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# ***Physico-chemical properties of coal ash produced in Israel***

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# Coal ash in Israel – production and uses



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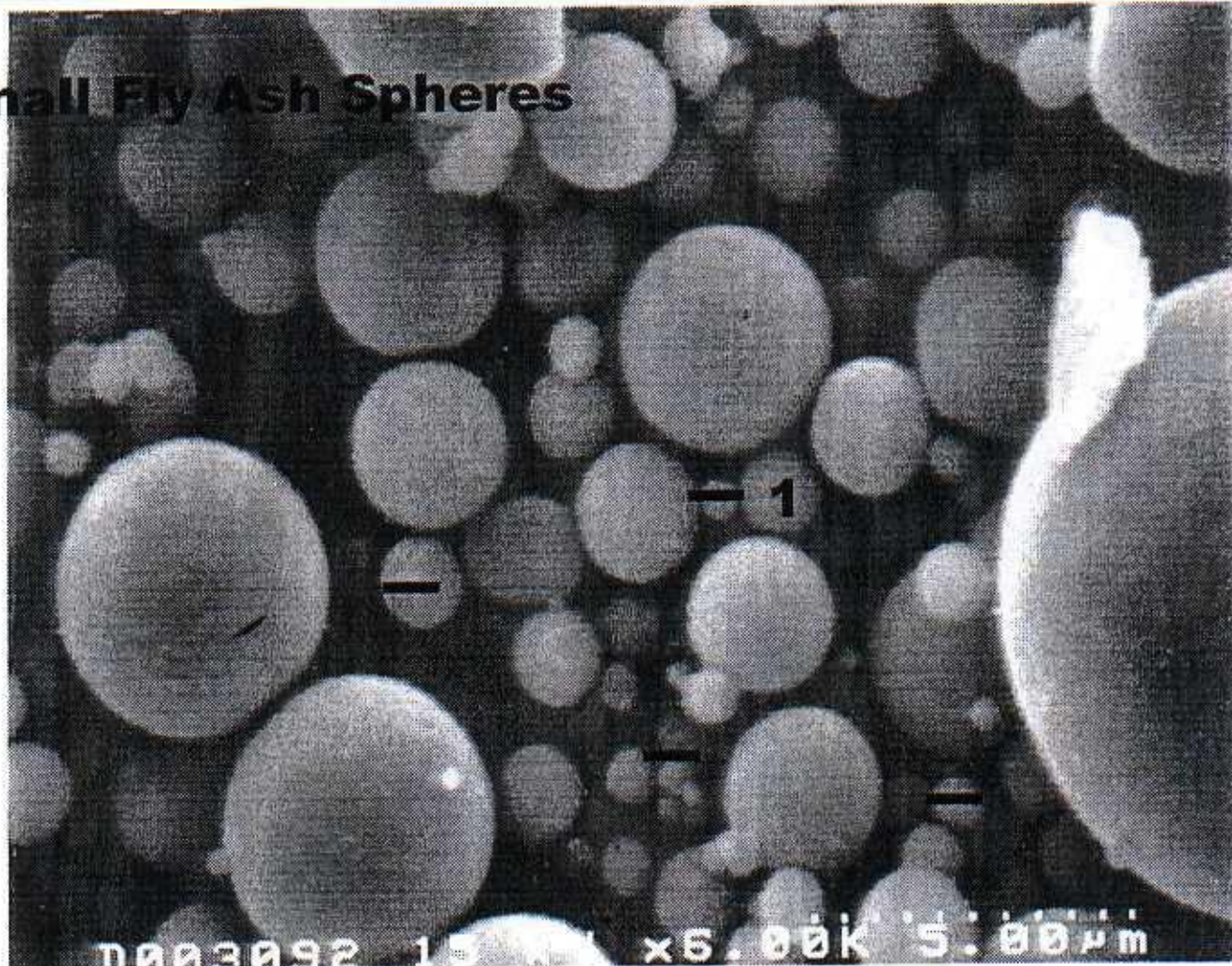
<b>Year</b>	<b>Coal import (kton AR)</b>	<b>Ash production (kton DW)</b>	<b>Use by building industry (%)</b>
<b>2008</b>	<b>13,245</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>92.9</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>12,248</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>98.0</b>
<b>2010</b>	<b>12,511</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>97.7</b>
<b>2011</b>	<b>12,695</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>97.1</b>
<b>2012</b>	<b>13,735</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>94.4</b>

# SEM micrograph of fly ash



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**Small Fly Ash Spheres**



# Israeli coal ash chemistry and mineralogy



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- **Si, Al, Fe, Ca and Mg oxides constitute more than 95% of the ash matrix.**
- **Coal ash produced in Israel is alkaline:**
  - **pH of fly ash suspension: 9-13.**
  - **Ash components and contaminants are mainly insoluble in water.**
- **Mineralogical fractions**
  - **Amorphous Al-Si-O phase – Glass on average ~ 75%**
  - **Crystalline phase**
    - **Alumino-silicate phase on average ~ 20%**
      - Mullite**  $3(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3), 2(\text{SiO}_2)$
      - Quartz**  $\text{SiO}_2$
    - **Iron phase on average ~ 5%**

# Major chemical constituents in coal ash



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Concentrations given in %

Component	South Africa	Australia	Colombia	Indonesia	Russia
<b>SiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>48.6 – 60.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>55.1 – 64.9</b>	<b>38.4 – 55.8</b>	<b>56.7 – 59.0</b>
<b>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>30.3 – 32.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>19.2 - 20.4</b>	<b>14.9 – 21.8</b>	<b>21.5 – 21.8</b>
<b>Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>2.7 - 3.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.4 – 9.5</b>	<b>8.7 – 19.1</b>	<b>6.1 – 6.2</b>
<b>CaO</b>	<b>1.4 – 9.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.5 - 3.4</b>	<b>2.4 – 9.6</b>	<b>3.4 – 4.8</b>
<b>MgO</b>	<b>0.7 – 1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0 – 2.2</b>	<b>2.5 – 5.4</b>	<b>1.7 – 2.2</b>
<b>TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>1.3 – 1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8 – 1.3</b>	<b>0.6 – 1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>K<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>0.5 - 0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.5 – 2.1</b>	<b>1.3 – 1.9</b>	<b>1.9 – 2.0</b>
<b>Na<sub>2</sub>O</b>	<b>0.1 - 0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6 - 2.3</b>	<b>1.3 – 1.9</b>	<b>1.9 – 2.0</b>
<b>SO<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>0.9 - 2.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0 - 4.4</b>	<b>4.2 – 8.8</b>	<b>2.7 – 3.4</b>
<b>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub></b>	<b>0.6 - 1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6 - 0.7</b>
<b>% in coal /2012</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>% in ash/2012</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>



## Coal ash – classification

- **The coal burnt in Israeli power stations is bituminous, and the fly ash produced is Class F fly ash (pozzolanic, not cementitious) according to ASTM classification.**
- **According to the coal sources, two kinds of ash are produced:**
  - **Fly ash with high CaO content (5-9%)**
  - **Fly ash with low CaO content (1-4%)**

**For fly ash produced in Israel there is continuous control of the unburnt carbon content (LOI).**

**For sewage sludge stabilization (N-Viro soil production) use of FA with high CaO content is preferable.**



## Trace elements in Israeli coal ash

Concentrations given in ppm, dry weight basis

Element	Bottom Ash		Fly Ash	
	Range	Average	Range	Average
As	1.0 – 25	4.9	9 – 64	23
Cd	<0.05 – 1.3	0.27	0.2 – 3	0.9
Cr	65 – 243	125	78 - 205	135
Hg	<0.01 – 0.34	0.11	0.03 – 0.30	0.14
Pb	8 – 89	20	25 – 140	53
Se	<0.6 – 6.0	2.7	1 – 35	8
B	40 – 315	101	75 – 550	233
Mo	1.6 – 15.0	4.7	6 – 43	13
V	90 - 221	141	100 – 455	194

Summary of analyses performed on semi-annual ash samples during the period 7/91 – 6/13

## Trace elements composition of fly ash in comparison with other materials (ranges)

Concentrations given in ppm, dry weight basis

Element	Israeli FA 7/91 - 6/12	Soils*	Sewage sludges*
As	9 - 64	<0.1 - 97	1.2 - 49
Cd	0.2 - 2.3	<0.1 - 8	0.2 - 12
Cr	78 - 205	<1 - 2000	7 - 1160
Hg	0.03 - 0.3	<0.2 - 5	0.2 - 8
Pb	25 - 140	<10 - 700	6 - 450
Se	1 - 35	<0.1 - 4	1 - 25
B	75 - 550	<20 - 300	6 - 204
Mo	6 - 43	<3 - 15	3 - 132
V	100 - 455	<7 - 500	2 - 617

\* Composition of soils and sludges according to EPRI report, 2010  
 “Comparison of CCP’s to other common materials”



# Trace elements composition of FA in comparison with other materials (median/average)

Concentrations given in ppm, dry weight basis

<b>Element</b>	<b>Israeli FA 7/91 - 6/13 Average</b>	<b>Soils* Median</b>	<b>Sewage sludges* Median</b>
<b>As</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Cd</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Cr</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Hg</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Pb</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Se</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Mo</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>14</b>

\* According to EPRI report, 2010 “Comparison of CCP’s to other common materials”

# Trace elements composition of fly ash in Israel in comparison with Europe

Concentrations given in ppm, dry weight basis

<b>Element</b>	<b>Israel 7/91 - 6/12</b>	<b>Netherlands* 7 Pow. Plants</b>	<b>Spain* 7 Pow. Plants</b>
<b>As</b>	<b>9 - 64</b>	<b>22 - 55</b>	<b>22 - 162</b>
<b>Cd</b>	<b>0.2 - 2.3</b>	<b>1 - 2</b>	<b>1 - 6</b>
<b>Cr</b>	<b>78 - 205</b>	<b>133 - 196</b>	<b>47 - 177</b>
<b>Hg</b>	<b>0.03 - 0.3</b>	<b>0.2 - 0.4</b>	<b>&lt;0.01 - 0.4</b>
<b>Pb</b>	<b>25 - 140</b>	<b>52 - 208</b>	<b>40 - 145</b>
<b>Se</b>	<b>1 - 35</b>	<b>11 - 30</b>	<b>3 - 15</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>75 - 550</b>	<b>24 - 305</b>	<b>89 - 407</b>
<b>Mo</b>	<b>6 - 43</b>	<b>7 - 16</b>	<b>5 - 22</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>100 - 455</b>	<b>202 - 514</b>	<b>154 - 289</b>

\* From ash composition survey by Moreno et al., 2005 – bitum. alkaline FA

## Trace elements in Israeli fly ash leachates

### Leaching test procedure: TCLP

Concentrations given in ppb in leachate

Element	Fly Ash 7/98 – 6/13	Israeli MEP Criterion	EPA Criteria
As	<2 – 960	2000	5000
Cd	0.3 – 35	100	1000
Cr	13 - 610	2000	5000
Hg	<0.01 – 4	25	200
Pb	0.1 - 8	150	5000
Se	15 – 590	700	1000
B	3350 – 19950	20000	-
Mo	115 - 675	2000	-
V	150 – 1550	5000	-



# Trace elements in Israeli fly ash leachates

Leaching test procedure: EN-12457/2

Concentrations given in mg/kg DW leachable

Element	Russia Glencore	SA Billiton	Colombia La Loma	NHW Criteria*
As	0.4	0.04	0.05	2
Cd	0.02	0.008	0.03	1
Cr	1.4	2.5	5.7	10
Hg	0.0005	<0.0002	<0.0002	0.2
Pb	0.006	0.003	0.004	10
Mo	5.9	2.9	11.2	10
Se	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.5
pH	10.6	12.0	12.1	-

\* EU criteria for landfills for non-hazardous wastes (Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC)

# Trace elements composition of fly ash leachates in comparison with Europe

**Leaching test procedure: EN-12457/2 or equivalent**

	NHW criterion * mg/kg	Israel	NL (1)	NHW criterion* ppb	Germany (1)	UK (1)
As	2	0.02 – 0.8	0.03 – 0.28	200	2-54	60-160
Cd	1	0.01 – 0.08		100	<10	<5
Cr	10	0.5 – 5.7	0.24 – 2.48	1000	10-630	20-60
Pb	10	0.001 – 0.007	0.02 – 3.8	1000	<10	10-500
Se	0.5	0.05 – 7.8	0.11 – 4.8	50	21-710	40-160
Mo	10	2.9 – 28.8	3.0 – 10.3	1000	290-1510	150-880

\* EU criteria for landfills for non-hazardous wastes (Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC)

1: ECOBA presentation on Landfill Directive and coal ash – June 2013



## Coal ash environmental quality – in the future

### Preservation of the ash quality

After installations of new Flue Gas Cleaning equipments (FGD & SCR) at “Orot Rabin” & “Rutenberg” PS, coal ash quality could change:

The imported coal basket will possibly include high S coals

Fly ash enriched in ammonia could be produced

### Alternative fuels

♣ Presently IEC is not allowed to mix wastes, biomass or low-quality fuels (petcoke) with coal

♣ If this will be allowed after upgrading the coal-fired units, it will be necessary to check if the ash quality is modified