DOE-NETL Electric Utility-Water R&D Program



EPRI Water Advisory Council

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Presentation Outline

- NETL Background
- Water & Energy Overview
- Electric Utilities & Water
- NETL Workshop
- DOE-NETL's Plans



National Energy Technology Laboratory



- One of DOE's 17 national labs
- Government owned / operated
- Sites in:
 - -Pennsylvania
 - -West Virginia
 - -Oklahoma
 - -Alaska
- More than 1,100 federal and support contractor employees



What We Do

- Shape, fund, and manage extramural RD&D
- Conduct onsite research
- Support energy policy development





Innovations for Existing Plants Program

• Goal

 Enhance environmental performance of existing fleet of coal power plants and advanced power systems

Objectives

Develop low-cost, integrated, non-complex technology to control emissions/releases (air, water, and solids) to the environment

Provide high-quality scientific and technical information on environmental issues for use in future regulatory and policy decision making



Water Issues in the News



Power Plant Water Issues in Today's News



- Company Ends Fight for Power Generator on NJ-NY Border
 - The Record, NJ, September 2002
- Official: Plants Would Use
 Too Much Water
 - The Idaho Statesman, ID, July 2002
- EPA Orders Mass. Power Plant to Reduce Water Withdrawals
 - Providence Journal, RI, July 2002



Power Plant Water Issues in Today's News

- Duke Power Warns Towns in Charlotte, N.C., Area to Cut Water Use
 - The Charlotte Observer, NC, August 2002

Generating Plant to Put Recycled Water to Use

- Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, CA, August 2002
- Water at Pueblo, Colorado, Power Plant Slows to Trickle
 - The Pueblo Chieftain, CO, August 2002





Official: Plants Would Use Too Much Water



Spokane River

- 2 large electricity plants proposed for Washington-Idaho border
- 17 million gallons of water/day from Spokane-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer
- Actual capacity of aquifer unknown ⇒ withdrawal too great?



EPA Orders Massachusetts Power Plant to Reduce Water Withdrawals

- 1984 Brayton Point Station converted from closed cycle to once through cooling system
- Once through cooling system reportedly led to collapse of Mt Hope Bay fishery
- EPA requires PG&E to reduce current water withdrawal from 1 billion gpd to 60 million gpd
 - Cost estimates of new system:
 - EPA: \$68 million
 - PG&E: \$254 million



Global Water Availability





Water and Energy Inextricably Linked

Thermoelectric power generation is second largest user of water in **United States**

80% of cost of treating, processing, and pumping water is for energy



Issues and Ongoing and Planned Research

- Electric utilities and cooling water
- Water quality trading
- Carbon sequestration
- Air-water interface
- Mining and watersheds
- Coalbed methane





Photo: Chuck Meyers, Office of Surface Mining

Two Largest U.S. Fresh Water Use Categories



- Power Plants
 - 131,900 Mgal / day used
 - 3,300 Mgal / day consumed



- Irrigation
 - 134,000 Mgal / day used
 - 81,300 Mgal / day consumed



"Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 1995," USGS Circular 1200, 1998

Water Withdrawals and Consumptive Use Mgal / Day



Withdrawals



Consumptive Use

"Estimated Use of Water in the United States in 1995," USGS Circular 1200, 1998



Potential Impact of Cooling Water Regulations on Existing Steam Electric Utility Boilers





250,000 MW of Total Capacity Employing Once-Through Cooling



Edison Electric Institute, 1996

Zebra Mussels Ongoing Research

- Effect of calcium on zebra mussel populations and distribution
- Effectiveness of toxin from species of common soil bacterium of genus Pseudomonas



Zebra Mussel Distribution in North America



Intake Grate Partially Blocked by Zebra Mussels



Water Quality Trading Ongoing Research



Untreated Acid Mine Drainage in West Virginia Stream

- Initiate summer 2002 pilot project in Cheat River watershed in West Virginia
- Partnering with EPA, electric utility and coal companies, and regional and local watershed groups
- Project will involve surface mine reclamation, waterquality monitoring, and carbon sequestration



Water Quality Trading

- EPA proposed innovative, flexible approach to water quality improvement under Clean Water Act's TMDL program
- Would allow for water quality trading between point and non-point sources within a watershed
- Proven successful through pilot programs



Carbon Sequestration Options





Terrestrial Sequestration *Enhancing Eco-Assets*

- Partnering with electricutility industry to reclaim disturbed lands in order to:
 - -Capture and store carbon
 - Improve surface and groundwater quality
 - Provide wildlife habitat
 - Increase aesthetic and economic value



Reclaimed Surface Mine



Mining-Watershed Science & Technology Ongoing Activities

• Remote sensing capabilities:

- Thermal infrared
- Very low frequency
- Magnetometry
- Terrain conductivity
- Can be used to survey and map water pollution sources
- Completed airborne remote sensing to assist EPA in mapping and controlling mercury ground water pollution at Sulfur Bank Superfund site

Conductivity "Stack" of Sulfur Bank Mercury Mine







Mercury Emissions and Water NETL's Research Activities

- Collaborating with TVA and EPRI to assess transport and transformation of Hg in power plant plumes
- Conducting Hg deposition sampling at Holbrook, PA, PM_{2.5} monitoring site as part of national Mercury Deposition Monitoring Program



Hg Wet Deposition Monitoring Station



Coalbed Methane (CBM)

• 7.5% of total U.S. production

• Powder River Basin CBM

- -151.2 million Mcf CBM in 2000
- -337.9 million barrels (14 billion gallons) of produced waters

• Potential produce water issues

- Groundwater and drinking water contamination
- Stream morphology alteration and sedimentation









Workshop on Electric Utilities and Water

- July 2002 two-day workshop addressing emerging water/energy R&D needs
- Second in a series of workshops sponsored by NETL, LANL, and Sandia
- Meeting of government, utility industry, academia, and regulatory representatives





Key Issues Identified at Workshop



• R&D Needs and Opportunities

- systems studies profiling water demands, alternative sources, and cooling requirements
- treatment technologies for trace level contaminants
- better watershed characterization technologies



- TMDL and permitting issues
 - 316(b) regulations
 - future regulatory uncertainty
 - trading program and water credits
 - impact of non-point source and atmospheric deposition on water quality



Key Issues Identified at Workshop

- Obstacles of advanced cooling systems
 - cost effectiveness
 - reliability
 - efficiency





Obstacles of alternative cooling water sources

characterization of source:

- availability
- suitability
- long-term water quality variability



Mining to Generation Reducing Water Use and Impacts



Today: 3 gallons/kWh > Tomorrow: 1.5 - 2 gallons/kWh

- AMD treatment
- Advanced planning
- Water quality trading
- Remote sensing/mapping

- Dry processes
- Advanced de-watering
- Water re-use/re-cycling
- Dry cooling
- Advanced sensors/controls
- Advanced wet cooling
- Alternative water sources
- Advanced treatment technology
- Water quality trading
- Advanced intake structures
- Water recovery, e.g., condensing heat exchangers



Coal Drying to Reduce Water Consumed in Pulverized Coal Power Plants



- Lehigh University & Great River Energy collaboration
- Previous work demonstrates coal drying can reduce cooling tower makeup water requirements
- Additional benefits in heat rate and emissions
- Low temperature drying of subbituminous and lignite coals through recovery of low grade waste heat
- Examining fluidized and fixed bed drier designs

