

CONTROL OF HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM EMISSIONS AT SONACA (WALLONIA, BELGIUM)



AIR - CLRTAP


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23rd EGTEI,
Brussels, 10/10/14

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Control of Hexavalent Chromium Emissions at Sonaca (Wallonia, Belgium)


- Part I: Issue
 - Matter of concern
 - Problem
- Part II: Problem solving (know-how & technology)
- Part III: Results



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Control of Hexavalent Chromium Emissions
at Sonaca (Wallonia, Belgium)

Part I: Issue



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Control of Hexavalent Chromium
Emissions at Sonaca (Wallonia, Belgium)

Hexavalent chromium (Cr VI)

Highly carcinogenic compound

- Group I International Agency for the Research on Cancer: carcinogenic to humans
- Concentration in ambient air corresponding to an excess cancer risk of 1 in a million:
0.025 ng/m³ (WHO Air Quality Guidelines, 2000)

EXTREMELY LOW !



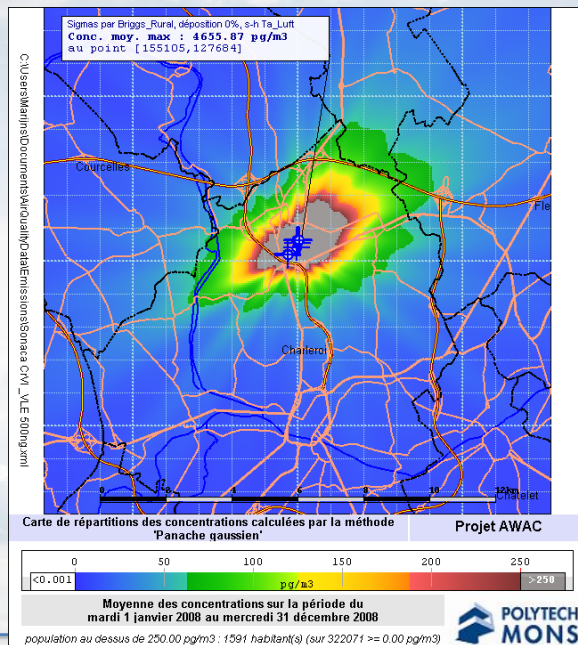
Wallonie

Control of Hexavalent Chromium Emissions at Sonaca (Wallonia, Belgium)

- Dispersion modelling based on measured releases from sources carried out by Mons Polytech (UMons-FPMs) on behalf of AwAC (the Walloon Agency for Air and Climate).
- Data relating to stacks (height, internal diameter, flow rate, concentration, temperature...)



Initial situation (2008) with exceedance: maximum average concentration of about 5 000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

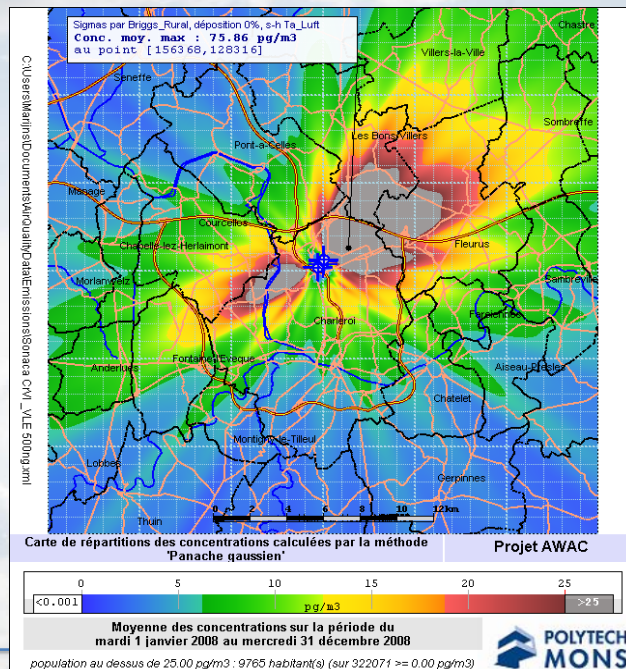


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- Result: substantial risk for the population living in the surroundings.

=> **STRINGENT ABATEMENT COMPULSORY!**

- Acceptable risk:
- after abatement measures proposals to put in place on the basis of modelling results;
 - maximum average concentration of about 75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.



Setting of an emission limit value:

- Leading to an acceptable risk at ground level, checked by dispersion modelling
- Achievable with the most efficient control devices technically available
- Analytically measurable (not in Belgium at that time !)

0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$

Part II: Problem solving

- Look for chromium-free alternatives
- Where chromium emission will persist, install appropriate filters

Look for chromium-free alternatives

In Aerospace, in order to prevent corrosion on aluminium, hexavalent chromium is still used in the following processes :

- **surface treatments (chromic acid anodising, sealing of the anodic layer, chemical conversion (Alodine 1200), hard chromium plating...)**
- **painting / bonding primers : all paint or bonding primers applied on aluminium surfaces still contain high levels of strontium chromate.**

Few alternatives exist but are not qualified yet by all customers .

- **Major aerospace industries are part of the CTAC and CCST consortia requesting ECHA authorization for further use of chromium trioxide and compounds beyond their sunset date (respectively Sept 2017 and Jan 2019).**
- **Chromium emissions will continue for years and need to be managed and reduced.**

SONACA

Emissions observed from 2010 to early 2013

	2010	2012	early 2013
Paint/bonding primers	428 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ (Cr_{TOT})	19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ (Cr_{TOT})	0,13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ ($\text{Cr}6+$)
	Maintenance actions Ok		No further investment required
Chromic acid bath	443 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ (Cr_{TOT})	248 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ (Cr_{TOT})	29 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$ ($\text{Cr}6+$)
	Maintenance actions : not sufficient		Invest still required

Chromium Mist Eliminator

- *How to get the highest performance on Chromium aerosols ?*
- *Request $< 0,5 \mu\text{g Cr}^{6+} / \text{Nm}^3$*

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How does a Mist Eliminator work ?



- To capture droplets
- To coalesce aerosols

Blu^eFil technology



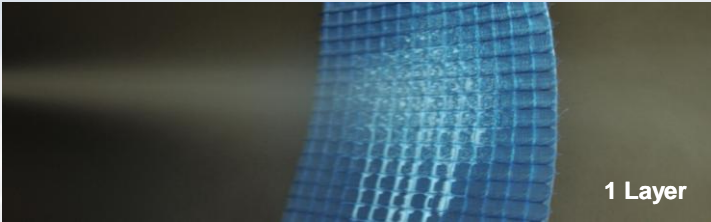
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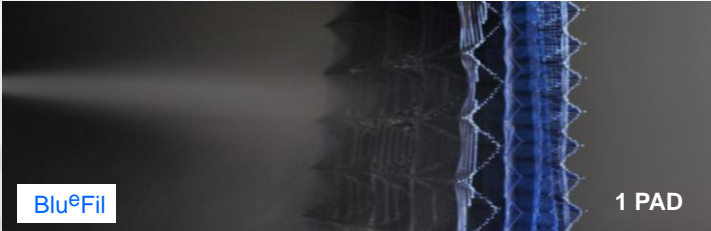
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How does a Mist Eliminator work ?



1 Layer



Blu^eFil

1 PAD

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Chromium Mist Eliminator

Solution 5 stages cross-flow

Protection	Protection	Coalescing	Coalescing	Entrainem. Separation
Stage 1 + water	Stage 2 + water	Stage 3 + water	Stage 4 + water	Stage 5
99% > 10 μ	99% > 5 μ	99% > 2 μ	99% > 1 μ	99% Drops
+ Solid Particles			Finest droplets	

Inlet → **Outlet**

Pumps 5,5 kW + Vent 22 kW
Deionized water 3,6 m³/day



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Chromium Mist Eliminator

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99% > 10 μ	99% > 5 μ	99% > 2 μ	99% > 1 μ	99% Drops
+ Solid Particles			Finest droplets	


Inlet → **Outlet**

Effluent Mass ?

1 / 125

1 / 1000

> 0,5 μ (50%)



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Chromium Mist Eliminator



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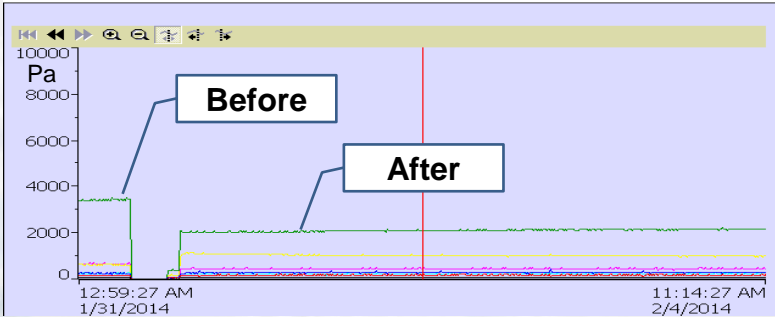
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Chromium Mist Eliminator

Maintenance Following the pressure drops



10000
Pa

8000

6000

4000

2000

0

12:59:27 AM
1/31/2014

11:14:27 AM
2/4/2014

Each 3-4 month *Swap in < 4 hr production stop*

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Part III: Results

désignation	Chromium 6+ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$) March 2013 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$) June 2013 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$) Sept. 2013 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$) Dec. 2013 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$) March 2014 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$) June 2014 24 hour average
cabine peinture PPE cheminée 1	0,60	0,03	0,57	0,69	0,10	0,006
cabine peinture PPE cheminée 2	0,19	0,22	0,57	0,01	0,28	0,006
cabine thermoréacteur Sunkiss PPE	< 0,033	0,05	0,02	0,10	0,13	0,010
sas de désolvation Sunkiss PPE	0,08	0,02	< 0,024	0,02	0,01	0,005
cabine peinture ASSY gaine 1	0,06	0,04	0,08	0,23	0,03	0,03
cabine peinture ASSY gaine 2	0,01	0,10	0,23	0,34	0,04	0,18
désolvation ASSY	-	-	-	-	0,05	0,02
application BR 127 - GPE collage	< 0,032	1,26	1,16	0,77	0,35	0,06
cabine thermoréacteur Sunkiss GPE	0,23	2,33	2,77	0,23	< 0,01	3,78
sas désolvation Sunkiss GPE	< 0,019	< 0,023	0,18	0,03	0,06	0,02
cabine peinture Composite (labo préparation)	-	0,02	< 0,025	0,01	0,01	0,007
cabine peinture Composite	-	0,02	< 0,027	0,01	< 0,01	0,006

CA Anodisation bath	29,00	< 0,022	0,10	0,01	< 0,011	0,011
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May 2013 action on CAA
Introduction of
Chrome filters

OK	= conform (less than 0,5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$)
Action	= between 0,5 and 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$
Investigation	= more than 1,0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}^3$

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Chromium Mist Eliminator

Result < 0,1 µg Cr⁶⁺ / Nm³
< 3 g Cr⁶⁺ / yr

Now we can speak in nanograms !
The outlet quantity is divided by 1.000 !



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Conclusion

désignation	Chromium 6+ (µg/Nm ³) March 2013 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ (µg/Nm ³) June 2013 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ (µg/Nm ³) Sept. 2013 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ (µg/Nm ³) Dec. 2013 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ (µg/Nm ³) March 2014 24 hour average	Chromium 6+ (µg/Nm ³) June 2014 24 hour average
cabine peinture PPE cheminée 1	0,60	0,03				0,006
cabine peinture PPE cheminée 2	0,19	0,7				0,06
cabine thermoréacteur Sunkiss PPE	< 0,033	0,01				0,001
sas de désolvation Sunkiss PPE	0,08	0,01				0,003
cabine peinture ASSY gaine 1	0,06	0,01				0,003
cabine peinture ASSY gaine 2	0,01	0,10				0,018
désolvation ASSY	-	-				0,02
application BR 127 - GPE collage	< 0,032	1,26				0,06
cabine thermoréacteur Sunkiss GPE	0,23	2,33	2,77	0,25	< 0,01	3,78
sas désolvation Sunkiss GPE	< 0,019	< 0,023	0,18	0,03	0,06	0,02
cabine peinture Composite (labo préparation)	-	0,02	< 0,025	0,01	0,01	0,007
cabine peinture Composite	-	0,02	< 0,027	0,01	< 0,01	0,006
CAA bath	29,00	< 0,022				0,14

May 2013 : action on CAA
Introduction of Chrome filters

Maintenance Actions

Investment Actions



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Thank you for your attention !

For additional information on Cr VI regulation,
please contact :

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