Appendix E
Approved Air Quality Control Technology Options

E.W. Brown

Comments on Brown AQC study by Black and Veatch
Brad Pabian

B&V recommended either a SNCR or SCR on Brown units 1 and 2 in their initial assessment of Brown station. This was due to their assertion that NOx limits would be imposed on a unit by unit basis. If this is the case, then their recommendations are valid. If, however, the NOx limits are imposed on a plant wide basis, then there may be a cheaper alternative. Brown 3 will be fitted with an SCR capable of 0.07 lbs/MMBTU NOx output. If Brown 2 was fitted with a similar SCR, Brown 1 may be able to come into compliance simply with better low NOx burners and over fired air. The rough calculations below show how this may be possible. These are not detailed and accurate numbers, only rough approximations.

Current Unit 3 Full Load Heat Input: ~4700 MMBTU/hr
Current Unit 2 Full Load Heat Input: ~1730 MMBTU/hr
Current Unit 1 Full Load Heat Input: ~1070 MMBTU/hr
Total Plant Full Load Heat Input: ~7500 MMBTU/hr
Maximum Plant Full Load NOx Emissions (at 0.11 lb/MMBTU): 825 lb/hr
Maximum Unit 3 NOx Emissions with 0.07 lb/MMBTU SCR in service: 329 lb/hr
Maximum Unit 2 NOx Emissions with 0.07 lb/MMBTU SCR in service: 121 lb/hr

Maximum allowable Unit 1 NOx Emissions with Unit 2 and 3 SCR in service: 375 lb/hr
Maximum allowable Unit 1 NOx Emission rate: 0.35 lb/MMBTU

Unit 1 currently runs between 0.4 and 0.5 lb/MMBTU, which is the reason that it seemed possible to attain 0.35 lb/MMBTU with less costly means. In addition, when capacity factor is considered, the allowable NOx emission rate on Unit 1 would be higher, since it has historically had a lower capacity factor than the other two units at Brown. I would suggest that capacity factor be treated as safety margin with respect to meeting the limits and that B&V propose a cost to upgrade burner equipment on Unit 1 to achieve approximately 0.3 to 0.32 lb/MMBTU emissions. The only time that this would not be a practical solution would be if the NOx limits were applied on a continuous basis, rather than by year. If so, then a Unit 3 outage would put the plant over the limit. This could be managed, possibly, with overlapping outages, etc. If the NOx regulations are applied on a unit by unit basis, NOx removal of 30-40% by an SNCR as described by B&V would not be capable of bringing Unit 1 into compliance, and a full SCR would be required.

The second major question I had was relative to disposal of material captured by a future baghouse, particularly considering heavy metals that would be captured. Please be sure B&V identifies costs that may be associated with construction of facilities to handle the waste. It should also be made clear in their final document that the potential baghouse requirements for Units 1 and 2 could be met by a single combined baghouse.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *1*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes ☒ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	☒ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	☒ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	☒ Yes □ No

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *1*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

Please clarify if the PJFF is shared between Units 1&2. Also, the plant would prefer B&V to estimate the option of using low NOx burners and overfire air on Unit 1 and put the SCR on Unit 2 and 3 in order to achieve Plant compliance. According to the sheet titled, "Estimated Requirements Under Future New Environmental Regulations" provided to B&V by E.ON, the revised CAIR section 4.9 calls for Plant wide compliance. The Brown Team does not believe that an SCR should be the first option for compliance for this Unit. Please see the attached document prepared by Brad Pabian for further details.

Therefore, B&V should explore this option for the basis of the estimate. Eileen Saunders will discuss with management if E.ON would like B&V to provide costs associated with adding an SCR to Unit 1.

Is an SNCR feasible for the Brown Station? If not, please explain.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- New Low NOx Burners (LNB) and Over-Fire Air (OFA)
- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- New LNB in combination with OFA can achieve a plant-wide NOx emission limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu provided an SCR is installed on Unit 2 and Unit 3. Hence LNB with OFA is the most economically feasible control technology considered for NOx reduction if future compliance requirements for NOx reductions are on plant-wide basis.
- SNCR can achieve a plant-wide NOx emission limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu provided an SCR is installed on Unit 2 and Unit 3. However SNCR is not as cost effective as LNB and OFA system and is not considered an economically feasible solution for NOx reduction as compared to LNB and OFA system
- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NO_x emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NO_x emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NO_x emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NO_x reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigate system.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Location: New LNB and OFA will be installed in the boiler. SCR would be located downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the air heater.

Real Estate Constraints –
No space is available outside the boiler building on the north side to install the SCR. Therefore, the new SCR needs to be constructed on the east side of the boiler building. Potentially at an elevated level.
Construction Issues – Tight space for tie-in and connection of ductwork between economizer outlet and SCR.
Soot blower air compressor tanks, service water piping and circulating water piping needs to be demolished and relocated.
Demineralization system building, which is currently not in use and is located on the north side of the boiler building, needs to be demolished.

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *1*

Secondary air duct may need to be raised to clear the space.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with a shared/common wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)

Special Considerations:

- COHPAC may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 1 will be located downstream of the ductwork exiting the ID fans of Unit 1 and upstream of new booster fans for Unit 1.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, probably above the existing ESP with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Heavy foundations and supports.
    - New PJFF will be installed at a higher elevation above the existing ESP, needing heavy support columns that need to be landing outside the existing ESP foundations.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- Full size PJFF for Unit 1.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ESP but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 1.*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *1*

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *2*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *2*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

Please clarify if the PJFF is shared between Units 1&2. If so, B&V needs to make sure that the cost estimate only reflects one baghouse.

See comments on Unit 1 regarding the SCR estimate.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but not a long term solution for NO_x emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NO_x emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NO_x emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigate system.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the air heater.
- Real Estate Constraints – Limited space available at grade level outside the boiler building on the north side to install the SCR. Therefore the new SCR will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level.
- Construction Issues – Unit 2 abandoned dry stack and main auxiliary transformer on the north side outside the boiler building.
    - Demolition and relocation of main auxiliary transformer of Unit 2.
    - Demolition of existing pre-dust collectors.
    - SCR will need to be constructed on a dance floor.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with a shared/common wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)

Special Considerations:

- COHPAC may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but not a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 2 will be located downstream of the ductwork exiting the ID fans of Unit 2 and upstream of new booster fans for Unit 2.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, probably above the existing ESP with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Heavy foundations and supports.
    - New PJFF will be installed at a higher elevation above the existing ESP, needing heavy support columns that need to be landing outside the existing ESP foundations.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- Full size PJFF for Unit 2.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ESP but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 2.*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *3*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***No new technology is required****. The new SCR which will be constructed in 2012 can meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *3*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

No additional comments

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *3*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new NOx control technology is required**. The unit will be equipped with SCR in 2012 that can meet the future target NO_x emissions level of 0.11 lb/MBtu.

Special Considerations:

- Plant is currently planning injection technology to mitigate SO_3 from the SCR.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC^{TM}).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)

Special Considerations:

- COHPAC may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but not a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 3 will be located downstream of the existing ID fans of Unit 3 and upstream of common wet FGD scrubber.
- Real Estate Constraints – No real estate constraints.
- Construction Issues – Possible underground service water pipelines interference.
    - May require relocation of underground service water pipelines

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *3*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- Full size PJFF for Unit 3.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ESP but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 3.*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown*
Unit: *3*

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.W. Brown
AQC Technology Options

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 2: New SCR***
Unit: *1*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 2: New SCR***
Unit: *1*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 2: New SCR***
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NO_x emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NO_x emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NO_x emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NO_x reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigate system.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Location: SCR would be located downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the air heater.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available outside the boiler building on the north side to install the SCR. Therefore, the new SCR needs to be constructed on the east side of the boiler building. Potentially at an elevated level.
- Construction Issues – Tight space for tie-in and connection of ductwork between economizer outlet and SCR.
    - Soot blower air compressor tanks, service water piping and circulating water piping needs to be demolished and relocated.
    - Demineralization system building, which is currently not in use and is located on the north side of the boiler building, needs to be demolished.
    - Secondary air duct may need to be raised to clear the space.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with a shared/common wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 2: New SCR***
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)

Special Considerations:

- COHPAC may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 1 will be located downstream of the ductwork exiting the ID fans of Unit 1 and upstream of new booster fans for Unit 1.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, probably above the existing ESP with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Heavy foundations and supports.
    - New PJFF will be installed at a higher elevation above the existing ESP, needing heavy support columns that need to be landing outside the existing ESP foundations.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 2: New SCR***
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- Full size PJFF for Unit 1.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ESP but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 1.*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 3: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *1*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Low NOx Burners (LNB) with Over-Fire Air (OFA) are required*** *to meet the new plant-wide NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New combined full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new combined full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new combined full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 3: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *1*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 3: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- New Low NOx Burners (LNB) and Over-Fire Air (OFA)
- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- New LNB in combination with OFA can achieve a plant-wide NOx emission limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu provided an SCR is installed on Unit 2 and Unit 3. Hence LNB with OFA is the most economically feasible control technology considered for NOx reduction if future compliance requirements for NOx reductions are on plant-wide basis.
- SNCR can achieve a plant-wide NOx emission limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu provided an SCR is installed on Unit 2 and Unit 3. However SNCR is not as cost effective as LNB and OFA system and is not considered an economically feasible solution for NOx reduction as compared to LNB and OFA system
- Location: New LNB and OFA will be installed in the boiler. SCR would be located downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the air heater.

Real Estate Constraints –
No space is available outside the boiler building on the north side to install the SCR. Therefore, the new SCR needs to be constructed on the east side of the boiler building. Potentially at an elevated level.
Construction Issues – Tight space for tie-in and connection of ductwork between economizer outlet and SCR.
Soot blower air compressor tanks, service water piping and circulating water piping needs to be demolished and relocated.
Demineralization system building, which is currently not in use and is located on the north side of the boiler building, needs to be demolished.
Secondary air duct may need to be raised to clear the space.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with a shared/common wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 3: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Combined Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)

Special Considerations:

- COHPAC may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu.
- A combined full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a combined full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- Location: A new combined PJFF for Unit 1 and Unit 2 will be located downstream of the combined ductwork exiting the ID fans of Unit 1 and Unit 2 and upstream of new booster fans for Unit 1 and Unit 2.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new combined PJFF. Therefore the new combined PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, probably above the existing combined ductwork of Units 1 and 2 with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Heavy foundations and supports.
    - New combined PJFF will be installed at a higher elevation above the existing combined ductwork of Units 1 and 2, needing heavy support columns and foundations.

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Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 3: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new combined full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- Combined full size PJFF for Unit 1 and Unit 2.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ESP but upstream of new combined full size PJFF for Unit 1 and Unit 2.*

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Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new combined PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 2: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *2*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New combined full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new combined full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing common WFGD to units 1, 2 and 3 can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new combined full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***E.W. Brown*** ***Option 2: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***2***

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

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Plant: ***E.W. Brown*** ***Option 2: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***2***

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but not a long term solution for NO_x emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NO_x emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NO_x emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigate system.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the air heater.
- Real Estate Constraints – Limited space available at grade level outside the boiler building on the north side to install the SCR. Therefore the new SCR will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level.
- Construction Issues – Unit 2 abandoned dry stack and main auxiliary transformer on the north side outside the boiler building.
    - Demolition and relocation of main auxiliary transformer of Unit 2.
    - Demolition of existing pre-dust collectors.
    - SCR will need to be constructed on a dance floor.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with a shared/common wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 2: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Combined Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)

Special Considerations:

- COHPAC may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but not a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu.
- A combined full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a combined full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- Location: A new combined PJFF for Unit 1 and Unit 2 will be located downstream of the combined ductwork exiting the ID fans of Unit 1 and Unit 2 and upstream of new booster fans for Unit 1 and Unit 2.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new combined PJFF. Therefore the new combined PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, probably above the existing combined ductwork of Units 1 and 2 with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Heavy foundations and supports.
    - New combined PJFF will be installed at a higher elevation above the existing combined ductwork of Units 1 and 2, needing heavy support columns and foundations.

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Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *E.W. Brown* ***Option 2: Combined PJFF for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new combined full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- Combined full size PJFF for Unit 1 and Unit 2.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ESP but upstream of new combined full size PJFF for Unit 1 and Unit 2.*

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Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new combined PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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Ghent

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *1*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***No new technology is required**. Existing SCR can meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required**. Existing WFGD can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required** to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No (See Qualifier in Comments Section)
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available**. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)** to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected**. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)** to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

Deleted: ***No new technology is required*** *for PM as current ESP is capable of meeting 0.03 lb/MBtu emissions*

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *1*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

General Comments for ALL Units:

- In the document, where "South" is used for location, it should be "West"
- For Units 1, 3 and 4, under the section "Special Considerations", please use the phrase, "The plant currently uses an SO3 mitigation system" instead of saying they are "planning injection technology".
- For Unit 2, under the section "Special Considerations", please us the phrase, "The plant will be installing an SO3 mitigation system" instead of saying, "Likely require SO3 mitigation system".
- Please make it clear in the document that the PJFF system must be under negative pressure.
- For SO2, the existing technology can meet the new 0.25 requirements but if the limit becomes more stringent, modifications may have to be made to **consistently** meet the requirements. Please include this clarification in the descriptions of SO2 for all units.
- For various locations cited by B&V as potential locations for PJFF systems, another project run by B&V has plans to locate equipment in those locations (Ash Handling Project). B&V needs to coordinate discussions within their company to ensure that the basis of estimate is accurate. The other project has a 2013 date.

Unit 1 specific comments:

For PM: if this unit is required to meet a new PM limit of .03 lb/MBtu and the Hg Reg does not materialize, the ESP will need to be replaced or upgraded. It does not meet the limit of .03 lb/MBtu on a consistent basis. As long as a PAC/PJFF system is installed to take care of Hg and Dioxin/Furan, then PM will be fine. Please insert this comment on the

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Ghent***
Unit: ***1***

description on the first page. (And include estimate to replace/upgrade.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new NOx control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with SCR that can meet the future target NOx emissions level of 0.11 lb/MBtu.

Special Considerations:

- The plant currently uses an SO_3 mitigation system for the SCR.

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Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu but if the limit becomes more stringent, modifications may have to be made to consistently meet the requirements

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)

Special Considerations:

- COHPAC may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but not a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- The PJFF system will operate under negative pressure
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 1 will be located downstream of the existing ID fans of Unit 1 and upstream of the new booster fans for Unit 1.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *1*

- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Ductwork and abandoned stack interference. Access for heavy cranes may be a possible issue
  - Require demolition of ductwork
  - May require demolition of existing abandoned dry stack of Unit 1
  - Demolition and relocation of pipe rack for access

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- PJFF for Unit 1.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ID fans but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 1.*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

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<#>**No new PM control technology is required.** The unit is currently equipped with an ESP technology that can meet the future target PM emission level of 0.03 lb/MBTU. ¶
¶
Special Considerations:¶
<#>A new PJFF will be required to meet mercury control using PAC. The existing ESP alone will not be capable of meeting the mercury compliance emissions using PAC.¶

Deleted: New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.¶
Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.¶
Location: A new PJFF for Unit 1 will be located downstream of the existing ID fans of Unit 1 and upstream of the new booster fans for Unit 1.¶
Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades. ¶
Construction Issues – Ductwork and abandoned stack interference. Access for heavy cranes may be a possible issue¶
Require demolition of ductwork ¶
May require demolition of existing abandoned dry stack of Unit 1¶
Demolition and relocation of pipe rack for access¶

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *2*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required****. Existing WFGD can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *2*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

If the Mercury requirement ultimately is by plant and not unit, can Ghent meet the PM requirement without installing a PJFF system on Unit 2?

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NO_x emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NO_x emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NO_x emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NO_x reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigate system.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the air heater.
- Real Estate Constraints – Space is available outside the boiler building on the west side to install the SCR. The SCR will be elevated above grade.
- Construction Issues – Access for heavy equipment and cranes is not available.
    - Demolition and relocation of overhead walkway from Unit 2 to Unit 3 boiler building.
    - Demolition and relocation of some of the overhead power lines.
    - Tower cranes are required for access of heavy equipment and construction of SCR.

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Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu but if the limit becomes more stringent, modifications may have to be made to consistently meet the requirements.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)

Special Considerations:

- COHPAC may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- The PJFF system will operate under negative pressure
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 2 will be located downstream of the existing ID fans of Unit 2 and upstream of the new booster fans for Unit 2.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Ductwork interference. Access for heavy cranes may be a possible issue
    - Requires demolition of ductwork
    - Demolition and relocation of pipe rack for access

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing hot-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- Full size PJFF for Unit 2.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ID fans but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 2.*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *3*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***No new technology is required**. Existing SCR can meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required**. Existing WFGD can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required** to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available**. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)** to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected**. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)** to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in		

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *3*

the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

For the Mercury section, page 4, under "Special Considerations", the wording should be changed to reflect this unit is a hot-side ESP not a cold-side ESP.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *3*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new NO_x control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with SCR that can meet the future target NOx emissions level of 0.11 lb/MBtu.

Special Considerations:

- The plant currently uses an SO_3 mitigation system for the SCR.

Deleted: Plant is currently planning injection technology to mitigate SO_3 from

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu but if the limit becomes more stringent, modifications may have to be made to consistently meet the requirements.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)

Special Considerations:

- COHPAC may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing hot-side ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- The PJFF system will operate under negative pressure
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 3 will be located downstream of the existing ID fans of Unit 3 and upstream of the new booster fans for Unit 3.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *3*

- Real Estate Constraints – There is very limited space available between the ID fan outlet and wet scrubber inlet on the west side. The new PJFF will be installed on the west side of Unit 4 ESP, with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Electrical manhole, electrical duct banks and circulating water and storm water drain piping running underground on the west side of Unit 4 ESP will need to be relocated to make real estate available.
  - Warehouse needs to be demolished
  - Well water pumps needs to be relocated

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Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing hot-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- PJFF for Unit 3.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ID fans but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 3.*

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Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *3*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *4*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***No new technology is required**. Existing SCR can meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required**. Existing WFGD can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***No new technology is required** for PM as current ESP is capable of meeting 0.03 lb/MBtu emissions.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available**. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBtu (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)** to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected**. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)** to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment		

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *4*

and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

E.ON Comments:

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new NOx control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with SCR that can meet the future target NOx emissions level of 0.11 lb/MBtu.

Special Considerations:

- The plant currently uses an SO_3 mitigation system for the SCR.

Deleted: Plant is currently planning injection technology to mitigate SO_3 from

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO_2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu but if the limit becomes more stringent, modifications may have to be made to consistently meet the requirements.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new PM control technology is required** to meet the 0.03 lb/MBTU emissions limit.

Special Considerations:

- A new PJFF will be required to meet mercury control using PAC. The existing hot-side ESP alone will not be capable of meeting the mercury compliance emissions using PAC.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction with new full size PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing hot-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- PJFF for Unit 4.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ID fans but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 4.*
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing hot-side ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration.
- The PJFF system will operate under negative pressure
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 4 will be located downstream of the existing ID fans of Unit 4 and upstream of the new booster fans for Unit 4.
- Real Estate Constraints – There is very limited space available between the ID fan outlet and wet scrubber inlet on the west side. The new PJFF will be installed on the west side of Unit 4 ESP, with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Electrical manhole, electrical duct banks and circulating water and storm water drain piping running underground on the west side of Unit 4 ESP will need to be relocated to make real estate available.
    - Warehouse needs to be demolished
    - Well water pumps needs to be relocated

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Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Ghent*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

Cane Run

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *4*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available.*** *Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected.*** *Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *4*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- Complete demolition of everything behind the boiler.
- Demolish and Build in Phases; requires ~20-30 month of construction outage for Unit 4.
- New ID Fans and wet liner/stack required for Unit 4 which will be a common concrete shell for units 4, 5 and 6 with separate wet flue liners.
- Relocate existing overhead power lines towards the backend equipment to minimize construction hazards.
- New common stack located near unit 5.
- Existing stacks demolished.
- Construction sequence starts with unit 5.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *4*

E.ON Comments:

General Comments:

- During the site visits and in subsequent discussions with EON personnel, the outage timeframes were depicted in the 18-20 month range not 20-30 month range. Please explain the discrepancy.
- For the SCR's, an SO3 mitigation system is described as likely needed. To ultimately understand the total cost impact for Cane Run, EON will need to know those costs. Please contact Eileen Saunders regarding this item.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NO_x emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NO_x emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NO_x emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigation system.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- New air heater needed.
- Existing air heater demolished.
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the new air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Cane Run units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than

0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.

- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new ID fans and upstream of the new stack.
- To minimize outage time, Unit 4 Scrubbers will be installed in parallel with SCR. and installation of baghouse.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) .

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP will be demolished (no additional PM filtration proposed for ash sales).
- New air heater needed.
- Existing air heater demolished.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 4 will be located downstream of the new air heater and upstream of the new ID fans.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note* : Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A Full size PJFF in conjunction with PAC injection for Unit 4 is recommended to remove 90% mercury emissions.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the new air heater but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 4*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and similarly it is expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD recommended.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *5*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available.*** *Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected.*** *Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *5*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- Complete demolition of everything behind the boiler.
- Demolish and Build in Phases; requires ~20-30 month of construction outage for Unit 5.
- New ID Fans and wet liner/stack required for Unit 5 which will be a common concrete shell for units 4, 5 and 6 with separate wet flue liners.
- Relocate existing overhead power lines towards the backend equipment to minimize construction hazards.
- New common stack located near unit 5.
- Existing stacks demolished.
- Construction sequence starts with unit 5.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *5*

E.ON Comments:

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *5*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NO_x emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NO_x emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NO_x emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NO_x reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigation system.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- New air heater needed.
- Existing air heater demolished.
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the new air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Cane Run units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than

0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.

- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new ID fans and upstream of the new stack.
- To minimize outage time, Unit 5 Scrubbers will be installed in parallel with SCR. and installation of baghouse.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) .

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP will be demolished (no additional PM filtration proposed for ash sales).
- New air heater needed.
- Existing air heater demolished.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 5 will be located downstream of the new air heater and upstream of the new ID fans.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *5*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note* : Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A Full size PJFF in conjunction with PAC injection for Unit 5 is recommended to remove 90% mercury emissions.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the new air heater but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 5*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and similarly it is expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD recommended.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *5*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *6*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available.*** *Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected.*** *Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *6*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- Complete demolition of everything behind the boiler.
- Demolish and Build in Phases; requires ~20-30 month of construction outage for Unit 6.
- New ID Fans and wet liner/stack required for Unit 6 which will be a common concrete shell for units 4, 5 and 6 with separate wet flue liners.
- Relocate existing overhead power lines towards the backend equipment to minimize construction hazards.
- New common stack located near unit 5.
- Existing stacks demolished.
- Construction sequence starts with unit 5.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *6*

E.ON Comments:

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *6*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NOx emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NOx emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NOx emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigation system.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- New air heater needed.
- Existing air heater demolished.
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the new air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Cane Run units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than

0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.

- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new ID fans and upstream of the new stack.
- To minimize outage time, Unit 6 Scrubbers will be installed in parallel with SCR. and installation of baghouse.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) .

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing ESP will be demolished (no additional PM filtration proposed for ash sales).
- New air heater needed.
- Existing air heater demolished.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 6 will be located downstream of the new air heater and upstream of the new ID fans.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *6*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note* : Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- **New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF** can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A Full size PJFF in conjunction with PAC injection for Unit 6 is recommended to remove 90% mercury emissions.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the new air heater but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 6*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and similarly it is expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD recommended.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Cane Run*
Unit: *6*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

Mill Creek

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *1*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu. Plus, new cold-side dry ESP for pre-filtration for ash sales.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available.*** *Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected.*** *Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *1*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- Erection of new pre-filter ESP/ and new PJFF and ID fans prior to demolition of existing ESP required in meeting recommended phased approach to create real estate for new SCR.
- SCR will be installed in same physical location as existing ESP.
- Existing wet stack will be reused.
- Phased erection is required to minimize unit outage for tie-in to existing components.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *1*

E.ON Comments:

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NOx emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NOx emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NOx emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigation system.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing air heater will be retained
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- New economizer bypass will be provided
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the existing air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *1*

and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.

- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished in a phased approach.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new ID fans and upstream of the existing stack. The existing wet stack liner and breaching including the connecting ductwork will be reused as is.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-Side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- A new cold-side dry ESP will be used as a pre-filter to remove 80-85% fly ash that can be sold to the cement plant to lower the ash land filling liability. A new down stream full size PJFF will be used for mercury, acid and some PM control.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 1 will be located downstream of the existing air heater and upstream of the new ID fans. The PJFF will possibly be installed on the top of the pre-filter ESP due to site real estate constraints.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1×10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP or new proposed cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A full size PJFF is recommended for Unit 1 in conjunction with PAC injection.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the new pre-filter ESP but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 1*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and similarly it is expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD recommended.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *2*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu. Plus, new cold-side dry ESP for pre-filtration for ash sales.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available.*** *Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected.*** *Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *2*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- Erection of new pre-filter ESP/ and new PJFF and ID fans prior to demolition of existing ESP required in meeting recommended phased approach to create real estate for new SCR.
- SCR will be installed in same physical location as existing ESP.
- Existing wet stack will be reused.
- Phased erection is required to minimize unit outage for tie-in to existing components.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *2*

E.ON Comments:

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NOx emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NOx emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NOx emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigation system.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing air heater will be retained
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- New economizer bypass will be provided
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the existing air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *2*

and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished in a phased approach.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new ID fans and upstream of the existing stack. The existing wet stack liner and breaching including the connecting ductwork will be reused as is.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:
- Cold-Side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:
- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- A new cold-side dry ESP will be used as a pre-filter to remove 80-85% fly ash that can be sold to the cement plant to lower the ash land filling liability. A new down stream full size PJFF will be used for mercury, acid and some PM control.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 2 will be located downstream of the existing air heater and upstream of the new ID fans. The PJFF will possibly be installed on the top of the pre-filter ESP due to site real estate constraints.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1×10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP or new proposed cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A full size PJFF is recommended for Unit 2 in conjunction with PAC injection.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the new pre-filter ESP but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 2*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and similarly it is expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD recommended.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *3*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***No new technology is required****. Existing SCR can meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment		

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *3*

and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- New booster fans required following PJFF.
- New ductwork will bypass existing FGD equipment that will be demolished following installation of new equipment.
- Existing stack can be reused with new FGD and PJFF elevated above existing road and rails.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *3*

E.ON Comments:

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *3*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new NOx control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with SCR that can meet the future target NOx emissions level of 0.11 lb/MBtu.

Special Considerations:

- Plant is currently planning injection technology to mitigate SO_3 from the SCR.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished.
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new booster fans and upstream of the existing stack.
- New wet FGD absorber and reaction tank to be installed over the existing main access way on elevated steel supports and hence heavy duty steel support and foundations are expected. *Existing railroad tracks as well as pipe racks are kept intact by elevating the new PJFF and the WFGD absorber.*

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-Side Dry ESP

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *3*

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC^{TM}).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation is needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration and lime injection for SO_3 mitigation to be located upstream of existing ESP.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 3 will be located over the main access way downstream of the existing ID fans and upstream of the new booster fans.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF because the existing access way is critical to plant operation. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, with new Booster fans.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- **New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF** can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *3*

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A new full size PJFF in conjunction with PAC injection is recommended for Unit 3.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ID fans but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 3*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15×10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *4*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***No new technology is required****. Existing SCR can meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment		

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *4*

and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- New booster fans required following PJFF.
- New ductwork will bypass existing FGD equipment that will be demolished following installation of new equipment.
- Existing stack can be reused with new FGD and PJFF elevated above existing road and rails.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *4*

E.ON Comments:

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new NOx control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with SCR that can meet the future target NOx emissions level of 0.11 lb/MBtu.

Special Considerations:

- Plant is currently planning injection technology to mitigate SO_3 from the SCR.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished.
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new booster fans and upstream of the existing stack.
- New wet FGD absorber and reaction tank to be installed over the existing main access way on elevated steel supports and hence heavy duty steel support and foundations are expected. *Existing railroad tracks as well as pipe racks are kept intact by elevating the new PJFF and the WFGD absorber.*

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-Side Dry ESP

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *4*

- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC^{TM}).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation is needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration and lime injection for SO_3 mitigation to be located upstream of existing ESP.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 4 will be located over the main access way downstream of the existing ID fans and upstream of the new booster fans.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF because the existing access way is critical to plant operation. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, with new Booster fans.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1×10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*
Unit: *4*

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A new full size PJFF in conjunction with PAC injection is recommended for Unit 4.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ID fans but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 4*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15×10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

Mill Creek
AQC Technology Options

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***1***

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New combined Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu. Plus, new cold-side dry ESP for pre-filtration for ash sales.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***1***

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- Erection of new pre-filter ESP/ and new PJFF and ID fans prior to demolition of existing ESP required in meeting recommended phased approach to create real estate for new SCR.
- SCR will be installed in same physical location as existing ESP.
- Existing wet stack will be reused.
- Phased erection is required to minimize unit outage for tie-in to existing components.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***1***

E.ON Comments:

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek* ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NOx emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NOx emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NOx emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigation system.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing air heater will be retained
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- New economizer bypass will be provided
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the existing air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)
- Combined Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible

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Plant: *Mill Creek* ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *1*

and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements. A single WFGD for Unit 1 or combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2 is feasible.

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- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished in a phased approach.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: New combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2 would be required downstream of the new ID fans and upstream of the existing stack. The existing wet stack liner and breaching including the connecting ductwork will be reused as is.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-Side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- A new cold-side dry ESP will be used as a pre-filter to remove 80-85% fly ash that can be sold to the cement plant to lower the ash land filling liability. A new down stream full size PJFF will be used for mercury, acid and some PM control.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 1 will be located downstream of the existing air heater and upstream of the new ID fans. The PJFF will possibly be installed on the top of the pre-filter ESP due to site real estate constraints.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek* ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP or new proposed cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A full size PJFF is recommended for Unit 1 in conjunction with PAC injection.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the new pre-filter ESP but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 1*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and similarly it is expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD recommended.

Special Considerations:

- New combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2 proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***1***

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: ***1***

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

Deleted: *Plus, new cold-side dry ESP for pre-filtration for ash sales.*

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: ***1***

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- Erection of new PJFF and ID fans prior to demolition of existing ESP required in meeting recommended phased approach to create real estate for new SCR.
- SCR will be installed in same physical location as existing ESP.
- Existing wet stack will be reused.
- Phased erection is required to minimize unit outage for tie-in to existing components.

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E.ON Comments:

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Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: ***1***

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NOx emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NOx emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NOx emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigation system.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing air heater will be retained
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- New economizer bypass will be provided
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the existing air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible

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Plant: *Mill Creek* ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: *1*

and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.

- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished in a phased approach.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new ID fans and upstream of the existing stack. The existing wet stack liner and breaching including the connecting ductwork will be reused as is.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

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Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-Side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 1 will be located downstream of the existing air heater and upstream of the new ID fans.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.

Deleted: <#>A new cold-side dry ESP will be used as a pre-filter to remove 80-85% fly ash that can be sold to the cement plant to lower the ash land filling liability. A new down stream full size PJFF will be used for mercury, acid and some PM control.¶

Deleted: The PJFF will possibly be installed on the top of the pre-filter ESP due to site real estate constraints.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek* ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: *1*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A full size PJFF is recommended for Unit 1 in conjunction with PAC injection.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing air heater but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 1*

Deleted: or new proposed cold-side dry ESP

Deleted: *new pre-filter ESP*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and similarly it is expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD recommended.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***2***

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New combined Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu. Plus, new cold-side dry ESP for pre-filtration for ash sales.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***2***

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- Erection of new pre-filter ESP/ and new PJFF and ID fans prior to demolition of existing ESP required in meeting recommended phased approach to create real estate for new SCR.
- SCR will be installed in same physical location as existing ESP.
- Existing wet stack will be reused.
- Phased erection is required to minimize unit outage for tie-in to existing components.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***2***

E.ON Comments:

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek* ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *2*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NOx emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NOx emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NOx emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigation system.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing air heater will be retained
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- New economizer bypass will be provided
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the existing air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)
- Combined Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

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Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible

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Plant: *Mill Creek* ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: *2*

and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements. A single WFGD for Unit 2 or a combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2 is feasible.

- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished in a phased approach.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: New combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2 would be required downstream of the new ID fans and upstream of the existing stack. The existing wet stack liner and breaching including the connecting ductwork will be reused as is.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-Side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- A new cold-side dry ESP will be used as a pre-filter to remove 80-85% fly ash that can be sold to the cement plant to lower the ash land filling liability. A new down stream full size PJFF will be used for mercury, acid and some PM control.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 2 will be located downstream of the existing air heater and upstream of the new ID fans. The PJFF will possibly be installed on the top of the pre-filter ESP due to site real estate constraints.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***2***

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP or new proposed cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A full size PJFF is recommended for Unit 2 in conjunction with PAC injection.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the new pre-filter ESP but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 2*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and similarly it is expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD recommended.

Special Considerations:

- New combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2 proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 2 – Combined WFGD for Units 1 and 2***
Unit: ***2***

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: ***2***

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

Deleted: *Plus, new cold-side dry ESP for pre-filtration for ash sales.*

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: ***2***

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- Erection of new PJFF and ID fans prior to demolition of existing ESP required in meeting recommended phased approach to create real estate for new SCR.
- SCR will be installed in same physical location as existing ESP.
- Existing wet stack will be reused.
- Phased erection is required to minimize unit outage for tie-in to existing components.

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E.ON Comments:

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Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: ***2***

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NOx emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NOx emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NOx emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigation system.
- New ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing air heater will be retained
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- New economizer bypass will be provided
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the existing air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible

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Plant: *Mill Creek* ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: *2*

and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished in a phased approach.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new ID fans and upstream of the existing stack. The existing wet stack liner and breaching including the connecting ductwork will be reused as is.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:
- Cold-Side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:
- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fans installation is needed.
- Existing ESP will be demolished.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 2 will be located downstream of the existing air heater and upstream of the new ID fans.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.

Deleted: <#>A new cold-side dry ESP will be used as a pre-filter to remove 80-85% fly ash that can be sold to the cement plant to lower the ash land filling liability. A new down stream full size PJFF will be used for mercury, acid and some PM control.¶

Deleted: The PJFF will possibly be installed on the top of the pre-filter ESP due to site real estate constraints.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:
- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek*** ***Option 3 – Delete ESP***
Unit: ***2***

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A full size PJFF is recommended for Unit 2 in conjunction with PAC injection.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing air heater but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 2*

Deleted: or new proposed cold-side dry ESP

Deleted: *new pre-filter ESP*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and similarly it is expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD recommended.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirement will also meet HCl target emission level.

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Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***3***

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***No new technology is required****. Existing SCR can meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***3***

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- New booster fans required following PJFF.
- New ductwork will bypass existing FGD equipment that will be demolished following installation of new equipment.
- Existing stack can be reused with new FGD and PJFF elevated above existing road and rails.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***3***

E.ON Comments:

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***3***

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new NOx control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with SCR that can meet the future target NOx emissions level of 0.11 lb/MBtu.

Special Considerations:

- Plant is currently planning injection technology to mitigate SO_3 from the SCR.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished.
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new booster fans and upstream of the existing stack.
- New wet FGD absorber and reaction tank to be installed over the existing main access way on elevated steel supports and hence heavy duty steel support and foundations are expected. *Space constraints and relocation of existing railroad tracks as well as pipe racks were not considered.*

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***3***

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-Side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation is needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration and lime injection for SO_3 mitigation to be located upstream of existing ESP.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 3 will be located over the main access way downstream of the existing ID fans and upstream of the new booster fans.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF because the existing access way is critical to plant operation. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, with new Booster fans.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***3***

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- **New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF** can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A new full size PJFF in conjunction with PAC injection is recommended for Unit 3.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ID fans but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 3*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

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Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***3***

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***4***

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***No new technology is required****. Existing SCR can meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD) is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Mill Creek*

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: *4*

Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- New booster fans required following PJFF.
- New ductwork will bypass existing FGD equipment that will be demolished following installation of new equipment.
- Existing stack can be reused with new FGD and PJFF elevated above existing road and rails.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***4***

E.ON Comments:

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***4***

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new NOx control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with SCR that can meet the future target NOx emissions level of 0.11 lb/MBtu.

Special Considerations:

- Plant is currently planning injection technology to mitigate SO_3 from the SCR.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)

Special Considerations:

- Semi-Dry FGD systems may be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for SO_2 emissions less than 0.25 lb/MBtu on high sulfur fuels. The O&M costs economics could favor use of a wet FGD technology when scrubbing high sulfur coals expected to be burned at Mill Creek units.
- WFGD can consistently achieve SO_2 emissions of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the SO_2 emissions even lower than 0.25 lb/MBtu burning high sulfur content coals. Hence WFGD is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for SO_2 reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation as needed.
- Existing WFGD will be demolished.
- Location: WFGD would be required downstream of the new booster fans and upstream of the existing stack.
- New wet FGD absorber and reaction tank to be installed over the existing main access way on elevated steel supports and hence heavy duty steel support and foundations are expected. *Space constraints and relocation of existing railroad tracks as well as pipe racks were not considered.*

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Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***4***

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold-Side Dry ESP
- Compact Hybrid Particulate Collector (COHPAC™).
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New booster and/or ID fan installation is needed.
- Existing ESP to be kept for additional PM filtration and lime injection for SO_3 mitigation to be located upstream of existing ESP.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 4 will be located over the main access way downstream of the existing ID fans and upstream of the new booster fans.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF because the existing access way is critical to plant operation. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, with new Booster fans.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note*: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

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E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***4***

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A new full size PJFF in conjunction with PAC injection is recommended for Unit 4.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ID fans but upstream of new full size PJFF for Unit 4*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCl emissions with an existing Wet FGD and expected to meet the same target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu with new Wet FGD.

Special Considerations:

- New WFGD proposed as control technology for SO_2 reduction for future requirements will also meet HCl target emission level.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

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Plant: ***Mill Creek***

Option 2 – Larger Single Absorber WFGD

Unit: ***4***

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

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Trimble County

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Trimble County*
Unit: *1*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***No new technology is required****. Existing SCR can meet the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***No new technology is required****. Existing WFGD can meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***No new technology is required*** *for PM as current ESP is capable of meeting 0.03 lb/MBTU emissions.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new full size PJFF.***	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***No new technology selected****. Existing WFGD can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection*** *and new Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) required to meet the compliance requirements.*	□ Yes □ No
Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail. *E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.*		

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Trimble County***
Unit: ***1***

E.ON Comments:

Under the "Special Considerations" section for Hg, B&V discusses the use of adding a booster fan or upgrading the ID fan. The plant would prefer to upgrade the existing ID Fan motors which will need to be replaced or rewound. Modifications will need to be made to the ID Fans which may include replacement of the fans.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Trimble County***
Unit: ***1***

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new NO_x control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with state of the art SCR that can meet future target NOx emissions level of 0.11 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new SO_2 control technology is required**. The unit is currently equipped with wet FGD technology that can meet future target SO2 emissions level of 0.25 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new PM control technology is required** to meet the 0.03 lb/MBTU emissions limit.

Special Considerations:

- A new PJFF will be required to meet mercury control using PAC. The existing ESP alone will not be capable of meeting the mercury compliance emissions using PAC.

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- *Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.*

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- **New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF** can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a

continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology. The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable to removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.

Special Considerations:

- Full size PJFF.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing ESP but upstream of new PJFF.*
- Location: A PJFF would be required downstream of the PAC injection system.
- Real Estate Constraints – No space is available at grade level to install the new PJFF. Therefore the new PJFF will need to be constructed at an elevation above grade level, probably above the existing ESP with Booster fan or ID fan upgrades.
- Construction Issues – Electrical manhole and electrical duct banks running underground between the existing ID fans and scrubber inlet duct will need to be avoided or relocated to make real estate available.
    - Array of I-beam structures (currently supporting no equipment) located between the existing ID fans and scrubber inlet needs to be demolished.
    - New PJFF will be installed at a higher elevation needing heavy support columns that need to be landing outside the existing ESP foundations.

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- **No new control technology is required** as the unit is currently meeting target emission level of 0.002 lb/MBtu HCL emissions with an existing Wet FGD.

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- The **new PAC injection with new PJFF considered for mercury control** can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Trimble County*
Unit: *1*

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

Green River

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *3*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Circulating Dry Scrubber (CDS) Desulfurization is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) which is part of the CDS technology for SO_2 removal is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new CDS and Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***New CDS technology*** *can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new CDS and Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment		

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *3*

and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- New ID Fans, Air Heater and dry carbon steel Stack required for Unit 3.
- Underground aux electric duct banks need to be avoided during foundations for future AQC equipment.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *3*

E.ON Comments:

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *3*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NO_x emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NOx emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NO_x emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NO_x reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigate system.
- New ID fan installation is needed.
- Existing air heater will be demolished and used as SCR ductwork.
- New air heater.
- New economizer bypass will be built
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing economizer and upstream of the new air heater. New air heater to be located straight under the new SCR.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)
- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Circulating Dry Scrubber (CDS)

Special Considerations:

- Both WFGD and Semi-Dry FGD systems will be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis on high sulfur fuels. However for small size boilers like Unit 3, it would be economically feasible to build a semi-dry FGD or CDS system than Wet FGD system. The CDS system will offer more operational flexibility compared to the two other technologies when load flexibility is an issue. The CDS technology will incorporate an internal flue

gas recycle to maintain the lime bed during low load operations. Hence CDS is the most feasible control technology considered for SO_2 reduction based on the size of the unit.

- New ID fan installation is needed.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished
- Location: CDS would be required downstream of the new air heater and upstream of the new ID fans.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold Side Dry ESP
- COHPAC™.
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fan installation is needed.
- Existing ESP will be retired in place. This will not be demolished. Exhaust gas stream will bypass the existing ESP.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 3 will be located downstream of the new CDS and upstream of the new ID fans.
- Existing ID fans will be demolished.
- New Air Heater will be installed straight under the new SCR.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *3*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing cold-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- A new full size PJFF for Unit 3 is recommended in conjunction with PAC injection.
- PAC to be injected downstream of the new air heater but upstream of CDS FGD system for Unit 3

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)
- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Circulating Dry Scrubber (CDS)

Special Considerations:

- WFGD, Semi-Dry FGD, and CDS systems will be able to achieve the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis.
- However, since a new CDS system will be installed for SO_2 control, it will also control HCl. Therefore, no new HCl control technology is required beyond the proposed CDS. The new CDS technology with PJFF will remove the HCl to the compliance levels of 0.002 lb/MBtu.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *3*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new CDS and PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *4*

The following AQC control technologies comprise the recommended technologies to control unit pollutant emissions to the targeted emission levels. As summarized on the following pages, the recommended technologies are based on the known technology limitations, future expanding capability, arrangement or site fatal flaws, constructability challenges, unit off-line schedule requirements or site-specific considerations developed or understood during the field work conducted during the week of May 10th, as well as information provided by E.ON. B&V will analyze costs for the one selected/approved technology for each applicable pollutant.

AQC Technology Recommendation		
Pollutant	AQC Equipment	E.ON Approval to Cost*
NO_x	***New Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) is required*** *to meet the new NO_x compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
SO_2	***New Circulating Dry Scrubber (CDS) Desulfurization is required*** *to meet the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
PM	***New full size Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) which is part of the CDS technology for SO_2 removal is required*** *to meet the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
CO	***No feasible and proven technology is available****. Existing combustion controls cannot meet the new CO compliance limit of 0.02 lb/MBTU (Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu)*	□ Yes □ No
Hg	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new CDS and Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
HCl	***New CDS technology*** *can meet the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Dioxin/Furan	***New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection required with new CDS and Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF)*** *to meet the new dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x10^{-18} lb/MBtu.*	□ Yes □ No
Note: If E.ON does not approve a specific technology, an explanation can be included in the following section--comments by E.ON on specific issues regarding control equipment		

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *4*

and a decision to approve a technology should be described in detail.

E.ON to return written approval and comments sections to B&V.

Special Considerations Summary:

- New ID Fans and dry carbon steel Stack required for Unit 4. Booster fans options to be evaluated.
- Relocate existing power lines and tower.
- Will require demolition of abandoned booster fans, scrubber and stack to make room for Unit 4 new AQC equipment.

Deleted: Unit 1 and Unit 2 ID

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: ***Green River***
Unit: ***4***

E.ON Comments:

- Under Special Considerations Summary, the Unit 1 and Unit 2 ID fan statement is incorrect. There is only one fan and it is a booster fan that was originally used for the scrubber.
- For the entire station, there is no extra Aux Power. Any estimate has to include and upgrade to that system as the current system cannot handle any additional power requirements.
- For the SCR considerations for Units 3 and 4, the estimate should include new, enamel air heater baskets as discussed during the site visits.
- The estimate should include ductwork replacement as the current ductwork is in poor condition.
- In the Green River Unit 4 template, on page 4 of 7, it should read, "Unit 4" instead of "Unit 3" under the Special Consideration's section.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: NO_x

Feasible Control Options:

- Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) / Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Hybrid
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

Special Considerations:

- SNCR/SCR Hybrid systems may be able to achieve the new NOx compliance limit of 0.11 lb/MBtu but it will not provide a long term consistent solution for NOx emissions less than 0.11 lb/MBtu.
- SCR can consistently achieve NOx emissions of 0.11 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the NOx emissions even lower than 0.11 lb/MBtu. Hence SCR is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for NOx reduction including future requirements.
- Likely require SO_3 mitigate system.
- New ID fan installation is needed if booster fans do not make sense.
- Existing air heater will be used
- New economizer bypass will be built
- Location: SCR would be required downstream of the existing hot-side ESP and upstream of the existing air heater.

Pollutant: SO_2

Feasible Control Options:

- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)
- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Circulating Dry Scrubber (CDS)

Special Considerations:

- Both WFGD and Semi-Dry FGD systems will be able to achieve the new SO_2 compliance limit of 0.25 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis on high sulfur fuels. However for small size boilers like Unit 4, it would be economically feasible to build a semi-dry FGD or CDS system than Wet FGD system. The CDS system will offer more operational flexibility compared to the two other technologies when load flexibility is an issue. The CDS technology will incorporate an internal flue gas recycle to maintain the lime bed during low load operations. Hence CDS is

Deleted: 3

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *4*

the most feasible control technology considered for SO_2 reduction based on the size of the unit.

- New ID fan installation is needed if booster fans do not make sense.
- Existing ID fans will be retired in place if new ID fans are used in lieu of booster fans.
- Location: CDS would be required downstream of the existing air heater and upstream of the new ID fans. Existing ID fans located at higher elevation will either be retired in place if new ID fans are selected or reused when new booster fans are added CDS with new dry carbon steel stack.

Pollutant: Particulate (PM)

Feasible Control Options:

- Cold Side Dry ESP
- COHPAC™.
- Pulse Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF).

Special Considerations:

- Both dry cold-side ESP and COHPAC combination may be able to achieve the new PM compliance limit of 0.03 lb/MBtu but it is not considered a long term solution for PM emissions less than 0.03 lb/MBtu. However a full size PJFF offers more direct benefits or co-benefits of removing future multi-pollutants using some form of injection upstream when compared to dry ESPs. Hence either ESPs or COHPAC combination is not recommended.
- A full-size PJFF can consistently achieve PM emissions of less than 0.03 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis and has a capability to expand to meet the PM emissions lower than 0.03 lb/MBtu. Hence a full size PJFF is the most feasible and expandable control technology considered for PM reduction including future requirements.
- New ID fan installation is needed if booster fans do not make sense.
- Existing hot side ESP to be kept to minimize the arrangement challenges for new SCR. The existing ESP will remain functional (energized) and used for additional PM filtration.
- Location: A new PJFF for Unit 4 will be located downstream of the new CDS and upstream of the new ID fans.
- Existing ID fans will be retired in place if new ID fans are used in lieu of booster fans.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: CO

Feasible Control Options:

- ***No feasible and proven technology is available for this type and size of unit*** to meet the 0.02 lb/MBtu emission limit.
- Note: Please confirm CO emission level is 0.02 and not 0.20 lb/MBtu.

Pollutant: Mercury (Hg)

Feasible Control Options:

- New Powdered Activated Carbon (PAC) Injection in conjunction new PJFF can meet the new Hg compliance limit of 1 x 10^{-6} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- The existing hot-side dry ESP will not be capable of removing 90% mercury with PAC injection and hence not recommended for cost considerations.
- Full size PJFF for Unit 4.
- *PAC to be injected downstream of the existing air heater but upstream of CDS FGD system for Unit 4*

Pollutant: Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)

Feasible Control Options:

- Wet Flue Gas Desulfurization (WFGD)
- Semi-Dry Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD)
- Circulating Dry Scrubber (CDS)

Special Considerations:

- WFGD, Semi-Dry FGD, and CDS systems will be able to achieve the new HCl compliance limit of 0.002 lb/MBtu on a continuous basis.
- However, since a new CDS system will be installed for SO_2 control, it will also control HCl. Therefore, no new HCl control technology is required beyond the proposed CDS. The new CDS technology with PJFF will remove the HCl to the compliance levels of 0.002 lb/MBtu.

E.ON US
Coal-Fired Fleet Wide
Air Quality Control Technology Assessment
Technology Options

Plant: *Green River*
Unit: *4*

Pollutant: Dioxin/Furan

Feasible Control Options:

- PAC injection with new CDS and PJFF considered for mercury control can meet the dioxin/furan compliance limit of 15 x 10^{-18} lb/MBtu or lower on a continuous basis and hence is the most feasible control technology.

Special Considerations:

- Dioxin and Furan removal will be a co-benefit with targeted mercury emissions removal and additional PAC consumption beyond mercury removal will be required.