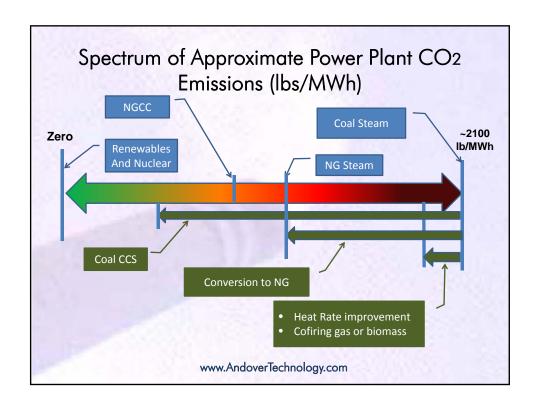
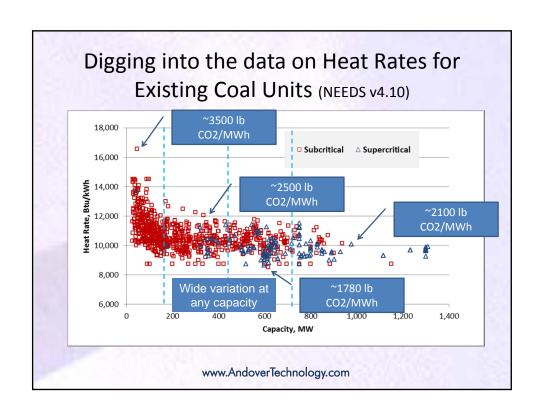
Reducing CO2 Emissions from Fossil Fueled Power Plants James E. Staudt, Ph.D For questions: staudt@AndoverTechnology.com West Virginia University College of Law February 24, 2014 Andover Technology Partners Clean Air, Clean Energy Consulting



Reducing CO₂ Emissions from Existing Coal

- Heat Rate Improvement (reduce the fuel required per kWhr produced)
 - Improve boiler efficiency
 - Improve steam plant efficiency
 - Reduce auxiliary loads
- Less Carbon-Intensive Fuels
 - Gas co-firing or reburn
 - Gas conversion
 - Cofiring of biomass or biomass conversion/repower
- CCS
 - Unlikely to play a significant role

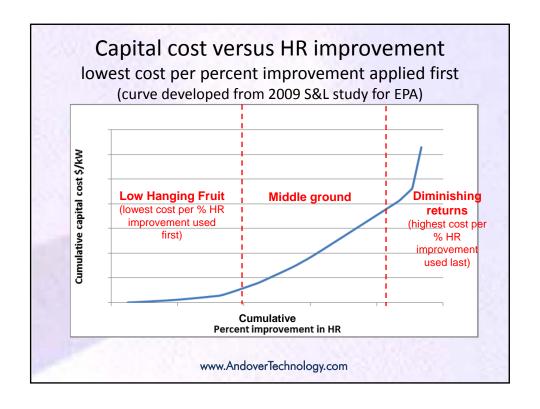


Digging into the data on Heat Rates for Coal Units

- Important factors
 - Capacity, especially below 200 MW
 - Steam pressure for small, subcritical units
 - Steam cycle but the lowest HR units are subcritical!
 - Fuel type, CFB versus PC, etc.
- Not so important factors
 - APC equipment (best units get scrubbers)
- Missing data from EIA submittals
 - Steam temp/pressure, cooling water temp

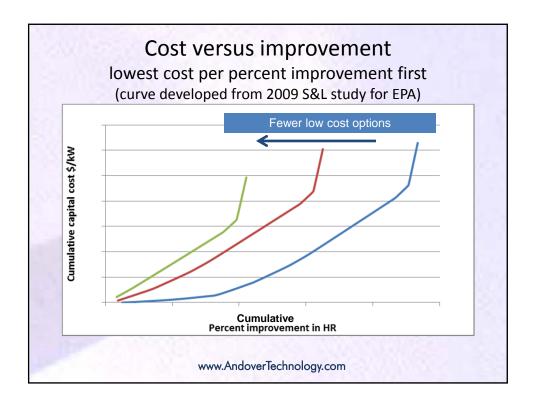
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Examples of Methods for HR Improvement (not an exhaustive list, to be sure) Coal Drying (esp., lignite coals) Variable Speed Drives Centrifugal to Axial fan conversion Steam turbine modifications Intelligent soot-blowing system New APH seals Repair boiler casing and duct in-leakage Capital improvements Maintenance Condenser cleaning



Staudt's three categories of units – HR improvement potential

- Flagships
 - Little or no low hanging fruit
 - A few middle ground opportunities
 - Mostly left with higher cost opportunities
- Old Clunkers
 - Lots of low hanging fruit, but . . .
 - Might be a candidate for retirement on economic grounds
 - If worth keeping around, might be well suited for a gas conversion
- Rest of the fleet
 - More variability in what may be feasible
 - Typically some, but probably not a lot of low hanging fruit
 - · Varying degrees of middle cost improvements
 - Higher cost opportunities



Questions on Heat Rate Improvement

- Will a HR improvement provide a positive ROI?
- · What is the current condition of the unit?
 - For some units may be little opportunity for further improvement, or may not be worth the investment
- What is the planning horizon?
- NSR trigger?
- What is the economic environment?
 - merchant versus utility
 - investor owned versus co-op versus government owned
 - local power market dynamics
 - company budget constraints

Gas Conversion/Cofiring/Reburn

- Conversion (convert to 100% gas)
 - Being pursued by several utilities
 - Capital cost ~\$80/kW (with gas on site)
 - Gives the owner options
- Cofiring/Reburning (10-15% gas)
 - Modest cost (somewhat higher for reburn), assuming gas is on site
 - Reburning may allow for additional NOx reduction

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Biomass

- Co-firing *
 - Pulverized Coal ~\$500-600/kW
 - Cyclone ~\$300-400/kW
- Repower
 - PC to biomass fired CFB
 - (50 MW Schiller) \$1600-1700/kW**

* Renewable Energy Technical Assessment Guide—TAG-RE: 2006. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA: 2007. 1012722 and escalated to 2012 dollars
** escalated to 2012 dollars.

Improving HR is also possible for Gas Turbines!

- Compressor inlet modifications (guide vanes, etc.)
- Inlet Air Cooling
- Combustor upgrades
- Hot section coatings
- New seals
- Most of these will increase turbine output!

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Recap

- Most likely options for existing coal to reduce CO₂ emissions are heat rate improvement or lower carbon fuel
 - No "one size fits all" solution
 - Best choice determined by several factors
 - CCS not expected to play a significant role
- Options for HR improvement exist for gas turbines as well
 - May also increase power output
- Methods that are low in capital and offer optionality will be preferred.

Thank you!

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