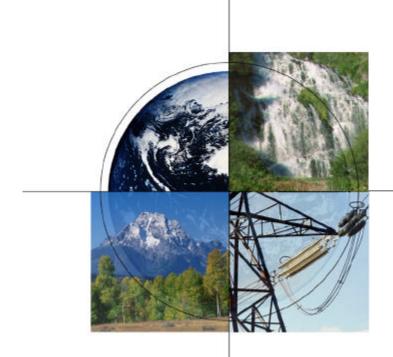
DOE-NETL's Mercury R&D Program



EPRI Mercury Workshop

November 6-7, 2002 St. Louis, MO

Thomas J. Feeley, IIII National Energy Technology Laboratory





Potential Mercury Regulations

MACT Standards

- Likely high levels of Hg reduction
- Compliance: 2007

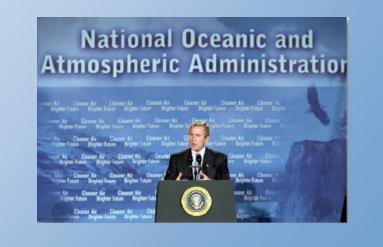
Clean Power Act of 2001

- 4-contaminant control
- 90% Hg reduction by 2007

President Bush Announcing Clear Skies Initiative February 14, 2002

Clear Skies Act of 2002

- 3-contaminant control
- 46% Hg reduction by 2010
- 70% Hg reduction by 2018
- Hg emission trading





DOE-NETL's Mercury R&D Program

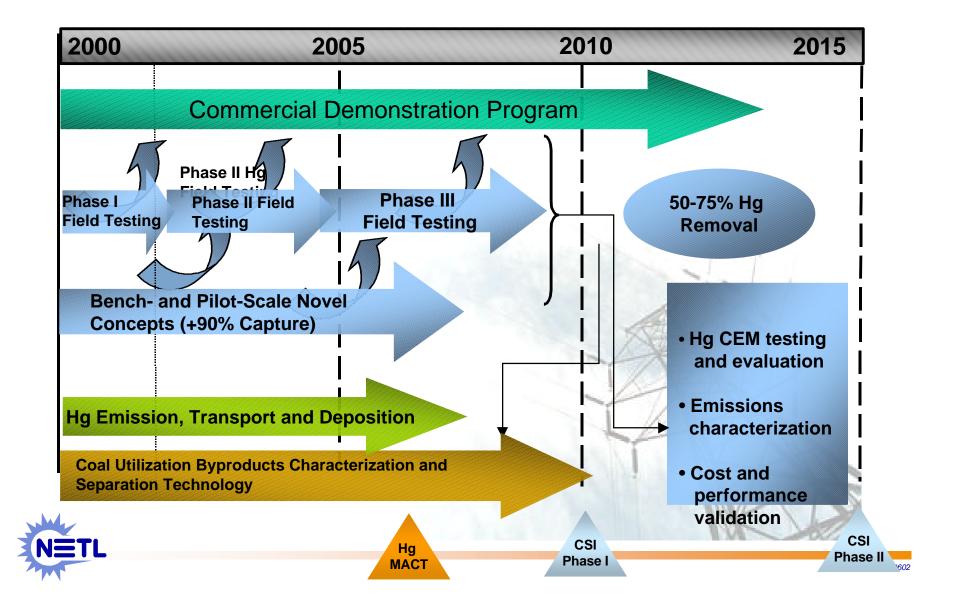
• Focus on:

- -Control technology development
- -Coal byproduct characterization
- Emissions characterization and methods development
- Deposition measurement
- Plume chemistry and transport
- -Supporting systems analysis

• Strong partnership with industry and EPRI



Hg Control Technology Roadmap



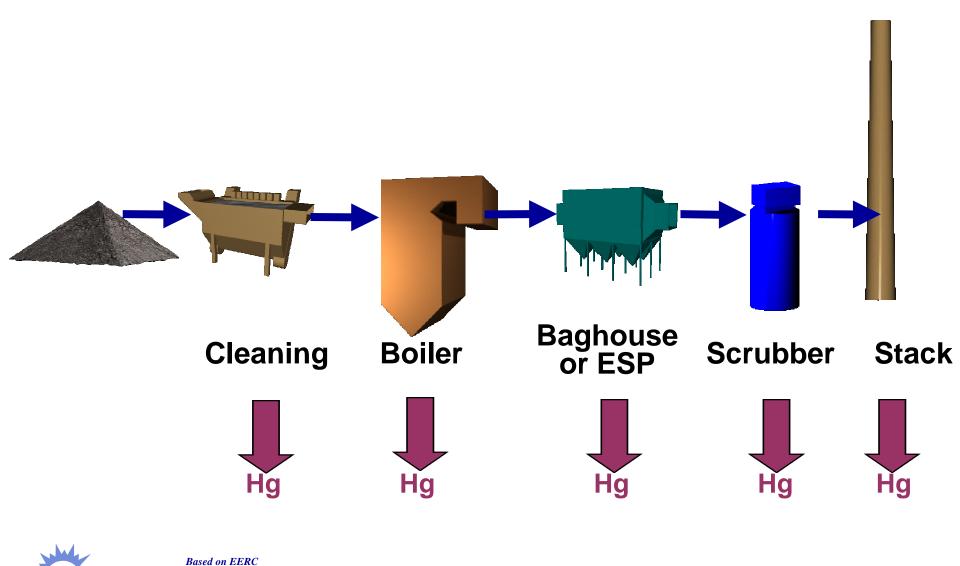
Estimated Funding for Mercury R&D

FY01	FY02	FY03 ^{1.}	FY04 ^{2.}
\$2,500,000	\$5,700,000	\$9,000,000	\$20,000,000

- 1. Does not include Senate (\$1,000,000) or House (\$4,000,000) add
- 2. Based on FY04 President's Budget



Mercury in a Power Plant

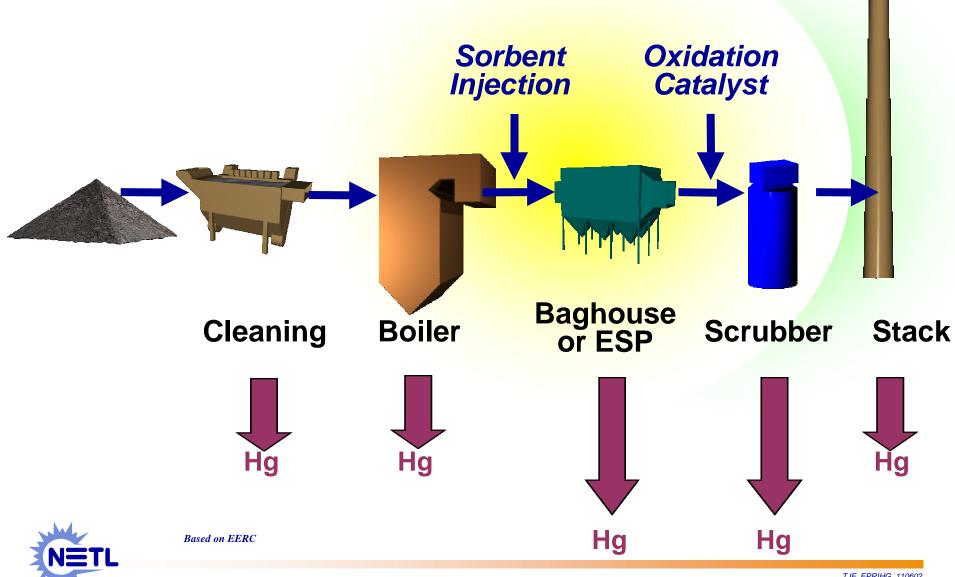




ised on EERC

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Mercury Control Options

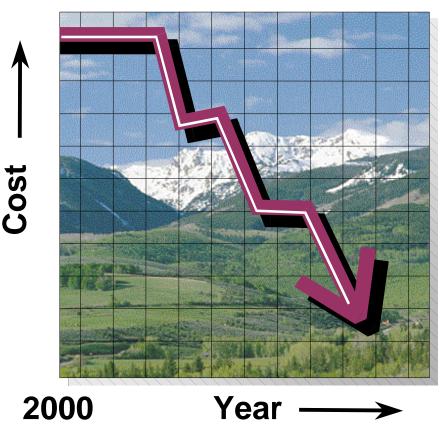


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R&D Goals DOE Mercury Control Program

Have technologies ready for commercial demonstration:

- By 2005, reduce emissions 50-70%
- By 2010, reduce emissions by 90%
- Cost 25-50% less than current estimates



Baseline Costs: \$30,000 - \$70,000 / Ib Hg Removed



Six Mercury Control Field Tests

Technology / Utility Plant	Start Date
ADA-ES – Sorbent Injection Alabama Power – Gaston We Energies – Pleasant Prairie PG&E – Brayton Point PG&E – Salem Harbor	March 2001 September 2001 June 2002 September 2002
McDermott-B&W – Enhanced Scrubbing Michigan South Central Power – Endicott Cinergy – Zimmer	May 2001 October 2001



ADA-ES Field Test Sites



Alabama Power – Gaston

- 135 MW
- Low-sulfur bituminous coal
- ESP
- COHPAC fabric filter



We Energies – Pleasant Prairie

- 150 MW
- Subbituminous coal
- ESP

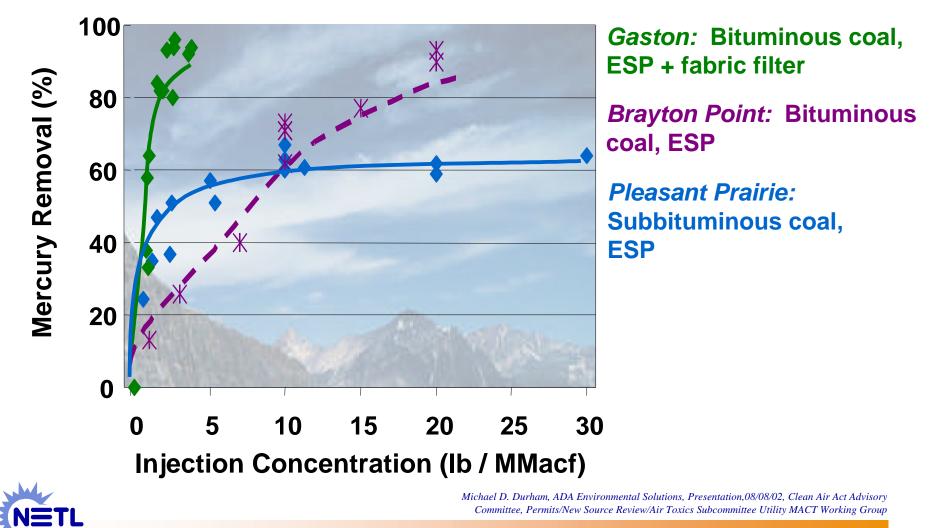
PG&E – **Brayton Point**

- 122 MW
- Low-sulfur bituminous coal
- Low-NO_X burners
- Two ESPs in series





Mercury Removal Trends Activated Carbon Injection



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Long-Term Sorbent Injection Testing ADA-ES

- Initiate long-term (~9 months) testing of sorbent injection technology at Alabama Power's E. C. Gaston Power Station
- Evaluate performance of TOXECON[™] process
 -- pressure drop, bag strength/integrity, fly ash characteristics
- TVA, FirstEnergy, Allegheny Energy, Arch Coal, EPRI, Hamon Research-Cottrell, Ontario Power



Advanced Mercury Control Concepts

- Apogee Scientific
 - Advanced Hg sorbents
- CONSOL
 - Multi-pollutant control for Hg, SO₂, acid gases

• EERC

 Hybrid particulate control system

Powerspan

 Multi-pollutant control for Hg, SO₂, NO_x, particulates, acid gases

Southern Research Institute

 Calcium-based additives to control Hg

URS Group

 Catalyst to convert elemental to oxidized Hg

Designed to Achieve \geq **90% Hg Removal**



UNDEERC Advanced Hybrid Particulate Collector

• Evaluate sorbent injection

 Advanced hybrid particulate collector (AHPC)

• 200 acfm pilot-scale testing

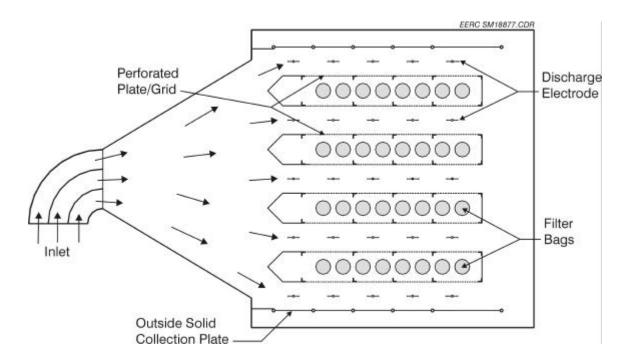
- Subbituminous and high-sulfur eastern bituminous coal
- 9,000 acfm slipstream testing at Otter Tail Power
 - PRB coal with variable sorbent residence times
 - 3-month testing for mercury removals



AHPC Slipstream Test Unit at Big Stone Power Plant



AHPC Design Configuration



- ~ 90% of particles collected on ESP plates
- Less frequent bag cleanings = longer bag life



Advanced Hybrid Particulate Collector Results to Date

Preliminary slipstream tests at Big Stone

- ->90% Hg removal @ carbon:Hg of 2500:1
- -Unusually high levels of Hg_p (~55%) and Hg⁺⁺ (~38%) at AHPC inlet
- -~49% Hg removal across AHPC with C injection

Pilot-scale tests at UNDEERC

- -Same PRB coal as Big Stone; different Hg speciation
- -<5% Hg_p; 20-25% Hg⁺⁺, 70-75% Hg^o at AHPC inlet
- -Negligible Hg removal w/out C injection
- -Results of C injection tests now being evaluated



Low-Rank Coal Research Activities Catalytic Mercury Oxidation

- URS developing mercury oxidation catalysts
- Slip-stream testing at two utility sites
 - -Great River Energy
 - Coal Creek Station (unit 1 of 2)
 - ND lignite w/ESP & Wet Scrubber
 - -City Public Service of San Antonio
 - J.K. Spruce Plant
 - Subbituminous coal





Great River Energy's Coal Creek Station, North Dakota



Sorbent-Based Technologies for Utilities Burning Lignite Coals

- Joint project with:
 - -UNDEERC
 - -SaskPower
 - -EPRI
 - -ND utilities
- Pilot- and full-scale slipstream testing of carbon-based sorbent injection



SaskPower's 562-MW Lignite-Fired Poplar River Power Plant



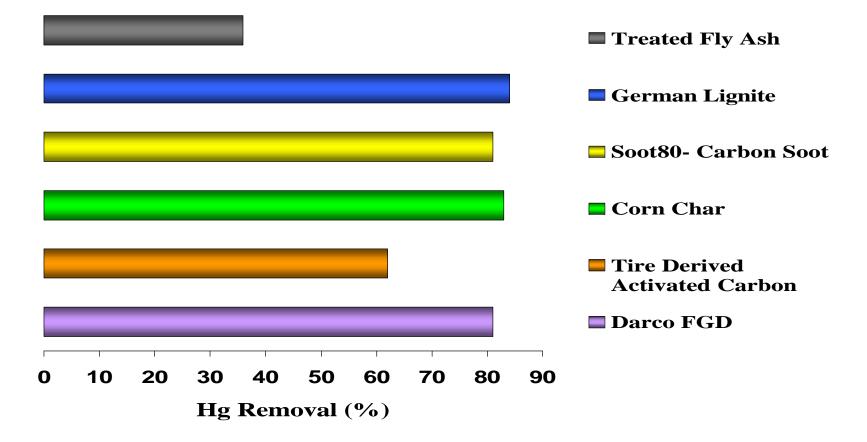
APOGEE Slipstream Evaluation of Hg Sorbents

- Evaluate alternatives to commercially available AC
 - Carbons prepared from high-organic sulfur coals, biomass, tires, and fly ash
- Portable pilot system configured as ESP or baghouse
- Testing at
 - Powerton Generating Station (Midwest Generation)
 - subbituminous coal
 - -Valley Power Plant (Wisconsin Electric Power)
 - bituminous coal + coke



APOGEE

Preliminary Data from Powerton Station

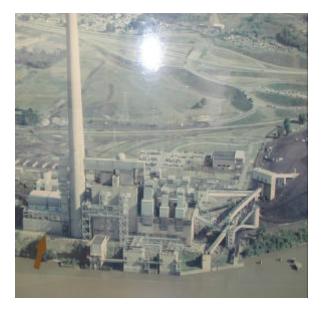




Parametric Testing at Injection rate of 1.5 lb/Mmacf for 20 minutes

POWERSPAN Corp. *Electro-Catalytic Oxidation Technology*

- Barrier discharge reactor to oxidize Hg and other pollutants (SO₂/NOx) for subsequent removal in ammonia scrubber
- Fine PM/aerosols captured in wet ESP
- Ammonium sulfate/nitrate fertilizer
 byproduct



FirstEnergy's R.E. Burger Plant

 5000 acfm slipstream testing at FirstEnergy's R.E. Burger Plant



POWERSPAN *Preliminary Results*

		ECO [™] Pilot Unit at FirstEnergy's R.E. Burger Plant
Emission	Removal	
SO ₂	>95%	
NOx	90%	
(0.4 lb/mmBtu inlet) Mercury	85%	
PM <3 microns	96-97%	Return Gas
Total PM	99.9%	Conventional Dry ESP ECD Reactor
		Inlet Gas Absorber Vessel Wet ESP

- High natural Hg⁺⁺ makes it difficult to assess ECO reactor performance
- Hg^o spiking tests ongoing; sampling difficulties encountered



CONSOL *Hg/Multi-Pollutant Control*

 Mercury capture with native fly ash at reduced flue gas temperatures

-225°, 260°, and 320° F

- Alkaline sorbent (Mg(OH)₂) injection to remove corrosive SO₃ upstreamof air preheater
- 4- 6 month long-term test at optimum conditions at Mitchell Station
 - -288 MW PC-fired unit
 - -High Sulfur bituminous coal



Allegheny Energy's Mitchell Station



Impact on By-products Could Be Significant

Fly Ash

- 63M tons / yr generated
- 32% used
- Utilization loss for concrete < \$390M impact

FGD By-product

- 25M tons / yr generated
- 19% used
- Utilization loss for wallboard < \$135M impact



Hazardous Designation of All By-products Would Cost \$11 Billion / Year



Coal Combustion Byproduct Research

- Focus on leaching and volatilization of Hg and other trace metals from coal byproducts;
 - University of North Dakota
 Energy and Environmental
 Research Center
 - -CONSOL
 - National Energy Technology Laboratory (Inhouse R&D)



Fly Ash and Scrubber Solids



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Mercury Reactions in Plumes

- Participating in EPRI study of mercury speciation Plant Bowen plume
 - Instrumented aircraft measurements through Interagency Agreement with TVA
 - Stack speciation measurements through Cooperative Agreement with UNDEERC
- Initiating analogous project with EPRI at a yetto-be-determined power plant



Key Milestones

Milestone	Date
Issue phase II mercury field testing solicitation	Dec. 2002
Award phase II field testing cooperative agreement	Aug. 2003
Complete 9 month of testing at Alabama Power's Gaston Station	Oct. 2003
Complete slipstream testing of Electro-Catalytic Oxidation process at FirstEnergy's Burger Station	Oct. 2003
Complete leaching tests of coal byproducts from mercury control technology projects	Aug. 2003
Complete 14 month slipstream testing of oxidation catalyst at GRE Coal Creek Station	Feb. 2004



Observations From Field Tests

Activated carbon removes Hg

 Range of effectiveness depends on coal type and plant configuration

Many uncertainties remain

- -Low-rank coals
- -By-product use and disposal
- -Sorbent costs
- -Units equipped with ESPs
- -Downtime for startup



Uncertainties *Mercury Control Technologies*

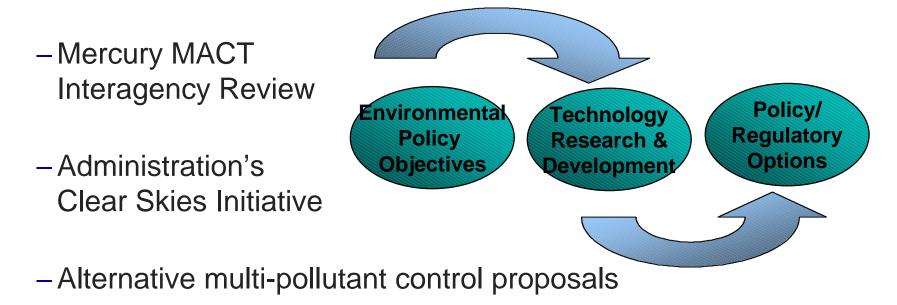
- Capture effectiveness with low-rank coals
- Balance-of-plant impacts
- By-product use and disposal





Policy and Regulatory Implications of R&D

• Results of research and subsequent cost and performance analyses critical to:





United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP) Global
 Mercury Assessment

Industry Stakeholder Recommendations

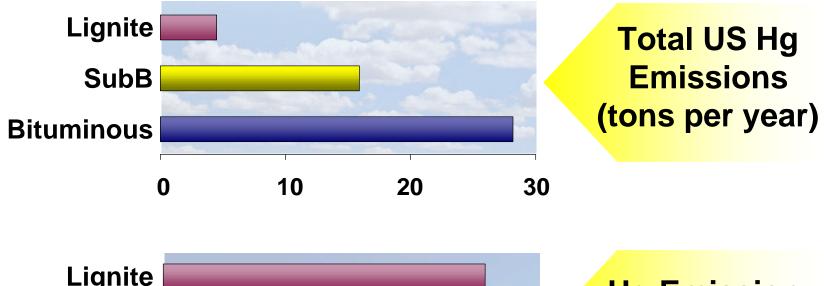
Subcategory	Stack Limit, Ib / Tbtu *	Overall Reduction	
Bituminous	2.2	73%	ST.
Subbituminous	4.2	31%	
Lignite	6.5	47%	
*Limits include only a cor and no other forms of var	nsideration of fuel variabili riability	ty	

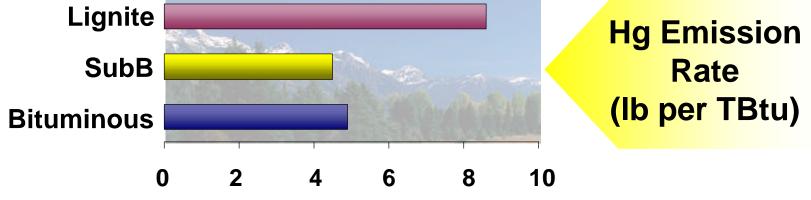


Recommendations to the U.S. EPA Utility MACT Working Group, September 9, 2002

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Mercury Emissions 2000 Data



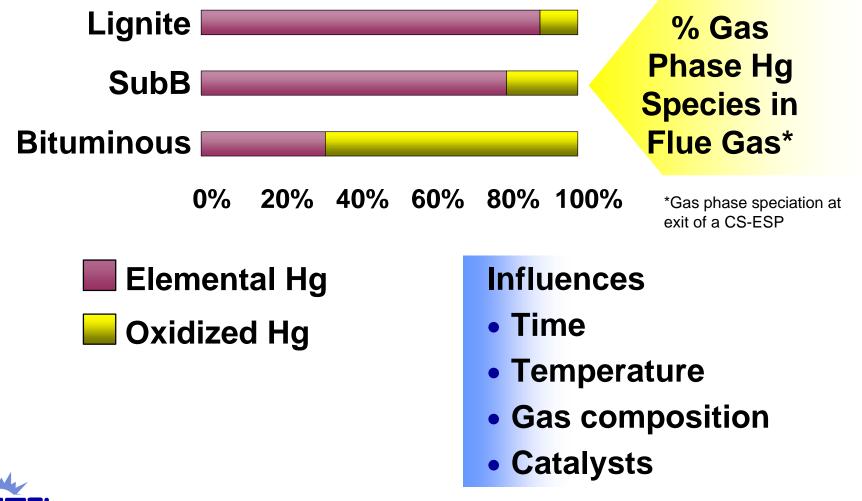




NETL Boiler Database

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Mercury Chemistry Trends





Mercury Workshops

- June 4, 2002 Washington, DC
 - -Jointly sponsored with EPRI
- August 27, 2002 Bismarck, ND
 - -In conjunction with Lignite Research Council
- September 9, 2002 Arlington, VA
 - -In conjunction with AQIII
- November 6-7, 2002 St. Louis, MO

 EPRI Hg Workshop



Mercury Control Technology R&D Phase II Field Testing Program

- FY 03 competitive solicitation
- Second phase of field testing at commercial coal-fired power plants
- Two-month or longer duration testing



Focus on broader suite of boiler
 configurations and coal-types (e.g., lignite)

Program Success Built on Partnerships



Jim Kilgroe (EPA), Scott Renninger (NETL), and George Offen (EPRI) discussing strategy NETL works closely with industry, EPA, and other stakeholders in planning and implementing its environmental control technology research program



For More Information...



• Visit our website at:

www.netl.doe.gov/coalpower/environment





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