

Zero Liquid Discharge Solutions for Power and Industrial Facilities

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ALSTOM
Shaping the future

• Introduction

- Regulatory Drivers
- Technology Options
- Direct Evaporation ZLD
- Case Studies
- Summary

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Alstom Environmental Control Systems
North American HQ – Knoxville, TN

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- **Regulatory Drivers**
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Regulatory Drivers

Background

- Congress passed CWA in 1972 to “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.”
- CWA authorizes EPA to establish Effluent Liquid Guidelines (ELG) for sources
- EPA identified steam electric power plants as a category in 1974 at placed limits on thermal and pollutant discharges
- Rules last updated in 1982



Effluent Limitation Guidelines for Power Plants

- EPA proposes to revise guidelines that may impact 7 waste streams:
 - FGD waste water
 - Fly ash transport water
 - Bottom ash transport water
 - Combustion residual leachate
 - Nonchemical metal cleaning waste
 - Waste water from mercury cleaning systems
 - Gasification waste water
- Final ruling was to be ready by May 2014; delayed, now expected in September 2015
- Compliance 3 years after effective date of final ruling; additional time granted for ZLD solutions

Effluent Limitation Guidelines for Power Plants

- EPA proposed rules in April 2013

Constituent	30 day average	Max 1 day limit
Nitrate/Nitrite	0.13 mg/l	0.17 mg/l
Mercury	119 ng/l	242 ng/l
Selenium	10 µg/l	16 µg/l
Arsenic	6 µg/l	8 µg/l

- Flow limits for high flow plants (>1000 gpm)
- Meet discharge levels prior to comingling with other streams (prevents “dilution solution”)
- Allows delay in implementation for plants that commit to ZLD solutions

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WFGD Waste Water Treatment Methods

- Dilution
- Surface impoundments
 - Gravity separation of suspended solids
 - Commingle with other waste water streams
 - Clarified water discharged; settled solids landfilled
- Chemical precipitation
 - Precipitate heavy metals
 - Coagulation/flocculation followed by thickening/filtration
 - Treated water discharged; precipitated solids landfilled
- Biological treatment
 - Used to treat Se, other metals, and DBA
 - Treated water discharged
- Vapor-compression evaporation

Waste Water is Discharged into Surface Water

Methods to Eliminate WFGD Waste Water Discharge

- Closed-loop operation
 - Potential corrosion, performance, and operational issues
- Evaporation ponds
 - Limited to southwestern US
- Ash conditioning/fixation
 - Capacity depends on sulfur/ash in coal
 - Lime addition for stabilization
- Underground injection
- Direct evaporation

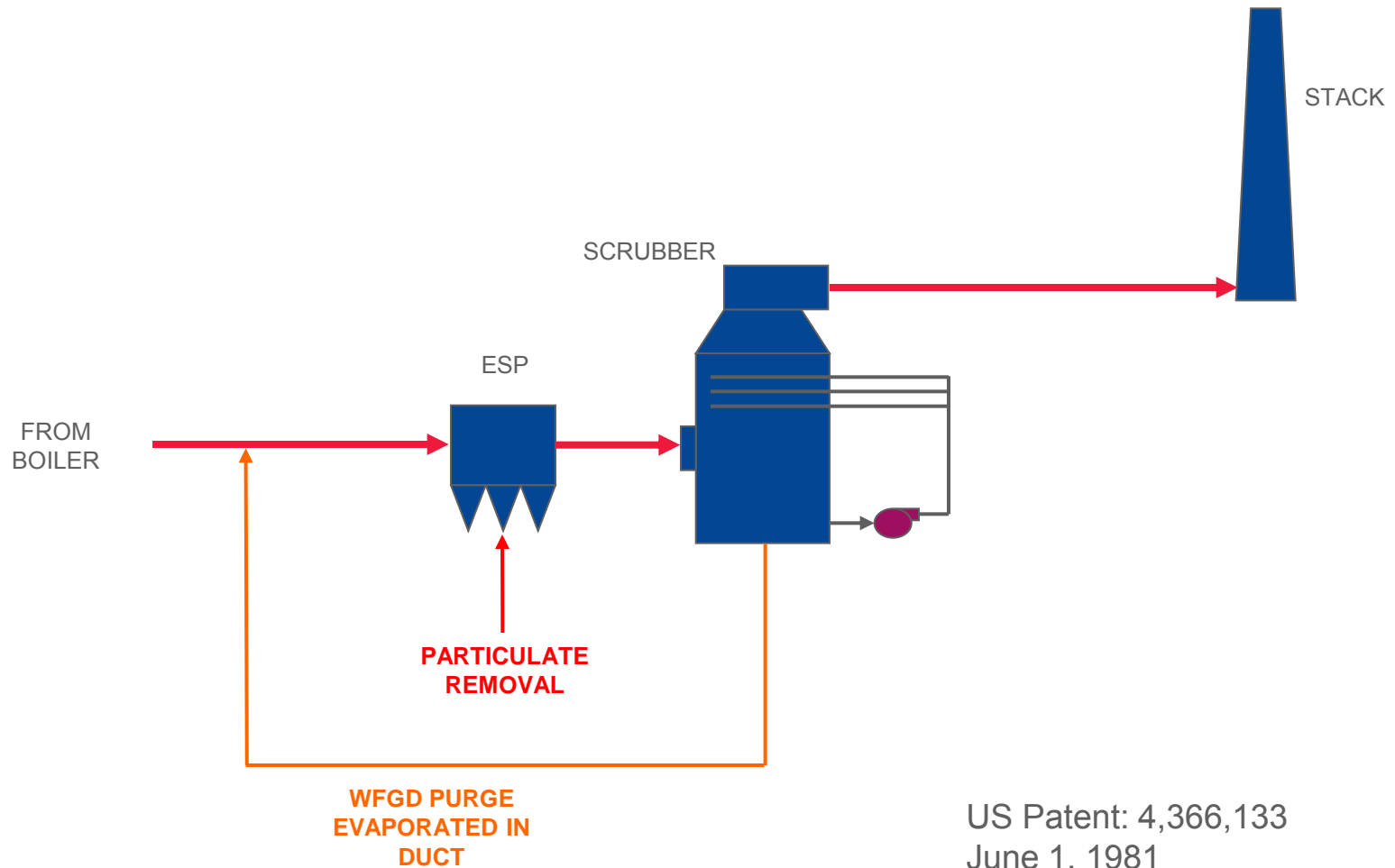
Zero Liquid Discharge

Direct Evaporation Advantages

- True ZLD – no purge stream to permit, monitor, and report
- Wide applicability as retrofit solution
- Cost-effective
- Simplicity
 - Fewer unit operations than most conventional WWT
 - No secondary solid waste stream
- Proven technology
 - Spray dryers in service in power plants since mid-1970s
 - Duke Cliffside 6 evaporating WFGD waste water since December 2012

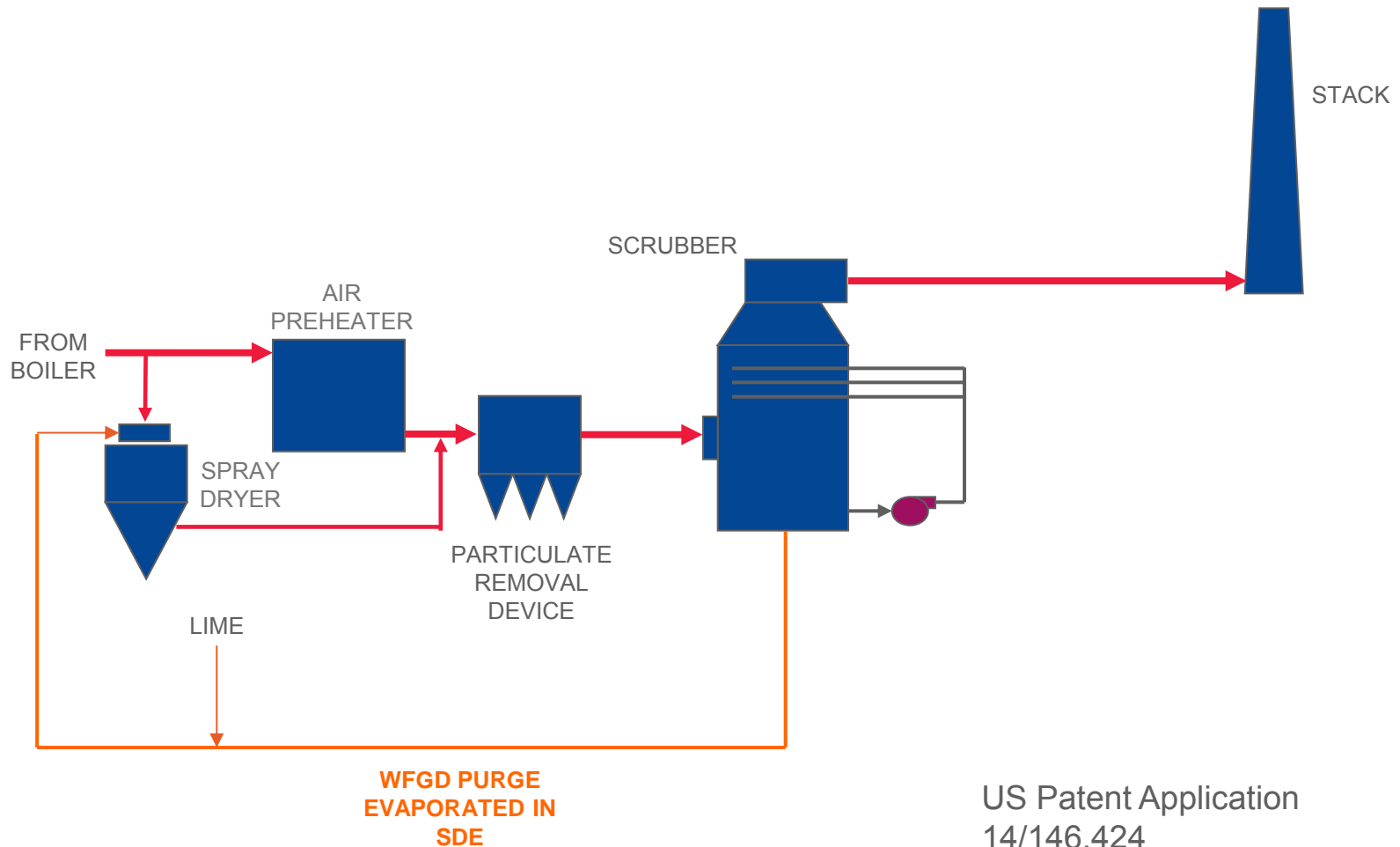
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Direct Evaporation Circa 1981



US Patent: 4,366,133
June 1, 1981

Slipstream SDE



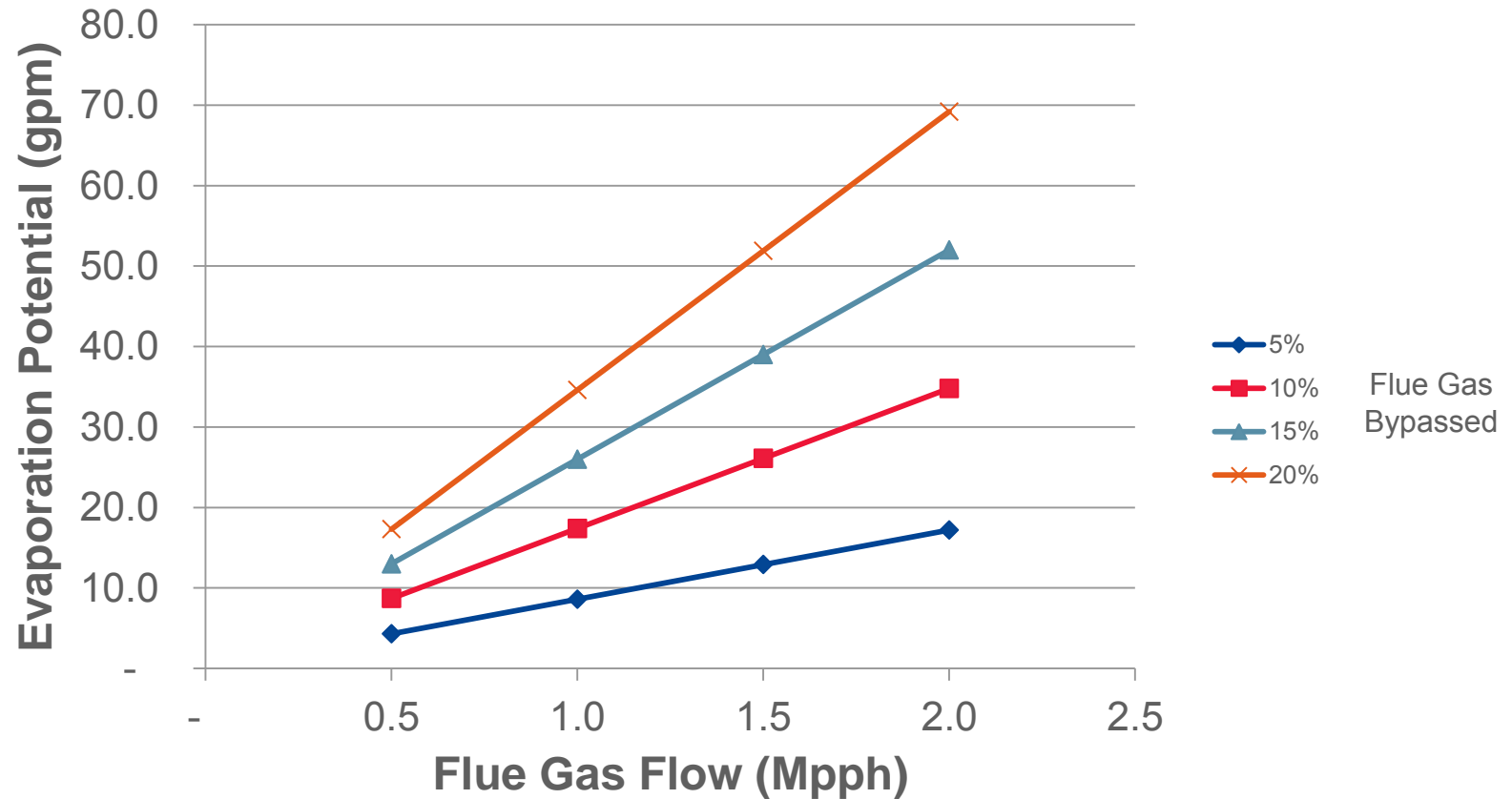
US Patent Application
14/146,424
January 2014

Slipstream DFGD for WFGD Purge Evaporation

- 5 to 10% APH bypass for most applications
- Hot gas reduces equipment cost
- Lime addition to purge stream
 - Corrosion mitigation
 - Co-benefits for SO_3 and HCl control expected
 - Improves bag life
 - Reduced scaling potential
 - Low lime consumption
 - Optimization potential
- Dissolved and suspended solids dried and collected by existing particulate control system

True Zero Liquid Discharge

Waste Water Evaporation Potential



Slipstream SDA offers significant evaporation capacity

Alstom Spray Dryer Absorber Technology



Rotary Atomizer



Dual Fluid Nozzles

Rotary vs. Dual Fluid Nozzle Atomization

Rotary Atomizer

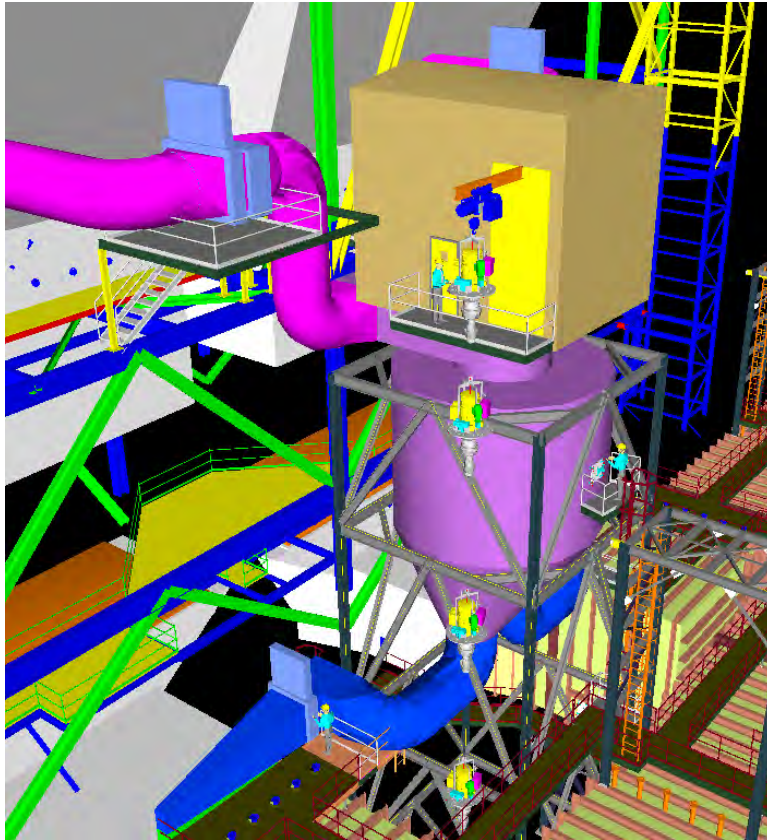
- Single rotary atomizer
- Larger diameter, shorter vessel
- Lower power consumption
- Higher pressure drop
- Good turndown

Dual Fluid Nozzles

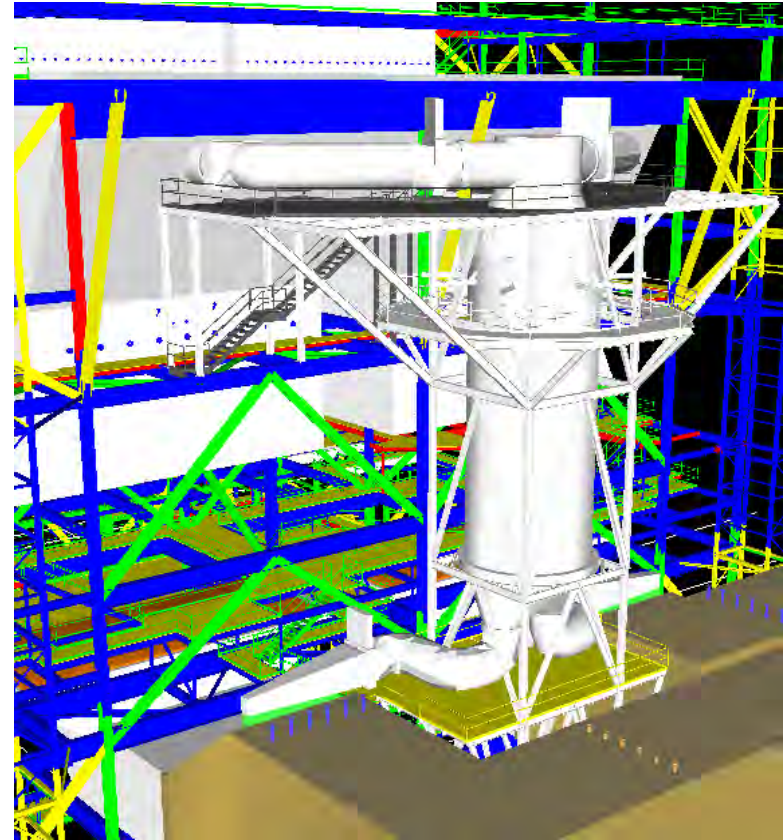
- 4-8 dual fluid nozzle lances
- Smaller diameter, taller vessel
- Higher power consumption
- Lower pressure drop
- Good turndown

Two proven technology options

SDE Alternatives



Rotary Atomizer



Dual-Fluid Nozzles

Duke Energy Cliffside 6 AQCS

Project Scope	Spray dryer, fabric filter, spray tower, lime/limestone preparation and feed systems, by-product dewatering system, ductwork, fans, erection and commissioning advisors
Location	Cliffside, NC
Capacity	825 MW
Start-Up	May 2012
Fuel	Eastern Bituminous
SO2 Removal	99% with 3.2 lb/mmBtu fuel/with DBA 99% with 2.8 lb/mmBtu fuel/no acid
No. Absorbers	Two spray dryers; one spray tower
By-product	Commercial gypsum
Gas Flow	2,800,000 ACFM
Reagent	Lime, limestone



Duke Energy
Cliffside Unit 6
Cliffside, NC

Over 100,000,000 Gallons of Waste Water Evaporated to Date

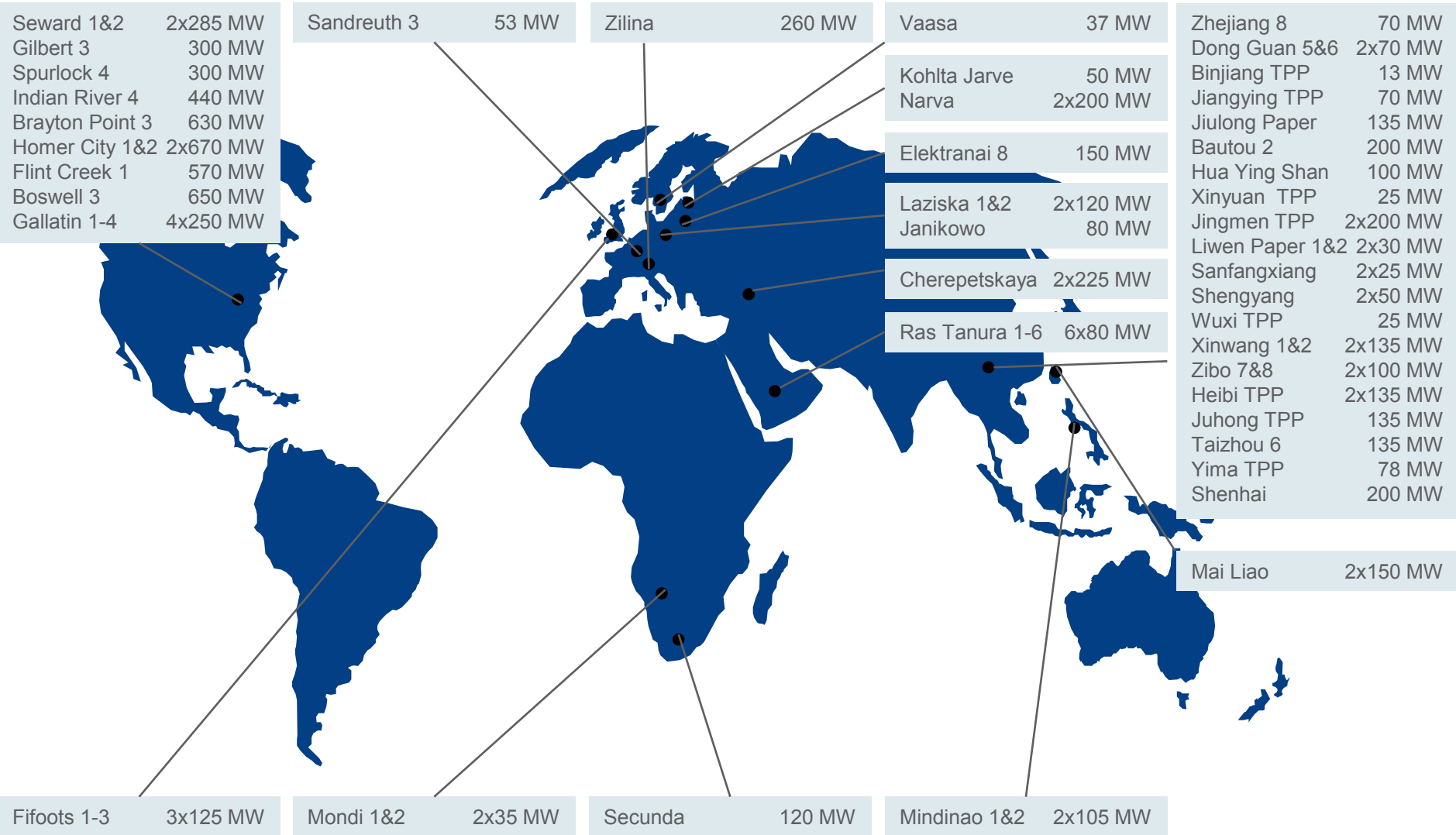
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NID Overview

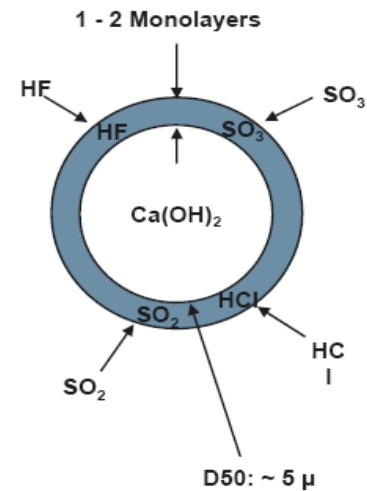
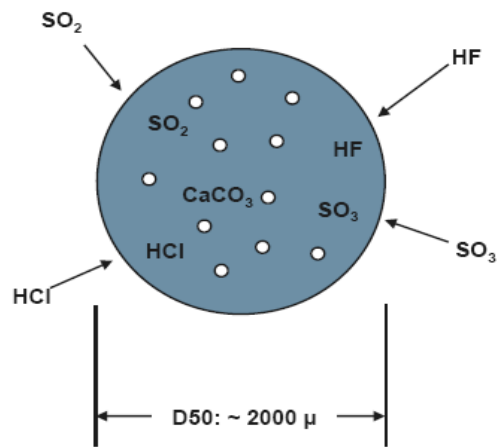
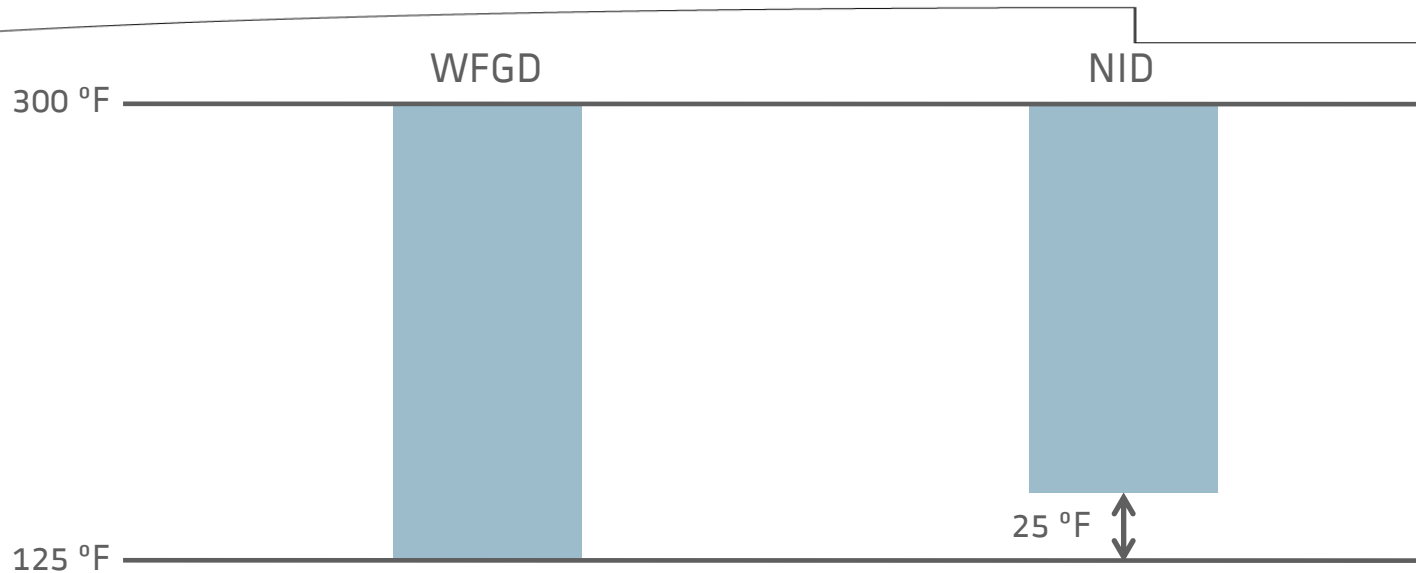
- Multi-pollutant control: High efficiency removal of SO₂, SO₃, PM, HCl, HF, and Hg
 - SO₂ removal: ≤ 98%
 - SO₃ emissions: < 1 ppm
 - PM (filterable): < 0.010 lb/MBtu
 - HCl: <0.002 lb/Mbtu
 - Hg: <1.2 lb/TBtu
- Lime-based dry FGD technology
 - Integrated hydrator/mixer – no slurry handling
 - Zero liquid discharge
 - Low water consumption; ability to use low quality water: CTB, WFGD purge
- Simple, compact design
 - Small footprint offers retrofit advantage
 - Low capital cost
 - Low BOP/construction cost
 - Low O&M cost
- Modular design
 - High reliability
 - Excellent turndown without gas recirculation
 - No scale up issues
- Fuel flexibility up to 2.5% sulphur coal or higher



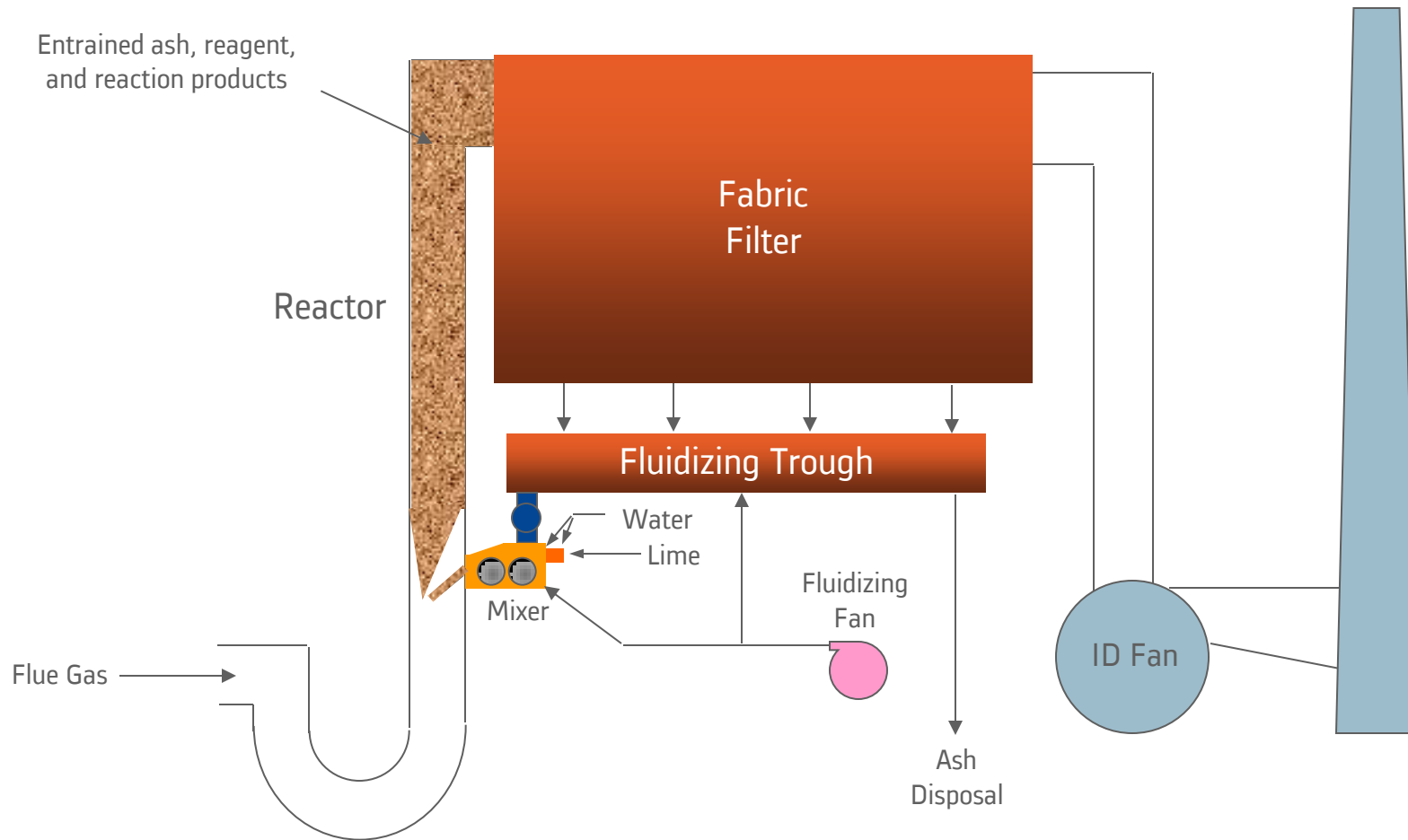
World-Wide NID Installations



FGD Technology Comparison

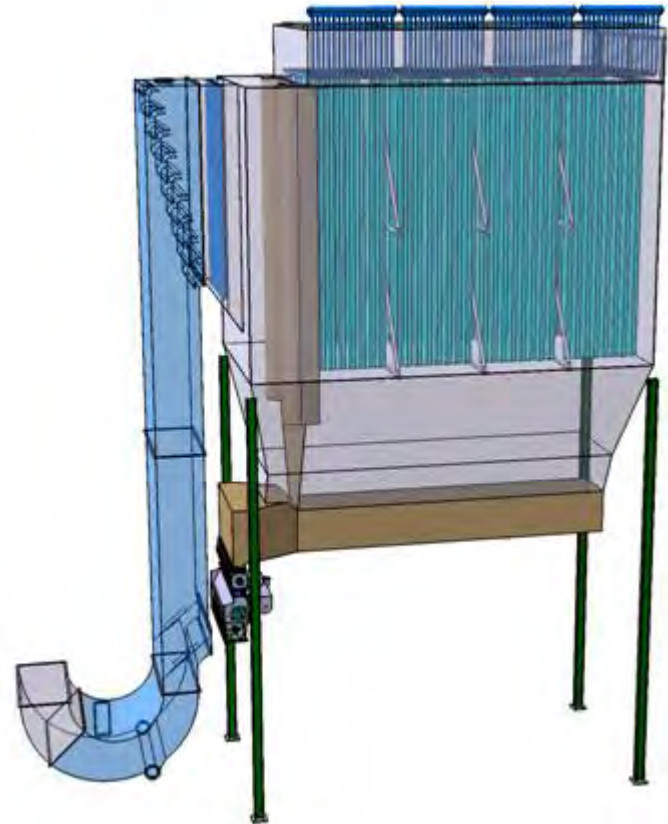


NID Flow Schematic



NID-C Concept

- Multiple, independently isolatable modules
- Dampers
 - Upstream of reactor
 - Downstream of FF compartment
- Nominal gas flow of 50,000-300,000 acfm per module
- Can be designed to achieve emissions guarantees at full load with one module out of service

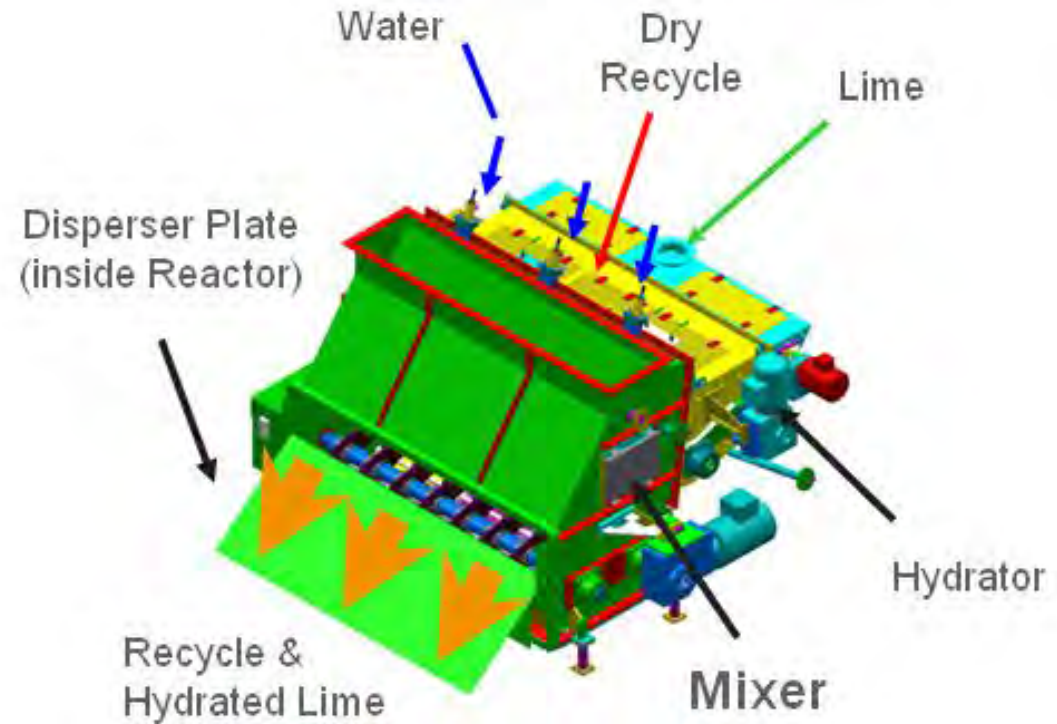


Allows for Turn-Down up to 50% without Recirculation

NID Arrangement



Mixer/Hydrator



Mixer/Hydrator






Constructability Advantages

























- Shop fabrication drastically cheaper than field fabrication
- NID allows high degree of shop fabrication even with truck shipment
 - J-duct reactors
 - Inlet ducts
 - Day silos
 - Mixers
 - Hydrators
- Barge access allows further pre-assembly
 - Fabric filter compartments
 - Inlet/outlet plenums



Modularization Lowers Construction Costs

FGD Technology Comparison

-  Advantage
-  Neutral
-  Disdvantage

Technology Comparison	NID	WFGD
Capital cost		
Reagent cost		
Power cost (exc. fans)		
Pressure drop		
Byproduct disposal cost		 ?
Water consumption		
Footprint	 ?	 ?
Installed base		
Fuel flexibility		
SO ₂ removal		
SO ₃ removal		
Hg removal		

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Summary

- Increasingly stringent ELGs will likely impact operational practices at power and industrial facilities
- Advantages of direct evaporation include:
 - Zero liquid discharge
 - Simplicity
 - Cost effective
 - Proven technology
- Alstom NID technology offers comprehensive air emissions solution





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