NACT 270 Incinerators









INCINERATION

- "A combustion process, in which the primary purpose is to destroy combustible material."
- Biomedical Incinerators: Hospital, Pathological and Crematory Incinerators.
- Heat Stripping Ovens (Burn off ovens)
- MSW incinerators
- Sewage Sludge incinerators
- Hazardous Waste incinerators
- Commercial and Industrial Incinerators
- Air Curtain Incinerators



3

Combustion

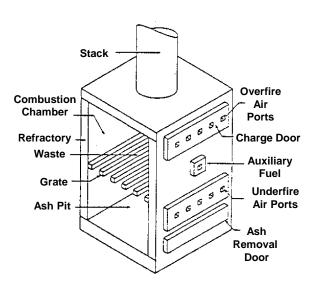
- Stoichiometric Combustion
- Excess Air Combustion
- Substoichiometric Combustion

IIA Waste Classification

- Vary by Composition
- Vary by Moisture Content
- Vary by Btu value per pound fired

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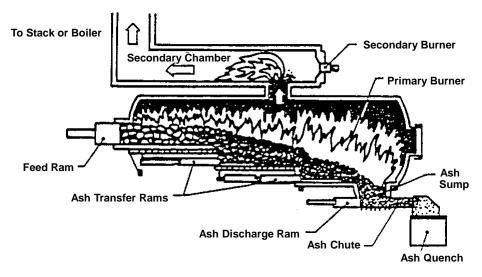
Solid Waste Incinerators Open Burning Open-Pit Incinerators Teepee Burners Single Chamber Incinerators Multiple Chamber Incinerators Controlled Air Incinerators Rotary Kiln Incinerators Fluidized Bed Incinerators Multiple Hearth Incinerators Air Curtain Incinerators

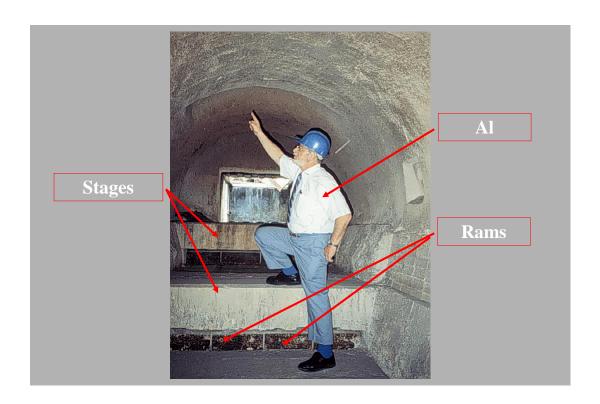


Single Chamber Incinerator

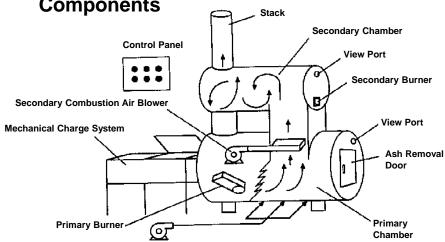


Controlled-Air Incinerator with Staged Hearth and Automatic Ash Removal

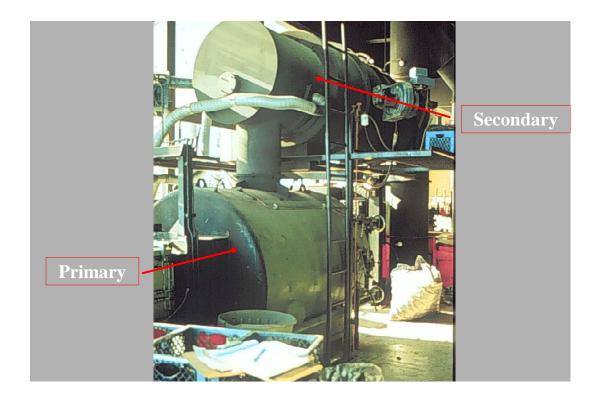


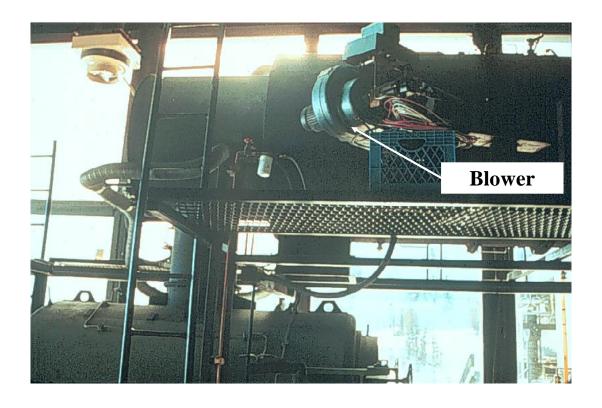


Controlled Air Incinerator Components

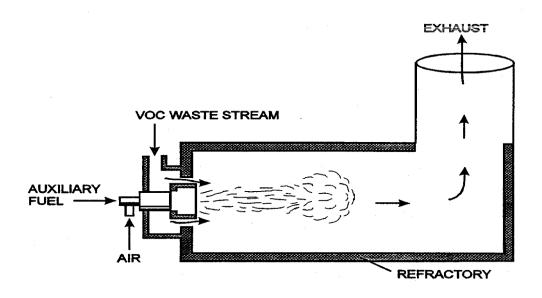


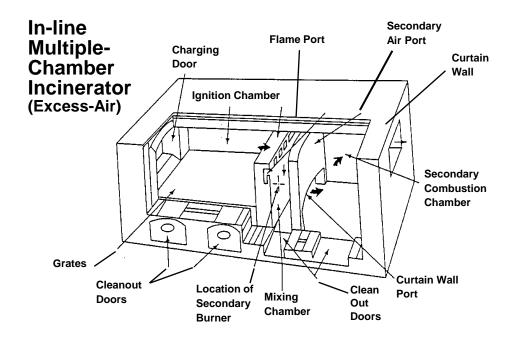
Primary Combustion Air Burner Blower



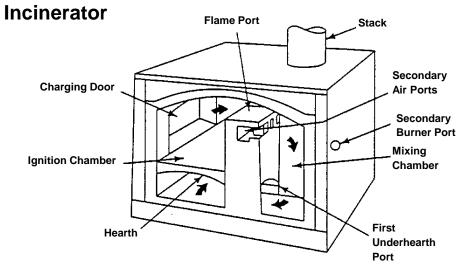


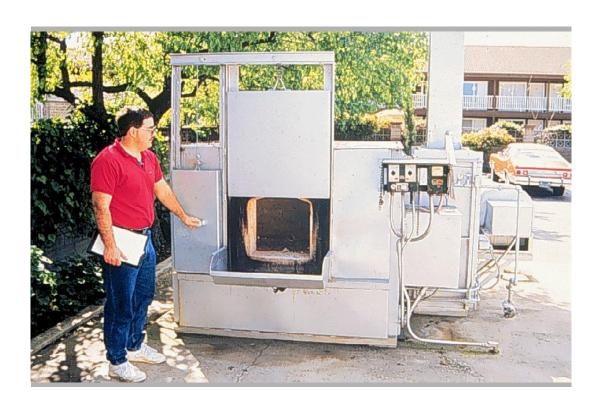
AFTERBURNER

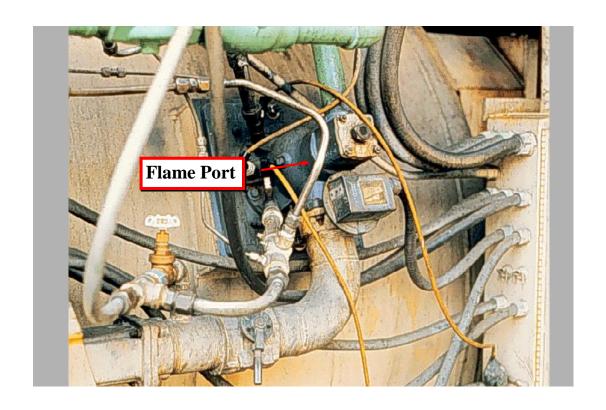


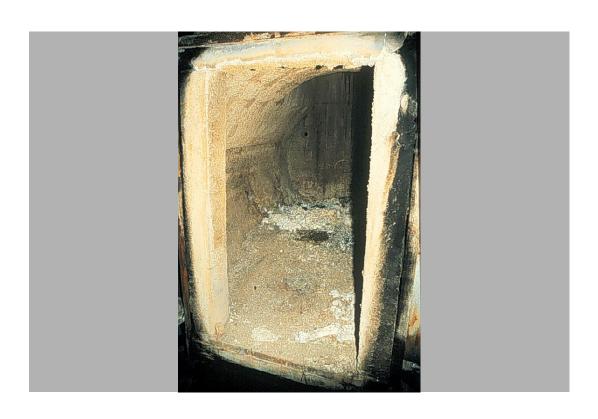


Retort
Multiple Chamber

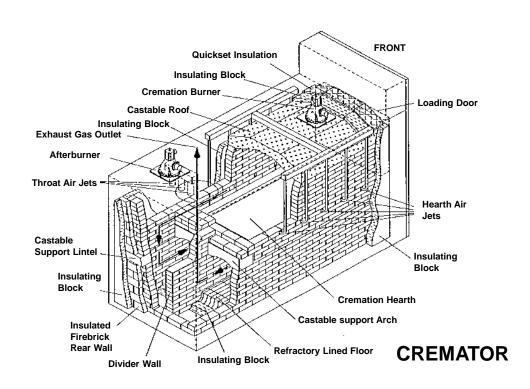


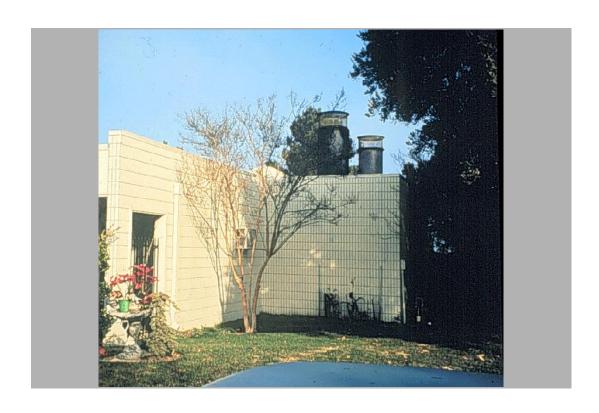


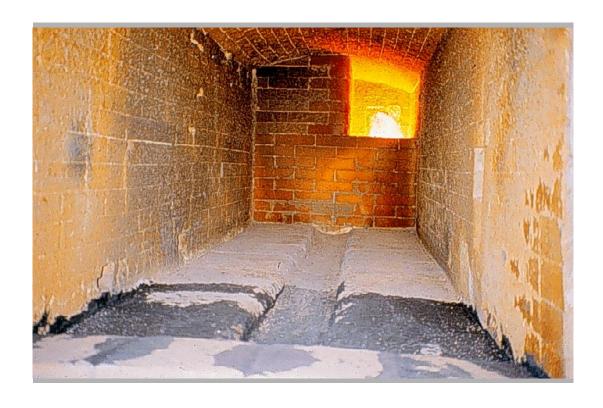


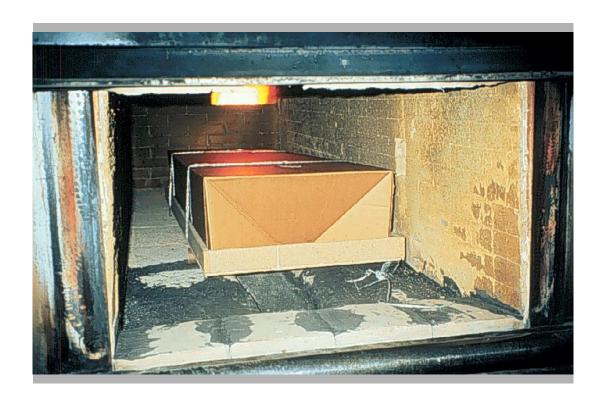




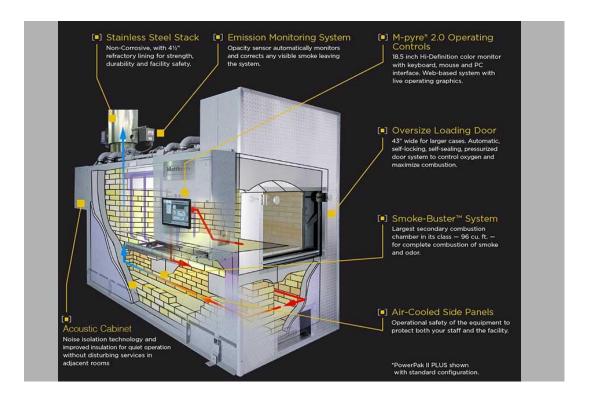












Categories of Industrial Incinerators

- Volume Reduction (trash, wood, solid waste streams)
- Toxicity Reduction (any toxic waste stream)
- Resource Recovery (copper wire, steel drums, electric motors)
- Energy Recovery

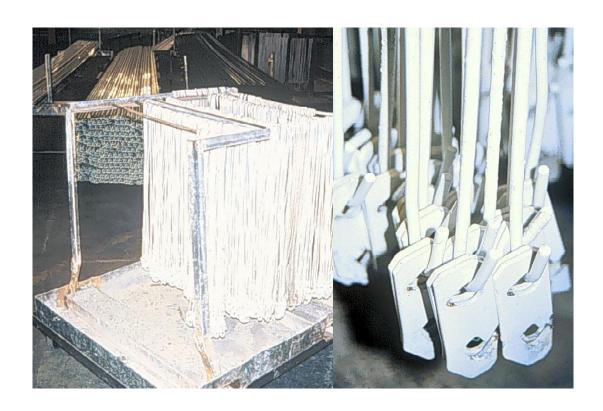
Industrial Heat Cleaning (Burnout) Ovens • Primary Chamber 700 - 750 F • Secondary Chamber 1200 - 1400 F • Roasting Condition in Primary • Low Oxygen Environment • Volatiles & Smoke go to Afterburner • Water Mist Injection in Primary









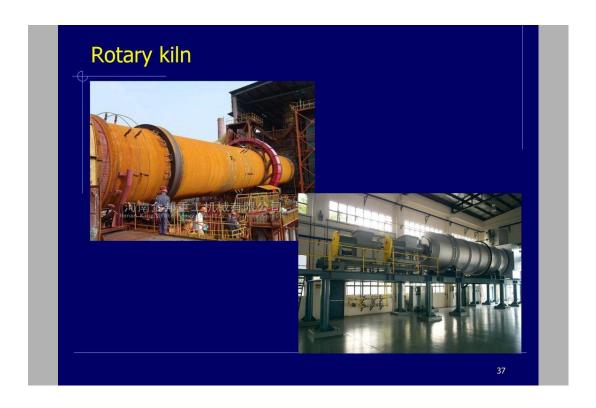


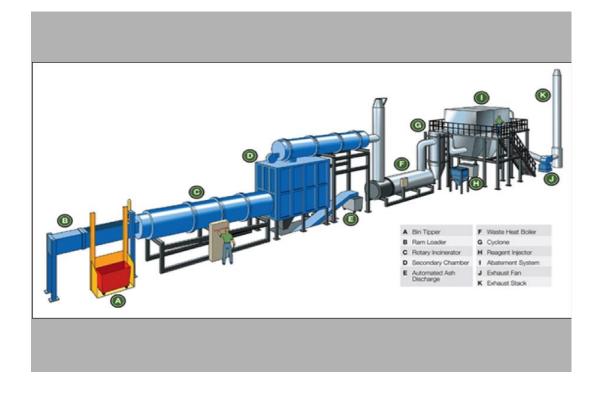


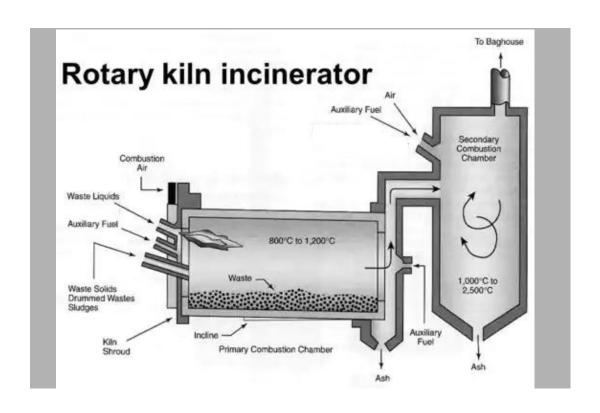


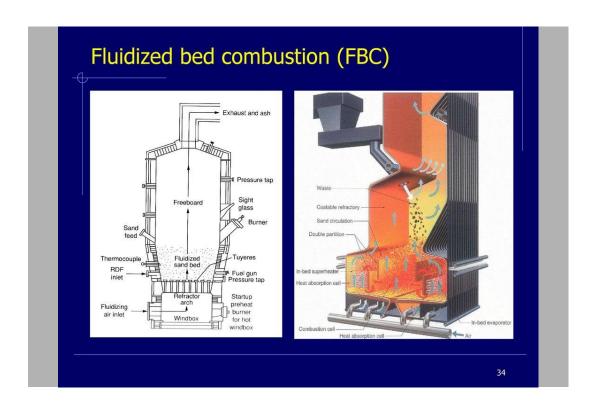




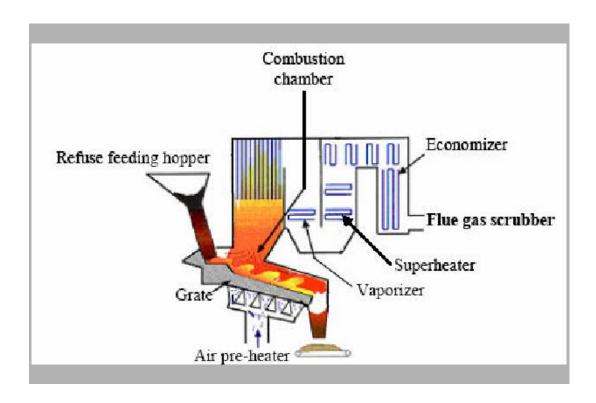


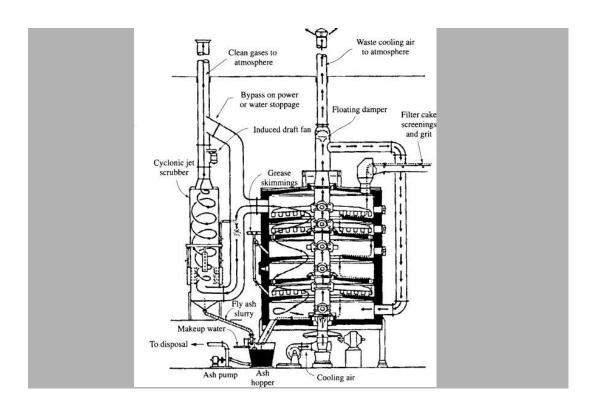














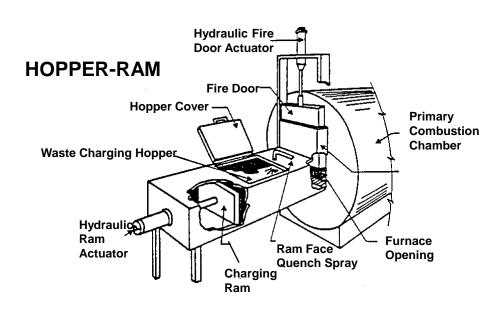
Modes of Operation

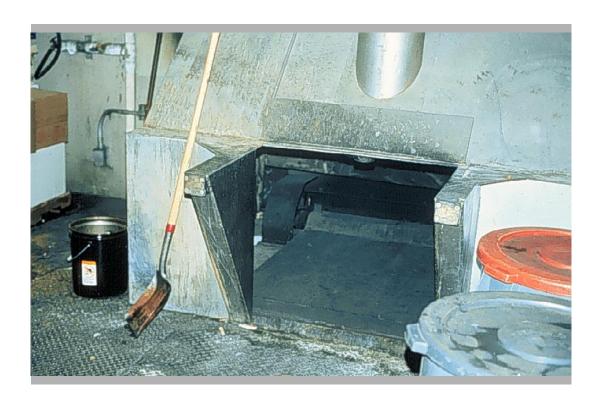
WASTE CHARGING:

- Batch
- Intermittent
- Continuous

ASH REMOVAL:

- Manual
- Automatic













Typical Incinerator Operating Procedures • Before Start-up • Start-up • Charging/Burning • Burn Down • Shutdown (batch & intermittent)

Before Incinerator Start-up

- Manual Ash Removal
- Automatic Ash Removal
- Routine Daily Inspection
- Burner & Blower Check

Typical Incinerator Operating Procedures

Operating Step	Typical Duration
1. Ash Cleanout	15 to 30 minutes
2. Pre-Heat	15 to 60 minutes
3. Charging & Burning	Up to 14 hours
4. Burndown	2 to 4 hours
5. Cooldown	5 to 8 hours



Shutdown

- Batch or Intermittent Duty:
 - Combustion Blowers left on to cool
 - Typically lasts 5 to 8 hours
 - Ash removed and inspected

Typical Operational Errors

- Charging before Operating Temps. Are Achieved (failure to Pre-heat)
- Overcharging
- Waste with Excessive Moisture

BMWNC medical waste incinerator (smoke from stacks 2)

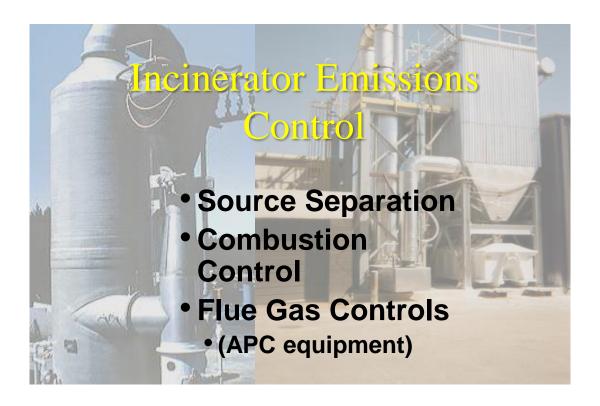


Emissions

- Visible Emissions (Stack or Fugitive)
- Particulate Matter (Concentration/Weight)
- Acid Gases (NOx, SOx, HCl)
- Toxics (Dioxins, Furans, Heavy Metals)

Pollutant Formation Factors

- Fuel Composition
- Charging Method and Rate
- Incinerator Type and Design
- Combustion Conditions (3 T's)
- Excess Air

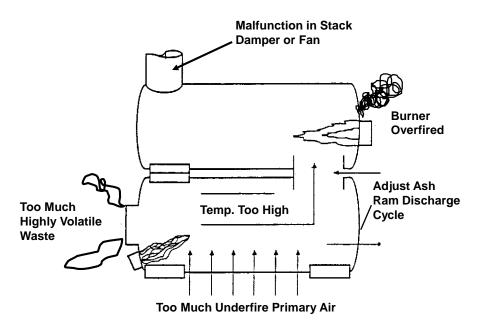


Particulate Matter Formation

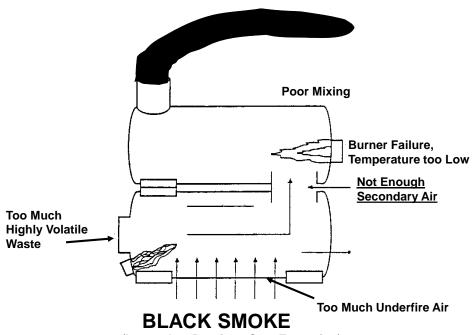
- Suspension of Inorganic Substances
- Incomplete Combustion of Fuel Materials
- Condensation of Vaporous Metals

Smoke Formation

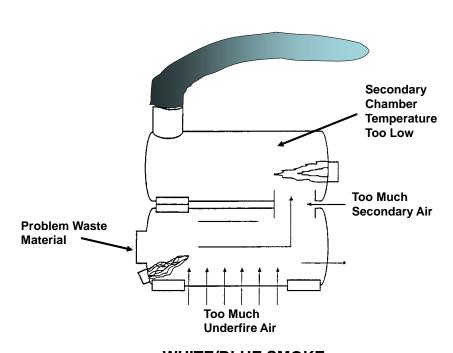
- Black Smoke
 - Too Little Oxygen Relative to Fuel
 - Usually Caused by Overcharging
- White Smoke
 - Premature Cooling of Flue Gas
 - Excessive Air
 - Inorganic Particles



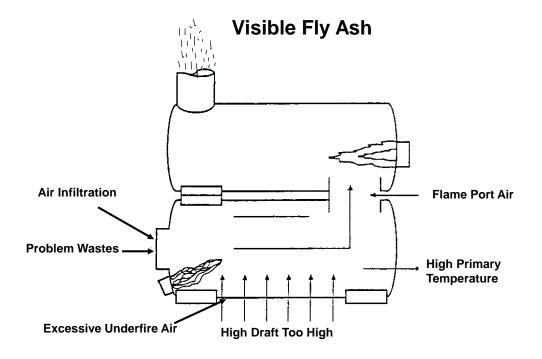
"POSITIVE" CONDITION - SMOKE LEAKING



(Incomplete Burning - Soot Formation)



WHITE/BLUE SMOKE



Carbon Monoxide Formation

- Insufficient Oxygen for Complete Combustion
- Indicator of Inadequate
 Combustion Air Turbulence
- Indicator of Combustion Efficiency

Products of Incomplete Combustion (PIC's)

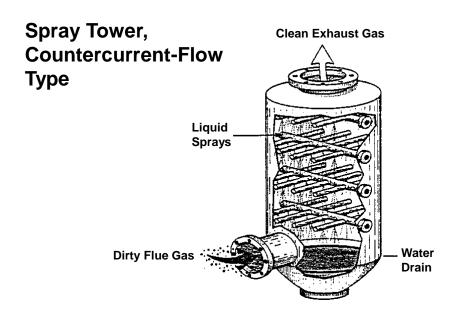
- Greater Combustion Efficiency = Lower Dioxins
- Can occur when charging PVC plastics
- Dioxins are some of the most toxic manmade substances
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's)
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's)

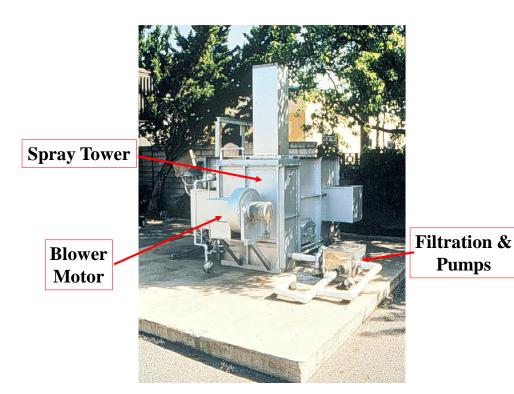
Wet Scrubbers

- Remove both Particulates & Acid Gases
- Rely on Flue Gas Pressure Drop for Particulate Removal with Alkali Reagent for Acid Gas Removal.
- Categories of scrubbers:
 - Spray Chambers
 - Packed Towers (Beds)
 - Venturi

Wet Scrubber Acid Gas Removal

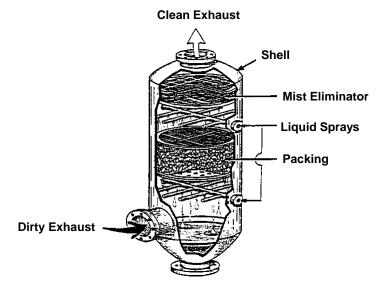
- Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH Caustic Soda) or Sodium Carbonate (Na₂CO₃)
- Alkali Added to Re-circulation Tank Water (pH of 8-9).



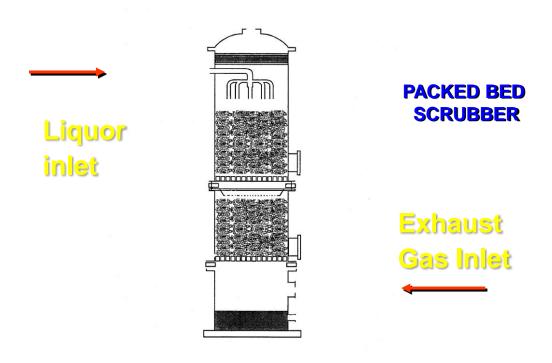


Common Spray Tower Scrubber Problems

- Liquor Spray Nozzles Plugged
- Erosion of Spray Nozzles
- Corrosion of Shell
- Mist Re-entrainment
- pH too low or high



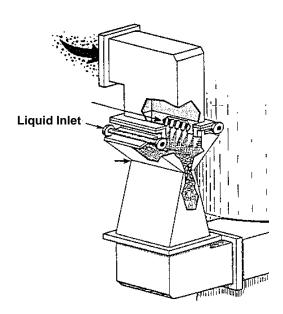
Countercurrent- Flow Packed-Bed Scrubber



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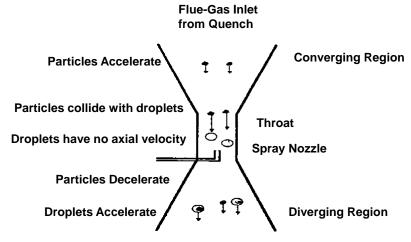
Packed-Bed Operating Problems

- Accumulation of Solids
- Settling of Packing Material
- Liquor pH (between 5.5-10)

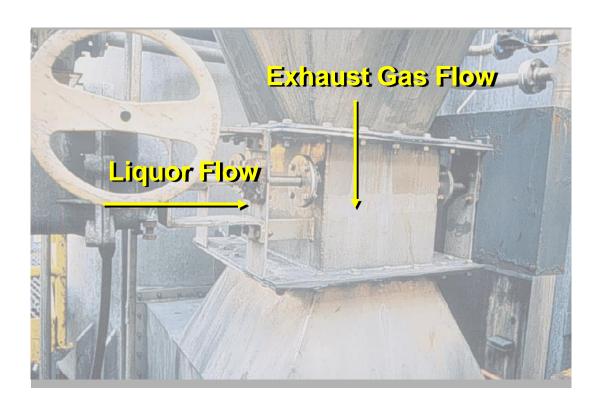


SPRAY VENTURI WITH RECTANGULAR THROAT

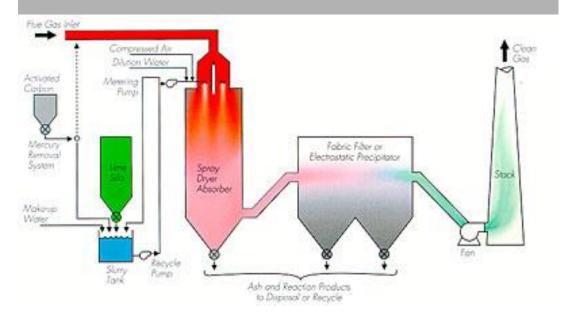
Particle Behavior in Venturi-Scrubber Section

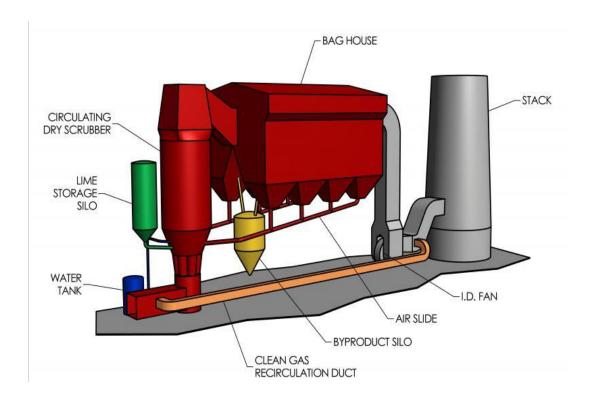


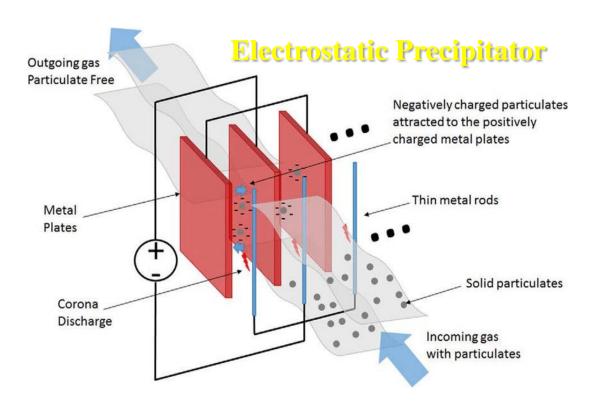
Flue-Gas Outlet to Separator Tower Section

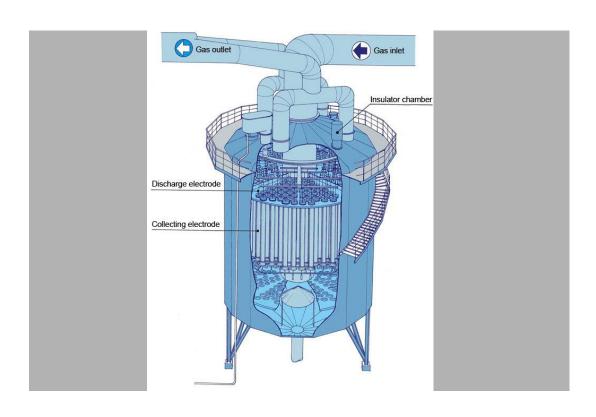


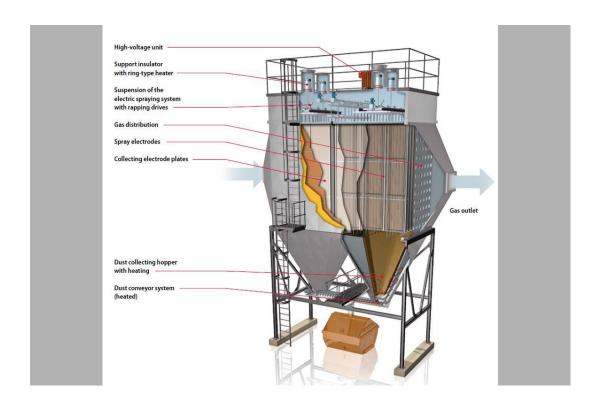
Dry Scrubber / Baghouse

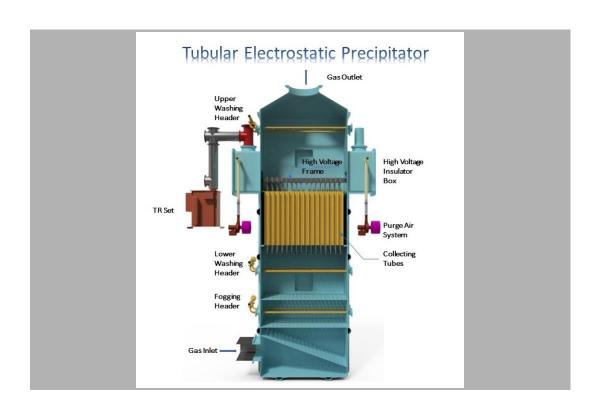


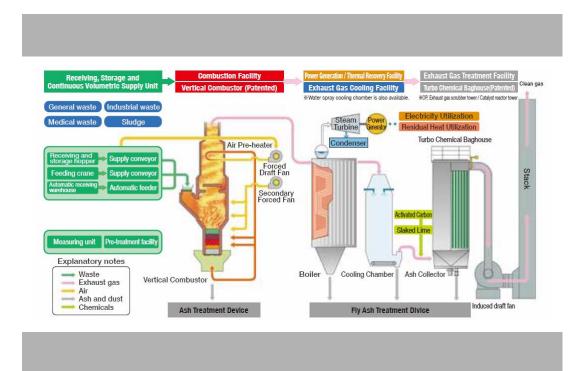


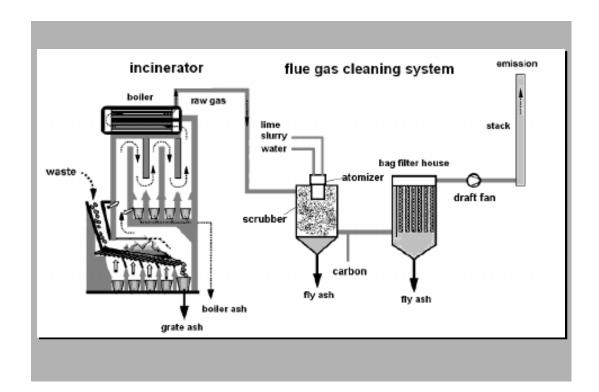


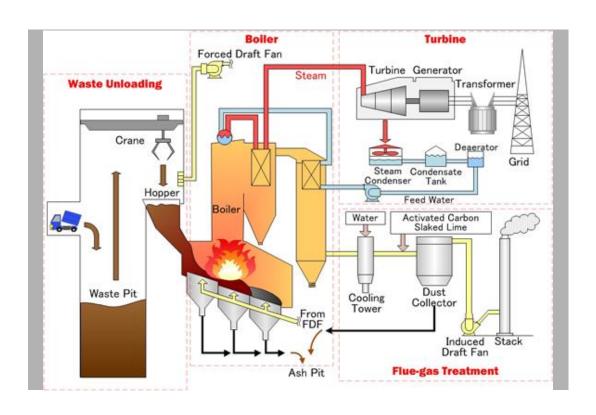


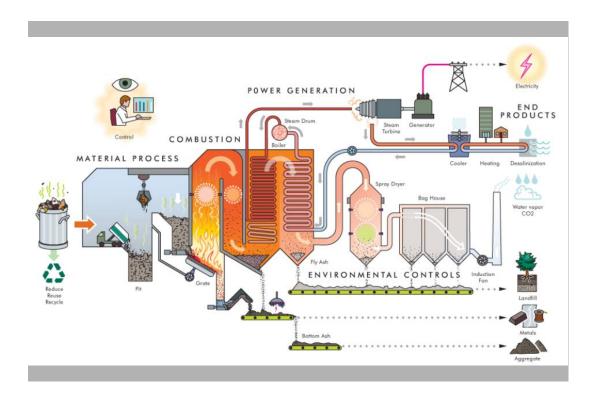


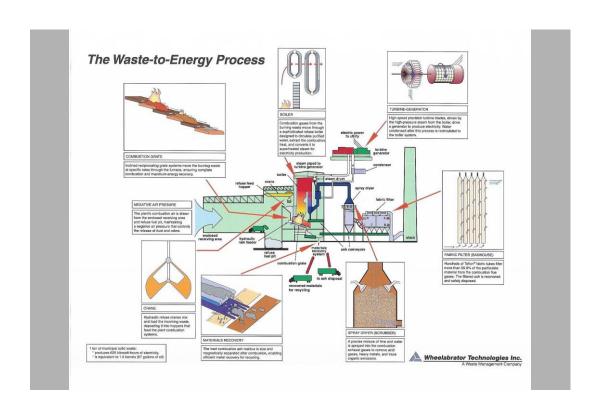


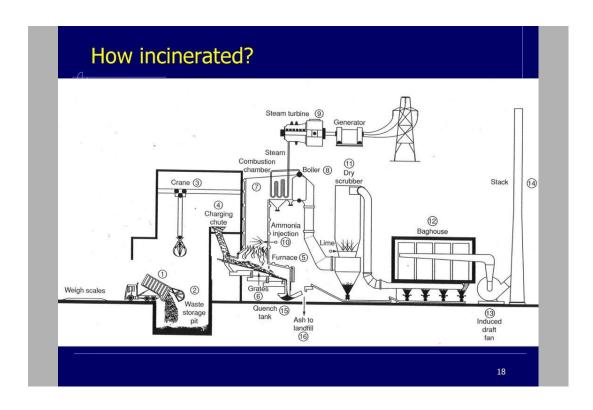














Regulations

State and Local Regulatory Requirements

- General Air Emissions Limitations
 - Visible Emissions
 - Particulate Matter
 - Fugitive Dust
 - Gaseous Emissions
 - Toxic Emissions
- Public Nuisance (Odors, Noise)

State and Local Agency Incinerator Rules

- Crematories
 - -Human
 - -Animal
- Burn Off Ovens
- Pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste
- Acceptable Incinerators
- Regulations more stringent than Federal Regs

Federal Incinerator Rules

- Large Municipal Waste Combustors
- Small Municipal Waste Combustors
- Other Solid Waste Incinerators
- Hospital, Medical, Infectious Waste Incinerators
- Sewage Sludge Incinerators
- Commercial Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators
- Hazardous Waste Incinerators

Large Municipal Waste Combustors

- 40 CFR 60 Subpart E Construct after 8/17/71
- 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ea Construct 12/20/89 to 9/20/94
- 40 CFR Subpart Eb Construct after 9/20/94, Mod or Recon after 6/19/96
- 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb EG Existing on or before 9/20/94
- 40 CFR 62 Subpart FFF FP Existing on or before 9/20/94

Subpart Eb

- > 250 tpd MSW
- Siting requirements and Materials separation plan
- Operator training and certification
- Emission limits for PM, Cd, Pb, Hg, SO2, HCl, Dioxin/Furan, NOx, CO, Opacity, Fugitive ash
- CEMs O2 or CO2, COM, SO2, NOx, CO
- Initial testing for all contaminants with limits
- Annual testing for PM, Hg, Cd, Pb, HCl, D/F (or CEMS)
- Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting
- Limits for air curtain incinerators burning yard waste

Small Municipal Waste Combustors

- 40 CFR 60 Subpart AAAA Construct after 8/30/99, Mod or Recon after 6/6/01
- 40 CFR 60 Subpart BBBB EG Existing on or before 8/30/99
- 40 CFR 62 Subpart JJJ FP Existing on or before 8/30/99

Subpart AAAA

- 35-250 tpd MSW
- Siting requirements and Materials separation plan
- Operator training and certification
- Good combustion practices
- Emission limits for PM, Cd, Pb, Hg, SO2, HCl, Dioxin/Furan, NOx, CO, Opacity, Fugitive ash
- CEMs O2 or CO2, COM, SO2, CO, NOx for Class 1
- Initial and Annual testing for PM, Hg, Cd, Pb, HCl, D/F
- Class 2 may have less annual testing
- Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting
- Limits for air curtain incinerators burning yard waste

Other Solid Waste Incinerators

- 40 CFR 60 Subpart EEEE Construct after 12/9/04, Mod or Recon after 6/16/06
- 40 CFR 60 Subpart FFFF EG Existing on or before 12/9/04

Subpart EEEE

- <35 tpd MSW and Institutional units
- Siting requirements and waste management plan
- Operator training and qualification
- Good combustion practices
- Emission limits for PM, Cd, Pb, Hg, SO2, HCl, Dioxin/Furan, NOx, CO, Opacity
- CEMs O2, CO
- Initial and Annual testing for all pollutants
- Less frequent than annual testing may be allowed
- Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting
- Limits for air curtain incinerators

Hospital, Medical, and Infectious Waste Incinerators

- 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ec Construct after 6/20/96 to 12/1/08, Mod after 3/16/98 to 4/6/10, Construct after 12/1/08, Mod after 4/6/10
- 40 CFR 60 Subpart Ce EG Construct on or before 6/20/96, Mod on or before 3/16/98, Construct after 6/20/96 to 12/1/08, Mod after 3/16/98 to 4/6/10
- 40 CFR 62 HHH FP

Subpart Ec

- Siting requirements and waste management plan
- Operator training and qualification
- Emission limits for PM, Cd, Pb, Hg, SO2, HCl, Dioxin/Furan, NOx, CO, Opacity, Fugitive ash
- Various emission limits for different dates and size of units
- **CEMs CO**
- Initial and Annual testing for all pollutants (or CEMs)
- Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting

Sewage Sludge Incinerators

- 40 CFR 60 Subpart O Construct after 6/11/73
- 40 CFR 60 Subpart LLLL Construct after 10/14/10, Mod after 9/21/11
- 40 CFR 60 Subpart MMMM EG Construct before 10/14/10
- 40 CFR 62 LLL FP Construct before 10/14/10

Subpart LLLL

- Siting requirements
- Operator training and qualification
- Emission limits for PM, Cd, Pb, Hg, SO2, HCl, Dioxin/Furan, NOx, CO, Fugitive ash
- Various emission limits for different dates and size of units
- **CEMs CO**
- Initial and Annual testing for all pollutants (or CEMs)
- Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting

Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators

- 40 CFR 60 Subpart CCCC Construct after 6/4/10, Mod or Recon after 8/7/13
- 40 CFR 60 Subpart DDDD EG Construct on or before 11/30/99 and not modified or reconstructed after 6/1/01, Construct after 11/30/99 but no later than 6/4/10 or commenced modification or reconstruction after 6/1/01 but no later than 8/7/13, Construct on or before 6/4/10 or commenced modification or reconstruction after 6/4/10 but no later than 8/7/13
- 40 CFR 62 III FP Construct before 11/30/99

Subpart CCCC

- Incinerate solid waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 241
- Siting requirements and Waste management plan
- Operator training and qualification
- Emission limits for PM, Cd, Pb, Hg, SO2, HCl, Dioxin/Furan, NOx, CO, Fugitive ash
- Various emission limits based on dates of construction, mod or recon and type of unit
- CEMs required based on unit type, <u>other monitors required based</u> <u>on APC type</u>
- Initial and Annual testing for all pollutants (or CEMs)
- Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting
- Air curtain incinerator requirements

Hazardous Waste Incinerators

• 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEE

Subpart EEE

- HWI, Cement kilns, Lightweight Aggregate kilns, some boilers
- Operator training and qualification
- Emission limits for PM, Cd, Pb, Hg, HCl, Dioxin/Furan, CO, As, Be, Cr, hydrocarbons, Cl gas
- DRE 99.99%. But 99.9999% for dioxin listed hazardous waste
- CEMs Hydrocarbon, COM, PM
- Extensive unit performance testing
- System interlocks (AWFCO) to stop flow of material
- Initial and Annual testing for all pollutants
- O&M plan
- Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting



Inspector Safety Equipment • Hard Hat • Safety Glasses or Goggles • Gloves • Steel Tipped Safety Shoes • Ear Protectors • District Safety Policy

Identify Potential Safety Problems

- Eye Injuries:
 - Watching flames through hatches
 - Scrubber liquor
- Sharps & Infectious Wastes:
 - Avoid Skin contact
- Burns:
 - Contact with hot equipment
- Inhalation Hazards:
 - Fugitive leaks, high pressure scrubbers/ducts
 - Alkaline reagent storage/mixing equip Stacks or vent

Common Potential Safety Problems

- Weak or Slippery Walkways/Ladders
- Corroded Ductwork or Control Devices
- High Electrical Voltage, Control Cabinets
- Rotating Equipment: Fans/Fan Belts



Compliance with Permit Requirements

- Temperature (preheat and or operating)
- Type of Waste
- Charging Rate
- Hours of Operation
- Monitoring
- Recordkeeping
- Many Others

Air Pollution Control Points of Inspection

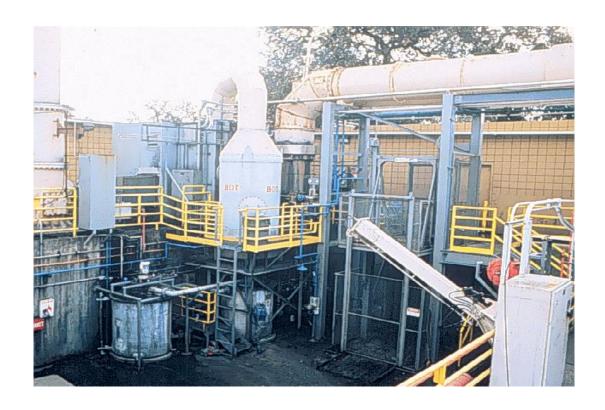
- Capture
- Transport
- Air Mover
- Instrumentation
- Control
- Subsystem



Transport

- Are Emissions Moved to the Control Device Without Loss
- Are There any Leaks

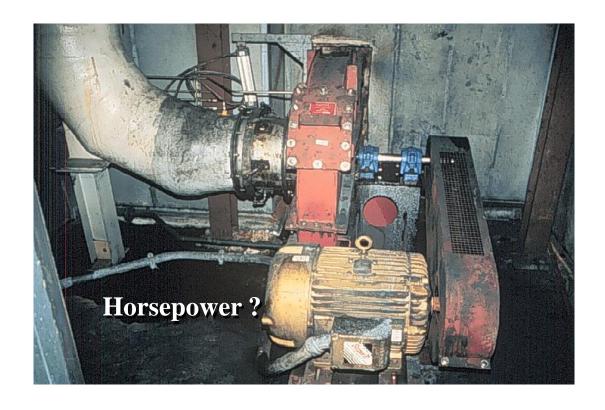






Air Moyer

- Is the fan big enough for the Job?
- Is it Operating as Designed and Permitted?





Instrumentation

- Are the proper instruments present?
- Do these instruments appear to be functioning?
- Are the instruments showing the appropriate units?

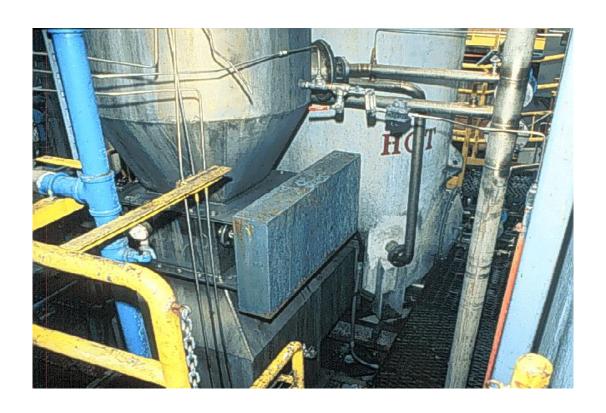




Control Device

- Is it On?
- Visible Emissions?









What about Violations?

- Notice To Comply (NTC)
 - Minor Deficiency
 - Non-Emissions Related
 - Non-Recurring

What about Violations?

- Notice Of Violation (NOV)
 - Emissions Related
 - Same Problem At Last Inspection



Four Options After A NOV

- Continue to Operate in Violation
- Cease the Non-compliant Activity (shut down the operation)
- Correct the Problem
- Apply for a Variance