APPLICATION OF MODERN COAL TECHNOLOGIES TO MILITARY FACILITIES. VOLUME II. EVALUATION OF THE APPLICABILITY AND COST OF CURRENT AND EMERGING COAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE UTILIZATION OF COAL AS A PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCE

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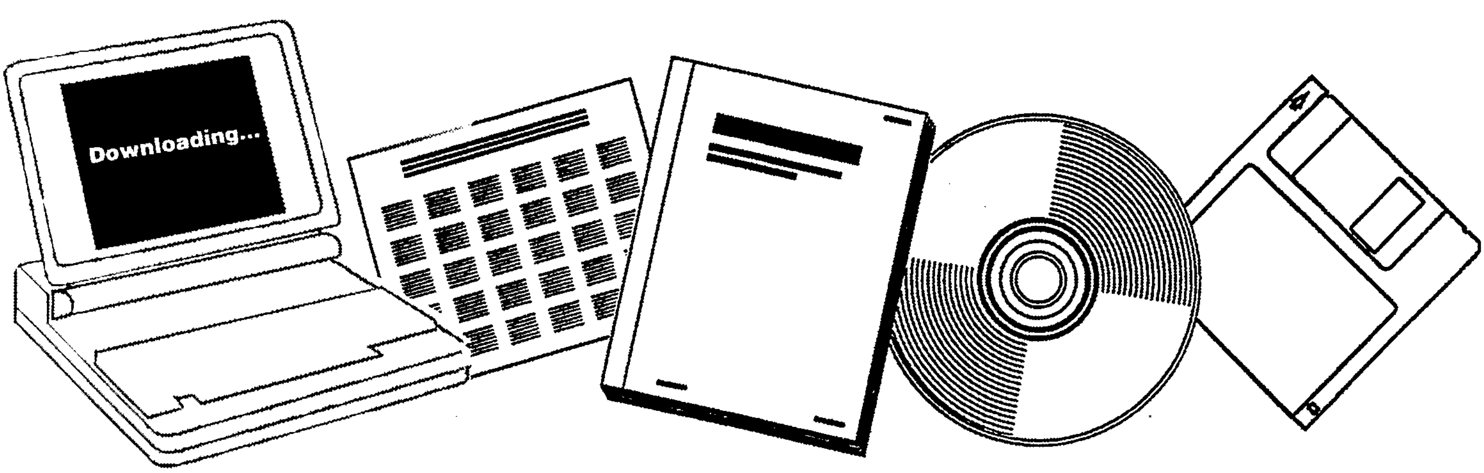

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APPLICATION OF MODERN COAL TECHNOLOGIES TO MILITARY FACILITIES

VOLUME II. EVALUATION OF THE APPLICABILITY AND COST OF CURRENT AND EMERGING COAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE UTILIZATION OF COAL AS A PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCE

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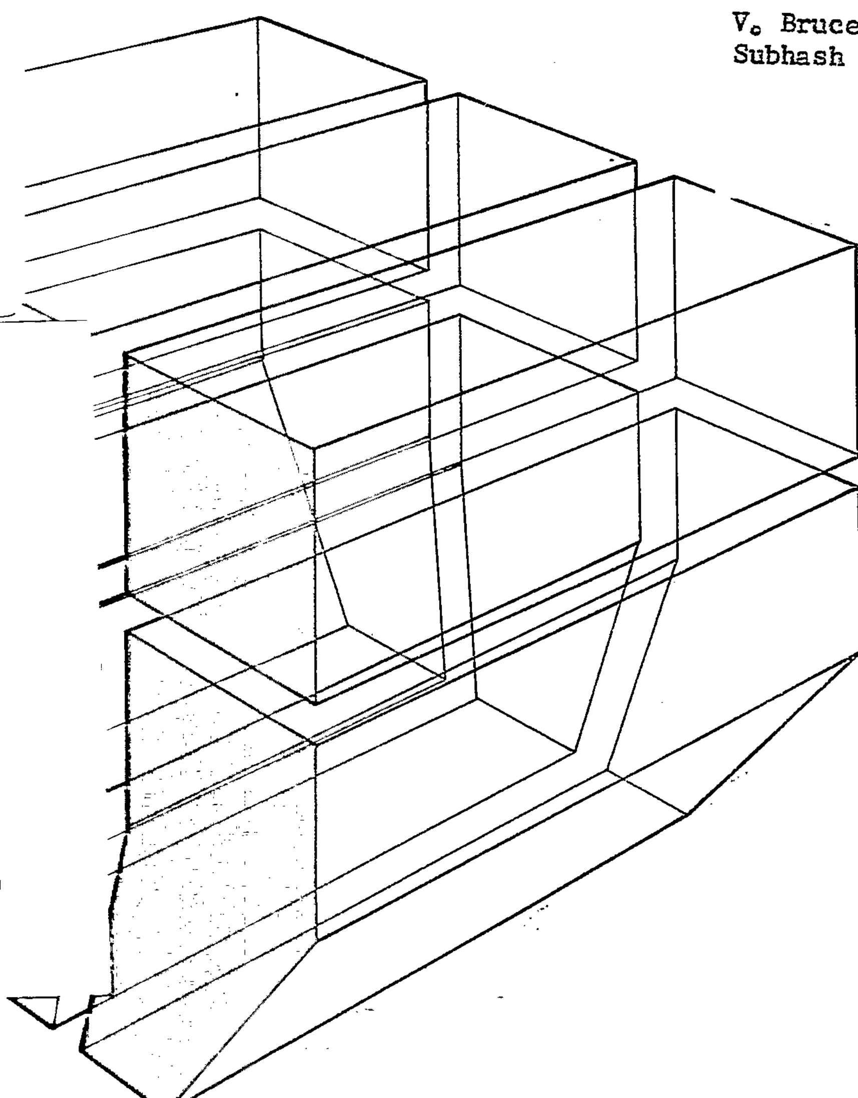

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This report presents an overview of various technologies which are potentially applicable to replacement of oil and natural gas by coal at Army installations. Direct combustion of coal and conversion of coal to synthetic liquid and gaseous fuels are the two broad technology categories which are considered. In both categories there are commercial processes and processes under development. Near-term and long-range possibilities have been identified as have processes, systems, and technologies which are unsuited to the end application.

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The characteristic fuel use patterns at Army installations have been used to develop "typical" personnel and non-personnel posts of large and medium size. Strategies for implementing a conversion to coal at these typical bases are presented and the major impacts upon the facilities are discussed. Estimates of the costs for the more favorable systems are included in this study.

Results of the study indicate that direct combustion of coal, using either conventional equipment or the experimental fluidized-bed system, is probably the preferred approach to eliminate natural gas and oil. High-Btu gas derived from coal may have some applications but costs appear excessive. Production of liquid fuels from coal cannot complete economically with other alternatives due to the small scale of the facility required.

Volume I of this report discusses installation energy requirements and provides conclusions and recommendations based on the information provided in this report.

FOREWORD

This research was performed for the Directorate of Facilities Engineering, Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE), under Project 4A762731AT41, "Design, Construction, and Operation and Maintenance Technology for Military Facilities"; Task 06, "Energy Systems"; Work Unit 016, "Coal Utilization." The OCE Technical Monitor is Mr. L. Keller, DAEN-FEU-M.

The principal investigation of this volume was conducted by Messrs. V. Bruce May, Craig L. Koralek, Subhash S. Patel, and Dr. C. Leon Parker of Hittman Associates, Inc., Columbia, MD, under Contract No. DACA 88-76-C-0007 for CERL.

Mr. Paul Deminco, Chief of Energy and Environment at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, assisted by providing data characterizing fuel consumption at that installation. Numerous private firms including American-Lurgi, Babcock and Wilcox, Koppers-Totzek, and Combustion Engineering contributed technical and cost information for their equipment.

Mr. R. G. Donaghy is Chief, CERL Energy and Habitability Division, COL J. E. Hays is Commander and Director of CERL, and Dr. L. R. Shaffer is Technical Director.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents an overview of the substitution of coal for natural gas and oil as a fuel at Army installations, and of the existing and developmental technologies which can be used to accomplish this transition. At present, coal is of minor importance to the Army as a fuel, but due to declining supply and increasing prices associated with natural gas and oil, it has become the only available replacement for them.

Several coal-based technologies have been rejected as inappropriate to existing needs. Coal liquefaction is one such technology, rejected because of process complexity, economics, and unfavorable scale-down parameters. Coal/oil slurries as a substitute or supplement to oil have been rejected because the reduction in oil consumption does not justify the needed additional equipment and operating changes. Technologies under development for the primary purpose of electrical power generation have not been considered because the objectives of this developmental area are not consistent with Army needs.

The areas showing most promise are direct combustion and coal gasification technologies. Conventional direct combustion, stokers and pulverized coal fired units, and the developmental fluidized-bed combustion system both appear highly suitable to Army installations. Low-Btu and near commercial high-Btu gasification, both based on Lurgi technology, are near-term (3-5 years) candidates for synthetic fuel gas. Developing high-Btu technology is more difficult to predict, but CO_2 Acceptor and HYGAS may be applicable if cost and technical complexity can be controlled. Other high-Btu processes may appear more favorable with further development.

Recommendations have been made based upon the characteristics of the processes and of the patterns of fuel use identified in this report. In summary, these recommendations are to emphasize replacement of oil- and gas-fired equipment with coal as equipment service life ends, and to actively monitor the progress in the state of the art of fluidized-bed combustion systems and in developing commercial gasification systems.

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1 INTRODUCTION

<u>Rationale For Characterization of Installations.</u> The United States Army is relying heavily on natural gas and oil fuels at military installations. Coal has declined in importance as a fuel in all but a few cases. Reasons for this decline include the convenience and cleanliness of gas and oil and the economic advantages they offered. Price increases have reduced the economic advantages, and, if it occurs, decontrol of natural gas well head prices will further reduce those advantages. Uncertainty of the future availability of both natural gas and oil, due to both possible deliberate interruptions of foreign supplies and decreasing recoverable reserves in the United States, add to the loss of advantages these fuels possessed.

Coal is the only fossil fuel present in sufficient quantities to be considered as a replacement for natural gas and oil. The use of coal poses problems which may limit its applicability to military installations. It is less convenient to handle because it is solid, rather than fluid. Combustion of coal is best effected in moderate to large capacity furnaces. Governmental restrictions on discharges of pollutants exist and many types of coal cannot meet these restrictions without extensive preparation or control measures.

There are techniques to avoid or reduce the problems associated with coal as a fuel. These include use of coal selected for minimal impurities, use of emissions controls on coal-fired units, new combustion technologies, and conversion of coal to synthetic fuels. Not all of these will be applicable to military installations, due in part to the nature of the installations. Military installations typically include heating units and steam generating units ranging in size from individual dwelling heating units to industrial boilers. There are two distinct types of installations, those primarily oriented toward personnel and those oriented toward industrial operations. Personnel-oriented facilities are defined as Forces Command posts, Training and Doctrine Command posts, and specialty and miscellaneous installations. Industrial facilities are defined as Materiel Development and Readiness Command facilities, whether government-owned and contractor-operated or operated by the Army Industrial Fund. Differences in patterns of fuel use between these two types occur. The personnel posts generally provide individual dwelling units for large numbers of families. Industrially oriented installations have few individual dwelling units, but have a greater number of large-sized high-pressure steam boilers.

Natural gas and oil are used in different proportions between these two types of installations. Coal has only minor importance in both types, with the exception of a few industrial installations.

In this study the forty largest Army installations, in terms of fuel consumption, have been used to characterize the fuel use at personnel and industrial bases. The ten largest installations in each of the two major personnel oriented and industrially oriented bases were selected. Basic data was obtained from the "Red Book"[1]. Corroborative information was obtained through direct post communications with Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, and Fort Knox, Kentucky. It must be emphasized that the "typical" Army installations described in the following sections are typical in the sense that they provide a model of the two types of posts, but do not match exactly any individual post.

Summary of Military Fuel Use. For the 40 largest military installations the total annual energy use ranges from 0.344×10^{12} Btu/year to 5.063×10^{12} Btu/year.[2] The total energy use is summarized in Tables 1 and 2 for the 40 largest Army facilities. Included in this list are the ten largest bases dedicated to both personnel and industrial functions.

Over 85 percent of the total energy consumption (excluding electricity) goes to heating. Of this, approximately 32 percent is consumed by centralized systems, consisting of units of 3.5×10^6 Btu per hour or greater, and 25 percent is consumed by area heating plants having capacities in the range of 0.75 to 3.5×10^6 Btu per hour. Total annual consumption by units of capacity greater than 3.5 M Btu/hr, the breakdown by fuel type (natural gas, oil, and coal), and the percent of total military post's fuel consumed in these units is summarized for the 40 largest posts in Table 1.

Coal is a relatively minor fuel at personnel posts. It represents a greater fraction of the total fuel used at other installations. The values reported in Table 1 were generated from data obtained from the "Red Book," on total energy consumed by each post. Thus the quantities of natural gas, oil, and coal as shown are in the same proportion for each of the personnel and the industrial posts. These tables are for the purpose of demonstrating average proportions of the fuels used and do not reflect actual practice at each post listed.

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[1] *Facilities Engineering Annual Summary of Operations Fiscal Year 1975* (Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers).

[2] (US Army Engineering Support Agency, 1974) H. D. Hollis and V. Nida, *Characteristics of Energy Usage on Military Installations.*

TABLE 1. Fuel Consumed by Combustion Units 3.5×10^6 Btu/hr

Installation	Total Installation Fuel Use 10^6 Btu/hr	Percent of Total Fuel Used by Units> 3.6×10^6 Btu/hr	Total Fuel Used by Units> 3.6×10^6 Btu/hr	Breakdown of Consumption by Fuel Types		
				Natural Gas 10^9 Btu/yr	Oil 10^9 Btu/yr	Coal 10^9 Btu/yr
Fort Bragg	2,731,465	45.6	1245.5	859.4	323.8	62.3
Fort Lewis	2,129,508	35.5	766.0	521.6	196.6	37.8
Fort Carson	1,698,861	26.3	444.8	308.3	80.2	22.3
Fort Hood	1,819,675	15.0	273.0	188.3	71.0	13.6
Fort Wainwright	1,598,832	98.3	1571.6	1084.4	408.6	78.6
Fort Riley	1,512,818	33.5	506.8	349.7	90.9	25.3
Fort Campbell	1,423,750	47.3	673.4	464.7	175.1	33.7
Fort Meade	1,487,886	33.6	499.9	345.0	130.0	65.0
Fort Richardson	1,452,415	95.7	1423.9	982.5	370.2	71.2
Fort Devens	1,046,177	31.7	331.6	228.8	86.2	16.6
Fort Knox	2,390,814	18.5	442.3	305.2	115.0	22.1
Fort Benning	2,046,959	48.1	984.5	679.4	256.0	29.2
Fort Bliss	1,758,287	19.4	341.1	235.4	88.7	17.1
Fort Ord	1,500,319	21.6	324.1	223.6	84.3	16.2
Fort Dix	1,486,003	67.2	998.6	689.0	259.6	49.9
Fort Leonard Wood	1,480,627	28.5	422.0	291.2	109.7	21.1
Fort Sill	1,359,812	20.7	281.5	194.2	73.2	14.1
Fort Jackson	1,262,891	63.4	800.7	552.5	208.2	40.0
Fort Gordon	1,261,710	64.2	810.0	558.9	210.6	40.5
Fort Belvoir	1,084,899	49.5	537.0	370.5	139.6	26.9

Prepared from data for 1975

TABLE 1. Fuel Consumed by Combustion Units 3.5×10^6 Btu/hr (Continued)

	Total Installation Fuel Use 10^6 Btu/hr	Percent of Total Fuel Used by Units 3.6×10^6 Btu/hr	Total Fuel Used by Units 3.6×10^6 Btu/hr	Breakdown of Consumption by Fuel Types		
				Natural Gas 10^9 Btu/yr	Oil 10^9 Btu/yr	Coal 10^9 Btu/yr
Aberdeen PG	1,920,712	61.5	1180.9	318.8	708.5	153.5
Redstone AR	1,872,455	91.5	1713.3	462.6	1028.0	222.7
Picatinny AR	934,853	98.3	919.0	248.1	551.4	119.5
Rock Island AR	722,482	95.8	692.1	415.3	415.3	889.8
Tobyhanna AD	519,495	95.0	493.5	296.1	296.1	64.2
Letterkenny AD	432,213	82.5	356.6	213.9	213.9	46.4
New Cumberland AD	430,806	92.8	399.8	239.9	239.9	52.0
Frankford AR	344,263	78.0	268.5	161.1	161.1	34.9
Tooele AD	378,919	99.9	378.5	227.1	227.1	49.2
Pine Bluff AR	352,877	78.3	276.3	165.8	165.8	35.9
Holston AP	5,062,633	99.9	5052.5	1364.2	3031.5	656.8
Radford AP	3,882,947	100.0	3882.9	1048.4	2329.8	504.8
Badger AP	1,087,733	100.0	1087.7	293.7	652.6	141.4
Johiet AP	1,417,423	100.0	1417.4	382.7	850.5	184.3
Iowa AP	1,110,278	100.0	1110.3	299.8	666.2	144.3
Volunteer AP	856,037	100.0	856.0	231.1	513.6	111.3
Lone Star AP	651,530	97.6	635.9	171.7	381.5	82.7
Twin Cities AP	628,530	100.0	651.5	175.8	390.7	84.6
Lake City AP	539,503	100.0	539.5	145.7	323.7	70.1

Reference: Facilities Engineering Annual Survey of Operations Fiscal Year 1975 Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers

TABLE 2. Total Natural Gas and Oil Used in Units $>3.5 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr

Fort Bragg	1183.2	Fort Knox	420.2	Aberdeen	1027.3	Holston	4395.7
Fort Lewis	718.2	Fort Benning	935.4	Redstone	1490.6	Radford	3378.2
Fort Carson	388.5	Fort Bliss	324.1	Picatinny	799.5	Badger	946.3
Fort Hood	259.3	Fort Ord	307.9	Rock Island	602.2	Johet	1233.5
Fort Wainwright	1493.0	Fort Dix	948.6	Toby Hanna	429.4	Iowa	966.0
Fort Riley	440.6	Fort Leonard Wood	400.9	Letter Kenny	310.2	Volunteer	744.7
Fort Campbell	639.8	Fort Sill	267.4	New Cumberland	347.8	Lone Star	553.2
Fort Meade	475.0	Fort Jackson	760.7	Pine Bluff	233.6	Twin Cities	566.5
Fort Richardson	1352.7	Fort Gordon	769.5	Frankford	329.3		
Fort Devens	315.0	Fort Belvoir	510.1	Tooele	240.4	Lake City	469.4
Subtotal	7265		5645		5810		13254

Personnel Total 12910

Industrial Total 19064

Overall Total 31974

All values are in Btu x 10^9

The distribution between natural gas and oil consumption is summarized in Table 3. Substitution of coal or coal-derived fuels for natural gas and oil at all 40 posts would effect a reduction of approximately 32×10^{12} Btu annually consumed by these fuels. Of this amount, 19×10^{12} Btu per year as natural gas and oil would result from conversion to coal at industrial installations and 13×10^{12} Btu per year from conversion at personnel posts. Table 2 summarizes the natural gas and oil consumption by post. If direct combustion of coal were to replace natural gas and oil-fired equipment, the overall efficiency would not vary greatly from existing systems, and the total thermal input would be roughly equal to the current values. Conversion of coal to gas or liquid fuels, however, is subject to significant energy losses due to process inefficiencies. Coal conversion processes range in efficiency from under 50 percent to an optimistic estimated high of 80 percent. This inefficiency will result in an increase in the quantity of coal needed (as measured by heating value) over the equivalent natural gas and oil when synthetic fuels are produced.

TABLE 3. Natural Gas and Oil Consumed, 10^9 Btu/yr

	Natural Gas	Oil	Total
Personnel			
Forces Command	5333	1933	7266
Training & Doctrine Command	4100	1545	5645
Subtotal Personnel	19433	3478	12911
Industrial			
Materiel Development and Readiness Command	1803	4007	5810
Army Industrial Fund	4113	9140	13253
Subtotal Industrial	5916	13147	19063
Total	15349	16625	31974

On the basis of total fuel consumption reported, large military installations have been defined as consuming $5x10^{12}$ Btu annually and medium-sized installations have been defined as consuming $5x10^{11}$ Btu annually. While this defines the total energy consumption, it does not define maximum or minimum rates. For this purpose it has been assumed that three peak months will each require one-eighth (or a total of three-eighths) of the annual consumption. Six months will require one-half the annual fuel and the remaining fuel will be equally divided among the remaining 3 months. Table 4 shows the resulting breakdown by monthly and daily use.

Characterization of Army Installations. The numbers and sizes of units to be converted from natural gas and oil to coal are a prime consideration in planning and implementing such conversion. Factors affecting this distribution of size and type include the kind of Army facility and the size in terms of fuel consumption. Personnel posts show a numerical predominance of small heating units, for dwellings, with the energy consumed in these units being a major fraction of total post consumption. Industrial installations use most of the fuel in large high-pressure boilers, consuming only a few percent of the total in individual building units.

Table 5 has been synthesized from available data to define "typical" medium and large installations of the two types first discussed. The large and medium personnel posts listed in Table 5 have several thousand units of capacity less than $0.75 x10^6$ Btu/hr. (In fact, nominal rated capacities have been assumed to be 100,000 Btu/hr). Corresponding units at industrial facilities number 100 or less. Centralized boilers of capacity $0.75x10^6$ to $3.5x10^6$ Btu/hr show the same distribution pattern. For boilers with capacities greater than $3.5x10^6$ Btu/hr, the personnel posts also have a larger number of units, but the rated capacities are considerably smaller than those at industrial facilities, generally by factors of 5 to 25.

TABLE 4. Daily and Monthly Energy Use of a Large- and Medium-Sized Army Post

						Medium Post 5×10^{11} Btu/yr		
	Number of Months	Fraction of Total Annual Rate	Monthly* Rate Btu	Daily Rate Btu	Natural Gas Equivalent (SCFD)	Monthly Rate Btu	Daily Rate Btu	Natural Gas Earn (SCFD)
Peak month	3	1/8	625×10^9	20.8×10^9	20.8×10^6	62.5×10^9	2.08×10^9	2.08×10^6
Average month	6	1/12	417×10^9	13.9×10^9	13.9×10^9	41.7×10^9	1.39×10^9	1.39×10^6
Minimum month	3	1/24	208×10^9	6.9×10^9	6.9×10^9	20.8×10^9	0.69×10^9	0.69×10^6

*30 day month

TABLE 5. Size Distribution of Combustion Units at Army Facilities*

Installation Type and Size	Total Annual Fuel Consumption (Btu)	Size Range (10^6 Btu/hr)	No. of Units	Nominal Average Btu/hr Rated Capacity	Load Factor	Total Average All Units (10^6 Btu/hr)
Personnel Large	2.4×10^{12}	>3.5	25	5×10^6	25%	52
		0.75-3.5	90	3×10^6	25%	68
		<0.75	6100	100×10^3	25%	153
Personnel Medium	1.5×10^{12}	>3.5	45	5×10^6	25%	56
		0.75-3.5	80	3×10^6	25%	63
		<0.75	2000	100×10^3	25%	51
Industrial Large	5.0×10^{12}	>3.5	5	125×10^6	90%	572
		0.75-3.5	4	3×10^6	25%	3
		<0.75	100	100×10^3	25%	3
Industrial Medium	0.5×10^{12}	>3.5	3	25×10^6	90%	56
		0.75-3.5	2	3×10^6	25%	1
		<0.75	80	100×10^3	25%	2

Data derived from Tables 1-4

2 COAL COMBUSTION TECHNOLOGIES

Introduction. Coal is a complex and highly variable fuel. It is the nation's most plentiful developed energy source. Many problems are encountered in the direct combustion of coal, however, because of the variability of its constituents and properties. Impurities such as ash and sulfur add pollution and waste handling to the problems encountered in using coal as a fuel.

Direct combustion of coal as a primary energy source is one of several ways to use coal in place of natural gas and oil. A number of possible combustion systems may be considered, both existing and developmental technologies. Various combustion technologies such as conventional coal-burning furnaces, fluidized-bed combustion systems, and coal/oil slurry fired boilers are among potentially viable alternatives. Support systems, such as mechanical and chemical coal cleaning which can reduce air emission levels, also may be applicable.

Direct combustion and conversion processes require coals with specific physical and chemical properties, such as moisture content and particle size. Coal preparation can reduce ash, moisture, and pyritic sulfur, and limit potential solid waste and sulfur dioxide emissions.

Methods of chemical removal of pyritic and organic sulfur from coal are in the developmental stage, but no practical method exists at this time because of both technological and economical reasons. After preparation, the coal may be delivered to the user by train, truck, barge, or a new technology, slurry pipeline. The coal is unloaded and stored for use in open piles or closed storage facilities such as bins or concrete silos. Additional pre-use preparation to size or dry may be necessary.

Direct Combustion of Coal. Each direct combustion system must be designed specifically for the coal that will be utilized. Reduced capacity and efficiency will result if the system and coal properties are not matched. Properties of coal which must be considered in system selection and design include heating value, moisture, ash, and sulfur content, grindability, and ash characteristics such as fusion temperature.

Several direct combustion systems are discussed below. Conventional systems such as stokers and pulverized coal units are only briefly mentioned, since these combustion methods are well documented. Other newer processes such as fluidized-bed combustion and coal/oil slurries are covered in greater detail.

Conventional Combustion Systems. Stokers were an early development in steam boiler technology. These units provide continuous feeding, ash removal, and higher combustion rates than hand-fired boilers. Because they require minimal space, stokers are used today with many small and medium-sized boilers.

Pulverized coal-fired units currently offer the maximum flexibility in coal substitution. In addition to the boiler itself, coal pulverizers are necessary to grind and prepare the coal. Pulverized coal-fired units are sometimes more economical than stokers for plants larger than 200,000 lb of steam per hour. Both stokers and pulverized coal-fired boilers are widely used. Much information is available on these systems and there are numerous supply and construction sources.

Fluidized-Bed Combustion (FBC). The fluidized-bed combustion concept currently being developed in the United States and Britain promises to provide higher energy conversion efficiency than conventional coal-fired systems (up to 40% as opposed to 33 to 37%). Lower sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions, even when burning high-sulfur coals, also are expected. FBC equipment can burn many types and grades of coal as well as municipal sludge and refuse, oil shale, industrial and agricultural waste materials, and other low-grade fuels. In bench-scale tests, FBC has removed over 90 percent of the sulfur dioxide pollutants normally expected from coal. This may eliminate the need for expensive and massive sulfur dioxide stack gas cleaning or coal desulfurization. Other advantages of FBC include:

- Low-quality high-sulfur coal can be burned without danger of slagging, due to low combustion temperatures.
- The heat release and heat transfer coefficients are high, reducing required boiler size, weight, and cost.
- The multicell design lends itself to mass production assembly of the major components, facilitating shipping and saving plant construction time. On-site fabrication of components can be eliminated.

- It is anticipated that use of the fluidized-bed boiler, rather than a conventional coal-fired boiler requiring a flue gas cleanup system, will result in an overall cost savings for the boiler of up to 35 percent[3].

- The overall operating efficiency of the multicell fluidized-bed boiler power plant is projected to be 39 percent compared to approximately 37 percent for a conventional coal-fired plant with stack gas cleanup equipment[4].

In a fluidized-bed boiler (Figure 1), small particles of a limestone or dolomite sorbent are fluidized by hot air. This fluidized bed is heated to approximately 1600°F. Finely crushed coal is fed into the fluidized bed. The feed rate is such that the amount of combustible material in the bed is usually less than 1 percent. Turndown is accomplished by reducing air and coal flow into the bed. The sulfur in the coal which comes off as a sulfur dioxide is captured by the sorbent as calcium sulfate. Powdered dolomite or limestone sorbent is continuously removed. The low combustion temperature minimizes formation of nitrogen oxides and prevents ash agglomeration. Calcium sulfate is discharged with the ash.

A multicell fluidized bed boiler is being developed and installed at Rivesville, West Virginia, by Pope Evans and Robbins, Inc., in conjunction with Foster Wheeler Energy Corp. and Champion Construction and Engineering, Inc. This project, sponsored by ERDA, is designed to develop a 30-MW multicell fluidized-bed boiler. The multicell bed operates at atmospheric pressure. The fluidized-bed boiler (Figure 1) consists of four separate cells, three of which are approximately equal in size. These three cells burn fresh coal in 18 percent excess air at a temperature of 1500°F. Unburned carbon, approximately 10-15 percent of the heating value of the feed coal, along with fly ash is collected in cyclones and sent to the narrower fourth cell, the carbon burn up cell (CBC), where the remaining carbon is burned at 2000°F in 25 percent excess air. At this temperature most of the ash sinters, producing round pellets that can be used as fill or aggregate material. Plume opacity and particulate emissions can be controlled by an electrostatic precipitator. Quantities of solid waste can be greatly reduced if the sorbent is regenerated. Several processes to reclaim the sorbent are under study.

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[3] *Power and Combustion*, Quarterly Report (Office of Fossil Energy, ERDA, October-December 1975), p 8.

[4] *Power and Combustion.*

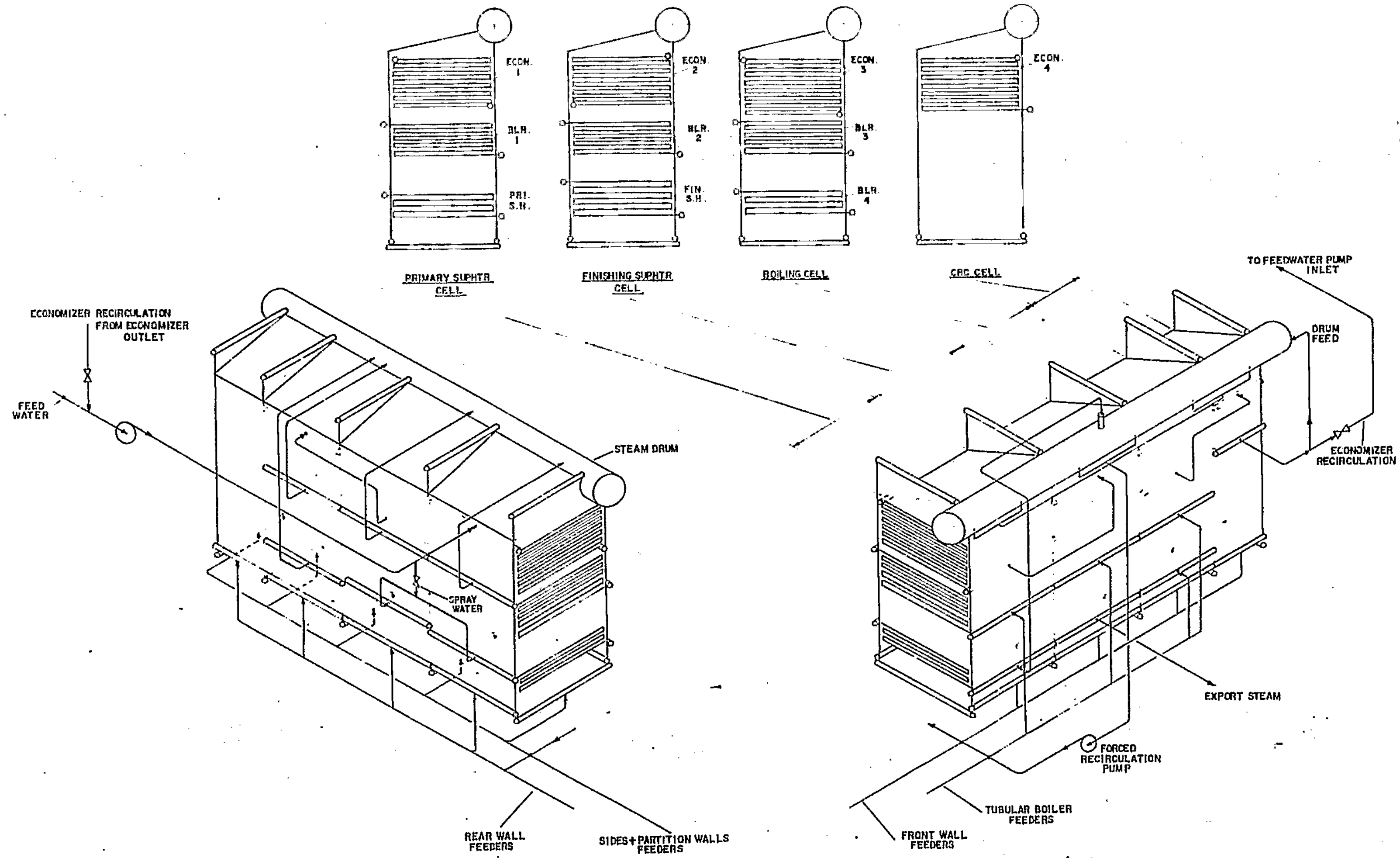

Figure 1. Fluidized-Bed Boiler

Pressurized fluidized-bed systems are in an earlier stage of development. These systems would provide additional economic savings and increased thermal efficiency. The furnace size can be reduced because of decreased gas volume and additional sulfur dioxide can be removed. However, the units appear more appropriate for large installations such as 200 MW or greater power plants.

Emission Controls. Regulations limiting atmospheric discharges from fossil-fuel-fired equipment have been proposed and adopted by most states and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. In general the most important materials considered have been sulfur dioxide, particulates, and nitrogen oxides.

The current EPA limitations on sulfur dioxide apply only to equipment burning fuel at a rate of 250,000,000 Btu per hour or more. Equipment at Army facilities is rated below this rate; however, centralized systems may exceed it.

For coal-fired units the limit on SO_2 is 1.2 lb/million Btu. Particulates are limited, regardless of unit size, to 0.1 lb/million Btu. The standard for NO_x is 0.7 lb/million Btu.

Sulfur Dioxide Controls. The Clean Air Act charges the United States Environmental Protection Agency with the responsibility for establishing national performance standards for new stationary sources based upon the best system of air emission reduction that has been adequately demonstrated. All new coal-fired steam plants rated at 250,000,000 Btu/hr or greater are required to limit emissions of SO_2 to 1.2 lb/million Btu. Each state is required by law to implement emission control regulations that will achieve and maintain national ambient air quality standards. Most states have found it necessary to establish sulfur dioxide limitations approximately equivalent to those of EPA. A few states have more lenient standards and some states, such as New Jersey, have imposed more stringent emission standards. As a result, most states restrict coal combustion to fuels with minimal sulfur content. Sulfur content is limited to anywhere from 0.2 percent to 2 percent.

Conventional furnaces, such as stokers and pulverized coal furnaces, use two primary methods for reducing sulfur dioxide emissions. Limestone injection into the furnace, followed by wet scrubbing of the flue gas, is one. The more popular method is wet limestone scrubbing.

In the limestone injection system, ground limestone is mixed with the coal and injected into the combustion zone. Part of the sulfur is absorbed by the calcium in the limestone. It is estimated that 40-50 percent of the sulfur is removed. The remainder must be eliminated from the flue gas as SO_2 by wet scrubbing. Reduced boiler efficiency, due to ash accumulation on the boiler heat transfer surfaces, is a major problem with this system.

The second control method, wet limestone scrubbing, uses a ground limestone/water slurry that is contacted with the flue gas, removing 90-95 percent of the SO_2. The spent limestone is removed as a sludge and the water is recycled. In regenerable processes the alkali is reclaimed and used again in the system. Sulfur is recovered as elemental sulfur or sulfuric acid.

Particulate Controls. The EPA Standard for atmospheric emission of particulate matter from fossil fueled power plants was established at a maximum of 0.1 lb/million Btu of heat input per hour. Individual state regulations for smaller plants (less than 10 million Btu/hr) permit on the average 0.6 lb/million Btu input. Particulate control equipment consists basically of one of four general categories:

(1) dry mechanical collectors

(2) wet scrubbers

(3) fabric filters

(4) electrostatic precipitators

NO_x Emissions. Although there currently are no restrictions on emission of oxides of nitrogens for boilers under 250,000,000 Btu/hr, it has been suggested that these oxides constitute a serious pollution problem. It is anticipated that regulations will be established in the near future. Nitric oxide levels can be minimized by keeping the combustion temperature as low as possible. The NO_x concentration is sensitive to the amount of excess air present during combustion.

3 COAL CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES

Introduction. Appendix A discusses various coal conversion technologies under development or commercially available. Fuels produced by these processes include low-, medium-, and high-Btu gas, liquid fuels, and clean burning coal or char. All of these processes convert coal, an inherently dirty fuel, into a relatively clean fuel which can be used as a substitute for depleted oil and natural gas supplies.

Gasification. During gasification coal is reacted with steam and oxygen. Particulates and condensibles carried with the gas from the reactor are removed by quenching. Sulfur compounds are removed later in the process. The crude gas consists basically of H_2, CO, CO_2, CH_4, H_2O, and N_2 and has a heating value of 100 to 500 Btu/SCF. The heating value of natural gas is approximately 1000 Btu/SCF. The crude low- to medium-Btu gas can be converted to high-Btu gas ($\geq$ 950 Btu/SCF). Commercial low- and medium-Btu gasification plants exist in most parts of the world but none are operating in the United States. In this country low-Btu gas use was phased out with the advent of transcontinental natural gas pipelines. Most developmental low-Btu effort in the United States is currently aimed at producing a fuel gas for high-temperature combined gas-steam turbine electric generators, making fuel gas for captive industrial use, and production of synthesis gas for chemical processing. Current available commercial processes for low- and medium-Btu gas production include Lurgi, Winkler and Koppers-Totzek as the major systems. Low- and medium-Btu processes are described in Appendix C.

High-Btu gasification processes require additional steps to be added to the low-Btu gasification processes. The final product is composed mainly of methane and can be transported in existing natural gas pipelines. No modifications to existing combustion equipment are necessary in using synthetic high-Btu gas.

To produce high-Btu gas, the coal is reacted with steam and oxygen. The particulates, condensables, and sulfur compounds are eliminated. Carbon dioxide is removed and the hydrogen to carbon monoxide ratio is adjusted to three to one. The CO and H_2 are then catalytically converted to methane.

The Lurgi high-Btu process is the most promising commercially available system. CO_2 Acceptor, Synthane, and HYGAS are the developmental processes that are probably closest to commercialization. Descriptions of these and other high-Btu processes are presented in Appendix D.

Liquefaction. Coal liquefaction processes for converting coal into liquid fuels for use as a utility fuel, synthetic crude, and/or petroleum feedstock, are being developed. By increasing the weight ratio of hydrogen to carbon, through (1) pyrolysis and hydrocarbonization or (2) catalytic or non-catalytic hydrogeneration, the coal can be converted into a liquid fuel.

(1) Pyrolysis and Hydrocarbonization. During pyrolysis coal is heated in the absence of direct hydrogen contact. The volatile materials and naturally occurring oils are driven off. The product oil is hydrotreated to remove impurities such as nitrogen, sulfur,and oxygen. Hydrocarbonization on the other hand, reacts heated hydrogen-rich gas with the coal, driving off the volatile gases. The char is reacted with steam and air (or oxygen) to produce the required hydrogen.

(2) Catalytic and Non-Catalytic Hydrogenation. Hydrogenation of coal is another method of liquefaction. Coal is directly contacted with hydrogen at elevated temperature and pressure. Catalytic hydrogenation has a higher liquid product yield than non-catalytic hydrogenation. At ambient temperatures the product may be either solid or liquid.

Solvent Refined Coal, a hydrogenation process, is the most advanced United States liquefaction technology. H-Coal and the donor solvent process also show great promise. A number of liquefaction technologies are described in Appendices E and F.

4 SELECTION OF COAL TECHNOLOGIES

Rationale. Many factors will influence the ultimate means by which military installations reduce their dependence upon natural gas and oil. Within the range of technologies presented in this report, only a few are suitable for consideration. No attempt is being made to identify the optimum process because such optimization would require, among other things, a site-specific approach.

The overview approach taken during this study does allow specific technologies to be excluded from further consideration. This can be done on the basis of economics, mismatch of capacity vs. required quantities of fuel, process complexity, and other factors. A large number of technologies, particularly those under development, can be eliminated in this way, allowing the problem to be defined in less vague terms.

More detailed discussion of the rationale and criteria used to select technologies appears in Appendix B.

Direct Combustion Technologies. Direct combustion of coal is the single most established technology area identified during this study. Both stokers and pulverized coal systems are widely used for commercial, industrial, and power generation purposes. There is no question that one or more direct combustion systems can be tailored to Army installation applications.

Two routes to conversion to coal by existing direct combustion technology have been identified. These are: (1) replacement of natural gas and oil-fired units by new coal-burning units; and (2) conversion of existing natural gas and oil-fired units to coal-fired systems. Each has advantages and disadvanages.

Only one developmental direct combustion technology has been identified as applicable to Army needs. This is the atmospheric fluidized-bed boiler. (The MIUS[5] system, based on fluidized-bed combustion not only of coal, but also of municipal wastes, is not considered applicable to existing installations). Development of the fluidized-bed combustion boiler is being sponsored by the Energy Research and Development Administration; demonstration units exist.

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[5] *Power and Combustion*, Quarterly Report (Office of Fossil Energy, ERDA, October-December 1975), p 8.

Further discussion of factors affecting military applications for direct combustion of coal appears in Appendix B.

Coal Gasification Technologies. Only low- and medium-Btu gas can be produced by existing gasification technologies. High-Btu processes are under development and commercial facilities are in the planning stages. One operational gasification system exists at Holston Army Ammunition plant but no information could be obtained on this.

The Lurgi and the Koppers-Totzek systems are the two which are most applicable to Army installations in the low- to medium-Btu category. Lurgi has distinct advantages over Koppers-Totzek. None of the developmental processes appear to offer any advantages over these two systems.

All high-Btu systems are developmental. Plans for near-term commercial high-Btu gas production are based upon oxygen-fired Lurgi technology. This was found to be the only near-term process suitable for application; however, economics still may make it unacceptable. Developing technologies selected were the CO_2 Acceptor and HYGAS processes, but the status could change as a result of work on other processes. Further discussion appears in Appendix B.

Coal Liquefaction Technologies. Coal liquefaction technologies have been rejected from consideration because of the complexity of the systems and because, in the size range applicable to Army installations, the economics would be prohibitive. This does not imply that future developments will not occur to change this. One potential application of liquefaction would be implementation as a regional facility supplying numerous bases, but that is not within the scope of work of this study.

5 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND IMPACTS

Introduction. The net effect of a change to coal from natural gas and oil will differ for various types of posts and for different posts of the same type. This is due to the wide variety of systems currently in use and to the different use patterns between types of installations. Some elements of the existing systems will remain essentially unchanged while others may be drastically affected. Under certain conditions it may be possible to replace only specific natural gas and/or oil units with coal or coal-derived fuels.

Some items which may be impacted by changes to coal are fuel storage and handling facilities, solid waste disposal, and gas distribution systems. The kind and extent of impact will depend upon the particular coal utilization system installed. Units such as boiler water treatment (demineralization) and centralized district heating systems may be little affected by conversion to coal as a primary fuel. In these cases the type of fuel does not affect the specifications for example, for boiler feedwater or circulating heat transfer medium.

The complex question of impacts resulting from conversion to coal is evident when individual family dwellings are considered. These are invariably natural gas-or oil-fired units. There is no practical way to convert these to coal-fired systems. Conversion of the large centralized boilers will leave them unaffected. Conversion to low-Btu gas generated from coal will require appropriate burner conversion of the large gas-fired heating units but probably will not be advisable for individual dwellings units due to safety considerations. High-Btu gas from coal will have no effect on existing gas-fired units. Essentially the same changes for oil-fired units will be needed for conversion to either high- or low-Btu gas. High-Btu gas can be used without change in natural gas-fired dwelling units.

One major impact resulting from conversion to coal on a large scale may be the need for emission controls. Due to the sulfur and nitrogen content of coal and to atmospheric discharge limitations, pollution abatement may be required for large units and, under extreme conditions, for smaller units as well. Sulfur dioxide from conventional coal combustion may require stack gas scrubbing to reduce discharge levels to acceptable values. Control of furnace temperature and excess air may be necessary for nitrogen oxide reduction. In gasification systems, sulfur and nitrogen will appear in the gas as hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and organic compounds. Sophisticated techniques are required to remove these components from the fuel prior to distribution.

Coal Handling and Storage Facilities. All coal combustion and conversion technologies require coal receiving, handling, and storage facilities. Some coal preparation, such as crushing, also may be necessary. Regardless of the volume of fuel consumed, the coal must be delivered, transported, stored in open piles or silos, and transferred to units for preparation, combustion, or conversion. Physical space must be available for necessary equipment and storage areas. Environmental impacts include increased dust, noise,, and runoff. Capital expenses, temporary disruptions of operation, and complexity of the operation requiring operator retraining, are other factors that must be considered.

Coal will be delivered either by truck, rail, or barge. Existing transportation lines can be used but an increase in traffic will occur. In other instances, new roads, railroads, or docks may be needed. Increases in traffic can cause congestion, noise, and air pollution. Coal slurry pipelines, at present not in widespread use, could alleviate most of these problems, but capital costs are high, pipelines must be constructed, and impacts such as increased water consumption will be felt.

Equipment must be installed to efficiently unload the fuel shipments. Capability of unloading a 3-day supply of coal in an 8-hour period typically is recommended. Positioning systems are often used for locating and unloading railroad cars. Dump trucks are adequate for road delivery. Coal is then conveyed from the receiving point to storage areas.

Coal is often stored in open piles. Typically a 30 to 90 day inventory of coal is desired to offset strikes, inclement weather, transportation problems, or unanticipated fuel shortages. The pile must be properly constructed to provide for controlled drainage and to limit the danger of fire. Small tractors are often used to maintain a proper coal pile.

The storage pile sometimes is sprayed with oil or polymer or covered to limit weathering and dusting. The area should be either well paved or well drained to minimize runoff. Holding or settling ponds may be needed to restrict water pollution. Protective enclosed storage bins or silos also may be used. Increased capital costs and maintenance are the major drawbacks to closed systems.

Belts, bucket conveyors, or other means of conveyance must be erected for transferring the coal into feed hoppers at the furnace or initial process operation. Small tractors are sometimes used to aid in transferring the fuel. Often coal which is ordered in a desired size, still must be classified and reground. This requires additional equipment such as hammermills, conveyors, and screens. Such processing often increases the need for particulate and noise controls.

In an article in *Power Magazine*, February 1974, a flowchart similar to the one shown in Figure 2 was included. Two scenarios for coal transport, handling, preparation, and storage, applicable to typical Army facilities, have been abstracted from this reference and are discussed below.

In a simple system coal follows the route in Figure 2 identified by A-2-5-6-7-9. Trucks dump the coal in piles which are transferred by bucket elevator to a bunker. From there it is fed by chutes to stoker hoppers.

In a more complex system, where coal is stored outdoors, it is unloaded by track hopper and then transferred by conveyors to crushers which reduce the size of the coal. Screw conveyors send the sized coal to storage piles where bulldozers are used to maintain the pile. The coal is conveyed by bucket elevator to hoppers where it is then fed into the pulverizer unit prior to coal pulverization. This flow is B-2-3-5-7-8-9 in Figure 2. These two systems illustrate the variability of the equipment needed for coal preparation. Each potential application must be closely examined to determine the optimum system from efficiency, economic, environmental, and other impact standpoints.

<u>Direct Combustion Systems.</u> Both implementation strategies and impacts of conversion or replacement of gas- or oil-fired boilers with coal-fired units are presented. Conversion or replacement of oil-and gas-fired boilers to coal-fired systems is expensive and difficult. Numerous factors should be considered to determine the practicability of any alterations.

The first step in conversion of a gas-or oil-fired facility to coal is to determine if the unit can be adapted to burning coal. Space is required for coal transportation, unloading, and storage facilities. Physical constraints in the vicinity of the boiler, such as duct work, building walls, and foundations may restrict alterations or additions. Air emission control equipment such as precipitators and wet scrubbers may be

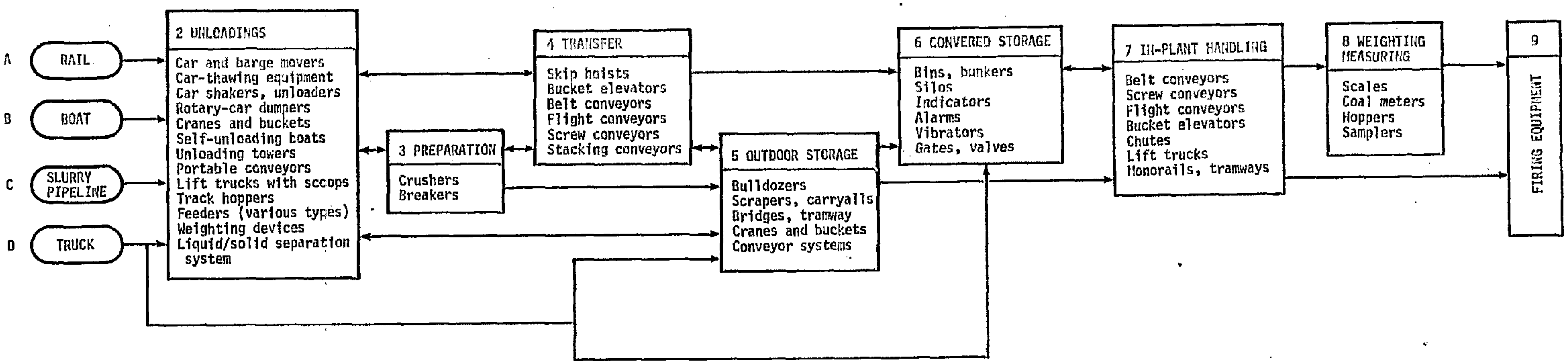

Figure 2. Flowsheet For Coal-Handling Storage and Preparation

necessary. If pulverized coal firing is the selected technology, space is required for erection of pulverization equipment. Ash disposal and storage facilities must be designed and operated effectively.

Conversion of an oil-or gas-fired boiler to coal firing usually results in a reduction of capacity, or "derating," of the boiler efficiency. Boilers are designed for a specific fuel and purpose. Any change in the fuel will affect efficiency. Coal combustion, in contrast to combustion of other fossil fuels, needs increased boiler volume to control slagging and fouling of heat transfer surfaces. Flue gas velocity through tube banks and the tube spacing also affects the degree of derating and varies according to the type of fuel burned.

Historically, the type of coal selected has been mainly dependent upon the geographic location of the steam plant. However, restrictions of sulfur dioxide emissions have made low sulfur coals desirable. If higher sulfur coals are used, expensive SO_2 removal systems may become necessary. Coal selection is typically based upon heating value, moisture content, mineral matter content, grindability (for pulverized coal), ash fusion temperature, and ash chemical characteristics. The heat content of the coal determines the quantity of fuel consumed. Moisture content affects combustion gas weight, gas pass velocity, efficiency, and heat transfer rates as well as degree of low temperature corrosion, of existing units converted to coal firing.

The furnace section of a boiler is designed to supply radiant heat and hot gases to tube banks for convective heating. Pulverized coal-fired burners (as well as oil and gas burners) are usually located in the front face of the boiler. In contrast, coal fed to stokers is placed on a grate across the radiant floor section. Bottom ash is removed from the floor or ash hopper. Precipitators or cyclones reduce flyash emissions through the stack to desirable levels. Soot blowers are required in the tube banks to prevent clogging of the spaces.

Coal-fired furnaces are larger than other furnaces of the same capacity. The furnace, basically a box with a refractory or water tube-lined floor, also has tube-lined walls. At the entrance to the convection section, stack gas temperatures must be at least 100°F below the ash softening temperature. The lower temperature requirement dictates an increase in radiant surface area. Table 6 indicates comparative furnace dimensions for gas, oil, and coal. Furnace volume is affected by the properties of the specific fuel type and ash properties.

TABLE 6. Comparative Furnace Dimensions*

	Relative Boiler Width	Relative Boiler Length
Gas	1.0	1.0
Oil	1.05	1.2
Coal	1.10	1.5

*A. W. Bell and B. P. Breen, "Converting Gas Boilers to Oil and Coal," *Chemical Engineering* (April 26, 1976).

Gas-, oil-, and coal-fired boilers of identical dimensions hourly produce, for example, 60,000 Btu, 48,000 Btu, and 35,000 Btu, respectively; this is another way of comparing surface area requirements.

By increasing the amount of heat absorbed in the radiant section of the furnace, the flyash temperature can be kept below the softening temperature. Coal particles require a greater combustion time than gas. Therefore, conversion of a boiler from gas or oil to coal would either reduce the load capacity of the boiler, or require additional combustion equipment to increase the radiant heat output.

Pulverized Coal and Stoker-Fired Units. To determine whether to replace or convert oil- or gas-fired boilers with pulverized coal units, detailed study of the boiler is needed. Generalizations, however, can usually be made. Coal-fired boilers that have been converted to oil or gas often can be more easily reconverted. Top-supported boilers are usually more adaptable to conversion than others. Bottom-supported boilers, around 25 years old, are usually better suited for conversion than new boilers, because of more conservative design. However, since the physical condition probably is worse than newer units, additional work will be required to operate the unit efficiently. A rough estimate is that approximately one-third of all non-coal-fired boilers can be converted to coal.

The purpose of the convective section of the boiler is to collect heat from the flue gas. Gas, oil, and coal systems require different flue gas velocities, fins, and tube spacing. Ash is highly abrasive and the flue gas velocity for coal-fired boilers should be approximately 60 ft/sec as opposed to gas-fired flue gas velocities of 120 ft/sec and oil-fired velocities of 100 ft/sec. Conversion of oil or gas to coal requires increased spacing between the tube fins. If these modifications to the convective section are not performed, boiler load capacities may be reduced as much as 50 percent.

Ash deposits on tube surfaces reduce heat transfer coefficients, cause higher power requirements for fans, and increase abrasion of tubes. Soot blowers are used to blast these deposits from the tubes. Either steam, air, or water jets are used. Boilers must be shut down for soot removal by water jets. Although soot blowers are required for both oil and coal, some modification may be necessary during conversion. Switching from gas to coal can cause more serious problems. Installation of blower mechanisms and required clearance between tubes and soot blowers equivalent to approximately half the width of the boiler on each side are the two major complications in this conversion.

The purpose of the burner is to proportion the fuel and air feed, adjust to load change, and stabilize ignition. Gas-, coal-, and oil-fired burners vary in design characteristics and operation. Since the overall efficiency and reliability are dependent upon the burner, replacement is mandatory.

Gas burners, which usually are ring-shaped, are simple to operate and are virtually maintenance free. On the other hand, oil burners must be purged after shut down to prevent caking of the tip and the supply boxes. Frequent inspection of the flame quality is necessary to insure efficient combustion. Routinely, worn parts must be replaced and oil guns cleaned. Neither of these burners can be used with pulverized-coal and stoker systems.

Pulverized coal-fired boilers use finely ground coal that is combined proportionately with air. The burner usually consists of a ceramic quarl, flame-shaping vanes, air registers, and a coal supply tube that feeds into the burner throat. Boilers with capacities less than 200,000 lb/hr of steam, do not normally use pulverized-coal burners. Because the fuel supply lines from the pulverizer to the burner can be eroded by coal and impurities, annual repair or replacement is usually required. Often oil or gas auxiliary burners are required to preheat the furnace prior to initial coal ignition.

Smaller boilers often are stokers despite the disadvantage of incomplete combustion resulting in accumulation of unburned carbon and ash. Efficiency of the boiler can be slightly improved by reinjection into the furnace of recovered carbon particles. An advantage of stoker firing is the ability to burn virtually any solid fuel. The one major exception is caking coals sized to less than 1-1/4 inches in diameter.

Fuel feed systems also must be replaced with more complicated solids handling systems. Additional mechanical equipment is necessary and the abrasive nature of the coal increases maintenance and repair frequency.

Stokers burn coal within specified size limits, but some delivered coal may be outside specifications. Large facilities may install classifiers and crushers to eliminate oversized lumps. This improves fuel economy and minimizes stoker "jamming."

With pulverized coal systems, a variable rate feeder delivers coal into the pulverizer. Coal from the pulverizer is then pneumatically conveyed by exhaust or forced draft fans to the burner. Air is the transport medium from pulverizer to burner. Exhaust fans require increased maintenance due to the abrasive nature of the coal.

There are four basic types of pulverizers; ball mills, impact mills, attrition mills, and roller-and-race mills. Roller-and-race mills generally require replacement biannually. They are economically impractical for units below 3,000 lb per hour. Ball mills are inexpensive. Impact mills (hammer mills) and ball mills have low capital cost per ton of output for small mills and are quieter than others. Although high maintenance costs occur with abrasive coals, hammers are easily replaced. Attrition mills have high rates of repair due to erosion.

Gas-and oil-fired units are designed for pressurized firing operating under a positive pressure of 10-20 inches of water gage; stoker units function under a very slight negative pressure of less than 0.5 inches of water gauge. Induced draft fans, used in addition to forced draft fans, are required for any conversion from gas or oil to coal. In order to couple the forced draft and induced draft fan operation, a differential pressure controller is necessary.

Air preheaters are mandatory for pulverized coal firing. The temperature must be adequate to achieve desired moisture content and air flow. Direct-fired air heaters are used if the preheater cannot achieve the required temperature. Preheaters are optional for stokers (temperature is limited to 350°F to minimize damage to stoker parts). Generally every 100°F rise in air preheat temperature increases the overall efficiency about two percent. Because erosion can be a major problem with coal firing, low alloy steel is used in preheaters, and lower stack gas velocities are necessary for coal-fired units.

There are three basic fuel conversions that can take place: (1) reconverting a boiler back to coal firing, (2) converting original oil- or gas-fired boilers to coal and (3) installation of a new boiler.

(1) Some older boilers originally were coal-fired units but were converted to gas or oil for economic and/or environmental reasons. Stokers were removed, ash pits were eliminated when unnecessary, and new burners were installed. In reconversion from gas back to coal, soot blowers and stack gas controls are necessary. The stoker must be repaired or replaced, new ash handling facilities installed, soot blowers rehabilitated or replaced, and in some cases stack-gas cleaning equipment installed. Necessary auxiliary equipment such as fans, hoppers, foundation modifications, and so forth will also be added. These modifications are in addition to installing basic coal handling, transportation, and storage facilities. One major problem with reconversion is that the original boiler pulverizers, ash-handling system, and other equipment may have been designed for coal with properties different from coal now available.

(2) Units originally fired by oil or gas sometimes can be converted with modifications. Usually these units are large volume boilers, with induced or balanced draft. Oil-fired units usually have soot blowers. Mechanical stoking equipment can be installed with a minimal loss in load capabilities.

Along with installation of the spreader-stoker, duct work must be revised to provide necessary air through the grates and side ports. An ash-handling system including ash pit and removal equipment must be added. Stack gas control equipment, additional soot blowers, and equipment to increase air feed also is necessary. Basic coal handling, storage, and transportation facilities are essential. Insufficient available space for modifications and downrating of boilers are two limitations to this alternative.

(3) The third option is complete replacement of an oil- or gas-fired boiler system with a coal-fired system. This can be either a prefabricated shop assembled package unit or on-site construction of a coal-fired boiler. Extensive engineering is involved in conversion of a boiler system. Prior to any final decision on conversion, replacement of the entire system should be considered.

Appendix G presents two examples of conversion of oil- or natural-gas-fired boilers to coal.

Fluidized-Bed Combustion. Fluidized-bed combustion (FBC) (Figure 1) currently under development, will require coal receiving handling and storage facilities, and ash disposal capabilities similar to those with other coal-fired operations. Boiler water treatment capabilities at existing installations should be adaptable to the new system.

Conventional oil-, gas-, or coal-fired boilers cannot be converted to fluidized-bed combustion. Proposed FBC units will be prefabricated modules, with capacities of 300,000 lb of steam per hour. For a large centralized system, three of these units would be required. One centralized unit is adequate for smaller bases. Decentralized systems would also require one FBC module.

Since shop-assembled package boilers can be mass-produced, capital costs will be lower. The units are modular, and increases in requirements can be made by addition of one or more modules. Fluidized-bed combustion, which inherently limits sulfur dioxide emissions, eliminates the need for sulfur dioxide stack gas removal equipment. It has been estimated that overall capital costs of the boiler will be 35 percent less than those of conventional coal-fired units. For related reasons, operating costs also should be lower.

Since FBC boiler tubes are in direct contact with the solid particles of the bed, the rate of heat transfer is several times greater than that for conventional boilers, and the units are more compact. This is an advantage where space is at a premium or for future addition of modules to meet increased demand.

Another advantage is increased overall operating efficiency of the boiler. Thus, smaller quantities of cheaper coal can yield the same heat output as more conventional coal-fired units, reducing operating costs.

Fluidized-bed combustion has the additional flexibility of burning an assortment of solid fuels, including solid waste. Coals having a wide range of physical and chemical properties are acceptable. Even low-quality, high-sulfur coals can be burned without danger of slagging.

In order to replace a conventional boiler unit with a multi-cell fluidized-bed boiler, specific equipment additions and modifications are necessary:

- The old boiler must be replaced with FBC modules
- If coal was not previously used, coal handling and storage facilities must be installed.
- Coal-crushing equipment such as hammermills, must be installed to reduce coal to the desired size (maximum 1/4 in.)
- Limestone or dolomite sorbent storage facilities and transfer equipment such as conveyors must be installed.
- Crushers are needed for limestone/dolomite.
- Electrostatic precipitators or other effluent particulate controls must be installed to remove fly ash.
- Fuel and solvent feeders are required.
- Combustion and safety controls must be modified or replaced.

- Bottom ash collection, and spent sorbent removal storage/disposal facilities are needed.

- An ash reinjection system to take the high carbon fly ash from the particulate collector and inject the ash into the carbon burnup cells of the fluidized-bed boilers is necessary.

- The air preheater must be modified.

Coal/Oil Slurries. Burning coal/oil slurries in conventional oil-fired boilers has been proposed to extend oil supplies by combining suspended pulverized coal and oil. This technology is currently in the developmental stage. Coal mixtures are prepared by first pulverizing coal to 70-95 percent through 200 mesh and then mixing the coal with No. 6 residual fuel oil. Additives are used to maintain the coal in suspension. It has been estimated that successful implementation of coal and oil mixtures could reduce imports of oil significantly, but this remains open to question.

Benefits of using coal/oil mixtures include:

- Extension of fuel oil supplies

- Minimal capital expenditure - can be burned in commercial oil-fired boilers.

- Operating cost savings.

- Versatility of operation - oil alone still could be burned.

- Minimal bottom ash formation, meaning reduced disposal requirements.

- No slagging.

Coal is unloaded into the coal storage bin. It is then ground to 70-95 percent through 200 mesh. The pulverized coal then is stored in a supply hopper and fed by conveyor to a mixing tank. No. 6 fuel oil from storage is heated to approximately 100°F and pumped to the mixing tank. An emulsifier may be added to keep the coal in suspension. After mixing, the fuel is conveyed to a slurry hold tank from the proportioning feeder tank. The fuel mixture is approximately 40 percent coal and 60 percent oil. The slurry is pumped through a 300°F slurry preheater into the burners. Combustion air blowers supply air for combustion.

The coal pulverizer requires a cyclone separator and bag house. The hot flue gas from the combustor requires fly ash removal. It is estimated that 99 percent of the ash fed to the boiler is discharged through the stack. There is little bottom ash deposition.

To convert oil-fired units to coal/oil slurries would require establishment of coal-handling, storage, and preparation (including pulverizers) equipment and the fuel mixing equipment discussed in the process description.

It is impractical to convert gas-fired units to oil, and then use the slurry as a fuel, due to potential future shortages of oil. It would be more prudent to convert the units to direct coal firing. Conversion of gas to oil/coal slurries would increase dependence of oil, defeating the objective of independence from oil supplies.

Coal Desulfurization. On-site removal of organic and pyritic sulfur is a potential alternative to stack gas cleaning, use of low sulfur coal, or fluidized-bed combustion. At this time, however, the technology is at such an early stage of development that it is premature to discuss implementation strategies and impacts. Cost is an additional unknown factor.

Summary of Implementation Strategies and Impacts for Direct Combustion of Coal. Tables 7 through 10 list requirements for implementation of the various direct combustion technologies. Also included are corresponding economic, physical, or environmental impacts, resulting from implementation. Generally, coal combustion results in increased particulate and sulfur dioxide emissions, increased physical space requirements, capital expenditures, revamping, relocating or replacement of piping systems, foundations, and building structures, and magnified solid waste production.

In Table 7 stoker-fired boiler technology is discussed. As with all other coal technologies, fuel handling and storage facilities require space, and potentially produce water and air pollution, greater traffic, air pollution, congestion, and so-forth. Modifications or adaptation of boilers can increase maintenance, retraining of operators, capital expenses, replacement of equipment, feed systems, fans, and development of ash-handling and disposal equipment.

Pulverized-coal-fired systems basically require similar types of modification and produce similar impacts. Additionally pulverizing equipment is needed to grind the coal to the proper particle size. This increases noise and dust problems as well as requiring additional space and increased control measures. Improved fuel combustion efficiency and reduced ash are two advantages of this system (see Table 8).

As shown in Table 9, implementation of fluidized-bed combustion necessitates complete replacement of the boiler system in addition to typical coal handling, storage, and preparation systems. Dolomite handling, crushing, and storage equipment is necessary. Increased particulate emissions and solid waste accumulation are the major environmental impacts. Sulfur dioxide levels are minimal, thus eliminating the need for stack-gas-cleaning equipment. The technology, which is still developmental, would require retraining of operators.

TABLE 7. Implementation and Impact of Conversion or Replacement of Oil- or Gas-Fired Units to Stokers

IMPLEMENTATION	IMPACT
A. Evaluate ability to convert facility to coal	A. Physical space requirements, adaptability of system, availability of fuel, output requirements
B. Coal handling and storage facilities, traffic	B. Coal pile runoff, particulate emissions, traffic
C. Coal crushing equipment and storage facilities	C. Particulate emissions, noise
D. Adapt or replace boiler	D. Reduced Btu output capacity, if converting from oil or gas
1. Replace burner, feed system, etc.	1. Increased maintenance due to corrosion and erosion of metal surfaces and plugging of tubes, grates, etc.
2. Add or adjust soot blowers and blower mechanisms	2. More complex fuel system
3. Replace fans	3. Up to 2 years downtime during conversion or replacement, and capital expenditures
4. Revise air feed duct work	4. Increased space requirements for all equipmen
5. Change the spacing and fin placement	
6. Install new foundations, support steel, etc.	
7. Modify or replace combustion and safety controls	
E. Ash collection, handling and disposal equipment, structural modifications	E. Increased solid waste, runoff, landfill requiremer
F. Add necessary particulate and sulfur oxide stack-gas-cleaning equipment	F. Controls increased particulate and sulfur oxide emissions. May result in solid waste or water pollution
G. Worker health and safety controls	G. Particulate, noise pollution, sulfur oxides
H. Train operators	H. More complex operation

TABLE 8. Implementation and Impacts of Conversion or Replacement of Oil- or Gas-Fired Units to Pulverized Coal-Fired Units

IMPLEMENTATION

A. Evaluate ability to convert facility to coal

B. Coal handling and storage facilities traffic

C. Crushers, pulverizers, and drying equipment, storage facilities

D. Adapt or replace boiler

1. Replace burners, feed systems, etc.
2. Add or adjust soot blowers, blower
3. Replace fans
4. Revise air feed duct work
5. Change tube spacing and fin placement
6. Install new foundations, support steel, etc.
7. Modify or replace combustion and safety controls

E. Ash collection, handling and disposal equipment, structural modifications

F. Add necessary particulate and sulfur oxide stack gas cleaning equipment

G. Worker health and safety controls

H. Train operators

IMPACTS

A. Physical space requirements, adaptability of system, availability of fuel, output requirement

B. Coal pile runoff, particulate emissions, traffic

C. Particulate emissions, noise

D. Reduced Btu output capacity, if converting from oil or gas

1. Increased maintenance due to corrosion and erosion of metal surfaces and plugging of tubes, grates, etc.
2. More complex fuel system
3. Up to two years down-time during conversion or replacement, and capital expenditures
4. Increased space requirements for all equipment

E. Increased solid waste, runoff, landfill requirements

F. Controls increased particulate and sulfur oxide emissions. May result in increased solid waste or water pollution

G. Particulate, noise pollution, sulfur oxide

H. More complex operation

TABLE 9. Implementation and Impact of Conversion or Replacement of Oil- or Gas-Fired Units to Fluidized-Bed Boiler

A. Evaluate ability to convert facility to coal	A. Physical space requirements, adaptability of system, availability of feed, output requirements
B. Coal handling and storage facilities coal	B. Coal pile runoff, particulate emissions, traffic
C. Crushers, storage facilities	C. Particulate emissions, noise
D. Replace boiler	D. High capital expenditures
E. Sorbent handling and storage facilities, crushers, feeders, etc.	E. Particulate emissions, noise
F. Install ash reinjection system	F. No major impact other than expenditures
G. Replace combustion and safety controls	G. No major impact other than expenditures
H. Ash and spent sorbent handling and disposal facilities	H. Increased solid waste, runoff, landfill requirements
I. Add necessary particulate stack gas cleaning equipment	I. Control particulate emission. May result in increased solid waste or water pollution
J. Worker health and safety controls	J. Reduced noise, particulate matter
K. Train operators	K. More complex operation, new technology

TABLE 10. Implementation and Impact of Conversion or Replacement of Oil- or Gas-Fired Units to Coal/Oil Slurry

	IMPLEMENTATION		IMPACTS
A.	Evaluate ability to convert oil facility to coal/oil slurry	A.	Physical space requirements, adaptability of system, availability of feed, output requirements
B.	Coal handling and storage facilities, traffic	B.	Coal pile runoff, particulate emissions, traffic
C.	Coal crushers, pulverizers, storage and feed systems	C.	Particulates emissions, noise
D.	Coal/oil mixing systems including tanks and feed lines	D.	No major impacts known except expenditures
E.	Burner modifications	E.	Occasional clogging of burners
F.	Ash handling and disposal equipment	F.	Increased solid waste, runoff, landfill requirements
G.	Add necessary particulate and sulfur oxide, cleaning equipment	G.	Controls increase sulfur oxide and particulate emissions, which may result in increased solid waste or water pollution
H.	Worker health and safety controls	H.	Reduced noise, sulfur oxides, particulate matter
I.	Train operators	I.	More complex operation

Coal/oil slurry technology, also under development, similarly requires coal handling, storage, and preparation facilities. Conversion of oil-fired systems, the units which can be practically converted, requires burner modifications, coal/oil mixing systems, and additional solid waste control and disposal equipment (Table 34).

Coal-Derived Gas. Systems for replacing natural gas and oil with synthetic gas derived from coal have been described previously. Of those potentially applicable to military needs, only the Koppers-Totzek and Lurgi processes for low-Btu gas have been commercially proven. Lurgi high-Btu gas production is expected to be commerically demonstrated in the near future, and HYGAS and CO_2 Acceptor, under development, are potential second-generation systems.

Commercially Available Processes. Only low- and medium-Btu gasification systems have been commercially established. Any conversion to gas from coal in the immediate future will necessarily be based on low-Btu technology. Two systems previously identified as compatible with Army installation needs are Koppers-Totzek and Lurgi. Koppers-Totzek has the advantage of operating at sufficiently high temperatures to avoid formation of significant amounts of tar and oil. Lurgi has the advantage of operating on air for low-Btu gas production.

Implementation of either of these systems to replace natural gas and oil will require changes in existing equipment and operations. Substitution of low- or medium-Btu gas will impact the end-use equipment as well as requiring installation of the gas-producing system. Conversion to coal-derived gas for fuel will require evaluation of many factors. These will include selection of the appropriate process, design and installation of the system, modification of existing equipment, utilization of the system, and potential future alterations to the system.

In selecting the most appropriate system for a given facility, both technical and economic factors must be identified. For gas from coal, items of major consideration will include the gas heating value and composition, process complexity, coal, water, and other resource requirements, and capital and operating costs associated with the system. Table 11 lists the major technical factors for Koppers-Totzek and Lurgi as applied to large and medium Army facilities. Included in these compilations are gasifier conditions, estimates of the number and size of gasifiers required for each system,

TABLE 11. Technical Factors, Low-Btu Gasification

TECHNICAL FACTORS	KOPPERS-TOTZEK				LURGI		
Product Gas Heating Value	300 Btu/SCF				230 Btu/SCF		
Gas Components (Vol. %)	CH_4 0.1 H_2 32.6 CO 60.9 CO_2 5.2				CH_4 11.2 H_2 5.0 CO 19.5 CO_2 29.0		
Processing Steps	Coal Drying and Pulverizing Oxygen Generation, Steam Generation Gasification, Waste Heat Recovery Quench Sulfur Removal and Recovery Gas Cooling and Compression Slag Quench and Disposal Slag Quench Water Treatment				Coal Drying and Crushing Steam Generation, Air Compression Gasification, Waste Heat Recovery Quench Sulfur Removal and Recovery Gas Cooling, Pressure Reduction Ash Quench and Disposal Ash Quench and Gas Quench Water Treatment		
Gasifier Conditions	2700°F, 1 atm.				1100°F to 1400°F, 285 psia		
Overall Thermal Efficiency	55 to 70%				70 to 75%		
Steam to Gasifier	0.18 lb H_2O/lb Coal				0.60 lb H_2O/lb Coal		
Air/Oxygen	0.68 lb O_2/lb Coal				1.4 lb Air/lb Coal		
Coal Required, Peak Month, Tons Per Day	Lignite 8000 Btu/lb	Subbituminous 10000 Btu/lb	Bituminous 12000 Btu/lb		Lignite 8000 Btu/lb	Subbituminous 10000 Btu/lb	Bituminous 12000 Btu/lb
Large Instal. $5x10^{12}$ Btu/yr	1850	1490	1240			1385	1150
Medium Instal. $5x10^{11}$ Btu/yr	185	149	124		173	139	115
Gasifier Required K-T: 400 TPD and 800 TPD Lurgi: Coal @300 lb/hr-ft^2, 6',9', and 12' diam.							
Large Instal. $5x10^{12}$ Btu/yr	20800 TPD 10400 TPD	20800 TPD	10800 TPD 10400 TPD	6' diam 9' diam 12' diam	18 8 5	14 6 4	12 5 3
Medium Instal. $5x10^{11}$ Btu/yr	NA	NA	NA	6' diam 9' diam 12' diam	2 NA NA	2 NA NA	2 NA NA

NOTE:

The capacity of a single Koppers-Totzek Unit exceeds the capacity requirements for medium-sized Army installations and estimated overall thermal efficiency. Quantities of coal and gasifier size and number have been estimated for "typical" lignite, subbituminous, and bituminous coal heating values.

In addition to direct process factors, conversion to low-Btu gas from coal will require numerous ancillary systems and equipment. Table 12 presents a listing of major factors in this category. Lurgi and Koppers-Totzek both require coal receiving and preparation facilities. An oxygen plant will be required for Koppers-Totzek. Water and wastewater treatment systems will be needed, with Lurgi requiring somewhat more extensive wastewater treatment. Solid waste disposal facilities or contract removal by private waste disposal contractors also are necessary. Cooling water is needed in both systems. Cooling towers may be an additional requirement.

Conversion to low- or medium-Btu gas will entail modifications to existing equipment. Natural gas has a heating value on the order of 1000 Btu/SCF while the low- or medium-Btu replacements considered here have 200 to 500 Btu/SCF. Thus two to five times low- or medium-Btu gas is required for the same total heat release.

Existing gas-fired equipment will require modifications to or replacement of the burners to permit combustion of the greater volume of fuel. Under some conditions, stack modifications also may be required. Local gas distribution systems generally operate at pressures of 10 psi or less. In order to achieve the higher flow rates needed to compensate for the reduced heating value, higher pressures may be necessary. Depending upon the individual distribution system capabilities, this may lead to the replacement of part or all of the piping, pressure reducers, valves, gauges, and controllers.

Oil-fired equipment will require burner modification or replacement and, in addition, will require installation of gas mains to the site. Coal-burning furnaces, if converted to gas, will require extensive modification. Alternatively, it may be more practical to retain coal-fired equipment unchanged. Table 13 lists activities necessary to convert existing equipment to low- or medium-Btu gas.

Operation of the system and utilization of the fuel gas constitute another category of factors to be considered in implementing low-Btu gas from coal. Table 14 identifies major items of the class.

TABLE 12. Process Factors, Low-Btu Gasification

GASIFICATION INSTALLATION

	Koppers-Totzek	Lurgi
Coal Receiving and Storage	Rail, Barge or Truck Delivery Open Storage, 30-90 days, Acres or Silo storage Stockpile feed and reclaim	Rail, Barge or Truck Delivery Open Storage, 30-90 days, Acre or silo storage Stockpile feed and reclaim
Coal Preparation	Coal crushed, dried, and ground to 70% 200 mesh Dust control equipment	Coal is dried and crushed to 1 3/4 x 3/16 Caking coals are pretreated
Gasifier System	Entrained bed, oxygen fired, slagging operation Requires oxygen plant Low pressure operation, /atm. Gas requires quench, particulate removal, sulfur removal, cooling, and compression	Fixed bed, air fired Pressurized system, 15-20 atm. Gas requires quench, tar and oil removal, sulfur removal, cooling
Water and Wastewater Facilities	Low pressure steam to gasifier requires minimal boiler feed-water treatment Quench water contains only particulates, essentially no organics. Slag quench water contains only slag.	Moderate to high pressure steam to gasifier may require high amount of boiler feedwater treatment Quench water contains tars an and oils, particulates. Ash quench water contains ash and unburned coal.
Solid Waste Facilities	Slag (non-leaching), sulfur	Ash (leachable), sulfur
Air Pollution Control Facilities	Required for particulate and sulfur removal	Required for particulate and sulfur removal
Utilities	Steam required, low pressure Oxygen required Cooling water	Steam required, moderate to high pressure High pressure, air required Cooling water

TABLE 13. Equipment Modifications, Low-Btu Gasification

	Koppers-Totzek	Lurgi
Distribution System	To deliver same heating value per unit volume, pressure must be increased by factor of 3.3.	To deliver same heating value per unit volume pressure must be increased by factor of 5.6.
	Approximately 3.3 times the volume at ST&P required for same heat release	Approximately 5.6 times the volume at ST&P required for same heat release
	Existing distribution system may require modification to operate at higher pressure and flow rate	Existing distribution system may require modification to operate at higher pressure and flow rate
	Where no gas distribution system exists, construction will be required	Where no gas distribution system exists, construction will be required
Gas-Fired Equipment	Burner modification will be required to accomodate the increased gas volume	Burner modification will be required to accomodate the increased gas volume
	Control system modification may be needed	Control system modification may be needed
	Stack modification may be required Boiler derating is likely	Stack modification may be required Boiler derating is likely
Oil-Fired Equipment	Burner replacment or modification needed	Burner replacement or modification needed
	Control system modification required	Control system modification required
	Structural changes to firebox necessary in some cases	Structural changes to firebox necessary in some cases
	Combustion air system and stack modifications required	Combustion air system and stack modifications required
Coal-Fired Equipment	Coal fired equipment either will be retained as is or will require extensive modification or replacement	Coal fired equipment either will be retained as is or will require extensive modification or replacement

TABLE 14. Utilization Factors, Low-Btu Gasification

Utilization Factors	Koppers-Totzek	Lurgi
Safety Considerations	Fuel gas contains 60% CO, Not acceptable for domestic use, May not be acceptable for use in areas devoted to personnel activities. Can be used in isolated boiler to generate steam and hot water.	Fuel gas contains 20% CO. Not acceptable for domestic use, May not be acceptable for use in areas devoted to personnel activities. Can be used in isolated boiler to generate steam and hot water.
Operational Factors	Gas must be pressurized, may need to be dried. Larger volume required for same heat release. Gasifier(s) must operate continuously due to impracticabity of gas storage. Requires Oxygen plant. Trained operators required. Total of approximately 4 to 5 men required per shift, plus 1 shift per day coal preparation Suitable only for completely centralized operation, large scale facility. Conversion of system to produce high-Btu gas not attractive due to low Methane content of gas. Can operate on any coal, does not require long term guaranteed supply	Gas generated at high pressure, must be reduced in pressure for distribution, may need to be dried. Gasifiers must operate continuously due to impracticablity of gas storage, may operate with one unit under minimum load. Uses air as oxidizer. Trained operators required. Total of approximately 5 men required per shift, plus 1 shift per day coal preparation. May be used in centralized or decentralized configuration in large scale facility. Centralized is preferable. For medium scale facility only centralized operation appears feasible. Conversion of system to produce high-Btu gas is feasible. Methane content is fairly high. Would require additional gasifiers, oxygen plant, CO shift reactor, CO removed, and Methanatron reactor. Additional coal would be needed as well. Generally restricted to non-caking coals unless pretreatment can be used. Must have long-term supply of coal with specific properties.
Pollution Controls	High temperature operation minimized formation of tars, oils and other organics. Mineral matter is converted to Slag. Waste water treatment consists mainly of solids removal via settling and thickening. Slag is essentially non-leaching. Annonia may be presenting gas quench water stream but at low levels. H_2S and sulfur compounds are removed from gas stream. Sulfur recovery is required. Sulfur will be produced in proportion to the amount in the incoming coal. Most practiced method is to produce elemental sulfur. Solid wastes are slag and elemental sulfur. Both are inert. Slag can be disposed of in landfill. Sulfur may have market value or can be disposed of in landfill. Coal storage, handling, and preparation may require controls. Open storage may produce runoff which must be impounded, settled, and in some cases treated. Silo storage avoids this. Handling, storage and crushing operatioins, produce dust, and particulates which must be controlled to prevent release.	Gas exit temperature favors formations of tars, oils and other organics. Ammonia may be formed in significant quanties. Mineral matter exists as ash to ash quench. Gas exits to gas quench. Ash quench water will contain suspended solids and dissolved solids both requires treatment. Gas quench water will require extensive treatment to remove organics, oils, tars, and ammonia. Disposal of tars, oils and organics by recycle to gasifier or by in cineration is required. Recovery of ammonia from water and subsequent incineration may be needed. H_2 S and sulfur compounds are removed from gas stream. Sulfur recovery is required. Sulfur will be produced in proportion to the amount in the incoming coal. Most practical method is to produce elemental sulfur. Solid wastes are ash and elemental sulfur. Sulfur is inert and disposal by landfill or marketing is possible. Ash may leach, with require sealed landfill disposal site. Coal storage, handling and preparation may require controls. Open storage may produce runoff which must be impounded settled, and in some cases treated. Silo storage avoids this. Handling, storage and crushing operations, produce dust and particulates which must be controlled to prevent release.

One key limitation to complete conversion to low- or medium-Btu gas is the presence of carbon monoxide in the fuel. This discourages its introduction into heating systems associated with personnel activities. The toxicity of carbon monoxide restricts application gas to large attended units, physically separated from occupied facilities. Thus a dual gas system is necessary at Army installations which utilize natural gas for heating individual dwellings, barracks, and other personnel buildings.

Specially trained operators will be needed for either of the systems considered. Coal preparation will require one operator, nominally one shift per day. The operation of the gasifiers, subsequent processing train, and various supporting systems will involve four men per shift with Koppers-Totzek and five men per shift with Lurgi. It should be noted that no reduction of boiler operators will occur, since the gas will simply replace natural gas and oil in existing furnaces.

Coal type requirements impose an additional consideration. Koppers-Totzek reportedly can operate with any coal. Thus, suppliers can be varied to achieve optimal price, delivery, and quality to meet changing situations in the future. Lurgi has more stringent coal requirements and with this system it will be necessary either to assure long term coal supplies or to have alternative equivalent sources available.

Pollution controls and environmental considerations differ for the two systems. Both require sulfur recovery units. Lurgi requires more extensive wastewater treatment than Koppers-Totzek. Both systems will require a water supply with Koppers-Totzek reportedly using less water. Cooling towers may be needed to limit thermal discharges. Finally, noise levels associated with solids handling may require control.

Impacts resulting from substitution of low- or medium-Btu gas from coal for natural gas and oil are both favorable and unfavorable. Favorable impacts include the elimination of multiple fuels (coal, oil, and gas) for steam generation at those Army facilities which use more than one fuel. Reliance upon natural gas is reduced, thus reducing the possibility of curtailment and price increases. Similarly, oil consumption is reduced and oil storage facilities can be eliminated, and the chances of price increases or interruption of oil supplies are reduced.

Unfavorable impacts result largely from the complexity of the gasification system and from the need to process solid fuel containing significant levels of impurities. Additional unfavorable impacts result from the differences between low- or medium-Btu and high-Btu gas. These differences, the lower heating value, and the CO content limit low- and medium-Btu applications to specific boilers and may result in dual distribution systems where natural gas is extensively used.

Tables 15, 16, and 17 identify economic, operational, and process-related impacts which will be associated with conversion from natural gas and oil to coal-derived low- and medium-Btu gas. It can be seen that in many cases, implementation and impacts are either identical or are closely related.

Developmental Processes (High-Btu). All high-Btu coal gasification processes must be considered developmental at this time. While there are plans for several commercial high-Btu gasification plants based on Lurgi technology, these facilities have been repeatedly delayed by permit problems and environmental considerations. El Paso Natural Gas and Transco Pipeline have both committed extensive planning, design, time, and other resources to complexes to be located in New Mexico and to serve West Coast market areas. Even under the best of conditions, these facilities stand little chance of being in production during the seventies.

Lurgi technology, however, does appear to be the most available for near-term high-Btu gas production. It will be necessary, of course, to use oxygen instead of air and to include CO shift and methanation units in the system. One added advantage of Lurgi is the potential ability to convert a low-Btu system, installed in the immediate future, to high-Btu service later. This would essentially involve the addition of the units previously mentioned, but allowance for this future change could be made in the initial installation. While this would require modifying existing equipment to burn low-Btu gas followed by a second modification to high-Btu gas operation (in the case of originally natural-gas-fired equipment, this is a reconversion to original state), it is possible that the advantages gained from an early switch away from natural gas and oil could outweigh the dis-

TABLE 15. Economic Impacts, Low-Btu Gasification

- Gasification Plant - Large capital expenditure required. Expected plant life must be 20 years or more to justify installation.

- Supporting Facilities - Existing water supply may need to be increased. Existing wastewater treatment may require expansion or separate treatment plant may be required. Koppers-Totzek will require oxygen plant. Coal storage and preparation plant will be needed. Solid waste disposal area or contract hauling of solid wastes are required.

- Operating Costs - Coal, water, and oxygen or air are required. Five to six operators per shift are needed as well as supervisory personnel. Maintenance, utilities, and insurance costs will add to gas cost.

- Low-Btu Gas Costs - The cost per million Btu of low-Btu gas is greater than the present cost of natural gas and oil. Future price increases could shift this situation, making low-Btu gas more economically attractive. In the event of curtailed supplies of natural gas and oil, cost may not be a factor.

- Other Costs - Modifications to existing gas, oil, and coal-fired equipment and to gas distribution systems will be an indirect cost resulting from use of low-Btu gas. Where gas is used in personnel-occupied buildings, the need to retain natural gas for these services will impose the additional cost of operating separate distribution systems.

TABLE 16. Operational Impacts, Low-Btu Gasification

- Natural Gas-Fired Equipment - Equipment operating on natural gas will require as a minimum burner modifications. Control system changes and alteration to the stack may also be needed. Aside from the initial changes no significant permanent impacts are likely.

- Oil-Fired Equipment - Oil-fired equipment will require replacement of the burners, and probable changes in control and stack systems. No significant permanent impacts are likely.

- Coal Fired Equipment - Major modifications will be needed for coal fired equipment to permit operation on low-Btu gas. Under many sets of conditions, retention of the coal fired equipment unchanged may be the best option.

- Residential/Personnel Units - Due to the CO content of the low-Btu gas conversion of these units does not appear feasible. Whether oil or natural gas fired they will be retained intact.

- Distribution System - Where natural gas is currently not in use, installation of a gas distribution system will be necessary. If an existing system can be adapted to the higher gas volume/pressure it may be used, otherwise, modification or replacement will be indicated. For systems serving residential/personnel units, that portion associated with the personnel buildings must be isolated from the low-Btu gas and retained on natural gas.

- Personnel - No reduction of operating personnel will occur because all converted boilers will still require operators. Additional personnel will be needed to operate the gasification system and support facilities.

- Regulatory Considerations - No Federal regulations have been proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency for Coal distribution plants as of December 31, 1976. State and other local restrictions on discharges from coal, oil, and gas fired equipment may apply in individual cases. In most instances military boiler units will be below the size covered by EPA regulations. Wastewater discharges and solid waste disposal practices will be subject to state regulations.

  Health and Safety regulations, including noise, are covered by OSHA.

TABLE 17. Process Related Impacts, Low-Btu Gasification

- Coal Storage, Handling and Preparation - Receiving facilities adequate to handle code deliveries of up to 2000 TPD for the large case and 200 TPD for the medium case are required. Coal storage for 30 to 90 days supply will occupy 2 to 4 acres of open storage. Coal preparation will include crushing and drying and may include pulverizing.

- Land Requirements - Plant land requirements will be approximately 3 to 5 acres, exclusive of coal storage.

- Energy Consumption - Gasification processes considered range from 70 to 75 percent maximum overall thermal efficiency. Thus if boiler efficiencies are normally 70 to 80 percent for steam generation, the coal utilization efficiency will range from 50 to 60 percent when converted to low-Btu gas, assuming optimal gasification efficiency.

- Solids Disposal - Disposal of ash (Lurgi) or slag (Koppers-Totzek) ranging from 120 to 450 TPD for the large case and from 12 to 45 TPD for the medium case will be required. This will involve establishing an approved landfill site to the facility grounds if the disposal is handled by the installation. The alternative is contract disposal by local hauling firm to approved landfills. Sulfur will also be produced in elemental form, ranging from 20 to 40 TPD for the large case to 2 to 4 TPD for the medium case. While sulfur has potential market value, acutal disposal of sulfur as a saleable commodity will depend upon the specific situation and will require individual evaluation. Since elemental sulfur is inert, landfill disposal or stockpiling will present no problems other than site selection.

- Wastewater Treatment - Koppers-Totzek wastewater used for slag quench and transport will contain suspended solids. Slag should in most cases be unleachable presenting little problem with dissolved solids. Setting and recycle of this water appear feasible. Gas quench water from Koppers-Totzek may contain traces or organics and small quantities of ammonia and sulfide. The latter may require stripping and subsequent treatment or incineration Organics in trace amounts may be compatible with existing wastewater treatment; however, recycle of the water or reuse in the system should be considered.

  Ash quench water from Lurgi will have both suspended and dissolved solids. Recycle after settling and ultimate disposal in final evaporation ponds appears to be the most feasible disposal method. Gas quench water will contain significant quantities of organics tars and oils and ammonia as well as sulfides. It will be necessary to treat this water in a system dedicated to the Lurgi operation before final discharge or reuse.

- Atmospheric Emission - Coal storage, handling, and preparation will all produce dust, and control of particulate emissions will be needed. In addition open storage of coal exposes it to the action of air and water, and runoff from the coal storage area will require impounding and treatment if it is of significant quantities.

  Various vents in the system, if of significant magnitude, may require controls. As an example, tail gas from sulfur recovery units contain SO_2 and if these are excessive will require control such as scrubbing of the SO_2 or recycle to the system.

  Organics removed from quench water will require disposal. Three methods may be used: recycle to the gasifier with feed coal; incineration to CO_2 and H_2O; and contract disposal. Ammonia stripped from the wastewater can, if present in small quantities, be dispersed to the atmosphere. If quantities are too large for effective dispersal, incineration to N_2 and H_2O is possible but requires controls to avoid formation of NO_x. Ammonia may have marketable value, but this is doubtful.

advantage of a second later modification to synthetic high-Btu gas.

All other high-Btu gasification processes must be considered second generation and commercial applications of these are further in the future than Lurgi. The four primary high-Btu processes have been identified as Synthane, BIGAS, CO_2 Acceptor, and HYGAS. Other processes are under development but are at too early a stage to warrant consideration. Pilot plants have been built for all four of the processes named. Successful operation has been achieved for the CO_2 Acceptor and HYGAS pilot plants. The Synthane pilot plant has recently begun operation and BIGAS is approaching the operational stage.

Lurgi high-Btu already has been identified as a potentially applicable technology for Army use. Selection of any of the second-generation processes must be considered arbitrary at this time. CO_2 Acceptor has been selected on the basis of having been successfully piloted, not requiring oxygen, and accepting most coals, and HYGAS is in this category also.

The three cases considered are Lurgi high-Btu, conversion of previously installed Lurgi low-Btu to high-Btu, and CO_2 Acceptor. Because the two Lurgi-based systems have more immediate realization potential, these will be considered together. The second-generation system will be treated separately.

Factors warranting consideration in implementing a conversion to coal-derived high-Btu gas using Lurgi technology are listed in Tables 18, 19, 20, and 21. Except for the need for oxygen, CO shift, and methanation, the Lurgi high-Btu process will require changes almost identical to those needed for the Lurgi low-Btu systems. (Compare these tabulations with Tables 11-14 for Lurgi low-Btu gas). The major differences result from the lower overall thermal efficiency of high-Btu gasification which increases by approximately 17 percent the amount of coal to be processed. This in turn increases the required capacities of most of the equipment and the total number of gasifiers needed. Capital costs are higher due to both the additional processing steps and the increased coal-handling capacity. Conversion of oil- and coal-fired equipment to use high-Btu gas will also be similar to the Lurgi low-Btu case.

TABLE 18. Technical Factors in High-Btu Gasification

	Lurgi High-Btu			Conversion of Lurgi Low-Btu to High-Btu		
Processing Steps	Coal drying and crushing Oxygen Generation, Steam Generation Gasification, Waste Heat Recovery Quench CO Shift Sulfur Removal and Recovery Methanation Gas Cooling, Pressure Reduction Ash Quench and Disposal Ash Quench and Gas Quench Water Treatment			Oxygen Generation CO Shift Methanation		
Gasifier Conditions	1100 to 1400°F, 420 psia			1400 to 1400°F, 420 psia		
Overall Thermal Efficiency	53 to 67%			53 to 67%		
Steam to Gasifier	1.0 lb/lb coal			1.0 lb/lb coal		
Oxygen	0.27 lb/lb coal			0.27 lb/lb coal		
Coal Required, Peak Month Tons per Day (60% Thermal Efficiency)	Lignite 8000 Btu/lb	Subbituminous 10000 Btu/lb	Bituminous 12000 Btu/lb	Lignite 8000 Btu/lb	Subbituminous 10000 Btu/lb	Bituminous 12000 Btu/lb
Large Installation, 5×10^{12} Btu/yr	2170	1740	1450	2170	1740	1450
Medium Installation, 5×10^{11} Btu/yr	220	175	145	220	175	145

TABLE 19. Process Factors in High-Btu Gasification

	Lurgi High-Btu	Conversion of Lurgi low-Btu to High-Btu
Coal Receiving and Storage	Facilities already on-site may require moderate expansion	Facilities already on-site may require moderate expansion
Coal Preparation	Facilities already on-site	Facilities already on-site
Gasifier System	Fixed bed, oxygen fired CO shift, and methanation required	Requires oxygen plant, CO Shift and methanation to be added. Other units on-site
Water and Wastewater Facilities	Facilities already on-site	Facilities already on-site
Solid Waste Facilities	Facilities already on-site	Facilities already on-site
Air Pollution Control Facilities	Particulate and Sulfur Removal required	Facilities already on-site
Utilities	Steam required, moderate to high pressure, Cooling water	Facilities already on-site

TABLE 20. Equipment Modification in High-Btu Gasification

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Lurgi High-Btu</th><th>Conversion of Lurgi Low-Btu To High-Btu</th></tr>
<tr><td>Distribution System</td><td>Existing Distribution System can be used unchanged</td><td>Distribution System must be modified to operate at lower through put and lower pressure.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Where no distribution system exists, construction will be required</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gas Fired Equipment</td><td>No modifications required</td><td>Reconversion of gas fired equipment to operate on high-Btu gas is required

Control system modification may be needed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oil Fired Equipment</td><td colspan="2">Burner Replacement or Modification Needed

Control System Modification Required

Structural changes to firebox necessary in some cases</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coal Fired Equipment</td><td>Coal-fired equipment either will be retained as is or will require extensive modification or replacement</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Combustion air system and stack modifications required</td></tr>
</table>

TABLE 21. Utilization Factors Affecting High-Btu Gasification

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Lurgi High-Btu</th><th>Conversion of Lurgi Low-Btu To High-Btu</th></tr>
<tr><td>Safety Considerations</td><td colspan="2">Safety Considerations are those for normal use of natural gas</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operational Factors</td><td colspan="2">Gas produced at high pressure, must be reduced for distribution. Gasifiers must operate continuously, may operate one unit under medium load. Oxygen required.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Trained Operators required, 5-6 men per shift, 1 shift per day coal preparation</td><td>Most operators already trained, will need 3-4 additional operation one man per shift</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Centralized operation is preferable.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Generally restricted to non-caking coals unless pretreatment can be used must have long term supply of coal with specific properties</td></tr>
</table>

The parallel case, conversion of a previously installed Lurgi low-Btu system to a high-Btu system, has far fewer required changes, since most of these will have been accomplished during the original conversion. In particular, the oxygen, CO shift, and methanation units must be added, as will additional gasifiers. Reconversion of equipment operating on low-Btu gas to high-Btu operation is required. In addition, introduction of high-Btu gas into systems which were excluded from low-Btu gas service (due to the CO content) is possible.

If the orginal low-Btu system is designed for ultimate conversion to high-Btu gas production, the changes needed during that modification can be minimized. Further, the economic factors which include initial low-Btu cost, equipment modifications, interim operating costs, and subsequent conversion to the high-Btu systems and reconversion and modifications of equipment, may favor this two-step approach to high-Btu gas. This will require a detailed site-specific study, however.

Impacts resulting from the conversion to Lurgi high-Btu gasification will also be similar to those described in the low-Btu discussion. Such items as solid waste disposal and wastewater treatment will increase slightly in response to the increased quantities of coal. Somewhat more water will be needed as well. The added operations (oxygen production, CO shift, and methanation) slightly increase the complexity of the system and will necessitate additional manpower. The ability to safely use high-Btu gas in individual dwellings will enable a complete conversion to gas, rather than limited application. If coal-fired units are converted to gas, solid waste handling will be confined to a single source (the gasification system) simplifying collection and disposal. Tables 22, 23, and 24 summarize the impacts identified for these two Lurgi alternatives.

Factors influencing implementation of the CO_2 Acceptor process to high-Btu gas production for military applications are listed in Tables 25 and 26. The effect of using CO_2 Acceptor are the same as those resulting from Lurgi high-Btu implementation. The major factors warranting consideration are the disposal of solid waste, both ash and spent dolomite, the complexity of the high-temperature transfer of solids between the reactor and regenerator, and the possible limitations on the type of coal which is acceptable.

TABLE 22. Economic Impacts, Lurgi High-Btu Gasification

- Gasification Plant - Large capital expenditure required. Expected plant life must be 20 years or more to justify installation.
- Supporting Facilities - Existing water supply may need to be increased. Existing wastewater treatment may require expansion or separate treatment plant may be required. Oxygen plant is required. Coal storage, and preparation plant will be needed. Solid waste disposal area is required, or contract hauling of solid wastes.
- Operating Costs - Coal, water and oxygen are required. Eight to ten operators per shift are needed as well as supervisory personnel. Maintenance, utilities, and insurance costs will add to gas cost.
- High-Btu Gas Costs - The cost per million Btu of high-Btu gas is greater than the present cost of natural gas and oil. Future price increases could shift this situation, particularly deregulation of natural gas. In the event of curtailed supplies of natural gas and oil, cost may not be a factor.
- Other Costs - Modifications to existing oil, and coal fired equipment will be an indirect cost resulting from use of high-Btu gas.

TABLE 23. Process Related Impacts, Lurgi High-Btu Gasification

- Coal Storage, Handling and Preparation - Receiving facilities adequate to handle coal deliveries of up to 2000 TPD for the large case and 200 TPD for the medium case are required. Coal storage for 30 to 90 days supply will occupy 2 to 4 acres of open storage. Coal preparation will include crushing and drying and may include pulverizing.
- Land Requirements - Plant land requirements will be approximately 3 to 5 acres, exclusive to coal storage.
- Energy Consumption - Gasification processes considered range from 70 to 75 percent maximum overall thermal efficiency. Thus if boiler efficiencies are normally 70 to 80 percent for steam generation, the coal utilization efficiency will range from 50 to 60 percent when converted to low-Btu gas, assuming optimal gasification efficiency.
- Solids Disposal - Disposal of ash Lurgi ranging from 120 to 450 TPD for the large case and from 12 to 45 TPD for the medium case will be required. This will involve establishing an approved landfill site to the facility grounds if the disposal is handled by the installation The alternative is contract disposal by local hauling firm to approve landfills. Sulfur will also be produced in elemental form, ranging from 20 to 40 TPD for the large case to 2 to 4 TPD for the medium case. While specific situation and will require individual evaluation. Since elemental sulfur is inert, landfill disposal or stockpiling will present no problems other than site selection.
- Wastewater Treatment - Ash quench water from Lurgi will have both suspended and dissolved solids. Recycle after settling and ultimate disposal in final evaporation ponds appear to be the most feasible disposal method. Gas quench water will contain significant quantities of organics tars and oils and ammonia as well as sulfides. It will be necessary to treat this water in a system dedicated to the Lurgi operation before final discharge or reuse.
- Atmospheric Emission - Coal storage, handling, and preparation will all produce dust, and control of particulate emissions will be needed. In addition open storage of coal exposes it to the action of air and water, and runoff from the coal storage area will require impounding and treatment if it is of significant quantities.

  Various vents in the system, if of significant magnitude, may require controls. As an example, tail gas from sulfur recovery units contain SO_2 and if these are excessive will require control such as scrubbing of the SO_2 or recycle to the system.

  Organics removed from quench water will require disposal. Three methods may be used: recycle to the gasifier with feed coal; incineration to CO_2 and H_2O; and contract disposal. Ammonia stripped from the wastewater can if present in small quantities, be dispersed to the atmosphere. If quantities are too large for effective dispersal, incineration to N_2 and H_2O is possible but requires controls to avoid formation of NO_x. Ammonia may have marketable value, but this is doubtful.

TABLE 24. Operational Impacts, Lurgi High-Btu Gasification

- Natural Gas-Fired Equipment - No impacts
- Oil-Fired Equipment - Oil-fired equipment will require replacement of the burners, and probable changes in control and stack systems. No significant permanent impacts are likely.
- Coal-Fired Equipment - Major modifications will be needed for coal fired equipment to permit operation on high-Btu gas. Under many sets of conditions, retention of the coal fired equipment unchanged may be the best option.
- Residential/Personnel Units - Oil fired units will require alterations to burners or replacement.
- Distribution System - Where natural gas is currently not in use, installation of a gas distribution system will be necessary.
- Personnel - No reduction of operating personnel will occur because all converted boilers will still require operators. Additional personnel will be needed to operate the gasification system and support facilities.
- Regulatory Considerations - No Federal regulations have been proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency for Coal gasification, plants as of December 31, 1976. State and other local restrictions on discharges from coal, oil, and gas fired equipment may apply in individual cases. In most instances military boiler units will be below the size covered by EPA regulations. Wastewater discharges and solid waste disposal practices will be subject to state regulations. Health and Safety regulations, including noise, are covered by OSHA.

TABLE 25. Process Factors, CO_2 Acceptor Gasification

Coal Receiving and Storage	Rail, barge, and truck delivery Storage, 30-90 days supply open coal piles or silos Stockpile feed and reclaim
Coal Preparation	Coal dried and ground to 1/8" x 0. Dust Control Equipment
Acceptor	Requires receiving facility, bin or silo storage Crushing and transport
Gasifier System	Complex high temperature solids transfer Air Fired Gas requires particulate and sulfur removal and methanation cooling
Water and wastewater facilities	Low organics content of water used in process reduces treatment
Solid Waste Facilities	Ash and spent dolomite may leach sulfur
Air Pollution Control Facilities	Required for particulate and sulfur removal
Utilities	Steam and cooling water

TABLE 26. Utilization Factors CO_2 Acceptor

Utilization Factors	CO_2 Acceptor Gasification
Safety Considerations	Can replace natural gas with no changes. Oil and coal must be modified.
Operational Factors	Gas generated at moderate pressure, must be reduced in pressure for distribution, may need to be dried. Gasifiers must operate continuously due to impacticability of gas storage, may operate with one unit under minimum load. Uses air as oxidizer.
	Trained operators required. Total of approximately men required per shift, plus shift per day coal preparation.
	Suitable only for completely centralized operation, large scale facility.
	Generally restricted to low rank coals. Must have long-term supply of coal with specific properties.
Pollution Controls	High temperature operation minimized formation of tars, oils and other organics.
	H_2S and sulfur compounds are removed from gas stream. Sulfur recovery is required. Sulfur will be produced in proportion to the amount in the incoming coal. Most practiced method is to produce elemental sulfur.
	Solid wastes are ash, spent dolomite, and elemental sulfur. Both are inert. Ash and dolomite can be disposed of in landfill, but may leach. Sulfur may have market value or can be disposed of in landfill.
	Coal storage, handling, and preparation may require controls. Open storage may produce runoff which must be impounded, settled, and in some cases treated. Silo storage avoids this. Handling, storage and crushing operations, produce dust, and particulates which must be controlled to prevent release.

These tabulations show that, except for minor differences, implementation of each of the high-Btu gasification processes is nearly identical. Similarly, the impacts are essentially the same. Impacts resulting from CO_2 Acceptor are listed in Tables 27 and 28. Process-related impacts are essentially identical to those resulting from Lurgi high-Btu technology (Table 23) and are not repeated here.

TABLE 27. Operational Impacts, High-Btu Gasification

- Natural Gas-Fired Equipment - No impact on natural gas fired equipment.
- Oil-Fired Equipment - Oil-fired equipment will require replacement of the burners, and probable changes in control and stack systems.
- Coal-Fired Equipment - Major modifications will be needed for coal-fired equipment to permit operation on high-Btu gas. Under many sets of conditions, retention of the coal fired equipment unchanged may be the best option.
- Residential/Personnel Units - Oil fired units require modification.
- Distribution System - Where natural gas is currently not in use, installation of a gas distribution system will be necessary.
- Personnel - No reduction of operating personnel will occur because all converted boilers will still require operators. Additional personnel will be needed to operate the gasification system and support facilities.
- Regulatory Considerations - No Federal regulations have been proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency for Coal gasification plants as of December 31, 1976. State and other local restrictions on discharges from coal, oil, and gas fired equipment may apply in individual cases. In most instances military boiler units will be below the size covered by EPA regulations. Wastewater discharges and solid waste disposal practices will be subject to state regulations. Health and Safety regulations, including noise, are covered by OSHA.

TABLE 28. Economic Impacts, High-Btu Gasification

- Gasification Plant - Large capital expenditure required. Expected plant life must be 20 years or more to justify installation.
- Supporting Facilities - Moderate expansion of existing water supply. Existing wastewater treatment may require moderate expansion or separate treatment plant may be required. Coal storage, and preparation plant will be needed. Solid waste disposal area is required, or contract hauling of solid wastes.
- Operating Costs - Coal, water, dolomite, and air are required. Five to six operators per shift are needed as well as supervisory personnel. Maintenance, utilities, and insurance costs will add to gas cost.
- High-Btu Gas Costs - The cost per million Btu of high-Btu gas is greater than the present cost of natural gas. Future price increases could shift this situation. In the event of curtailed supplies of natural gas cost may be a factor.
- Other Costs - Modifications to existing oil and coal fired equipment will be an indirect cost.

6 ECONOMICS OF COAL TECHNOLOGIES

Tables 29 through 35 present cost estimates for the various coal technologies discussed in this study. Capital costs and operating costs are presented where available and practical. Costs listed include coal receiving, storage, preparation, and handling, as well as combustion or conversion technology expenses. Also included are auxiliary equipment such as necessary air pollution control equipment. Capital expenditures include the cost of installation.

When determining whether or not to convert from oil or gas, the price of fuels must be considered. Typical prices for these fuels (December 1976) are shown in Table 36. These prices vary, of course, depending upon location, fuel grade, and numerous other factors, and Table 29 should be considered only to reflect relative costs between oil, gas, and coal.

Economics of Direct Combustion of Coal. Table 29 shows the capital costs for new stokers and pulverizers, as well as the cost of coal-receiving, handling, storage, and preparation equipment. As explained earlier, the coal type, age type and condition of existing equipment, the type of replacement equipment, physical constraints, availability of existing coal-processing equipment, and other factors affect the selection of equipment and the corresponding costs.

Since determination of the cost of converting existing oil- or gas-fired units to coal-firing is unique to the specific situation, estimates of the general conversion of existing facilities to coal are not definitive. These costs vary greatly so that attempts at cost estimating for modification or replacement are estimates at best.

TABLE 29. Capital Costs of Converting to Coal - Near-Term - Direct Combustion

Type of Installation		Cost of Coal Handling Storage and Preparation	Stoker	Pulverizer
Industrial Installations;	Large	1,700,000	900,000	975,000
Industrial Installations;	Medium	130,000	0	0
Personnel Installations;	Large	940,000	2,100,000	2,500,000
Personnel Installations;	Medium	280,000	2,900,000	3,200,000

Cost of equipment includes all auxilliary equipment needed.

NOTE: Due to the fact that conversion costs are extremely variable and are dependent upon the specific situation, estimates of costs of converting existing units are not identified.

TABLE 30. Capital Costs, Low-Btu Gasification

	Koppers-Totzek[1], $5x10^{12}$ Btu/yr			Lurgi Low-Btu, $5x10^{12}$ Btu/yr			Lurgi Low-Btu, $5x10^{11}$ Btu/yr		
	Lignite	Subbituminous	Bituminous	Lignite	Subbituminous	Bituminous	Lignite	Subbituminous	Bituminous
Total Direct Costs	-------	--------	--------	28,520,000	21,390,000	17,830,000	3,681,000	3,681,000	3,681,000
All Indirect Costs	-------	--------	--------	22,680,000	17,010,000	14,180,000	2,908,000	2,908,000	2,908,000
Total Construction	-------	--------	--------	51,200,000	38,400,000	32,010,000	6,589,000	6,589,000	6,589,000
Initial Supplies	-------	--------	--------	15,000	15,000	15,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total Plant Cost	95,000,000	70,000,000	60,000,000	51,215,000	38,415,000	32,025,000	6,591,000	6,591,000	6,591,000
Interest (Construction)	14,250,000	10,500,000	9,000,000	7,682,000	5,762,000	4,804,000	989,000	989,000	989,000
Depreciation Base	109,250,000	80,500,000	69,000,000	58,897,000	44,177,000	36,829,000	7,580,000	7,580,000	7,580,000
Working Capital	3,102,000[2]	3,130,000[2]	3,545,000[2]	3,102,000	3,130,000	3,545,000	736,000	745,000	745,000
Total Investment	112,352,000	83,630,000	72,545,000	61,999,000	47,307,000	40,374,000	8,316,000	8,325,000	8,325,000

(1) Total plant cost provided by Koppers-Totzek

(2) From Lurgi Low-Btu Case

TABLE 31. Low-Btu Gas, Lurgi Operating Costs

	5×10^{12} Btu/yr			5×10^{11} Btu/yr		
	Lignite	Subbituminous	Bituminous	Lignite	Subbituminous	Bituminous
Direct Costs	4,492,000	4,629,000	5,535,000	466,000	484,000	571,000
Direct Labor	485,000	423,000	365,000	303,000	303,000	303,000
Maintenance	810,000	810,000	810,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
Overhead & Supplies	416,000	397,000	380,000	283,000	283,000	283,000
Total Direct Cost	6,203,000	6,259,000	7,090,000	1,422,000	1,490,000	1,490,000
Indirect Costs	583,00	558,000	535,000	323,000	323,000	323,000
Fixed Costs	3,969,000	2,977,000	4,482,000	508,000	508,000	508,000
Annual Operating Costs	10,755,000	9,794,000	10,107,000	2,303,000	2,321,000	2,321,000

TABLE 32. Capital Costs, Lurgi High-Btu Gas Gasification

	5×10^{12} Btu/yr			5×10^{11} Btu/yr		
	Lignite	Subbituminous	Bituminous	Lignite	Subbituminous	Bituminous
Total Direct Cost	56,620,000	44,030,000	37,740,000	9,144,000	6,709,000	6,709,000
All Indirect Costs	44,730,000	34,780,000	29,810,000	7,698,000	5,301,000	5,301,000
Total Construction	101,350,000	78,810,000	67,550,000	17,442,000	12,010,000	12,010,000
Initial Supplies	30,000	30,000	30,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Plant Cost	101,380,000	78,840,000	67,580,000	17,445,000	12,013,000	12,013,000
Interest (Construction)	15,210,000	11,830,000	10,140,000	2,617,000	1,802,000	1,802,000
Depreciation Base	116,590,000	90,670,000	77,720,000	20,062,000	13,815,000	13,815,000
Working Capital	3,783,000	3,848,000	4,384,000	941,000	947,000	998,000
Total Investment	120,400,000	94,520,000	82,100,000	21,000,000	14,760,000	14,810,000

TABLE 33. High-Btu Gas, Lurgi Operating Costs

	5 x 10^{12} Btu/yr			5 x 10^{11} Btu/yr		
	Lignite	Subbituminous	Bituminous	Lignite	Subbituminous	Bituminous
Direct Costs	5,427,000	5,557,000	6,629,000	579,000	590,000	692,000
Direct Labor	606,000	606,000	606,000	428,000	428,000	428,000
Maintenance	1,013,000	1,013,000	1,013,000	510,000	510,000	510,000
Overhead & Supplies	520,000	520,000	520,000	365,000	365,000	365,000
Total Direct Cost	7,566,000	7,695,000	8,767,000	1,882,000	1,893,000	1,995,000
Indirect Costs	729,000	729,000	729,000	416,000	416,000	416,000
Fixed Costs	7,858,000	6,111,000	5,238,000	1,352,000	931,000	931,000
Operating Costs	16,153,000	14,536,000	14,734,000	3,650,000	3,240,000	3,342,000

TABLE 34. High-Btu Gas, Capital Costs of CO_2 Acceptor

	5×10^{12} Btu/yr		5×10^{11} Btu/yr	
	Lignite	Subbituminous	Lignite	Subbituminous
Total Direct Cost	27,390,000	32,400,000	4,333,000	5,130,000
All Indirect Costs	21,635,000	25,595,000	3,424,000	4,052,000
Total Construction	49,025,000	57,995,000	7,757,000	9,182,000
Initial Supplies	35,000	35,000	18,000	18,000
Total Plant Cost	49,060,000	58,030,000	7,775,000	9,200,000
Interest (Construction)	7,359,000	8,705,000	1,166,000	1,380,000
Depreciation Base	56,420,000	66,740,000	8,941,000	10,580,000
Working Capital	3,156,000	3,176,000	734,000	728,000
Total Investment	59,576,000	69,920,000	9,675,000	11,308,000

TABLE 35. High-Btu Gas, CO_2 Acceptor Operating Costs

	5×10^{12} Btu/yr		5×10^{11} Btu/yr	
	Lignite	Subbituminous	Lignite	Subbituminous
Direct Costs	4,785,000	4,825,000	538,000	526,000
Direct Labor	550,000	550,000	355,000	355,000
Maintenance	608,000	608,000	320,000	320,000
Overhead and Supplies	368,000	368,000	255,000	255,000
Total Direct Costs	6,311,000	6,352,000	1,468,00	1,456,000
Indirect Costs	572,000	512,000	300,00	300,000
Fixed Costs	3,802,000	4,497,000	603,000	713,000
Operating Costs	10,625,000	11,361,000	2,371,000	2,469,000
Working Capital (50% of total direct)	3,156,000	3,176,000	734,000	728,000

Capital costs for new units can be estimated. The capital costs include the price of equipment, fuel handling, storage and preparation, and the cost of installation which includes both material and labor. All costs encompass the entire process from receiving the coal, fuel preparation, combustion equipment, boilers, and environmental controls. Capital costs of combustion units are manufacturer estimates. Cost of coal handling, storage, and preparation were derived from estimates in *Preliminary Economic Analysis of CO Acceptor Process, Producing 250,000 Million Standard Cubic Feet Per Day of High-Btu Gas From Two Fuels*, Bureau of Mines, ERDA 1975.

Several assumptions were made in deriving capital costs:

- No coal-handling, storage, and preparation facilities exist on the base.
- Size of selected direct combustion units required are: (1) $3x10^6$ Btu/hr, (2) $5x10^6$ Btu/hr, (3) $25x10^6$ Btu/hr, and (4) $125x10^6$ Btu/hr.
- No SO_2 controls are required on direct combustion equipment since the capacities of the units are smaller than those regulated by EPA.
- Electrostatic precipitators are used on all combustion unit stacks.

Economics of Coal Conversion Processes. Economic studies have been made by the Bureau of Mines (in the "Preliminary Economic Analysis" Series) for several coal gasification and liquefaction processes. These have been based on a standard plant size of 250 MSCF/D for gasification plants and 50,000 Bbl/D for liquefaction plants. Capital and operating costs were estimated and the selling price of the product was determined as a function of various rates of return and coal price assumptions used in these studies. Sufficient detail is presented in these studies to permit scale down of the commercially sized plants to capacities applicable to Army use. The exponential relationships, where "r" is the scaling exponent

$$\text{Cost (2)} = \text{Cost (1)} \left[\frac{\text{capacity (2)}}{\text{capacity (1)}}\right]^r$$

was used. The estimates reflect current costs (1976) and can be adjusted for escalation with reasonable reliability.

The processes selected for applicability to Army use are Koppers-Totzek, Lurgi high- and low-Btu, and CO_2 Acceptor high-Btu. (Costs for Koppers-Totzek were obtained from the system licensor and were not available in detail comparable to the other systems.)

To obtain the capital cost of each plant it was necessary to make various assumptions for each process configuration. These assumptions are described in the following pages for each system considered. In addition to the assumptions made, capital costs were estimated for systems operating on lignite, subbituminous, and bituminous coals with nominal heating values of 8000, 10000, and 12000 Btu/lb, respectively.

Koppers-Totzek gasifiers are available on two- and four-burner configurations, handling 400 and 800 TPD of coal, respectively. Two-burner systems are priced at $25,000,000 and four-burner systems at $35,000,000. For lignite, 2 four-burner and 1 two-burner units are necessary. Two four-burner units are needed for subbituminous coal, and one each of the two-burner and four-burner units are needed for bituminous coal.

Capital costs for Lurgi low-Btu gas were developed from the Bureau of Mines studies for high-Btu by deleting sections not needed for high-Btu production. The method used to scale down was based on determining the number and the size of gasifiers needed for each coal. Assumptions made were:

- The thermal efficiency of the process is 65 percent.
- Coal feed rate through the gasifier is 300 lb/hr-sq ft.
- Gasifier diameter is 9 feet.
- CO shift, oxygen, methanation, and utilities services are not needed.
- The exponent, r, in the cited equation was taken as 0.8, as explained in the text.

The Bureau of Mines study assumed 45 gasifiers, each 12 ft in diameter. After determining the number and size required for the estimate the unit gasifier cost used in that study was adjusted by the exponential rule to the smaller size. (The higher than usual exponent was used to allow for greater solids handling contribution to cost). The gasification section was then synthesized using the proportionate contribution of each unit to its total cost in the study. This was followed by a similar treatment for the plant process units, i.e., coal preparation, gas purification, etc. Finally the indirect costs (field engineering, etc.) were added as percent of direct costs to obtain total capital costs.

For Lurgi high-Btu gasification, a similar procedure was used. However, two variations, one considering a completely new installation and the other considering conversion of a previously installed low-Btu system to high-Btu, were treated. Assumptions used for the completely new installation were the same as those used in the Lurgi low-Btu estimate except that the thermal efficiency of the process is taken as 60 percent. In addition, units not included in the low-Btu case (CO shift, methanation, oxygen, etc.) were, of course, included.

The CO_2 Acceptor process presented a simpler situation than Lurgi. Only four gasifiers were specified in the Bureau of Mines study. It was assumed that the same number would be used in the smaller plant and a direct scale-down was used.

Operating costs were patterned on the appropriate studies. Coal prices were assumed as:

- Lignite: $7.00 per ton
- Subbituminous: $9.00 per ton
- Bituminous: $13.00 per ton*

Operating costs include labor, maintenance, overhead, insurance, and depreciation. No by-product credit was assumed. Since these systems are "captive" and are not producing a saleable product, selling price was not calculated.

Table 31 summarizes capital costs for Koppers-Totzek and Lurgi processes generating low-Btu gas. These have been sized to meet total base requirements. Koppers-Totzek is not suitable for scale-down to the medium-sized installation. Operating costs for Lurgi are summarized in Table 32. No operating costs were estimated for Koppers-Totzek.

Based on lignite and subbituminous only

Capital and operating costs for high-Btu gas via the Lurgi system are shown in Tables 33 and 34. Tables 35 and 36 present the corresponding estimates for high-Btu gas using the CO_2 Acceptor process.

Comparison of the estimates in these tables shows that capital investment is, as expected, greater for high-Btu gasification than for low-Btu gasification. Further, Lurgi high-Btu gasification appears to have higher capital requirements than the CO_2 Acceptor. Operating costs are similarly higher for the Lurgi process.

Table 36. Relative Fuel Prices, 1976

Oil:	$13/barrel	($2.00/MBtu)
Gas:	$1/1000 cu ft	($1.00/MBtu)
Coal:	$15/ton	($0.70/MBtu)

7 CONVERTIBILITY OF TYPICAL ARMY BASES

Characteristic Army Bases. Four "typical" military bases have been characterized: large and medium personnel and large and medium industrial. Within these categories, fuel use breakdown by rated capacity of the heating or steam-generating units has been identified together with the number of units in each size range and the total Btu consumption for each size range. A load factor has been applied to allow for probable intermittent operation of the equipment.

Reference to Table 5 shows that the major differences between medium and large personnel installations is in the quantity of small ($>0.75 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr) heating units in use. The number of mid-range units is approximately equal for the two categories. Large units ($>3.5 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr) are fewer in number at the larger posts. This may appear contradictory; however, the two installations selected as data for this analysis actually reflect this situation. For these two categories, total Btu/hr consumed in 0.75 to 3.5 and >3.5 million Btu/hr units is approximately equal, while the consumption in small units differs by a factor of three.

The medium and large industrial installations show no significant difference between number of units and energy consumption in the capacity range less than 3.5×10^6 Btu/hr. In the capacity range $>3.5 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr, however, the large installation has six boilers nominally rated at 125×10^6 Btu/hr and the medium installation has four nominally rated at 25×10^6 Btu/hr. Total energy consumption by the large installation in this size range is approximately ten times as large as that of the medium installation.

Comparing personnel and industrial installations, small-capacity units predominate in the former, and large units are almost exclusively used in the latter.

Conversion Alternatives. The process of matching one or more coal utilization technologies to Army requirements is necessarily site-specific. Some generalizations can be made, however, by considering the reduction in oil and natural gas consumption resulting from conversion to coal as the primary fuel. To make this evaluation, the four typical installations have been used as examples for the various applicable technologies previously discussed.

Rationale and Assumptions. In applying the technologies to the typical installations, the factor which has been used to illustrate the effect is the reduction in oil and gas consumed. Previously it has been stated that not all units on an Army installation are amenable to conversion to certain technologies. This will result in partial conversion in most instances, and one measure of the effectiveness of the conversion to coal is the reduction in oil and gas Btu value consumed.

To carry out this hypothetical evaluation, various assumptions have been necessary. Since the typical Army installations characterized here are not detailed representations of actual installations, the assumptions are of a general nature. The intent is to illustrate the interaction between existing conditions and those which would be realized as a result of conversion to coal.

Assumptions which have been used in this evaluation are:

- Coal utilization at personnel installations is confined to units rated at $>3.5 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr.

- One coal-fired unit is in operation at each of the large and medium industrial installations.

- Large ($>3.5 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr) units are equally divided between oil and gas operation. Of these, 20 percent previously have been converted from coal to oil or gas, and the remainder are originally designed to operate on oil or gas.

- Medium (0.75 to 3.5×10^6 Btu/hr) units have a ratio of 3 to 1 of oil to gas as fuel, 50 percent of these previously have been converted from coal to oil or gas, and the remainder are originally designed to operate on oil or gas.

- Small ($< 0.75 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr) units operate exclusively on oil or gas in the ratio of oil to gas of 1 to 2.

- Conversion of oil or gas to coal operation is feasible for one out of three units having capacities of $>0.75 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr.

- Where feasible, total conversion to coal is assumed.

- Small units ($< 0.75 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr) cannot be converted to direct combustion of coal except through centralized district heating.

Near-Term Alternatives. Direct combustion of coal using pulverized coal or stoker units and production of low-Btu gas by the Lurgi or Koppers-Totzek processes are the most promising near-term technologies. The reduction in oil and natural gas consumption and the numbers of units which can be converted, which must be replaced, and which must remain on oil or gas fuel have been estimated upon the basis of the foregoing assumptions. Reduction in oil and gas consumption also has been estimated. Tables 37, 38, 39, and 40 summarize the effects of implementing the conventional direct combustion of coal and low-Btu gas from coal technologies for the four typical Army installations.

Using the overall fraction of oil, natural gas, and coal reported in Chapter 1, the percent reduction in natural gas and oil consumption has been calculated. This is based on converting all units greater than 0.75×10^6 Btu/hr to coal, either by conversion to coal firing or by complete replacement. Units smaller than 0.75×10^6 Btu/hr are assumed to be non-convertible to coal.

With this hypothetical situation, the oil and gas reduction resulting from conversion to coal at personnel posts ranges from 40 to 70 percent. At industrial installations it is essentially complete--99 percent. The total fuel required increases slightly because of derating when converting oil- and gas-fired units (original equipment) to coal, and somewhat more when converting to low-Btu gas because of the thermal efficiency loss of the gasification process.

There are a number of variations possible. Some of these would permit near-term conversion of the units sized less than 0.75×10^6 Btu/hr as well as the larger units. From the hypothetical example given, it appears that significant reductions in oil and gas consumption can be achieved at personnel installations either by converting only units greater than 0.75×10^6 Btu/hr or by converting all units less than that size. Further discussion of the strategies appears later in this section.

Long-Range Alternatives. Fluidized-bed combustion, coal/oil slurries, and the production of high-Btu gas either by conversion of previously installed Lurgi low-Btu gas or CO_2 Acceptor appear to be the potential long-term alternatives to oil and gas. Utilizing assumptions outlined earlier, Tables 41, 42, 43, and 44 summarize the quantity that can be converted to coal or replaced with coal-based units.

TABLE 37. Convertibility of Medium-Sized Personnel Installations to Coal as a Primary Energy Source: Near-Term Alternatives

Personnel Installation - Medium: $1.5x10^{12}$ Btu/year ($1.425x10^{12}$ as Oil and Gas, $0.075x10^{12}$ as Coal)

EXISTING EQUIPMENT		PULVERIZED COAL AND/OIL SLURRY			LOW-BTU GAS		
Type, Number and Capacity of Units	Number of Units on Fuel Currently In Use	Number of Units Convertible	Number of Units to be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal	Number of Units Convertible	Number of Units to be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal
$3.5x10^6$ Btu/hr	1 Coal fired unit @($.05x10^{12}$) Btu/yr	0	0		0	0	
45 Units Total	8 Units Converted from Coal to Oil/Gas	8	0	$0.44x10^{12}$	9	0	$0.46x10^{12}$
$5x10^6$ Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	18 Oil Fired Units	5	13		18	0	
	18 Gas Fired Units	5	13		18	0	
$0.75\text{-}3.5x10^6$ Btu/lb	40 Units Converted from coal to Oil or Gas	40	0		40	0	
80 Units Total	30 Oil Fired Units	9	21	$0.55x10^{12}$	30	0	$0.52x10^{12}$
$3x10^6$ Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	10 Gas Fired Units	3	7		10	0	
$0.75x10^6$ Btu/hr							
2000 Units Total	670 Oil Fired Units	0	0	0	0	0	0
$100x10^3$ Btu/hr Capacity	1330 Gas Fired Units	0	0		0	0	

Total Oil and Gas Replaced by Coal, Btu/yr	$0.98x10^{12}$
Equivalent Btu value of Coal Required	$0.98x10^{12}$
Total Coal Requirement including Present Coal Use, Btu/yr	$1.06x10^{12}$
Estimated Annual Coal Required, Tons	
@ 8000 Btu/lb	$0.7x10^5$
@ 10000 Btu/lb	$0.5x10^5$
@ 12000 Btu/lb	$0.4x10^5$

TABLE 38. Convertibility of Large-Sized Personnel Installations to Coal as a Primary Energy Source - Near-Term Alternatives

Personnel Installation - Large: 2.4×10^{12} Btu/year (2.28×10^{12} as Oil and Gas, 0.12×10^{12} as Coal)

EXISTING EQUIPMENT		PULVERIZED COAL AND/OR STOKERS			LOW BTU GAS		
Type, Number and Capacity of Units	Number of Units on Fuel Currently In Use	Number of Units Convertible	Number of Units to Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil & Gas Replaced By Coal	Number of Units Convertible	Number of Units to be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil & Gas Replaced By Coal
>3.5×10^6 Btu/lb	2 Coal Fired Units (.12×10^{12})	0	0		0	0	
6 Units Total	4 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	4	0	0.34×10^{12}	4	0	0.34×10^{12}
5×10^6 Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	10 Oil-Fired Units	3	7		10	0	
	10 Gas-Fired Units	3	7		10	0	
0.75-3.5×10^6 Btu/hr	45 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	45	0		45	0	
90 Units Total	35 Oil-Fired Units	10	25	0.60×10^{12}	45	0	0.60×10^{12}
3×10^6 Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	10 Gas-Fired Units	3	7		10	0	
>0.75×10^6 Btu/hr	2000 Oil-Fired Units	0	0		0	0	
6100 Units Total				0			0
100×10^3 Btu/hr Capacity	4100 Gas-Fired Units	0	0		0	0	

	Pulverized Coal and/or Stokers	Low Btu Gas
Total Oil and Gas Replaced by Coal, Btu/yr	0.94×10^{12}	0.94×10^{12}
Equivalent Btu Value of Coal Replaced	1.00×10^{12}	1.54×10^{12} at 65% Gasification Efficiency
Total Equivalent Coal Requirement Including Present Coal Use Btu/yr	1.12×10^{12}	1.66×10^{12}
Estimated Annual Coal Required, Tons		
@ 8000 Btu/lb	0.7×10^5	1.0×10^5
@ 10000 Btu/lb	0.6×10^5	0.8×10^5
@ 12000 Btu/lb	0.5×10^5	0.7×10^5

TABLE 39. Convertibility of Medium-Sized Industrial Installations to Coal as a Primary Energy Source: Near-Term Alternatives

AIF/GOCO Installation - Medium: 0.5×10^{12} Btu/Year, (0.435×10^{12} as Oil and Gas, 0.065 as Coal)

EXISTING EQUIPMENT		PULVERIZED COAL AND/OR STOKERS			LOW BTU GAS		
Type, Number and Capacity of Units	Number of Units on Fuel Currently In Use	Number of Units Convertible	Number of Units to Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil & Gas Replaced By Coal	Number of Units Convertible	Number of Units to be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil & Gas Replaced By Coal
$>3.5 \times 10^6$ Btu/lb	1 Coal Unit (0.06×10^{12})	0	0		0	0	
4 Units Total	1 Unit Converted From Coal to Oil or Gas	1			1	0	
25×10^6 Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	1 Oil-Fired Unit	1	0	0.43×10^{12}	1	0	0.43×10^{12}
	1 Gas-Fired Unit	1	0		1	0	
$0.75\text{-}3.5 \times 10^6$ Btu/lb	1 Unit Converted From Coal to Oil or Gas	1	0		1	0	0.009×10^{12}
2 Units Total	1 Oil-Fired Unit	1	0	0.005×10^{12}	1	0	
3×10^6 Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	0 Gas-Fired Unit	0	0				
$>0.75 \times 10^6$ Btu/hr	25 Oil-Fired Units	0	0	0	0	0	0
80 Units Total	55 Gas-Fired Units	0	0		0	0	
100×10^3 Btu/hr Capacity							

	Pulverized Coal and/or Stokers	Low Btu Gas
Total Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal, Btu/yr	0.435×10^{12}	0.44×10^{12}
Equivalent Btu value of Coal Required	0.43×10^{12}	0.66×10^{12} at 65% Gasification Efficiency
Total Equivalent Coal Requirements Including Present Coal Use, Btu/yr	0.50×10^{12}	0.73×10^{12}
Estimated Annual Coal Required, Tons		
@ 8000 Btu/lb	0.3×10^5	0.5×10^5
@ 10000 Btu/lb	0.3×10^5	0.4×10^5
@ 12000 Btu/lb	0.2×10^5	0.3×10^5

TABLE 40. Convertibility of Large-Sized AIF/GOCO Installations to Coal as a Primary Energy Source: Near-Term Alternatives

AIF/GOCO Installation - Large: 5.0×10^{12} Btu/year (4.35×10^{12} as Oil and Gas, 0.65×10^{12} as Coal)

EXISTING EQUIPMENT		PULVERIZED COAL AND/OR STOKERS			LOW BTU GAS		
Type, Number and Capacity of Units	Number of Units on Fuel Currently In Use	Number of Units Convertible	Number of Units to Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil & Gas Replaced By Coal	Number of Units Convertible	Number of Units to be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil & Gas Replaced By Coal
3.5×10^6 Btu/hr 6 Units Total 125×10^6 Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	1 Coal-Fired Unit (0.64×10^{12})	0	0	4.35×10^{12}	0	0	4.35×10^{12}
	1 Unit Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	1	0		1	0	
	2 Oil-Fired Units	1	1		2	0	
	2 Gas-Fired Units	0	2		2	0	
0.75-3.5×10^6 Btu/hr 4 Units Total 3×10^6 Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	2 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	2	0	0.01×10^{12}	2	0	0.01×10^{12}
	1 Oil-Fired Unit	1	0		1	0	
	1 Gas-Fired Unit	0	1		1	0	
0.75×10^6 Btu/hr 100 Units Total 100×10^3 Btu/hr Capacity	30 Oil-Fired Units	0	0	0	0	0	0
	70 Gas-Fired Units	0	0		0	0	

	Pulverized Coal and/or Stokers	Low Btu Gas
Total Oil and Gas Replaced by Coal, Btu/yr	4.36×10^{12}	4.36×10^{12}
Equivalent Btu Value of Coal Required for Replacement	4.35×10^{12}	6.69×10^{12} @ 65% Gasification Efficiency
Total Coal Requirement including Present Coal Use, Btu/yr	5.0×10^{12}	7.34×10^{12} 1/
Estimated Annual Coal Required, Tons		
@ 8000 Btu/lb	3.1×10^5	4.6×10^5
@ 10000 Btu/lb	2.5×10^5	3.7×10^5
@ 12000 Btu/lb	2.1×10^5	3.1×10^5

TABLE 41. Convertibility of Medium-Sized Personnel Installations to Coal as a Primary Energy Source: Long-Term Alternatives

Personnel Installation Medium 1.5×10^{12} Btu/yr (1.425×10^{12} as Oil and Gas, 0.075×10^{12} as Coal

EXISTING EQUIPMENT		FLUIDIZED BED			COAL OIL SLURRY		
Type, Number and Capacity of Units	Number of Units on Fuel Currently In Use	Number Of Units Convertible	Number Units To Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal	Number Of Units Convertible	Number Units To Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal
3.5×10^6 Btu/hr	1 Coal fied unit (0.05×10^{12} Btu)	0	0		0	0	
46 Units Total 5×10^6 Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	8 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	0	0	0.44×10^{12}	4	0	0.03 10^{12}
	18 Oil-Fired Units	0	18		8	0	
	18 Gas-Fired Units	0	18		0	0	
$0.75-3.5\times10^6$ Btu/hr	40 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	0	40	0.55×10^{12}	30	0	0.090×10^{12}
80 Units Total	30 Oil-Fired Units	0	30		14	0	
3×10^6 Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	10 Gas-Fired Units	0	10		0	0	
0.75×10^6 Btu/hr	670 Oil-Fired Units	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000 Units Total 100×10^3 Btu/hr Capacity	1330 Gas-Fired Units	0	0		0	0	

	Fluidized Bed	Coal Oil Slurry
Total Oil and Gas Replaced by Coal, Btu/yr	0.49×10^{12}	0.13×10^{12}
Equivalent Btu value of Coal Required	0.99×10^{12}	0.13×10^{12}
Total Equipment Coal Requirement, including Present Coal Use, Btu/yr	1.07×10^{12}	0.21×10^{12}
Estimated Annual Coal Required, Tons		
@ 8000 Btu/lb	0.7×10^5	0.1×10^5
@ 10000 Btu/lb	0.5×10^5	0.1×10^5
@ 12000 Btu/lb	0.4×10^5	0.8×10^5

Assumptions

50% of the units converted from coal were converted to oil-fired
All units converted from coal to oil can fire coal/oil slurry
45% of all units originally oil-fired can be converted to coal/oil slurry
30% of Btu's attributable to oil will be replaced by coal in coal/oil slurry (40% by weight coal)

TABLE 42. Convertibility of Large-Sized Personnel Installations to Coal as a Primary Energy Source: Long-Term Alternatives

Personnel Installation Large — $2.4\text{x}10^{12}$ Btu/yr ($2.28\text{x}10^{12}$ as oil and gas, $0.12\text{x}10^{12}$ as coal.

EXISTING EQUIPMENT		FLUIDIZED BED			COAL/OIL SLURRY		
Capacity and Number of Units	Number of Units on Fuel Currently In Use	Number Of Units Convertible	Number Units To Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal	Number Of Units Convertible	Number Units To Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal
$3.5\text{x}10^6$ Btu/hr	2 Coal fired units ($0.12\text{x}10^{12}$)	0	0		0	0	
26 Units Total	4 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	0	4	$0.34\text{x}10^{12}$	4	0	$0.038\text{x}10^{12}$
$5\text{x}10^6$ Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	10 Oil-Fired Units	0	10		5	0	
	10 Gas-Fired Units	0	10		0	0	
$0.75\text{-}3.5\text{x}10^6$ Btu/hr	45 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	0	45	$0.60\text{x}10^{12}$	23	0	$0.077\text{x}10^{12}$
90 Units Total	35 Oil-Fired Units	0	35		16	0	
$3\text{x}10^6$ Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	10 Gas-Fired Units	0	10		0	0	
$0.75\text{x}10^6$ Btu/hr							
6100 Units Total	2000 Oil-Fired Units	0	0		0	0	
$100\text{x}10^3$ Btu/hr Capacity	4100 Gas-Fired Units	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Oil and Gas Replaced by Coal, Btu/yr				$0.94\text{x}10^{12}$			$0.12\text{x}10^{12}$
Equivalent Btu value of Coal Required				$0.94\text{x}10^{12}$			$0.12\text{x}10^{12}$
Total Equivalent Coal Requirement Including Present Coal Use, Btu/yr				$1.00\text{x}10^{12}$			$0.24\text{x}10^{12}$
Estimated Annual Cost Required, Tons							
@ 8000 Btu/lb				$0.6\text{x}10^5$			$0.2\text{x}10^5$
@ 10000 Btu/lb				$0.5\text{x}10^5$			$0.1\text{x}10^5$
@ 12000 Btu/lb				$0.4\text{x}10^5$			$0.1\text{x}10^5$

Assumptions

50% of the units converted from coal were converted to oil fired
All units converted from coal to oil can fire coal/oil slurry
45% of all units originally oil fired can be converted to coal/oil slurry
30% of Btu's attributable to oil will be replaced by coal in coal/oil slurry (40% by weight coal)

TABLE 43. Convertibility of Large-Sized Industrial Installations to Coal as a Primary Energy Source: Long-Term Alternatives.

Industrial Installation Large — $5x10^{12}$ Btu/yr ($4.35x10^{12}$ as oil and gas, $0.65x10^{12}$ as Coal)

EXISTING EQUIPMENT		FLUIDIZED BED			COAL/OIL SLURRY		
Capacity and Number of Units	Number of Units on Fuel Currently In Use	Number Of Units Convertible	Number Units To Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal	Number Of Units Convertible	Number Units To Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal
$3.5x10^6$ Btu/hr	1 Coal fired unit ($0.65x10^{12}$)	0	0		0	0	
6 Units Total	1 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	0	1		0	1	
$125x10^6$ Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	2 Oil-Fired Units	0	2	$4.35x10^{12}$	1	0	$0.52x10^{12}$
	2 Gas-Fired Units	0	2		0	0	
$0.75-3.5x10^6$ Btu/hr; 4 Units Total	2 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	0	2		1	0	
$3x10^6$ Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	1 Oil-Fired Unit	0	1	$0.01x10^{12}$	1	0	$0.0015x10^{12}$
	1 Gas-Fired Unit	0	1		0	0	
$0.75x10^6$ Btu/hr; 100 Units Total	30 Oil-Fired Units	0	0	0	0	0	0
$100x10^3$ Btu/hr Capacity	70 Gas-Fired Units	0	0		0	0	

	Fluidized Bed	Coal/Oil Slurry
Total Oil and Gas Replaced by Coal, Btu/yr	$4.36x10^{12}$	$0.52x10^{12}$
Equivalent Btu Value of Coal Required	$4.36x10^{12}$	$0.52x10^{12}$
Equivalent Btu Value of Coal Required Including Present Coal Use	$5.0x10^{12}$	$1.17x10^{12}$
Estimated Annual Coal Required, Tons		
@ 8000 Btu/lb	$3.1x10^5$	$0.7x10^5$
@ 10000 Btu/lb	$2.5x10^5$	$0.6x10^5$
@ 12000 Btu/lb	$2.1x10^5$	$0.5x10^5$

Assumptions

50% of the units converted from coal were converted to oil-fired
All units converted from coal to oil can fire coal/oil slurry
45% of all units originally oil-fired can be converted to coal/oil slurry
30% of Btu's attributable to oil will be replaced by coal in coal/oil slurry (40% by weight coal)

TABLE 44. Convertibility of Medium-Sized Industrial Installations to Coal as a Primary Energy Source: Long-Term Alternatives

Industrial Installation - Medium $0.5x10^{12}$ Btu/yr ($0.435x10^{12}$ as oil and gas, $0.065x10^{12}$ as Coal)

EXISTING EQUIPMENT		FLUIDIZED BED			COAL OIL SLURRY		
Capacity and Number of Units	Number of Units on Fuel Currently In Use	Number Of Units Convertible	Number Units To Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal	Number Of Units Convertible	Number Units To Be Replaced	Btu/yr of Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal
$3.5x10^6$ Btu/hr	1 Coal-Fired Unit ($0.06x10^{12}$)	0	0	$0.43x10^{12}$	1	0	$0.07x10^{12}$
4 Units Total							
$25x10^6$ Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	1 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	0	1		0	0	
	1 Oil-Fired units	0	1		0	0	
	1 Gas-Fired Units	0	1		0	0	
$0.75-3.5x10^6$ Btu/hr							
2 Units Total	1 Units Converted from Coal to Oil or Gas	0	1	$0.005x10^{12}$	1	0	$0.002x10^{12}$
$3x10^6$ Btu/hr Average Rated Capacity	1 Oil-Fired Units	0	1		0	0	
	1 Gas-Fired Units	0	0		0	0	
$0.75x10^6$ Btu/hr							
80 Units Total	25 Oil-Fired Units	0	0	0	0	0	0
	55 Coal-Fired Units	0	0		0	0	
$100x10^3$ Btu/hr Capacity							
Total Oil and Gas Replaced By Coal, Btu/yr				$0.435x10^{12}$			$0.072x10^{12}$
Equivalent Btu Value of Coal Required				$0.435x10^{12}$			$0.072x10^{12}$
Total Equivalent Coal Requirements, Including Present Coal Use, Btu/yr				$0.5x10^{12}$			$0.14x10^{12}$
Estimated Annual Coal Required, Tons							
@ 8000 Btu/lb				$0.3x10^5$			$0.04x10^5$
@ 10000 Btu/lb				$0.3x10^5$			$0.04x10^5$
@ 12000 Btu/lb				$0.2x10^5$			$0.03x10^5$

Assumptions

50% of the units converted from coal were converted to oil-fired
All units converted from coal to oil can fire coal/oil slurry
45% of all units originally oil-fired can be converted to coal/oil slurry
30% of Btu's attributable to oil will be replaced by coal in coal/oil slurry (40% by weight coal)

Also included in these tables are the impacts on oil, gas, and coal consumption of the different alternatives. These calculations are based on conversion or replacement of all non-coal-fired units greater than or equal to 0.75×10^6 Btu/hr. All units smaller than 0.75×10^6 Btu/hr are assumed to be non-convertible economically, or that the fuel savings would be relatively insignificant. The reduction in oil and gas consumption was determined to be 40 to 100 percent in terms of Btu's for fluidized bed or high-Btu gasification. The industrial facilities would be totally converted.

Conversion of oil-fired units to coal/oil slurries can reduce oil consumption up to 24 percent. This is, however, only 5 to 14 percent of the total fuel consumption at the base. It appears that coal/oil slurry combustion would best supplement other coal-fired alternatives to oil and natural gas.

Strategies. Various plans for conversion from oil and gas to coal as the primary fuel at Army installations can be developed. These strategies range from immediately effective changes to long-range plans. Depending upon individual site characteristics, they may result in moderate reduction in oil and gas utilization or total independence from these two fuels. Selection of the most promising strategy will be influenced by economic considerations as well as technical factors. Among the possible strategies which may be developed are:

- Complete or partial conversion of existing equipment to conventional coal-fired systems.
- Installation of centralized coal-fired systems.
- Use of coal/oil slurries in existing equipment.
- Replacement of oil, natural gas, and coal with coal-derived low-Btu gas.
- Installation of Fluidized-Bed Combustion Systems.
- Replacement of oil, natural gas, and coal with coal-derived high-Btu gas.
- Liquid fuels.

Within each of these alternatives several different options may be available.

Complete or Partial Conversion of Existing Equipment to Conventional Coal-Fired Systems. This alternative assumes that no change in the pattern of fuel use will be made with respect to size and location of the heating units. Those units currently operating on oil or gas either will be converted to coal or replaced by new coal-fired systems. Under this strategy small units of less than 0.75×10^6 Btu/hr will remain on oil or gas.

Units rated at greater than 0.75×10^6 Btu/hr may be selectively switched to coal. Conversion may be done in one intensive program, affecting all convertible units at the same time, or it may be phased over a long time span. Immediate alteration of all units capable of being converted would provide a near-term partial reduction in oil and gas consumption.

Those units which are not suitable for conversion will require replacement. This effort will be a longer-term project. It may be logically tied to the expiration of the equipment service life. However, costs of continued operation on higher-priced fuel as opposed to the capital outlay to replace non-depreciated equipment must be compared.

Installation of Centralized Coal-Fired Systems. Large centralized systems may be used to replace several existing units. Expansion of central district heating to include areas not presently served can be used to eliminate individual building installations. Under this strategy, a few large systems could replace numerous medium-sized units.

Small units (less than 0.75×10^6 Btu/hr) used in individual dwellings consume 30 to 60 percent of the personnel base fuel as oil and gas. Replacement of these by a single large, or several smaller, central coal-fired district heating systems will effect a major reduction in oil and gas consumption at personnel installations. This option discontinues the use of all individual oil and gas units and requires a hot water (or other heat transfer medium) distribution system. By installing dual distribution systems, cooling as well as heating can be accomplished.

Use of Coal/Oil Slurries in Existing Equipment. A limited reduction in the amount of oil consumed can be obtained by this option. Its application to all existing large units would result in limited fuel savings. The maximum savings to be realized from this strategy will be less than 30 percent of the original oil. Equipment for preparing the slurry and maintaining the coal in suspension will rule out the use of coal/oil slurries in small units. Ash content also will limit its use.

Replacement of Oil, Natural Gas, and Coal With Coal-Derived Low-Btu Gas. This strategy can be implemented by various tactical means. In one alternative the conversion to low-Btu gas can be an end in itself while a second alternative would use this as the first phase in an ultimate conversion to high-Btu gas from coal.

Converting only to low-Btu gas requires identification of those oil- and coal-fired units which can be converted. In most cases conversion to gas will be feasible. For gas-fired units, burner modifications will be the only major change. Oil-fired units may require, in addition, changes in control systems, while conversion of coal-fired boilers may involve structural modifications. Individual dwelling units probably would not be converted to low-Btu gas. The gas distribution system needed to supply previously non-gas equipment must be installed and the necessary changes made to existing mains which are to be used. Segregation of existing mains continuing to deliver natural gas will be necessary as well.

The gasification plant, together with coal storage and preparation facilities, will be located on a single site. Gas processing will be included. Railroad or truck access for coal delivery and a main to carry the gas to the distribution system must be installed.

This alternative provides a partial reduction of oil and gas dependency for personnel posts. On industrial installations it essentially eliminates the use of natural gas and oil.

The second alternative requires planning for future conversion of the low-Btu gasification system to high-Btu production. Allowance can be made in the initial design for the later increased capacity needed in those unit operations and processes common to both high- and low-Btu systems. All steps needed for the low-Btu alternative are required initially in this variation as well. Additional gasifier capacity similarly can be built in initially. Installation of units such as an oxygen plant and CO-shift and methanation reactors will be deferred until the later conversion to high-Btu gas is implemented. However, the price escalation which will inevitably occur may favor initially installing the higher capacity equipment for coal preparation, gas cleanup, and other systems which will be used both for low- and high-Btu gas.

When the changeover to high-Btu gas production is made, all units at the installation will be converted to gas-firing. Small natural-gas-fired heaters will need no changes, but oil burners will be modified. Large equipment converted originally to low-Btu gas then will be converted to the high-Btu fuel.

Replacement of Oil, Natural Gas, and Coal With Coal-Derived High-Btu Gas. One strategy for implementing coal-derived high-Btu gasification systems has already been discussed. That is the near-term conversion to low-Btu gas followed by subsequent modifications to produce high-Btu gas.

As a long-range strategy, high-Btu gasification systems may be installed in a single step. This may be phased with the retirement of large obsolete coal- or oil-fired units so that gas-fired replacements would be operated on high-Btu gas. Expansion of the distribution system may be carried out in advance to minimize later disruptions and cost escalation.

After gas is in production, units not then fired by gas could be converted or replaced to eventually eliminate all non-coal fuels.

Installation of Fluidized-Bed Combustion Systems. A long-range strategy consists of planning for replacement of existing equipment with coal-fired fluidized-bed systems. While this technology has not been fully demonstrated, it is presently highly promising. The capacity of the current demonstration module exceeds the requirements of most military bases. However, there appears to be no technical reason to preclude scaledown to more suitable sizes.

Because of the thermal efficiency advantage and the compatibility with application demands, fluidized-bed combustion systems should be evaluated in detail. Suitable size reduction evaluation can be obtained during the immediate future so that when the systems have been fully demonstrated, design and fabrication can begin. Replacement of existing units then could occur.

Alternative tactics at that time could include either centralized district heating served by a single unit or several smaller, decentralized systems. The same changes to small individual dwelling systems will be necessary as with conversion to conventional coal-fired systems.

Liquid Fuels From Coal. While liquid fuels from coal technology has been rejected as applicable to individual Army installations, some future potential exists. The strategy with respect to this option would evaluate the concept of coal liquefaction plant combined with subsequent refining to a range of fuels. This complex could serve as the fuel source for all Army facilities in a given geographic area. Motor vehicle fuels as well as heating fuels would be produced. Evaluation of this concept is not within the scope of this study.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions. Several coal technologies exist which can replace natural gas and oil at Army installations. These have been described in previous sections of this report and strategies for implementing them have been presented. Impacts resulting from a change to coal have been identified. Similar information has been assembled for technologies which are not commercially available but may become so within a 5- to 15-year time span.

Alternative forms of direct combustion of coal appear to be a favorable near-term strategy. Economics and the proven status of direct combustion systems are two factors favoring this technology. Various types of equipment are available to meet specific needs. One disadvantage is the need to handle coal at multiple units, but this can be reduced by using centralized systems. Individual dwellings would require conversion to centralized systems to be practically heated by coal.

Low- and medium-Btu gas from coal also warrant consideration. Low- and medium-Btu gas are, for practical purposes, near-term technologies. The advantages include centralizing coal-handling equipment and minimizing the impact upon units presently burning natural gas and oil. Probable incompatibility with individual dwelling units is the major disadvantage. High capital and operating costs will be incurred with low-Btu gas and coal-derived fuels.

High-Btu gas from coal is more widely applicable to Army installations than low-Btu gas and does not impact equipment now using natural gas. Implementation is further in the future than for low- and medium-Btu gas, however, and the economics are less favorable than low-Btu gas.

Fluidized-bed combustion systems appear highly promising for near-term application. District centralization would reduce on-site coal distribution. The modular capabilities permit expansion of a partial system at intervals to match increased needs. No cost data are available but preliminary information indicates significant capital reduction.

Coal/oil slurries do offer some advantages such as minimal capital expenditure, versatility of operations, and extension of fuel oil supplies. However, since coal handling, storage, and preparation equipment are necessary and the probability of future fuel oil shortages exists, it probably would be best to convert the unit to direct coal firing. Further, the actual reduction in oil consumption by this method is limited to well under 25 percent.

Due to a wide variation in coal types, existing equipment, and installation requirements, it is impossible to be specific about convertibility or replacement with coal-based technologies. Coal technology is extremely complex. Requirements and specifications are unique to the individual case being studied. When studied in detail, a technology that may be optimum for one conversion or replacement could simply be physically, technologically, or economically unsuitable in another apparently similar situation. The detail of this study is necessarily general and conclusions about particular situations can be drawn only with extreme caution.

Conclusions based on this study are listed below and apply specifically to Army bases:

- Direct combustion of coal offers the highest thermal efficiency and resultant least fuel consumption of the technologies considered.
- Conventional direct combustion systems are technically proven and economical.
- Fluidized-bed combustion of coal is nearing commercial application, offers several advantages over conventional systems, and appears to be a near-term (3-5 years) alternative to other systems.
- Conversion of existing oil- and natural-gas-fired units to direct coal firing is technically feasible for only a few types of units. This cannot be generally applied and must be considered on a case by case basis.
- Coal-derived gas (low-, medium-, and high-Btu) is economically less favorable than direct combustion at the scale appropriate to Army installation. High-Btu processes are commercially unproven at this time. Low- and medium-Btu processes have more favorable economics but may be less universally applicable than high-Btu processes.

- Coal/oil slurries, as a substitute or supplement for oil, offer insufficient benefits to justify further consideration.

- For direct combustion, district systems are more practical due to the need for coal-handling equipment.

- Coal-derived gas systems are of necessity district-based, with the gas being distributed to existing combustion units.

Recommendations. An immediate effort to reduce oil and gas dependency is indicated by the data presented on military fuel consumption. Specific actions can be taken at present, and preparation for alternatives can begin. Recommendations for immediate consideration include the following strategies:

- Medium- and large-capacity oil and natural-gas-fired units nearing the end of normal useful service should be replaced by conventional coal-fired equipment.

- Units which were originally coal-fired but had been converted to oil or gas should be evaluated on a case by case basis and where feasible, reconverted to coal.

- A program to facilitate and expedite commercial development of the fluidized-bed combustion system should be supported with the objective of achieving the initial application of this technology to Army use within 3 years.

- District centralization of heating systems should be emphasized.

- Long-term availability of coal should be assured by initiating communication with the coal-mining industry, so that projected Army coal consumption can be matched by advanced planning for industry capacity.

For longer-term planning, additional actions should be taken. These are:

- Re-evaluation of coal-derived gas should be a continuing activity, and changes in the status of low-, medium-, and high-Btu processes should be monitored.

- A detailed site-specific study, comparing alternative conversion strategies, including gasification and direct combustion, should be undertaken to define specific technical and economic parameters.

- Re-evaluation of coal-derived liquid fuels should be made for situations other than single installation applications.

The rate at which technology for coal utilization is developing results in a constantly and rapidly changing scenario. This applies to both combustion and coal-derived synthetic fuels. For this reason continuing awareness of the status of coal technology is necessary, and the flexibility to adapt policy to changed conditions must be maintained.