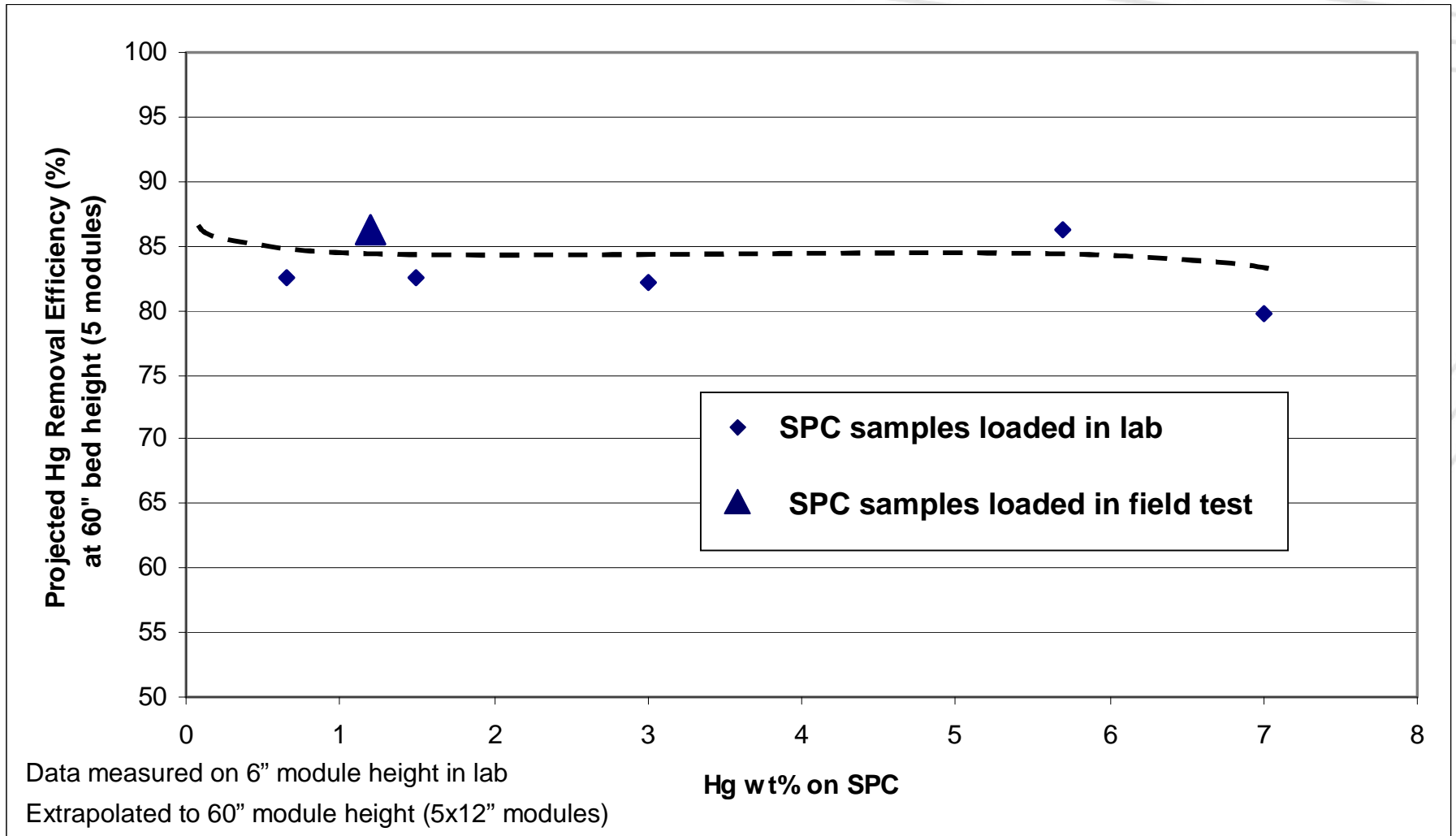
# Passive Solution for Variable Inlet Concentrations



Significant changes in mercury inlet concentrations do not require any adjustments or changes to the modules

# Lifetime Projections

Measured Hg-removal efficiency of SPC material with different amounts of captured Hg

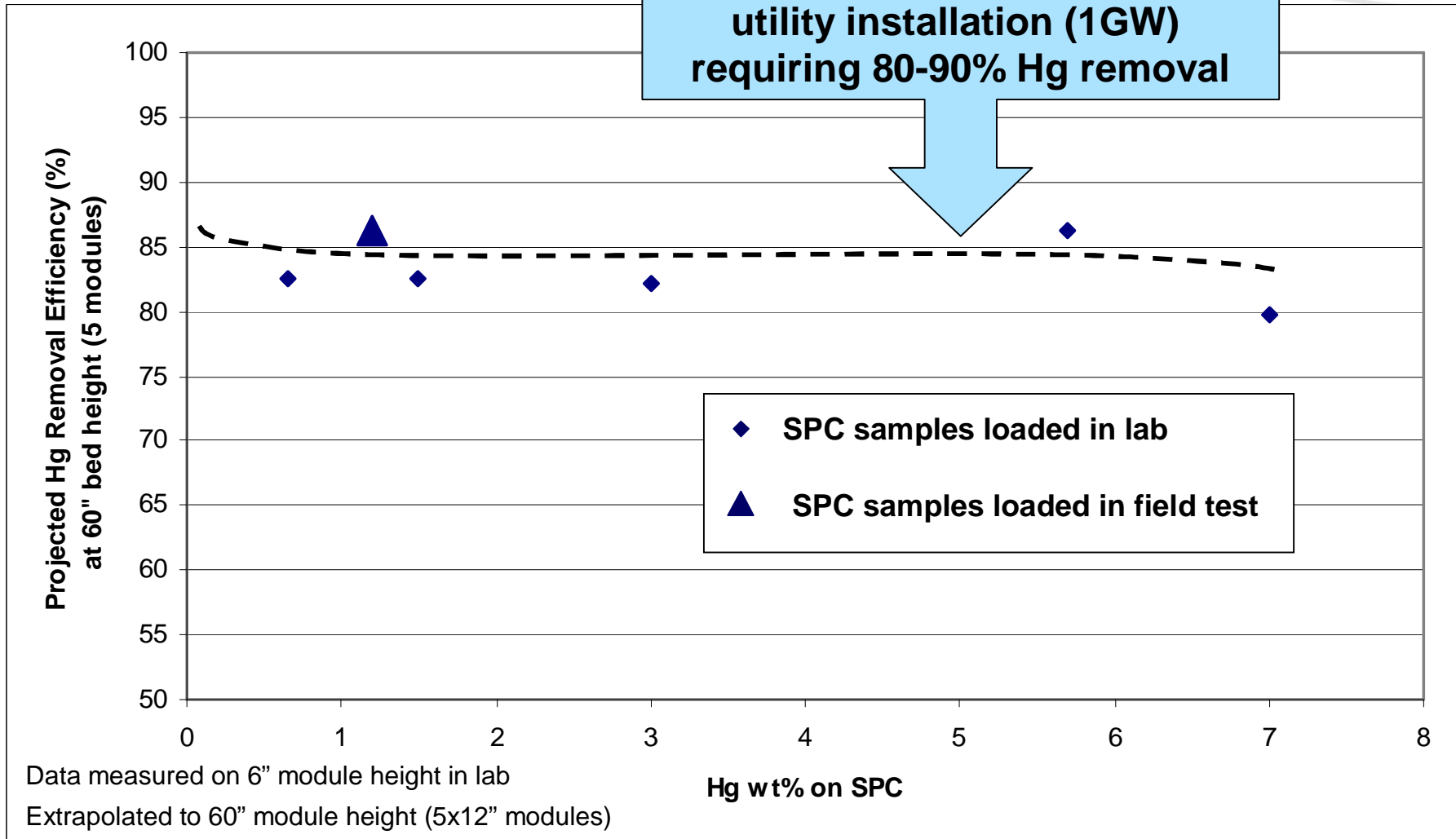


Efficiency for Hg capture remains steady beyond 6 wt% Hg on SPC

# Lifetime Projections

Measured Hg-removal efficiency of SPC material

5 wt% is equivalent to **one ton** of Hg removed for typical size utility installation (1GW) requiring 80-90% Hg removal

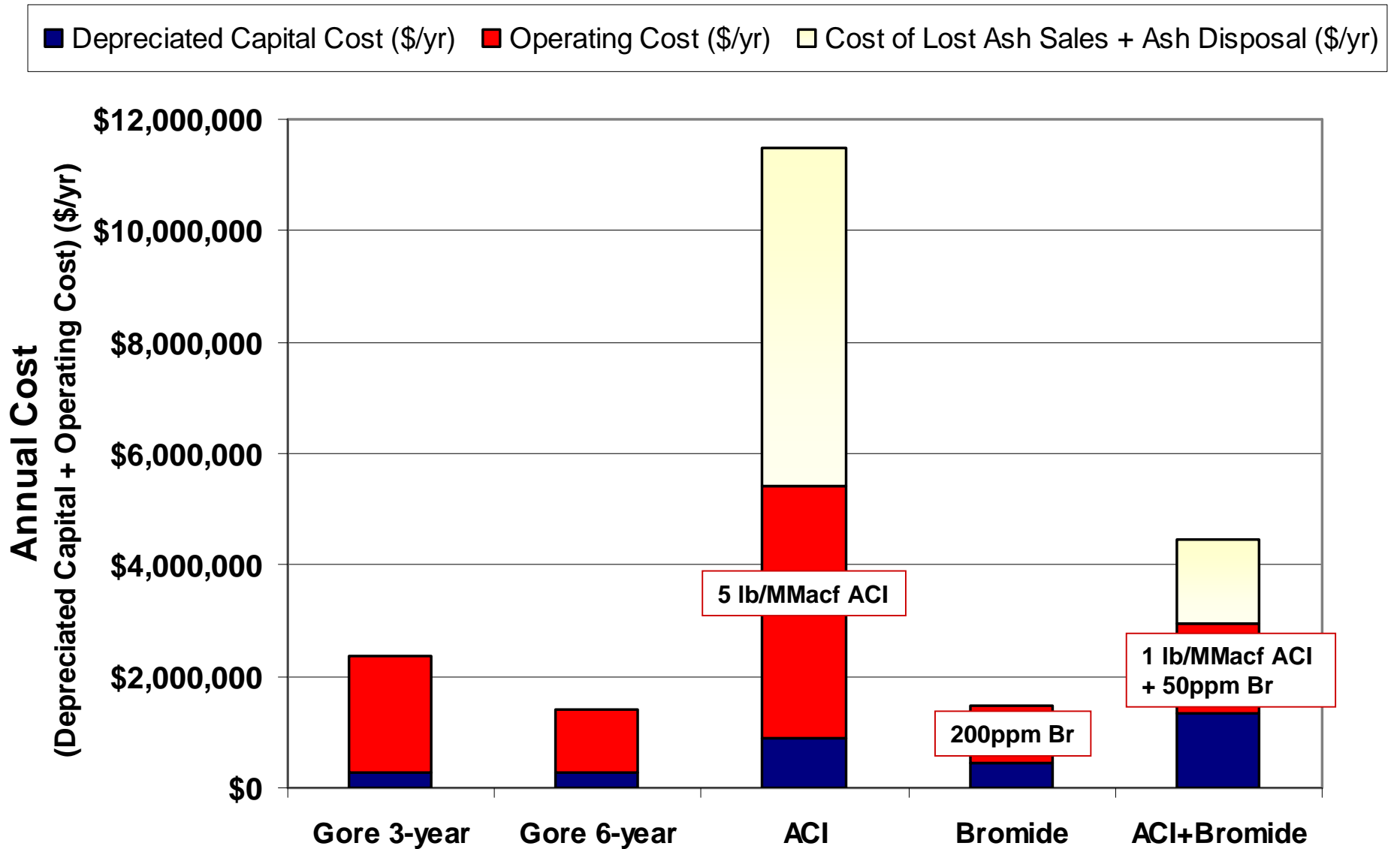


Efficiency for Hg capture remains steady beyond 6 wt% Hg on SPC

# Economic Analysis

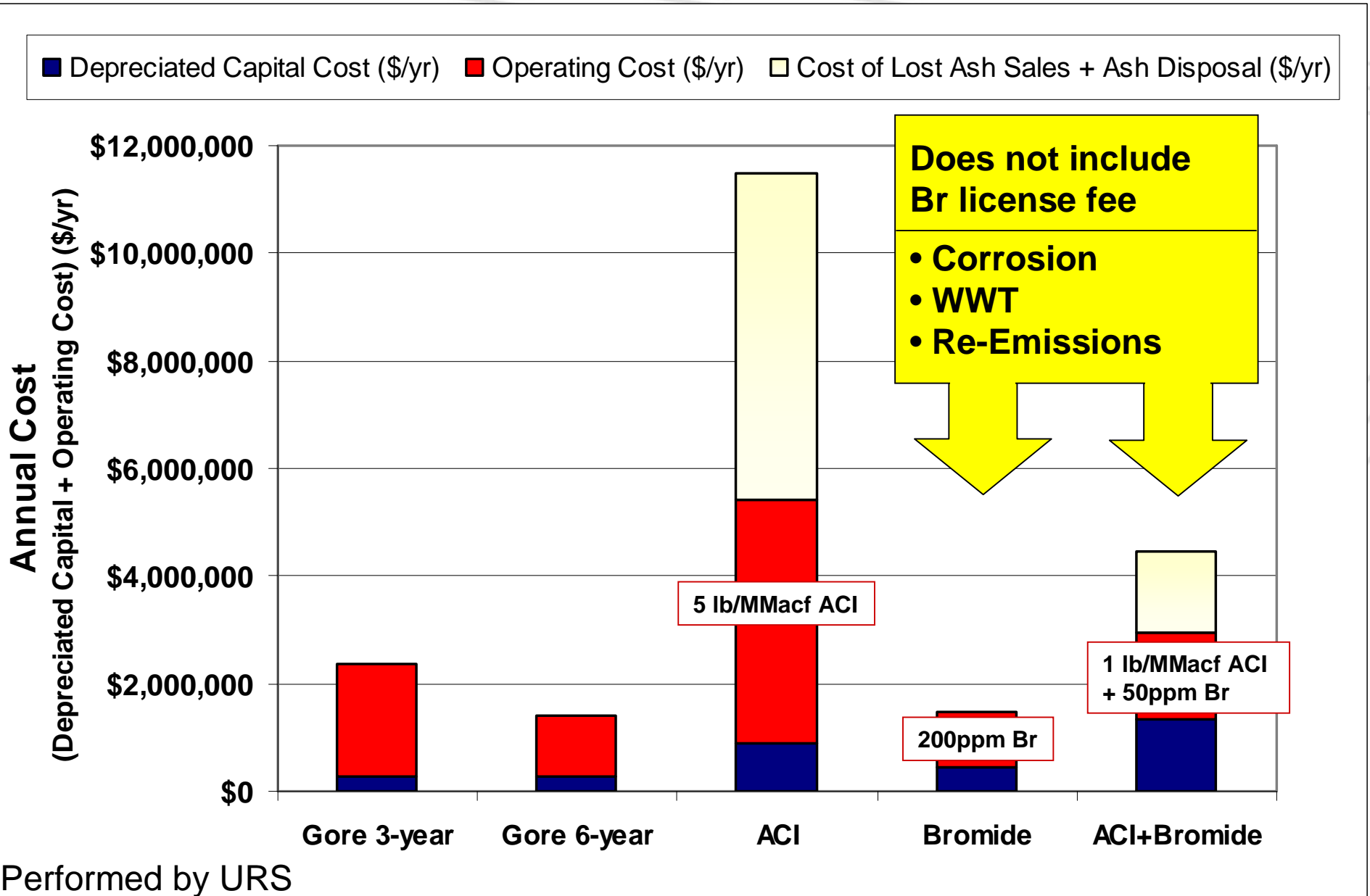
- Performed by URS (Austin, Texas)
- ~600 MW unit
  - Wet FGD Scrubber, ESP, no SCR, lignite coal
  - ~70% Hg reduction needed
  - Ash sales practiced
- Four options considered
  - 1) ACI (5 lb/MMacf)
  - 2) Bromide additives (200ppm)
  - 3) ACI + Bromide additives (1 lb/MMacf + 50 ppm)
  - 4) Gore® Mercury Control System installed in scrubber
    - 3-year and 6-year module lifetime modeled

# Economic Analysis



Performed by URS

# Economic Analysis



# Summary

- Gore has a new approach to mercury control
  - Simple, robust, low-maintenance solution
  - Low cost (capital and operating)
  - SO<sub>x</sub> reduction co-benefit
- Field testing has demonstrated high efficiency and long lifetime
  - Additional post-scrubber and in-scrubber pilot tests starting this year
- Full scale installations proposed for next year
  - Seeking additional early adopter sites





*Creative Technologies  
Worldwide*

Thank you!