

Sorbent Enhancement Additive Mercury Capture Technology

Hot Topic Hour

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Plant Considerations

Hg Control Program Goals

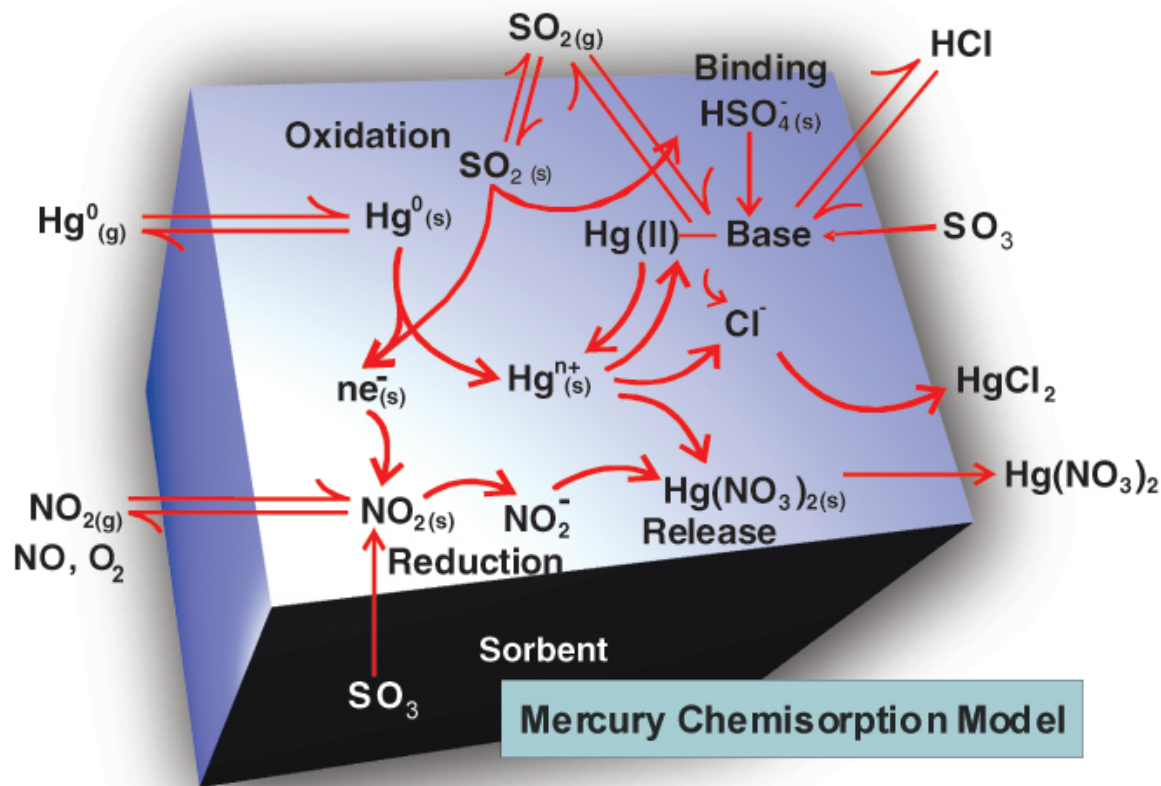
- * Meet Hg Capture Levels (MATS Rule)
- * Program Economics - Lowest “Total” Cost Program
- * Minimize impact to fly ash/gypsum sales
- * Ability to adjust to high variability of Hg content
- * Least Balance of Plant Effects

Mercury-Sorbent Interactions

The UND- EERC's chemisorption model for mercury-flue gas interactions

with sorbents is both descriptive and predictive.

Based on years of CATM research and empirical data, it shows the interactions involved in mercury capture by sorbents. Understanding **competing** flue gas interactions is critical.



ME₂C Total Mercury Control Program

- * **Patented (2 Chemical) approach to Mercury Capture**
 - * (Key Patents #'s – 7,435,286; 8,168,147; & 8,312,822)

- * **Sorbent Enhancement Additives (Front End)**

- * Proprietary Chemicals
- * Designed to Promote and Protect activated sites
- * Distribute chemical throughout furnace system

- * **Sorbent (Back End)**

- * Proprietary Chemicals
- * Provide active capture sites for mercury adsorption
- * Protect activated capture sites

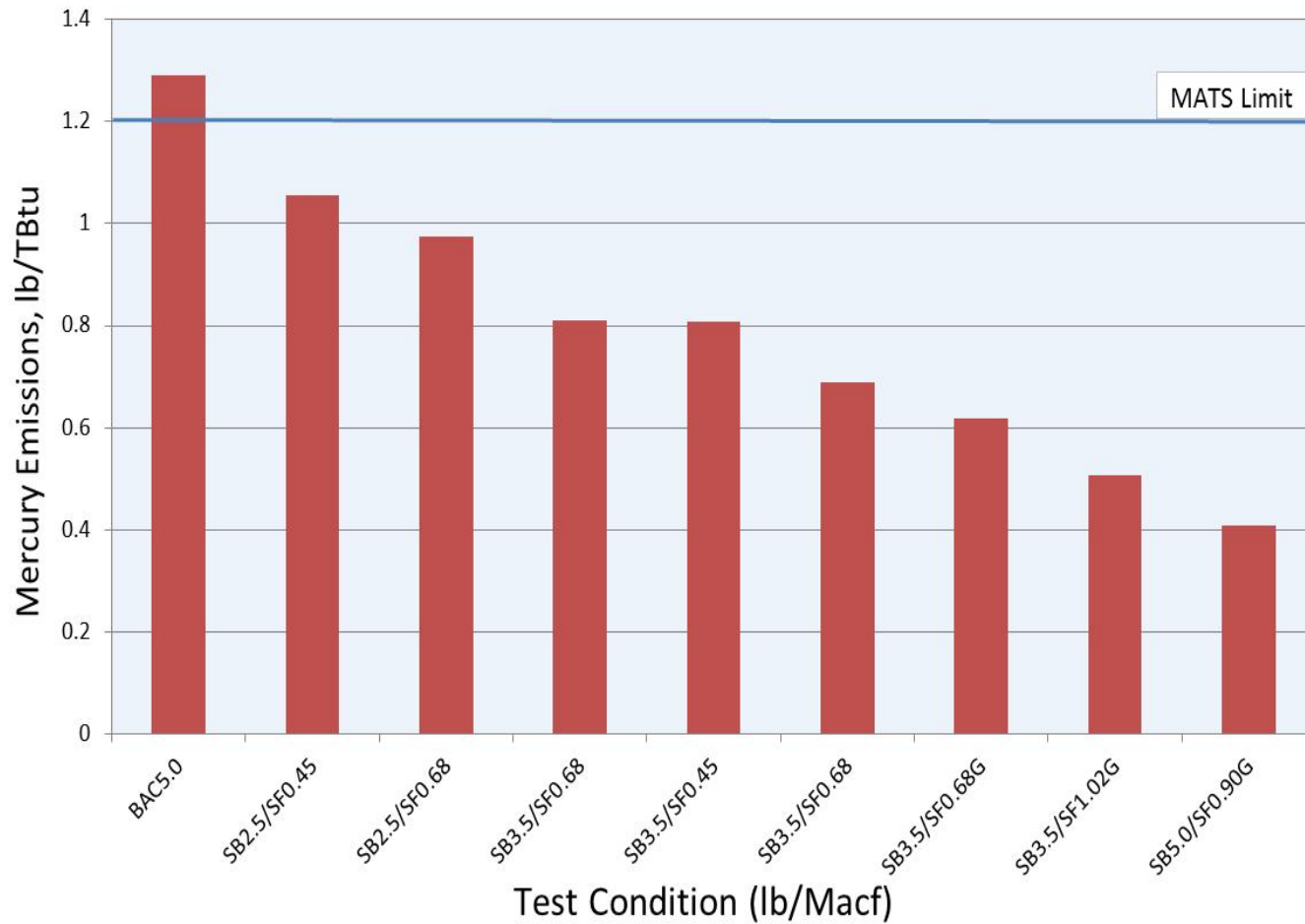
Challenging Scenarios for Hg Capture

- * Case #1 – SO₃ Injection for Fly Ash Resistivity
- * Case #2 – Highly Variable Hg Concentration
- * Case #3 – APC Design Challenges

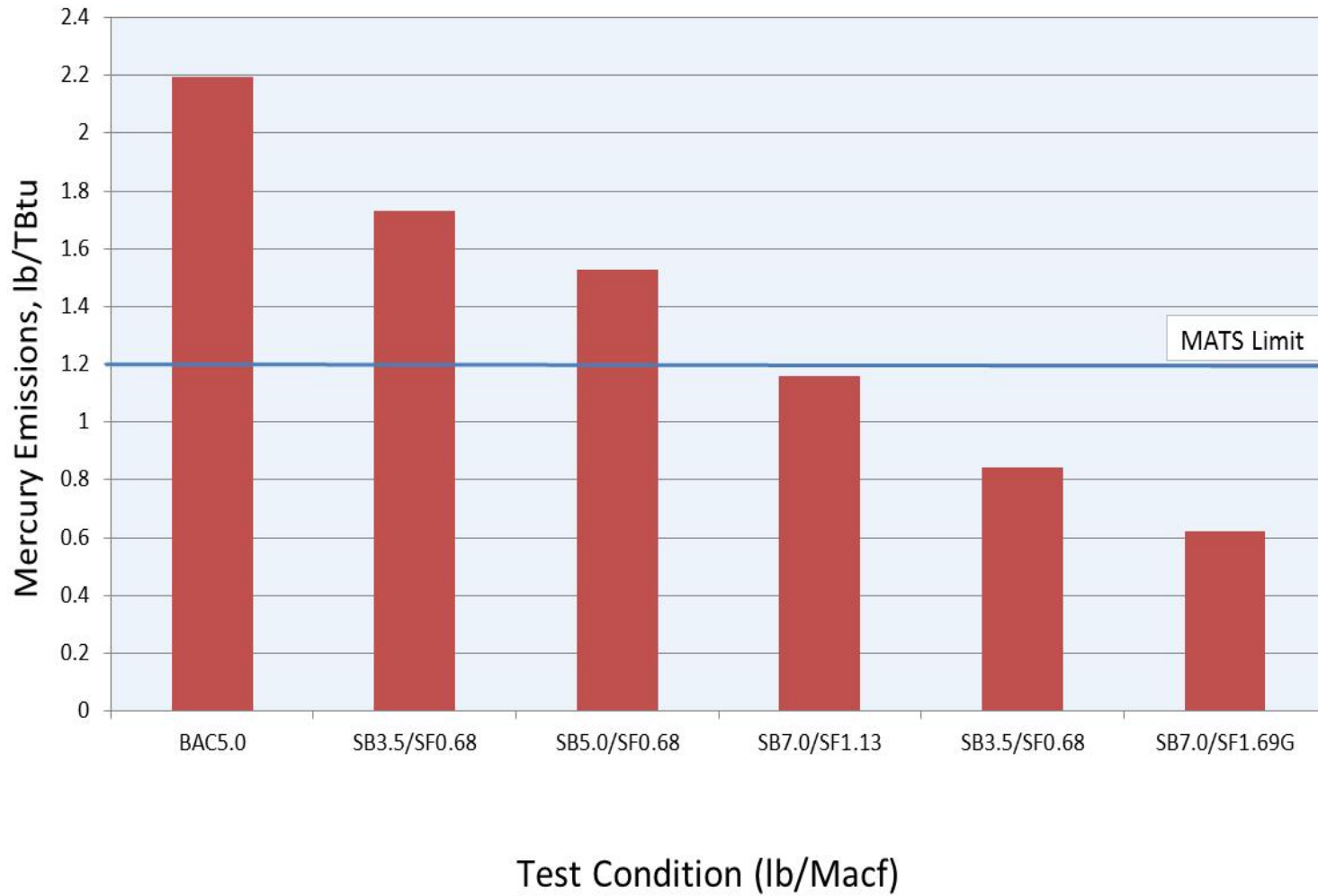
Case #1 - Challenges

- * SO₃ Injection for Fly Ash Resistivity
- * ESP Loading (Opacity Derates)
- * Program Economics

Mercury Test Results - 180 Mw Subbituminous-Fired Power Plant SO3 Set at 3 PPM



Mercury Test Results - 180 Mw Subbituminous-Fired Power Plant SO₃ Set at 6 PPM



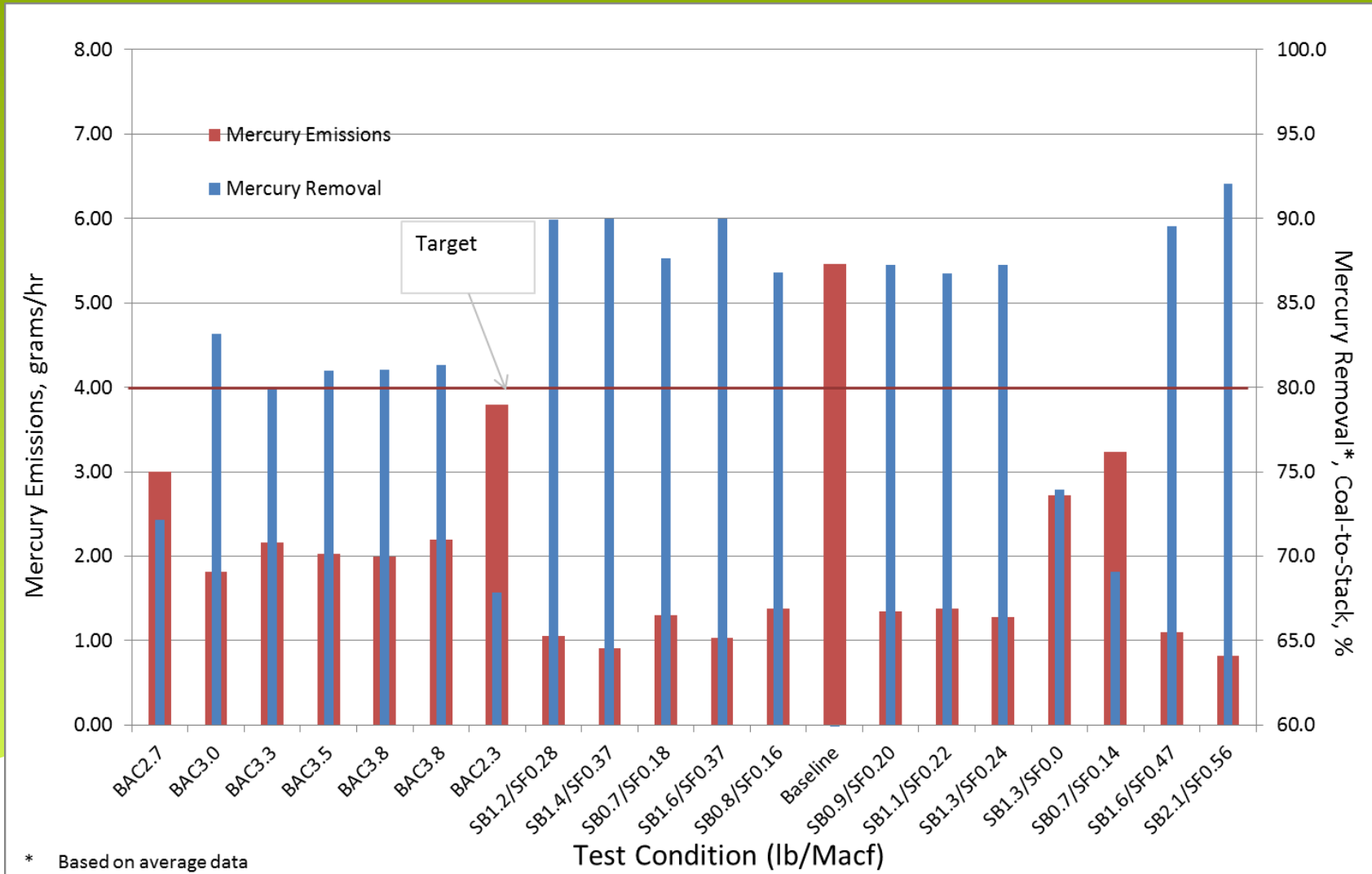
Case #1 - Summary

- * ME2C Program Able to Meet MATS in presence of SO₃
 - * 0 ppm, 3 ppm, 6 ppm, & 12 ppm
- * Reduced Material Loading on ESP – 50%
 - * No Opacity Derates
 - * Potential to lower SO₃ injection rate
- * Reduced Program Costs by 40%

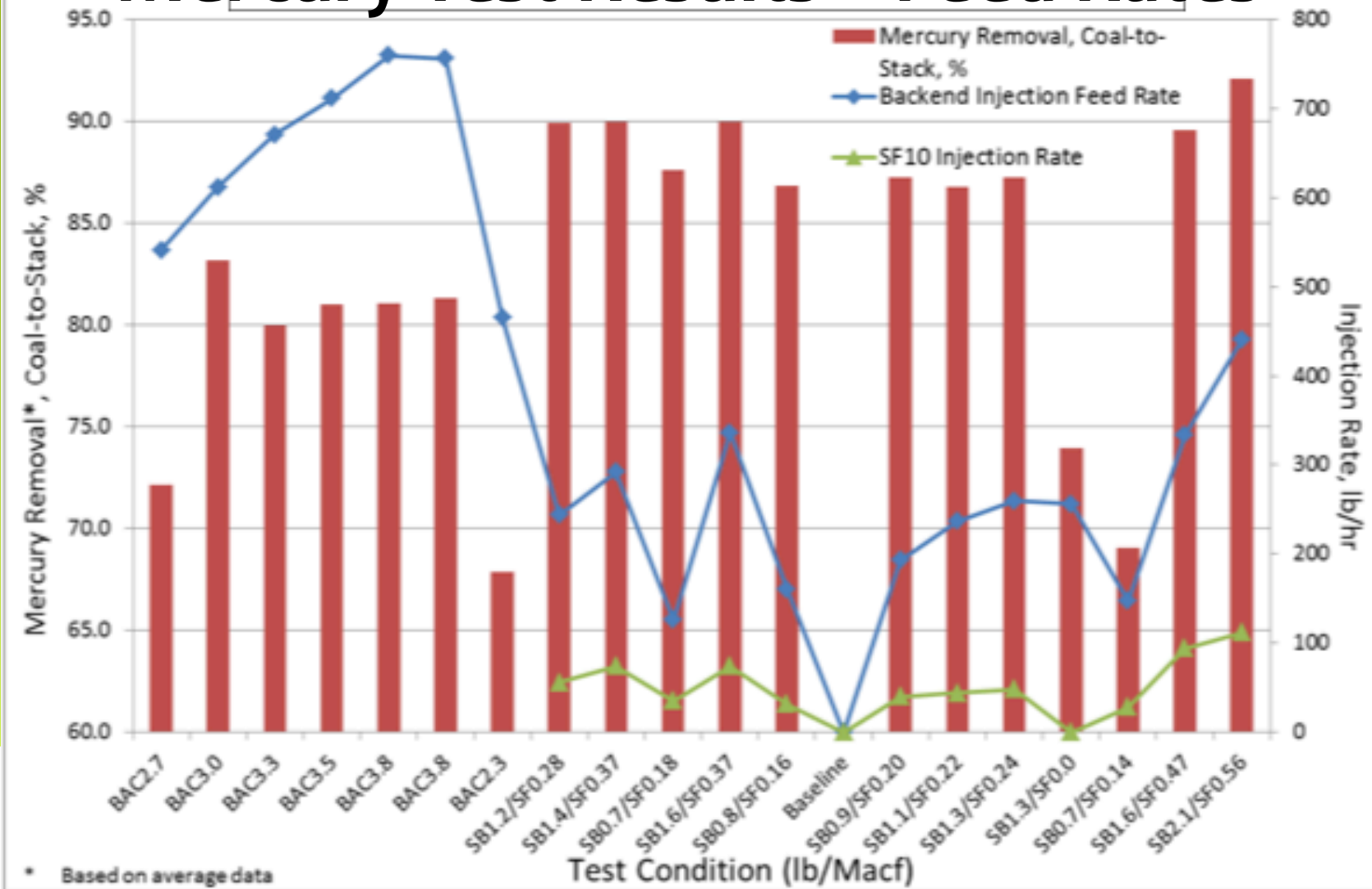
Case #2 - Challenges

- * Coal Mercury Concentration Levels
- * Opacity Concerns (ESP Loading)
- * APH Corrosion (Localized)
- * Fly Ash Sales
- * Program Economics – too high

Case #2 - Mercury Reduction



Mercury Test Results – Feed Rates



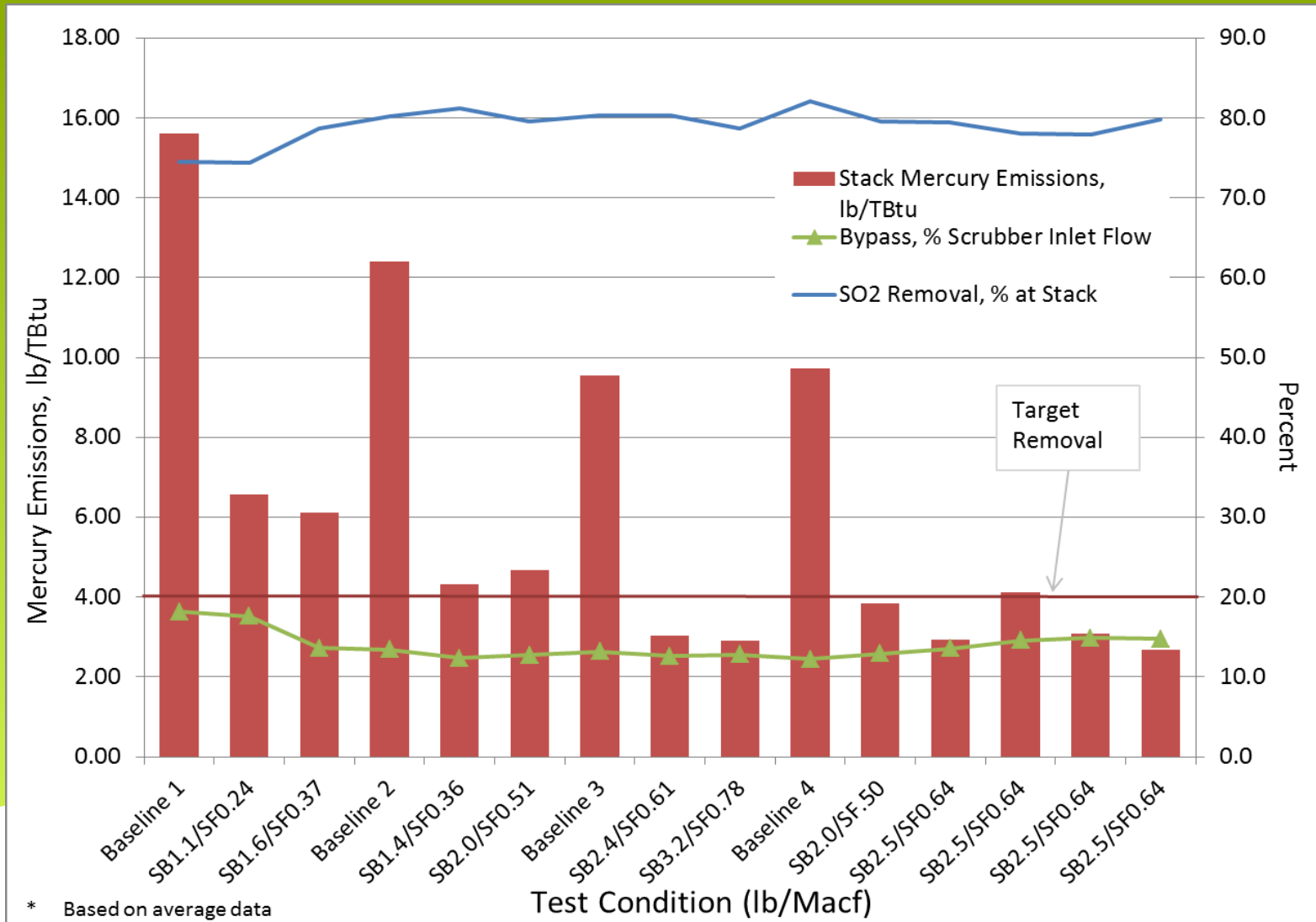
Case #2 - Summary

- * Coal Mercury Concentration
 - * (0.06 – 0.15 ppm)
- * ESP Loading
 - * Injected Material Reduced by 66%
- * Fly Ash Sales
 - * Reduced LOI from ~1.6% to ~0.9%
- * Program Economics
 - * Reduced Program Costs by 49% (\$2,500,000 savings)

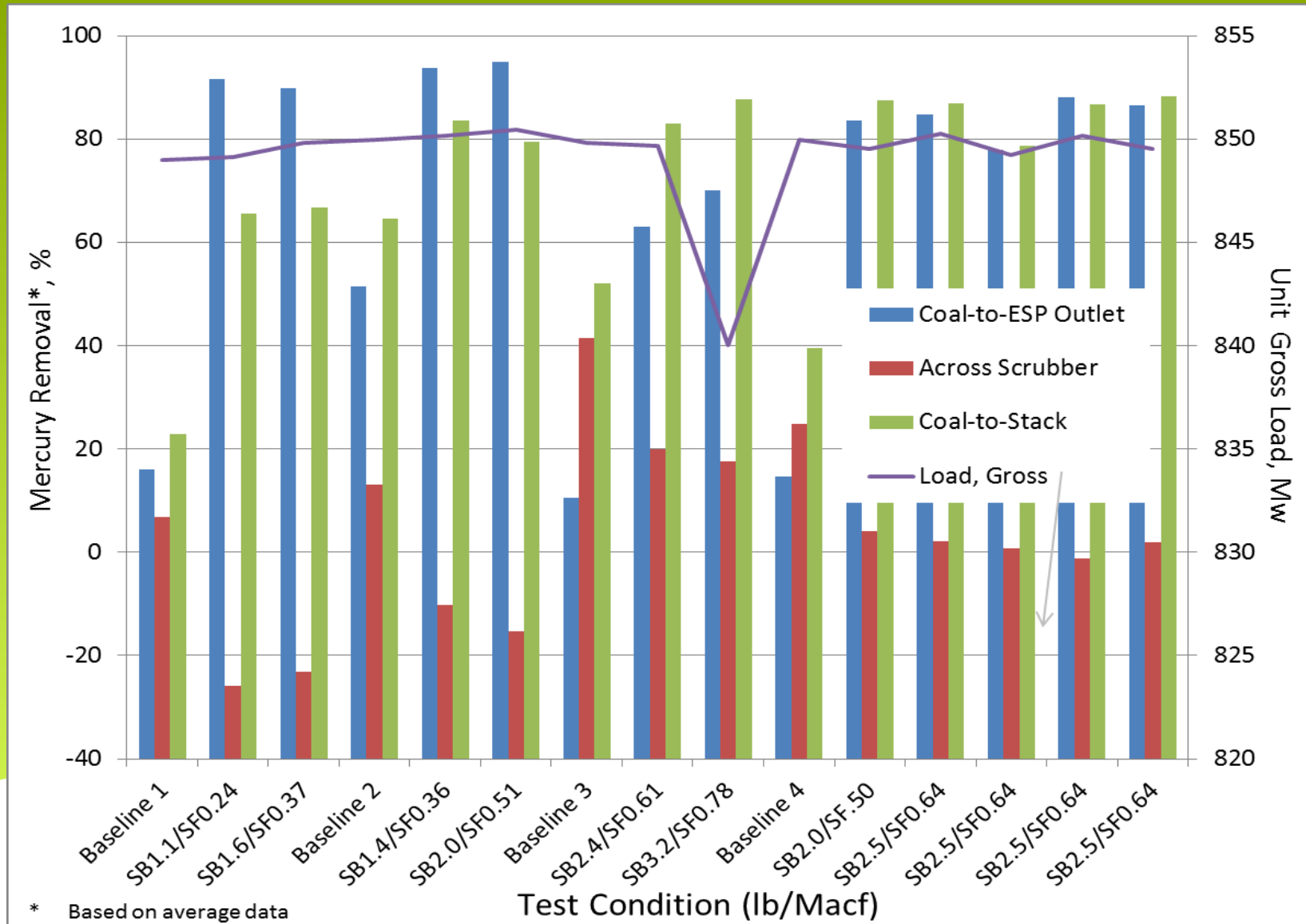
Case #3 - Challenges

- * Lignite Blend
- * Coal Mercury Concentration Levels
- * Scrubber Bypass Operation
- * Complex APC Design

Mercury Test Results – Scrubber Bypass



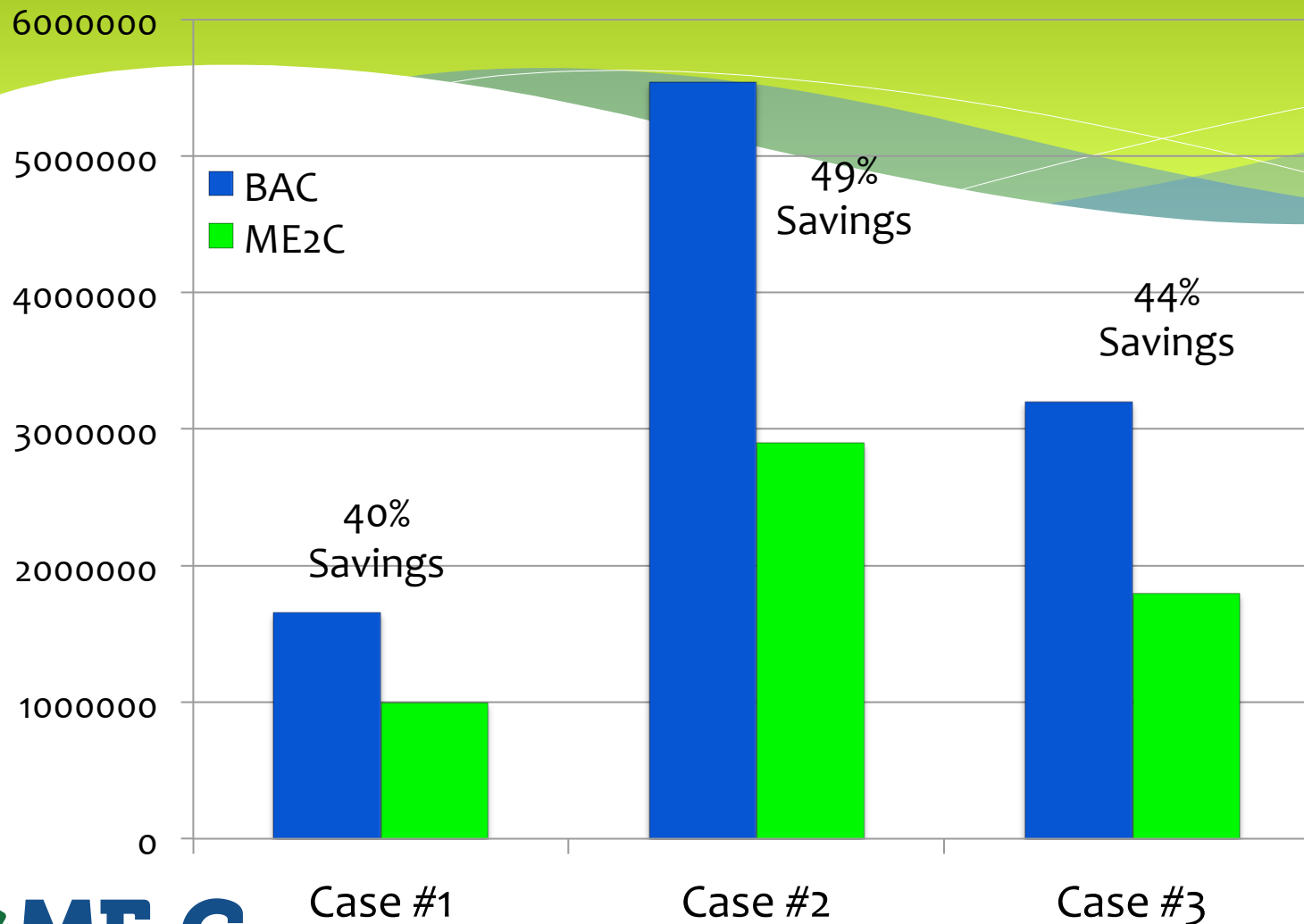
Mercury Test Results Across APC Devices



Case #3 - Summary

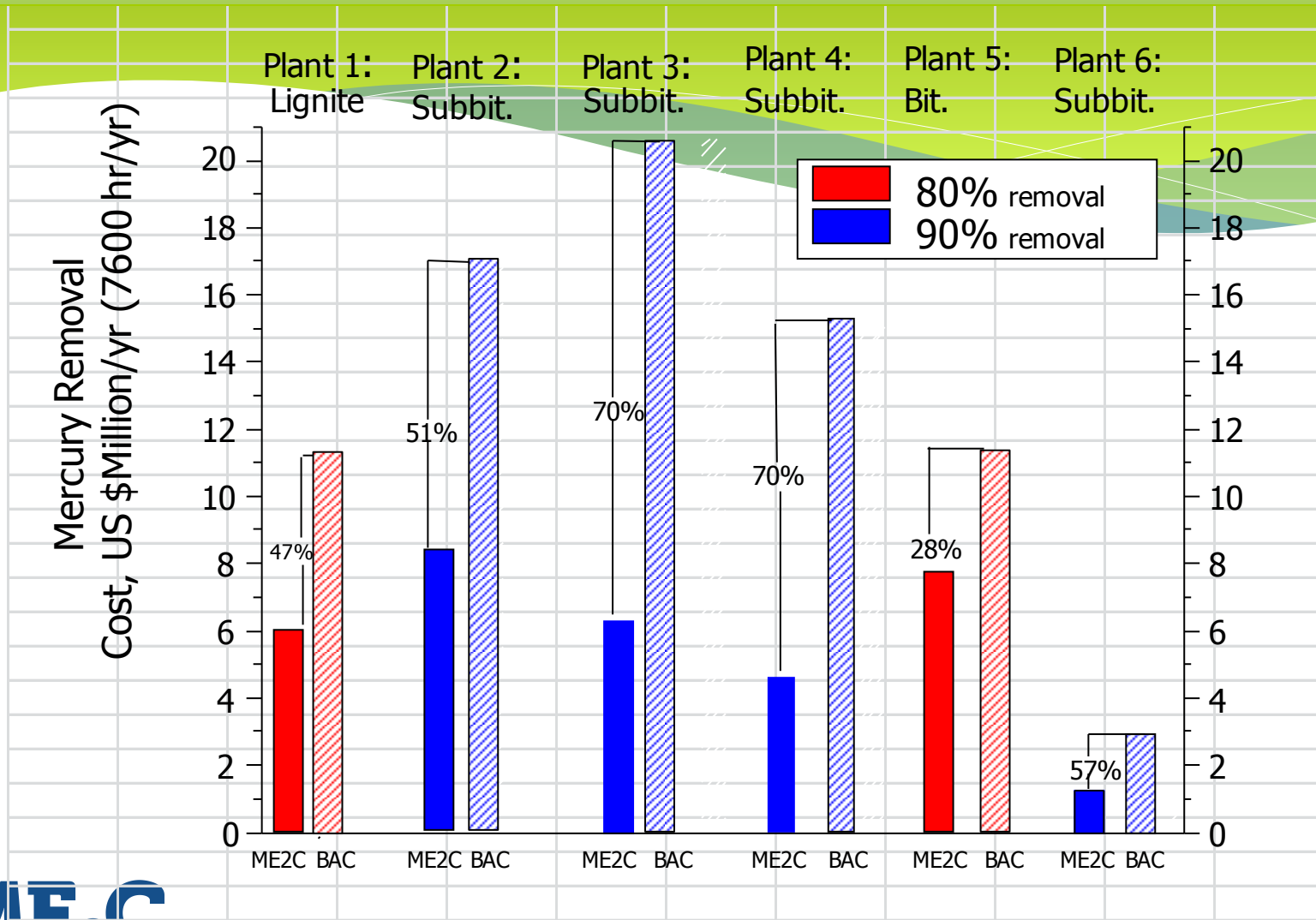
- * Unit was able to achieve MATS Compliance
- * Dose Rate was Low – *Superior Economics*
- * Incoming Hg Concentrations not a problem
- * Scrubber Bypass is key – must remove in ESP

Program Economic Summary



Economic Summary

ME₂C vs. Brominated Activated Carbon (BAC)



ME₂C

Program Summary

- * Most Cost Effective Program
 - * (~40 - 50% savings over BAC)
- * Capture Rate over >92% Achieved
- * Fly Ash/Gypsum Sales Preservation
- * Ability to Respond to Coal Concentration Variations
- * No Balance of Plant Impacts



Thank You

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