

Hitachi Power Systems America, Inc.



***Mercury Co-Benefits with Hitachi
TRAC[®] Catalyst***

***Hot Topic Hour
November 29, 2012***

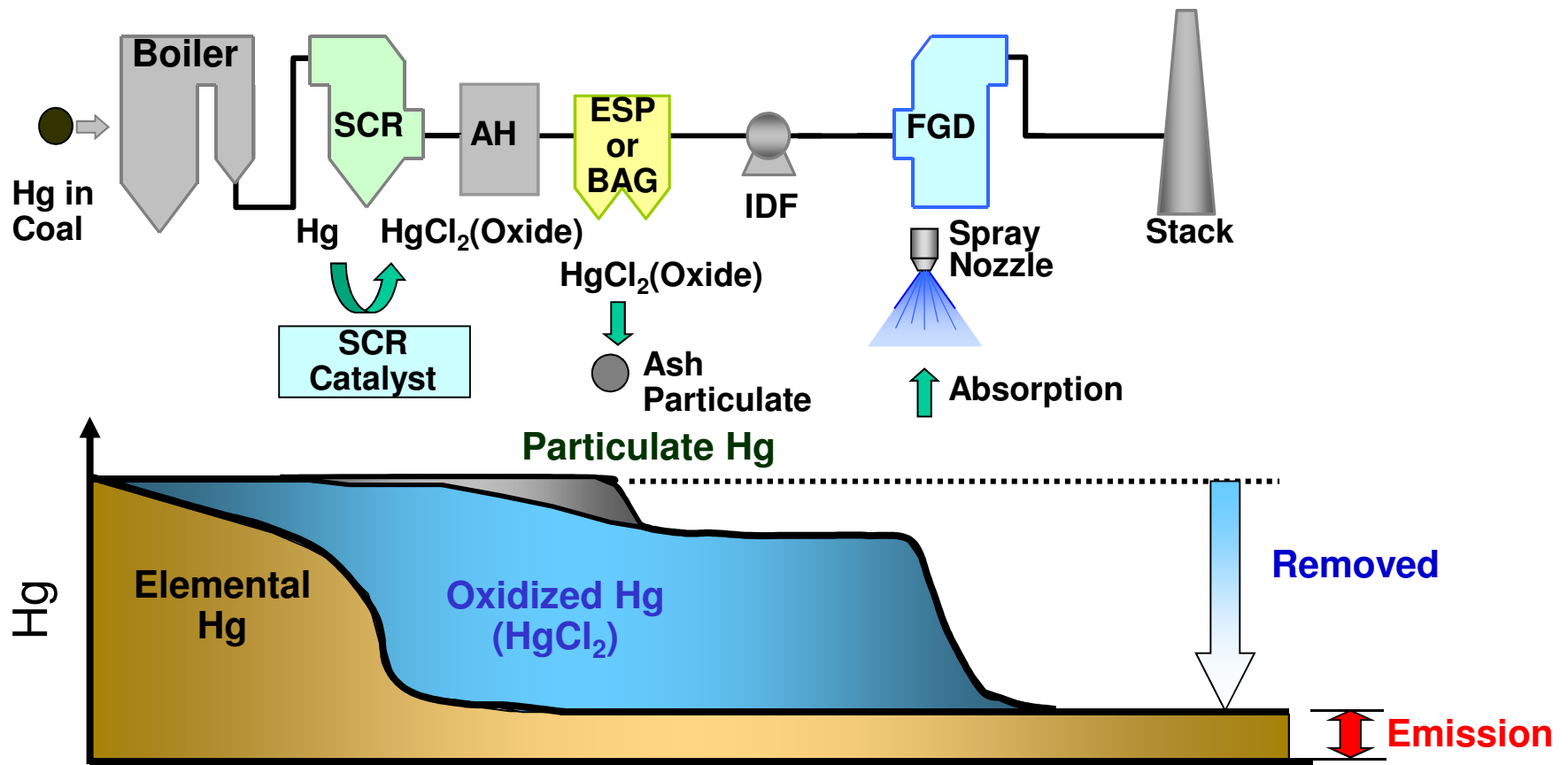
Kyle Neidig

Importance of Catalyst Selection on MATS Compliance

- MATS Sets New Hg Emission Limit of 1.2 lb/TBtu (for most existing units)
- Utilities must meet this Hg emission limit starting in 2015-2016
- Catalyst installed today will still be in service during the MATS compliance time frame.
- Hitachi Advanced **TRAC[®]** Catalyst Improves Hg Oxidation Across the SCR
- Utilizing Co-Benefits of an SCR + FGD system and increasing Hg Oxidation across the SCR results in reduced or even eliminated need for sorbent injection (such as ACI) to control Hg emissions.

**Decisions made on catalyst today will impact future MATS compliance costs.
Utilizing TRAC[®] Hg Co-Benefits is a Cost-Effective MATS Compliance Strategy.**

Process of Hg Removal by SCR + FGD



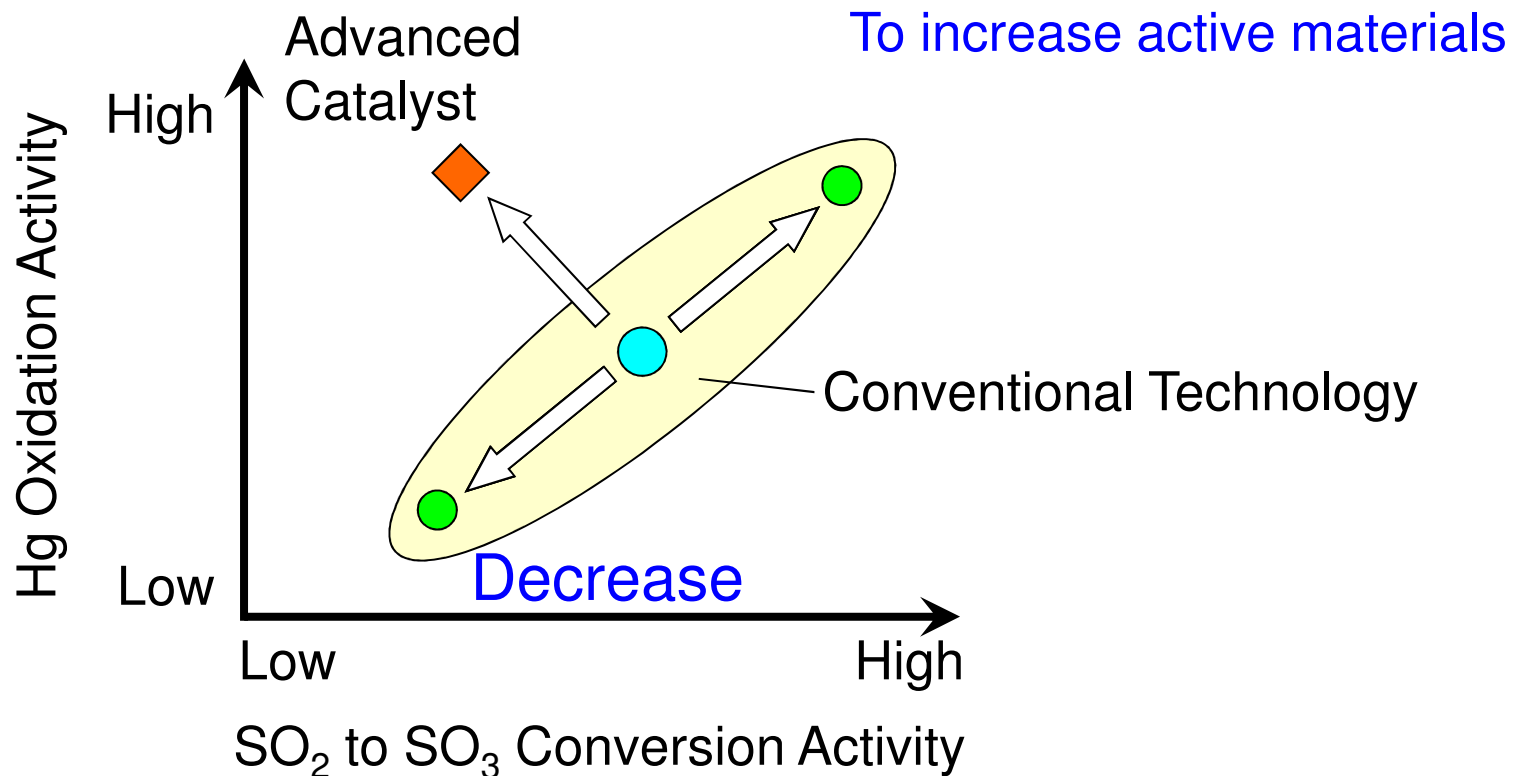
SCR Catalyst is a key component for mercury oxidation

Hitachi Hg Oxidizing Catalyst

TRAC[®]

The Challenge in Catalyst Design

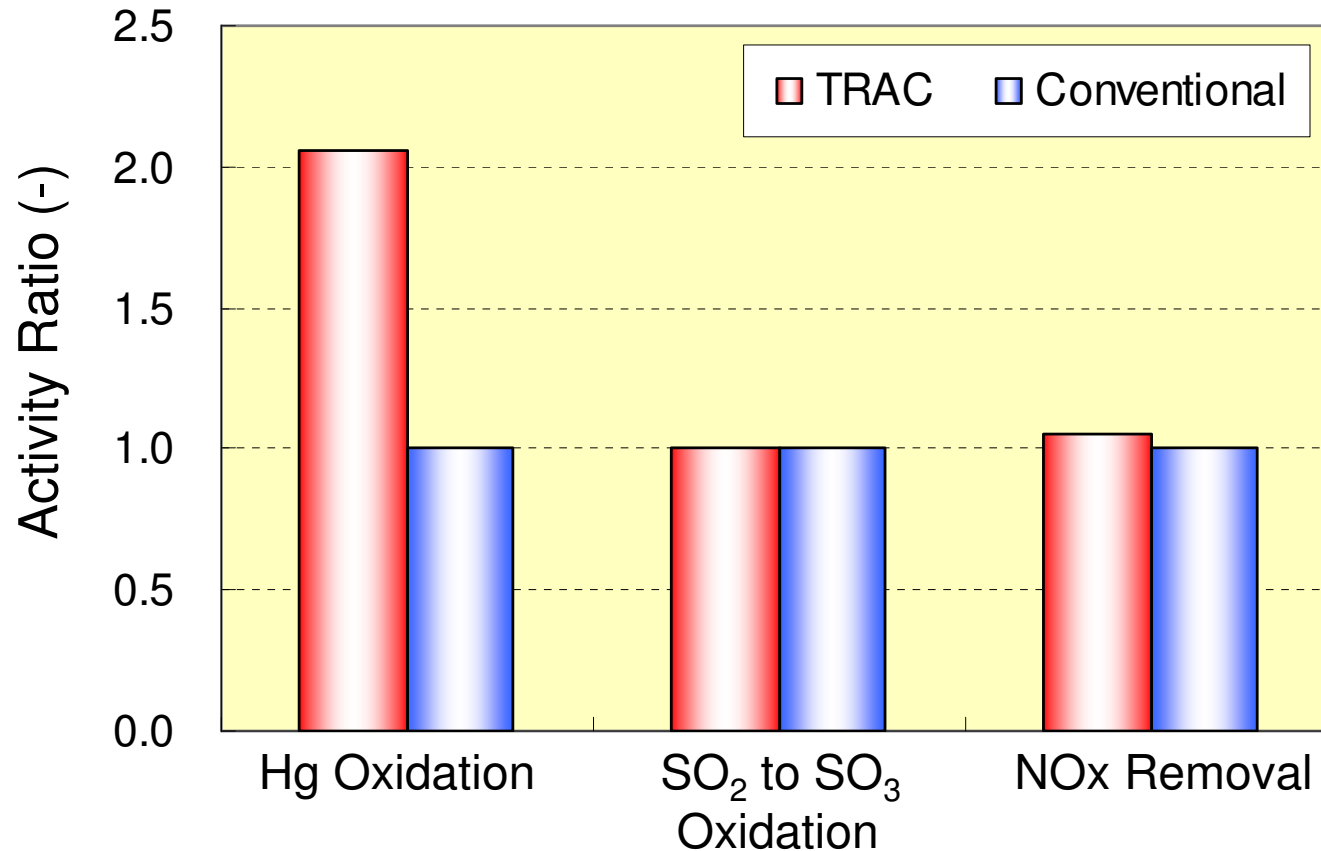
In order to increase Hg Oxidation in traditional catalyst SO₂ conversion inherently increases as well.



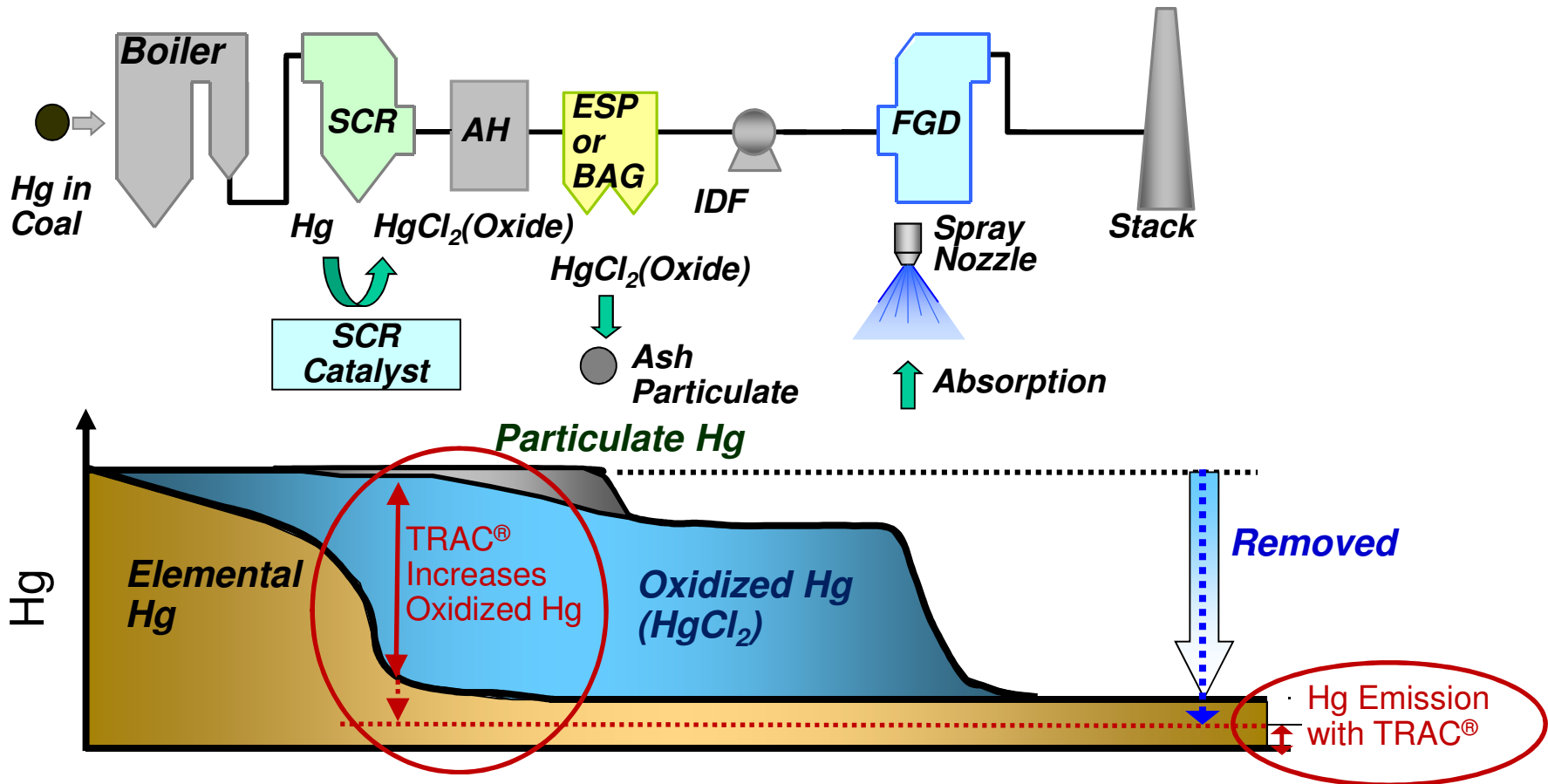
We have developed a new SCR catalyst with Higher Mercury (Hg) Oxidation while maintaining Low SO₂ Conversion

TRAC[®] – TRiple Action Catalyst

- 1st High Mercury Oxidation**
- 2nd High DeNO_x Performance**
- 3rd Low SO₂ to SO₃ Oxidation**



Process of Hg Removal by SCR + FGD



SCR Catalyst is a key component for mercury oxidation

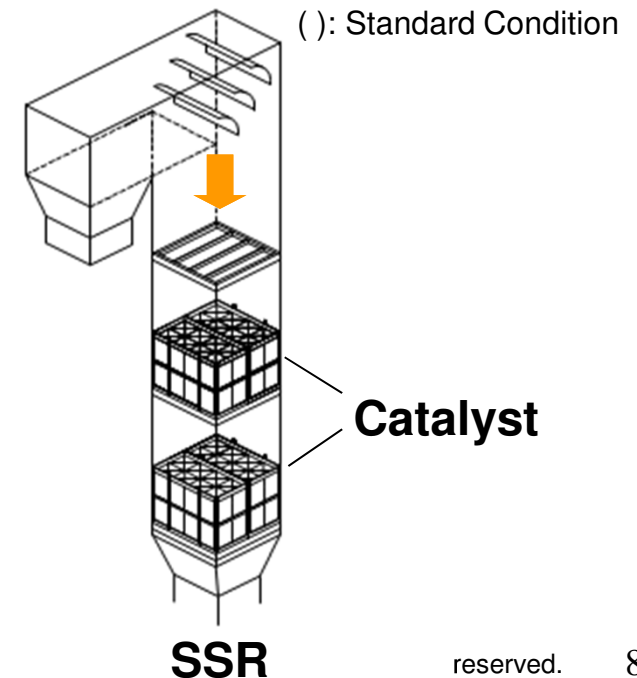
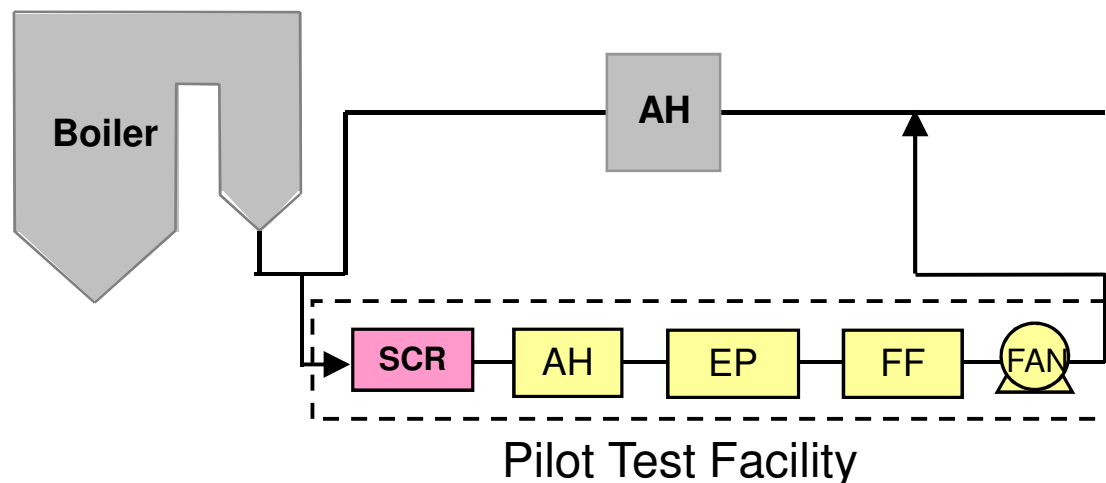
Hitachi TRAC[®] Catalyst

R&D Testing

Pilot Test at MRC (Bituminous)

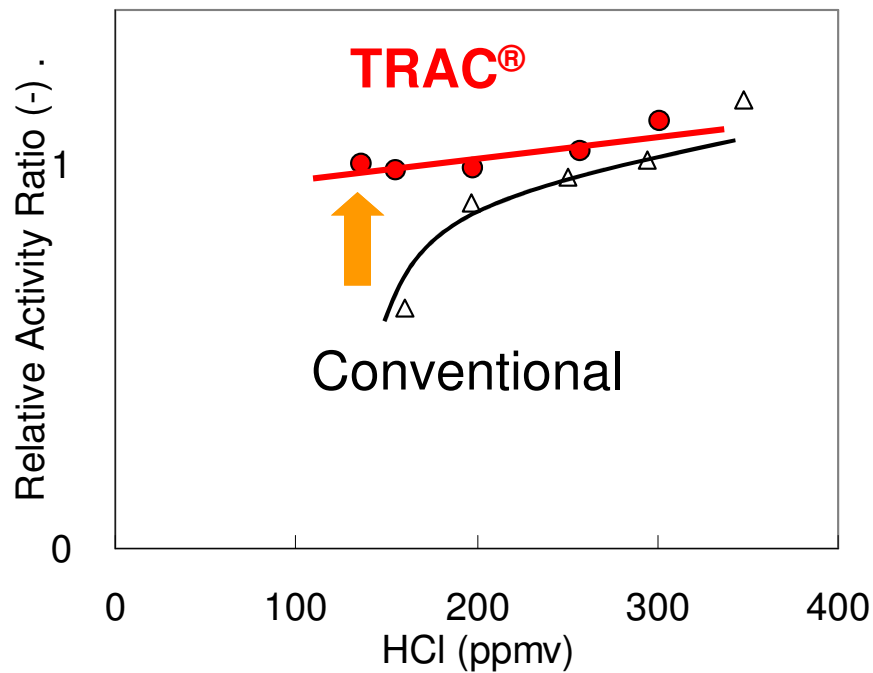
- MRC (Mercury Research Center)
- Host Unit - Gulf Power/Crist Unit5 (75MW)
- Coal - Low Sulfur Bituminous
- Slip Stream Reactor (SSR, 5MW equivalent)
 - 2 Layers SCR (cross section; 6.6' x 6.6')
- Parametric Testing of Hg Oxidation
 - Temperature
 - HCl
- Catalyst - TRAC[®] and Conventional Catalyst

Gas Flow Rate	10,705 - 17,842 m ³ N/h
Temperature	626 - 752 (698) F
NO _x	180 - 230 ppm
SO ₂	600 - 900 ppm
HCl	110 - 350 (130) ppm
NO _x Removal	90 %
Slip NH ₃	2 ppm

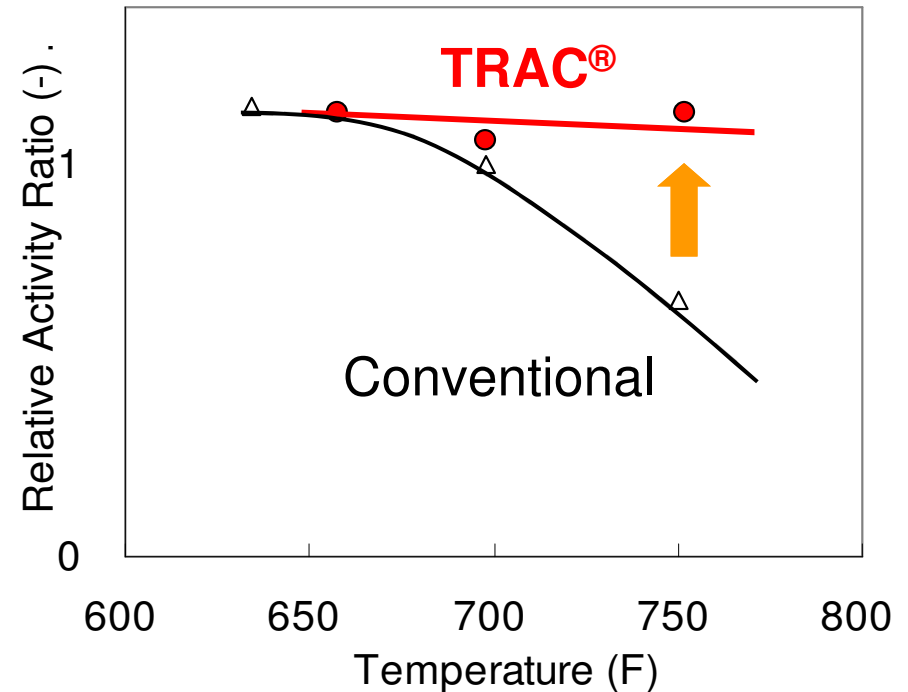


Pilot Test at MRC (Bituminous)

HCl Characteristics



Temperature Characteristics



TRAC[®] shows...

Higher Hg oxidation at lower HCl concentration

Higher Hg oxidation at higher temperature

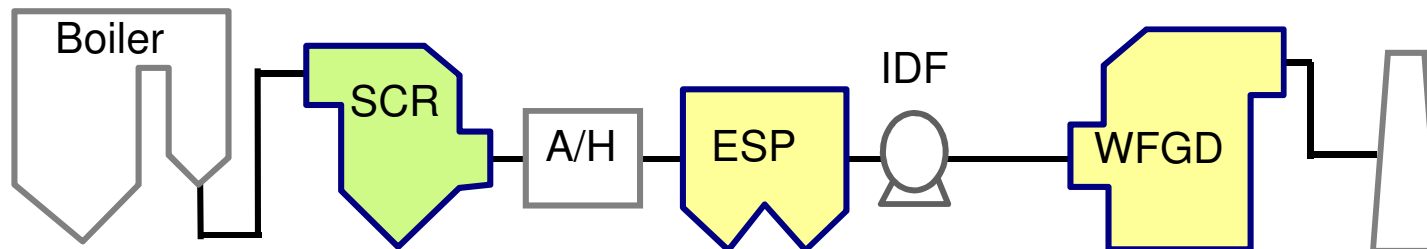
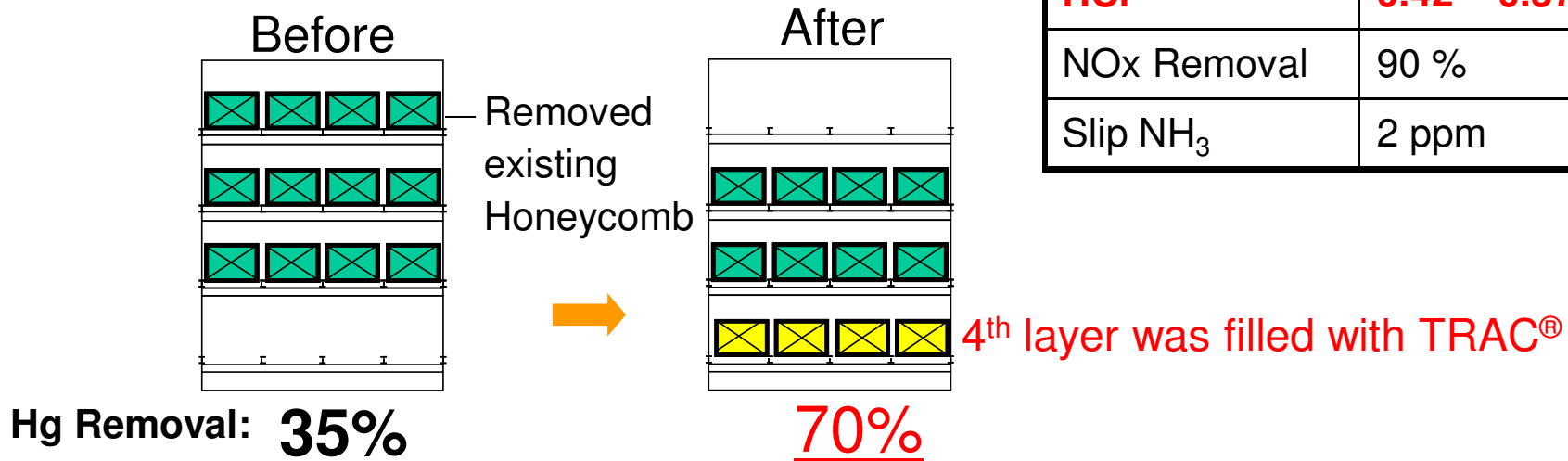
Hitachi TRAC[®] Catalyst

Full Scale Application

Full Scale Application at PRB Plant

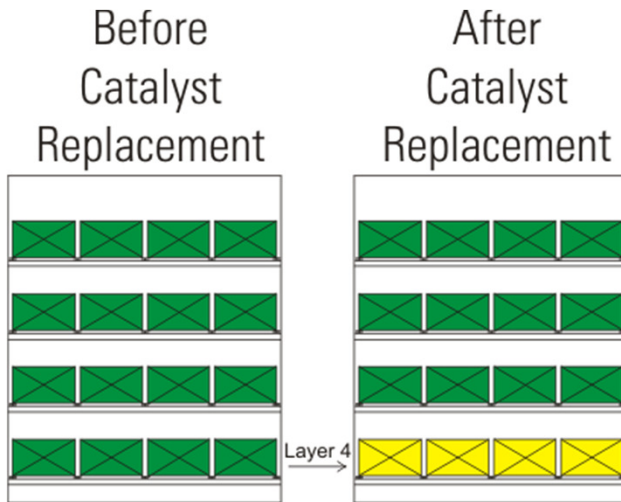
- Northern US Power Plant (640MW)
- Coal - PRB
- TRAC[®] Supplied in 2008 at 4th Layer

Gas Flow Rate	1,198,652 Nm ³ /hr
Temperature	730 F
NO _x	372 ppm
SO ₂	478 ppm
HCl	0.42 – 0.57 ppm
NO _x Removal	90 %
Slip NH ₃	2 ppm



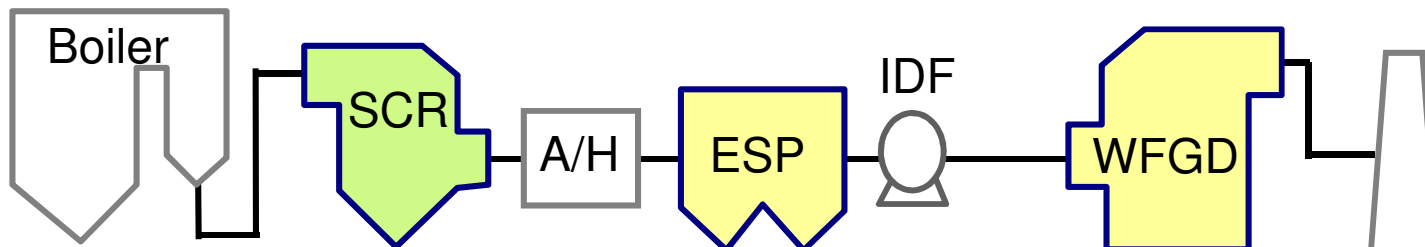
Full-Scale Result – Plant Miller

- Plant Miller Units 1 and 2 (720 MW)
- PRB Coal
- TRAC[®] Installed in spring 2011



Hg Removal: **30%** Hg Removal: **60%**

Stack Gas Flow Rate	3,397,200 m ³ N/hr
Temperature	720 F
NO _x	130-230 ppm
SO ₂	125-325 ppm
HCl	1-7 ppm
NO _x Removal	90 %
Slip NH ₃	<2 ppm



***Cost Impact of an
Advanced Hg Oxidation Catalyst
High Sulfur Bituminous Fuel***

Base Case 1 - ACI + ESP (No FF)

- **Installation Cost of ACI System**
- **Operation (AC Consumption) Cost**
- **High Carbon Content in Ash – Impact on Ash Sales**

Base Case 2 - ACI + FF

- **Installation Cost of FF + SCI System**
- **Operation (AC Consumption) Cost**
- **High Carbon Content in Ash – Impact on Ash Sales**

TRAC (With and Without FF)

- **Slightly higher cost than Conventional Catalyst (10-15%)**
- **No Additional Operation Cost**
- **3rd Layer Addition (Lower Layer - Most effective for Hg oxidation)**

Conditions

- 1) Eastern Bituminous Fuel
- 2) Flue gas temperature at SCR Inlet = 775F
- 3) 90% of NO_x removal with 2 ppm of slip NH₃
- 4) TRAC[®] Hg oxidation is at end of catalyst life condition

Assumptions

- 1) Required total Hg removal = 90%
- 2) HCl in flue gas = 100ppmv 3%O₂
- 3) Elemental Hg / Oxidized Hg at SCR inlet = 70/30
- 4) AC (Untreated) cost = \$0.50 / lb
- 5) Oxidized mercury removal across FF/ESP, WFGD = 95%
- 6) Hg Oxidation across APH = 50% of remaining elemental Hg

Note: The following evaluation result for Eastern Bituminous are based on the conditions and assumptions shown above. If the conditions and/or assumptions change, the results shall be re-evaluated.

TRAC[®] Economics – Eastern Bituminous

TRAC with ESP (no FF) (for 550 MW unit)	1 Layer of Non-TRAC[®] Addition	1 Layer of TRAC[®] Addition	3 Layers of TRAC[®] (margin?)
HG Oxidation(@ APH outlet), (%)	85	95	>97
Hg Remove w/o ACI(@ Stack), (%)	77	90	92
AC injection, # / MMACF	8	0	0
AC Cost / year	\$3.34M	\$0	\$0
Differential Cost of TRAC / year	\$0	\$20,000	\$60,000
Cost of using AC and/or TRAC over an eight (8) year period	\$26,700,000	\$160,000	\$480,000

**TRAC[®] Saves... \$26,000,000 (Operating Cost)
ACI System Capital Cost (~\$5M)**

TRAC[®] Economics – Eastern Bituminous

TRAC with FF (for 550 MW unit)	1 Layer of Non-TRAC[®] Addition	1 Layer of TRAC[®] Addition	3 Layers of TRAC[®] (margin?)
HG Oxidation(@ APH outlet), (%)	85	95	>97
Hg Remove w/o ACI(@ Stack), (%)	77	90	92
AC injection, # / MMACF	1.5	0	0
AC Cost / year	\$630,000	\$0	\$0
Differential Cost of TRAC / year	\$0	\$20,000	\$60,000
Cost of using AC and/or TRAC over an eight (8) year period	\$5,040,000	\$160,000	\$480,000

TRAC[®] Saves...

\$4,800,000 (Operating Cost)
FF System Capital Cost (~\$35M)
ACI System Capital Cost (~\$5M)

***Cost Impact of an
Advanced Hg Oxidation Catalyst***

Low Sulfur PRB Fuel

PRB Application (with ACI)

TRAC with ESP (for 650 MW unit)	3 Layers of Conventional catalyst	2 Layers of conventional and 1 Layer of TRAC[®]	3 Layers of TRAC[®]
Hg Oxidation(@ APH outlet), (%)	30	65	80
AC injection, # / MMACF	4.5	2.5	1.5
AC Cost (per year)	\$3.39M	\$1.88M	\$1.13M
Differential Cost of TRAC / year	\$0	\$25,000	\$75,000
Cost of using AC + TRAC over an eight year period	\$27.12M	\$15.24M	\$9.64M

Notes: Assumes \$0.75/lb for untreated AC
Additional cost of TRAC is 10-20%

TRAC[®] Saves

\$17,000,000

PRB Application (with ACI)

TRAC with FF (for 650 MW unit)	3 Layers of Conventional catalyst	2 Layers of conventional and 1 Layer of TRAC [®]	3 Layers of TRAC [®]
Hg Oxidation(@ APH outlet), (%)	30	65	80
AC injection, # / MMACF	1.5	1.0	0.5
AC Cost (per year)	\$1.13M	\$0.75M	\$0.38M
Differential Cost of TRAC / year	\$0	\$25,000	\$75,000
Cost of using AC + TRAC over an eight year period	\$9.04M	\$6.2M	\$3.64M

Notes: Assumes \$0.75/lb for untreated AC
Additional cost of TRAC is 10-20%

TRAC[®] Saves

\$5,400,000

TRAC[®] Record - Applications

Owner	Plant	Load (MW)	Coal	Supply	Country
A	Plant A	640	PRB	2008	US
B	Plant B	550	Bituminous	2010	EU
Southern Company	Miller Unit 1	735	PRB	2011	US
Southern Company	Miller Unit 2	735	PRB	2011	US
Southern Company	Barry Unit 5	773	Bituminous	2011	US
AEP	Mountaineer Unit1	1,300	Bituminous	2011	US
Southern Company	Bowen Unit 3	950	Bituminous	2011	US
AEP	Cardinal Unit 2	600	Bituminous	2012	US
C	Plant C	800	Bituminous	2012	EU
Southern Company	Hammond Unit 4	537	Bituminous	2012	US
Southern Company	Gaston Unit 5	910	Bituminous	2012	US
Southern Company	Bowen Unit 4	950	Bituminous	2012	US

Conclusion – Benefits of TRAC[®]

- TRAC[®] has the potential to save Millions
 - In some cases, TRAC[®] can eliminate the need for installation of ACI or halogen injection.
 - In other cases, TRAC[®] effectively reduces operating costs by decreasing the amount of AC or halogens required for mercury control on both bituminous and PRB units.
 - By maintaining low SO₂ to SO₃ conversion, TRAC[®] can reduce the amount of sorbent injection required for SO₃ mitigation.

Hg Oxidation Needs Considered for All Future Catalyst Replacements

Development Continues to...

Further Enhance TRAC[®] & CM Catalyst Performance

HITACHI
Inspire the Next