Energy Justice A Network

www.EnergyJustice.net

...helping communities protect themselves from polluting energy and waste technologies

Why are waste coal piles a problem?

- Look bad
- Leach iron, manganese and aluminum pollution into waterways
- Cause acid drainage when exposed to water
- Sometimes catch fire



How is waste coal supposed to be managed?

The 1977 Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) recognizes waste coal as potential "toxic forming material" due to the high sulfur levels that contribute to acid drainage.

The SMCRA law states that burying waste coal is the best way to reduce acidity from these piles.



The Power Industry's Answer to Waste Coal Piles: Fluidized Bed Combustors

- FBC boiler technology over 30 years old
- Can be used to burn a wide range of fuels, including very poor fuels like waste coal
- Started to be used to burn waste coal in late 1980s



Waste Coal Burners in Pennsylvania



- 1. Westwood
- 2. Gilberton Rich Memorial
- 3. Wheelabrator-Frackville
- 4. NEPCO Kline Twp Cogen
- 5. Mount Carmel Cogen
- 6. St Nicholas Cogen
- 7. Ebensburg Power Co
- 8. Cambria CoGen
- 9. Panther Creek
- 10. Colmac Piney Creek

- 11. Scrubgrass
- 12. Colver
- 13. Northhampton Generating
- 14. Seward

Proposed Facilities:

- 15. Sithe / River Hill Power
- 16. Robinson Power Beech Hollow
- 17. Wellington Development Greene Energy Resource Recovery Project
- 18. Sithe Global Power LLC Somerset Power

Poor Economics

- Large volumes of low-Btu fuel requires extra handling (more fuel; more ash)
- Higher maintenance and repair costs (\$1-3 million/year in repairs for smaller plants)
- More complicated than normal pulverized coal power plants



Creating Cancer

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs): group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed as byproducts of combustion

Most PAHs are known to cause cancer in animals and are suspected to cause cancer, birth defects and a wide variety of other health problems in humans.

Fluidized bed combustors form PAH more than normal coal burners due to:

- use of limestone injection
- low oxygen levels
- lower combustion temperature range
- low-rank coal
- higher sulfur levels in fuel
- higher chlorine levels in fuel



Benzo(a)pyrene

Particulate Matter (soot)

Washington and Allegheny Counties have unhealthy levels of fine particulate matter (soot) in the air, contributing to heart attacks, asthma, breathing problems, premature death and other health problems.

New federal rules went into effect on April 5th, 2005 requiring Pennsylvania to develop a plan to reduce these to "safe" levels by 2010 or 2015.

The permit was issued on April 4th, avoiding these new rules applying to this power plant.



Global Warming / Climate Change

Pennsylvania already emits 1% of the entire world's greenhouse gas emissions.

"N2O has a Global Warming Potential 296 times that of CO2." "N2O is emitted from fluidized bed coal combustion... N2O emission from the FBC is equivalent to... an increase of about 15% in CO2 emissions for an FBC boiler"



Pollution Emissions Limits for New Power Plants



Air Pollution: 36% Dirtier than New Coal Plants

	Beech Hollow	Longview	% increase
Air Pollutant	data below is in pounds per trillion Btu		
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	245,000	149,984	+63%
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	80,000	79,980	+0%
Fine Particulate Matter (PM10)	12,000	17,991	-33%
Carbon Monoxide	150,000	110,075	+36%
Volatile Organic Compounds	6,000	4,007	+50%
Sulfuric Acid	3,000	7,491	-60%
Hydrochloric Acid	2,900	0.35	+828,433%
Hydrofluoric Acid	2,540	0.35	+725,580%
Total	501,440	369,530	+36%
Fuel	Waste Coal	Coal	
Proposed County / State	Washington / PA	Monongalia / WV	

What will be coming out of the smokestack?

LACK OF TESTING

Technology exists to continuously monitor the following pollutants. This technology will NOT be used for:

Sulfuric Acid Hydrofluoric Acid **Hydrochloric Acid Volatile Organic Compounds** Arsenic **Beryllium** Lead Cadmium Chromium VI Nickel Ammonia **Dioxins & furans Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)**



Waste Coal: 55% the Energy Value of Coal



Waste Coal: Highest Mercury Content of Any Fuel

Mercury (Hg) Content in Fuels



Low Energy Value = More Ash

100 tons of waste coal \rightarrow 85 tons of waste coal ash



Western PA Waste Coal Most Contaminated



Most Mercury Per Megawatt: 6.3 Times More than Coal



Waste Coal Ash Leaches & Damages

Groundwater Job 54 Mine

Revloc Mine

-arsenic

-iron

Kedron Mine Pilot Project

-sulfate

-iron

-aluminum

-manganese

-lime leached out at toxic levels

Ernest Mine -arsenic -aluminum -nickel -iron -manganese -acid drainage problem got worse (acidity more than tripled) -iron

-manganese

-acid drainage problem got worse

Albright Mine

-arsenic

-sulfate

-selenium

-molybdenum

Laurel Land Development / McDermott Mine -spring damaged

<u>Maple Mine / Rail Yard Site</u> -arsenic -cadmium -sulfate

The Alternatives for Waste Coal

- Filling Abandoned Mines
- Grading and Revegetating
- American Beachgrass

Before

After



PHOTO: ROBERT R. BOWERS

FOR MORE INFO:

www.TruthAboutGob.org (waste coal in SW PA)

www.EnergyJustice.net (waste coal & clean energy solutions...)

www.ActionPA.org/energy/ (PA's Dirty Energy Legacy)

www.ActionPA.org/cleanenergy/ (PA's New "Alternative" Energy Law)

Jobs in Energy Sector

For every \$1 million invested, how many jobs are created?

- 21.5 Energy Efficiency (Apollo Alliance)
 - 5.9 Renewable Energy (Gamesa wind production plant in Ebensburg)
 - 0.25 Waste Coal (GERRP)

"Energy efficiency is far more labor intensive than generation... These jobs include installation, ongoing operations and maintenance of building systems, and new manufacturing to meet the increased demand for energy efficient appliances and building systems." (*New Energy for America – The Apollo Jobs Report: Good Jobs & Energy Independence*)



We Don't Need the Electricity

West Virginia and Pennsylvania are the 1st and 3rd largest exporters of electricity.

Pennsylvania produces 45% more electricity than is consumed in-state. West Virginia produces more than 3 times more power than is used in-state.

Exports from these two states alone are enough to meet the needs of all 16 states east of the Rocky Mountains which don't produce enough of their own electricity.



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