



Boiler Shutdown

There are two methods of boiler storage, wet and dry. Wet storage is used when a boiler may need to be put into service on short notice. Dry storage is best for extended lay ups.

Prior to shutdown for wet storage, the boiler must be blown down to lower the TDS below normal operating conditions. The steam header should be isolated to prevent condensate dilution of the boiler water. Water must cover all exposed metal on the interior of the boiler. This may require filling the boiler above the normal water level.

Wet storage has unique water treatment demands. An oxygen scavenger residual of at least 100 ppm should be maintained. A "P" alkalinity residual is important for ferrous metal corrosion protection. Sludge conditioners are needed to prevent deposition on heat transfer surfaces. Oxygen scavenger concentration should be checked monthly and adjustments made if needed. When needed, the boiler can be brought on line quickly. The steam header must be opened, and the water level brought down to operating level.

Dry storage requires that the water side of the boiler is washed out of any remaining mud after draining. Any source of moisture, such as feed water lines and steam headers, must be isolated from the boiler. A desiccant on the water side of the boiler should be used. The desiccant should be inspected monthly, and replaced if needed.

Your Watcon field representative will be happy to answer any question you have on storage of your steam boiler