

Hydrogen Sulfide Remediation at King George County Landfill

January 18, 2012

Bill Tennant
Waste Management
Delmarva Area
Gas Operations Manager

Agenda

- Site Overview / History
- H₂S Detection and Determination of Extent
- Gas Collection and Control System Upgrades
- Intermediate Cap
- Evaluation of H₂S removal systems
- Installation of Temporary/Intermediate H₂S Scavenger System for LGTE Plant and Flares
- Way Ahead
- Questions

Site Overview



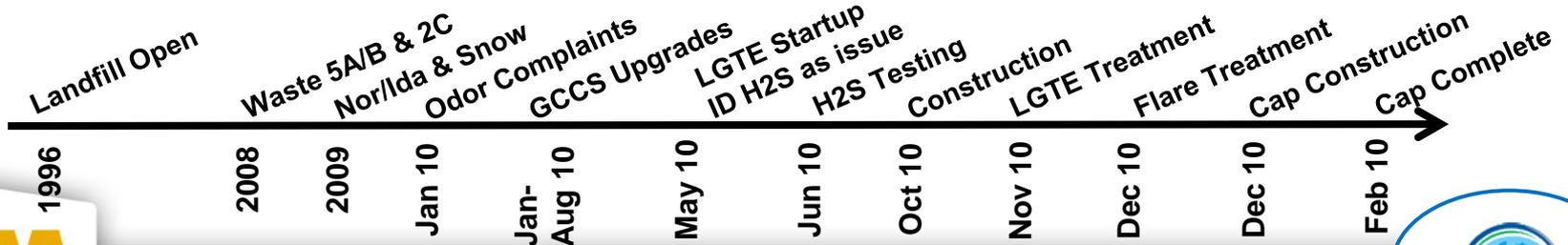
- 295 acres
- 190 acres filled
- 14 acres capped
- 11.4 M tons filled
- 1.2M tons in 2010
- 5K tons/day
(2,500 tons/day rail)

Gas:

- Current: 7K Scfm
- LGTE: 4 turbines
- 12.4 Mw



Site History



H2S Detection and Determination of Extent

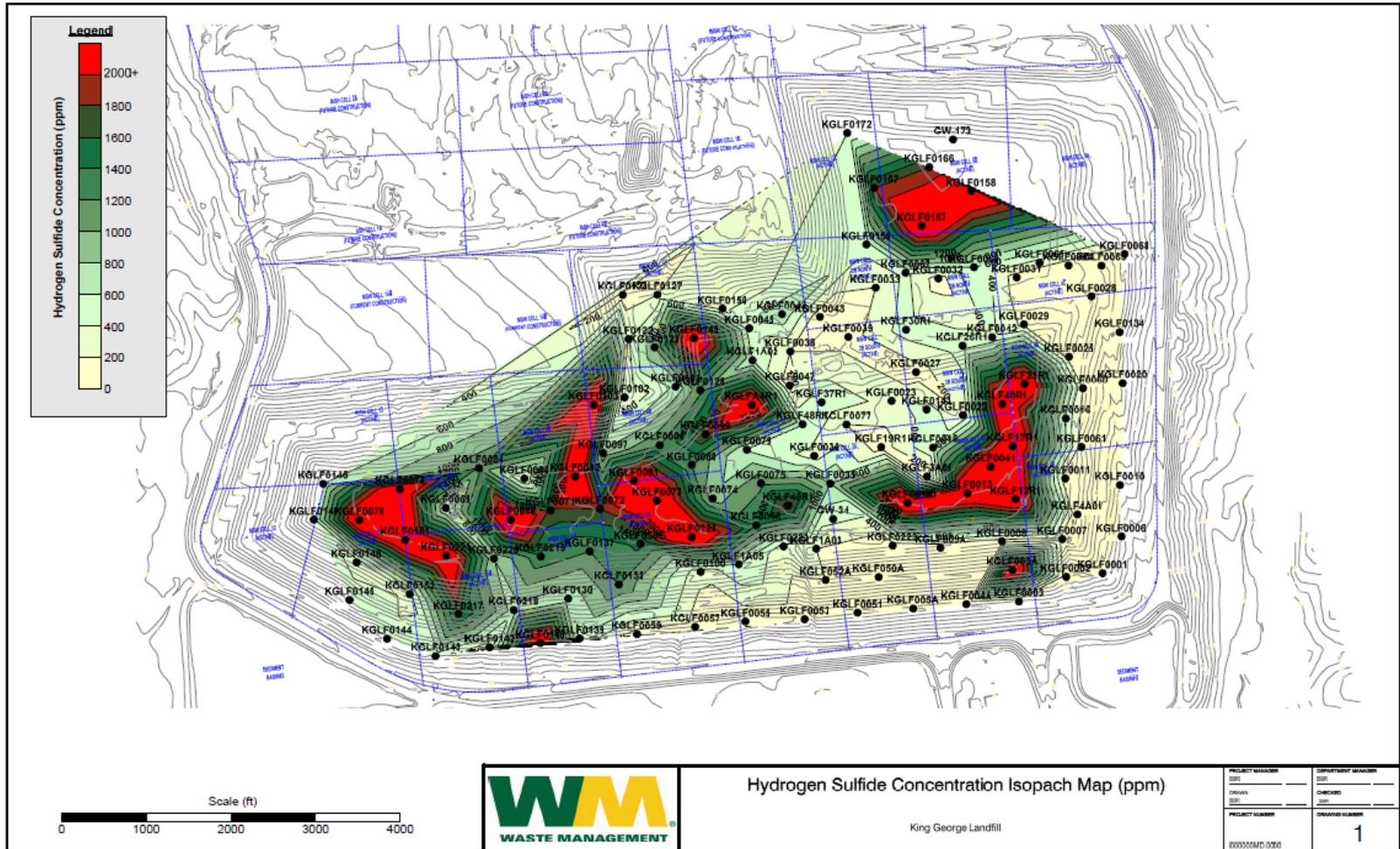
Compliance Drivers

- Title V permit:
 - 240 Ton/Yr SO₂ (770 ppm H₂S @ 8000 Scfm)
 - No off site odors
- LFGTE Stationary Source Permit. :
 - 0.15lb/MMBtu SO₂ (435 ppm H₂S)
 - Stain tube test for H₂S for 30 days upon startup
Results 1200-1400 ppm(2007 test 235 ppm)
 - Stack Performance Test within 90 days
Results average .319lb/MMBtu

H2S Field Detection Methodology

- Stain tube testing at flare, plant and key areas of landfill (Cell 5A/B 2C)
- Tedlar bags at flare, plant and key areas of landfill
- 100% stain tube test of all collectors
- Tedlar bags of high concentration collectors (+2000ppm)
- 3 X daily monitoring of flare and LGTE plant

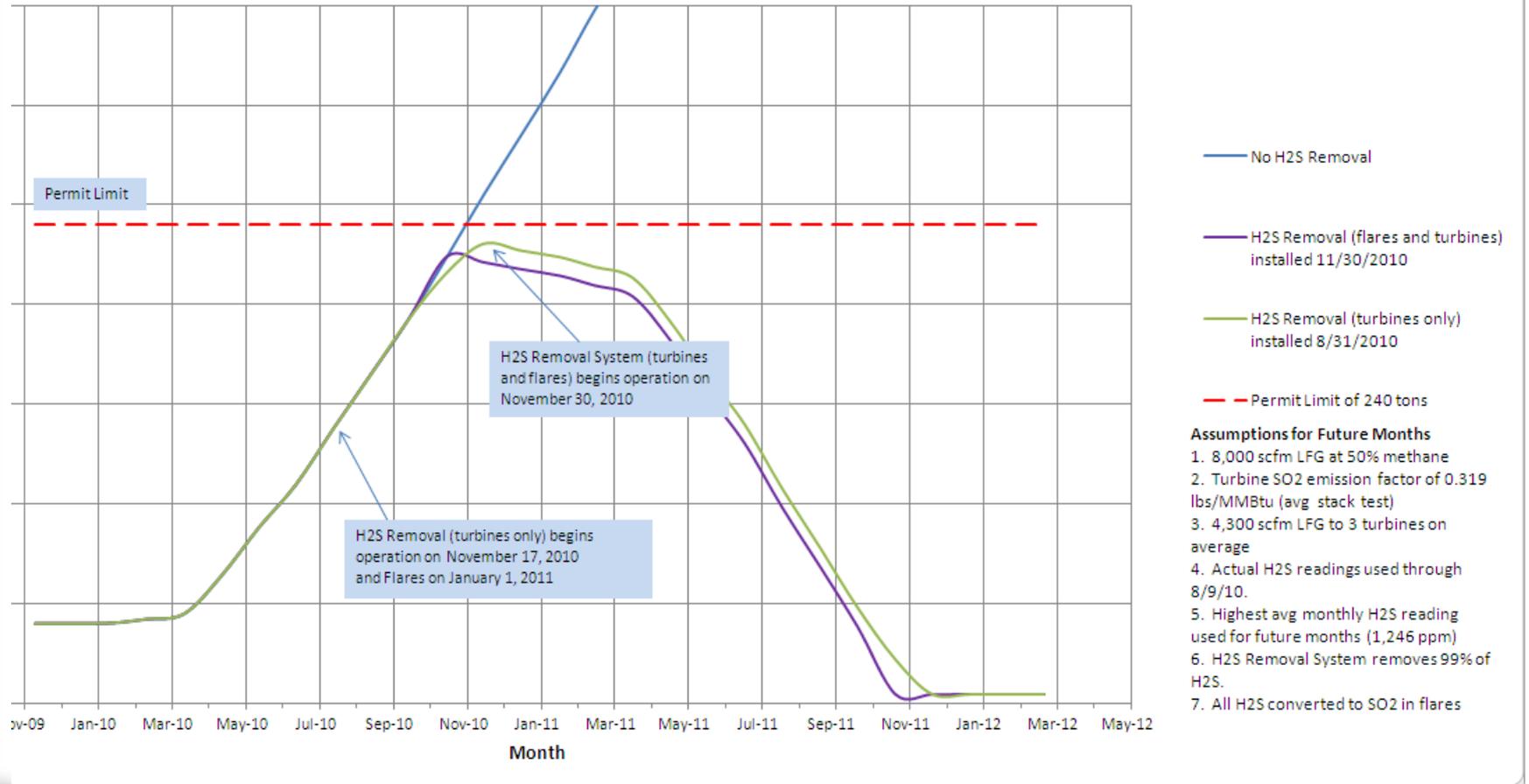
H2S Field Test Results



Projected SO₂ Emissions Tons/Yr

12 Month Rolling Average

King George Landfill Projected SO₂ Emissions (NO 4th Turbine)



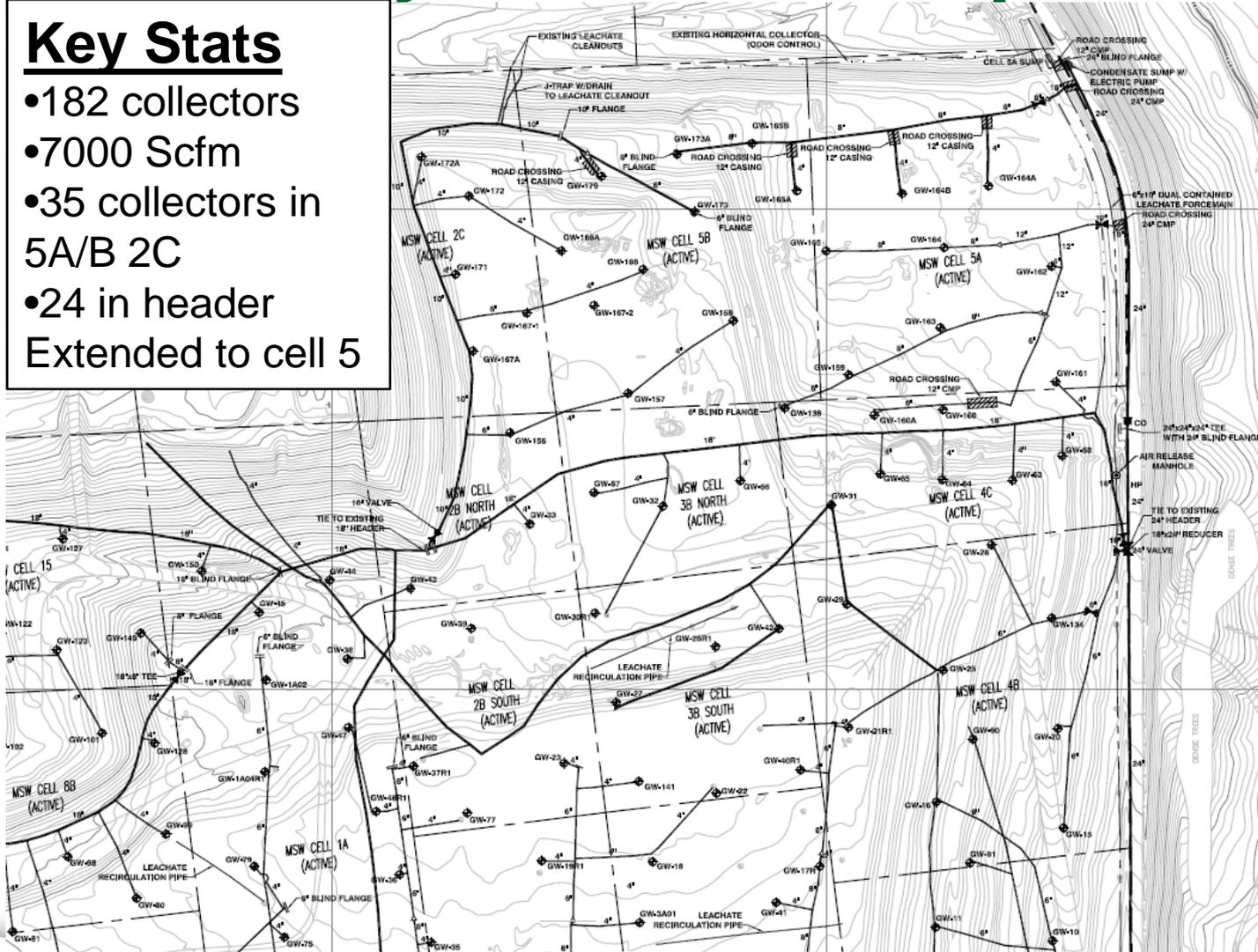
- No H2S Removal
- H2S Removal (flares and turbines) installed 11/30/2010
- H2S Removal (turbines only) installed 8/31/2010
- - - Permit Limit of 240 tons

- Assumptions for Future Months**
1. 8,000 scfm LFG at 50% methane
 2. Turbine SO₂ emission factor of 0.319 lbs/MMBtu (avg stack test)
 3. 4,300 scfm LFG to 3 turbines on average
 4. Actual H₂S readings used through 8/9/10.
 5. Highest avg monthly H₂S reading used for future months (1,246 ppm)
 6. H₂S Removal System removes 99% of H₂S.
 7. All H₂S converted to SO₂ in flares

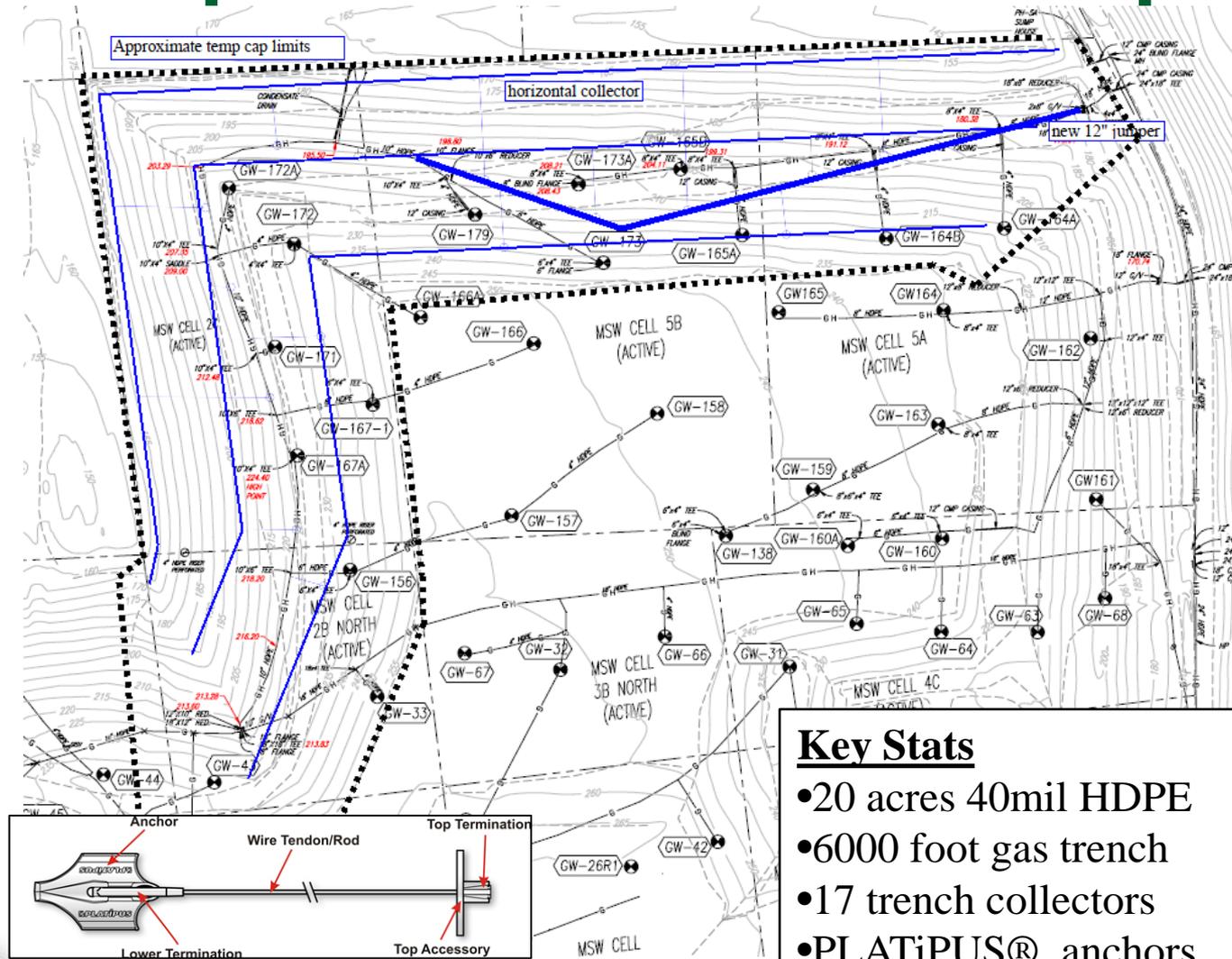
GCCS System as of Sep 2010

Key Stats

- 182 collectors
- 7000 Scfm
- 35 collectors in 5A/B 2C
- 24 in header Extended to cell 5



Exposed Intermediate Cap



- Key Stats**
- 20 acres 40mil HDPE
 - 6000 foot gas trench
 - 17 trench collectors
 - PLATiPUS® anchors



Interim Cap



Evaluation of H₂S Removal Systems

- **Design Criteria**

- LFG flow rate: 8000 Scfm interim, 12000 Scfm life of site
- Input H₂S levels: 1200 ppm
- Output H₂S level: <1 ppm
- Implementation: as soon as practical. Only solutions with short implementation times were considered for the interim treatment solution

- **Technology Available**

- Activated carbon
- Liquid scavenger chemicals (Q2, Benzeco Scientific)
- Solid scavenger chemicals (SulfaTreat®)
- Bio-process (THIOPAQ®)

Solid Scavenger System

- Ceramic base impregnated with Iron Oxide. (Fe_2O_3)
- Saturated LFG with H_2S flows through solid media, converted to Iron Pyrite. (FeS_2)

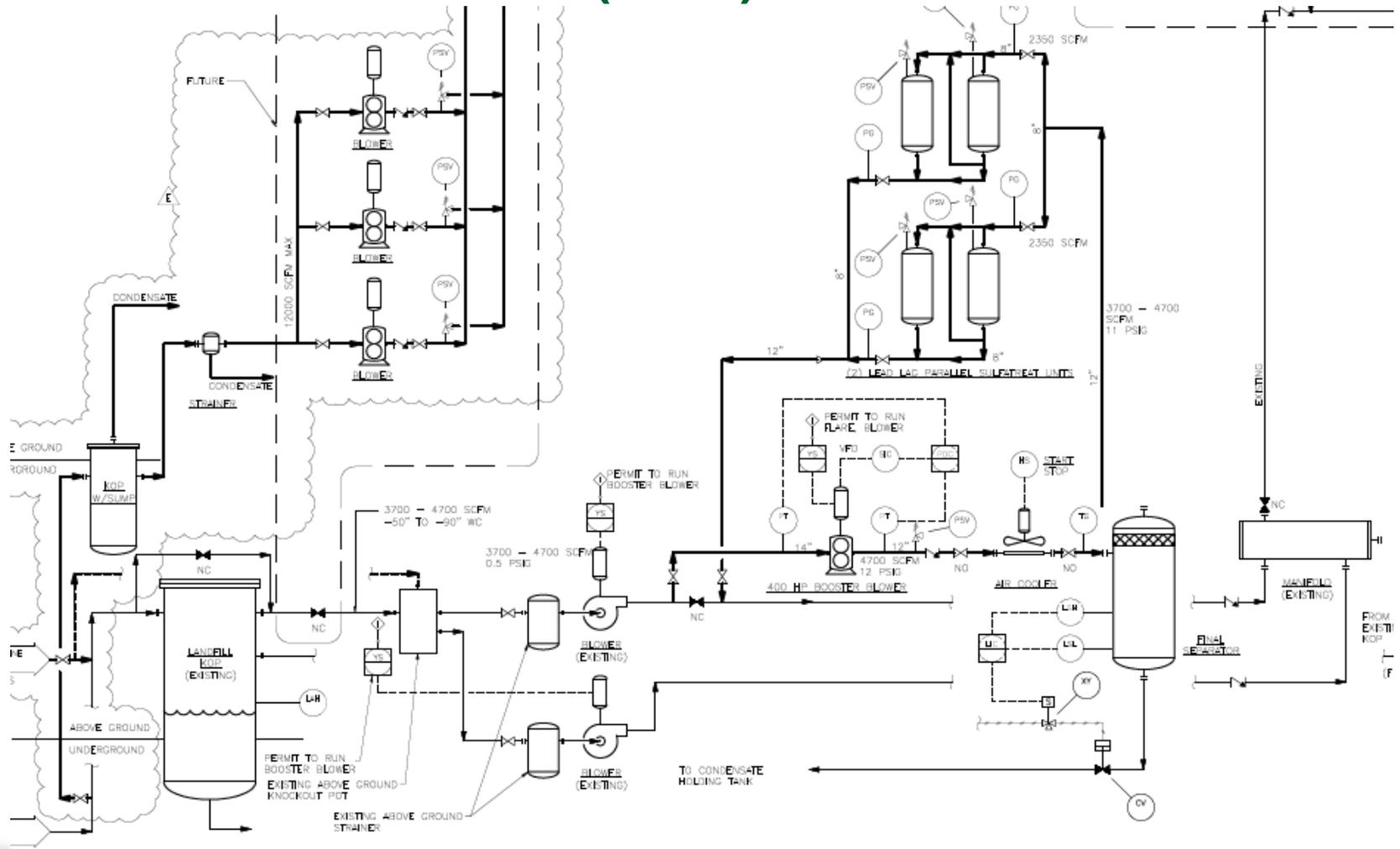


- Lead lag system: 3 vessels (turbine) 4 vessels (flare)
- Change out done at 20ppm H_2S outlet of lag
- Lead changed out, lag becomes lead, standby becomes lag

Solid Scavenger

- **Pros**
 - Proven in LFG application
 - Short implementation: used vessels available
 - Relatively low capital cost
 - Simple operation / controls
 - Vessels can be reused when H₂S levels drop
- **Cons**
 - High pressure drop, upgrade compressor required
 - Media replacement costs
 - Disposal of spent media (landfill)

Solid Scavenger System (Flare)



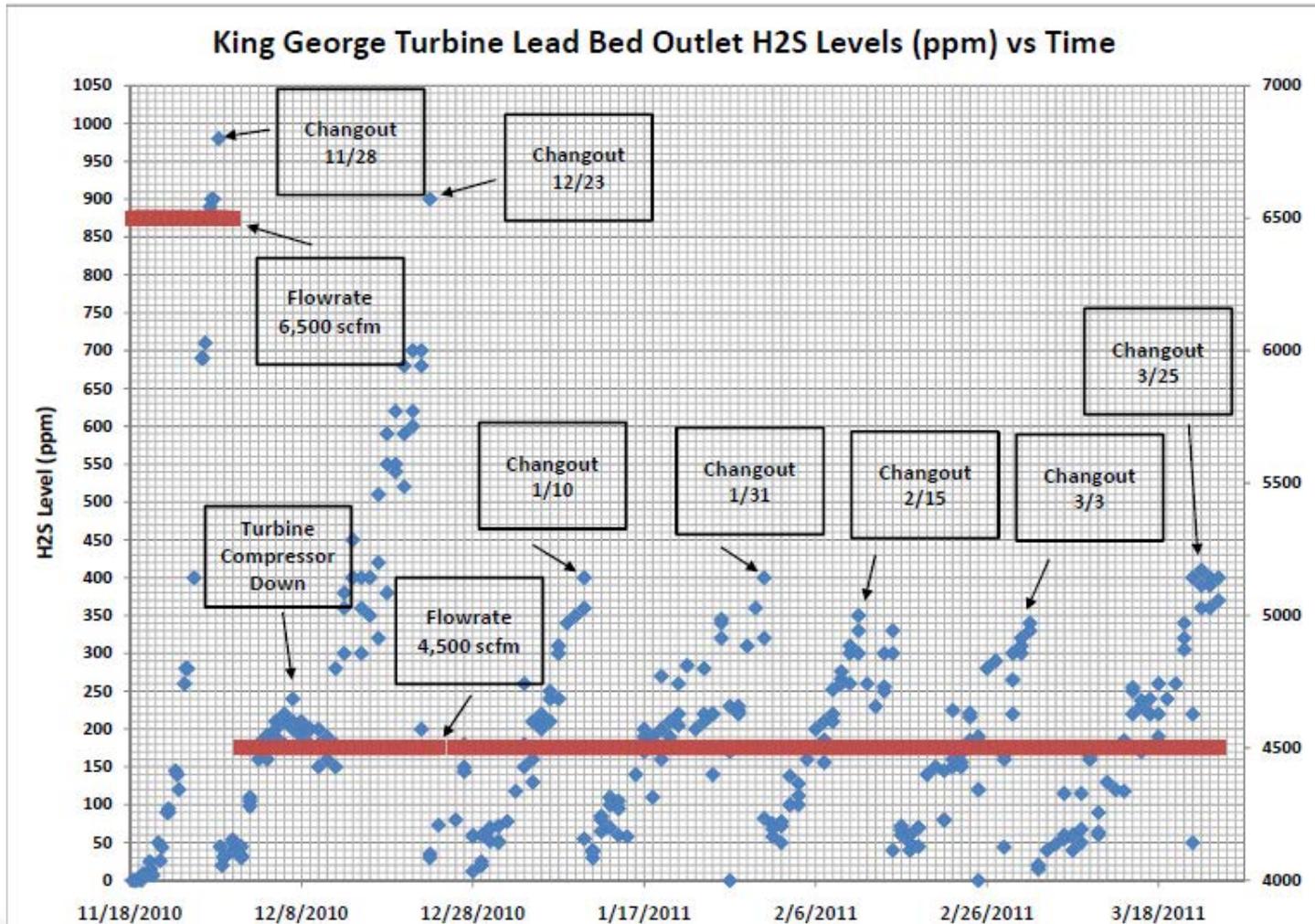
Solid Scavenger System

Flare treatment



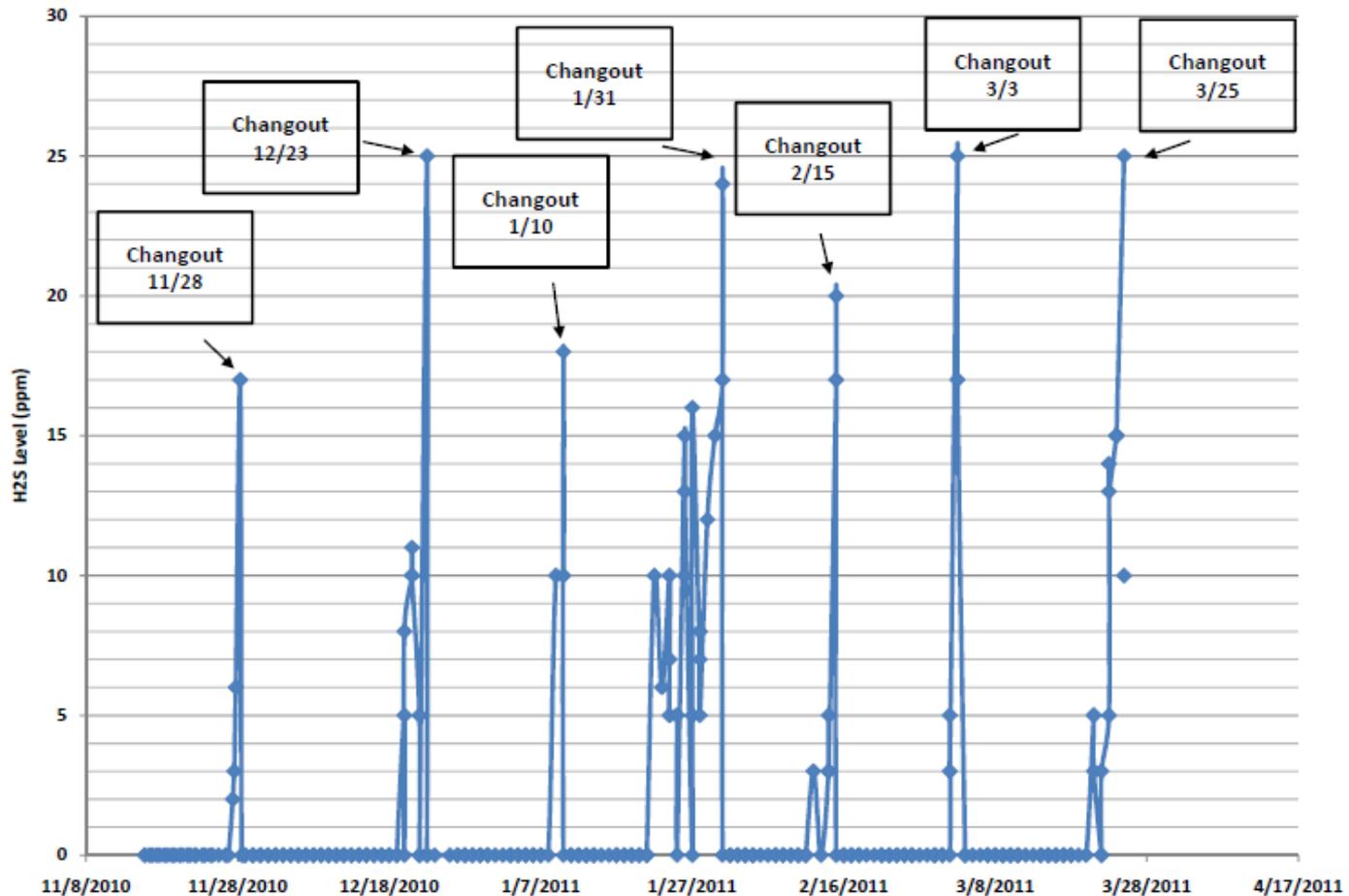
Plant treatment

H2S Monitoring/Change Out



H2S Monitoring/Change Out

King George Turbine Lag Bed Outlet H2S Levels (ppm) vs Time



THIOPAQ®

- **Biological process for removal of H₂S from gas streams**
- **Gas is contacted with an aqueous soda solution**
- **H₂S is absorbed by the soda**
- **H₂S is removed from the soda by biological conversion to elemental sulfur using air**
- **Regenerated soda is returned to the absorber**

THIOPAQ®

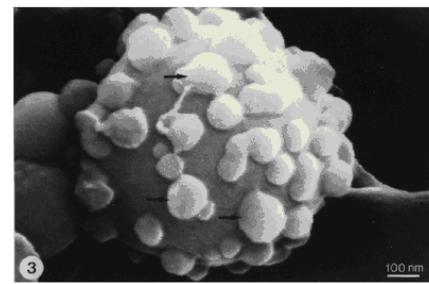
- **Pros**

- Effective H₂S in large scale / life of site (12000 Scfm)
- Regenerative
- Waste product is organic elemental Sulfur which can be landfilled or used as organic fertilizer
- Lower operational costs
- Controls will improve gas system performance

- **Cons**

- High capital costs
- Relatively new process in landfill environment
- One supplier for nutrient
- Extensive design and construction

THIOPAQ® Process Chemistry



- **Absorption**



- **Bio- Regeneration**



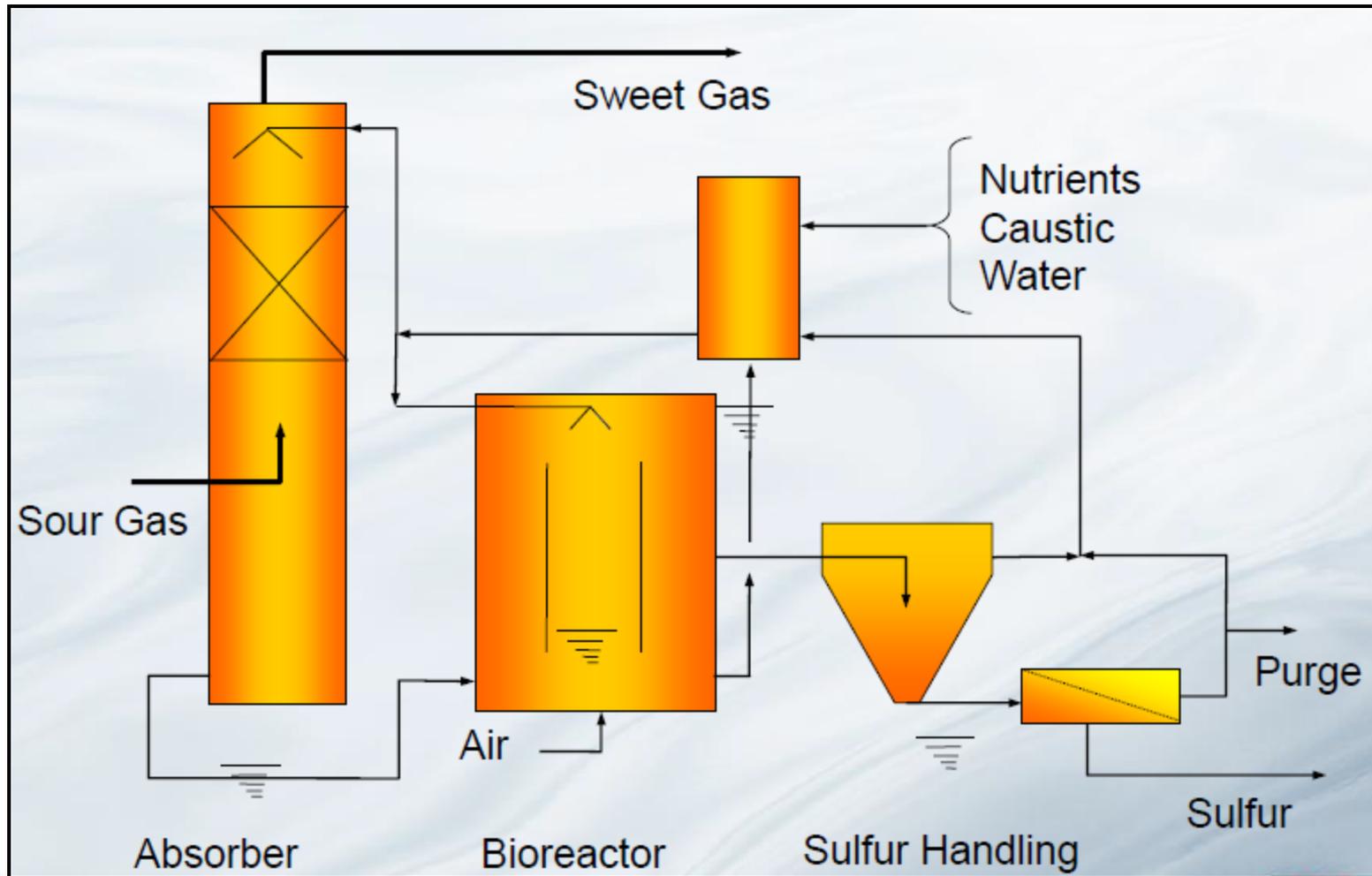
- **Oxidation into sulfate (bleed) <5%**



- **Bioreactor conditions**

- pH 8-9
- Temperature 60-100 F
- O₂ controlled to limit sulfate production

THIOPAQ® Process



Way Ahead

- Installation of 4th turbine June 2011
- Construction/startup of Cameron THIOPAQ® biological sulfur removal system
- Continuing GCCS upgrades of header, well installations and collection in Cell 14A/B
- Continuing H₂S monitoring
- Interim cap cell 14 A/B





Questions/Discussion