Cooling Tower Emissions Analysis by Gas Chromatography



Engineered Solutions, Guaranteed Results.





Reliability

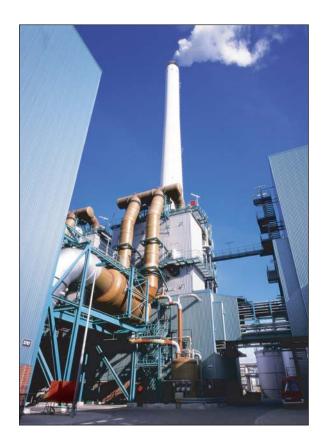
Delivering maximum up time through quality engineering

Precision

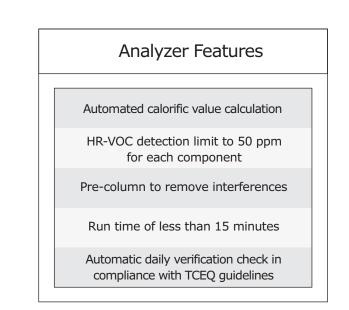
Generating repeatable data through innovative engineering

Efficiency

Providing high speed multi-dimensional chromatography



Wasson-ECE Instrumentation has developed on-line analyzers specifically designed to meet the analytical requirements for cooling tower emissions monitoring. Unlike the competitor's solution, this analyzer is also compliant with TCEQ Appendix P, the El Paso Stripper method, making Wasson-ECE the complete solution for cooling tower emissions monitoring.



The stand-alone cabinet is purged, air-conditioned, and rated for outside use in Class I, Division 2, Groups C and D hazardous areas. This cabinet requires no shelter and is a cost-effective solution.

The on-line bench top instrument is positioned in one of our complete instrument shelters. The separate sample system is rated for hazardous areas and is mounted on the exterior wall of the shelter. The shelter is air-conditioned, X-Purged, and outfitted with hydrocarbon sensors for use in Class I, Division 2 plant locations.

The Wasson-ECE Advantage

Method Compliance

Wasson-ECE's sample system is completely compliant with the TCEQ Source Sampling Procedures Manual Appendix P method for cooling tower monitoring (the El Paso Stripper method). This removes the questions that may arise by using an alternative method.

Sample Handling

Cooling towers present very difficult samples to analyze. Often these samples may contain biocides, heavy organics, and particulates. Wasson-ECE's sample system is custom designed for the maximum amount of up time.

Positive Component Identification

Wasson-ECE's cooling water analyzer uses capillary columns that provide a much higher resolution than the packed columns used by most on-line GC vendors. This avoids many of the conflicts that can be caused by interfering chemicals.



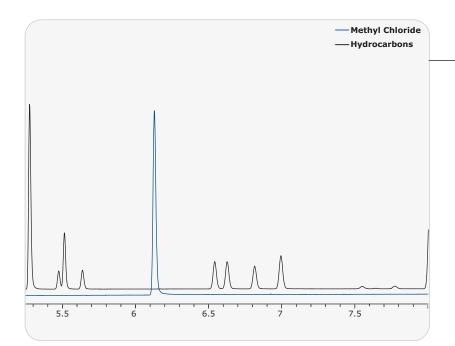
What are HR-VOCs?

Highly reactive volatile organic components (HR-VOCs) are light olefins that act as ozone precursors. HR-VOCs in Harris County are defined as ethylene, propylene, 1,3-butadiene, and butenes. HR-VOCs in the Houston and Galveston area counties surrounding Harris county are defined as ethylene and propylene.



Why Cooling Tower Emissions?

Leaks in plant heat exchangers allow HR-VOCs to be transferred from the process fluid into the cooling water. During evaporation of the cooling water, these HR-VOCs can be released into the atmosphere.



I	Retention Time (min) Repeatability				
	Run	Ethylene	propylene	13-Butadiene	
	1	3.889	4.939	8.026	
	2	3.897	4.994	8.026	
	3	3.896	4.943	8.026	
	4	3.893	4.941	8.025	
	5	3.892	4.941	8.025	
	6	3.893	4.941	8.025	
	7	3.891	4.940	8.025	
	8	3.889	4.938	8.024	

* 9.25 min cycle time, temperature and pressure programs are utilized.

Interference Control

Wasson-ECE has tested the cooling tower analyzer for a variety of components that could cause possible interferences. The only component not removed is methyl chloride, but as shown in the chromatogram on the left, does not interfere with the components of interest.



Repeatability

Repeatability is critical in ensuring that results are accurate over time. The table to the left shows the excellent repeatability of Wasson-ECE with an average RSD of only 0.16 %.

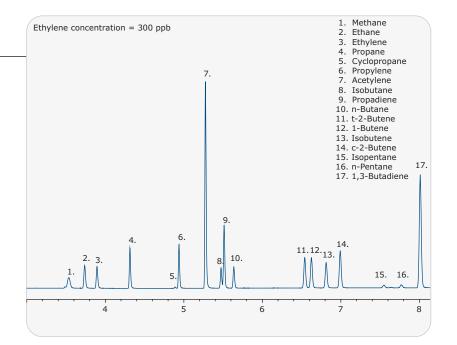
Resolution

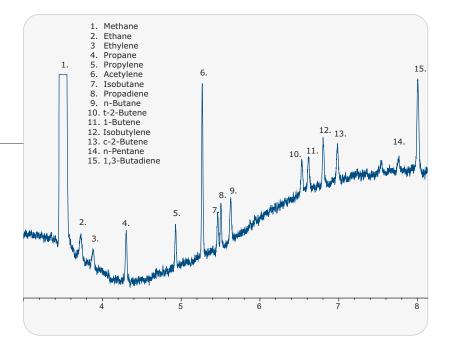
This chromatogram demonstrates how the HR-VOCs specified by TCEQ are fully resolved from the non-regulated components.



Sensitivity

TCEQ regulations require a lower detection limit of 10 ppb by volume in water per HR-VOC component. The attached chromatogram displays a fully resolved ethylene peak at a concentration of 2 ppb.





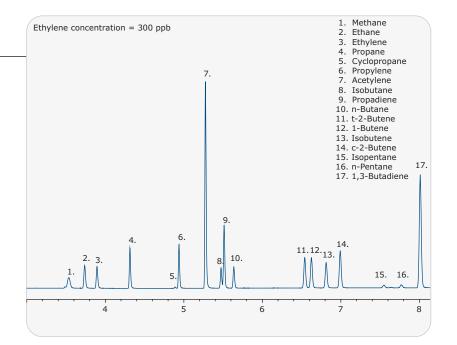
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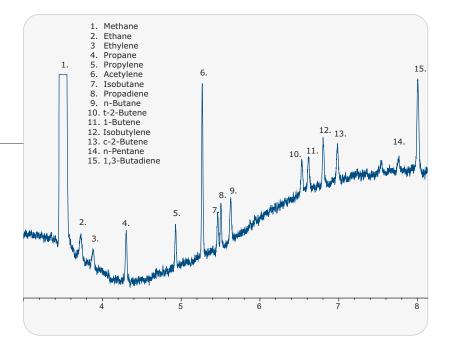
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Sparge Sampling System

Sparge Air Control

Pressure tranducers for monitoring sparge air supply alert the user of problems. Both an electronic mass flow controller and a visual flow meter are employed for sparge flow monitoring.

Sparge Vessel

This tube is fully compliant with the El Paso Stripper method. A sensor is used to measure sample temperature for use in the TCEQ specified calculation.

Water Sample

A water flow meter is used for the TCEQ specified calculation. An advanced filtration system is utilized with automated backflush.

Back Pressure Control

A low pressure regulator is used to provide flow to a gas chromatograph gas sampling valve.

Enclosure Specifications

Each enclosure includes a thermostatically controlled heater, hand valve to drain the vessel, zero air generator, and a sample connection for connecting bags or canisters.



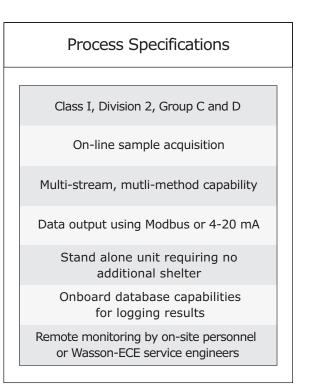


Process Configurations



Process Analyzer Options

The gas chromatograph can be housed in a Class I, Division 2 stand-alone cabinet, or it can be placed in an instrument shelter complete with air conditioning, X-Purge, and hydrocarbon sensors rated for Class I, Division 2.



Please contact us for more information

