

Table A.2.1
CONTROL TECHNOLOGIES FOR SO₂ REDUCTION

SYSTEM	PERFORMANCE	COST	APPLICABILITY	UNCERTAINTY	WASTE DISPOSAL	PROBLEMS
Wet F.G.D. Limestone Lime	Acceptable Availability (90% or >)	Limestone: \$120-\$200/kW Lime: ~\$200/kW	All fuels	Cost is a function of size, sulphur content, location, redundancy of equip- ment, whether ash removal included.	Preferably oxidized to gypsum, otherwise settling problems in ponds and land- fill, unless chemically fixed.	Waste disposal because of volumes. Utilities sceptical of costs and relia- bility.
Dual Alkali	Acceptable Availability	Actual \$80-\$242/kW	All fuels	Limited experience.	As above.	As above.
Wellman Lord	Limited experience so far.	Actual \$259/kW	All fuels	Uncertain market for by-products.	Potential water pollution problem.	High Cost.
Dry Scrubber	Limited experience so far.	\$120-\$140/kW including e.s.p., but rising	Low sulphur fuels	Performance data sparse.	Lime systems have minimal problems, whereas soda-based units have potential water pollution problems.	Waste disposal involves large volumes. Opera- tional difficulties with variations in coal characteristics.
Low-Sulphur Fuel		Coal Cost dependent very much on transport distance & charges. Oil Adds \$5 per barrel	Coal Oil	Incremental costs, availability of supplies. As above.	No problem.	Boiler derating, effects on precipitator, transportation, logistics.
Physical Coal Cleaning	Effective up to 25% sulphur removal.	Can add up to \$15 per ton.	Used for high pyritic sulphur coals.	Coal variability and expansion of existing facilities	Water pollution and solid waste disposal.	Energy losses, maintaining quality control.