

Emission Control Technology for Hazardous Waste Incinerator

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Outlines

1. *Incineration Basics*
2. *Operational Parameters for Incinerator Emission Control*
3. *Dioxin/Furan Formation and Control*
4. *Metals/Radionuclides Behavior and Control*
5. *Trial Burn (Demonstration) Technology*

Glossary

APCD	:	Air pollution control device
APCE	:	Air pollution control equipment
ESP	:	Electrostatic precipitator
D/F	:	Dioxins and furans
DRE	:	Destruction and removal efficiency
HEPA	:	High efficiency particulate air
HM	:	Hazardous metal
PICs	:	Products of incomplete combustion
PCC	:	Primary combustion chamber
PCDD	:	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
PCDF	:	Polychlorinated dibenzofuran
PM	:	Particulate matter
POHC	:	Principal organic hazardous constituent
RN	:	Radionuclide
SCC	:	Secondary combustion chamber

Incineration Basics

❑ Incineration

- The process of combustion or burning of something to ashes

❑ Purpose

- to destroy hazardous organics into harmless or less harmful forms
- to reduce the volume of waste to be dispose of

❑ Byproducts

- Ashes and Scrubber Residue
- Emission
 - D/F (PCDDs and PCDFs) and non-D/F PICs(Products of Incomplete Combustion)
 - PM (Particulate Matter), HM(Hazardous Metals) and RNs (Radionulcides)
 - Others (HCl/Cl₂, SO₂, NO_x, etc)

Incineration Plants

□ 상용 소각공정

- 로터리 킬른 (Rotary Kiln)
- 폐유 소각로 (Liquid Injection Incinerator)
- 제어공기 소각로 (Controlled Air Incinerator)
- 유동층 소각로 (Fluidized Bed Incinerator)
- 보일러 (Boiler)

□ 용융로

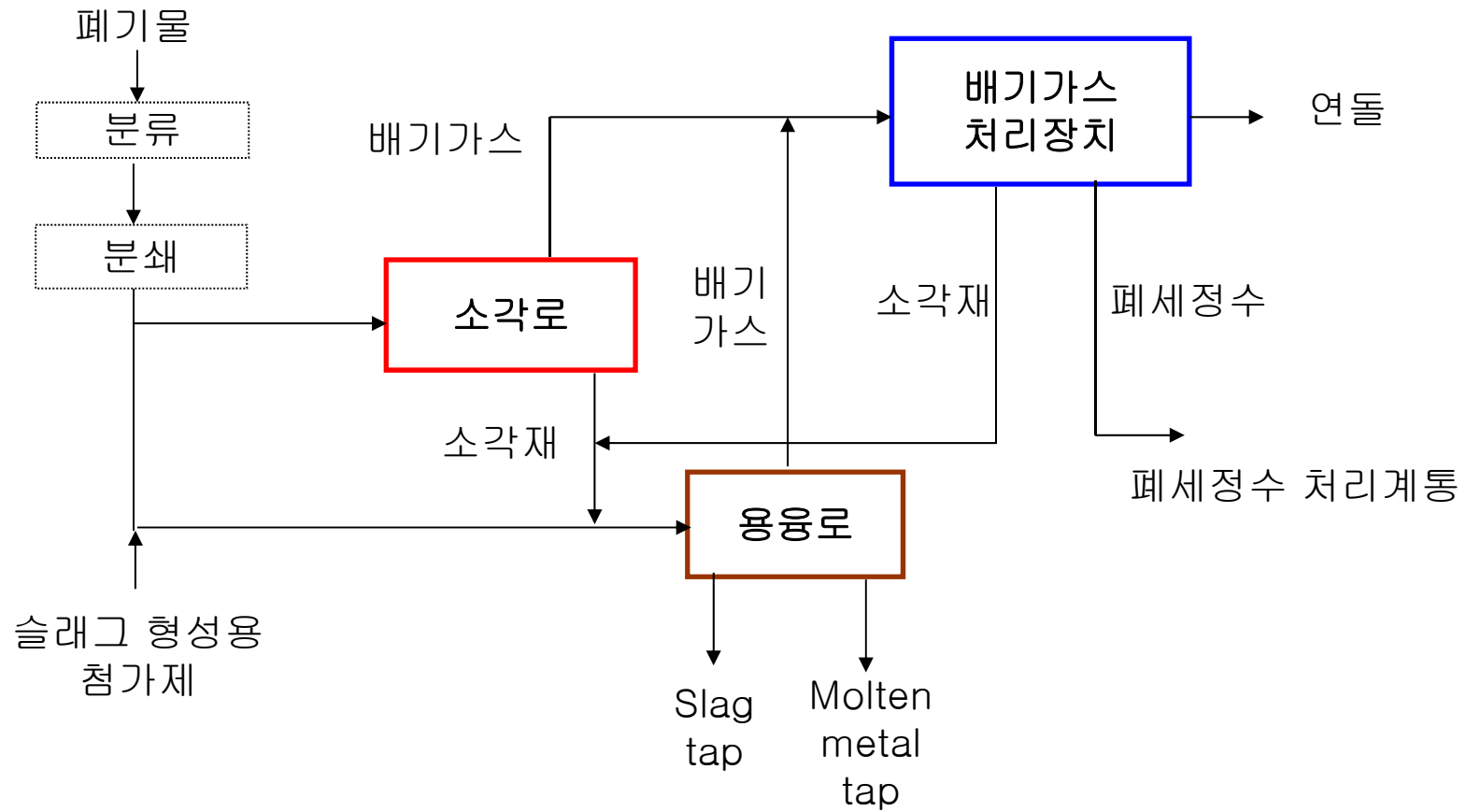
- 고온 (High-Temperature)
- 저온 (Low-Temperature)

□ 기타 대체 기술

- 용융염 산화 (Molten Salt Oxidation)
- 습식 화학 촉매 산화 (Wet Chemical Catalyst Oxidation)

Integrated Waste Thermal Treatment Plant

Recommended by EPA-DOE Interagency Technical Workgroup



Operational Parameters of Interest

The Operational parameters that affect one or more of following:

- Emissions of hazardous (regulated) organic compounds
 - ✓ Principal organic hazardous constituents (POHCs) via DRE (destruction and removal efficiency)
 - ✓ Products of incomplete combustion (PICs) via carbon monoxide or hydrocarbon and air pollution control equipment temperature
- Emissions of hydrogen chloride (HCl) and chlorine (Cl₂)
- Emissions of particulate matters (PMs), toxic metals (TMs), and radionuclides (RNs)
- The likelihood of fugitive emissions and system upsets

Continuously monitored parameters (interlocked with automatic waste feed cut off)

❑ Combustion chamber parameters

- ✓ Temperature at each combustion chamber exit
- ✓ CO and HCs concentrations at SCC exit
- ✓ Pressures in PCC and SCC
- ✓ Feed rate of (each) waste to (each) combustion chamber

❑ Off-gas system parameters

- ✓ ΔP across particulate APCD
- ✓ Liquid to gas ratio and pH to wet scrubber
- ✓ Caustic feed rate to dry scrubber
- ✓ kVA settings to ESP (wet/dry) and kV to IWS
- ✓ Flue gas flow rate or velocity at the stack

Control Parameters of Primary Importance

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>POHCs /PICs</i>	<i>PMs /HMs /RNs</i>	<i>HCl /Cl₂</i>	<i>Fugitive Emissions</i>
<i>Min. T</i>	×			
<i>Max. T</i>		×		
<i>Max. CO</i>	×			
<i>Max. gas flow</i>	×	×	×	×
<i>Max. pressure</i>				×
<i>Max. Waste feed</i>				
<i>Particulate APCD parameters</i>		×		
<i>Acid gas APCD parameters</i>			×	
<i>Max. APCE inlet T</i>		×		

Control Parameters of Secondary Importance

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>POHCs /PICs</i>	<i>PMs /HMs /RNs</i>	<i>HCl /Cl₂</i>	<i>Fugitive Emissions</i>
<i>Incinerability</i>	×			
<i>Max. halide feed</i>			×	
<i>Max. ash feed</i>		×		
<i>Max. metals feed</i>		×		
<i>Max. size of batches</i>	×			×
<i>Min. blowdown</i>		×		
<i>Min./Max. scrubber Nozzle pressure change (if applicable)</i>		×	×	
<i>·Min. waste heating value</i>	×			

D/F formation and control

□ ***D/F formation mechanisms in general***

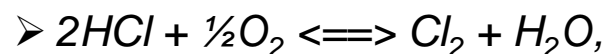
- D/Fs 는 연소계통에서 다양하고 복잡한 부차적 반응에 의해 생성된다.
- 생성반응은 이차연소로 이후에서 주로 일어난다.
- 생성농도는 폐기물의 종류, 연소조건 및 APCE의 종류와 그 운전조건에 따라 다르다.

□ ***Predominating Mechanisms***

- Homogeneous gas-phase formation
- *de novo* synthesis (heterogeneous, surface-catalyzed D/F formation) from flyash-based organic material coupled with flyash-based catalyst (such as copper)
- Heterogeneous formation from gas-phase precursors and flyash-based metal catalyst

D/F formation on the surface of fly ash particles

❑ **D/F formation involves the Deacon reaction** (Bruce(1993);Griffin (1986))



with copper or other metals serving as catalysts (1)

- Free chlorine formed by the reaction (1) then chlorinates D/F precursors, including halogenated aromatics

❑ **Sulfur interferes with the Deacon reaction**

(Bruce (1993);Griffin (1986));Raghunthen and Gullet (1994))



D/F emission control in general

- ❑ **Historically, D/F emissions were believed to be controlled by**
 - *ensuring good combustion*
 - *cooling temperature (quench)*
 - *lowering oxygen and PM concentrations.*

- ❑ **Recent studies indicates that even in systems achieving good combustion (with low CO conc.), DF formation may occur in cooler zones downstream of combustion chamber (Santorei, 1995)**
 - **Critical operating parameters related to D/F formation includes**
 - (1) *Presence of particulates*, which allow for solid-phase metal-catalyzed reaction
 - (2) *Appropriate temperature window (approximately 200-400 °C)*
 - (3) *Presence of Cl₂ and other precursor*
 - (4) *Particulate residence time*

Demonstration of combustion parameters to minimize D/F precursors by testing

- Minimum PCC and SCC combustion temperatures***
- Maximum combustion gas velocity***
- Maximum waste feed rate***
- For batch feed***
 - minimum feeding frequency***
 - maximum batch size***
 - minimum oxygen concentration***
- Maximum carbon monoxide***
- Maximum total hydrocarbons***

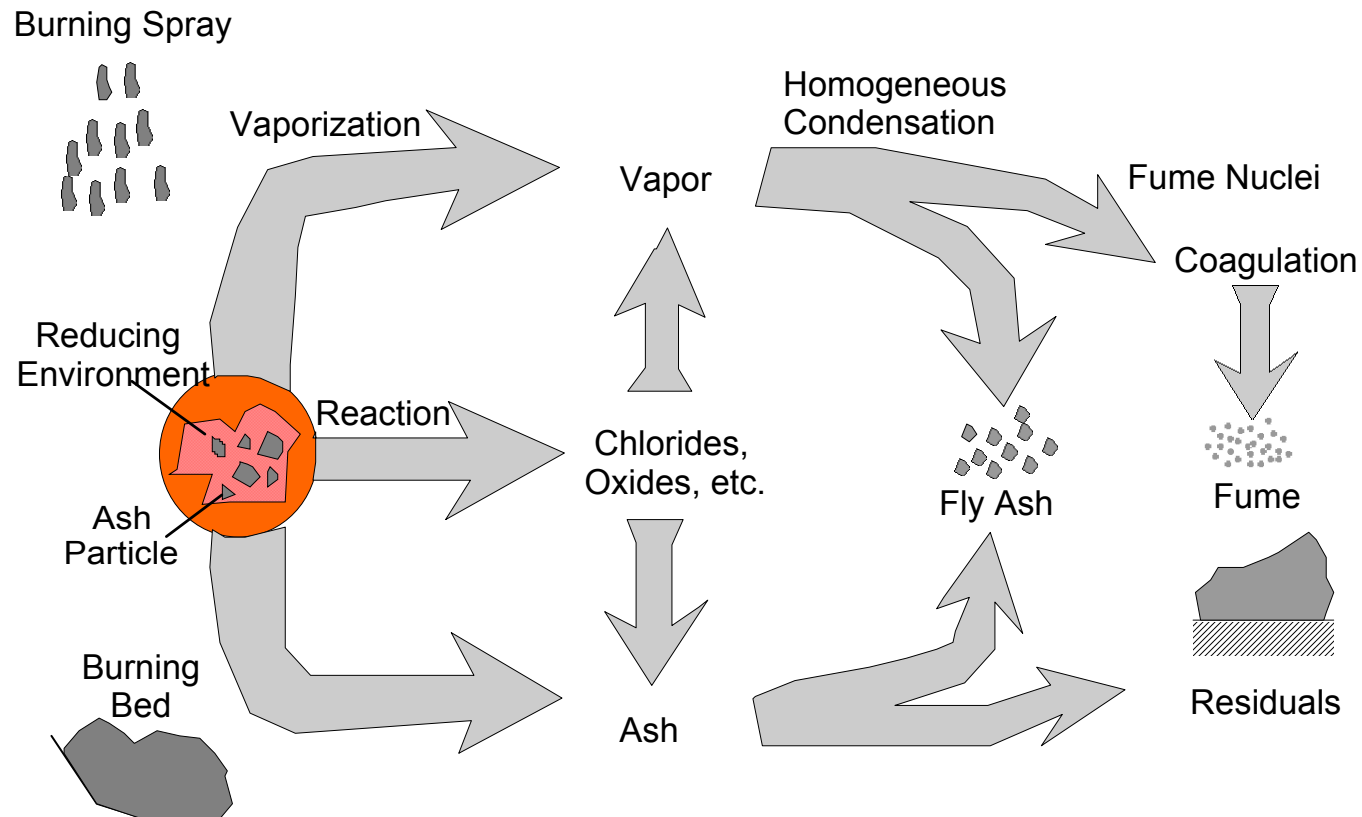
Summary of operating condition and parameters that are relevant to D/F formation and control

- 연소온도가 1,800°F (980°C) 이하이거나 2,250°F (1,250°C) 이상일 때, Cl₂가 잘 생성되고 결과적으로 D/F 도 잘 생성된다.
- Cl₂를 HCl로 빨리 전화하기 위해 배기체를 급냉시켜야 한다.
- 황(S) 및 황산화물(SO₂)는 Cl₂를 HCl로 전화시키는데 효과적이므로 D/F의 생성을 억제시키는 역할을 한다.
- PM이 축적되는 곳(H/X tubes, ESP plates, bag house 및 HEPA filter)은 D/F 생성을 촉진시키는 reaction site가 된다.
→ D/F 형성을 억제하기 위하여 세정공정의 빠른 순환이 필요하다.

Metal/Radionuclide Behavior in an Incinerator

- 1. Remain with the bottom ash as a solid**
- 2. Become entrained in the gas stream**
- 3. Vaporize**

Behavior of Metals and Radionuclides




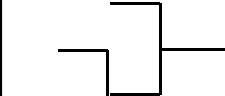
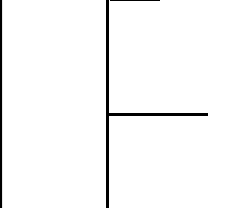
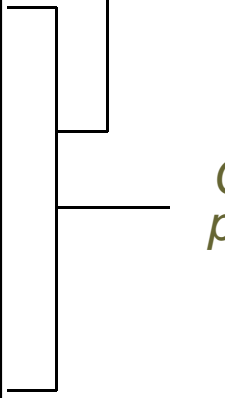
Metals/Radionuclides Partitioning in an Incineration Process

- The bottom of the combustion device with the ash*
- The bottom of the scrubber with the scrubber ash*
- The bottom of the particulate control system with the fly ash*
- The air when they are emitted from the stack*

Parameters that influence HM/RN behavior

- Physical and chemical forms of metals and radionuclides***
- Feed rate and characteristics***
- Propensity to fragment***
- Chlorine or halogen concentration***
- Combustion zone parameters***
- Air pollution control equipment parameters***
- Other parameters***

HM/RN Emission Control Practice

	<i>HMs</i>	<i>RNs</i>	<i>Likely Form at APCE</i>	<i>Most Effective APCE</i>	
<i>Increasing Volatility</i> 	<i>Hg</i>	<i>I,H,C</i>	 <i>Vapor</i>	<i>Adsorber, Scrubber</i>	
	<i>As</i>				 <i>Fine particles</i>
	<i>Se</i>	<i>Ru</i>			
	<i>Cd</i>	<i>Cs</i>			
	<i>Pb</i>	<i>Sr</i>			
		<i>Po</i>	<i>Pu</i>	 <i>Coarse particles</i>	<i>Any APCD for particulate matter control</i>
	<i>Ag</i>	<i>Fe</i>			
	<i>Ba</i>	<i>U</i>			
	<i>Be</i>	<i>Co</i>			
	<i>Cr</i>	<i>Mn</i>			

*Not
always
effective*

*Always
effective*

APCE: Air Pollution Control Equipment

시험소각 (Trial Burn)

□ 시험소각 (Trial Burn) :

시설의 인허가 등에 필요한 “시설운전의 환경 무해성을 입증”하는 자료를 얻기 위해 수행되는 모의폐기물 (폐기물+유해물질)의 시험적 소각

□ 시험소각의 목적:

- (주목적) 환경 무해성 입증 자료 확보
- (부수적 목적) 관련되는 모든 규정을 만족하면서 운전할 수 있는 조건 파악

□ 시험소각을 통해 반드시 얻어야 할 Data

- POHCs에 대한 DRE, 중금속/방사성 핵종 투입속도에 따른 배출속도
- 운전 범위 설정

예: 최저 온도 (유해 유기물), 최고 온도 (유해 중금속/핵종)

주) POHCs: Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents (주요 유기성 유해성분)

DRE : Destruction and Removal Efficiency (분해 및 제거효율)

유해유기물의 분해성능 시험법

- 대상폐기물에 있는 다양한 유해유기물 중 가장 분해가 어려운 **POHC**(주요 유기성 유해성분)를 선택하여 시험소각하여 그 **DRE**(분해 및 제거 효율)로 그 분해성능을 입증.
- 시험소각용 **POHC** 선택기준:
 - ✓ 폐기물 내 실제 함량
 - ✓ 구조적 범주 (aliphatics, aromatics, chlorinated aromatics 등)
 - ✓ 가격, 독성, 취급용이성 등
 - ✓ 소각 용이성 순위 (Incinerability Ranking)
 - ✓ “PIC를 POHC로 선택하지 말 것”
 - 주) PIC: Product of Incomplete Combustion (미연소 생성물)
- 소각 용이성 순위 (Incinerability Ranking)
 - 다양한 여러 유해 유기물에 대해서 분해되기 쉬운 정도의 상대적인 비교를 위한 개념적 순위
 - 이를 기준으로 시험소각에 의해 DRE가 입증된 유기물보다 분해가 쉬운 유해 유기물은 처리 가능
- **CCl₄** 및 **C₆H₅Cl** 가 널리 시험소각용 POHCs 로 사용됨

POHCs Selection and Incinerability Parameter

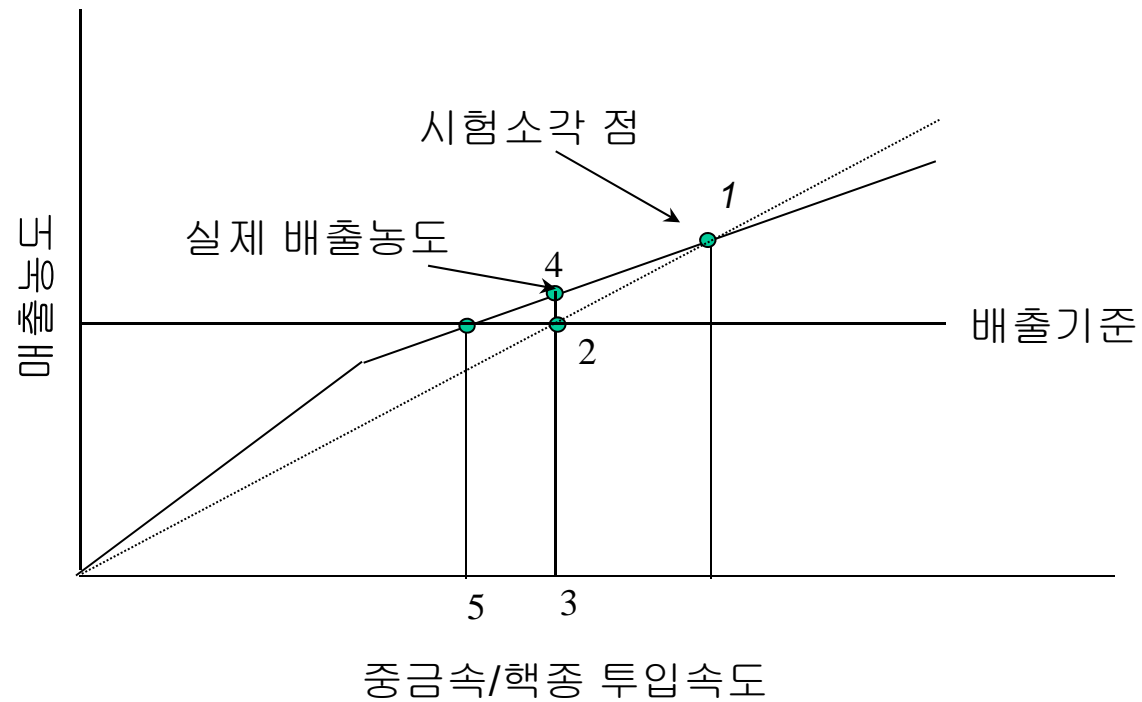
POHCs	Heating Value (kcal/gm)	Thermal Stability Ranking	Thermal Stability Class	Compound Type	Analysis Method
Benzene	10.03	3	1	V	GC, GC/MS
Naphthalene	9.62	5	1	SV	GC, GC/MS
Chlorobenzene	6.60	19	1	V	GC, GC/MS
Toluene	10.14	35	2	V	GC, GC/MS
Tetrachloroethylene	1.19	36	2	V	GC, GC/MS
Trichloroethylene	1.74	41	2	V	GC, GC/MS
I,I-Dichloroethylene	3.00	42-44	2	V	GC, GC/MS
Diphenylamine	9.09	42-44	2	SV	GC/MS
Formaldehyde	4.47	46-50	2	V	GC, GC/MS, HPLC
Vinyl chloride	4.45	60-64	2	V	GC, GC/MS
Methylene chloride	1.70	65-66	2	V	GC, GC/MS
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.22	85-88	3	V	GC, GC/MS
Phenol	7.78	100-101	3	SV	GC, GC/MS, HPLC
Methyl ethyl ketone	8.07	108-109	3	V	GC, GC/MS
Carbon tetrachloride	0.24	136-140	4	V	GC, GC/MS
Chloroform	0.75	158-161	4	V	GC, GC/MS
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.99	158-161	4	V	GC, GC/MS
Hexachloroethane	0.46	202-203	5	V	GC, GC/MS
Aniline	8.73	235-239	5	SV	GC/MS

V= Volatile SV= Semi-volatile GC= Gas chromatography GC/MS= Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry
 HPLC = High performance liquid chromatography

중금속 (방사성 핵종) 배출에 대한 시험평가

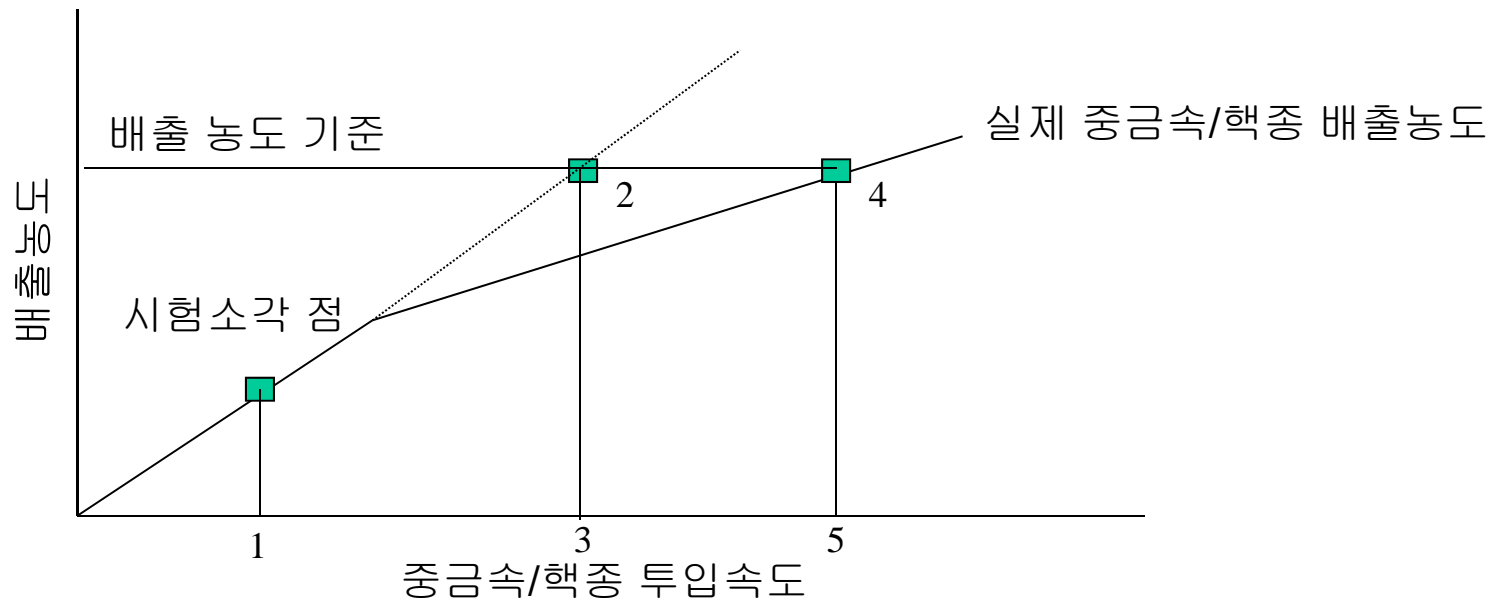
- 시험소각 결과에 근거한 환경영향 평가
 - 모의 중금속(Surrogate metal): 다른 중금속/핵종의 배출에 대해 **Conservative Indicator** 가 되는 중금속을 이용한 시험소각
 - **Metals/Radionuclides Feed Rate VS. Emission Rate**
 - 단계별 환경영향 평가
- 모의 중금속 사용의 장점
 - 시험소각 비용 절감
 - 시험소각시 환경에 미치는 악영향 방지
 - 중금속/핵종의 거동에 대한 체계적인 자료의 확보
- 모의 중금속(Surrogate Metal)의 사용에 대한 반대의견
 - 이론적인 휘발성에 기준을 둔 중금속의 배출정도에 대한 **순위를 입증할 만한 충분한 실증 자료가 없음**
 - 어떤 고온 휘발성 중금속/핵종의 경우에도 항상 고온에서 휘발 되지는 않으며 **다른 무기물의 존재에 큰 영향을 받음**
 - 중금속의 휘발시 다양한 **운동학적 제한인자들 (Kinetic Limitations)** 들이 있음

최대 중금속(핵종) 투입 시험법 (1) downward extrapolation



□ 이론적으로 보수적이 못하므로 바람직하지 않은 방법임

최대 중금속(핵종) 투입 시험법 (2) upward extrapolation



- 이론적으로 보수적임 (바람직한 접근법)
- 정확한 시료채취 및 분석기술의 뒷받침이 필요

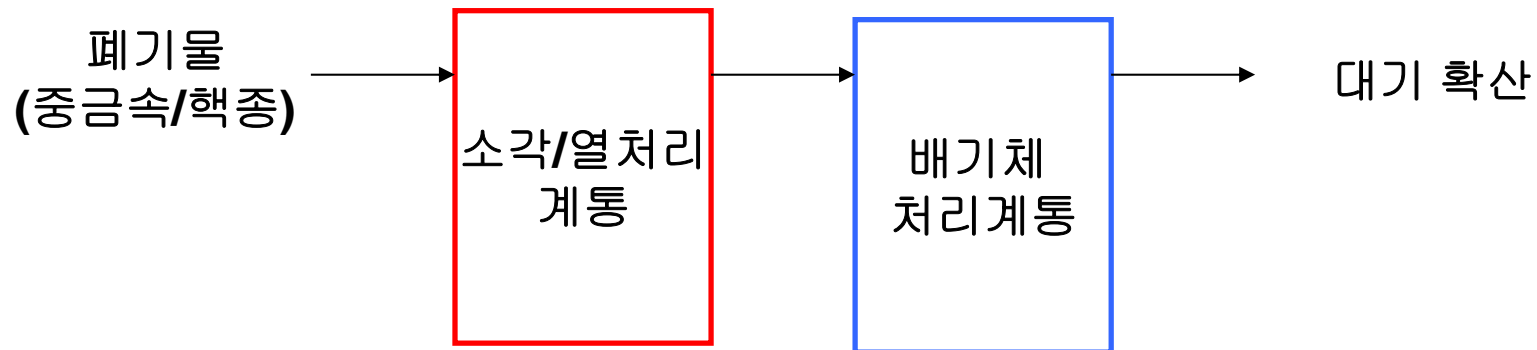
중금속/핵종의 배출에 대한 단계별 환경영향 평가방법

1 단계: 폐기물 기준

- 모든 중금속/핵종이 배출된다고 가정
- 시험소각이 불필요
- 보수적인 확산인자 사용

3 단계: 확산 기준

- 시험소각이 필요
- 부지특성 확산 모델 사용



1 단계 조정: 폐기물 및 확산 기준

- 모든 중금속/핵종이 배출된다고 가정
- 시험소각이 불필요
- 부지특성 확산모델 사용

2 단계: 배출 기준

- 시험소각이 필요
- 보수적인 확산인자 사용