

# **REINHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL Ltd.**



## **2010 APC Round Table & Expo Presentation**

July 18-20, 2010, in Concord, NC / Hosted by Duke Energy

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# FGD Wastewater Treatment

SIEMENS

**Presented at APC Round Table  
Concord, NC  
July 20, 2010**

# The Surge in FGD Implementation

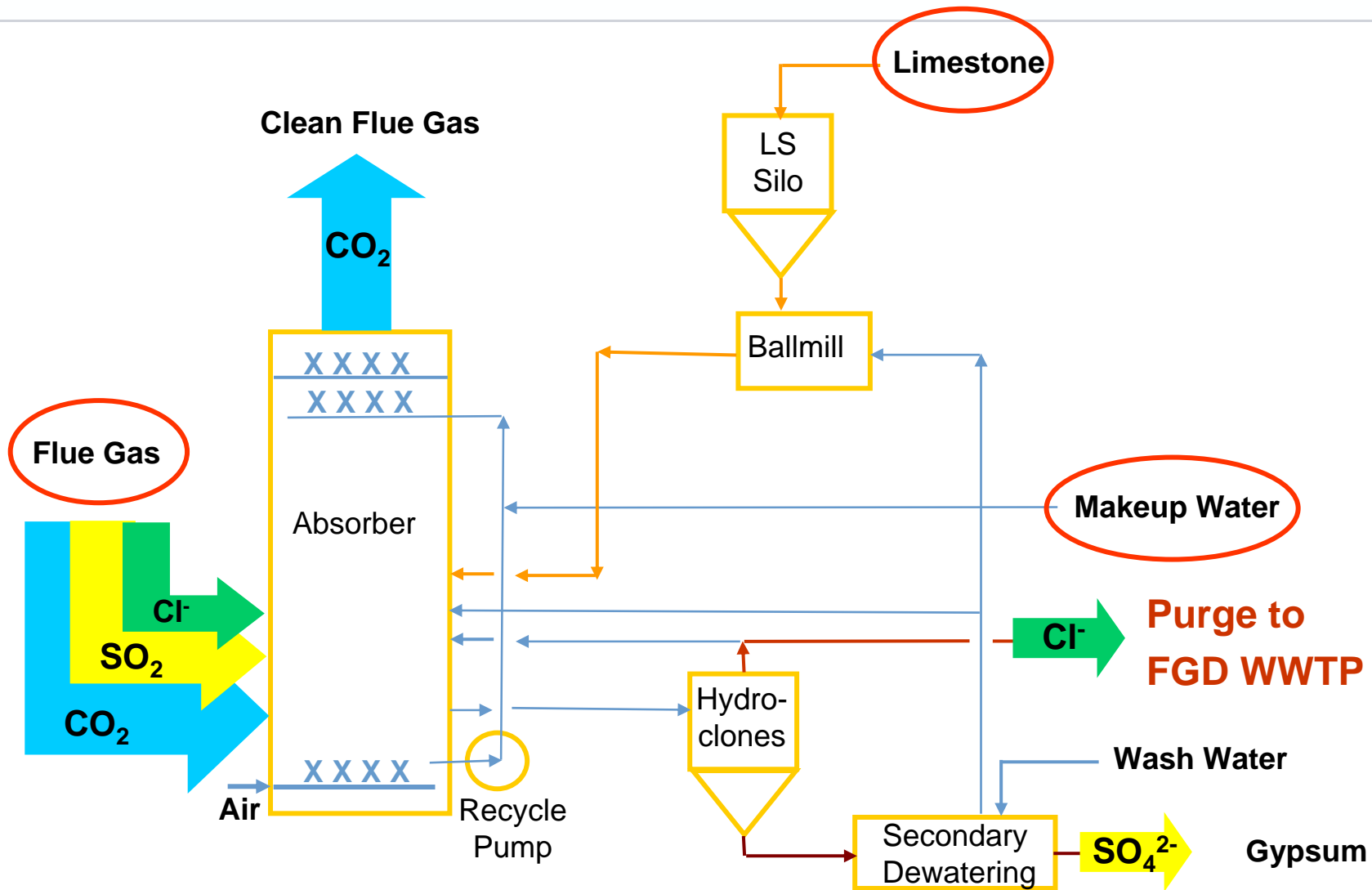
McIlvaine 2006 Report:

- US\$168 billion FGD market in next 15 years
- 100,000 MW retrofits to meet U.S. Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)
- 1,300,000 MW new & retrofits worldwide
- Predicted 2,200,000 MW of global coal-fired by 2020
- Predicted 65% would have FGD by 2020.
- Even emerging countries retrofitting: India, China, Viet Nam, etc.
- The global recession slowed everything, but still projects move ahead and may pick up pace again.

# FGD Wastewater

- Frequently FGD system is wet limestone forced oxidation scrubber
- Capture of air contaminants end up in solids and liquid purge
- Solids purge might be suitable for sale of gypsum
- Liquid purge often requires treatment prior to discharge or may need to be zero liquid discharge in future

# Simplified Limestone Forced Oxidation (LSFO) FGD Mass Balance



# FGD Wastewater Flows

Wastewater flows depend on:

- Design Cl concentration in scrubber liquor
- Rated capacity of the boiler (MW)
- Removal of insoluble materials (fly ash, inerts)

**Typically 0.1 to 0.3 gpm/MW**



# FGD Wastewater Characteristics

- Contains contaminants from coal, limestone, and makeup water
- High Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Elevated Heavy Metal concentrations
- pH 5.0 to 6.5
- Scale-forming: due to supersaturation with  $\text{CaSO}_4$
- High salinity (TDS), with chloride level of 10,000 – 50,000 mg/l
- Varying levels of nitrates, nitrites, ammonia
- COD (500 – 1,000 mg/l) if DBA is used
- 45 to 55°C
- Generally “Nasty WW”

# Typical FGD Wastewater Treatment Requirements

Constituent	Typical Influent (mg/L)	Typical Effluent (mg/L)
<b>TSS</b>	<b>10,000 - 40,000</b>	<b>&lt;15.0</b>
pH	4.5 - 6.0	6.5 - 8.5
As	0.05 - 3.0	<0.05
Cd	0.04 - 0.5	<0.10
Cr	0.3 - 5.0	<0.10
Cu	0.1 - 0.85	<0.10
<b>Hg</b>	<b>0.05 - 0.8</b>	<b>&lt;0.002</b>
Ni	0.2 - 6.0	<0.05
Pb	0.1 - 3.0	<0.05
<b>Se</b>	<b>0.2 - 4.0</b>	<b>0.1 - 4.0</b>
Zn	0.4 - 8.0	<0.10
Cl	10,000 - 50,000	10,000 - 50,000
SO <sub>4</sub>	1,500 - 8,000	800 - 2,500
Ca	1,000 - 20,000	5,000 - 25,000
<b>N</b>	<b>50-200</b>	<b>4-10</b>

# Key Design Considerations for Wastewater System

- Influent Composition
- Discharge Requirements
- Solids Handling
- Materials of Construction
- Unique Owner's Requirements

## *Major Cost Drivers*

- Flow
- Solids Load
- Specific discharge requirements for Se, BOD, Nitrogen, etc.



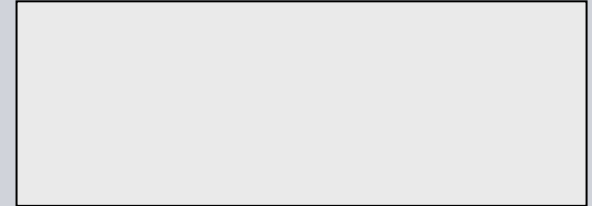
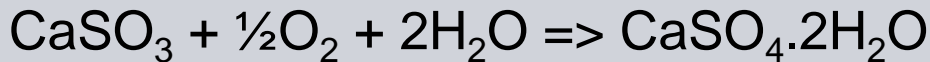
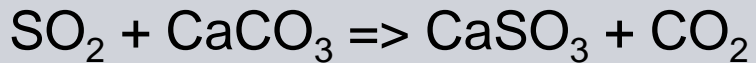
# Physical-Chemical Treatment

- Lowers scaling potential
- Removes heavy metals
- Removes TSS
- Requires application of specific reaction vessels, clarifier, thickener, filter and dewatering designs

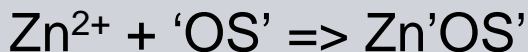
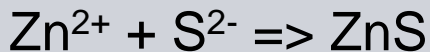
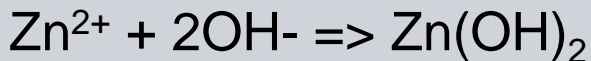


# Chemistry Basics

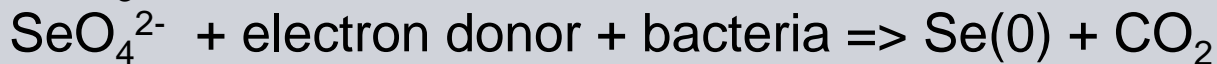
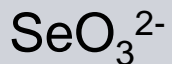
## FGD System



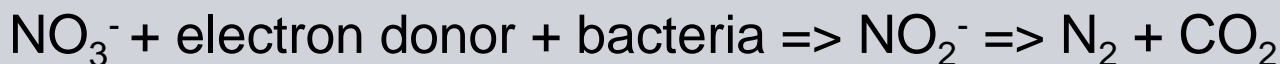
## Wastewater Treatment System (WWTS) - Heavy Metal Precipitation



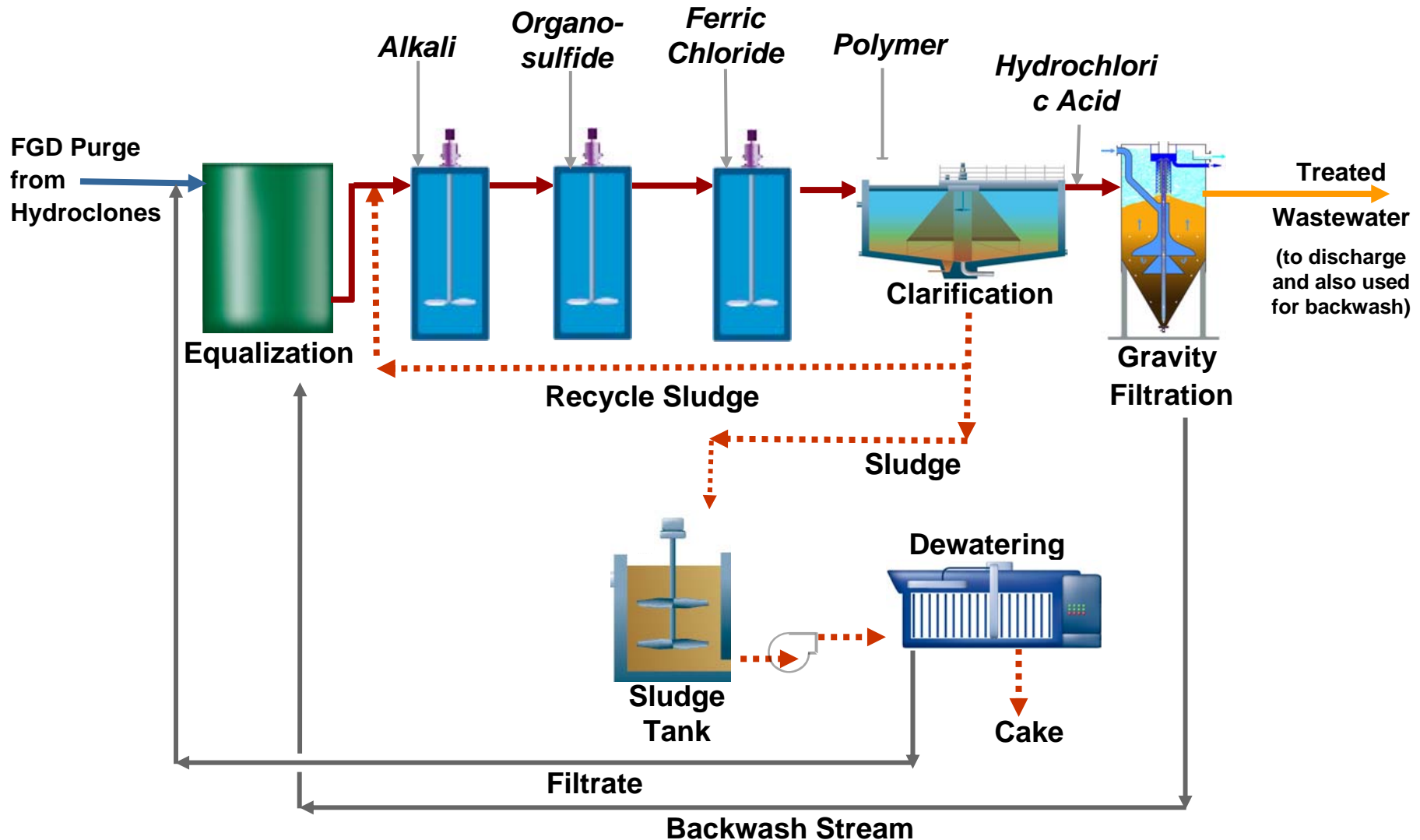
## WWTS - Selenium Reduction



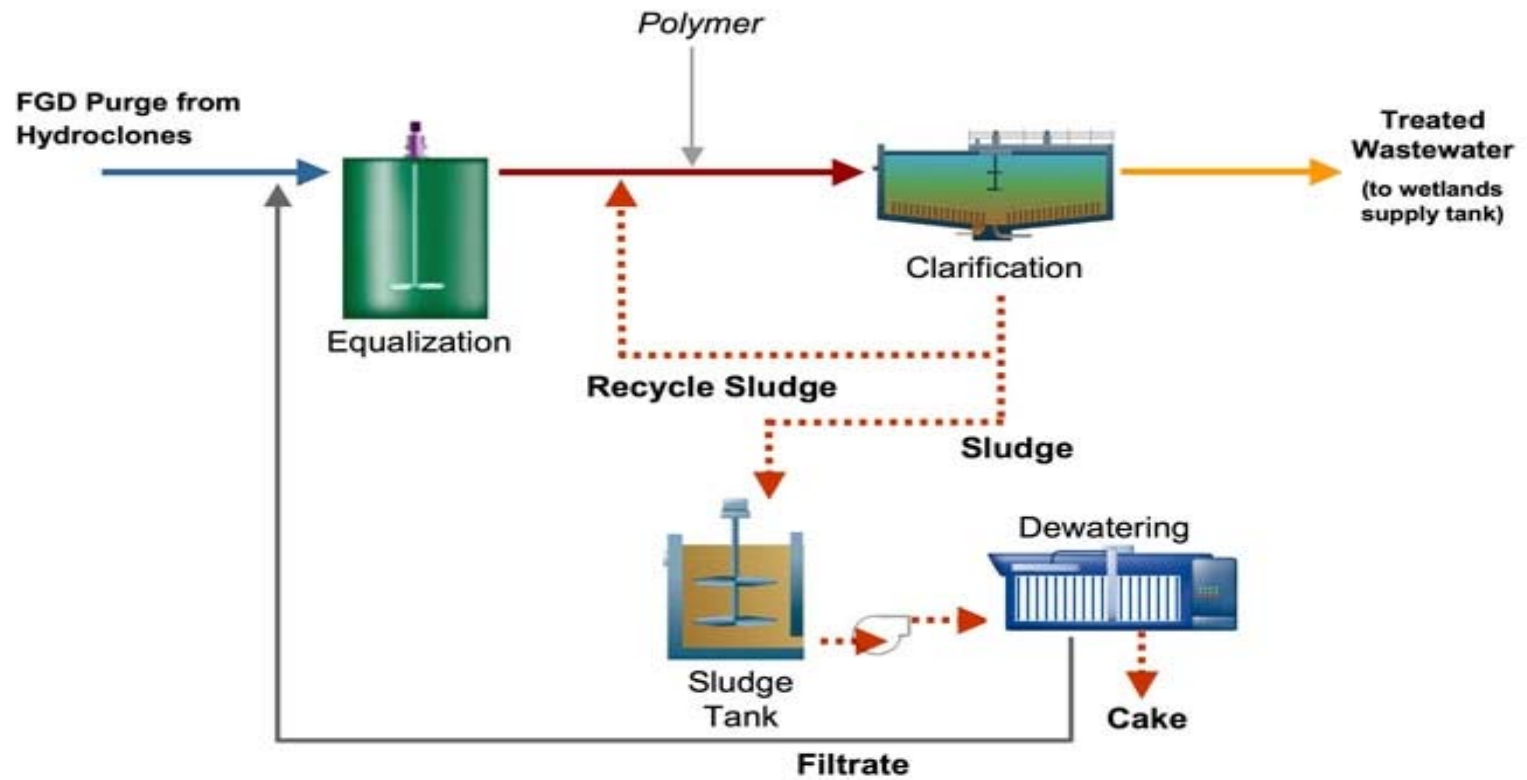
## Denitrification



# Physical Chemical FGD Wastewater Treatment System



# Marshall Station WWTS PFD



# Marshall Station



# Marshall Station Wastewater Treatment System



# Marshall FGD WWTS - Clarification



# High Pressure Pumps feeding Dewatering Unit



# Recess Chamber Filter Presses



## Filter Press Discharge



# Allen Station FGD WWTS



## Cliffside 5 FGD WWTSS



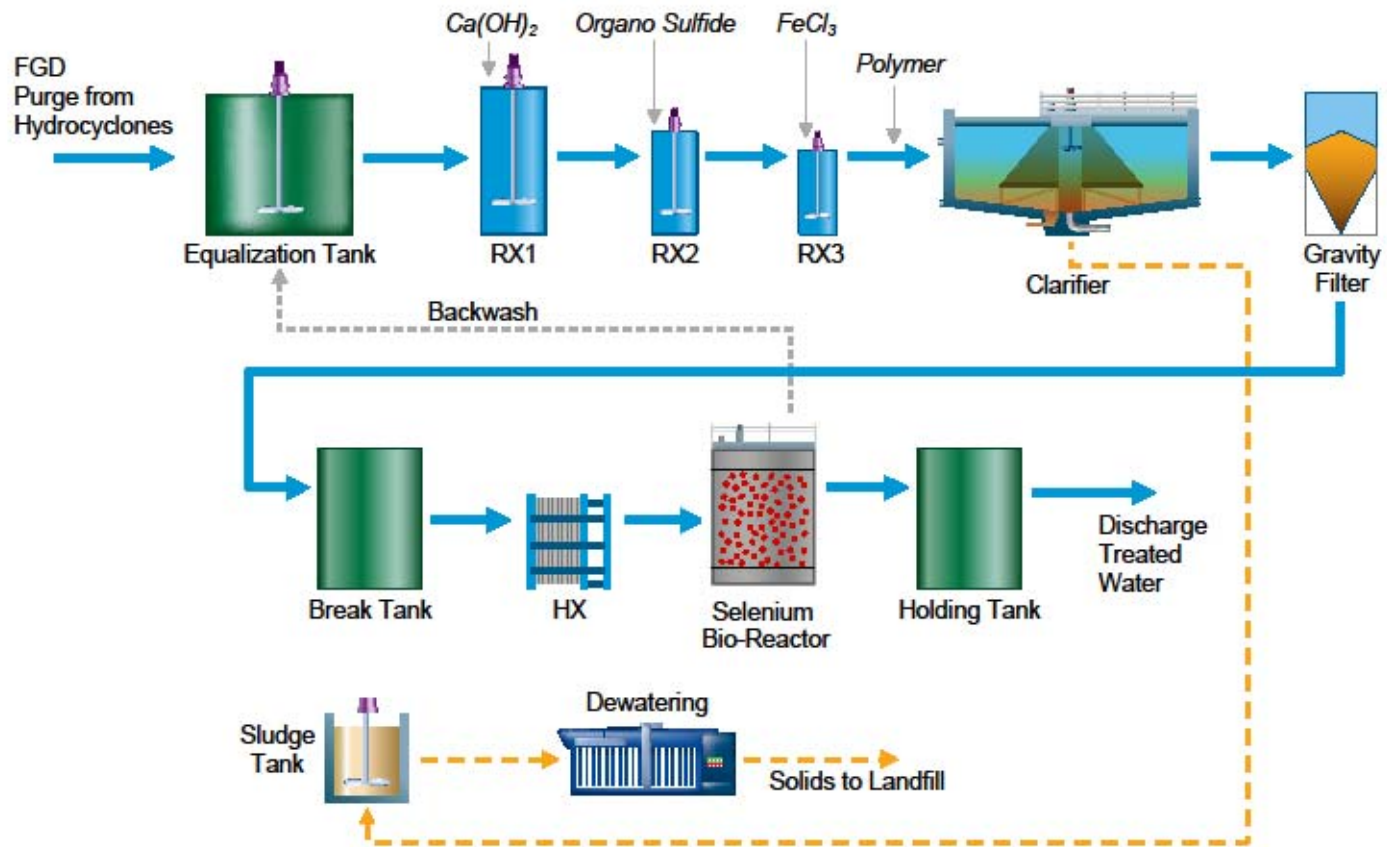
# Biological Treatment Stages (if needed)

Performed *downstream of physical-chemical treatment*

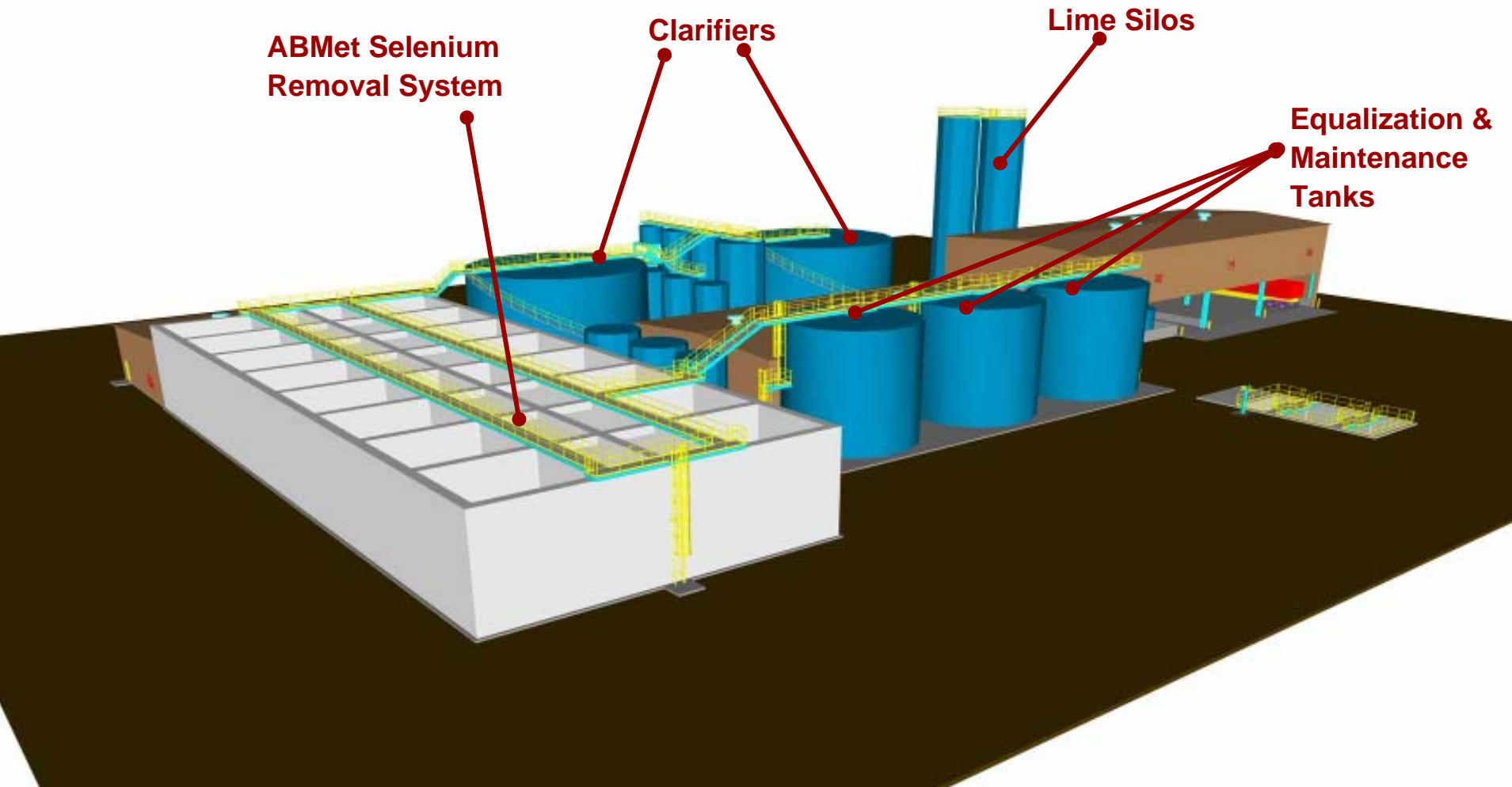
- **Selenium removal (ABMet System)**
- Nitrogen removal
  - Activated Sludge, SBR
  - Attached growth in Special Filters
- COD removal
  - If organic acid used in FGD process
  - Suspended growth (e.g. Activated Sludge, SBR)



# Physical Chemical Treatment and Selenium Reduction



# Belews Creek Integrated Treatment System

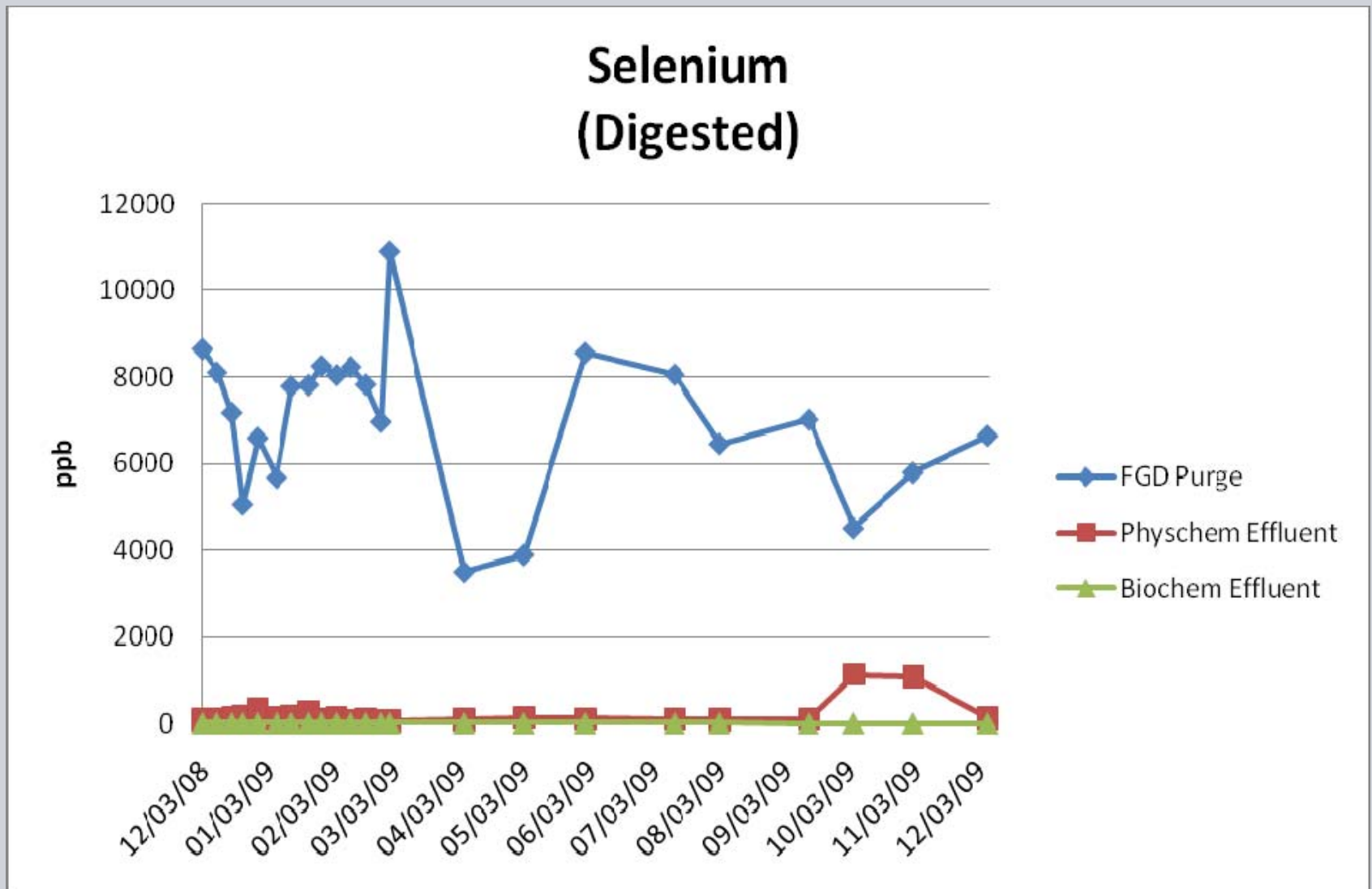


# Completed Installation – Duke Energy Belews Creek Station



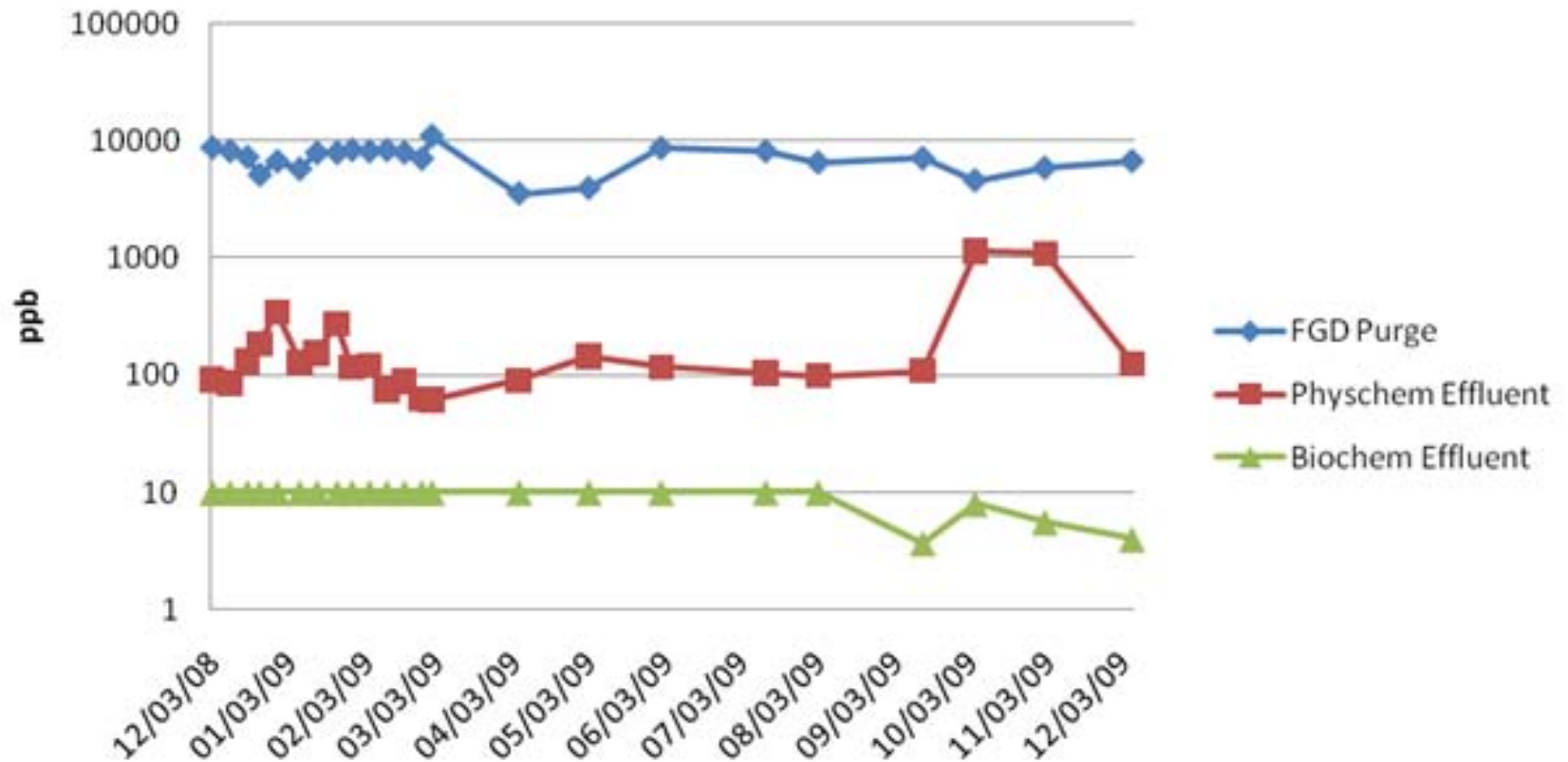
**...Siemens Water Technologies also operates this  
installation on behalf of the Utility**

# Results – Actual Values



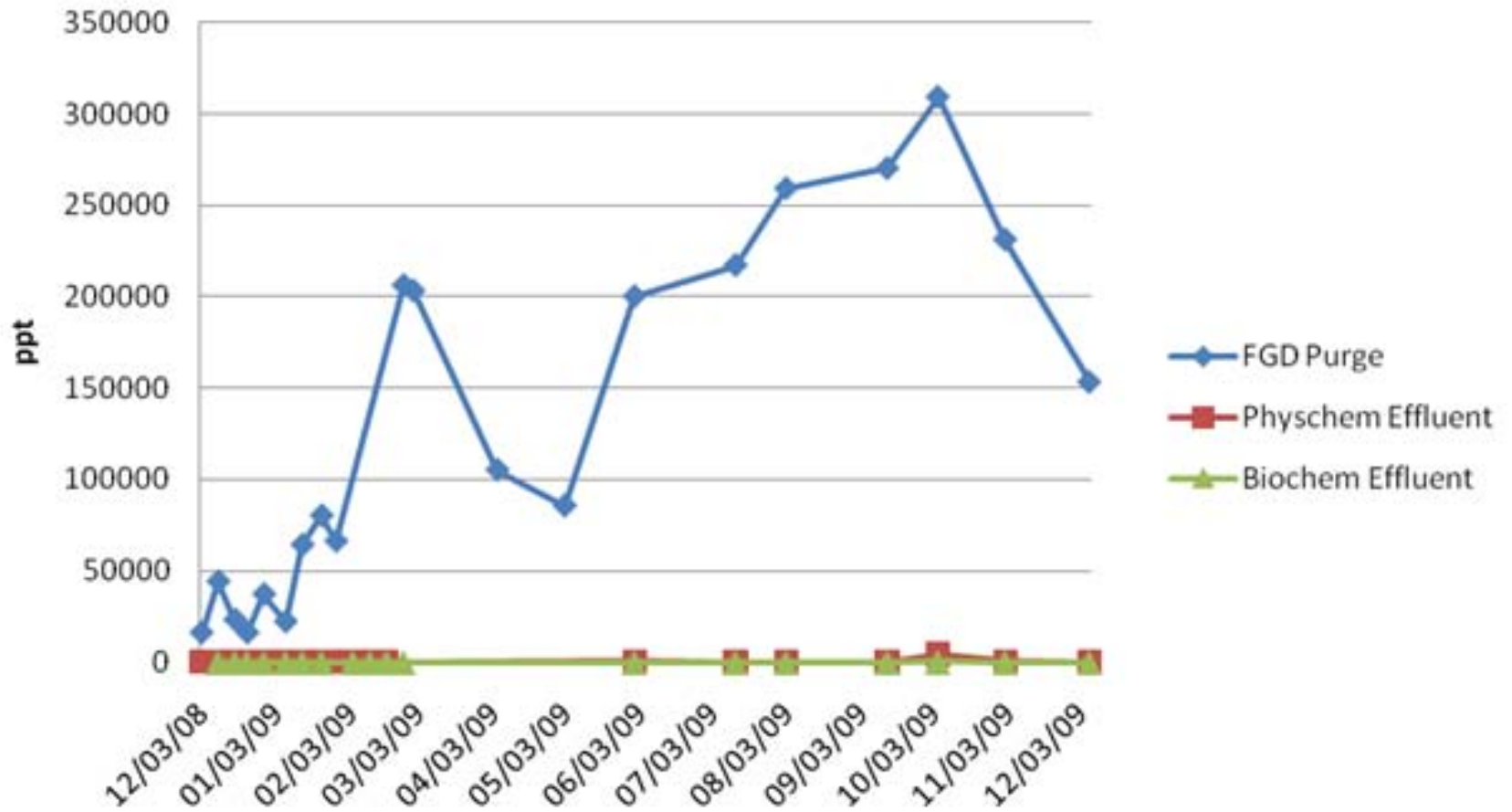
# Results – Logarithmic Scale

## Selenium (Digested)

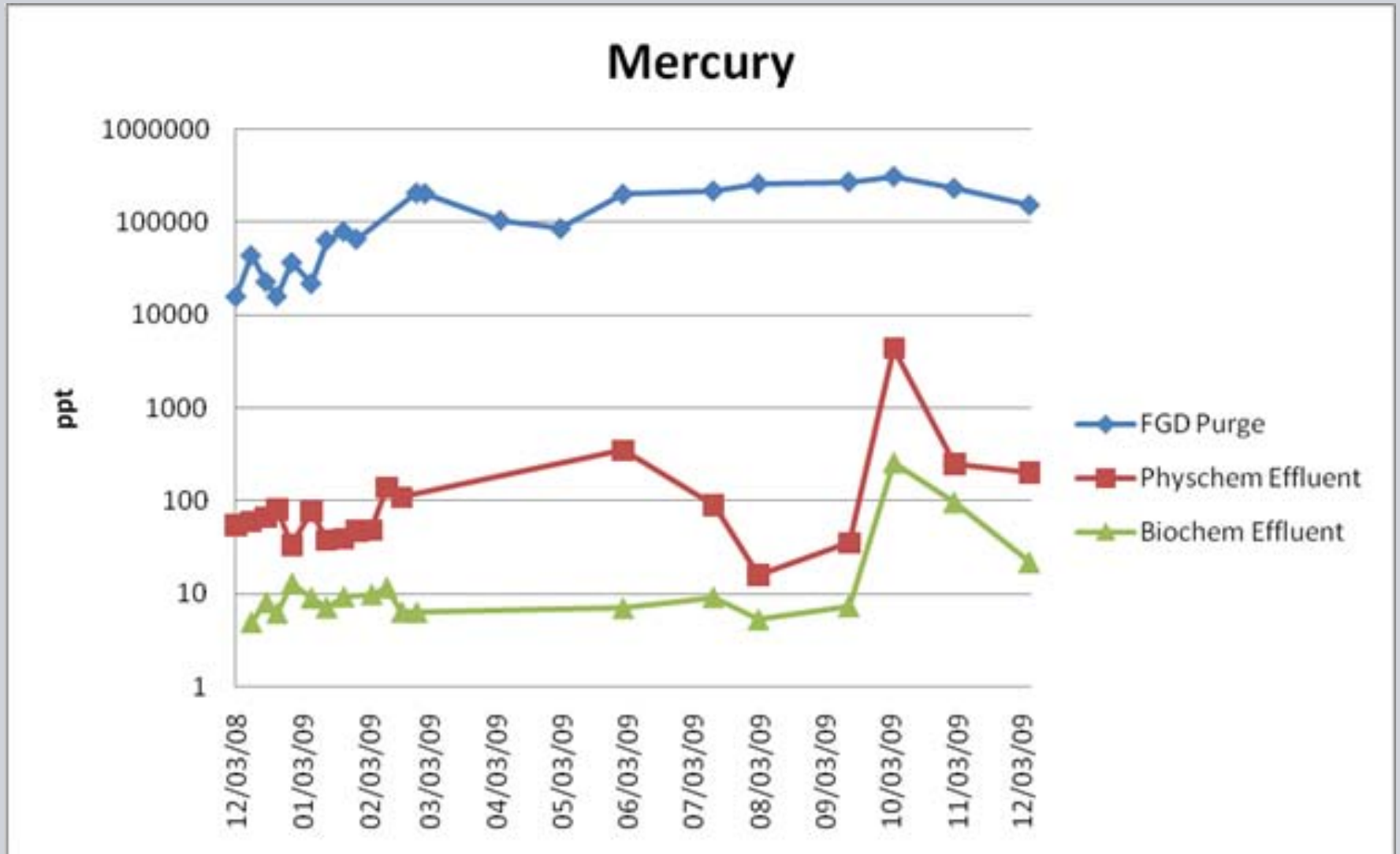


# Results – Actual Values

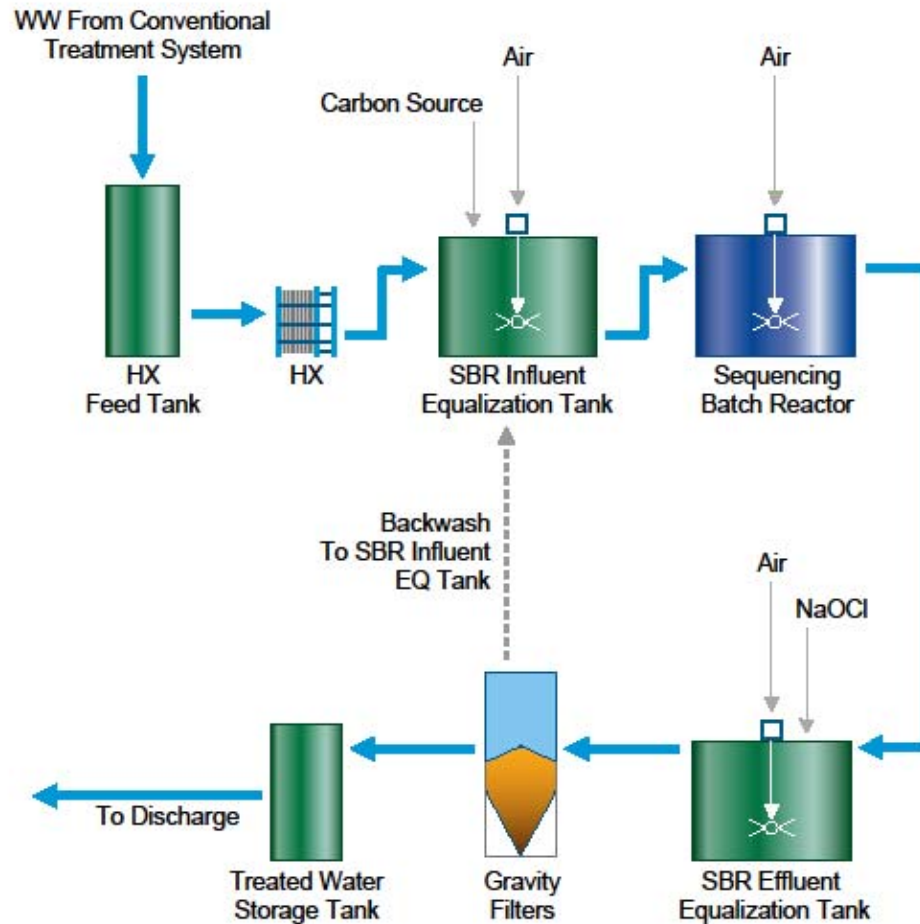
## Mercury



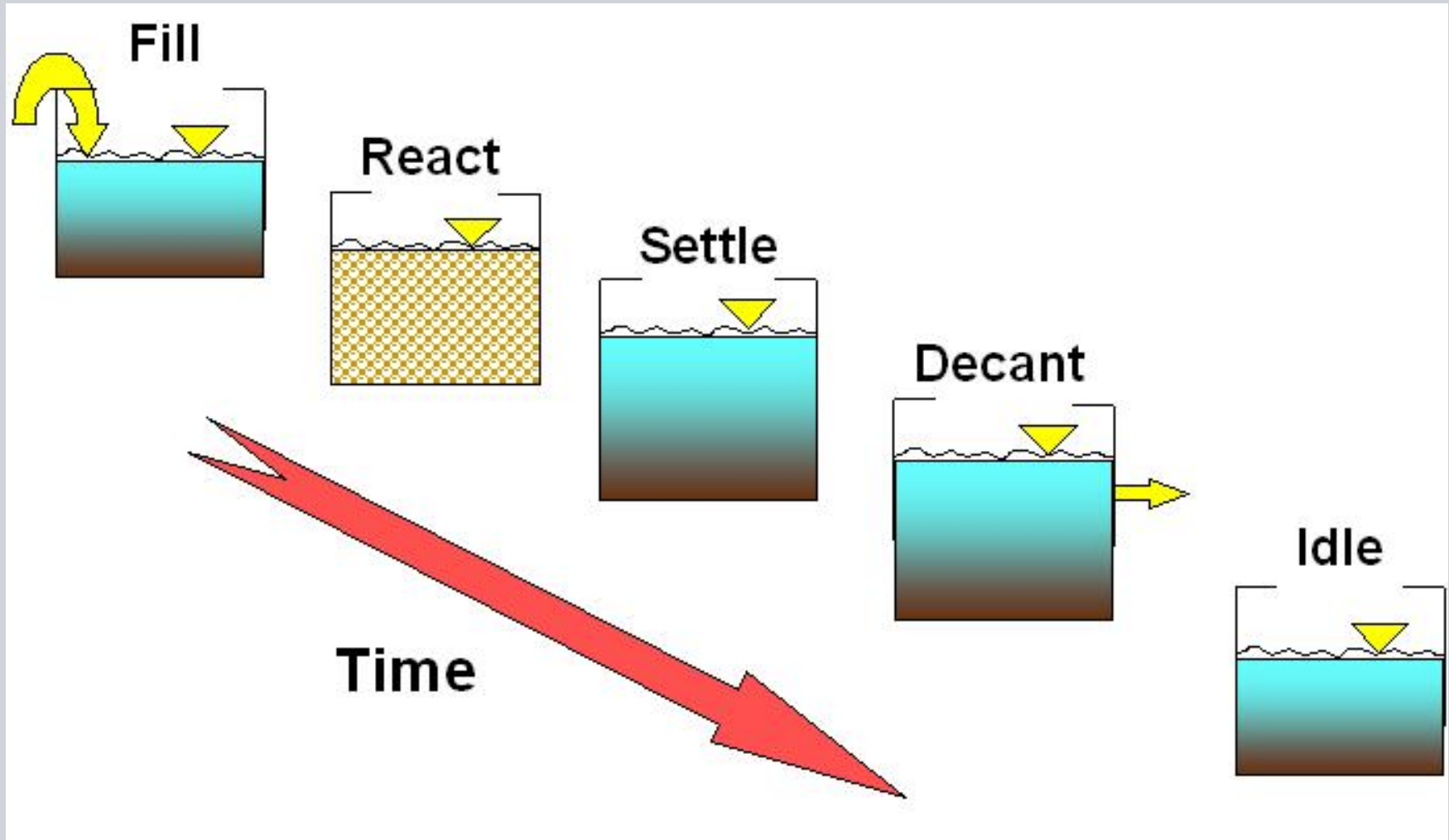
# Results – Logarithmic Scale



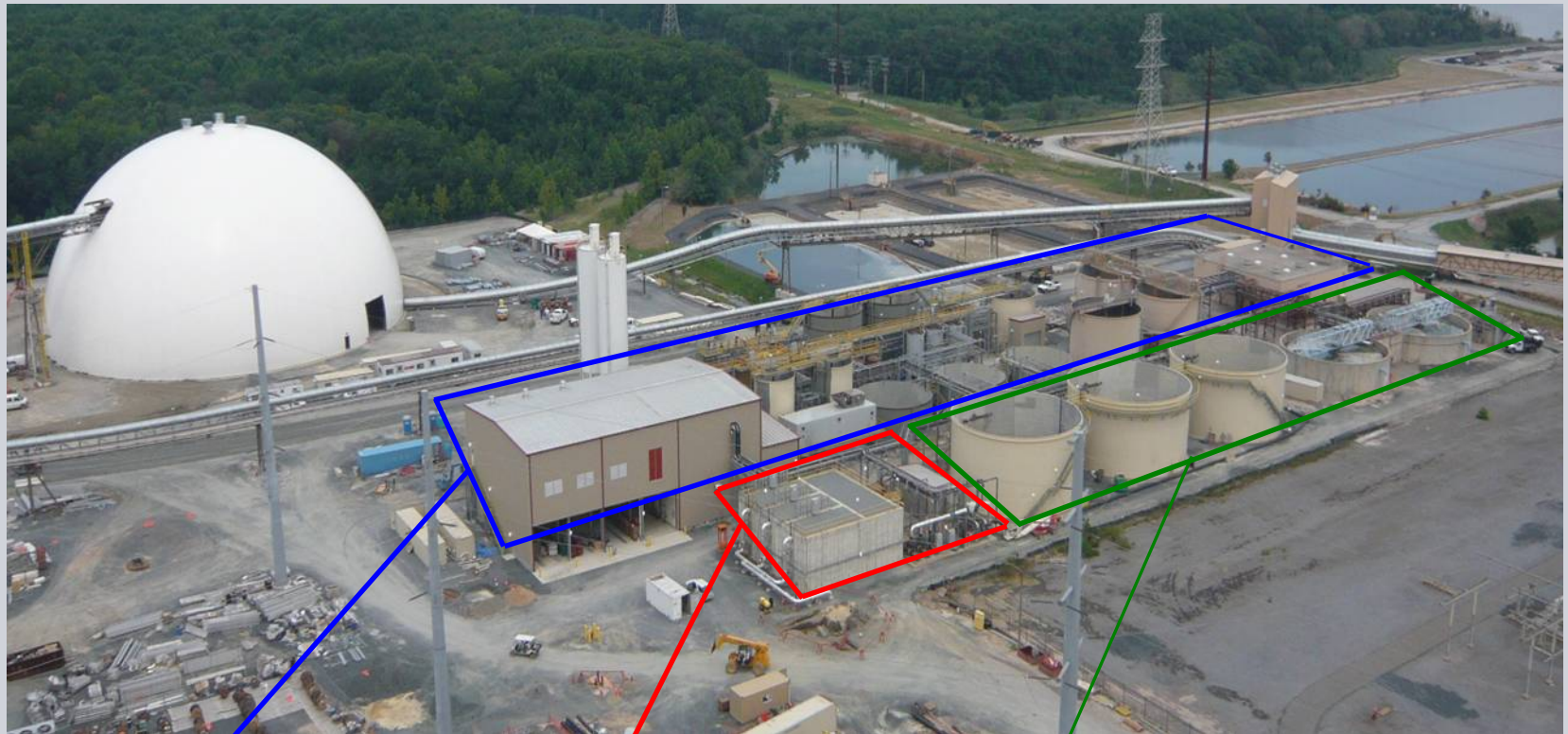
# Nitrogen Reduction – following Physical Chemical Treatment



# Sequential Batch Reactor for Reduction of Total Nitrogen



# Physical Chemical Treatment with Biological Treatment for Nitrogen Removal



**Heavy Metals Treatment System  
and Sludge Handling**

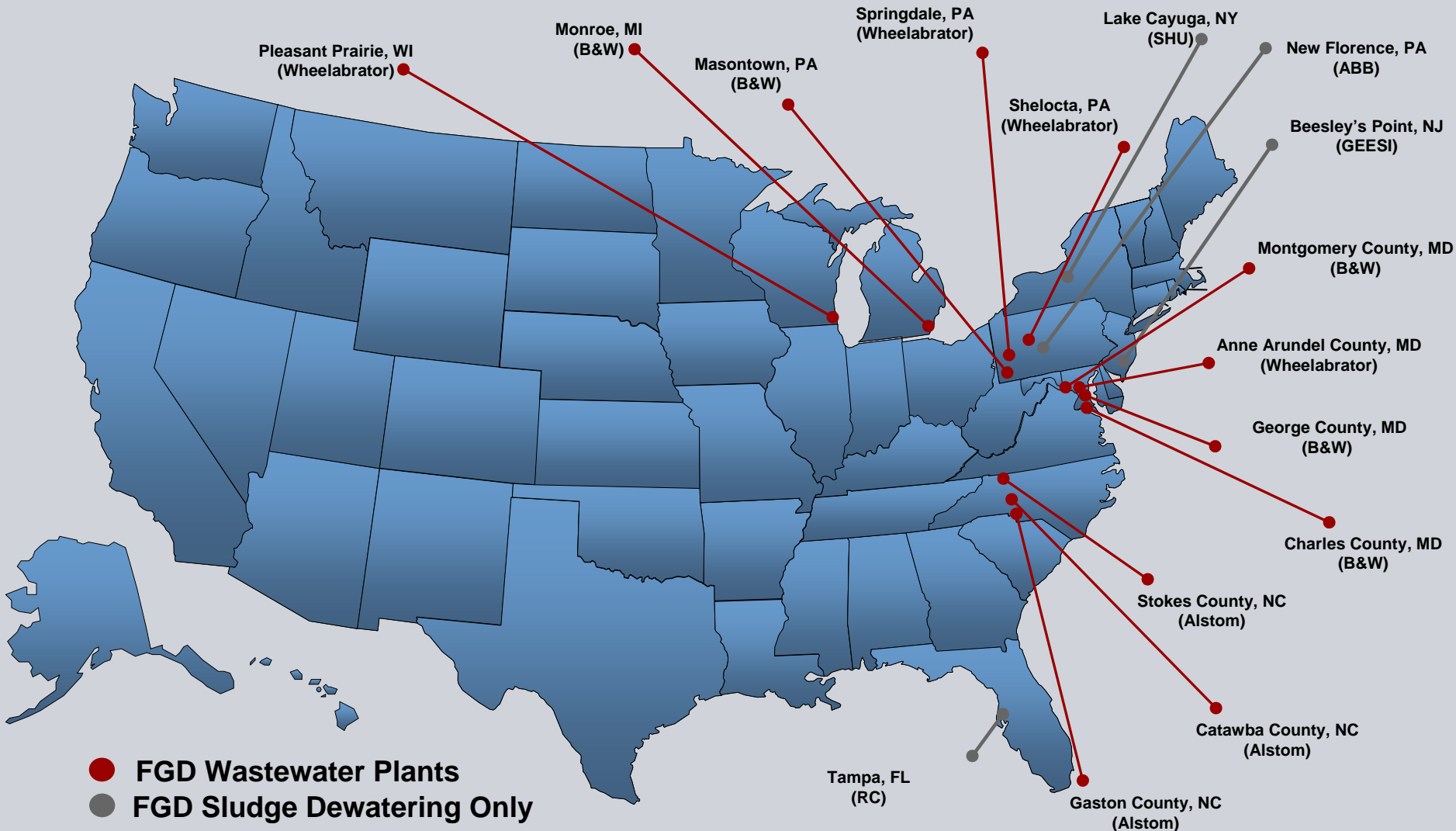
**Makeup Water  
System**

**Biological Treatment  
System**

# Treatment for Other Requirements

- What will the EPA and State Regulatory Agencies require in the future?
- Possible other contaminants
  - As, Ba, B, Be, Cd, Co, Cu, F, Mn, Mo, Pb, Tl, V
- Lower Levels than Current
  - Hg, Se
- Zero Liquid Discharge
- There are Solutions for Each Requirement

# Our FGD WWTS Reference Base



# Key Points to a Successful FGD Wastewater Treatment Project

- Allow the supplier to work closely with the utility, the utility's engineer, and the EPC to **value engineer** the design for each application
- Involvement **within** the Utility – O&M, Engineering, Environmental, Public Relations
- Experience in overall FGD system design, as well as specific wastewater treatment process design. **Copied designs don't work**
- **Careful selection** of all mechanical equipment and instrumentation, and particular attention to materials of construction
- Design must allow for the **variance** between actual and predicted wastewater quality and potential for changing regulations requiring future system modifications/additions.
- **Continuous Improvement** – in engineering and R&D to prepare for future requirements

## Summary – FGD WWT

*Technology is successfully being applied to meet current requirements.*

*Additional FGD retrofits and limited new coal-fired power plants will occur in the U.S. through the year 2020.*

*Only a portion will need WWTS.*

*Questions abound about future treatment requirements that will be imposed by federal and state governments.*

*Once the USEPA and state EPAs publish the new requirements, there are solutions to meet utilities' needs.*

**Further Questions can be directed to:**  
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# Questions?

Taking care  
of the world's water

A large water splash with a central water droplet and many smaller bubbles below it. The splash is centered in the upper half of the image, with a large, clear water droplet in the middle. Below the splash, there are many smaller, clear water droplets and bubbles of various sizes, creating a dynamic and refreshing visual effect. The background is a light blue gradient, suggesting a clean and fresh environment.

## Contact

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