

# **Global chlor-alkali industry: on the move to phase-out mercury cell-technology**

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# Content

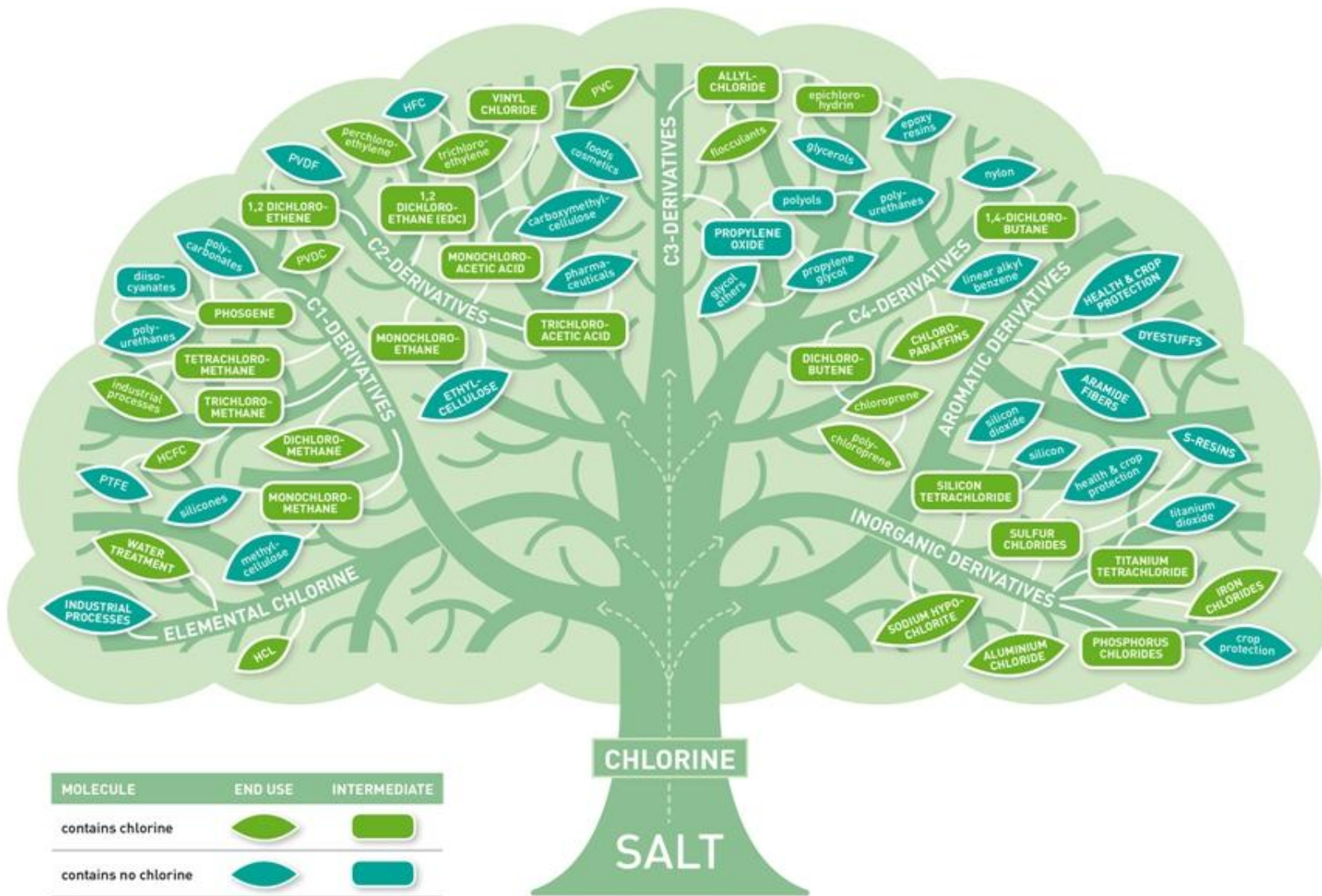
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- Introduction
  - Chlorine and its products
  - Chlorine manufacturing
- Mercury and the chlor-alkali industry
  - Declining use
  - Declining releases
- Mercury phase-out key factors
- Mercury handling and storage

# Chlorine – a versatile chemical building block

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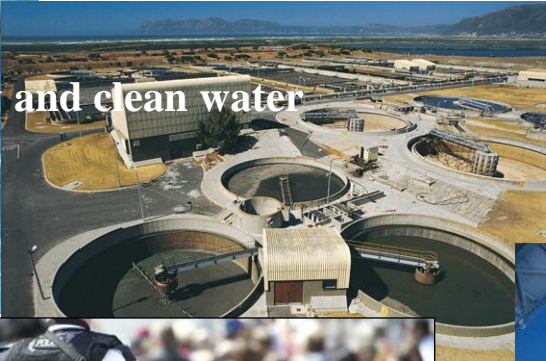
- Add electrical energy to a brine solution  
(=electrolysis of NaCl)
- Gives Cl<sub>2</sub> with built-in energy pack  
(+ H<sub>2</sub> and NaOH)
- Cl<sub>2</sub> reactive versatile building block essential in many modern life materials and products



# Chlorine applications



Healthy and clean water



Healthcare



PU insulation



Safety vest



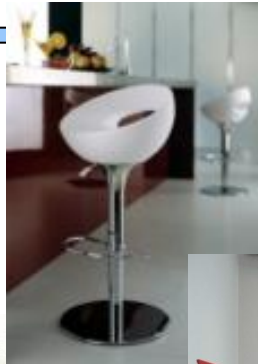
Polycarbonate lamps



Internet, telecoms, energy



Polycarbonate  
Stool and TV



Solar cells and polycarbonate 'glass' –  
light and strong



Helmet glass  
poly-  
carbonate



Nylon and PVC



PVC construction materials



Pictures: Bayer MaterialScience, Tessenderlo  
Chemie, Solvay /Solar Impulse

# Different routes to manufacture chlorine

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- the membrane cell process, nowadays most widely used:



- the mercury cell process, where mercury is used as the cathode
- the diaphragm cell process
- Production capacities: Mercury: 7%; Membrane 77%

## Mercury in use in chlor-alkali plants (situation 2012)

<b>Country or region</b>	<b>Hg plants (end 2012)</b>	<b>Capacity kt Cl<sub>2</sub>/yr</b>	<b>t Hg (**)</b>
Europe	34 (31)	3668	<i>6602</i>
India	3 (1)	98	<i>176</i>
Brazil + Argentina (1) + Uruguay (1)	6	321	<i>578</i>
North America + Mexico	(4)	380	<i>684</i>
Russia	3	414	<i>745</i>
<b>Sub-total WCC</b>	<b>50 (45)</b>	<b>4881</b>	<b>8785</b>
Non WCC members estimate	< 43 (*)	< 1000	<i>&lt; 1900</i>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>&lt; 93</b>	<b>&lt; 5881</b>	<b>&lt; 10685</b>

(\*) but for less than 1 Mt Cl<sub>2</sub>/yr on a total of 5.9 Mt/yr

(\*\*) rounded values based on an average of 1.9 t Hg/kt Cl<sub>2</sub> capacity



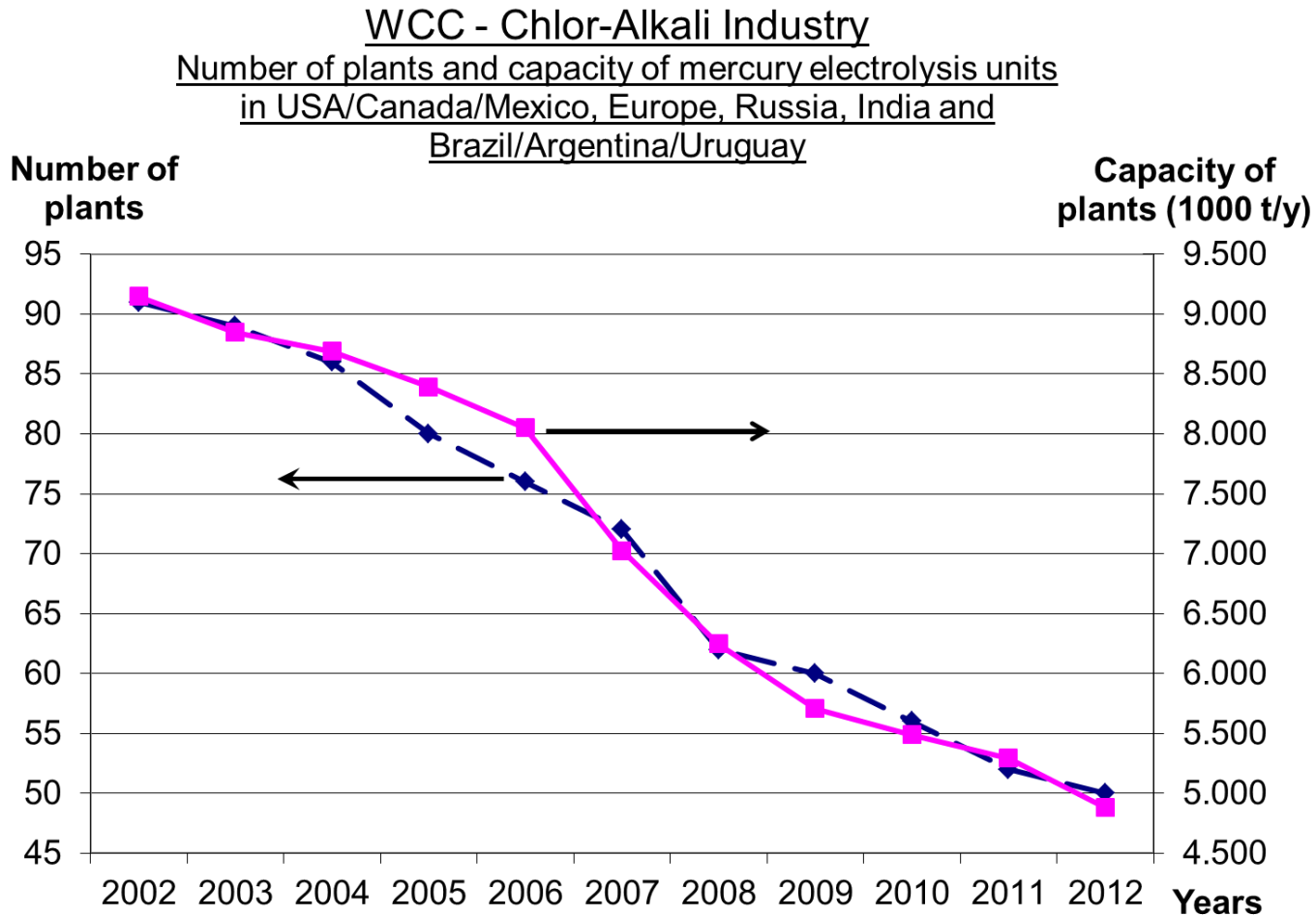
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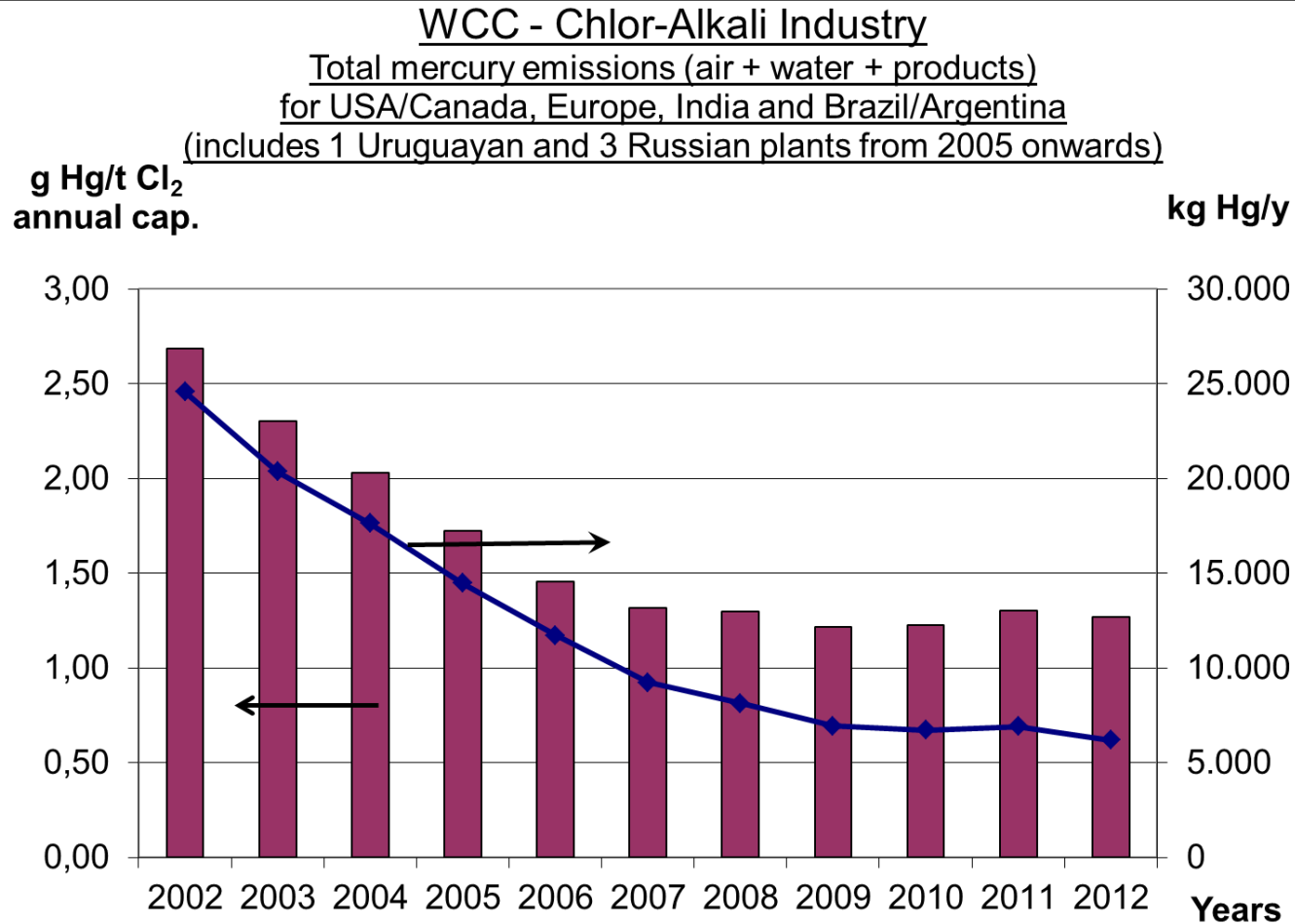
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# Mercury process by WCC member companies



# Mercury releases WCC member companies



# Mercury phase-out – key factor is costs

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## Membrane advantages versus mercury:

- Lower energy cost: 22-30%
  - But steam needed to concentrate caustic
- Easier operation and maintenance



Conversion is financial-investment issue

- Long-term investments needed
- In mature markets payback time is over 10 years

# Handling and storage of mercury in CA industry

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- Safe handling and storage of liquid mercury is long-standing practice
- Good housekeeping; continued training; regular controls are key elements
- WCC guidance documents shared; several topics, e.g. housekeeping, minimisation of emissions, analytical methods, decommissioning, mercury storage ...

<http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/Mercury/PrioritiesforAction/ChloralkaliSector/Reports/tabid/4495/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

# Safe handling practices during operation

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Cell room



Respiratory equipment during cleaning

# Safe handling practices during operation

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Vapour extraction and active carbon filtration



Confinement with aeration

# Safe handling during conversion



Installation of dedicated  
area to change PPE:  
Personal protective equipment



Frequent air measurements



# Safe handling during conversion



Fluorescent x-ray measurements



Contaminated waste handling

# Mercury storage

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- Storage options under consideration globally:
  - Aboveground – belowground (e.g. salt mines)
  - Liquid – solid (stabilised)
  - Studies ongoing on feasibility and safety
- Chlor-alkali industry interested in pursuing permanent storage solutions

# Mercury sulphide disposal in landfill and salt mines has been applied since many years

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- Technical solutions operational in Germany (industrial unit), Spain (lab scale)
- Results show transformation of mercury is complete; no metallic traces detectable in solid
- Germany: industrial installation running successfully since >3 years (>1000 tonnes treated)
- Spanish project for building industrial plant launched summer 2011, including collection and transport; Project on hold due to financial constraints

# Stabilisation of mercury (German company)

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Brought to full scale, licensed and commercially used



The end product from the stabilisation is the non toxic mercury sulphide, also known as cinnabar.

# Thank you for your attention

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For further information:

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...and: