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**GENT FAIRHEAD & CO LIMITED
QUANTITATIVE CHP BAT
ASSESSMENT
RIVENHALL IWMF**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	III
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Assumptions	1
2 Acid Gas Abatement.....	2
2.1 Options Considered.....	2
2.2 Environmental Performance	2
2.2.1 Emissions to Air	2
2.2.2 Deposition to land	3
2.2.3 Emissions to water	3
2.2.4 Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	3
2.2.5 Global Warming Potential.....	3
2.2.6 Raw Materials.....	4
2.2.7 Waste Streams	4
2.3 Costs	5
2.4 Conclusions	5
3 Reagent Selection.....	7
3.1 Options Considered.....	7
3.2 Environmental Performance	7
3.2.1 Emissions to Air	7
3.2.2 Deposition to Land	7
3.2.3 Emissions to Water	7
3.2.4 Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	7
3.2.5 Global Warming Potential.....	7
3.2.6 Raw Materials.....	7
3.2.7 Waste Streams	8
3.3 Costs	8
3.4 Conclusions	9
4 Nitrogen Oxides Abatement	10
4.1 Options Considered.....	10
4.2 Environmental Performance	10
4.2.1 Emissions to Air	10
4.2.2 Emissions to Water	11
4.2.3 Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	11
4.2.4 Global Warming Potential.....	12
4.2.5 Raw Materials.....	12
4.2.6 Waste Streams	12
4.3 Costs	12
4.4 Conclusions	13
5 Combustion Techniques.....	14
5.1 Options Considered.....	14
5.2 Environmental Performance	14
5.2.1 Emissions to Air	14
5.2.2 Deposition to Land	14
5.2.3 Emissions to Water	14
5.2.4 Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential	14
5.2.5 Global Warming Potential.....	14

5.2.6	Raw Materials.....	15
5.2.7	Waste Streams	15
5.3	Costs	16
5.4	Conclusions	16
6	Stack Height Assessment.....	18

1 INTRODUCTION

As required by EPR5.01 – Waste Incineration Sector Guidance, this report presents quantitative BAT assessments for acid gas abatement, nitrogen oxides abatement and combustion technologies for the CHP Plant within the Rivenhall IWMF. A quantitative BAT assessment has not been undertaken of any of the other waste treatment/technologies undertaken at the Installation as these are not required in the relevant BAT sector guidance. Qualitative BAT assessment for all installation operations is presented within section 2.6 of the Supporting Information.

Each assessment follows the structure of Technical Guidance Note EPR-H1 and includes comments on all of the environmental parameters mentioned in EPR-H1.

1.1 Assumptions

The maximum operating capacity of the CHP Plant will be 595,000 tonnes per annum. The Installation will have a designed availability of 8,150 hours per annum. A firing diagram demonstrating the range of fuels to be combusted is presented in Annex 1. As shown in the firing diagram, the CHP facility will be designed to accept RDF within a NCV design range of circa 7-13 MJ/kg.

The CHP Plant will generate up to 49MWe and will have a parasitic load of 5.5MWe¹. Furthermore, for the purposes of this assessment it has been assumed that there is no export of heat from the CHP Plant.

For the purposes of this report we have undertaken a quantitative assessment of the available technologies for the proposed capacity using data obtained by Fichtner from a range of different projects using the technologies identified within this assessment.

In the operating costs sections, the following unit costs have been assumed:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (1) Water | £1 per tonne; |
| (2) Quick lime | £90 per tonne; |
| (3) Hydrated lime | £94 per tonne; |
| (4) Sand for fluidised bed | £100 per tonne; |
| (5) Sodium bicarbonate..... | £155 per tonne; |
| (6) Activated carbon | £650 per tonne; |
| (7) Ammonia solution (25%) | £135 per tonne; |
| (8) Urea solution | £145 per tonne; |
| (9) Bottom ash processing..... | £10 per tonne; |
| (10) Lime APCr disposal | £125 per tonne; |
| (11) Sodium bicarbonate APCr disposal..... | £150 per tonne; |
| (12) Landfill tax (in 2013) | £80 per tonne; |
| (13) Imported power | £52 per MWh; and |
| (14) Electricity revenue..... | £116 per MWh. |

¹ This does not include the electricity which is consumed by the other waste management processes within the Installation.

2 ACID GAS ABATEMENT

2.1 Options Considered

There are currently three technologies widely available for acid gas treatment on waste derived fuel fired plants in the UK, as listed below.

- (1) Wet scrubbing, involving the mixing of the flue gases with an alkaline solution of sodium hydroxide or hydrated lime. This has a good abatement performance, but it consumes large quantities of water, produces large quantities of liquid effluent which require treatment, has high capital and operating costs and generates a visible plume. It is mainly used in the UK for hazardous waste incineration plants where high and varying levels of acid gases in the flue gases require the buffering capacity and additional abatement performance of a wet scrubbing system.
- (2) Semi-dry, involving the injection of lime as a slurry into the flue gases in the form of a spray of fine droplets. The acid gases are absorbed into the aqueous phase on the surface of the droplets and react with the lime. The fine droplets evaporate as the flue gases pass through the system, cooling the gas. This means that less energy can be extracted from the flue gases in the boiler, making the steam cycle less efficient. The lime and reaction products are collected on a bag filter, where further reaction can take place.
- (3) Dry, involving the injection of solid lime or sodium bicarbonate into the flue gases as a powder. The reagent is collected on a bag filter to form a cake and most of the reaction between the acid gases and the reagent takes place as the flue gases pass through the filter cake. In its basic form, the dry system consumes more reagent than the semi-dry system. However, this can be improved by recirculating the flue gas treatment residues, which contain some unreacted lime and reinjecting this into the flue gases.

Wet scrubbing is not considered to be suitable for the CHP Plant, due to the production of a large volume of hazardous liquid effluent, a reduction in the power generating efficiency of the plant and the generation of visible plume.

For the purposes of this assessment, the reagents to be used for the abatement of acid gases in the acid gas abatement system are considered in section 3.

2.2 Environmental Performance

2.2.1 Emissions to Air

The impact of emissions to air is considered in the Dispersion Modelling Report, which can be found in Annex 5 of the Environmental Permit application. The acid gas emissions were assessed at the daily emission concentrations of 50 mg/Nm³ for sulphur dioxide and 10 mg/Nm³ for hydrogen chloride, both expressed at 11% oxygen in dry gas.

The table below shows the emission concentrations at the stack and the predicted ground level concentrations for each option. For sulphur dioxide, the 99.18th percentile of the daily averages is shown. For hydrogen chloride, the maximum 1-hour average is shown.

The emission concentrations for both a dry and semi-dry system are expected to be the same as they are required to achieve the same emissions performance criteria.

Abatement System		Dry		Semi-dry	
Pollutant	Units	SO₂	HCl	SO₂	HCl
Unabated emission concentration	mg/Nm ³	480	900	480	900
Unabated emission rate	tpa	1,450	2,710	1,450	2,710
Emission concentration	mg/Nm ³	50	10	50	10
Emission rate	tpa	150	30	150	30
Emissions abated	tpa	1,300	2,680	1,300	2,680
Process Contribution (PC)	ug/m ³	3.70	9.41	3.70	9.41
Background	ug/m ³	12.40	2.35	12.40	2.35
Predicted Environmental Contribution (PEC)	ug/m ³	28.50	14.11	28.50	14.11
Air Quality Objective	ug/m ³	125	750	125	750
PC as % of AQO	%	2.96%	1.25%	2.96%	1.25%
PEC as % of AQO	%	22.80%	1.88%	22.80%	1.88%

The daily average Process Contribution (PC) for sulphur dioxide and the maximum 1-hour PC for hydrogen chloride are respectively 6.29% and 2.43% of the relevant average air quality objectives.

The impact of sulphur dioxide and hydrogen chloride is considered to be insignificant, when applying the criteria stated in Environment Agency Guidance Note H1.

2.2.2 Deposition to land

The impact of acid deposition on sensitive habitats has been assessed in the Dispersion Modelling Assessment presented in Annex 5 of the EP application. As can be seen from this assessment, the impact of acid deposition on sensitive receptors is considered to be insignificant.

2.2.3 Emissions to water

There are no emissions to water for the dry and semi-dry systems.

2.2.4 Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential

Sulphur dioxide has a photochemical ozone creation potential (POCP) value relative to Ethylene of 4.8. Hence, the POCP for both the dry and semi-dry systems would be 720 tonnes Ethylene equivalent.

2.2.5 Global Warming Potential

The direct emissions of greenhouse gases are the same for the dry and semi-dry acid gas abatement options, since the carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emission concentrations are unchanged. However, the energy consumption is slightly different, which would change the power exported from the Installation. This means that the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions due to the displacement of power generated by other power stations would be different in each case.

The semi-dry system involves the evaporation of water. Since the reaction temperature of the lime and hence the outlet temperature should be the same, this means that the flue gas temperature at the inlet to the abatement system is higher for the semi-dry system than the dry system and hence more power can be generated if a dry system is used.

In order to calculate the global warming potential of electricity consumption, the figure of 380 kg carbon dioxide per MWh has been used, as applied in the Greenhouse Gas Assessment presented in Annex 5 of the Environmental Permit application. This is shown in the table below.

Parameter	Units	Dry	Semi-Dry
Power consumed	kWh/te	30	28.5
Power consumed	MWh p.a.	17,850	16,960
Generation lost (water evaporation)	MWh p.a.		-3,800
Power not exported	MWh p.a.	17,850	13,160
GWP	t CO2 eq p.a.	6,800	5,000

2.2.6 Raw Materials

The estimated consumption of raw materials for both options is shown below.

Parameter	Units	Dry	Semi-Dry
Additional water required in semi-dry system	tpa		31,000
Reagent consumption ⁽¹⁾	tpa	8,000	6,900
PAC	tpa	150	150
Note: (1) Sodium bicarbonate is not considered to be a suitable reagent for a semi-dry system as sodium bicarbonate cannot be made into a slurry. Therefore it has been assumed that quick lime is used as the reagent in a semi-dry system.			

2.2.7 Waste Streams

The only waste stream associated with the acid gas abatement treatment technologies is the Air Pollution Control residues (APCr), including fly ash. These would be a hazardous waste, regardless of whether lime or bicarbonate is used as the acid gas reagent, or whether it is dry or semi-dry. The estimated production of hazardous waste for both options is shown below.

Parameter	Units	Dry	Semi-Dry
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Table 2-4– Raw Materials, Acid Abatement Options			
Parameter	Units	Dry	Semi-Dry
APC residues	tpa	16,000	15,600

2.3 Costs

The estimated costs associated with each option are presented below. In order for direct comparisons to be made, the costs are presented as annualised costs, with the capital investment and financing costs spread over a 30 year lifetime with a rate of return of 9%, using the method recommended in Technical Guidance Note EPR-H1.

Table 2-5 – Costs, Acid Abatement Options			
Parameter	Unit	Dry	Semi-Dry
Capital Cost	£p.a.	£28,300,000	£29,600,000
Annualised Capital Cost	£p.a.	£2,750,000	£2,880,000
Maintenance	£p.a.	£1,415,000	£1,480,000
Reagents and residues	£p.a.	£4,326,000	£4,269,000
Loss of exported power	£p.a.	£2,062,000	£1,520,000
Total Annualised Cost	£p.a.	£10,553,000	£10,149,000

2.4 Conclusions

The table below compares the options.

Table 2-6 – Comparison Table, Acid Abatement Options			
Parameter	Units	Dry	Semi-Dry
SO ₂ abated	tpa	1,300	1,300
HCl abated	tpa	2,680	2,680
POCP	t-ethylene eq	720	720
Additional water required in semi-dry system	tpa		31,000
Global Warming Potential	tpa CO ₂	6,800	5,000
APC Residues	tpa	16,000	15,600
Annualised Cost	£ p.a.	£10,553,000	£10,149,000

The overall performance of the technical options are similar and therefore all could be considered to represent BAT for the Installation. However, whilst the dry solution generates slightly more APC residues, it has a lower Global Warming Potential, water consumption and annualised costs.

Semi-dry systems will generate a visible plume in certain climatic conditions which would be in breach of the Facility's planning permission, whereby condition 17 requires "no visible plume from the stack". Therefore, a semi-dry system is not considered to be an available technique for the abatement of acid gases.

A dry system can easily achieve the emission limits required by the IED and are less likely to generate a visible plume than semi-dry and wet systems. Dry systems are used on a number plants in Europe.

Taking the above into consideration a dry system is considered to be the only available technique for this Installation. Therefore, a dry system is regarded as representing BAT.

3 REAGENT SELECTION

The selection of reagents for acid gas abatement is considered in section 2.2.2.1 of the Supporting Information document submitted as part of the Environmental Permit application. This assessment is expanded below.

3.1 Options Considered

We have not considered reagents for wet scrubbing, since this has been eliminated as a technique in section 2. We have therefore only considered the two alternative reagents for a dry system – lime and sodium bicarbonate.

3.2 Environmental Performance

3.2.1 Emissions to Air

There is no change in emissions to atmosphere between the two reagents. Both would achieve the same level of abatement.

3.2.2 Deposition to Land

Again, there is no change between the two reagents.

3.2.3 Emissions to Water

There are no emissions to water associated with either of the two reagents.

3.2.4 Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential

There would be no change to POCP for either system.

3.2.5 Global Warming Potential

Sodium bicarbonate has a higher optimum reaction temperature than lime, which means that less heat can be recovered in the boiler. However, this can be resolved by recovering additional heat after the acid gas abatement system. Therefore, it has been assumed that there is no impact on global warming potential from this operational difference.

The reaction of hydrogen chloride and sulphur dioxide with sodium bicarbonate results in an emission of carbon dioxide whereas the reaction with lime does not.

3.2.6 Raw Materials

Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) has better solid handling properties and a significantly lower stoichiometric ratio than hydrated lime (Ca(OH)_2).

NaHCO_3 and Ca(OH)_2 react with the acid gases to produce alkaline salts as the following equations illustrate:



In order to promote the reactions above, excess quantities of sodium bicarbonate or lime will be required. The excess reagent is lost in the residue. The ratio between the quantity of reagent supplied and the minimum required for the reaction is called the "stoichiometric ratio".

For sodium bicarbonate, a stoichiometric ratio of 1.3 is required, whereas for lime, a stoichiometric ratio of around 1.8 is required. This initially appears to be economically advantageous for sodium bicarbonate in comparison to lime. However, due to the higher relative molecular weight, and the fewer molecules of acid gas reacting per molecule of NaHCO_3 , the overall consumption of sodium bi-carbonate is actually 64% higher than Ca(OH)_2 on a mass basis.

The reagent required to abate one kmol of hydrogen chloride was calculated as 109 kg of sodium bicarbonate and 67 kg of lime.

Similarly, the reagent required to abate one kmol of sulphur dioxide was calculated as 218 kg of sodium bicarbonate and 133 kg of lime.

3.2.7 Waste Streams

The stoichiometric ratio indicates that the amount of residue will be higher with the lime option. However, due to the differences in relative molecular weight and the number of acid gas molecules reacting with each absorbent molecule, the hydrated lime system produces a similar amount of residue to the sodium bi-carbonate option.

The residue production rate for abatement of one kmol of hydrogen chloride was calculated as 84 kg for sodium bicarbonate and 85 kg for lime.

Similarly, the residue production rate for abatement of one kmol of sulphur dioxide was calculated as 142 kg for sodium bicarbonate and 136 kg for hydrated lime.

Furthermore, there are limited waste disposal options for sodium bicarbonate based APCr.

3.3 Costs

There is little difference in capital cost between the two reagents abatement systems.

The consumable feedstock purchase cost of NaHCO_3 is significantly higher than Ca(OH)_2 , with bicarbonate costing almost 65% more than hydrated lime per tonne. This makes sodium bicarbonate an uneconomic option in comparison to lime.

The cost of disposing of the residue must also be considered due to the differences in quantity, and the availability of outlets. Sodium based residues are more difficult to stabilise than lime residues; it has been assumed that the cost per tonne to landfill the sodium based residues is 20% higher than lime residues giving a disposal cost for sodium bicarbonate of £150 /te.

The operating costs for the two options are compared below, for a stoichiometric ratio of 1.8 for lime and 1.3 for sodium bicarbonate on the basis of the abatement of one kmol of HCl:

Table 3-1 – Costs per Unit Hydrogen Chloride Abated			
Item	Unit	NaHCO_3	Ca(OH)_2
Mass of reagent required	kg/kmol	109.0	67.0

Table 3-1 – Costs per Unit Hydrogen Chloride Abated			
Item	Unit	NaHCO ₃	Ca(OH) ₂
Mass of residue generated	kg/kmol	84.0	85.0
Cost of reagent	£/tonne	155	94
Cost of residue disposal ²	£/tonne	150	125
Overall Cost	£/op. hr/kmol	29.5	16.9
Ratio of costs		1.74	1

3.4 Conclusions

Whilst the use of sodium bicarbonate will lead to less residues than a lime based system, this is significantly outweighed by the advantages of using lime as a reagent, which are:

- Lime has higher removal rates of acid gases than sodium bicarbonate, which is reflected in the quantities of reagent consumed;
- Lime based APCr has a lower leaching rate than sodium bicarbonate based APCr. Therefore, there are greater waste management options available for lime based APCr. there are different options for the recovery of materials from lime based APCr, i.e. it can be recovered into substitute products displacing virgin materials. GFC are aware that currently the only 'available' option for the management of sodium bicarbonate APCr is disposal in a landfill.
- The reaction temperature for lime systems match well with the optimum adsorption temperature for carbon, which is dosed at the same time;
- The lime system has a slightly lower global warming potential due to the reaction chemistry; and
- The costs per kmol HCl abated are approximately 75% lower for a lime system than a sodium bicarbonate system.

Taking all of the above into consideration, the use of lime is considered to be BAT for the IWMF compared to sodium bicarbonate.

² The figure shown does not include landfill tax.

4 NITROGEN OXIDES ABATEMENT

4.1 Options Considered

Three options have been considered for NO_x abatement and are listed below.

- (1) Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) involves the injection of ammonia solution or urea into the flue gases immediately upstream of a reactor vessel containing layers of catalyst.
- (2) Selective Non Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) involves the injection of ammonia solution or urea into the combustion chamber.

All options include the use of flue gas recirculation (FGR) as an integral part of the combustion control system.

4.2 Environmental Performance

4.2.1 Emissions to Air

The emission abatement for nitrogen oxides and ammonia slip are shown in the Table 4-1.

A long term abated emission concentration of 70 mg/Nm³ (11% reference oxygen content) is used for SCR for the purposes of this BAT assessment, since this is the level that the technology can achieve on a long-term basis. The particular SNCR system chosen will operate to reflect the proposed emission limit of 150 mg/Nm³, without excessive ammonia slip. This is a significant improvement on the standard SNCR systems which are designed to meet the IED 200 mg/Nm³ limit that are a feature of a number of permitted EfW facilities in the UK. In order to achieve this emission concentration, the SNCR system has been designed with the injection of ammonia solution at multiple points within the combustion chamber, coupled with infra-red pyrometers and integrated algorithms to allow more precise delivery of reagent.

The unabated emission with FGR is assumed to be 10% lower than SCR.

The tonnages of nitrogen oxides removed by the abatement options are also shown.

Parameter	Units	SNCR	SCR
Nitrous oxide	mg/Nm ³	10	10
Ammonia slip	mg/Nm ³	10	10
NO _x , unabated conc.	mg/Nm ³	315	315
NO _x , unabated release rate	tpa	930	930
NO _x , abated conc.	mg/Nm ³	150	70
Abated NO _x releases	tpa	450	210
NO _x emissions removed by abatement	tpa	610	850

For purpose of this assessment, it has been assumed that the long term NO_x emissions concentration is equivalent to the maximum 150 mg/m³ for SNCR, this is an improvement on IED limit of 200mg/m³. For the SCR, the long-term NO_x emissions systems have been demonstrated to 'typically' operate at 70 mg/m³.

The impact of emissions to air is considered in the Air Dispersion Assessment, attached as Annex 5 to the Environmental Permit application. The following table shows the predicted ground level concentrations for the available options.

Table 4-2 – Air Emissions, NO_x Abatement Options with an emission limit of NO_x of 150 mg/Nm³			
Abatement System		SNCR	SCR
Long Term			
Process Contribution (PC)	µg/m ³	0.96	0.45
Background	µg/m ³	18.60	18.60
Predicted Environmental Contribution (PEC)	µg/m ³	19.56	19.05
Air Quality Objective (AQO)	µg/m ³	40	40
PC as % of AQO	%	2.40%	1.12%
PEC as % of AQO	%	48.90%	47.62%
Short Term			
Process Contribution (PC)	µg/m ³	17.12	7.99
Background	µg/m ³	18.60	18.60
Predicted Environmental Contribution (PEC)	µg/m ³	54.32	45.19
Air Quality Objective (AQO)	µg/m ³	200	200
PC as % of AQO	%	8.56%	3.99%
PEC as % of AQO	%	27.16%	22.59%

It can be seen that there are no predicted exceedences of air quality objectives for any of the options. Using SCR reduces the long term PEC by 1.28% of the air quality objective and the short term PEC by 4.57% of the air quality objective when compared to SNCR.

4.2.2 Emissions to Water

There are no emissions to water from any of the NO_x abatement systems.

4.2.3 Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential

Nitrogen dioxide has a photochemical ozone creation potential (POCP) value relative to Ethylene of 2.8 and nitrogen oxide has a POCP value relative to Ethylene of -42.7. Assuming that 10% of NO_x is released as NO₂ and the rest as NO, the POCP is -17,200 for the SNCR options and -8,000 for the SCR option, meaning that SCR is less favourable. This is because nitrogen oxide converts to nitrogen dioxide in the atmosphere by reacting with ozone, this removing ozone from the atmosphere. Hence, the abatement of NO actually has a negative impact on POCP.

4.2.4 Global Warming Potential

The direct emissions of greenhouse gases are the same for each option, since the carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emission concentrations are unchanged. However, the energy consumption is different in each option, which would change the power exported from the installation in each case. In particular, SCR imposes an additional pressure drop on the flue gases, leading to an increase in power consumption on the ID Fan. In addition, SCR requires the flue gases to be reheated which reduces the power generated by the turbine.

This means that the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions due to the displacement of power generated by other power stations would be different in each case.

In order to calculate the global warming potential of electricity consumption, the figure of 380 kg carbon dioxide per MWh has been used, as applied in the Greenhouse Gas Assessment presented in Annex 5 of the Environmental Permit application.

Parameter	Units	SNCR	SCR
Power consumed	kWe	890	1,360
Power not generated	kWe		810
Reduction in power export	MWh p.a.	7,300	17,700
GWP	tpa CO2 eq	2,800	6,700

4.2.5 Raw Materials

The estimated consumption of raw materials for each option is shown below.

Parameter	Units	SNCR	SCR
Ammonia solution	tpa	1,500	460

4.2.6 Waste Streams

There are no waste streams associated with any of the options.

4.3 Costs

The estimated costs associated with each option are presented below. In order for direct comparisons to be made, the costs are presented as annualised costs, with the capital investment and financing costs spread over a 30 year lifetime with a rate of return of 9%, using the method recommended in Technical Guidance Note EPR-H1.

Parameter	Unit	SNCR	SCR
Capital Cost	£ p.a.	£3,000,000	£19,000,000
Annualised Capital Cost	£ p.a.	£292,000	£1,849,000
Maintenance	£ p.a.	£94,000	£380,000
Reagents	£ p.a.	£297,000	£95,000

Table 4-5 – Costs, NOx Abatement Options			
Parameter	Unit	SNCR	SCR
Loss of exported power	£ p.a.	£843,000	£2,045,000
Total Annualised Cost	£ p.a.	£1,526,000	£4,369,000

4.4 Conclusions

The table below compares the two options.

Table 4-6 – Comparison Table, NOx Abatement Options			
Parameter	Units	SNCR	SCR
NO _x emissions removed by abatement	tpa	610	850
POCP		-17,200	-8,000
Global Warming Potential	tpa CO ₂ eq	2,800	6,700
Ammonia solution	tpa	1,500	460
Total Annualised Cost	£ p.a.	£1,526,000	£4,369,000

As can be seen from information presented in Table 4-6, applying SCR to the Installation:

- (1) increases the annualised costs by approximately £2.8 million;
- (2) abates an additional 240 tonnes of NO_x per annum;
- (3) reduces the benefit of the facility in terms of the global warming potential by a minimum of 3,900 tonnes of CO₂; and
- (4) reduces ammonia consumption by a minimum of approximately 1,040 tonnes per annum.

This gives an effective additional annual cost of approximately £8,700 per additional tonne of NO_x abated. The additional costs associated with an SCR are not considered to represent BAT for the Installation. Therefore, SNCR is considered to represent BAT for the Installation.

5 COMBUSTION TECHNIQUES

5.1 Options Considered

The available techniques for fuel combustion are reviewed in section 2.6.3.1 of the Supporting Information document submitted with the Environmental Permit application. The assessment has been expanded to provide a cost-benefit analysis of moving grates and fluidised beds.

- (1) Moving grates are the leading technology in the UK and Europe for the combustion of biomass and waste fuels. The moving grate comprises an inclined fixed and moving bars (or rollers) or a vibrating grate that will move the fuel from the feed inlet to the residue discharge. The grate movement turns and mixes the fuel along the surface of the grate to ensure that all fuel is exposed to the combustion process.
- (2) Fluidised beds are designed for the combustion of relatively homogeneous fuels. Wood chips are considered to be suitable for combustion with a fluidised bed.

5.2 Environmental Performance

5.2.1 Emissions to Air

The emissions to atmosphere would not be affected by the choice of combustion technology. Although NO_x concentrations from the furnaces would be different, both options would require further abatement to achieve the necessary emission limits. This means that the actual effect would be to change the amount of reagent required to abate the NO_x. This is considered in section 5.2.6.

Table 5-1 – NO_x emissions, Combustion Techniques	
Option	NO_x emissions from furnace (expressed at 11% oxygen) (mg/Nm³)
Moving Grate	320-380
Fluidised Bed	250-300

5.2.2 Deposition to Land

Deposition from atmospheric emissions would also be unchanged.

5.2.3 Emissions to Water

There are no emissions to water for either system.

5.2.4 Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential

There would be no change to POCP for either system.

5.2.5 Global Warming Potential

The direct emissions of greenhouse gases are the same for each option, since the carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide emission concentrations are unchanged. However, there are changes in parasitic load and gross power generation. In particular, a fluidised bed installation will have higher parasitic load due to the higher power consumption of the combustion air fan(s), and the presence of additional systems, e.g. the sand and the fly ash separation system.

The difference in power generation and parasitic load means that the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions due to the displacement of power generated by other power stations would be different in each case.

In order to calculate the global warming potential of electricity consumption, the figure of 380 kg carbon dioxide per MWh has been used, as applied in the Greenhouse Gas Assessment presented in Annex 5.

This is shown in the table below. Note that GWP is negative and so a higher figure is better.

Table 5-2 – Global Warming Potential, Combustion Options			
Parameter	Units	Grate	Fluidised Bed
Gross power generation	MWh p.a.	399,000	399,000
Parasitic Load	MWh p.a.	5.5	6.05
Net power generation	MWh p.a.	354,000	350,000
Change in GWP	tpa CO ₂ eq.	-135,000	-133,000

5.2.6 Raw Materials

The estimated consumption of raw materials for each option is shown below. The unabated NO_x emissions a fluidised bed are expected to be lower than a grate system, so ammonia consumption for SNCR will decrease. Fluidised bed boilers also consume sand, which is used as bed material.

Table 5-3– Raw Materials, Combustion Options			
Parameter	Units	Grate	Fluidised Bed
Ammonia solution	tpa	1,500	1,000
Sand	tpa		6,210

5.2.7 Waste Streams

The three options produce four solid waste streams.

- (1) Residual metals within the incoming fuel will be identical for both options and are not considered further.
- (2) The bottom ash production is lower for fluidised beds. It is assumed that the bottom ash would be re-used for building aggregate.
- (3) Fluidised beds have much greater carry-over of fine particles and, consequently, produce an additional fly ash stream, which is removed in a cyclone before the acid gas abatement reagent is added. This separate fly ash stream could be usable for building aggregate, but this is not certain. For the purposes of this assessment it is assumed that it will need to be sent to a hazardous landfill.
- (4) All options produce APCr. The fluidised bed option would generate less APCr because it is assumed that the fly ash will be removed from the gas stream.
- (5) The sand that is consumed by fluidised bed boilers leave the as bottom or fly ash. Therefore, the total amount of solid residues is higher for fluidised bed boilers.

The estimated amounts of residues are shown in the table below.

Parameter	Units	Grate	Fluidised Bed
Bottom Ash	tpa	145,000	54,510
Fly Ash	tpa		96,700
APC Residues	tpa	18,100	18,100

5.3 Costs

Capital costs are not readily available for the different options.

We would expect a fluidised bed unit to be up to 10-15% more expensive than a grate fired boiler due to the additional fuel preparation equipment, sand dosing and recycling equipment and fly ash separation. This would outweigh some of the savings from reduced quantities of bottom ash being generated.

The estimated costs of operating each system are presented in the table below. It should be noted that this does not allow for increased maintenance costs associated with the fluidised bed option. For the power, we have shown the lost revenue associated with reduced power export compared to the moving grate option.

Parameter	Units	Grate	Fluidised Bed
Ammonia solution	£ p.a.	£300,000	£200,000
Sand	£ p.a.		£620,000
Residue disposal	£ p.a.	£5,160,000	£4,260,000
Additional loss of exported power compared to Grate	£ p.a.		£430,000
Total power, reagents and disposal annual cost	£ p.a.	£5,460,000	£5,080,000

5.4 Conclusions

The table below compares the two options.

Parameter	Units	Grate	Fluidised Bed
Change in GWP	tpa CO ₂ eq.	-135,000	-133,000
Ammonia solution	tpa	1,500	1,000
Total residues	tpa	163,100	169,310
Additional loss of exported power compared to Grate	£ p.a.		£430,000
Total power, reagents and disposal annual cost	£ p.a.	£5,460,000	£5,080,000

Both the grate and fluidised bed will produce similar quantities of ash, although the fluidised bed produces more fly ash.

The lower annualised costs associated with a grate system outweighs the additional material costs and higher ammonia consumption. Furthermore, the grate system will be able to process the varying waste composition compared to a fluidised bed system which requires a consistent and homogenous fuel.

On this basis a grate system is considered to represent BAT for this facility.

6 STACK HEIGHT ASSESSMENT

The additional costs associated with increasing the stack height more than 55m above the existing ground level (75m from the base of the stack) are not considered to be proportionate compared to the improvement in air quality impact associated with increasing the stack height any further. Therefore, the assessment has only considered the following stack heights:

- 40m;
- 45m;
- 50m; and
- 55m.

The table below compares the four stack heights.

Parameter	Units	Stack height (above surrounding ground level)			
		40m	45m	50m	55m
Impact of Long Term emissions of NO _x at Point of Maximum Impact	% PC of AQAL	3.8%	3.2%	2.7%	2.3%
No. of residential properties which cannot be screened as 'insignificant'		26	5	3	3
POCP		2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Ammonia solution	tpa	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total Annualised Cost	£ p.a.	£1,263,000	£1,302,000	£1,342,000	£1,381,000

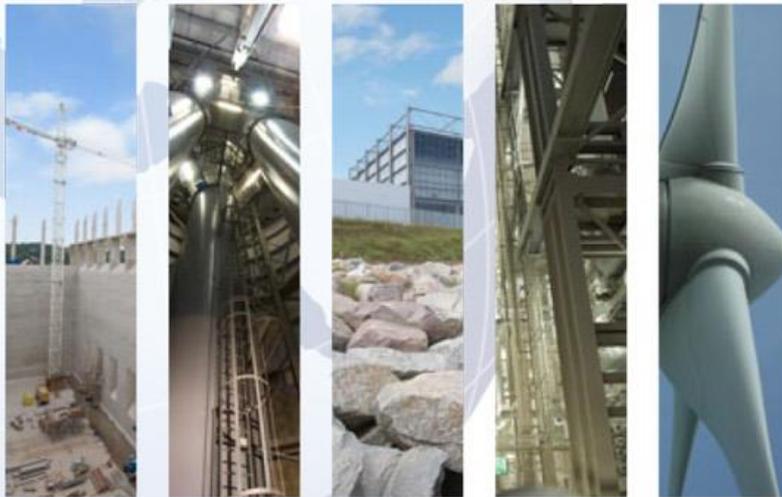
As can be seen from information presented in Table 4-6, increasing the stack from 40m to 55m will:

- reduce the long-term PC for nitrogen dioxide from 3.8% to 2.3% of the AQAL;
- reduces the number of residential properties, from twenty-six to three, which are screened as 'insignificant' from the impact of long term emissions of nitrogen dioxide;
- increase the annualised costs associated with the stack by approximately £120,000.

The increase in costs is considered to be insignificant when compared to the environmental benefits associated with increasing the stack.

As well as increasing the stack height, the technology provider has indicated that it would be possible to further reduce the emission limit for NO_x from 150mg/m³ to 100mg/m³ using the proposed NO_x abatement technology (SNCR). Whilst GFC understands that this emission limit may have been achieved on only two other facilities in Europe, it is unproven in any other EfW facility using this technology in the UK. Furthermore, limited data sets relating to maximum daily emissions indicate potential difficulties in agreeing with the EA that this is an available emission limit. However, at an emission limit of 150 mg/Nm³ data from other EfW facilities using SNCR NO_x abatement systems confirm that daily maximum can be guaranteed not to be exceeded and, under normal operations, daily emission limits will be lower. Therefore, GFC considers that the lower limit of 100 mg/Nm³ cannot be considered to be 'available' until there is sufficient data demonstrating that it can be achieved on a long-term basis.

Taking this into consideration, it is concluded that a 55m (above surrounding ground level) stack with an emission limit for NO_x of 150mg/m³ represents BAT for the Rivenhall IWMF.



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