

Jera



# HIRONO

## THERMAL POWER STATION

WELCOME TO HIRONO THERMAL POWER STATION!

Fueled by oil and coal

# Fueled by oil and coal

Unit 1 at the Hirono Thermal Power Station went into operation in 1980 and was Japan's first automatic thermal power unit. The current units use two different types of fuel. Units 1 to 4 run on heavy crude oil, while Units 5 and 6 are coal fired. The coal-fired units have provided a stable, low-cost power supply, while the oil-fired units have handled changes in demand. The power station was badly damaged as a result of the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011, but with the understanding of the citizens of Hirono, everyone involved worked tirelessly to repair it and succeeded in getting all the generators back on line in time for the summer peak in demand. On the site of the power station, integrated gasification combined-cycle (IGCC) equipment, which is expected to play an important role in the reconstruction of Fukushima, was constructed and put into operation in 2021. JERA is responsible for operation and maintenance of the IGCC. The power station continues to make progress together with Fukushima.

**CHECK!**  
Features

## View from the observation deck

An observation deck with commanding views of the Pacific Ocean is located on the north side of the power station, and is well worth a visit.

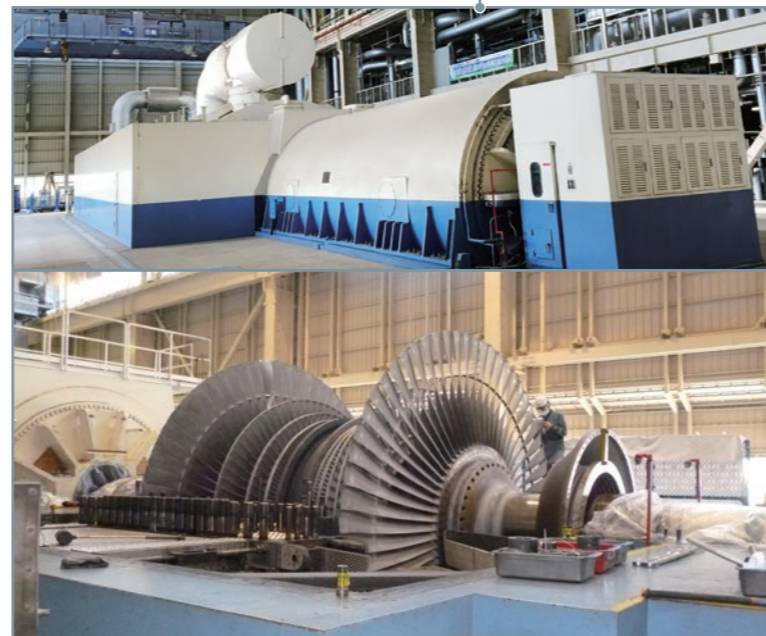


## 120,000t of coal stored at the coal silo and indoor coal storage yard

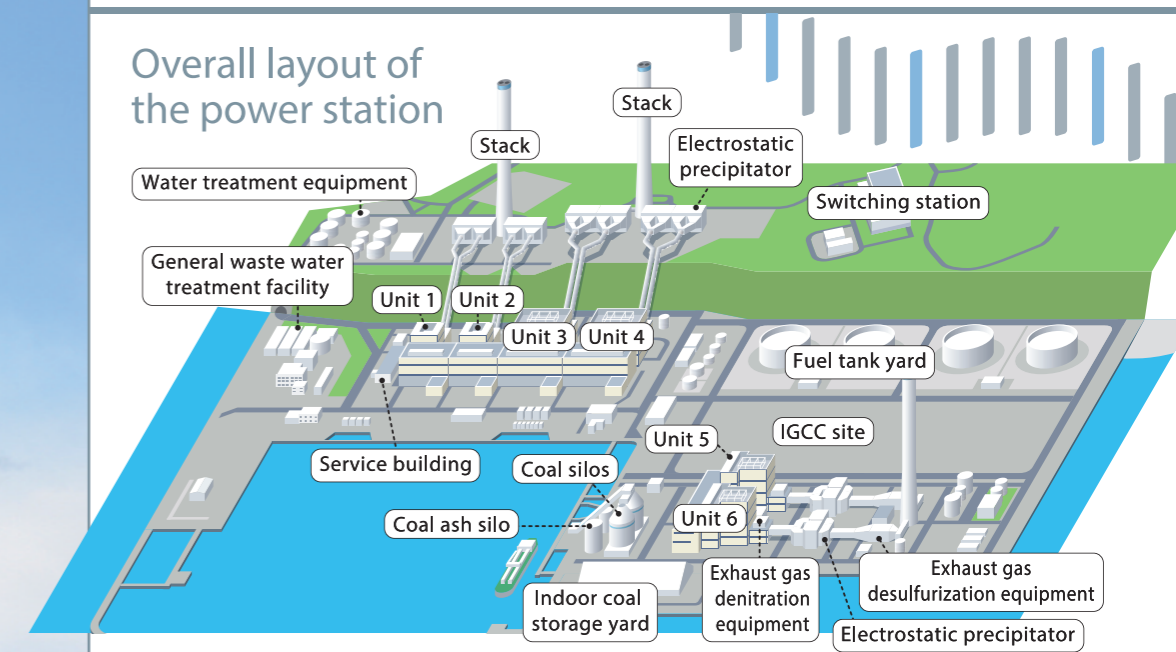
Environmentally friendly silos and an indoor coal storage yard are used for the storage equipment in order to prevent coal dust from being scattered.

## Steam turbine

A steam turbine converts the energy of high-temperature, high-pressure steam into mechanical energy. The blades are processed to attain a special curved asymmetric profile design based on fluid mechanics to maximize the performance.



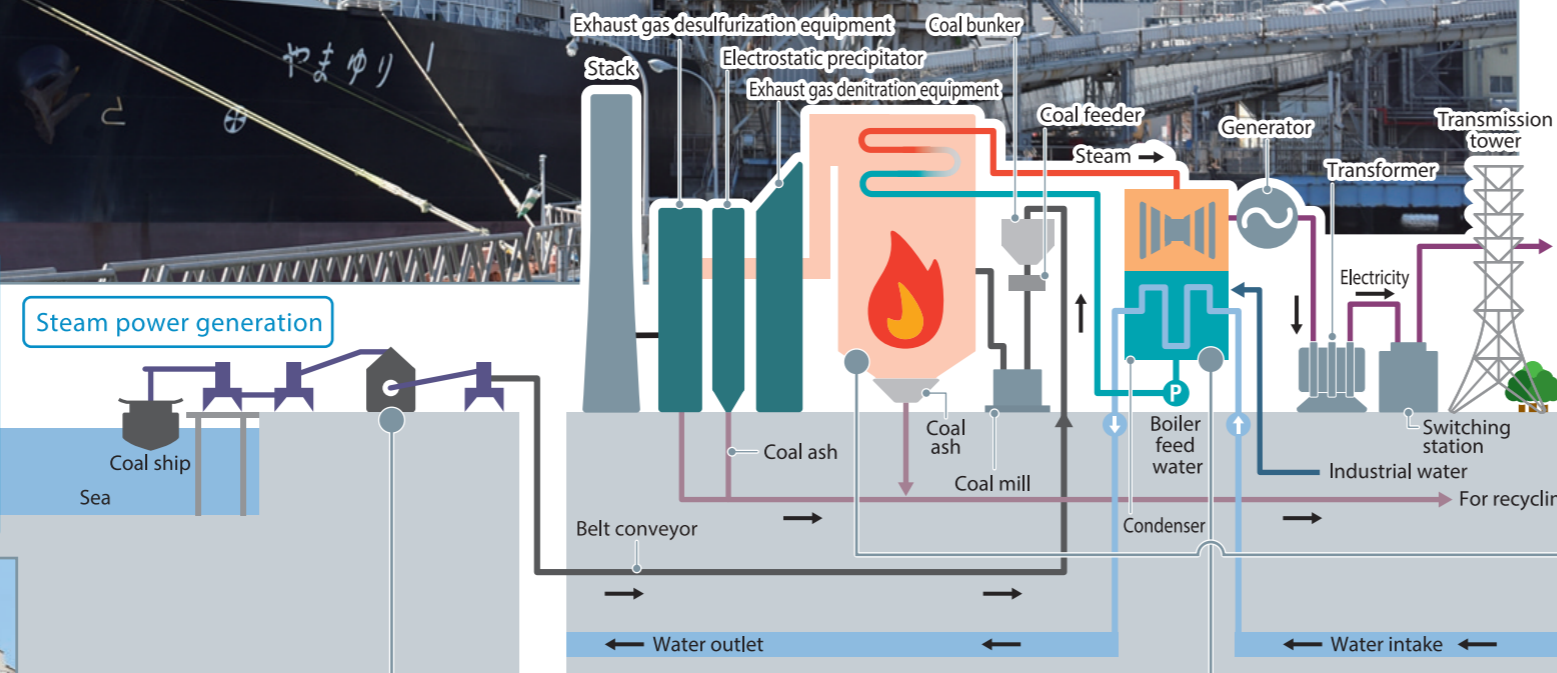
## Overall layout of the power station



## Outline of facilities

| Unit No. | Output (MW) | Fuel                 | COD           | Power generation type |
|----------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Unit 1   | 600         | Heavy oil, crude oil | April 1980    | Steam                 |
| Unit 2   | 600         |                      | July 1980     |                       |
| Unit 3   | 1000        |                      | June 1989     |                       |
| Unit 4   | 1000        |                      | January 1993  |                       |
| Unit 5   | 600         | Coal                 | July 2004     |                       |
| Unit 6   | 600         |                      | December 2013 |                       |

Name: Hirono Thermal Power Station Location: Hirono-machi, Futaba-gun, Fukushima Prefecture  
Site area: Approx. 1,350,000 m<sup>2</sup>



## Boiler

A boiler is a huge box-shaped structure. The energy produced by the combustion of fuel is used to heat water to generate the required steam. The internal walls consist of water tubes pipes. Boiler combustion turns the water in the water tubes pipes into high-temperature, high-pressure steam, which is sent to the turbine generator.



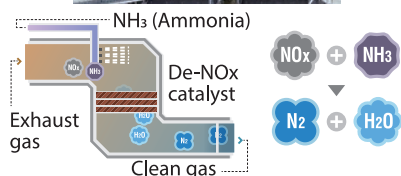
Boiler combustion status

# Environmental Initiatives

## Preventing air pollution

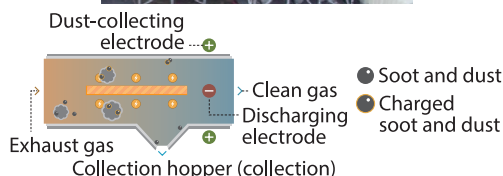
A range of measures have been taken to ensure that the environment in the area surrounding the power station is pleasant. Air pollutants such as NO<sub>x</sub>, soot, and SO<sub>x</sub> which are produced during the combustion of coal, are removed using exhaust gas denitration equipment, electrostatic precipitators, and exhaust gas desulfurization equipment, and the treated exhaust gas is then released into the air from a stack.

Exhaust gas denitration equipment (removal of NO<sub>x</sub>)



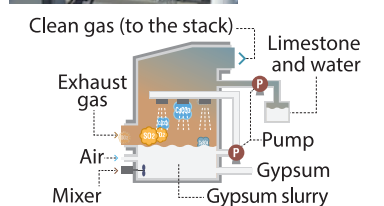
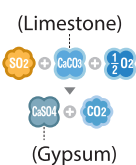
Ammonia is injected into the exhaust gas. The de-NO<sub>x</sub> catalyst stimulates a chemical reaction that turns the nitrogen oxides into harmless nitrogen and water.

Electrostatic precipitator (removal of soot and dust)



The high voltage power between the discharge electrodes and dust-collecting electrodes electrifies the soot and dust. The dust-collecting electrodes then capture the particulates to reduce their concentration in the exhaust gas.

Exhaust gas desulfurizer (removal of SO<sub>x</sub>)



Sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) in the exhaust gas react with limestone slurry and are removed in the form of gypsum.

## Keeping the oceans clean

The equipment cleaning water and general waste water generated at the power station undergoes pre-processing such as oil separation and neutralization. It is then purified by means of condensation, sedimentation, filtration and neutralization, and the water quality is checked before it is discharged.

## Protecting the global environment

Since power stations make use of the earth's enriched resources, it is important to achieve high level of thermal efficiency when generating electricity due to preservation of the global environment. In addition, greater generating efficiency means that less carbon dioxide, which causes global warming, is produced. We are committed to conserve the earth's finite resources and curb global warming by leveraging the technical capabilities we have accumulated over the years and by introducing highly efficient power generating equipment.

### Delivering the coal

Coal imported from Australia and other countries is transported to the Onahama Coal Center at Onahama port and then to the Hirono Thermal Power Station by coastal vessels, named Yamayuri and Yamasakura.



Hirono Thermal Power Station



Onahama Coal Center

Miyagi

Fukushima

Ibaraki



Australia

### The process after receiving coal

The coal takes around three to four hours to reach Hirono Thermal Power Station from Onahama Port.

Yamayuri



Yamasakura



Two coastal vessels transport the coal to the power station from the Onahama Coal Center.



Coal from Australia arrives at the Onahama Coal Center.

### Processing of coal ash

Coal ash produced by Units 5 and 6 is first placed in a transit silo. From there, it is transported by compressed air to a fly-ash silo (for land transportation) or a fly-ash shipping silo. After that, coal ash is loaded onto a transport vessel by a shiploader and shipped to be reused as a raw material for cement.

