

HEALY UNIT 2 & OBSTACLES TO CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY USAGE

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What is Clean Coal Technology?

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- Definition of Clean Coal Technology = moving target
 - 1993 – focused on reduction of Criteria Pollutants (NO_x, SO_x, PM, CO, Ozone, Lead)
 - Current focus – reduction of Green House Gases (GHGs) or CO₂
 - EPA also currently addressing Criteria Pollutants and Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS) reduction but CO₂ in forefront



Healy Unit 2 History

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- Was an official Department of Energy Clean Coal Technology Project that received DOE funding
- Underwent full NEPA and New Source Review (NSR) review prior to construction

Outfitted or met with the most stringent pollution controls/limits at the time

- ▣ NO_x control – TRW advanced combustion technology (slagging combustor/boiler air staging)
- ▣ SO₂ control – Spray Dryer Absorber (lime)
- ▣ PM control – combustion technology - removes mineral content before ash can enter the boiler followed up with bag house technology



Benefits of Healy 2

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- ❑ Fuel Diversity
- ❑ Mine mouth coal plant
- ❑ Long term stable rates
- ❑ Significant coal reserves



GVEA Generation Assets

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CHARACTERISTICS	NORTH POLE 1	NORTH POLE 2	ZEHNDER 1	ZEHNDER 2	DELTA POWER PLANT	HEALY 1	BRADLEY LAKE ⁽²⁾	BESS ⁽³⁾	NORTH POLE 3 & 4	AURORA
Location	North Pole	North Pole	Headquarters	Headquarters	Delta ⁽¹⁾	Healy	Homer	Fairbanks	North Pole	Fairbanks
Type	CT Frame 7	CT Frame 7	CT Frame 5	CT Frame 5	CT Frame 5	ST-Coal	Hydro	Energy Storage	CC-LM6000	ST
Year Installed	1976	1977	1971	1972	1976	1967	1991	2003	April, 2006	-
Fuel	HAGO	HAGO	HAGO	HAGO	No. 2	Coal	Hydro	Battery	Naphtha	Coal
Peak Winter Ratings	62.6 MW	60.6 MW	19.2 MW	19.6 MW	25.8 MW	25.5 MW	15.2 MW	46 MW (for 5 min)	63.3 MW	24.8 MW
Full Load NPHR (Btu/kWh) ⁽⁴⁾	10,010	9,720	14,030	14,190	13,210	13,441	0.0	NA	6,620	10,000
Forced Outage Rate	0.78%	0.88%	0.23%	1.9%	0.2%	3.69%	0.0%	0.0%	0.83%	-

Heat Rate – Thermal Efficiency

Healy 2 NPHR – 12,500 Btu/kWh (1999 test results)





Environmental Groups Opposed Restart

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- Environmental group opposition resulted in Consent Decree with EPA. Pertinent results:
 - Unit 2 must install Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) for additional NO_x reduction by introduction of ammonia to flue gas coupled with catalyst
 - Unit 1 must install Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) for additional reduction in NO_x and either shutdown in 2024 or install SCR
 - Retrofitting plants with pollution control devices is much more challenging and costly than installation at initial construction



Projected Pollution Reduction due to Consent Decree

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Combined Unit 1 & Unit 2 Permit Limits

Pre-CD controls NO_x = 1366 tons/yr

Post-CD controls NO_x = 533 tons/yr

Pre-CD emission limits SO₂ = 720 tons/yr

Post-CD emission limits SO₂ = 701 tons/yr

Primary target was NO_x and application of current Best Available Control Technology (BACT). Current SO₂ and PM Controls is BACT.





Current Healy 2 Activities

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- In November 2012 the joint Consent Decree between GVEA, AIDEA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was approved.
- Jan thru Dec 2013 – GVEA began engineering effort on the SCR and SNCR and began planning restart activities
 - ▣ Black and Veatch selected as EPC for SCR and SNCR and also selected as project manager for restart and commissioning activities
- December 2013 – GVEA closed on the purchase of Healy 2



Current Healy 2 Activities (continued)

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- ❑ Long lead restart items have been ordered
- ❑ Update to the Digital Control System underway
- ❑ Developing training plans
 - ❑ Operation of Healy 2 results in a staffing increase
 - Training on Healy 1 for new employees
 - Training on Healy 2 for all employees
- ❑ Contracting for a Work Camp in progress
- ❑ Civil work and foundations planned for this summer
- ❑ Begin system testing after DCS work is completed



Obstacles - Future Regulatory Challenges

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Coal is the primary target

- ▣ Utility Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (UMATS)
- ▣ Green House Gasses
- ▣ Additional coal regulation
- ▣ Ultimately leads to increased cost of power



Utility Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (UMATS)

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- ❑ Must comply by April 2015.
- ❑ Target non-mercury hazardous air pollutants, mercury and select acid gases.
- ❑ Anticipate compliance without additional controls
- ❑ Additional cost for monitoring, frequent stack tests, reporting.



Green House Gases Reporting & Proposed NSPS

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- GHG Reporting Rule – EPA began annual reporting requirement beginning for calendar year 2010. Select industries must report GHG emissions (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O).
- EPA's most recently proposed GHG's New Source Performance Standards in January 2014. Still out for public comment. When final will apply to new fossil fuel-fired electric steam generating units (mostly coal boilers), IGCC and NG-fired stationary combustion turbines.
- For comparison, no current GVEA coal or oil plant can meet standards without Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS).



Proposed GHG NSPS

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- Proposed Utility boilers and IGCC Units limit
 - ▣ 1,100 lb CO₂/MWh
 - ▣ limit based on partial implementation of CCS
- Proposed Natural Gas Combined Cycle Units
 - ▣ 1000 lb CO₂/MWh large units
 - ▣ 1100 lb CO₂/MWh small units
 - ▣ no control required to meet limit



GVEA GHG Emissions

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- Approximate CO₂ Emissions from GVEA Units
 - ▣ Healy U1 - 2900-3000 lb/MWh (PC)
 - ▣ North Pole GT1 & 2 – 1800-2000 lb/MWh (oil)
 - ▣ North Pole GT 3 – 1100-1200 lb/MWh (naphtha)
 - ▣ Zehnder GT 1 & 2 – 3000-3800 lb/MWh (oil)

(depends on efficiency of unit/fuel type)



CCS Major Challenges

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- ❑ Cost of Equipment
- ❑ Modification to Units
- ❑ Energy Penalty
- ❑ Sequestration Location: transportation to where?



Coal Regulation on the Horizon

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- GHG Guidelines for Existing Plants – EPA developing strategy now. Plan to propose guidelines (regulation) this summer. Impacts unknown.
- Proposed CCR rule – coal combustion residual rule
 - ▣ Impacts disposal/recycling of coal ash/ash impoundments
 - ▣ Initial proposal - coal will be regulated either as hazardous waste or solid waste. EPA appears to be leaning towards solid waste regulation or regulation by citizen suit.
- CWA 316b rule – impacts water intake structures for protection of fishery resources
 - ▣ May require cooling towers, larger intake structures or alternate mechanism



Coal Regulation on the Horizon

(continued)

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- Effluent limitation guidelines – may ban or apply limits to certain wastewater discharges. Target air pollution and ash related wastewater discharges



Key Take-Aways

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- ❑ Coal provides fuel diversity
- ❑ Coal generation provides long term stable rates
- ❑ Significant coal reserves exist in Alaska
- ❑ Future regulatory challenges are the major obstacle to Clean Coal Technology Usage
 - ▣ Increased cost of power production to meet regulatory requirements makes coal fired generation less economic