

TABLE 2.2
HYDROGEN SULFIDE (H₂S) ABATEMENT SYSTEMS
AT THE GEYSERS POWER PLANT

Abatement System	Units
<i>Incinerator:</i> System burns H ₂ S to form sulfur dioxide that is then scrubbed in a quench tower and dissolved into quench water. The quench water is then transferred to the cooling tower basin.	5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12
<i>Caustic:</i> Sodium hydroxide is added to the cooling water at the inlet of the condenser and used to absorb H ₂ S.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
<i>Stretford:</i> System chemically oxidizes the H ₂ S into elemental sulfur.	13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 20
<i>Metal Chelate:</i> An iron chelate solution and air are added to the circulating water. The iron chelate solution, oxygen, and H ₂ S react together to produce elemental sulfur that remains suspended in the circulating water.	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 20

SOURCE: PG&E, *Proponent's Environmental Assessment: Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Proposed Sale of the Geysers Geothermal Power Plant*, January 14, 1998.