



Finnish Recovery Boiler Committee's Influence on Recovery Boiler Safety and Technology

60th Anniversary International Recovery Boiler Conference

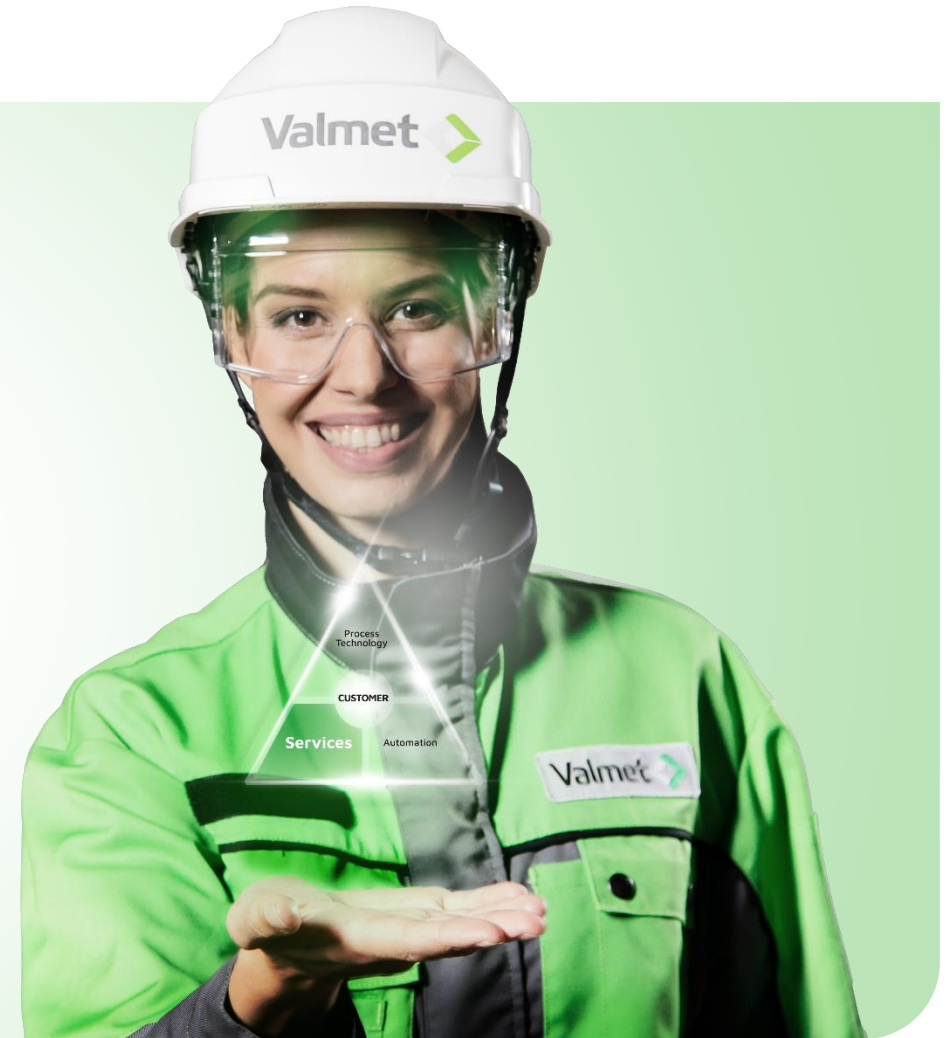
June 6, 2024

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Background

Reasons for improved technology and safety in recovery boilers

- Role of associations globally
- Studies and published reports
 - Corrosion
 - Emissions
- Safety improvements
 - Guidelines
 - Automation
 - Experience and design development
- New features



History timeline of recovery boiler safety and technology

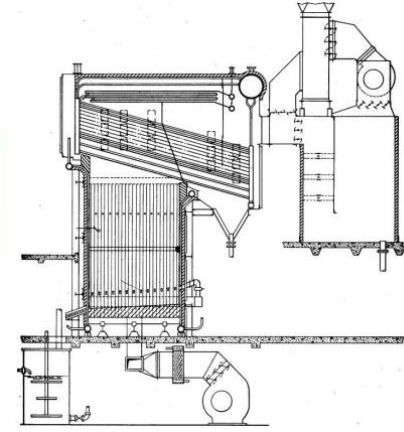
First decades of recovery boilers

1934

First recovery boiler with water cooled furnace at Domtar (Windsor pulp mill)

1937

First recovery boiler in Finland built at Oulu mill by B&W
32 bar and 420°C



1959

First higher parameter boiler at Imatra mill by CE
64 bar and 480°C

1930

1935

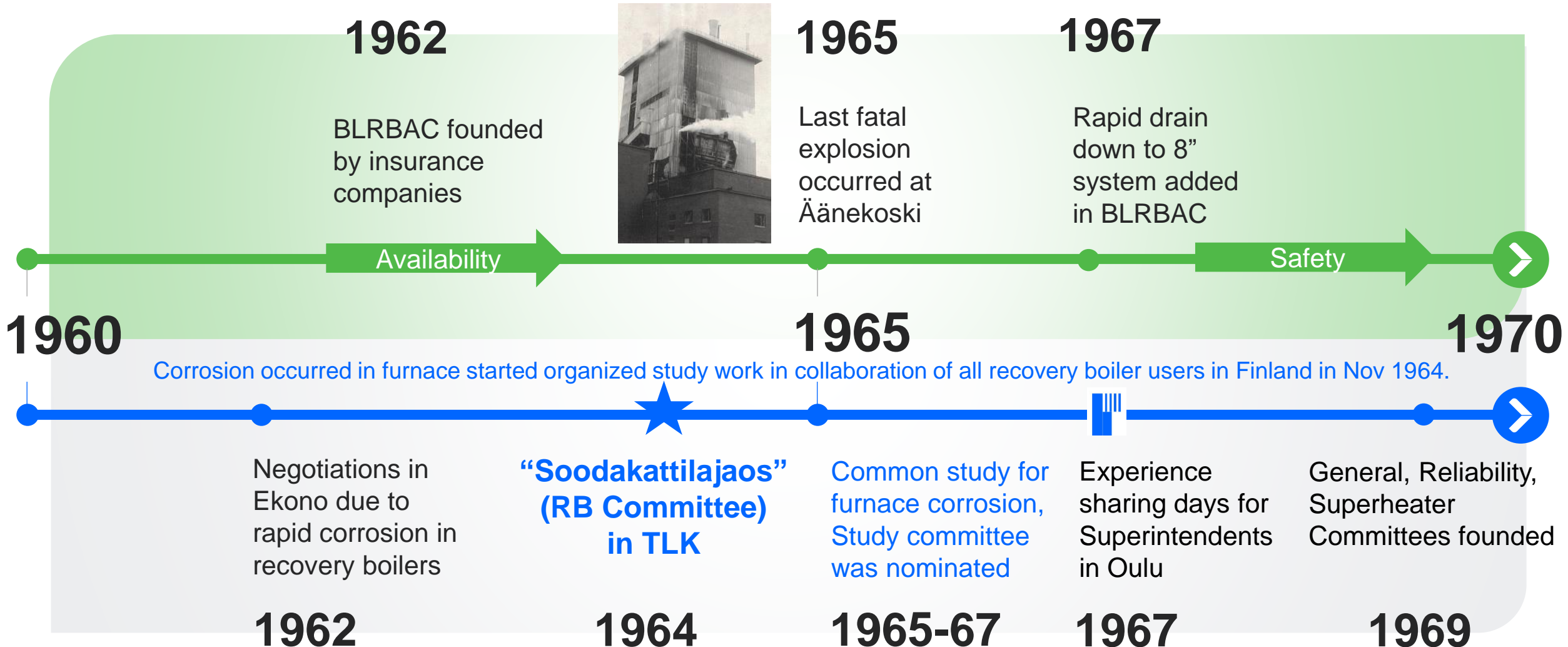
1940

1960

Era before Finnish Recovery Boiler committee
Co-operation between mills

History timeline of recovery boiler safety and technology

Improvement of boiler efficiency, high steam parameters, higher heat flux in furnace



History timeline of recovery boiler safety and technology

Improvement of boiler efficiency, high steam parameters, higher heat flux in furnace

1972

304L composite in
recovery boiler
furnaces to avoid
sulfide corrosion



1979

Valmet
introduced
first DCS
system

Automation



1970

Emission studies during 1970

1975

1980

Damage
reporting
started in
FRBC

Report for BL
firing methods,
continuous DS
measurement

Dynamic control
system studied
and utilized in
Kaukopää

Revised
Recovery
Boiler
Instruction

NO_x, SO₂ & H₂S
measurements at
Finnish mills

Recommendation
for the Protection of
Recovery Boilers

1970

1971

1973

1974

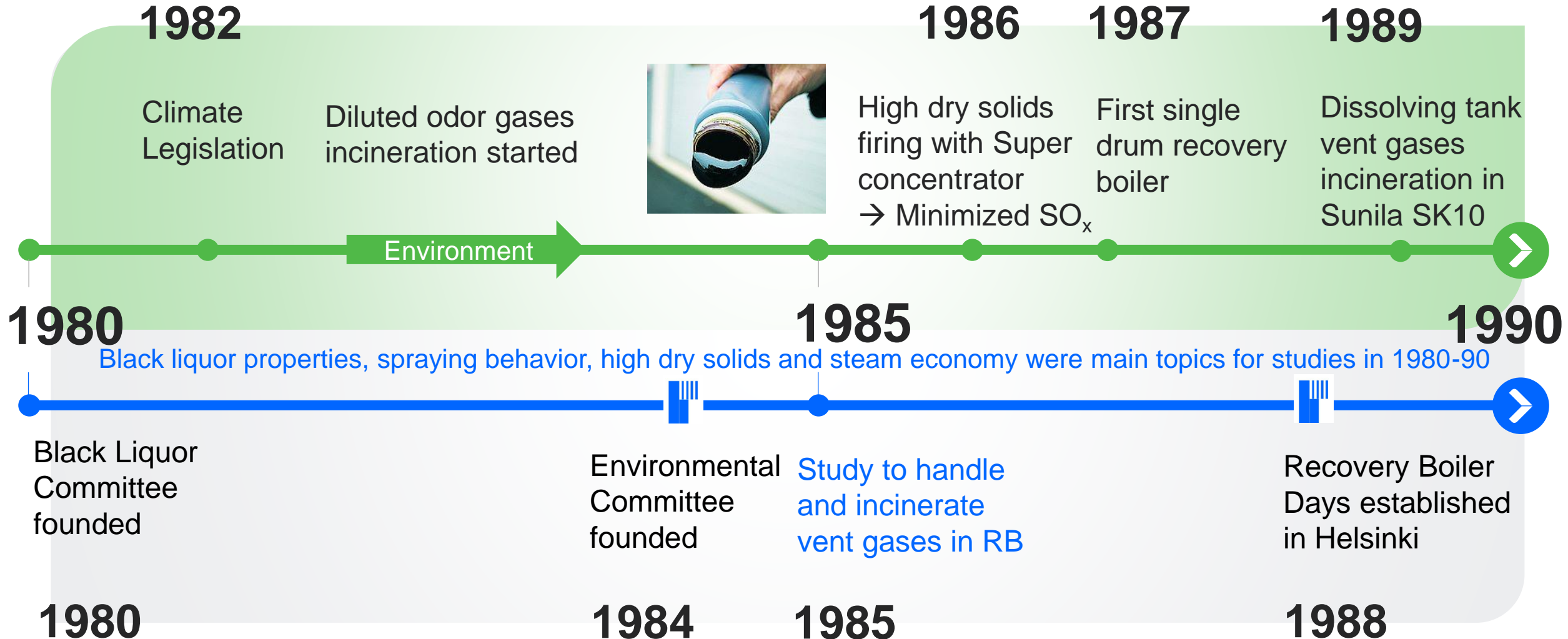
1978

1978



History timeline of recovery boiler safety and technology

Improvement of boiler efficiency, high steam parameters, higher heat flux in furnace



History timeline of recovery boiler safety and technology

Improvement of boiler efficiency, high steam parameters, higher heat flux in furnace

1991

First RB Optimizer developed and implemented in Kemi

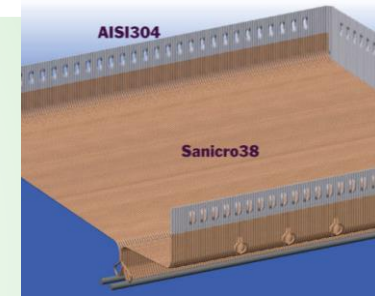


1993

CNCG burning started in Metsä Botnia (Kemi)

1996

Sanicro 38 composite tubes in RB furnaces



1990

1995

2000

High dry solids firing spraying, droplet mechanism and evaporation fouling studied further

NCG collection systems in Finnish pulp mills by Ekono

Report of air emissions, reduction and control

Study for nitrogen reactions in black liquor firing by ÅA

Recommendation for compound tube inspection in furnace floor

Automation Committee founded

Report for new materials of recovery boilers (SOMA)

1991

1992

1993

1996

1998

History timeline of recovery boiler safety and technology

Improvement of boiler efficiency, high steam parameters, higher heat flux in furnace

2002

Corrosion and fouling problems occurred

First AshLeach to Brazil



2008

First high efficient recovery boiler in Finland with AshLeach

First smelt spout robot installed in Kymi

Reliability



2000

2005

2010



Boiler leak detection and instructions published

Report for high temperature hydrogen attack and boiler water norms

Recommended procedure for incineration of NCG

2001

2002

Towards to safe working environment

Recommended procedure for incineration of non-condensable gases published in 2002

- Recommendations published ~10 years after CNCG firing started
- Revised once per decade (2005, 2013, 2021)
 - Firing condition updates for diluted and concentrated NCGs, methanol and turpentine
 - Guidelines for NCG burner and support firing
 - NCG collection overview in 2021
 - Sources, safety consideration, back-up incineration location, bottling procedure
 - Added examples of accidents and damages
- Increased understanding of safety perspective and purpose of LEL and UEL in NCG handling



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Reliability

Safety instrumentation and SIS guidelines

2003

2005

2010

Boiler leak detection and instructions published

Report for high temperature hydrogen attack and boiler water norms

Recommended procedure for incineration of NCG

Study and report of NOx emissions in recovery boilers published

2001

2002

Impact to safety instrumentation improvements

Safety instrumentation and rapid drain system was a key improvement to prevent fatal accidents



- Instructions for implementation of safety instrumentation due to variations in implementations
- A guide and checklist to provide the proper tools for promoting safety and long-term availability
- Definition of proper documentation
- Definition of safety interlockings
 - Boiler interlockings
 - Purging conditions
 - Firing conditions
 - ESP

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Study and report of NOx emissions in recovery boilers published

PPE recommendation for operators published

Fast carryover measurement ("Minuutti-sondi") project published

Safety recommendation for recovery boilers

2001

2002

2006

2009



History timeline of recovery boiler safety and technology

Towards magnum size boilers and autonomous operation

Development of recovery boiler capacity and electricity generation to a new era

Minimized environmental footprint

Digitalization, Industrial Internet, Analyzers, Advanced process control, Autonomous mills, Data to cloud



2019

First ClO₂ NO_x scrubber in recovery boilers

2023

Newest high power recovery Boiler started up in MF Kemi
104 bar and 505°C

Capacity



2010

2015

2020

FRBC publishes guidelines and recommendations for water chemistry standards

2011

Guidelines and recommendations for water chemistry standards

Proper water chemistry monitoring a key for long lifetime of pressure part tubing

Höyry, ammoniakki/orgaaninen amiini - fosfaattikemia ei kuparimateriaaleja		Optimoitu vesikemia (O)	Toimintaraja 1 (TR 1)	
			ammoniakki	ammoniakki ja orgaaninen amiini
pH		9,3 - 9,6	9,3 - 9,6	
Kationivaihde johtokyky ⁽¹⁾	mS/m	≤ 0,02	0,03	0,05
SiO ₂	µg/kg	≤ 5	10	
Na	µg/kg	≤ 5	10	
Cl	µg/kg	< 3	3	
SO ₄	µg/kg	< 3	3	
TOC ⁽²⁾	µg/kg	< 100 ⁽³⁾	100 ⁽⁴⁾	500 ⁽⁴⁾
Fe (kokonais)	µg/kg	≤ 5	10	

(1) Käytettäessä orgaanisia amiineja hyväksytään korkeampi kationivaihde johtokyky jos sen aiheuttaa hiilidioksidi, CO₂

(2) Orgaanisen aineen kokonaispitoisuus muuttuu amiiniannostelun mukaan. Lisäveden ja lauhdevuodon aiheuttama TOC raja on ≤ 200 µg/kg. alkaloinnista pH 9,6 on tehty ETA:lla.

(3) Saa sisältää asetaattia ja formiaattia yhteensä ≤ 15 µg/kg

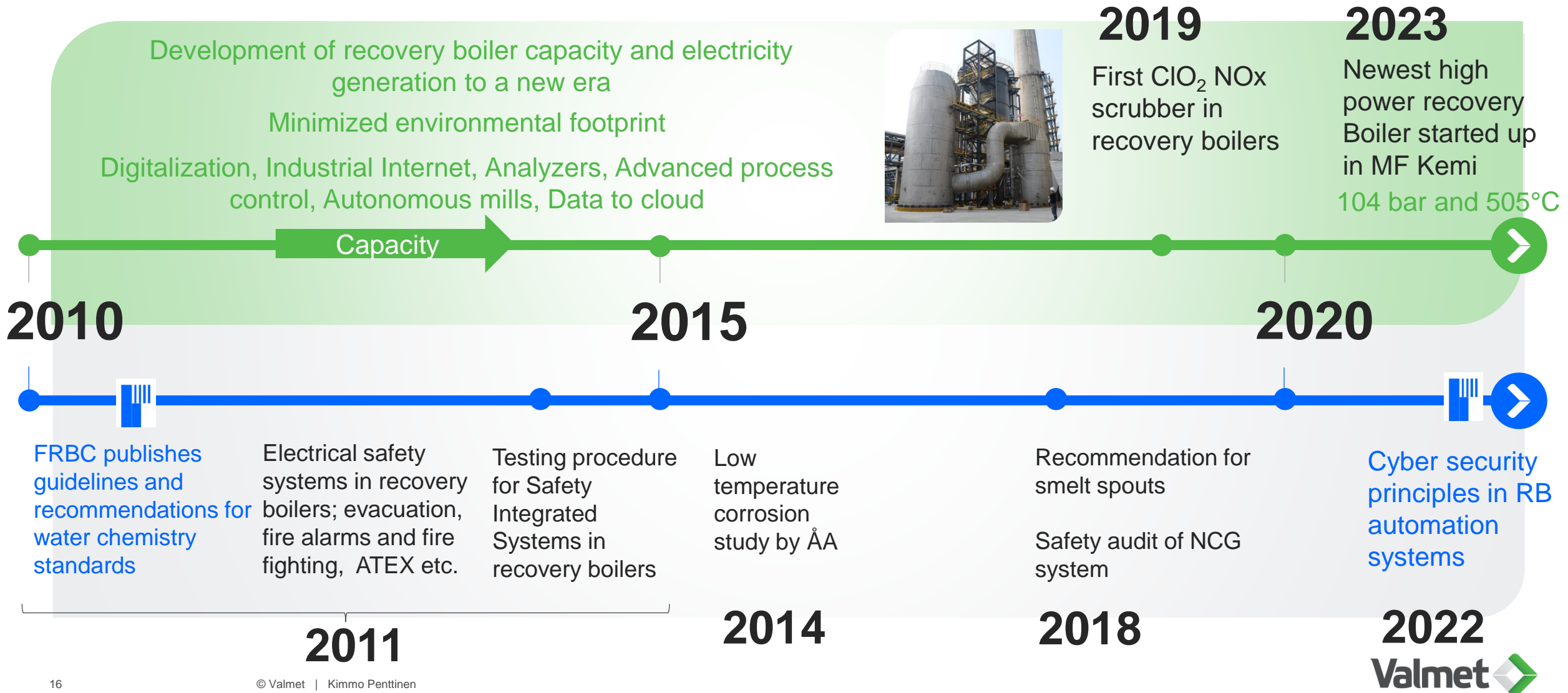
(4) Saa sisältää asetaattia ja formiaattia yhteensä ≤ 30 µg/kg

"-" Kyseistä arvoa ei voida antaa.

- Collected all water chemistry standards and given recommendations for different pressure class published in 2011
- Mitigated corrosion problems in boiler tubes and steam turbines
- Prevent hydrogen attack risks when pH is controlled to requested level
- Major role in improving safety when keeping pressure parts in desired condition

History timeline of recovery boiler safety and technology

Towards magnum size boilers and autonomous operation



Digitalization creates opportunities but also new risks

Cyber security principles in recovery boiler's automation systems

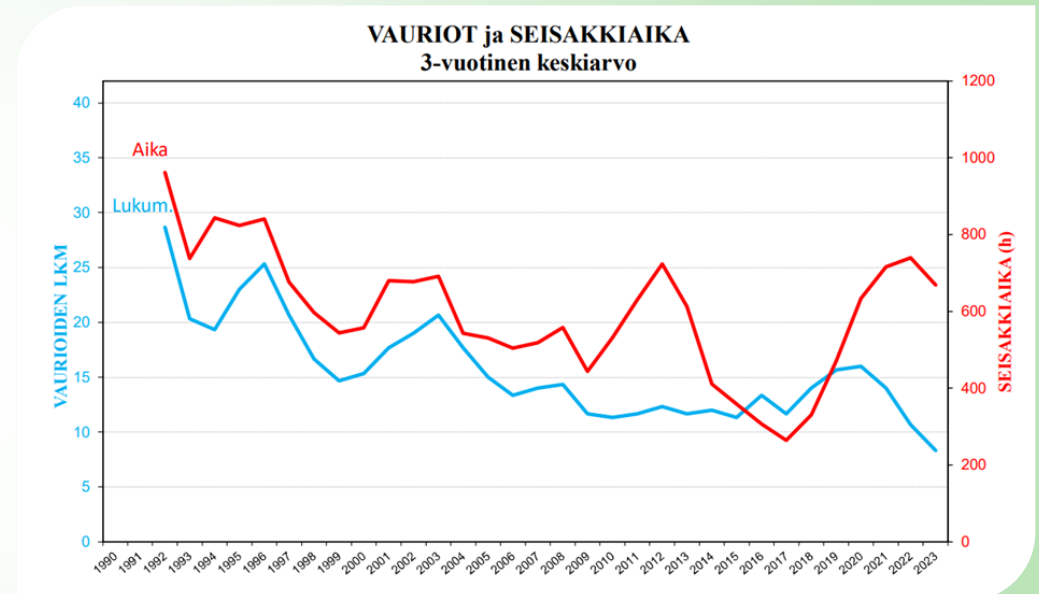
- Cyber security acts a major role to keep information safe when digitalization is utilized, and visions are more towards autonomous operation
 - No confidential information to “wrong hands”
 - No cyber attacks to mill's operation systems (viruses, overloading of the system)
- The information package of cyber security management by FRBC and Insta
 - “Handbook” of cyber security
 - Recommendation for risk management
 - Examples of possible risks and risk evaluation templates

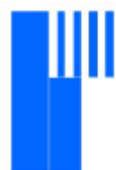


Summary

“Everybody has right to come back home safe and healthy”

- FRBC major role especially in safety improvements, emissions and water chemistry
- From corrective actions (damage control) to preventive actions and new time challenges → Annual/periodical inspections and data sharing
- Indicator of improved safety is decreased sequence of accidents and pressure part damages due to
 - Improved understanding of metallurgy
 - SIS and early leak detection
 - Understanding the role of water chemistry
 - Understanding of NCG handling and firing
 - Improved safety by new features





SUOMEN SOODAKATTILAYHDISTYS
FINNISH RECOVERY BOILER COMMITTEE

