

EMISSIONS REDUCTION THROUGH DESULPHURISATION UNITS

In addition to focusing thermal generation on combined cycle gas plants, which produce far lower emissions than fuel and coal-fired stations, and to its CO₂ capture and storage project, IBERDROLA is developing a strategy aimed at reducing emissions at its coal-fired plants.

Among different initiatives under way, is the startup over the last two years of various desulphurisation plants in Spain and the United Kingdom, among whose principal benefits is a 95% reduction in SO₂ emissions.

IBERDROLA has built these units at three of its largest coal-fired power stations: Longannet in Scotland with 2,400 MW, Velilla del Río Carrión with 515 MW in Palencia and Lada with 515 MW in Asturias.

These projects, which began in 2007, underline the company's commitment to sustainable development and to efficient, environmentally-friendly generation technologies. The Spanish units have helped surpass the goals set under the National Emissions Reduction **Plan for Large fuel-fired Installations.**¹

The desulphurisation plans are aimed at significantly reducing sulphur and gas particles emitted at thermal power stations. The technology selected by IBERDROLA consists of utilising lime to eliminate sulphur from the gases and thereby obtain gypsum which is then used in other industrial applications.

These new infrastructures consist of a lime feeder unit, a gypsum treatment plant, an absorber, pipes and a gas-gas heat interchange, in addition to control and support systems.

¹<http://www.mityc.es/energia/desarrollo/Medioambiente/Contaminantes/PNRE-GIC/Paginas/planReduccion.aspx>