



Mercury Compliance Monitoring in 2015 and Beyond

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Clean Air Engineering

March 28, 2013

Overview

Mercury Monitoring

- Regulatory drivers
- Technology Overview
- Pros and Cons
- Alternative Hybrid Approach

Acknowledgements

Tim Rodak

Jim Wright

CleanAir

Joseph Siperstein

Ohio Lumex Corporation

Regulatory Drivers

Subpart UUUUU to read as follows:

Subpart UUUUU—National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units

Sec.

What This Subpart Covers

63.9980 What is the purpose of this subpart?

63.9981 Am I subject to this subpart?

63.9982 What is the affected source of this subpart?

63.9983 Are any EGUs not subject to this subpart?

63.9984 When do I have to comply with this subpart?

63.9985 What is a new EGU?

Emission Limitations and Work Practice Standards

63.9990 What are the subcategories of EGUs?

63.9991 What emission limitations, work practice standards, and operating limits must I meet?

General Compliance Requirements

63.10033 In what form and how often I keep my records?

Other Requirements and Information

63.10040 What parts of the General Provisions apply to me?

63.10041 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

63.10042 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Tables to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63

Table 1 to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63—Emission Limits for New or Reconstructed EGUs

Table 2 to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63—Emission Limits for Existing EGUs

Table 3 to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63—Work Practice Standards

Table 4 to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63—Operating Limits for EGUs

Table 5 to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63—Performance Testing Requirements

Table 6 to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63—Establishing PM CPMS Operating Limits

Table 7 to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63—Demonstrating Continuous Compliance

Table 8 to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63—Reporting Requirements

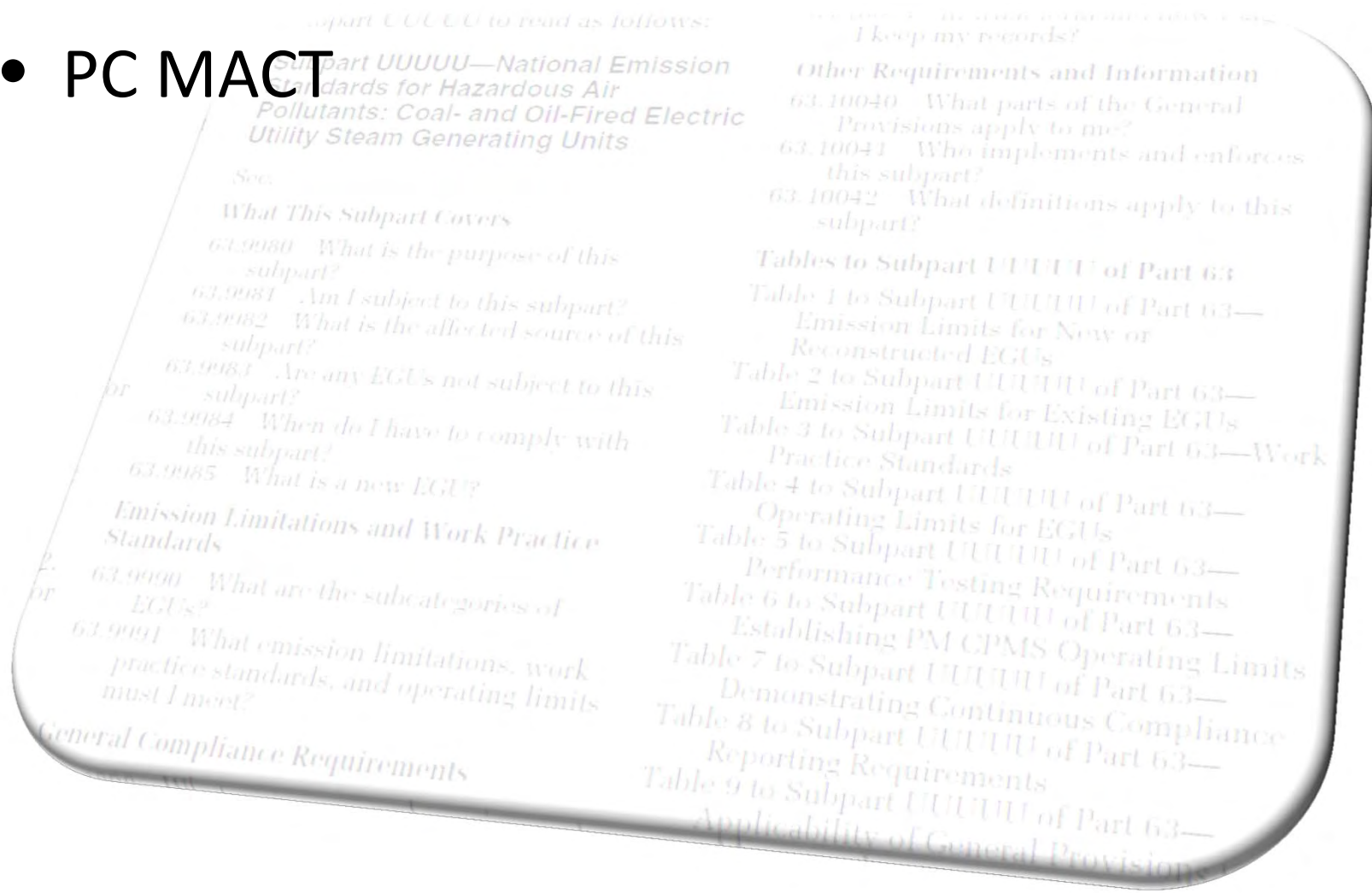
Table 9 to Subpart UUUUU of Part 63—Applicability of General Provisions

Regulatory Drivers

- National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Manufacturing Industry (40 CFR 63 Subpart LLL)

Regulatory Drivers

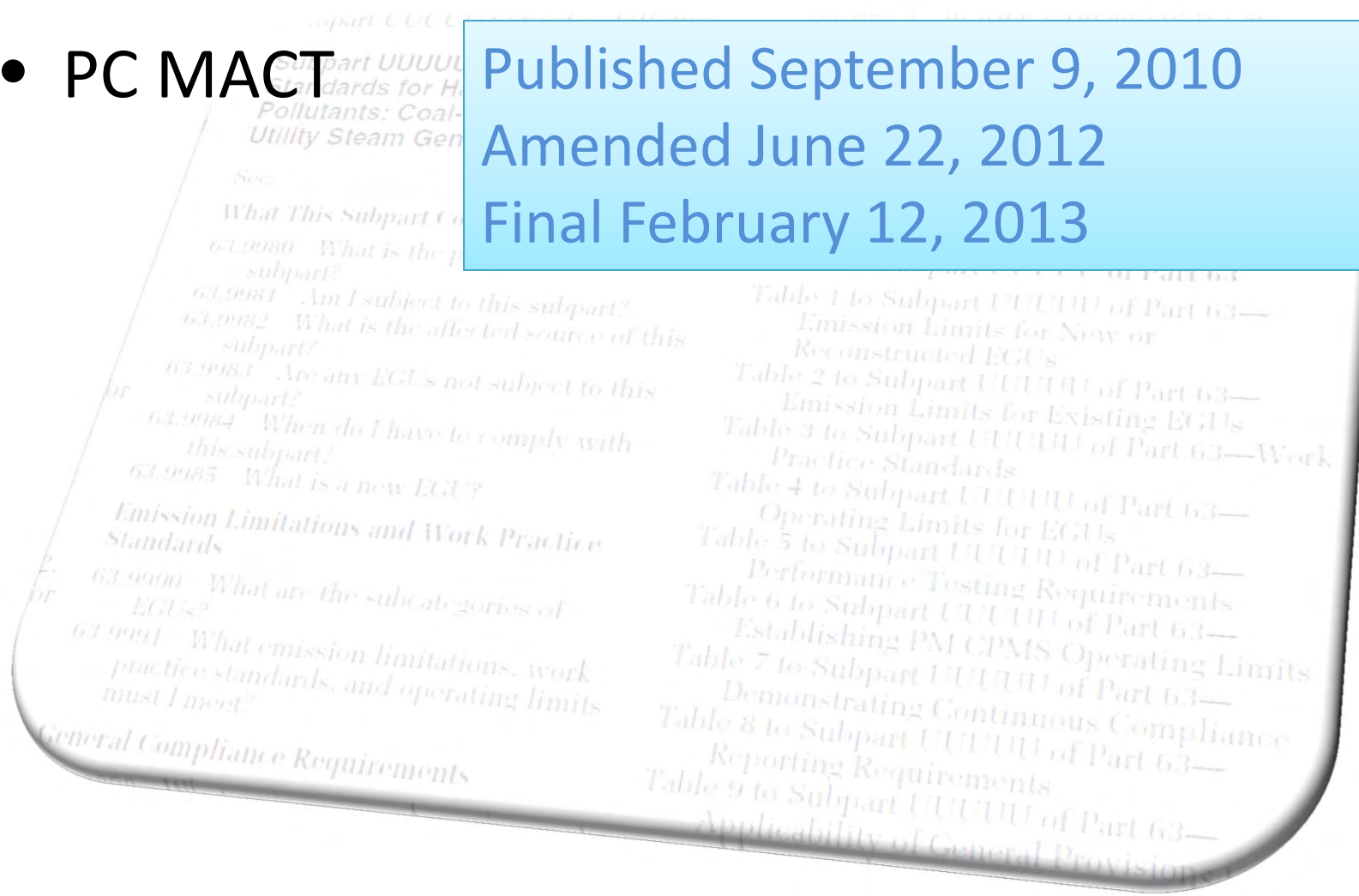
- PC MACT



Regulatory Drivers

- PC MACT

Published September 9, 2010
Amended June 22, 2012
Final February 12, 2013

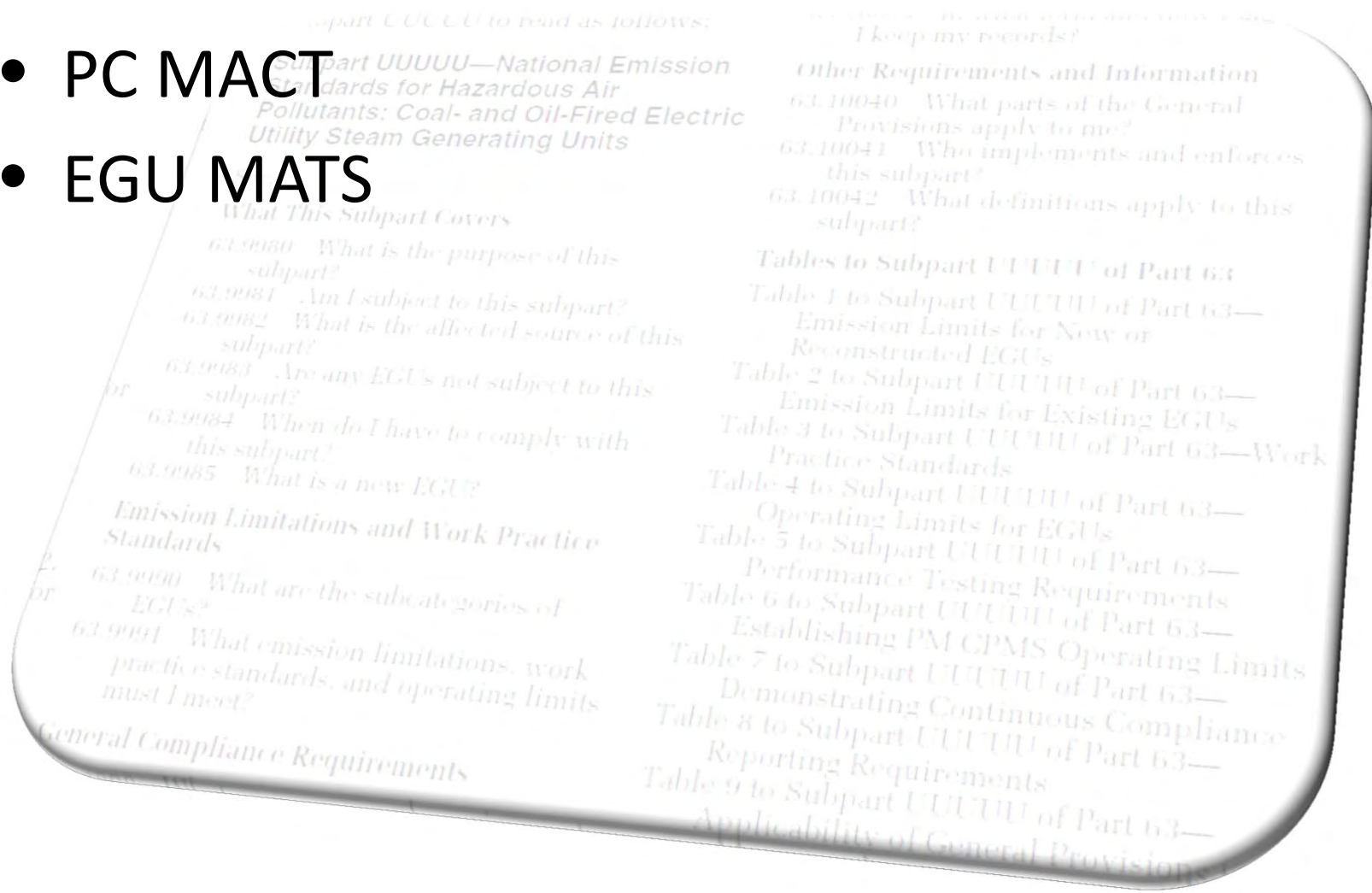


Regulatory Drivers

- PC MACT
- Electric Generating Utility Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (40 CFR 63, Subpart UUUUU)

Regulatory Drivers

- PC MACT
- EGU MATS




Regulatory Drivers

- PC MACT
 - EGU MATS
- Published February 16, 2012
Final April 16, 2012
Reconsideration July 27, 2012
Proposed Updates November 16, 2012
Final (?) March, 2013

Compliance Dates

PC MACT
MATS

- September 9, 2015
- April 16, 2015



PC MACT Emission Limits

Existing Kilns: $\approx 12 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

New Kilns: $\approx 5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

MATS Hg Emission Limits

Existing Plants: $\approx 1.4 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

New Plants: $\approx 0.024 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

$\approx 0.36 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Monitoring Options

- Continuous Mercury Monitoring System (CMMS)
- Sorbent Trap Mercury Monitoring System (STMMS)



CMMS

Performance Specification 12A

Procedure 5 (Part 60, Appendix F) – PC MACT

Appendix A to Subpart UUUUU – MATS

CMMS

Performance Specification 12A

Procedure 5 (Part 60, Appendix F) – PC MACT

Appendix A to Subpart UUUUU – MATS

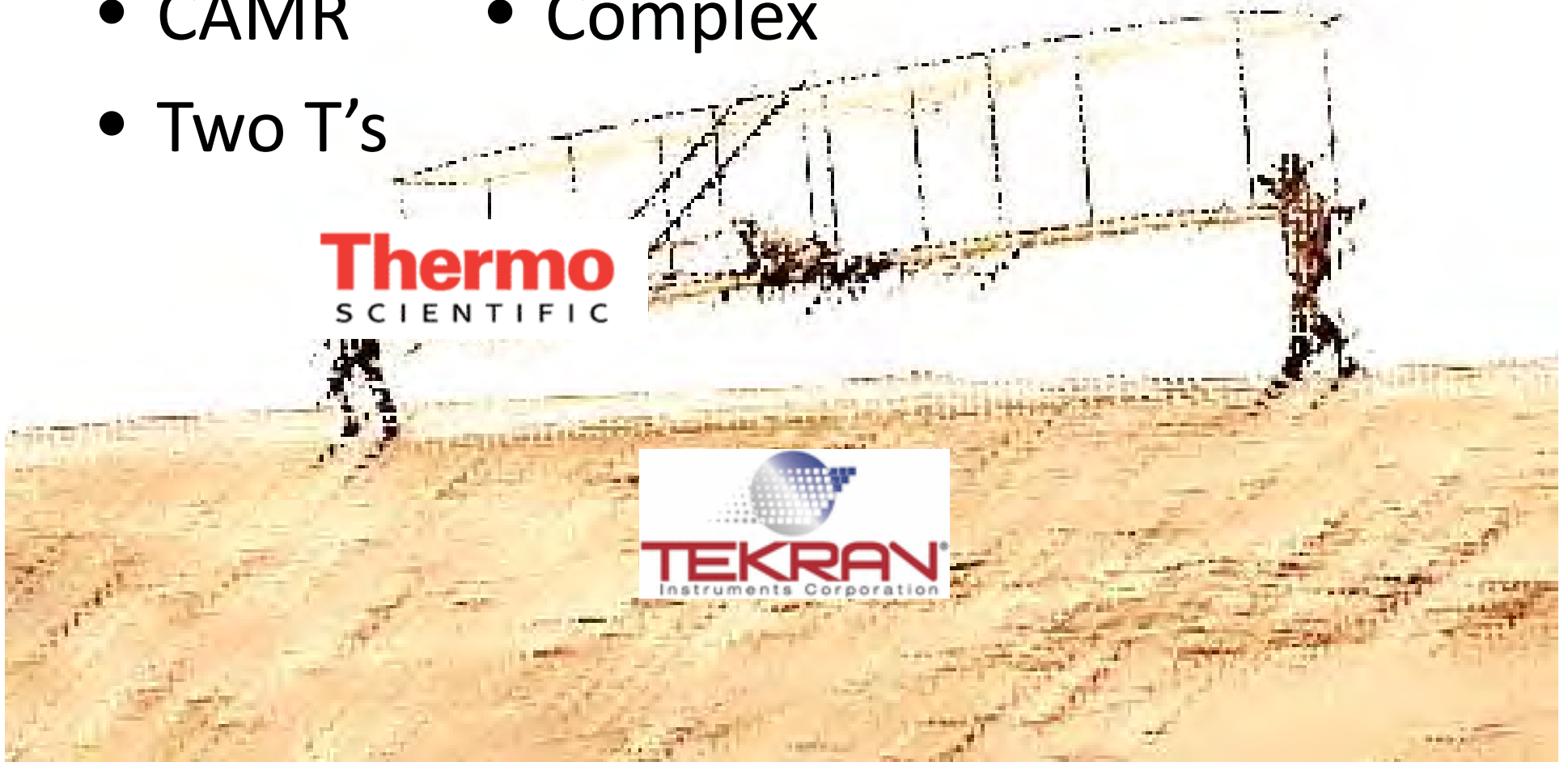
- Real-time data
- Daily calibration error tests
- Weekly system integrity checks
- Quarterly Linearity checks
- Annual RATA

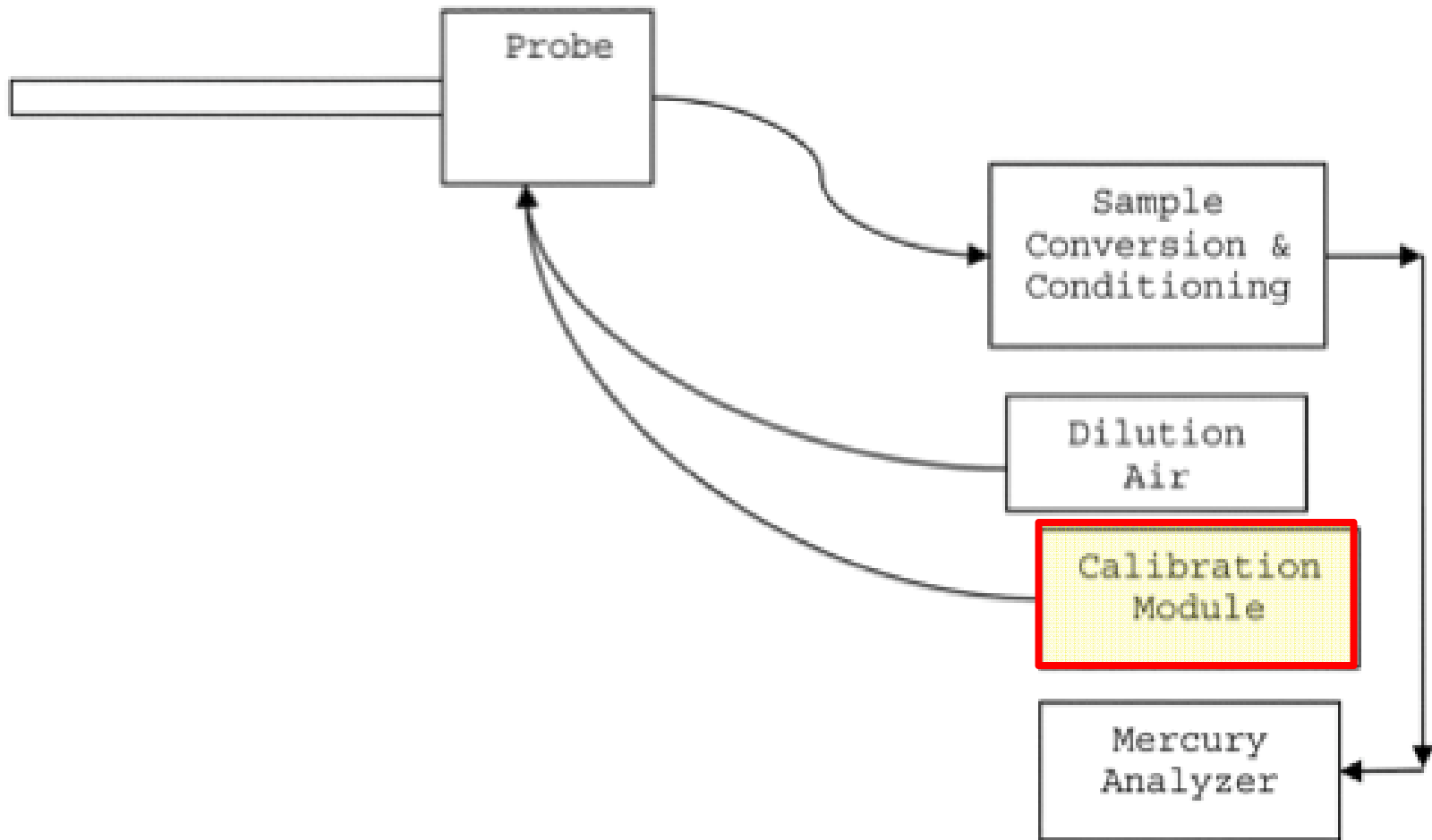
The History of CMMS

- 2003
- Expensive
- Sensitivity?
- CAMR
- Complex
- Two T's

Thermo
SCIENTIFIC


TEKRAN
Instruments Corporation

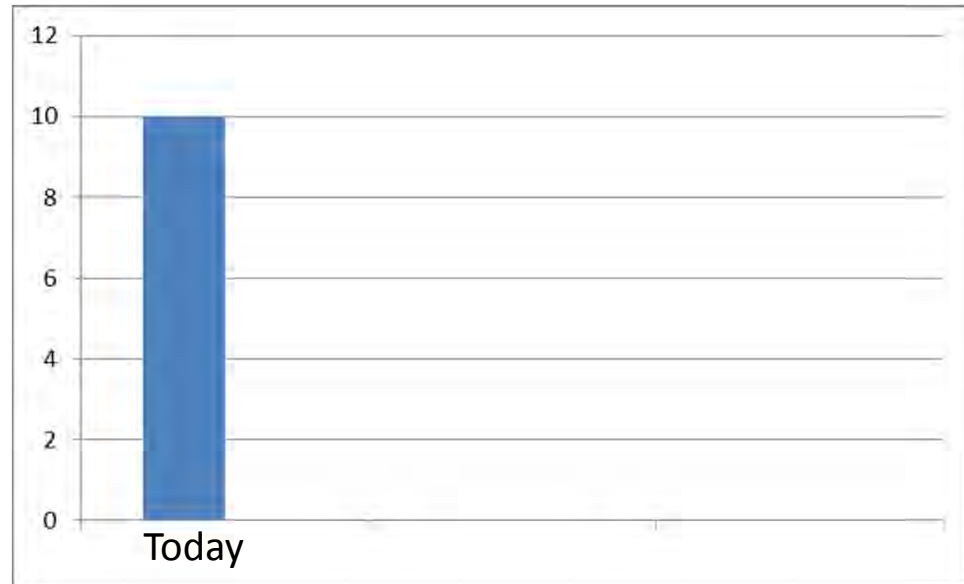




Source: USEPA

NIST Calibrators

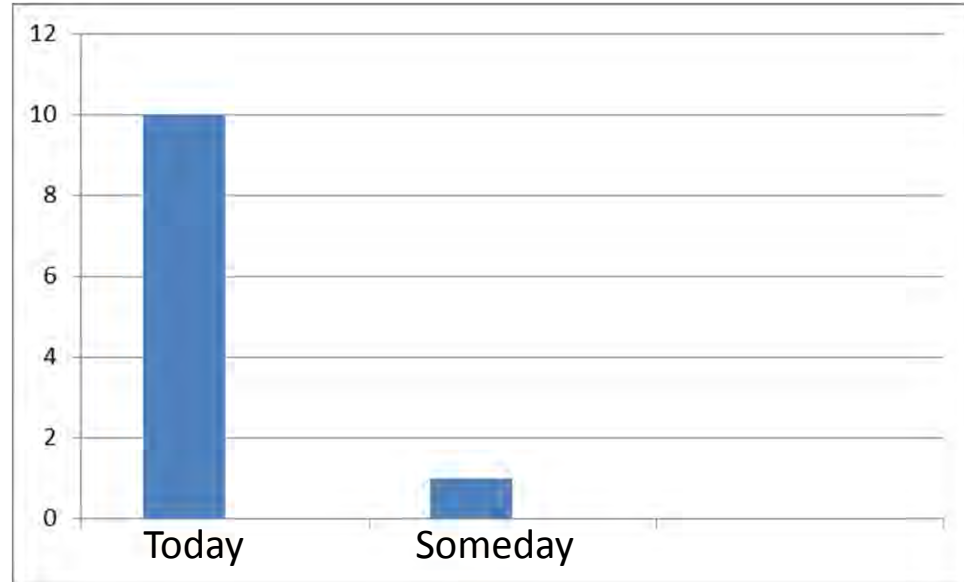
- Today
0-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$
low point of 2.7



Source: EPRI CEMS, 2012, Thermo Supergroup

NIST Calibrators

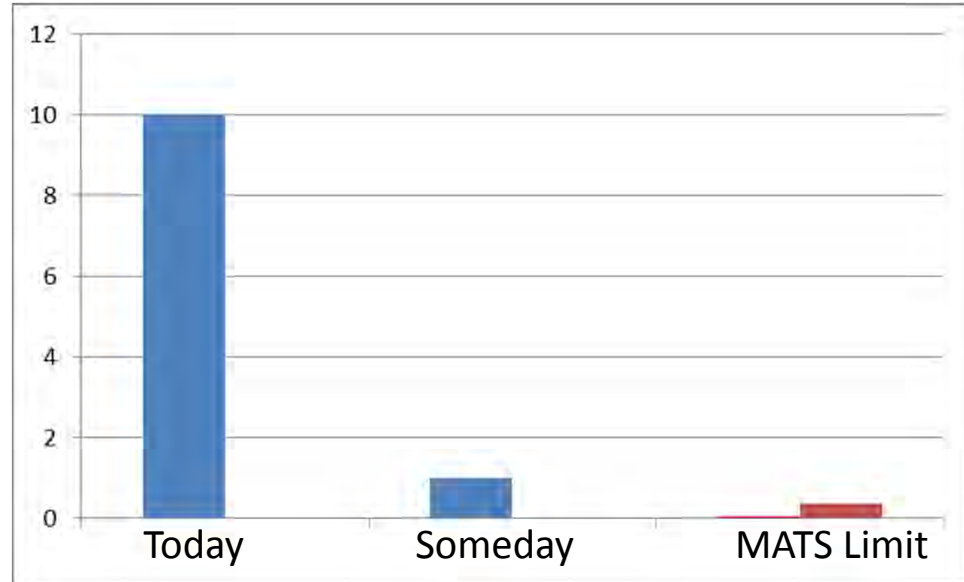
- Today
0-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$
low point of 2.7
- Someday
0-1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$
low point of 0.2



Source: EPRI CEMS, 2012, Thermo Supergroup

NIST Calibrators

- Today
0-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$
low point of 2.7
- Someday
0-1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$
low point of 0.2
- MATS Limit = 0.024-0.36



Source: EPRI CEMS, 2012, Thermo Supergroup

The status of Hg CEMS

Getting better all the time...

- ✓ More options
- ✓ “Believable” to around $0.2 \mu\text{g/dscm}$

Thermo
SCIENTIFIC


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Instruments Corporation

 **CEMTREX**

OPSIS

SICK

The status of Hg CEMS

Getting better all the time...

- ✓ More options
- ✓ “Believable” to around $0.2 \mu\text{g/dscm}$
- Still expensive
- Still complex
- 🚩 **Calibration**

Thermo
SCIENTIFIC


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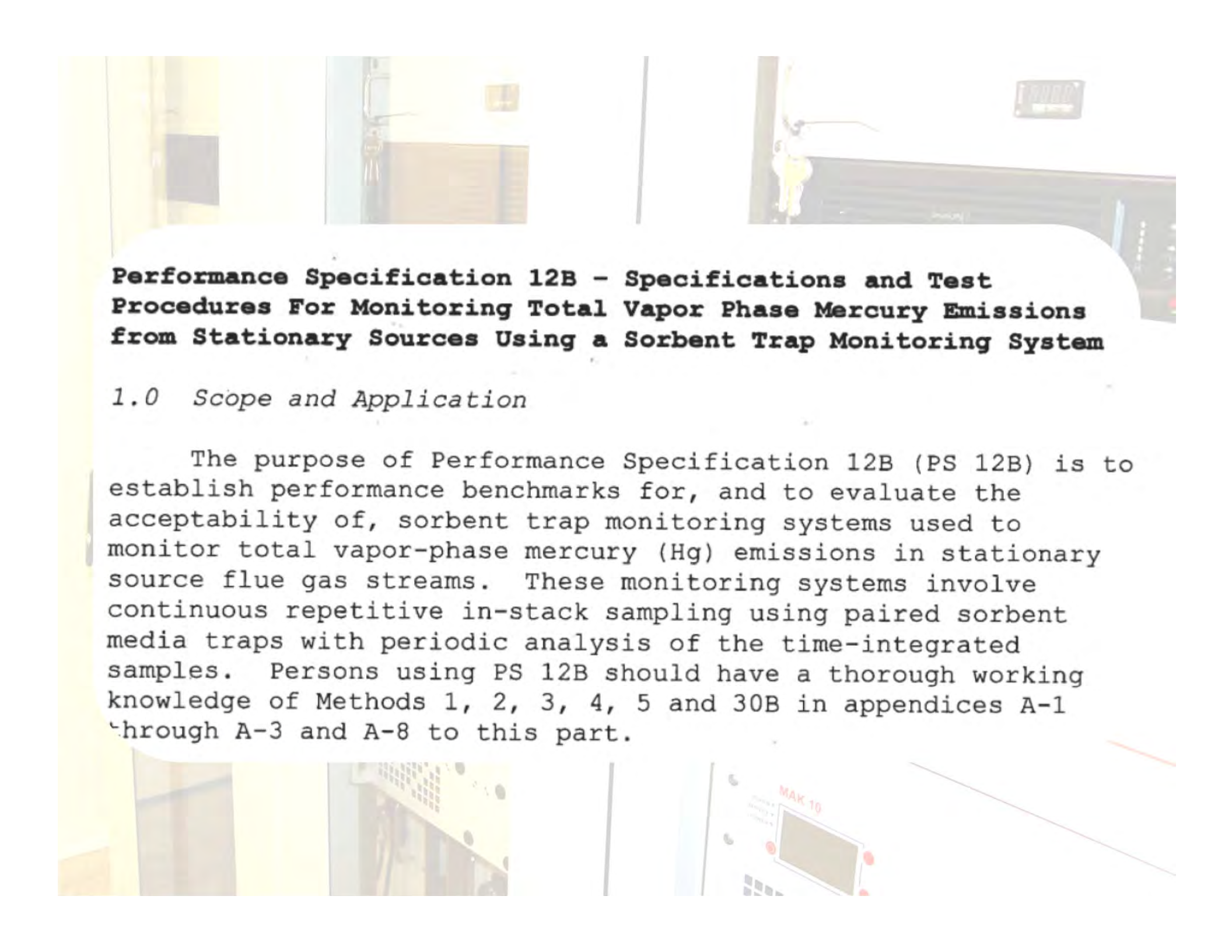
 **CEMTREX**


OPSIS

SICK

STMMS



The background of the slide is a collage of four images. The top-left image shows a doorway with a dark mat. The top-right image shows a person in a white protective suit working on a large piece of industrial machinery. The bottom-left image shows a close-up of a yellow industrial machine with a grid-like vent. The bottom-right image shows a control panel with a screen and buttons, with the text 'MAK 10' visible in red.

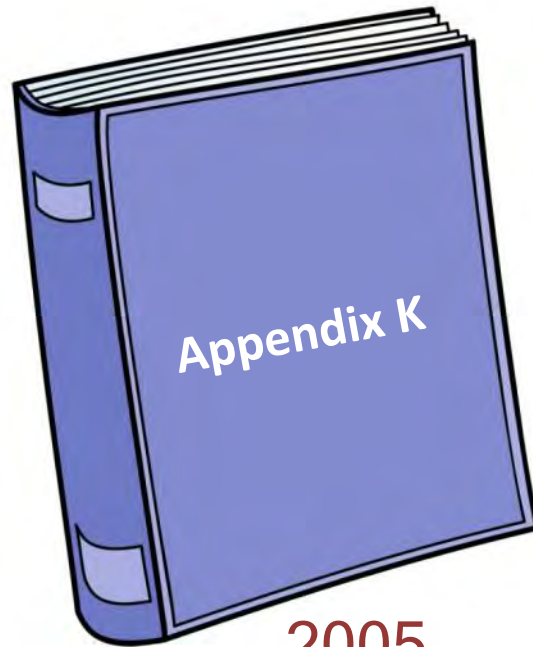
Performance Specification 12B - Specifications and Test Procedures For Monitoring Total Vapor Phase Mercury Emissions from Stationary Sources Using a Sorbent Trap Monitoring System

1.0 Scope and Application

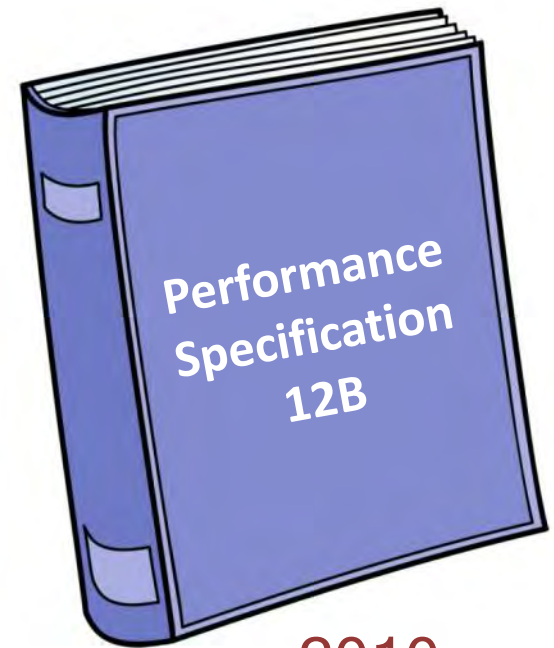
The purpose of Performance Specification 12B (PS 12B) is to establish performance benchmarks for, and to evaluate the acceptability of, sorbent trap monitoring systems used to monitor total vapor-phase mercury (Hg) emissions in stationary source flue gas streams. These monitoring systems involve continuous repetitive in-stack sampling using paired sorbent media traps with periodic analysis of the time-integrated samples. Persons using PS 12B should have a thorough working knowledge of Methods 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 30B in appendices A-1 through A-3 and A-8 to this part.



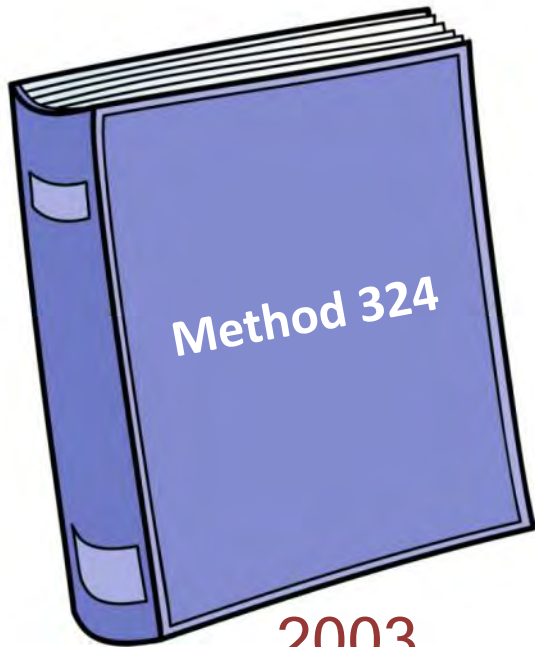
2010
PC MACT



2005
CAMR



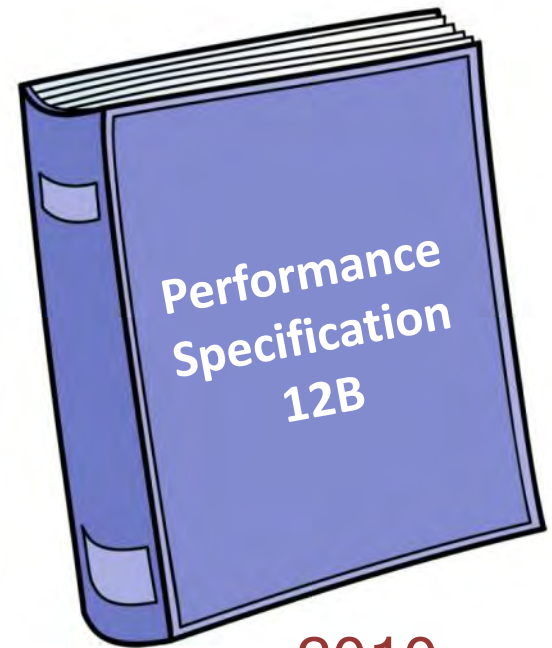
2010
PC MACT



2003
EU MACT



2005
CAMR

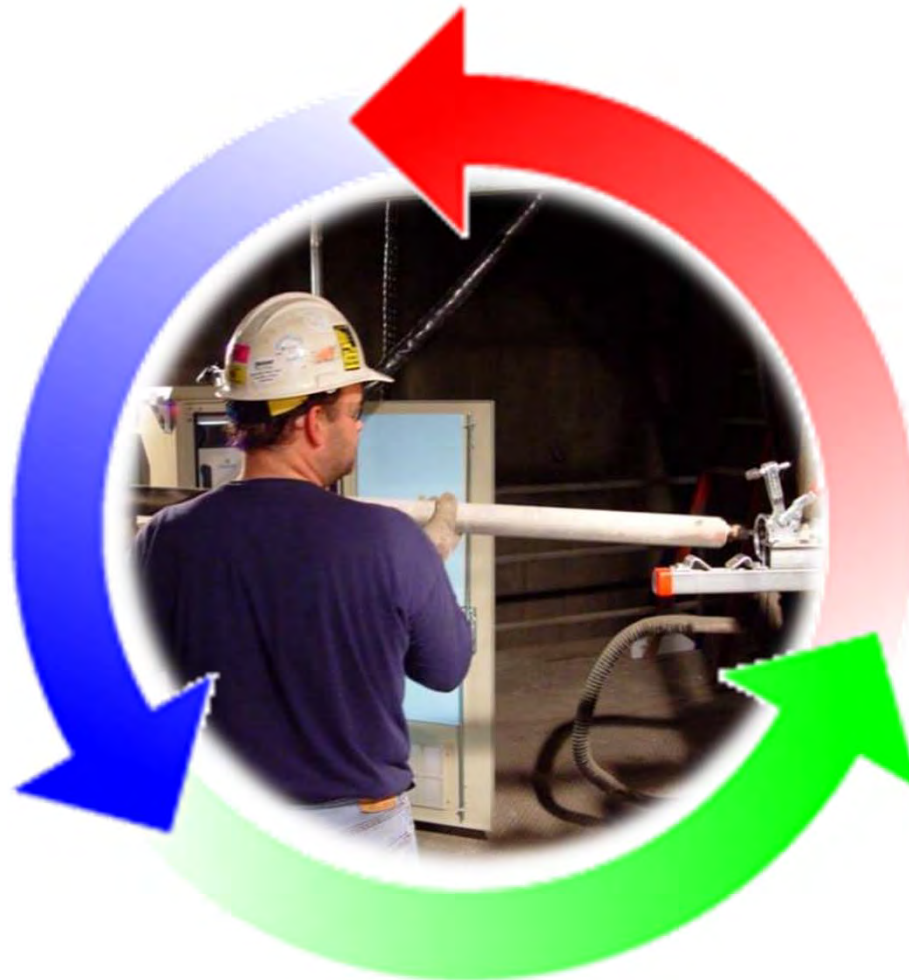


2010
PC MACT

STMMS

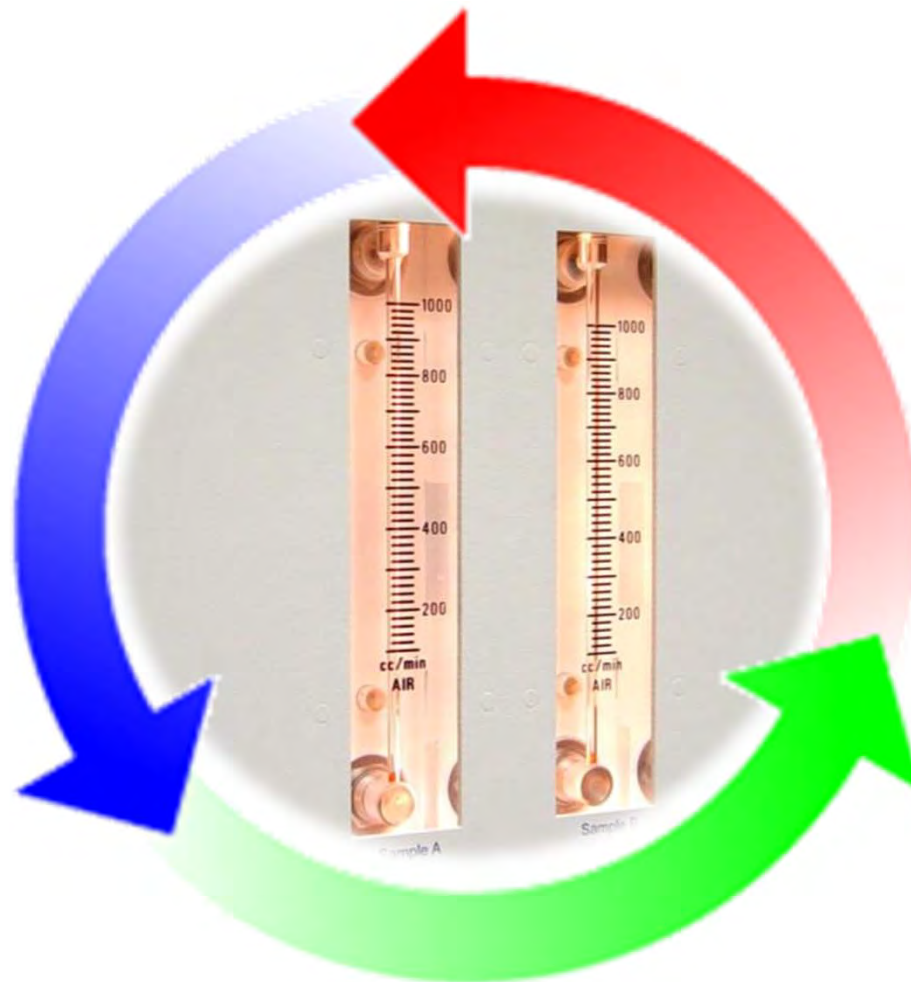


STMMS



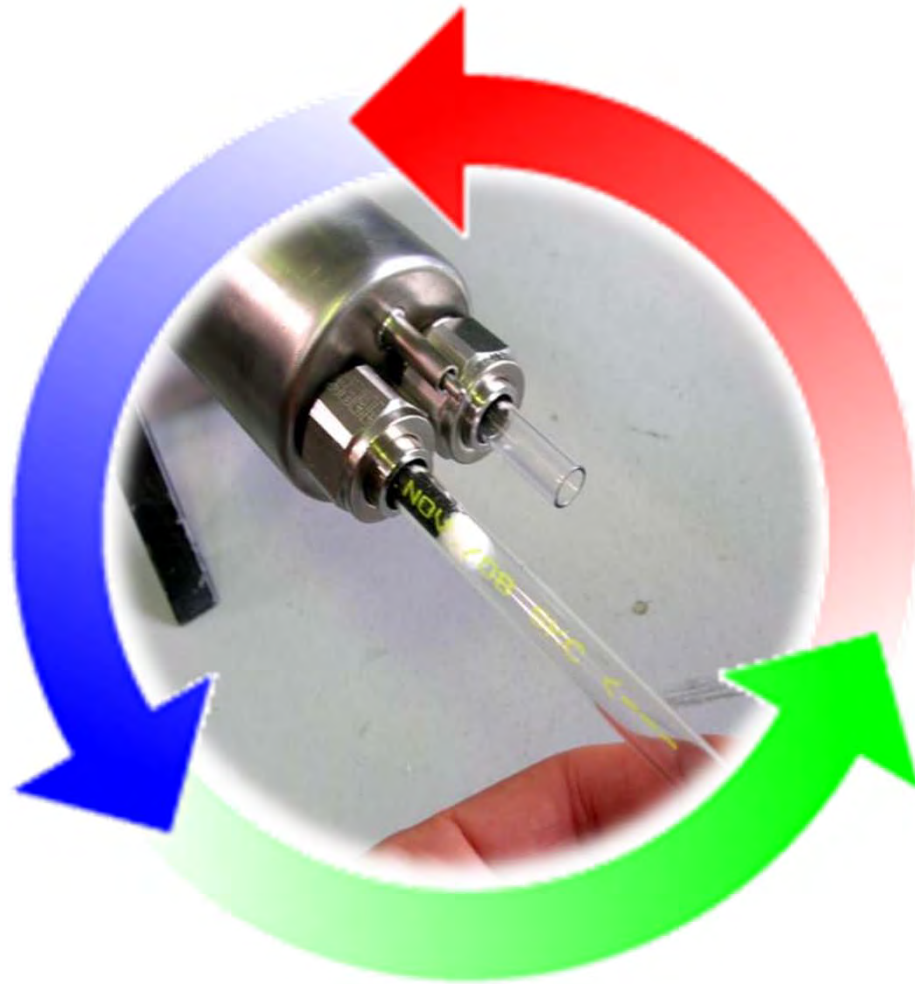
1. Capture mercury in-situ on a sorbent

STMMS



2. Sample over a period of several days

STMMS



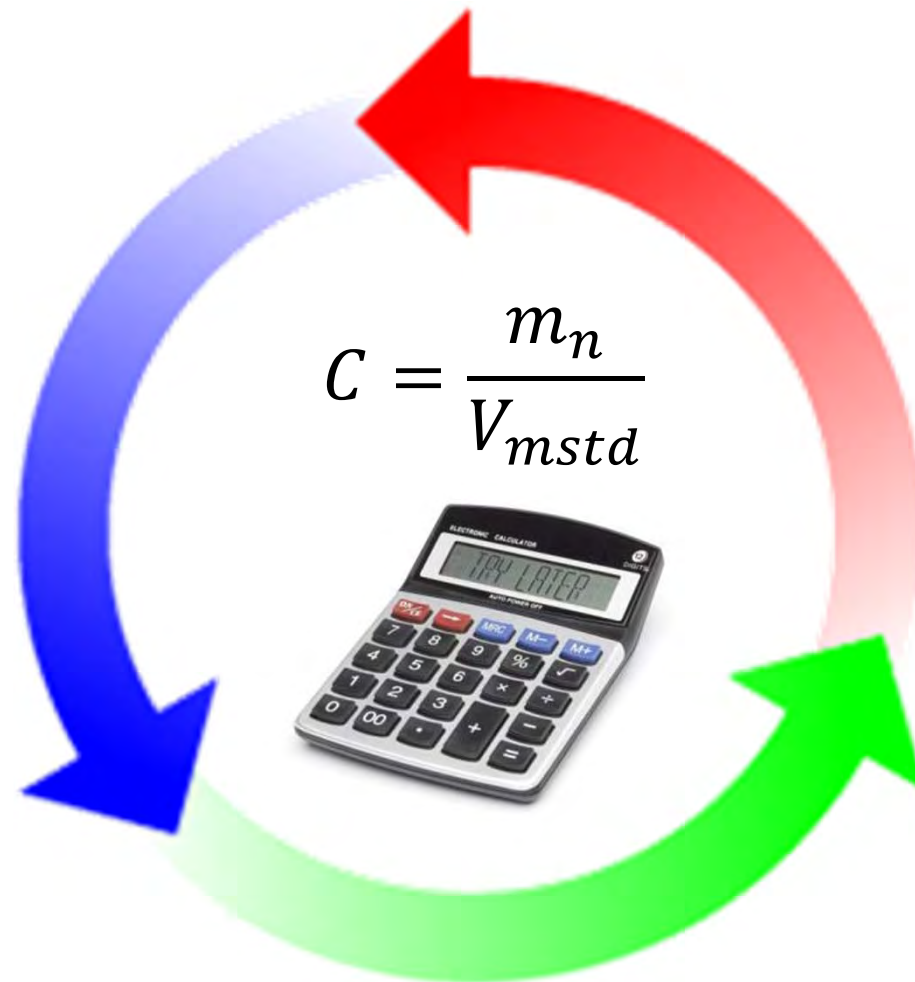
3. Recover traps and send to lab

STMMS



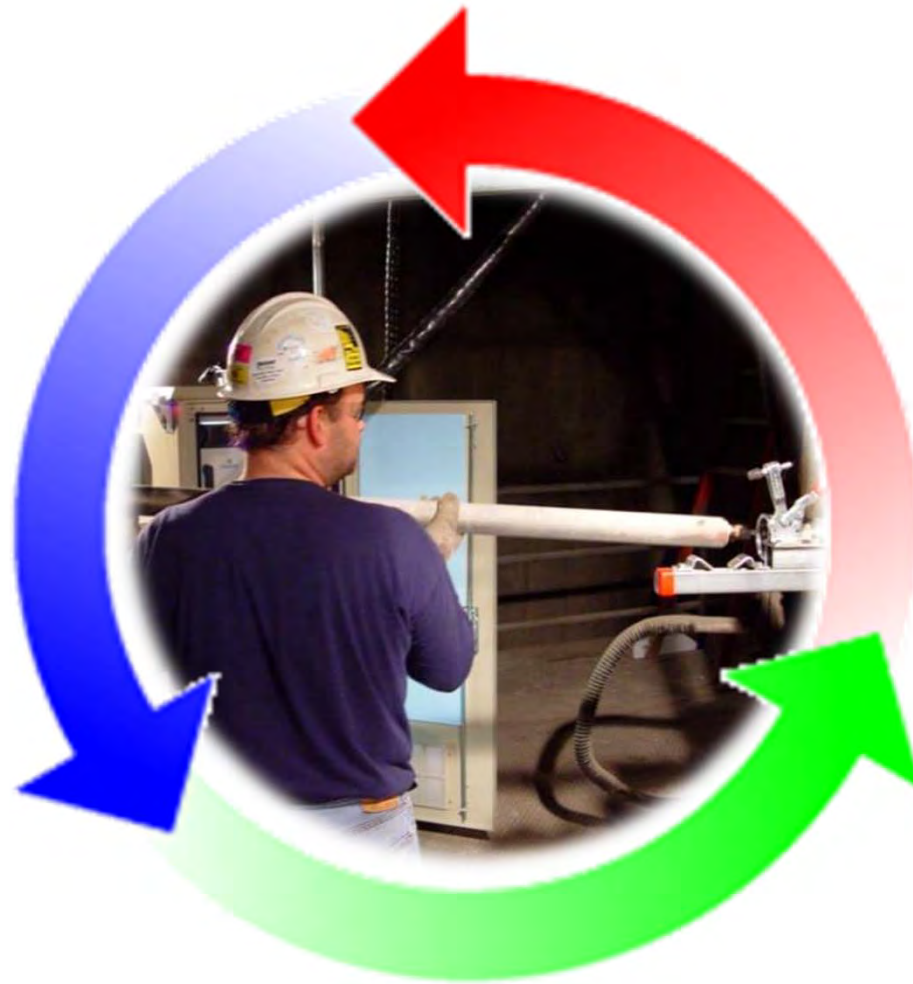
4. Analyze for total mercury collected

STMMS



5. Calculate emissions

STMMS



6. Repeat

STMMS Purpose – An Evolution



CMMS
Back-up

CMMS
Alternative

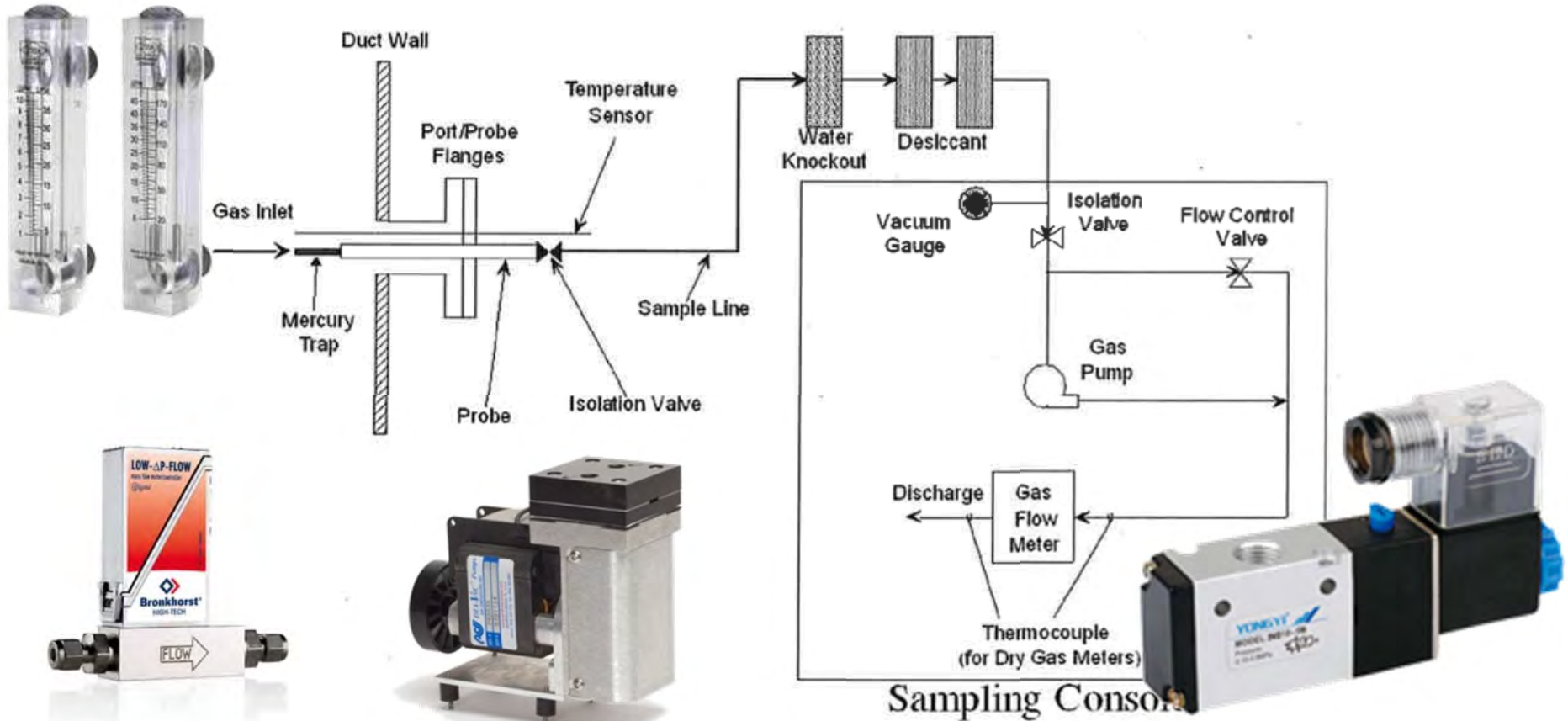


WHY?

- Simplicity
- NIST-Traceability
- It works
- Cost-Effectiveness

Simplicity

Simple mechanical equipment



Simplicity

No on-site Hg calibration materials



Certification Requirements

CMMS versus STMMS

CMMS

7-day calibration error test

Linearity test

3-level system integrity check

Cycle time test

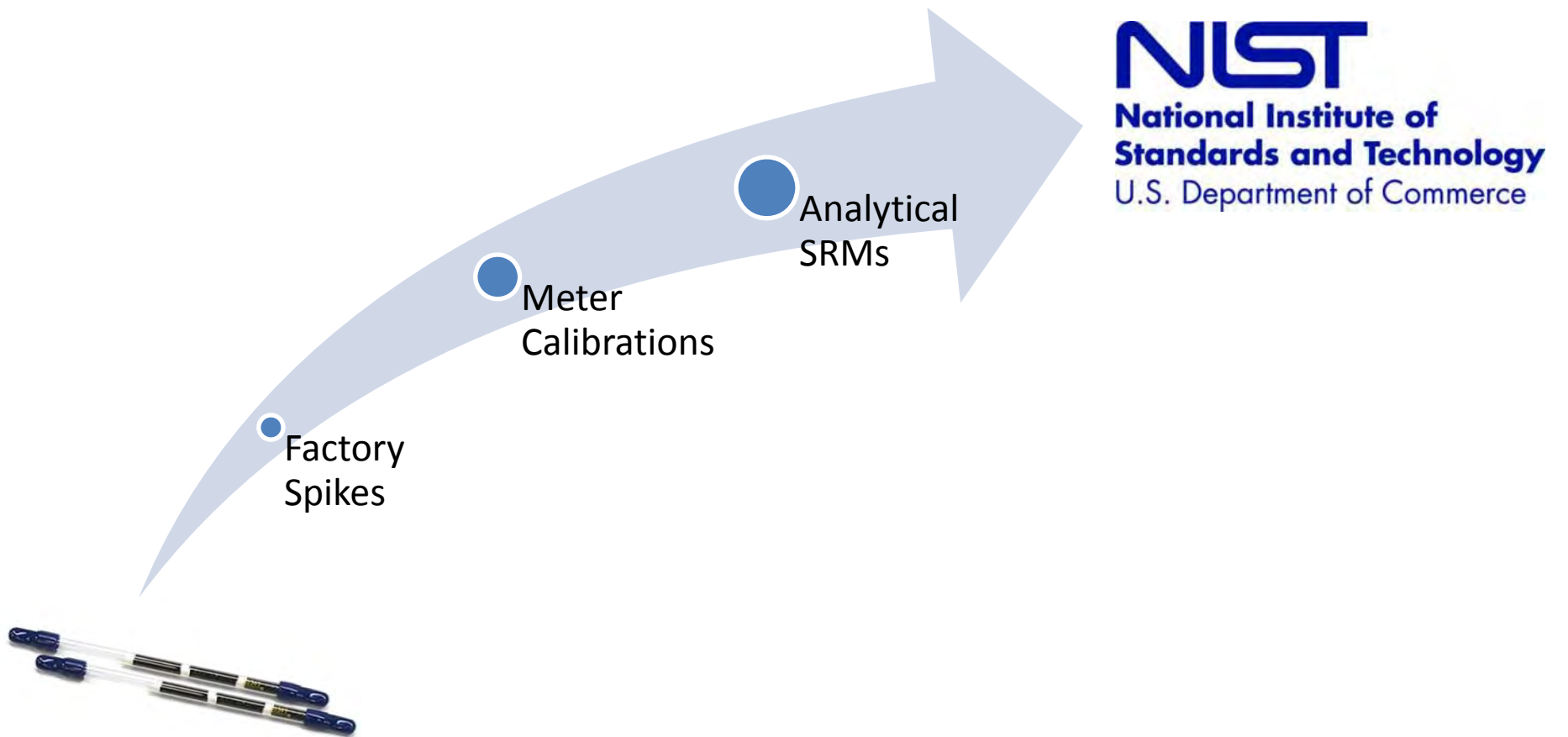
RATA

Certification Requirements CMMS versus STMMS

CMMS	STMMS
7-day calibration error test	RATA
Linearity test	
3-level system integrity check	
Cycle time test	
RATA	

4.1.2 Sorbent Trap Monitoring Systems.
For the initial certification of a sorbent trap monitoring system, only a RATA is required.

NIST-Traceability



It works

- No Hg transport issues
- Very low MDL possible
- Built-in QA/QC

It works

- No Hg transport issues
- Very low MDL possible
- Built-in QA/QC



✓ Spike recovery

✓ Breakthrough



✓ Paired trap agreement

✓ Proportional sampling

Cost-Effectiveness

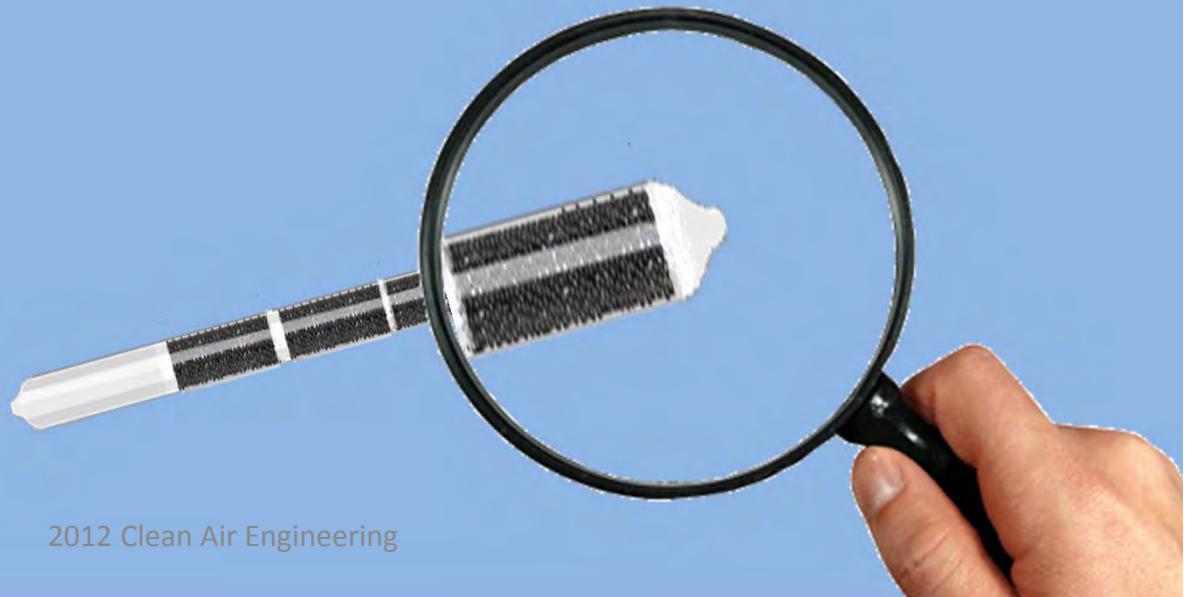
- Hardware about $\frac{1}{3}$ the cost of CMMS
- Operating costs about $\frac{1}{2}$ cost of CMMS

	Type	EPA Estimate ^b	Reality ^c
Capital Costs	CEMS	\$220,000	\$300-400,000
	Sorbent trap	N/A	\$100-150,000
Ongoing Costs ^d	CEMS	\$77,000	\$50-75,000
	Sorbent trap	N/A	\$20-30,000

^a Costs do not include stack or platform modifications
^b From EPA CEMS Cost Model 03/07/07 w/ 10% inflation adjustment to 2012
^c Vendor information
^d Annual Costs Without capital recovery

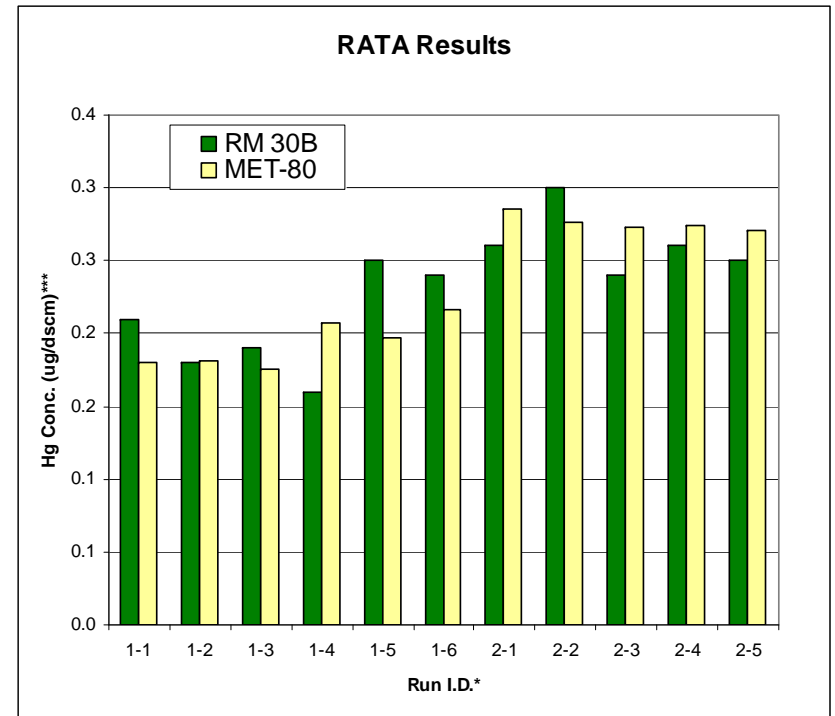
STMMS Performance

- How accurate is it?
- How reproducible is it?
- How reliable is it?
- How low can we go?



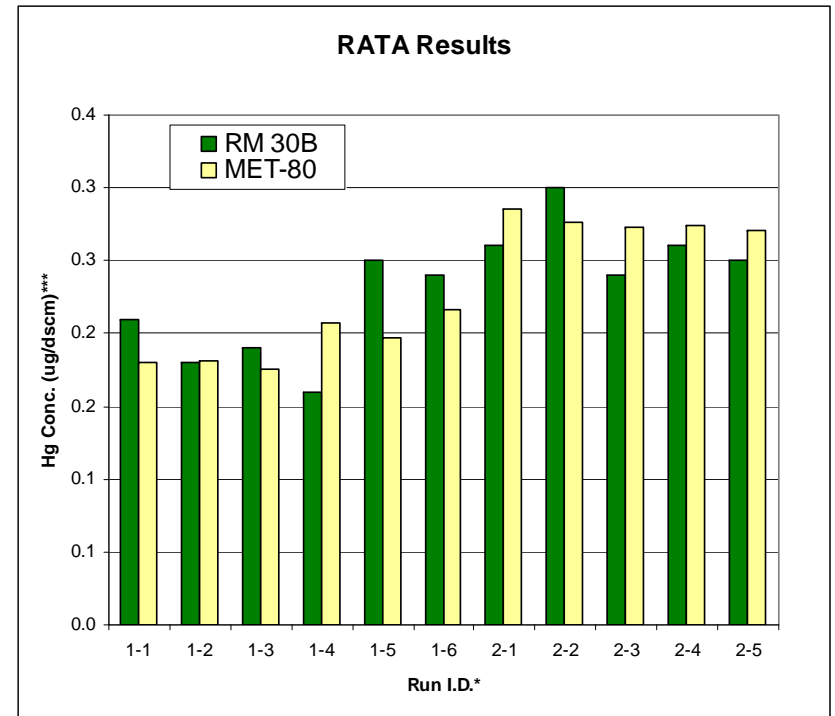
Accuracy

Run*	Hg conc. (µg/dscm)		DIFF	%DIFF
	RM	MET80		
	$C_{RM - Avg}$	$C_{CMMS-AVG}$		
1-1	0.21	0.18	0.03	14.3%
1-2	0.18	0.18	0.00	-0.6%
1-3	0.19	0.18	0.01	7.4%
1-4	0.16	0.21	-0.05	-29.4%
1-5	0.25	0.20	0.05	21.2%
1-6	0.24	0.22	0.02	10.0%
2-1	0.26	0.29	-0.03	-9.6%
2-2	0.30	0.28	0.02	8.0%
2-3	0.24	0.27	-0.03	-13.8%
2-4	0.26	0.27	-0.01	-5.4%
2-5	0.25	0.27	-0.02	-8.4%
<i>All data (n=11)</i>	0.231	0.231	0.0004 0.021 9.2%	

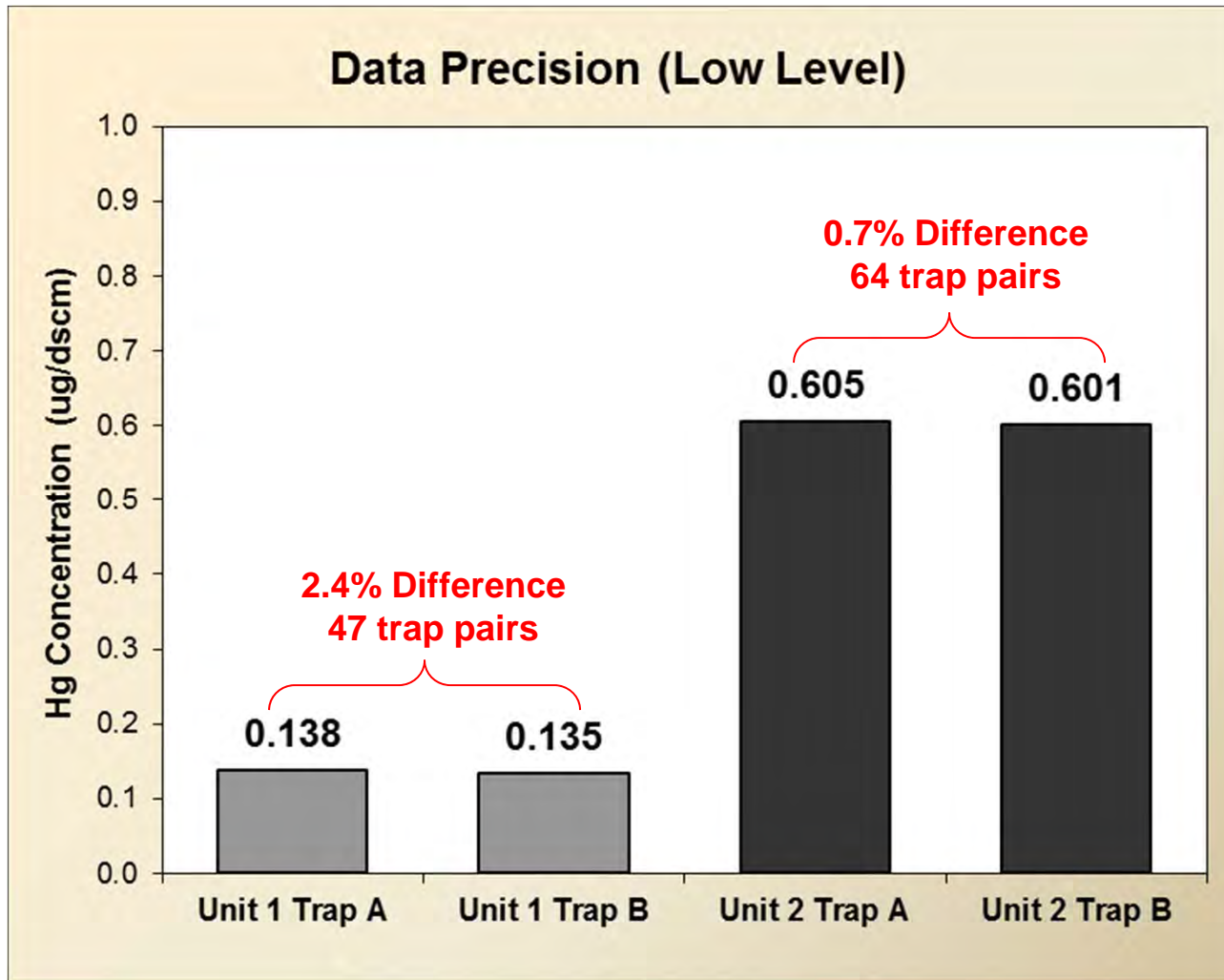


Accuracy

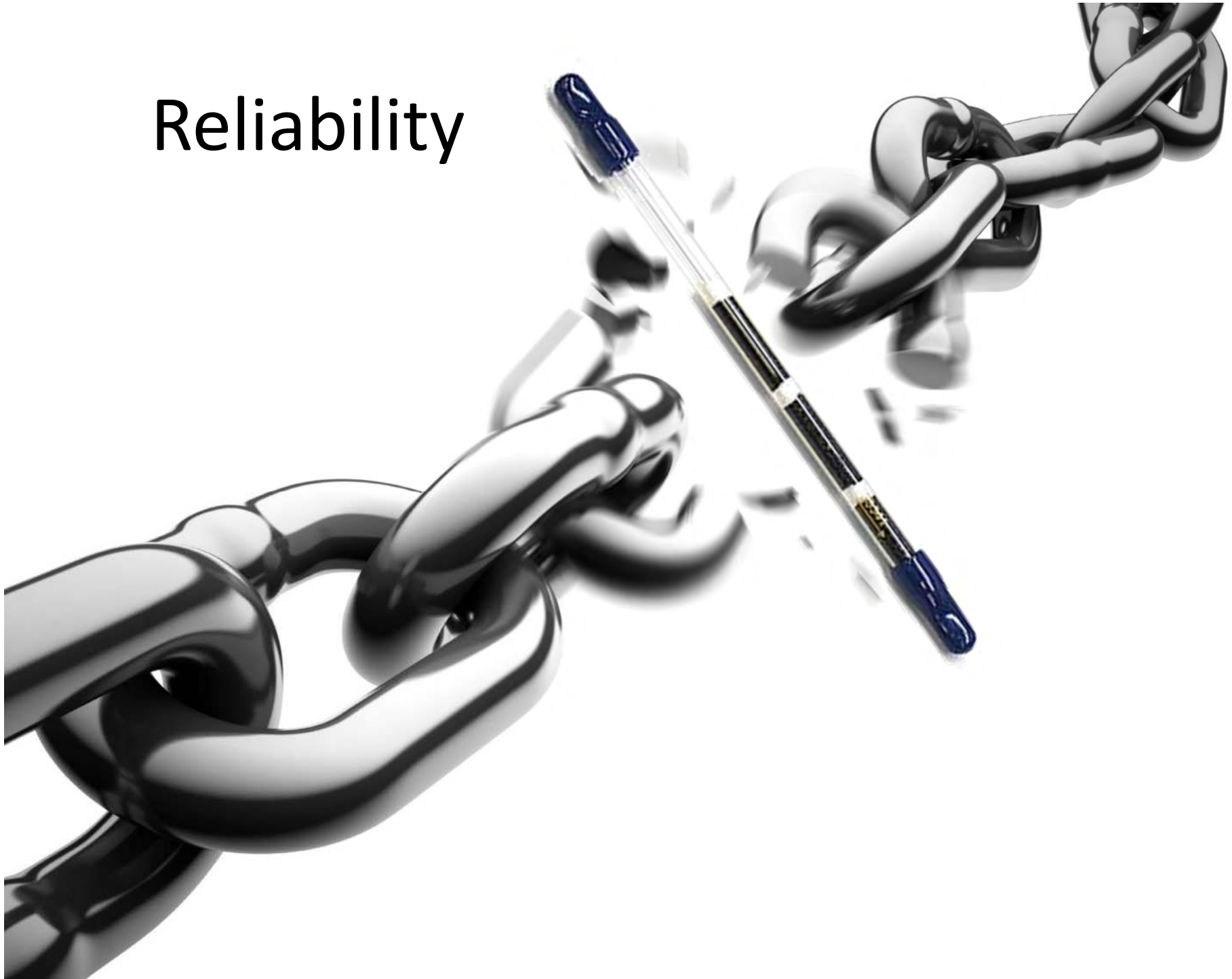
Run*	Hg conc. ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dscm}$)		DIFF	%DIFF
	RM C_{RM-Avg}	MET80 $C_{CMMS-AVG}$		
1-1	0.21	0.18	0.03	14.3%
1-2	0.18	0.18	0.00	-0.6%
1-3	0.19	0.18	0.01	7.4%
1-4	0.16	0.21	-0.05	-29.4%
1-5	0.25	0.20	0.05	21.2%
1-6	0.24	0.22	0.02	10.0%
2-1	0.26	0.29	-0.03	-9.6%
2-2	0.30	0.28	0.02	8.0%
2-3	0.24	0.27	-0.03	-13.8%
2-4	0.26	0.27	-0.01	-5.4%
2-5	0.25	0.27	-0.02	-8.4%
<i>All data</i> (n=11)	0.231	0.231	0.0004	9.2%



Reproducibility



Reliability



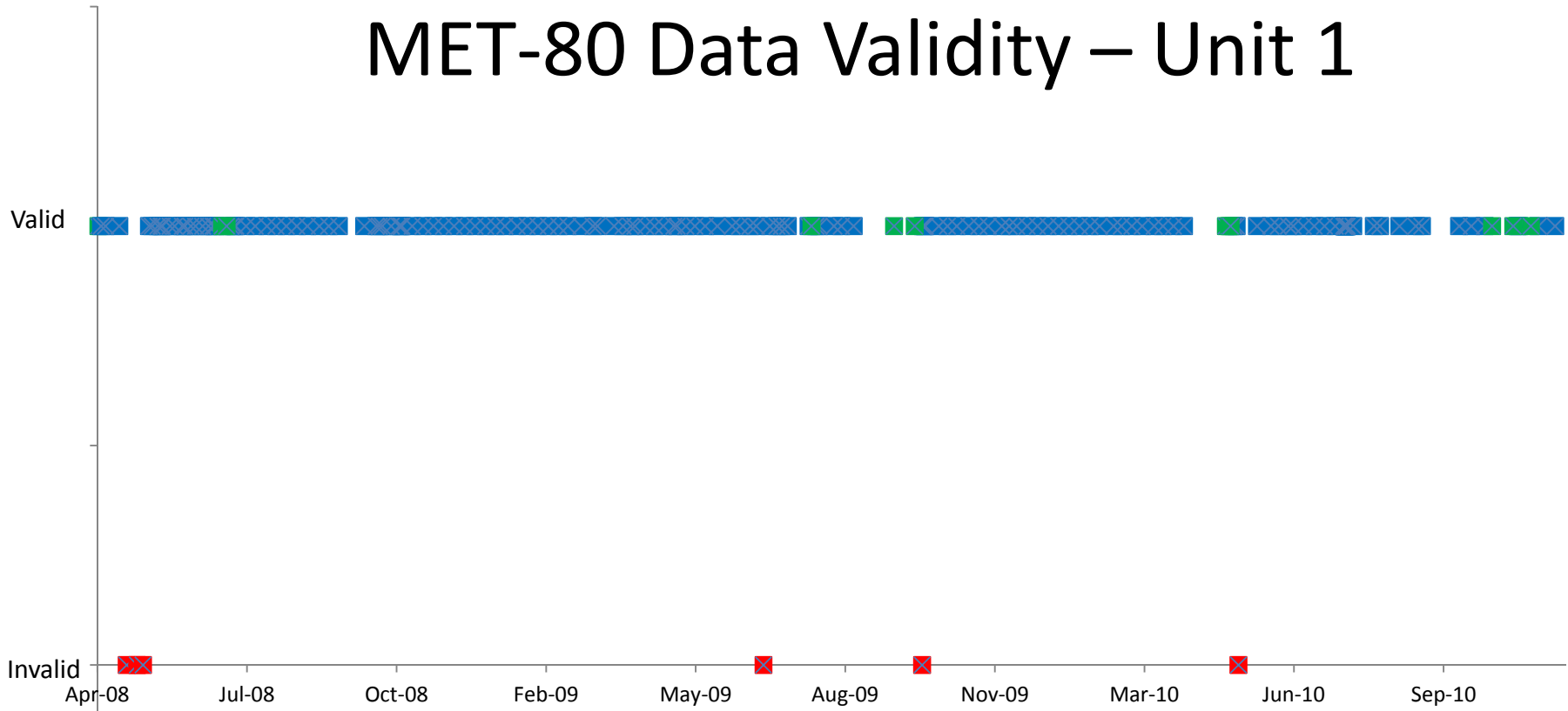
Reliability

Case study

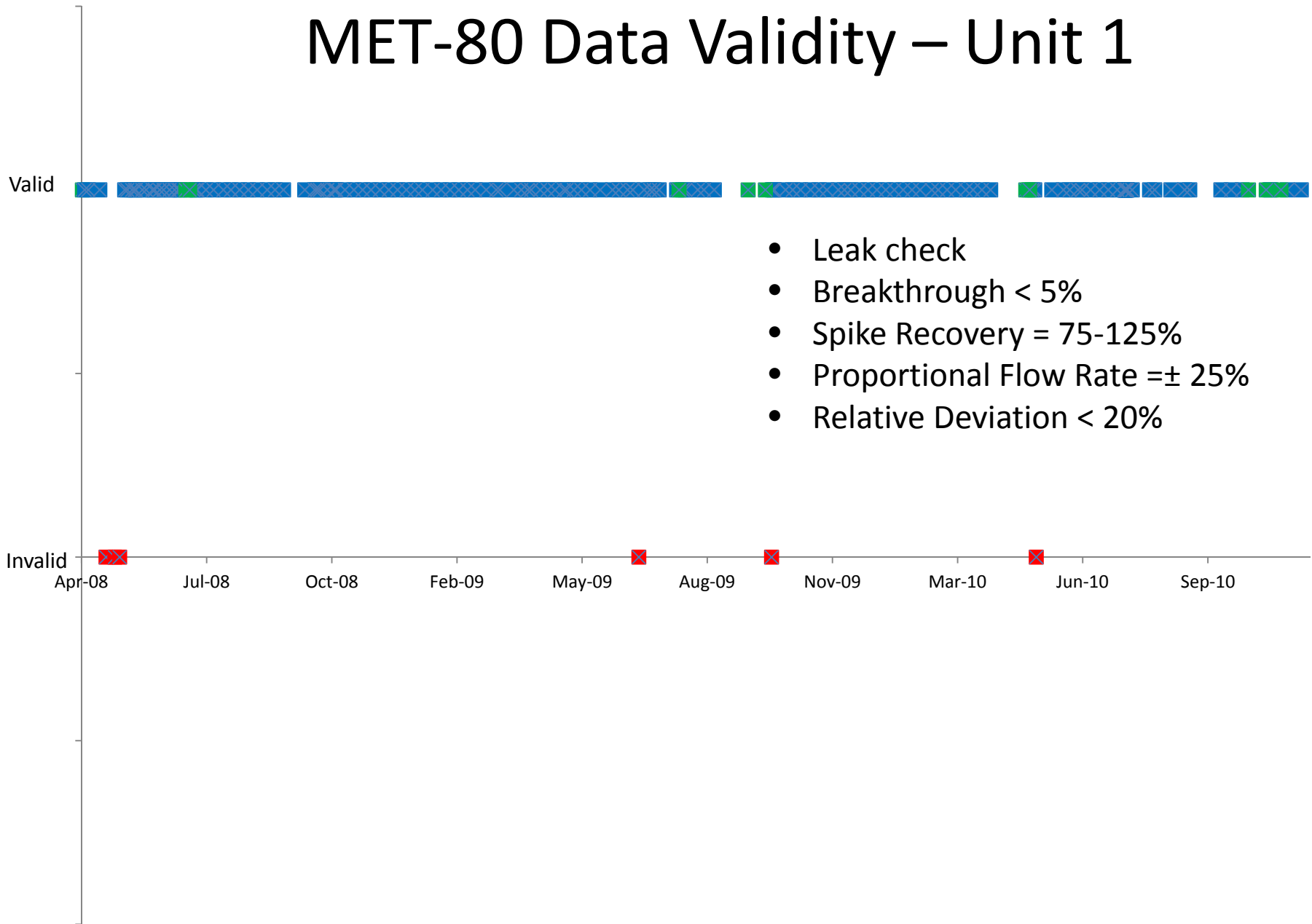
- Dominion Salem Harbor
- Compliance monitoring since 2008
- Three MET-80 systems



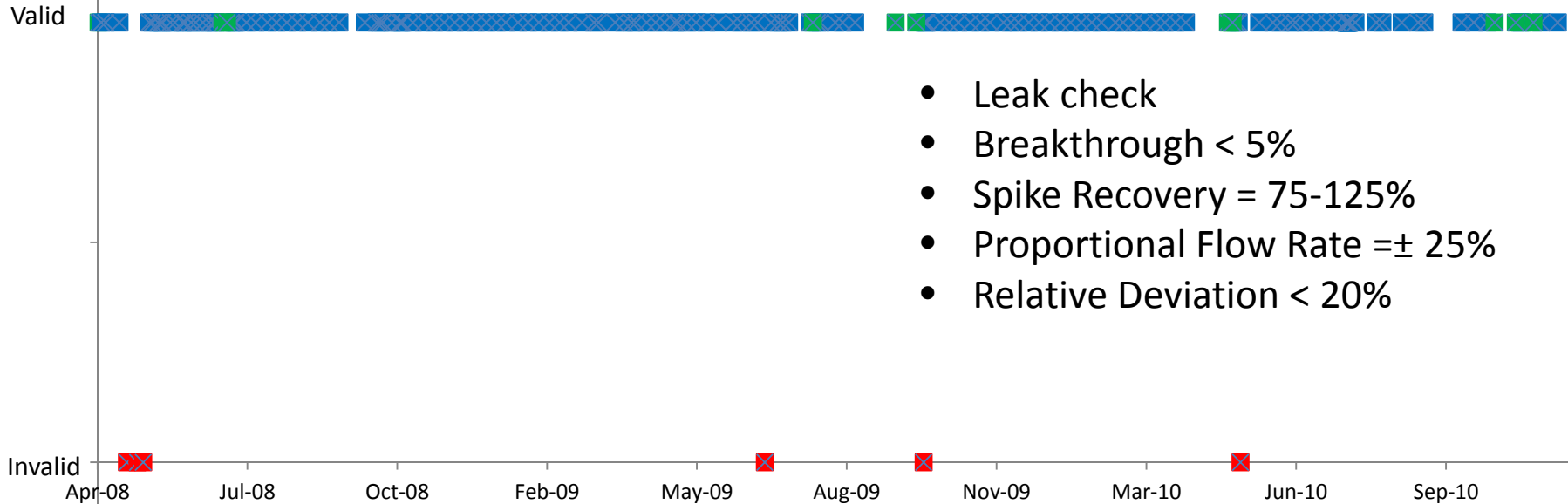
MET-80 Data Validity – Unit 1



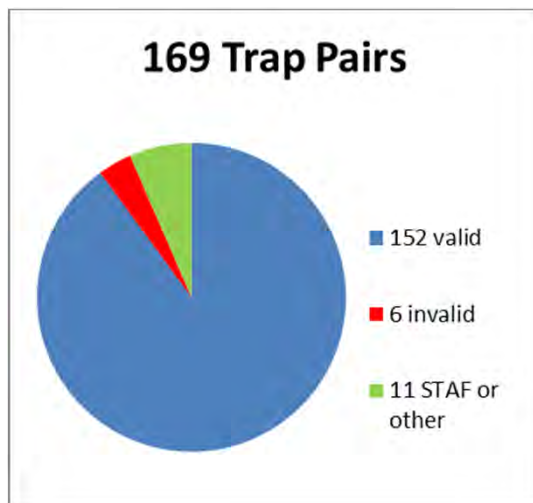
MET-80 Data Validity – Unit 1



MET-80 Data Validity – Unit 1

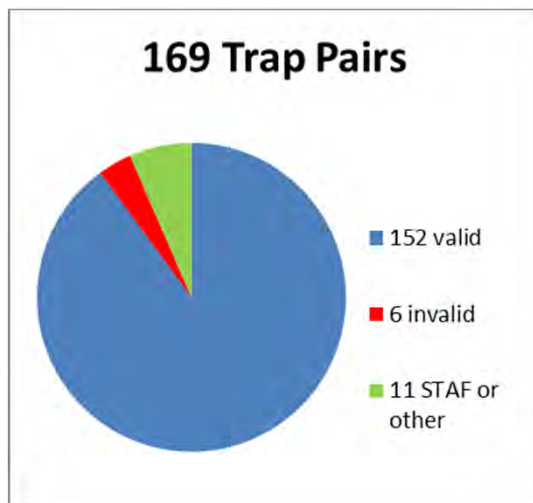
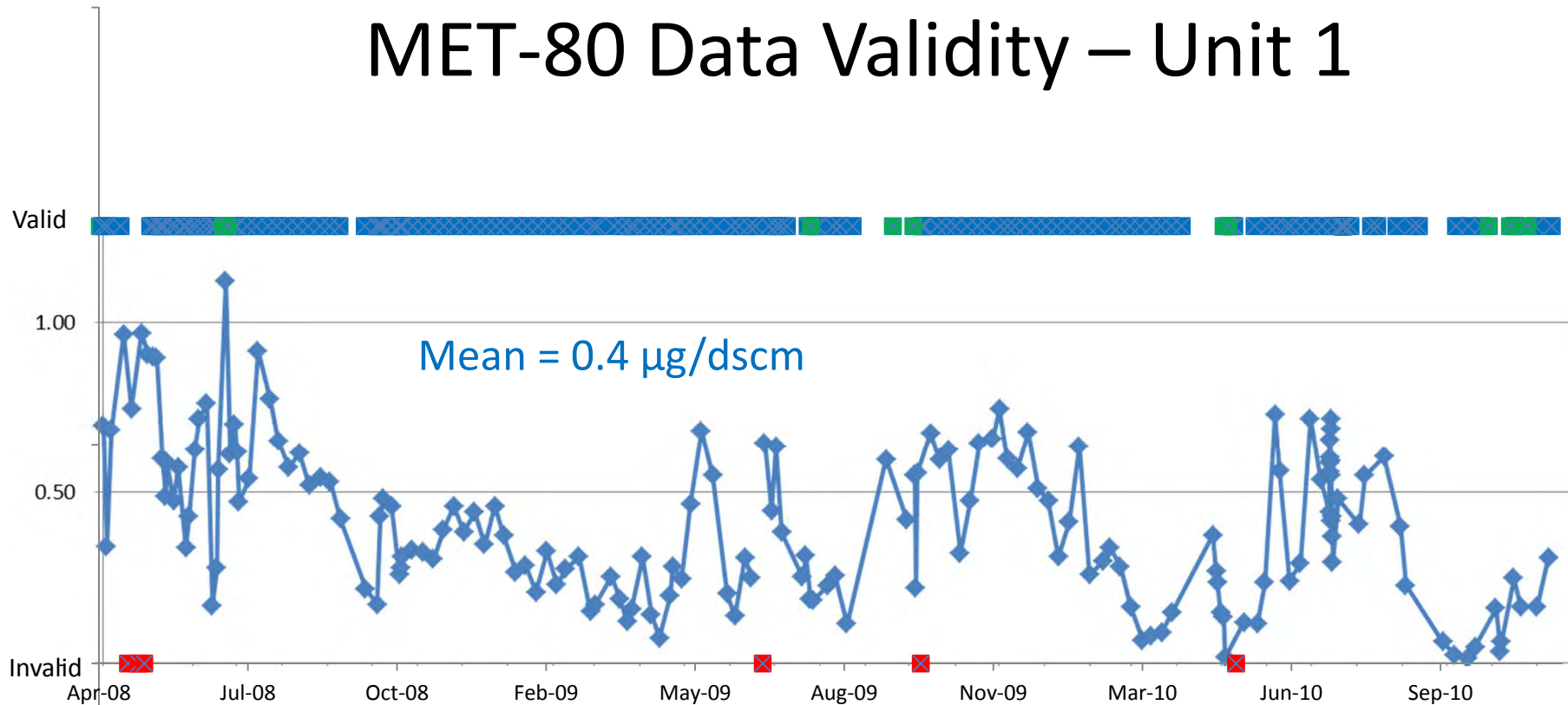


- Leak check
- Breakthrough < 5%
- Spike Recovery = 75-125%
- Proportional Flow Rate = $\pm 25\%$
- Relative Deviation < 20%



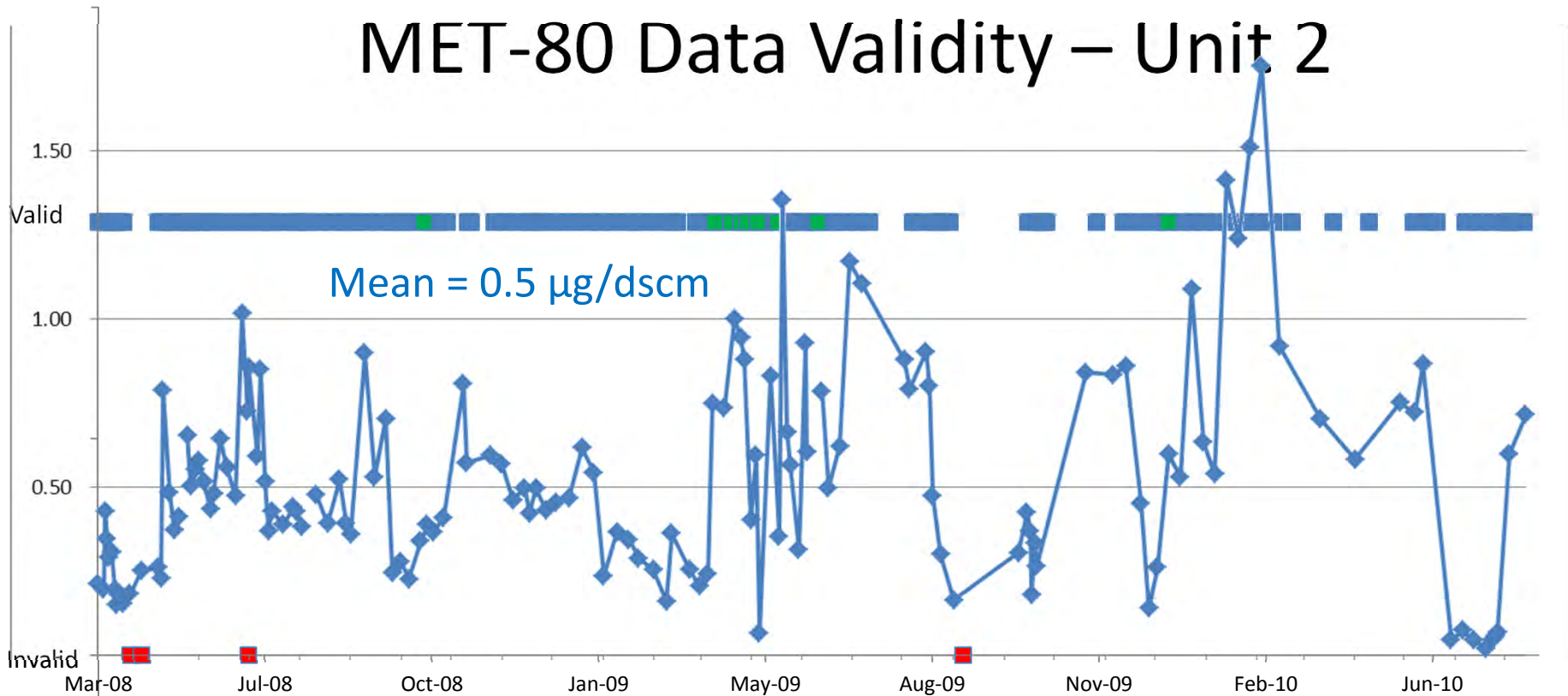
94%
reported
availability

MET-80 Data Validity – Unit 1



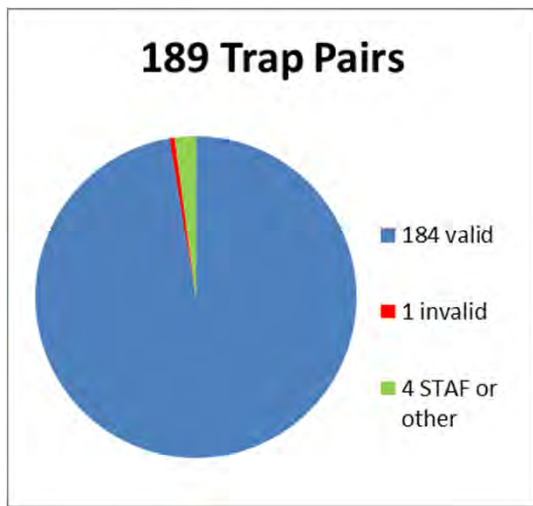
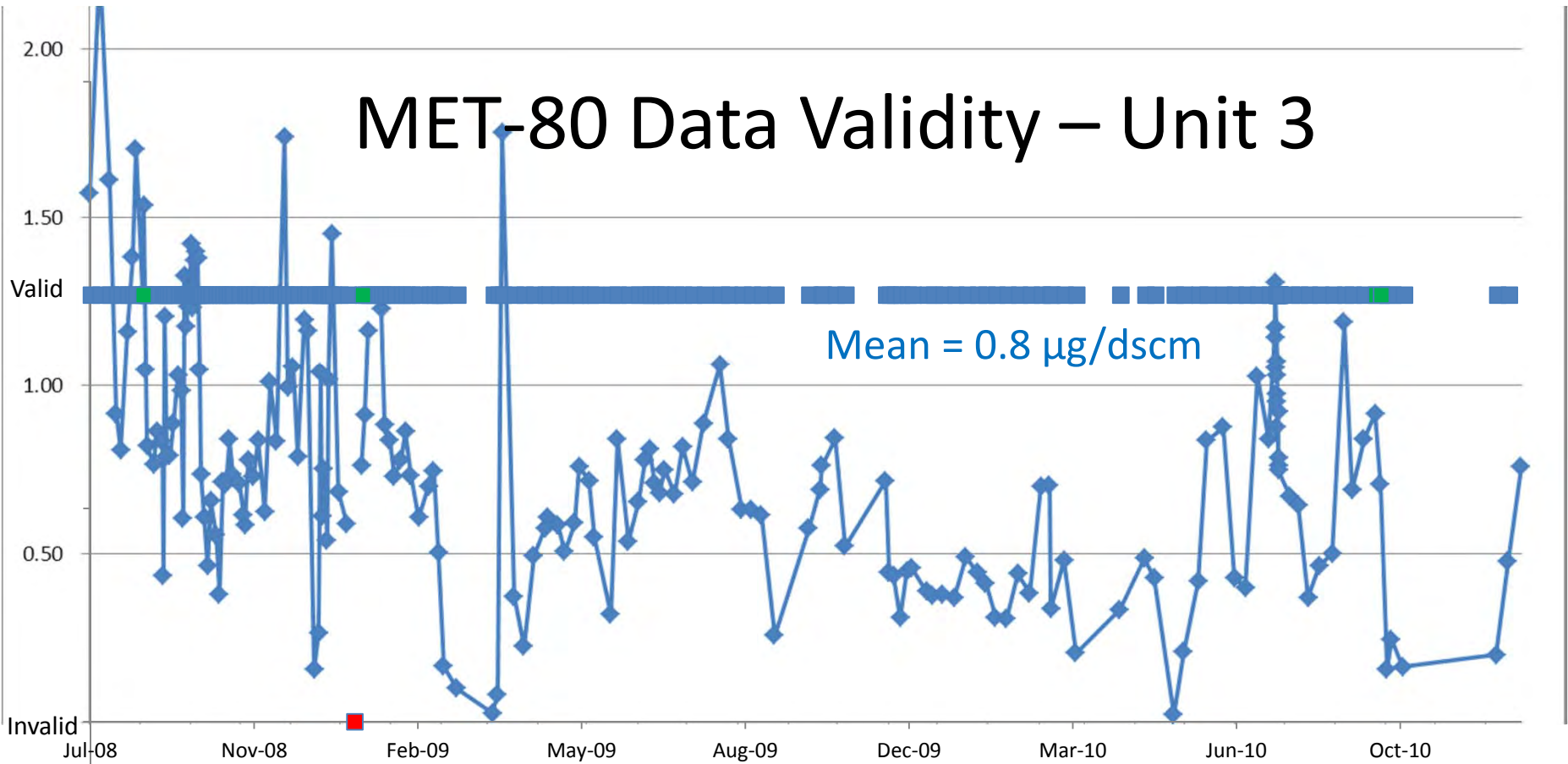
94%
reported
availability

MET-80 Data Validity – Unit 2



91%
reported
availability

MET-80 Data Validity – Unit 3



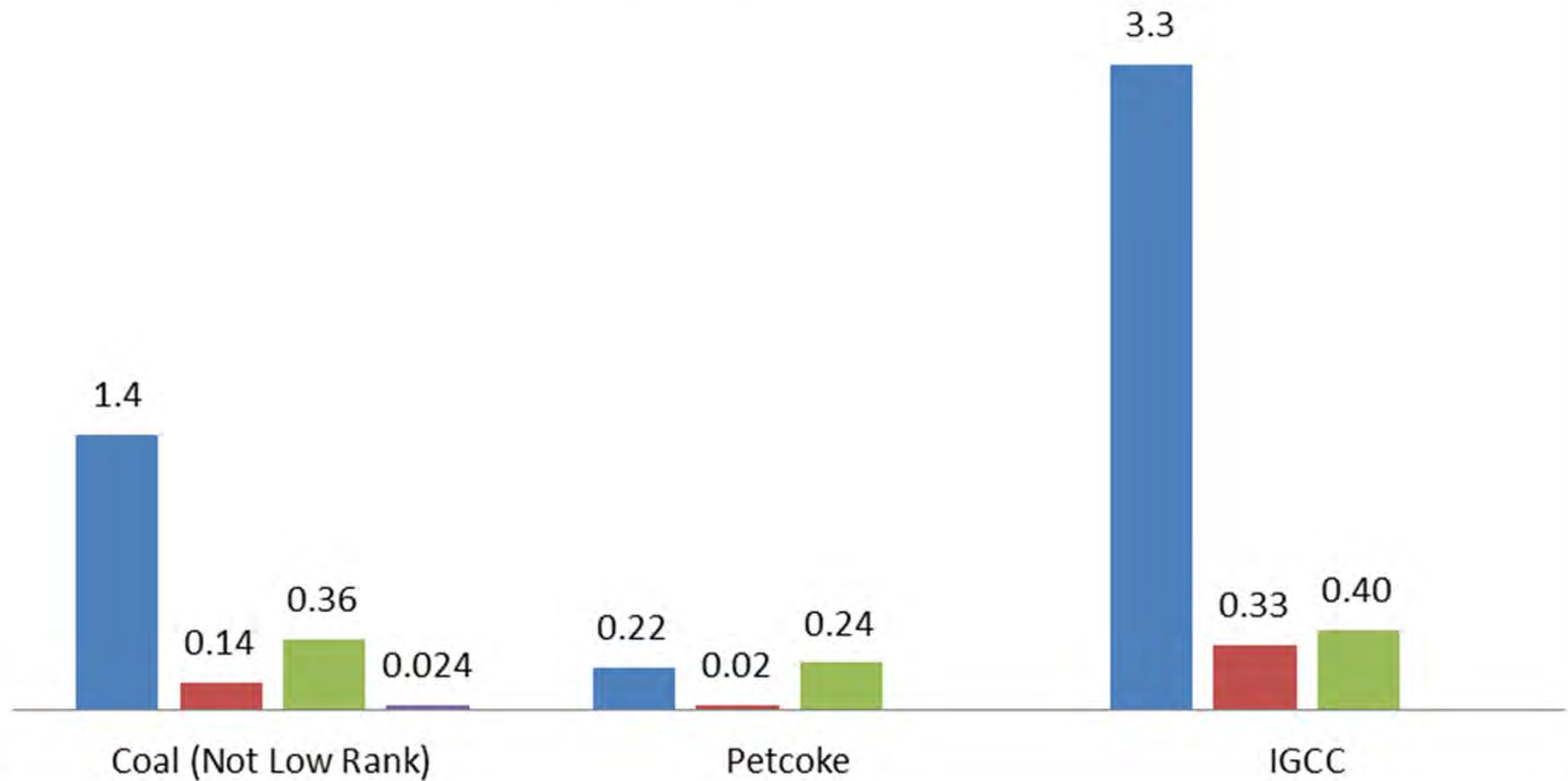
96%
reported
availability

How low can we go?

MATS Hg Limits

$\mu\text{g}/\text{scm}$

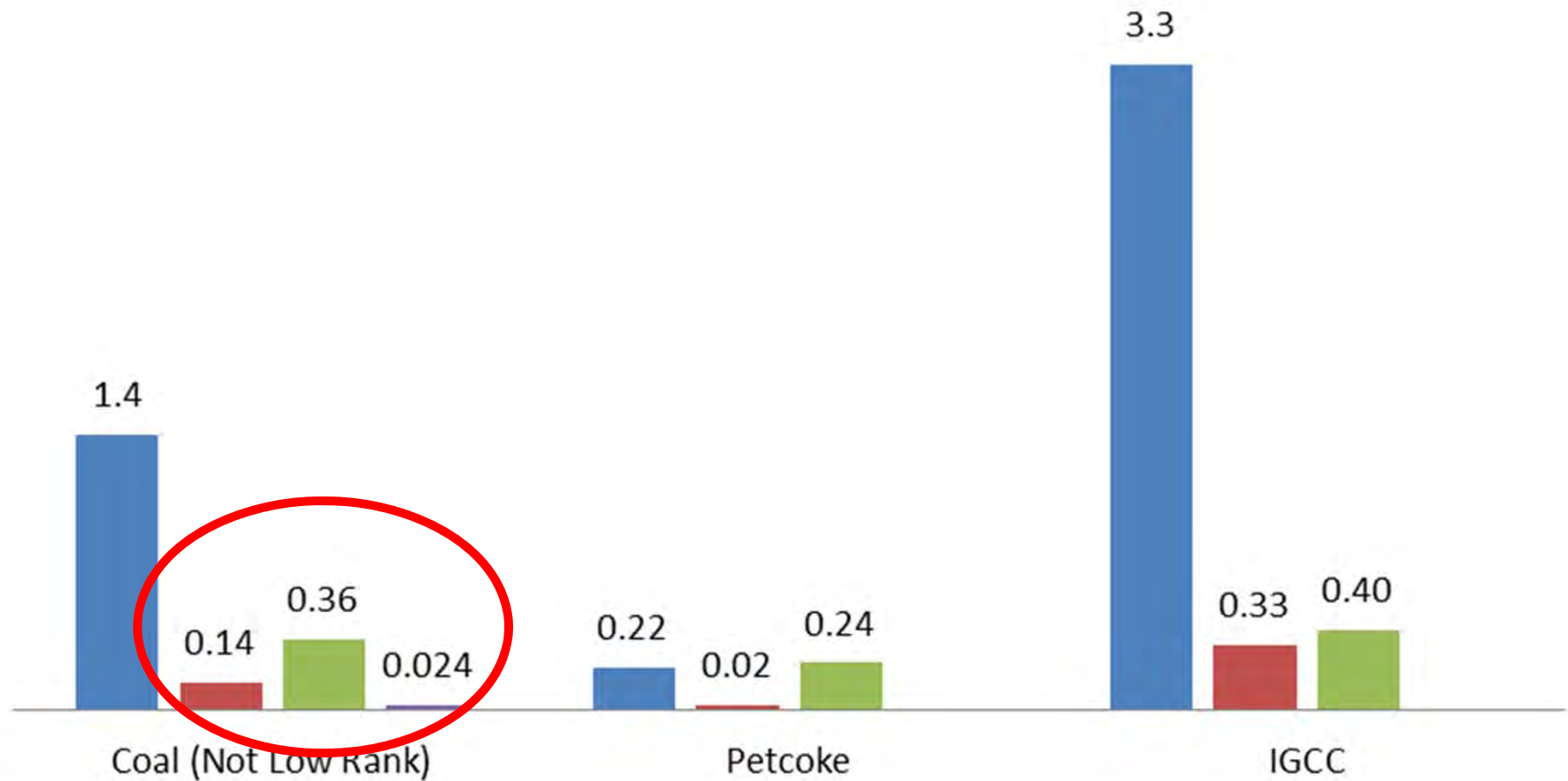
Existing LEE New (4/16/12) New (11/16/12)



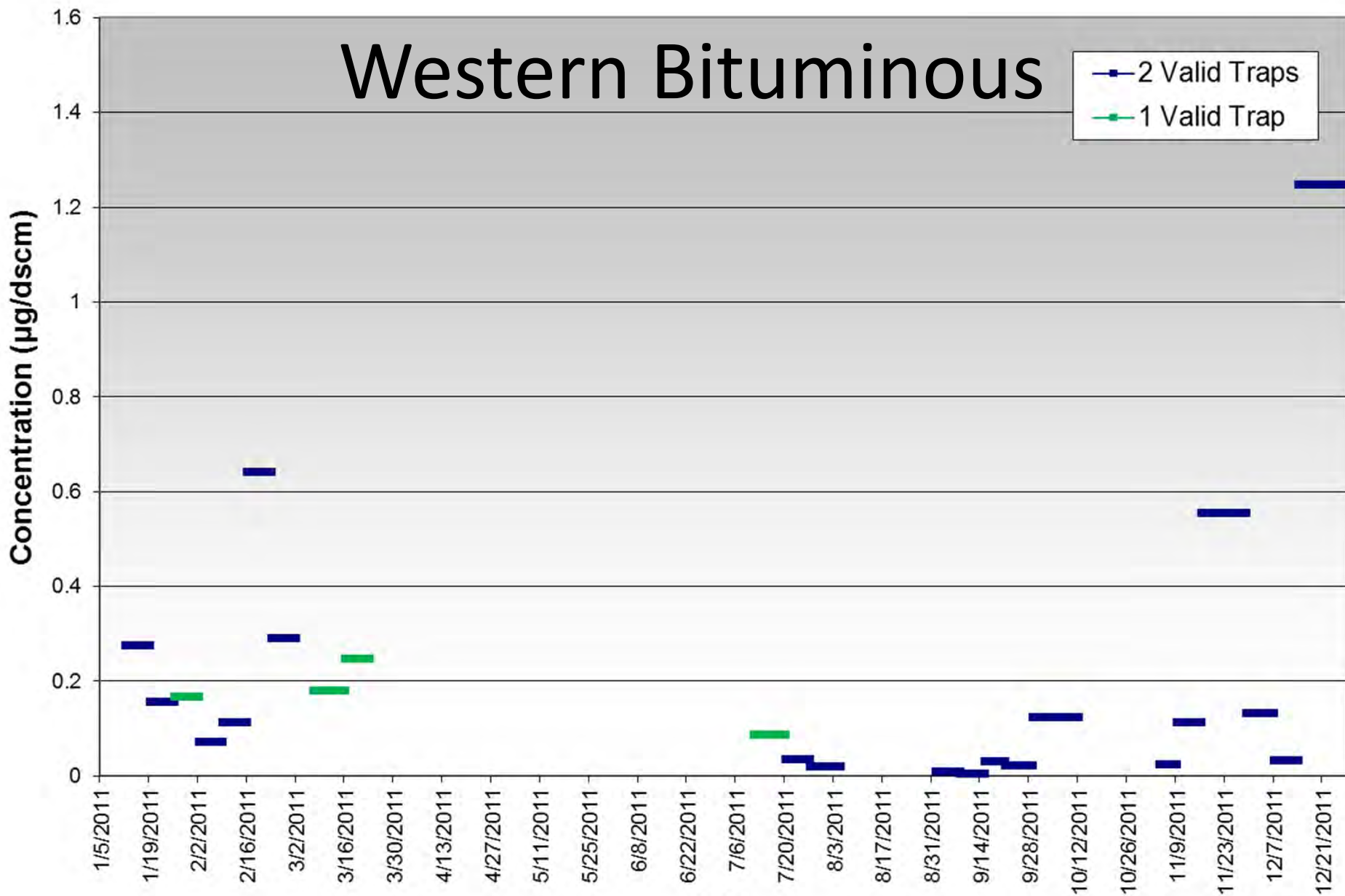
MATS Hg Limits

$\mu\text{g}/\text{scm}$

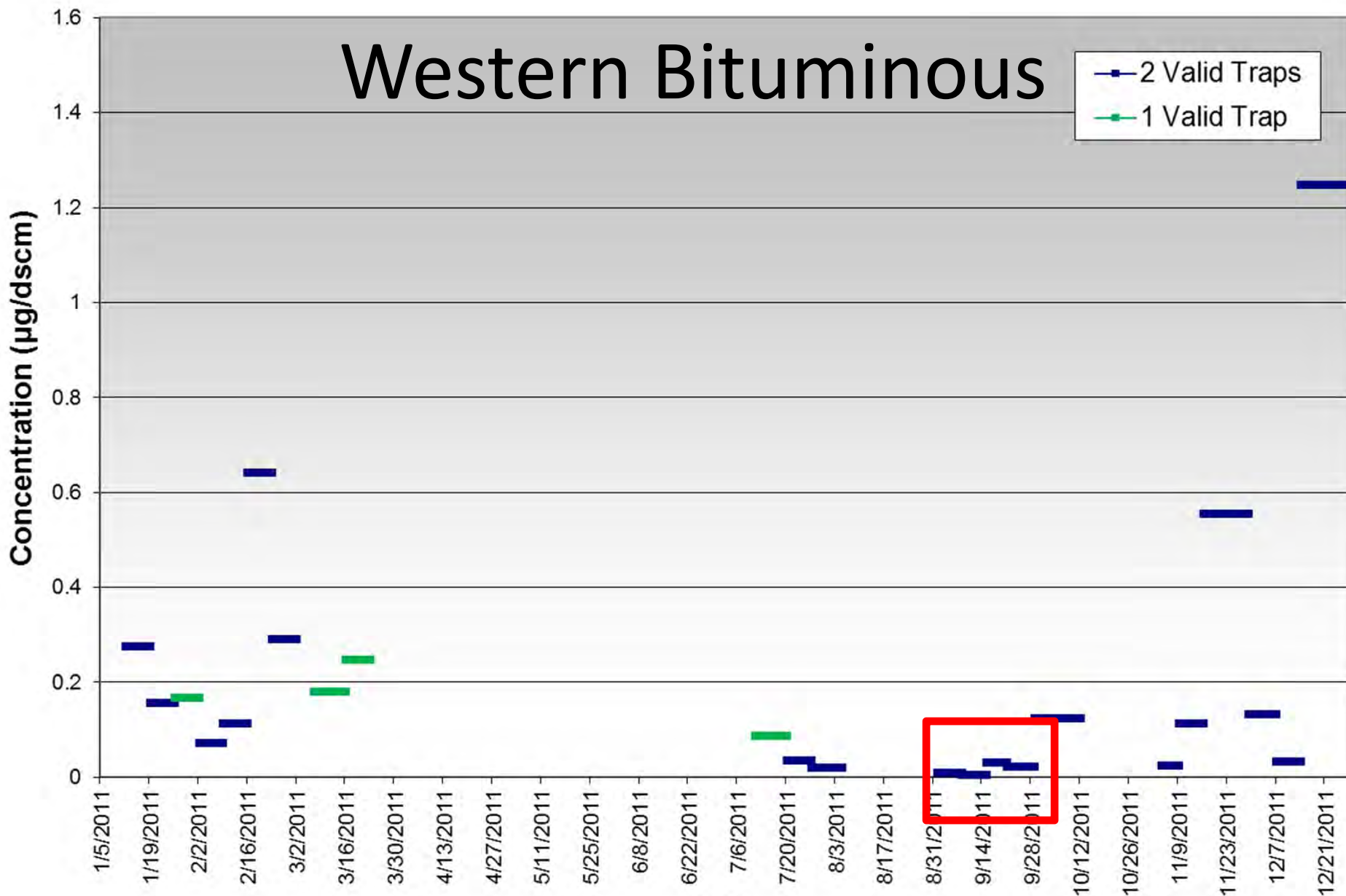
Existing LEE New (4/16/12) New (11/16/12)



Western Bituminous



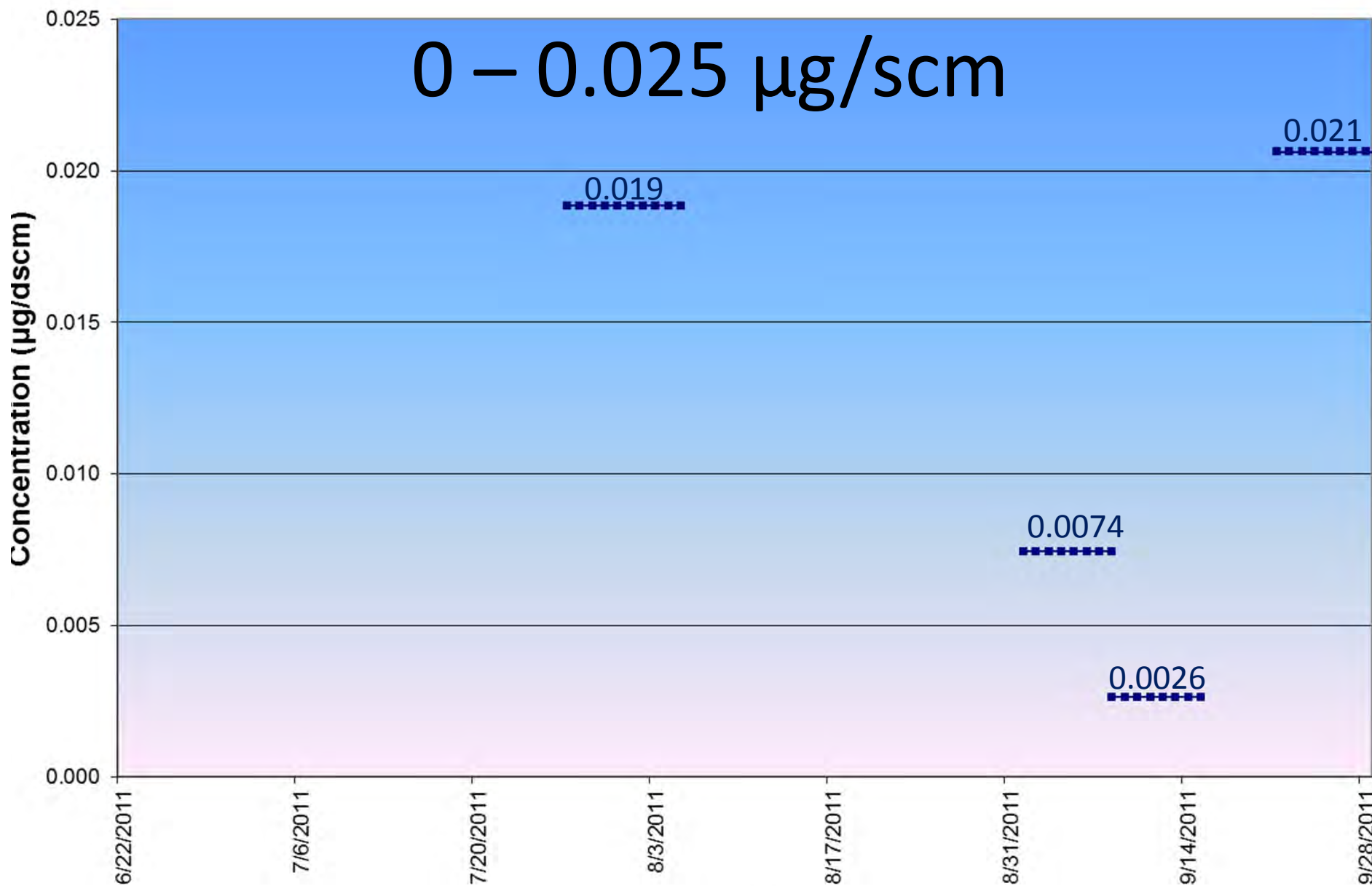
Western Bituminous



Date

2012 Clean Air Engineering

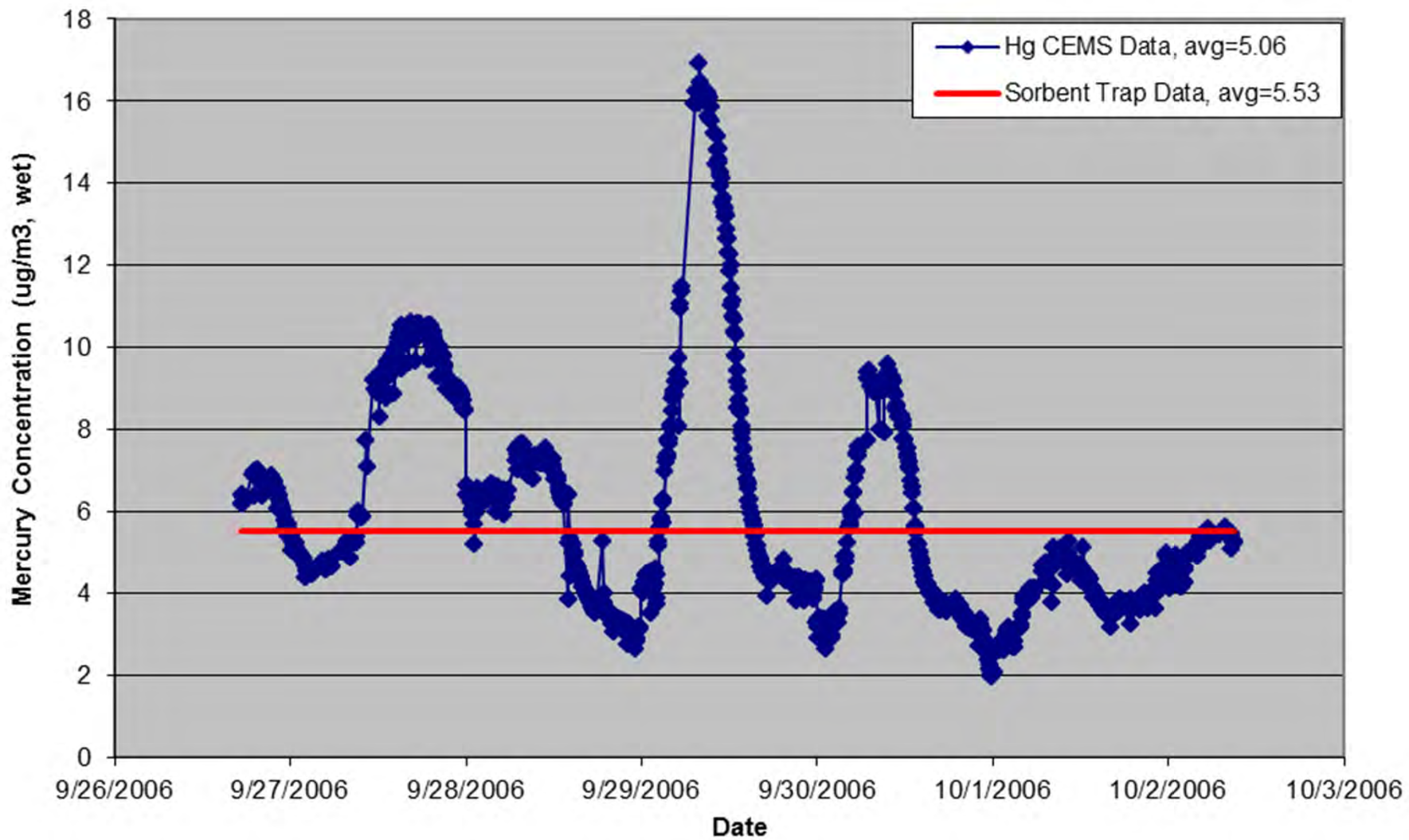
0 – 0.025 $\mu\text{g}/\text{scm}$



Problem with Sorbent Traps



Real Time Data



Need for Real-Time Data

COMPLIANCE CONTROL

- Active Hg control
- Process Hg control

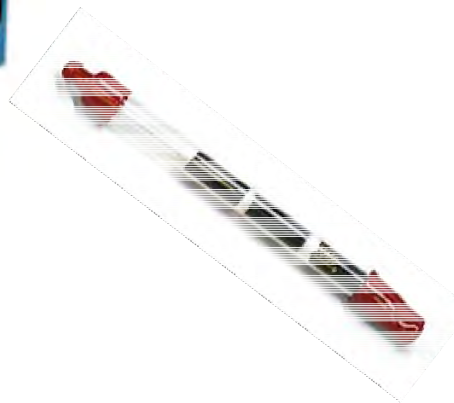
Hybrid System Advantages

- Real-time CMMS trending data
- NIST-traceable STMMS compliance data

A Hybrid Approach



- Process Hg Analyzer
- Internal zero/cal



- Compliance
- Analyzer check



Questions?

9496 Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 32 / Thursday, February 16, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

TABLE 5 TO SUBPART UUUUU OF PART 63—PERFORMANCE TESTING REQUIREMENTS—Continued
 [As stated in § 63.10007, you must comply with the following requirements for performance testing for existing, new or reconstructed affected sources¹]

To conduct a performance test for the following pollutant . . .	Using . . .	You must perform the following activities, as applicable to your input- or output-based emission limit . . .	Using ² . . .
	OR	f. Convert emissions concentration to lb/TBtu or lb/GWh emission rates. OR Hg CEMS a. Install, certify, operate, and maintain the CEMS. b. Install, certify, operate, and maintain the diluent gas, flow rate, and/or moisture monitoring systems. c. Convert hourly emissions concentrations to 30 boiler operating day rolling average lb/TBtu or lb/GWh emissions rates.	Method 19 F-factor methodology at Appendix A-7 to part 60 of this chapter, or calculate using mass emissions rate and electrical output data (see § 63.10007(e)). Sections 3.2.1 and 5.1 of Appendix A of this subpart. Part 75 of this chapter and §§ 63.10010(a), (b), (c), and (d). Section 6 of Appendix A to this subpart.
	OR Sorbent trap monitoring system.	OR a. Install, certify, operate, and maintain the sorbent trap monitoring system. b. Install, operate, and maintain the diluent gas, flow rate, and/or moisture monitoring systems.	Sections 3.2.2 and 5.2 of Appendix A to this subpart. Part 75 of this chapter and §§ 63.10010(a), (b), (c), and (d).

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2012 Clean Air Engineering