Coal Combustion Products: Challenges and Opportunities



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U.S. Coal Combustion Products Historical Production and Consumption





Source: USGS, Historical Statistics for Mineral Commodities in the United States, May 2002

2001 U.S. Coal Combustion Products Production and Consumption

	Production (million tons)	Consumption (million tons)	% Used
Fly Ash	71.2	25.1	35
Bottom Ash	19.1	6.0	31
Boiler Slag	2.5	1.8	72
FGD Material	28.5	7.6	27
Total	121.4	40.5	33

Source: American Coal Ash Association



Many Uses for Coal Combustion Products

- Drywall
- Portland cement
- Flowable fill
- Bowling balls
- Wall paints
- Carpeting
- Synthetic tiles
- AMD control
- Soil amendments





Energy Policy Act of 2002

- § 920 called for increased use of recovered material in Federally funded projects involving procurement of cement or concrete
- "Recovered materials" includes coal combustion fly ash
- Required DOE and DOT to conduct study of energy savings and greenhouse gas emission reduction benefits



Coal Combustion Products Partnership (C²P²)

- EPA Deputy Administrator announced C²P² on October 10, 2002
- Team EPA with American Coal Ash Association, DOE/NETL, the Utility Solid Waste Activities Group, and other Federal agencies
- Encourage increased usage of coal combustion products (e.g., fly ash, scrubber solids)



State Incentives

- California DOT requires that fly ash comprise at least 25 % of cementitious material in any concrete used in state-funded paving projects
- Montana provides tax incentives for companies that install equipment to begin recycling material like fly ash

Source: ISG Resources, Inc. (www.flyash.com)



Greenhouse Gas Reductions

- One ton of fly ash in concrete will avoid approximately 0.8 tons of CO₂ emitted from cement production
 - Using fly ash reduces the need for limestone calcination and fossil-fuel consumption used in making cement
- Approximately 71 million tons of fly ash are produced each year
- Approximately 90 million tons of cement are produced each year



Potential To Reduce Greenhouse Gases



1 ton of fly ash used in cement manufacturing provides for approximately 0.8 tons of avoided CO₂ emissions



How Can We Encourage Further CO2 Reductions Through Use of Fly Ash?

- Meet quality specs
- Ensure an economic winwin for both cement manufacturers and flyash marketers
- Ensure equitable allocation of CO₂ credits, i.e., who gets them





Challenges to Increased Utilization

- Future air pollution regulations, e.g., Clear Skies, Mercury MACT
 - -Increase volume of coal utilization products
 - -Change characteristics (i.e., quality) of products
- Future solid waste regulations under RCRA
 - -Limit use applications
 - -Regulate coal utilization products as hazardous
- Public perception



Proposed Emissions Reductions *Electric Power Plants (Tons/Year)*

			Clear Skies		Jeffords
Emission	Actual 2001	Baseline	2008/2010 Cap	2018 Сар	2007 Сар
SO ₂	10.6 M	8.9 M	4.5 M	3.0 M	2.2 M
NO _x	4.7 M	4.0 M	2.1 M	1.7 M	1.5 M
Mercury	48	48	26	15	4.8



Hg Control and Coal Combustion Products

 Continued progress in development and testing of advanced control technology to remove Hg from coalfired power plant flue gas

 Research must also focus on the ultimate fate of Hg in coal combustion products, e.g., fly ash, FGD solids



Potential Impact of Mercury Regulations on Coal Combustion Products

Fly Ash

- 71M tons/yr generated
- 35%used
- Utilization loss of all reuse applications
 \$908 M impact

FGD Solids

- 28 M tons/yr generated
- 27%used
- Utilization loss of all reuse applications < \$213 M impact

Mercury



Hazardous designation of all by-products could cost more than \$11 billion/year



DOE/NETL's Coal Utilization By-Products Research Program

- Increase coal combustion products utilization to 50% by 2010 (~51% increase over current (2001) levels)
 - Working with key stakeholders such as American Coal Ash Association, EPRI, and EPA
 - Evaluating leaching and volatilization characteristics of Hg and other metals
 - Demonstrating reuse applications



- Developing carbon-fly ash separation technologies
- Research includes products from advanced coal gasification and FBC technologies



Combustion By-Products Recycling Consortium (CBRC)

- Divided into three geographic regions:
 - -Western
 - -Midwestern
 - -Eastern
- Focus on regional and national priorities
- To date, over \$3 million in DOE/NETL funding and \$2.5 million in cost sharing
- 67 applications submitted against current solicitation



Increasing Value of Coal Combustion Products

- Power Plant Improvement Initiative project
- Universal Aggregates to demonstrate aggregate manufacturing technology using spray dryer ash @ 250MWe Mirant-Birchwood Plant-King George, VA
- \$19.6 million project (including \$7.2 million DOE)
- 21 existing spray dryers currently operating--more likely to come



Potential Product Uses



250 MWe Mirant-Birchwood Power Facility



Multi-Product Coal Utilization By-Product Processing Demonstration

- Recent Clean Coal Power Initiative selection
- Team led by University of Kentucky-CAER to demonstrate hydraulic classification and froth flotation for making pozzolan & other products
 @ 2,200 Ghent Station in Kentucky
- \$8.9 million project (including \$4.4 million DOE)

Portland cement substitute

Phoenix Cement Plant

NETL

Summary

- Coal combustion product (CCPs) production and use is increasing in United States
- Use of fly ash as a substitute for cement is a viable approach to reducing CO₂ emissions
- Regulatory development and public perception will challenge increased use of CCPs
- Continued private-public partnership will be needed to ensure the continued environmentally safe use of CCPs



DOE/NETL Coal Utilization By-Products *Technical Focal*

www.netl.doe.gov/coalpower/environment



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