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Entergy, EPRI, and ADA-ES Test Mercury Controls Under DOE Grant

Entergy's Independence Steam Electric Station (ISES), in partnership with the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) and ADA-ES, Inc., has been selected as a site for the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) mercury control technology field testing program to test EPRI's TOXECON II™, an experimental mercury control technology. TOXECON II™ uses sorbent materials that naturally adsorb mercury to remove it from coal plant flue gas. The field test is being conducted as part of a \$5.5 million cooperative agreement awarded to ADA-ES by the DOE through its National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL). The ISES portion of the project is \$1.5 million. The DOE/NETL is providing over 70 percent of the funding as part of a research program to advance the technical readiness of mercury control technology options for the nation's fleet of coal-fired power plants.

Under the cooperative agreement, tests will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of TOXECON II™ in reducing mercury emissions from plants that burn low-sulfur Western or high-sulfur Eastern coals. To date, mercury control technologies have achieved different reduction levels at plants firing these two types of fuels, presumably because of the differences

in chemical composition of the fuels. This situation means that tests need to be conducted on the flue gas from both fuels.

The test at ISES Unit 2, an 816-megawatt facility in northeast Arkansas, will begin later this year. Prior to testing, an injection grid will be installed before the last two fields of the electrostatic precipitator on ISES Unit 2. A variety of sorbents - including activated carbon - will then be tested to determine 1) how well each combines with the mercury in the flue gas, and 2) how effectively they are then removed by the last fields of the precipitator.

Each sorbent will be injected into the flue gas downstream of the ESP's initial particulate matter collecting fields. This technique avoids one important problem at facilities like ISES, which recycles over 90 percent of its fly ash into commercial use. Previous activated carbon tests at power plants have injected the carbon in the flue gas upstream of the ESP. This contaminated the fly ash, rendering it unusable for recycling.

By injecting the carbon in the latter part of the ESP, it is possible to capture most of the fly ash upstream of the injection - *before* it mixes with the carbon. Entergy hopes this technique will allow facilities like ISES to meet two potentially conflicting goals – reduce mercury emissions and continue to recognize the benefits of recycling fly ash. Those benefits include the ability to: 1) maintain revenues from fly ash sales to offset plant operating costs; 2) reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the production of cement; and 3) reduce the need for onsite landfills for fly ash.

Coal-fired electric producers across the country are researching control technologies as they prepare to meet new U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standards for regulating mercury. The new standards will require U.S. coal-fired utilities to reduce overall mercury emissions.

Finding an effective mercury control technology is a complicated matter. Not only are reduction levels influenced by the type of coal burned, but they're also affected by the configuration of the plant, existing emissions controls and operational variables. The energy industry is striving to identify practical solutions that achieve the necessary environmental benefits. The ISES test will help determine if TOXECON II™ is a feasible long-term reduction technology for low-sulfur sub-bituminous generating units with a cold-side ESP.

“Entergy is delighted that DOE has chosen the Independence facility as a demonstration site for TOXECON II™,” stated Mike Bakewell, Entergy's senior vice president of fossil operations. “Entergy continues to look for technologies and alternatives to lower the cost of controls and ease the impact on its customers, while protecting the environment.”

“This project is an important component of NETL's overall program to develop advanced mercury control technologies and to evaluate their performance on actual coal-fired power plant

flue gas," said Joseph Strakey, NETL's Office of Coal & Power R&D director. "As such, it directly supports the President's Clear Skies Initiative that calls for a phased-in reduction in mercury emissions."

Strakey added, "It also demonstrates the kind of R&D successes that can be achieved through government partnership with the private sector."

Ramsay Chang, EPRI technical leader for air emission control stated, "TOXECON II™ responds to the power industry's needs for mercury control options from which to select the most effective solution for a given power plant, considering the fuel it burns and existing air pollution controls. We are pleased that Entergy and the DOE have chosen to build on earlier EPRI programs at smaller plants to test this new technology on a mainstream power generator."

In October, 2004, the DOE/NETL selected six projects through their Phase II, Round 2 Mercury Control Field Testing Program solicitation. Under the ADA-ES cooperative agreement, in addition to the tests at ISES, testing will be conducted at two MidAmerican Energy Facilities and one AEP facility. Entergy, EPRI, ADA-ES and the DOE/NETL are currently finalizing the details surrounding implementation of the project at ISES.

About ADA-ES

Headquartered in Littleton, Colorado, ADA-ES, Inc. (NASDAQ: ADES) develops and implements proprietary environmental technology and specialty chemicals that mitigate the environmental impact from electric power and industrial companies while reducing operating costs. Company and investor information can be found at www.adaes.com.

About the DOE National Energy Technology Laboratory

The National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL), located in Morgantown, West Virginia, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, is a multi-purpose laboratory, owned and operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). We conduct and implement science and technology development programs for the Department in energy and energy-related environmental systems.

About Entergy Corporation

Entergy Corporation is an integrated energy company engaged primarily in electric power production and retail distribution operations. Entergy owns and operates power plants with approximately 30,000 megawatts of electric generating capacity, and it is the second-largest nuclear generator in the United States. Entergy delivers electricity to 2.6 million utility customers in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Entergy has annual revenues of over \$9 billion and approximately 14,000 employees.

About EPRI

EPRI, with major locations in Palo Alto, Calif., and Charlotte, N.C., was established in 1973 as an independent, non-profit center for public interest energy and environmental research. EPRI's collaborative science and technology development program now spans nearly every area of power generation, delivery and use. EPRI's members represent over 90% of the electricity

generated in the United States. International participation represents over 10% of EPRI's total R&D program, with 62 members and more than 130 funders.

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The ADA-ES online address is www.adaes.com/

The DOE NETL Web address is www.netl.doe.gov/newsroom/index.html

Entergy's online address is www.energy.com

Visit EPRI's web site at www.epri.com
