



# **Thermoreact® - In-situ Neutralization during Thermal Desorption**

JAN HAEMERS

# The speaker

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**Jan HAEMERS**

Chief Executive Officer

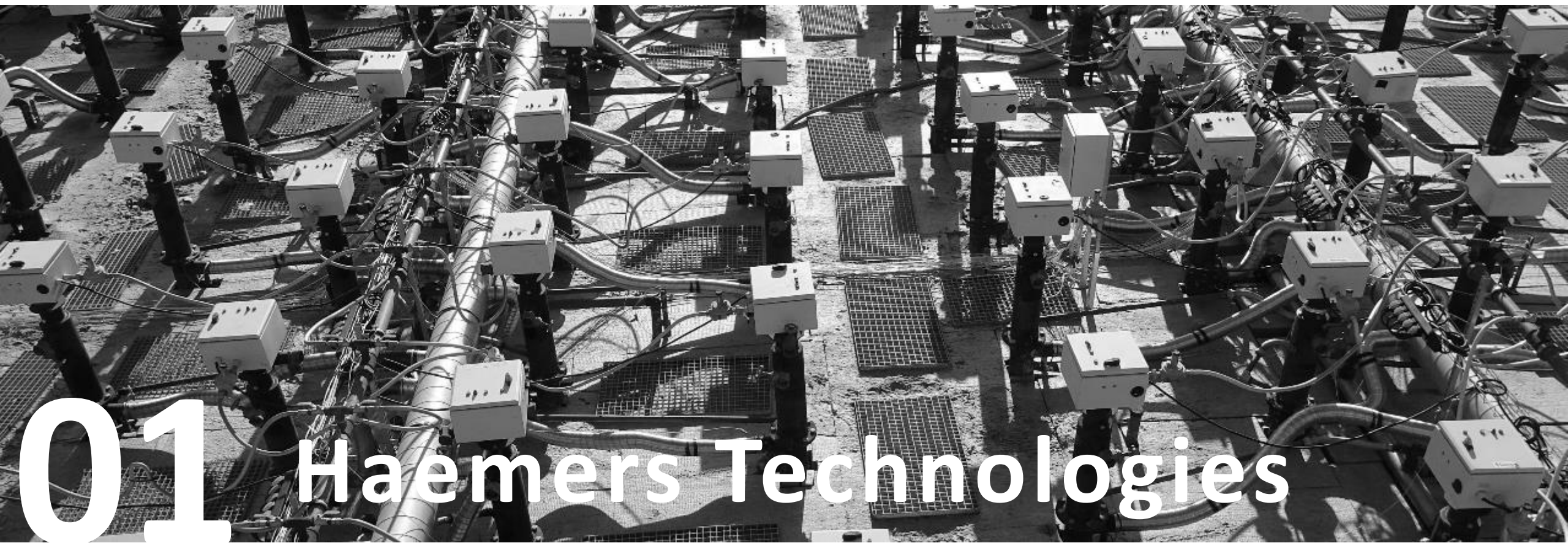


Jan holds M.Sc. degrees in mining engineering (ULB – Brussels), geological engineering (ENSG – Nancy) and hydrological engineering (ULg – Liège). He also holds a business administration degree (Solvay Business School – Brussels) and International Executive Program (INSEAD – Fontainebleau). He has been working in soil remediation since 1991.

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# 01 Haemers Technologies





# Haemers Technologies TODAY

## Technology provider for thermal treatment



Own Lab and R&D facility



Based in Brussels (Belgium)



Worldwide Operations



Own Smart Burners™  
manufacturing facility



25+ Years in Business

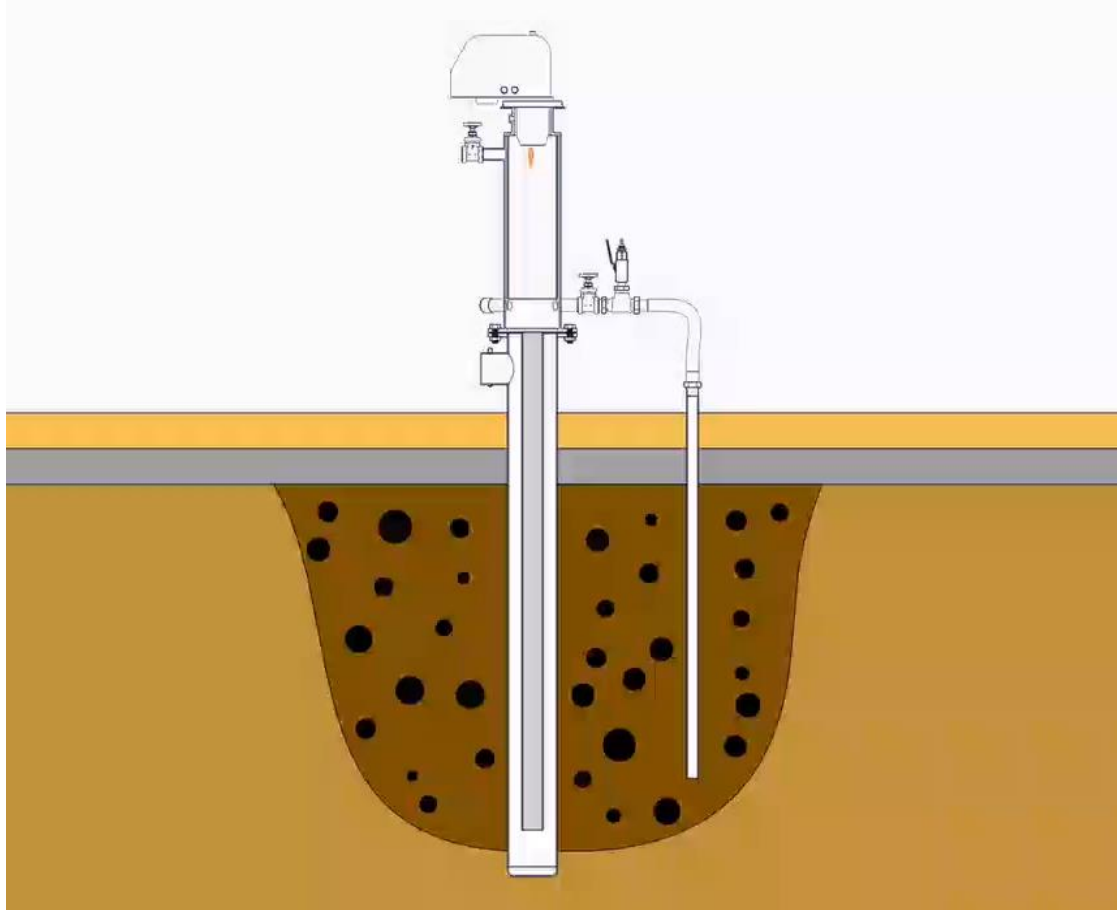
# Operations worldwide

Haemers Technologies property & confidential information



\*operated by L&C S.A. until 2010  
\*\*operated by TPS Technologies Inc. until 2006

# How does thermal desorption work ?



## 1. HEATING THE SOIL

Objective : Vaporize contaminants

## 2. RECOVER CONTAMINANTS

Extract from soil all vaporized contaminants

## 3. TREAT THE CONTAMINANTS

Reburn as fuel in the burners  
(combustible compounds)

Sent to a vapor  
treatment unit



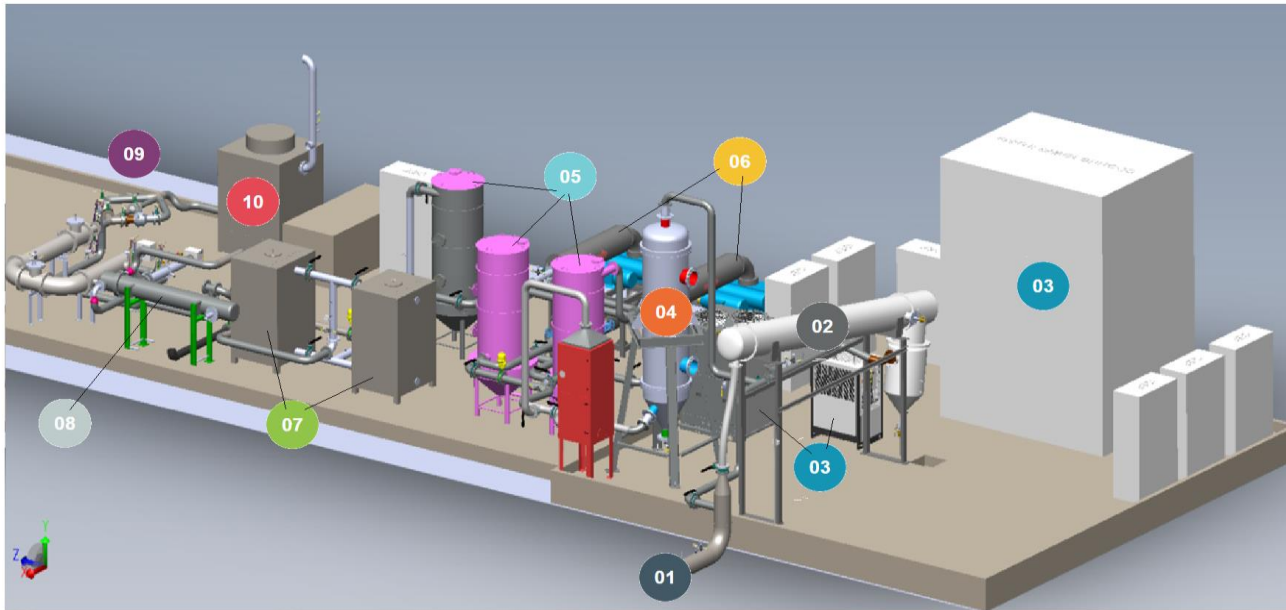
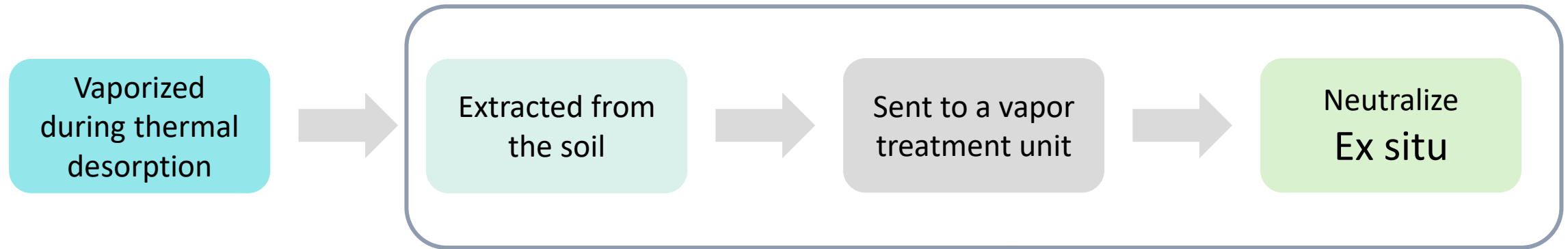


# 02 Vapor Treatment Unit





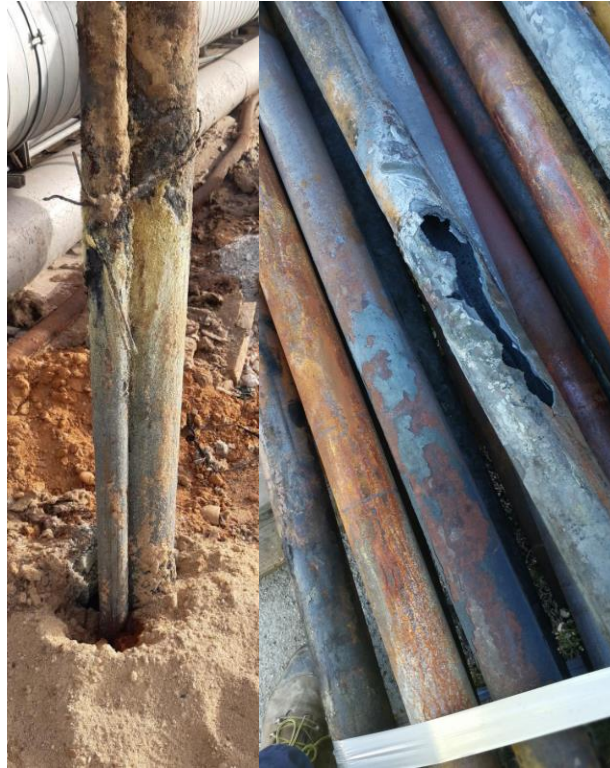
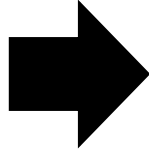
# General description of a Vapor Treatment Unit



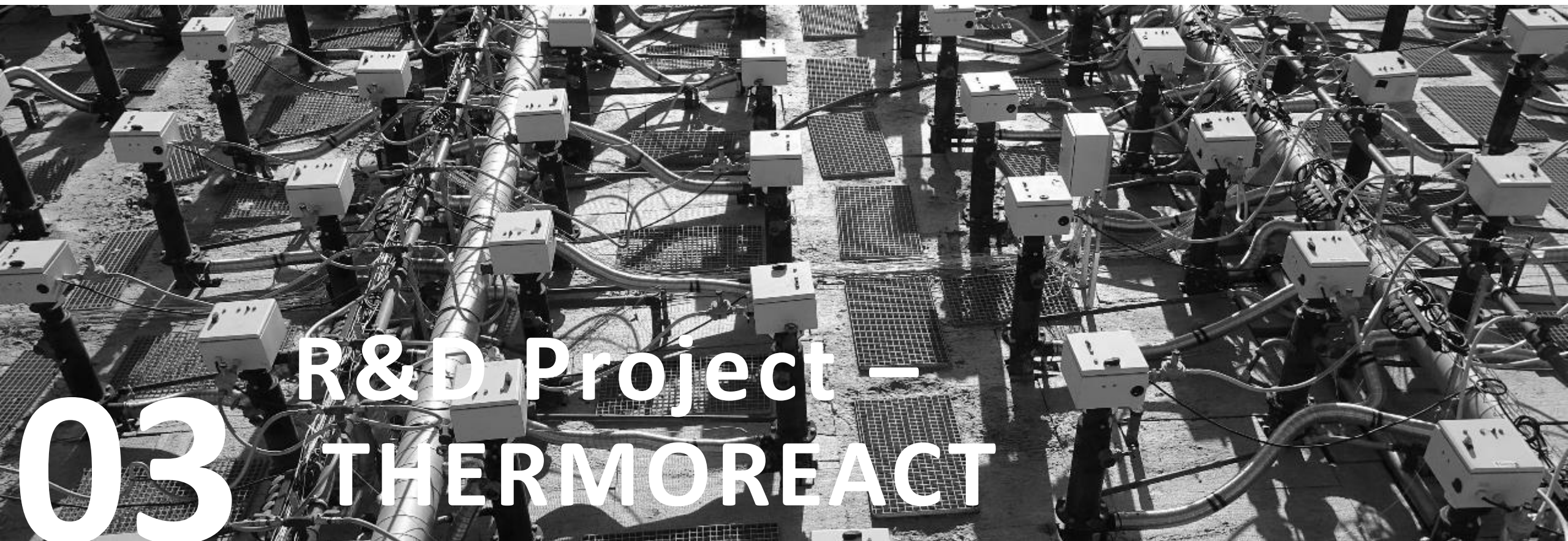
- Excessive cost
- Demand for space
- High energy cost
- Human resource costs -> Monitoring of vapor treatment

# Examples of problems with a Vapor Unit Treatment

- ❑ Size of the installation -> treatment of the vapor ex situ
- ❑ Material degradation by corrosion







# 03 R&D Project – THERMOREACT





# R&D Project

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- ❑ Improve the competitiveness of our technologies
  - ❑ Maximising energy efficiency
  - ❑ Minimising treatment time
  - ❑ Minimising cost of treatment



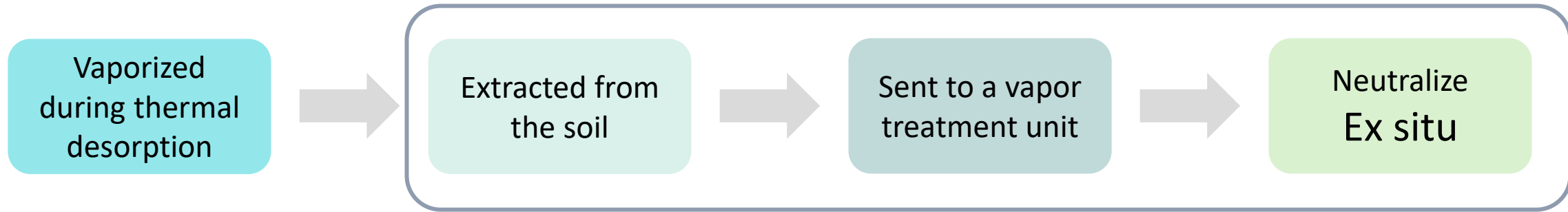
**Invention of Thermoreact®**

Patents - PCT/EP2022/053514 & PA202270058

# Advantages of Thermoreact®

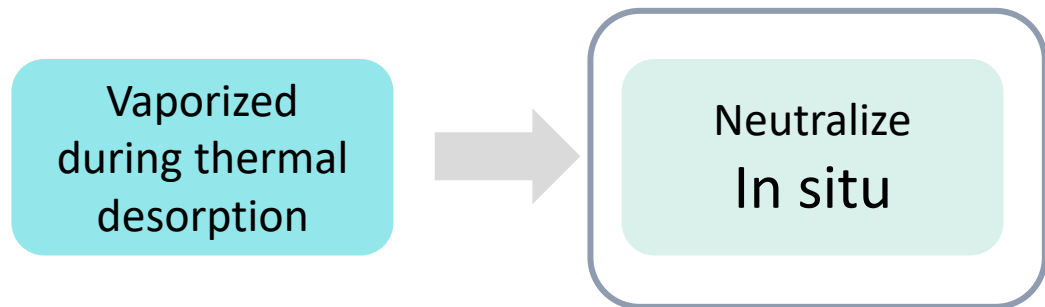
## ❑ In the past...

- Halogens, sulfur, phosphorus and mercury are



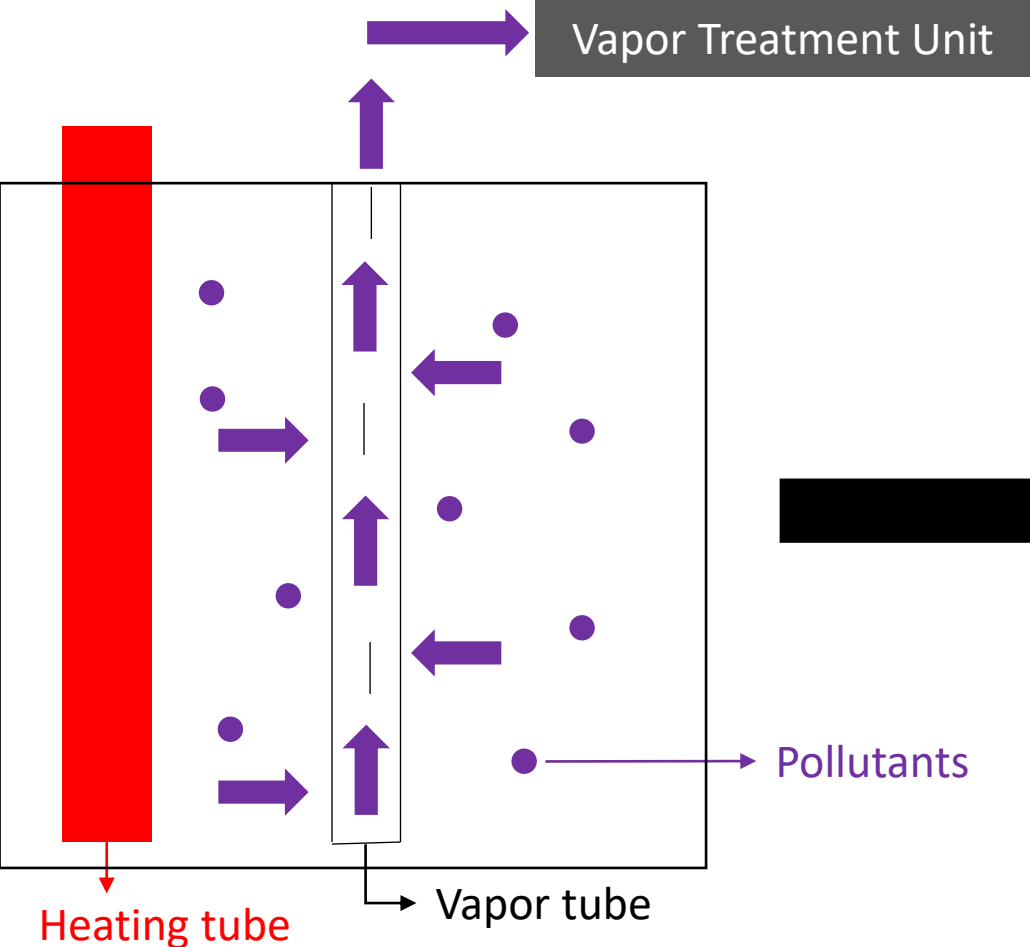
## ❑ Now, with Thermoreact

- Halogens, sulfur, phosphorus and mercury are

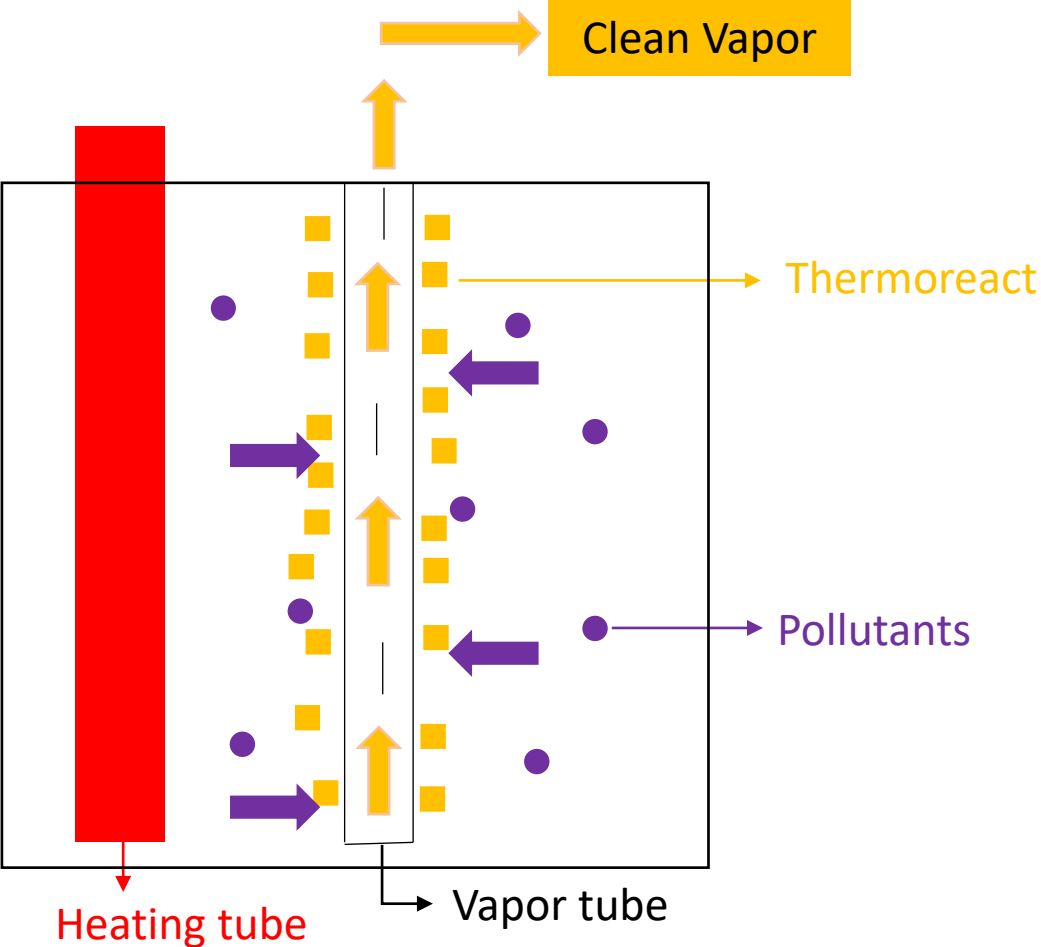


- ✓ Reduce the size of the installation and thus the cost
- ✓ Facilitate monitoring of treatment (no degradation of materials)

# Thermoreact - Principle



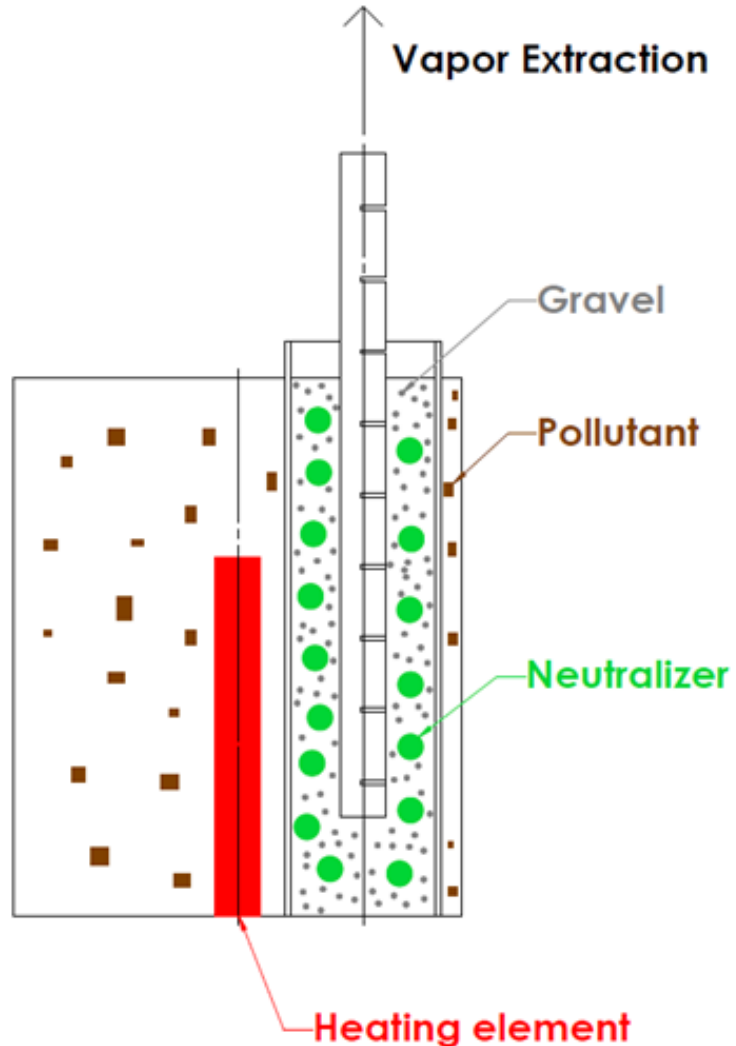
Without Thermoreact



With Thermoreact



# Thermoreact - Composition



- ❑ Our conventional gravel around our vapor tube are mixed with an **active solid and granular alkaline mineral**:
  - ❑ hydroxide, hydrated calcium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate, zeolites, etc.
  - ❑ its composition varies in function of the pollutants in order to obtain the best neutralization
  - ❑ with dimensions comprising between 2 and 70 mm

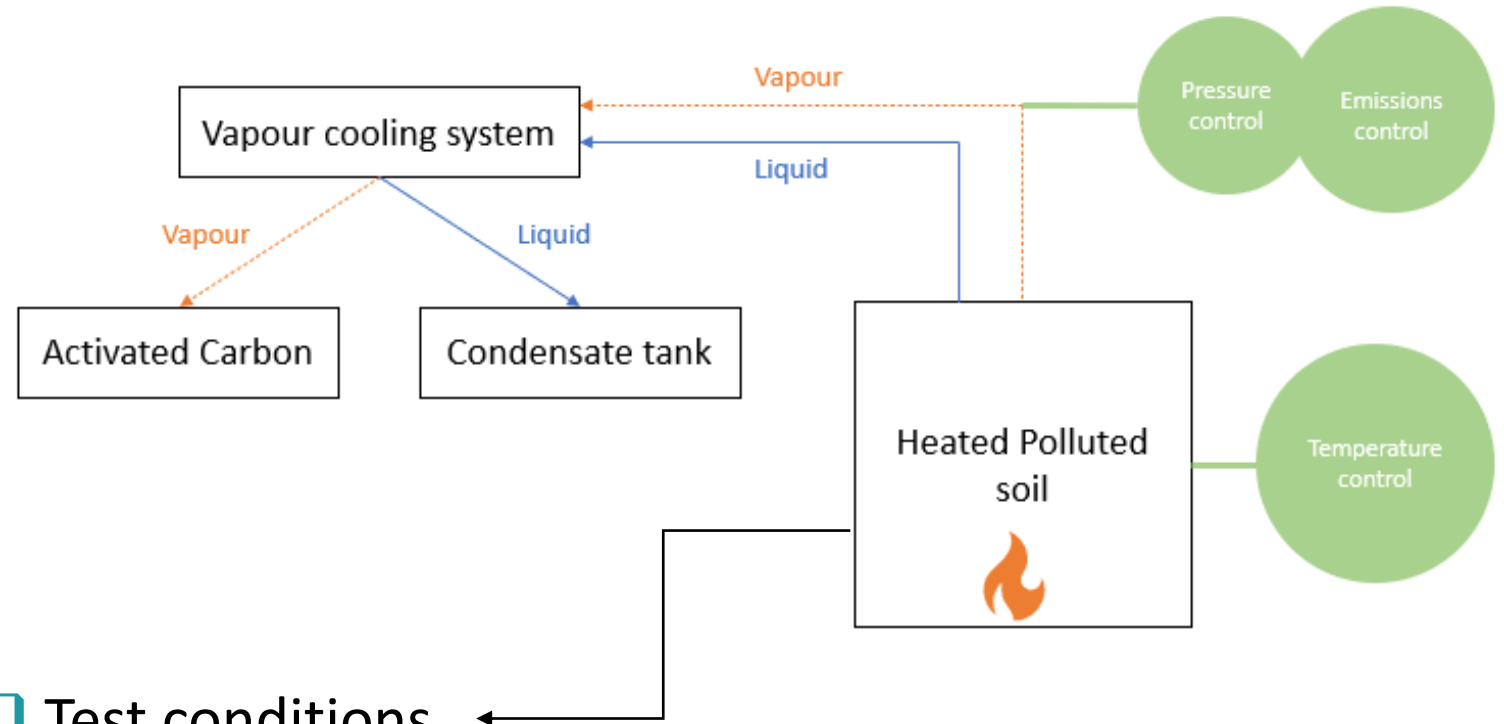


# Experiments with one application of thermoreact

04



# Laboratory tests



## ❑ Test conditions

❑ Soil polluted with sulfur

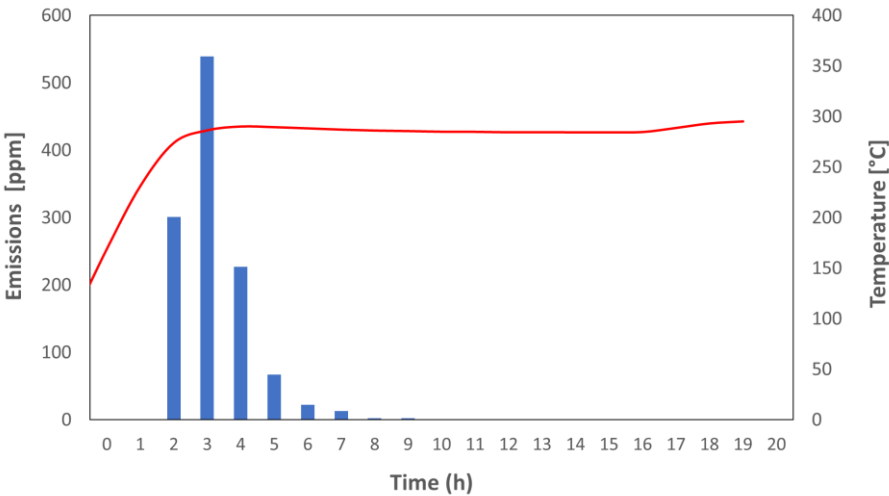
❑ Composition of Thermoreact :

- 0/100 - gravel
- 15/85 - granular quicklime/ gravel
- 100/0 - granular quicklime/ gravel



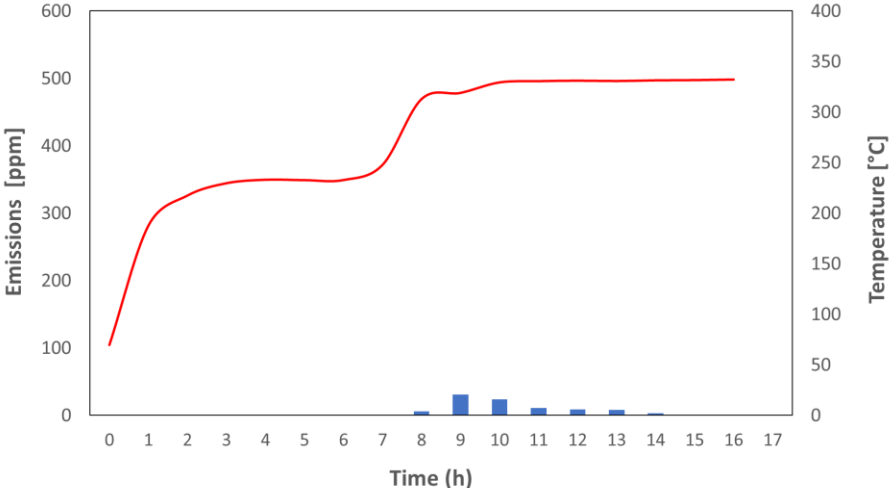
# Neutralization of sulfur vapors with lime – Vapor analysis

Without Thermoreact

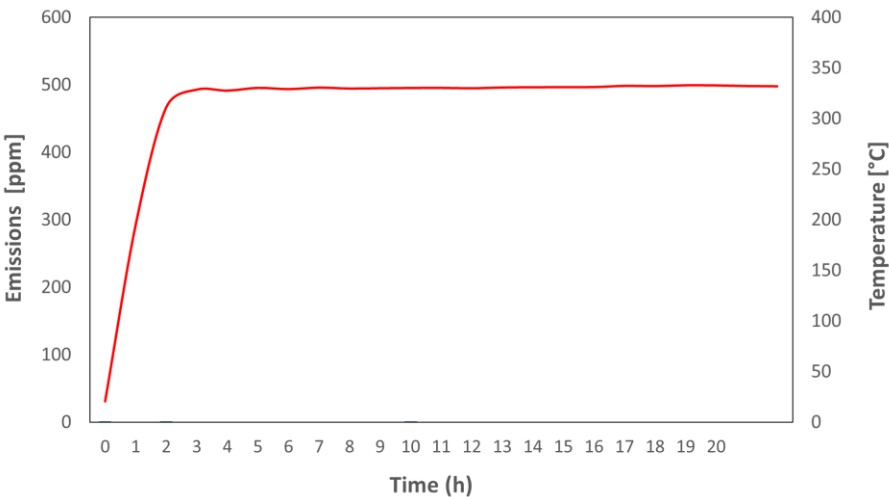


■ SO2 emissions  
— Temperature of the soil

With Thermoreact



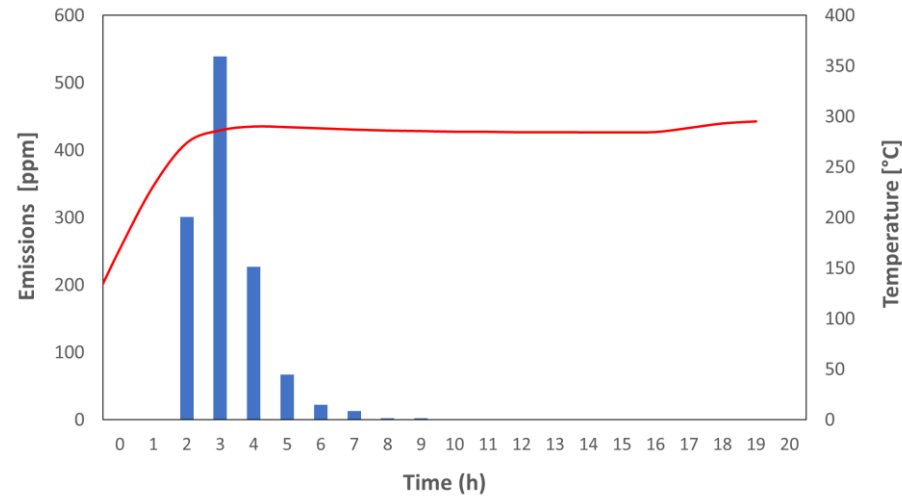
15/85 of granular quicklime/gravel mass filter



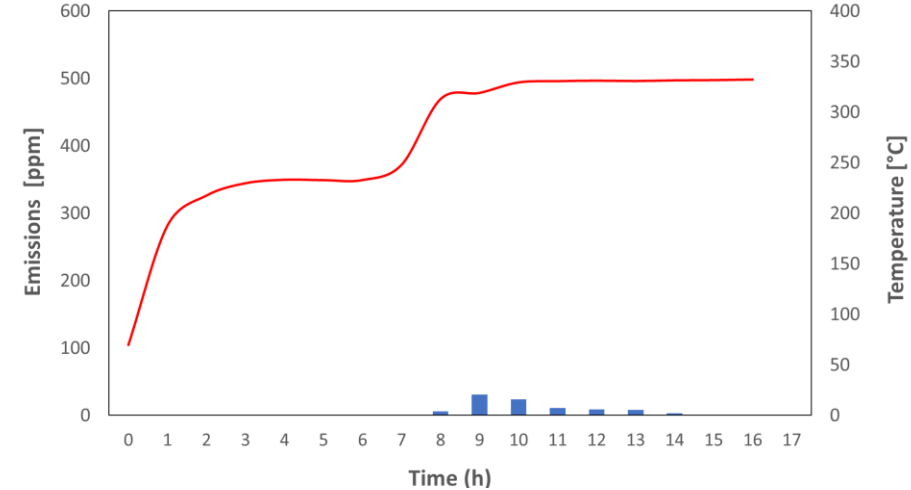
100/0 of granular quicklime/gravel mass filter

# Neutralization of sulfur vapors with lime – Vapor analysis

Without Thermoreact

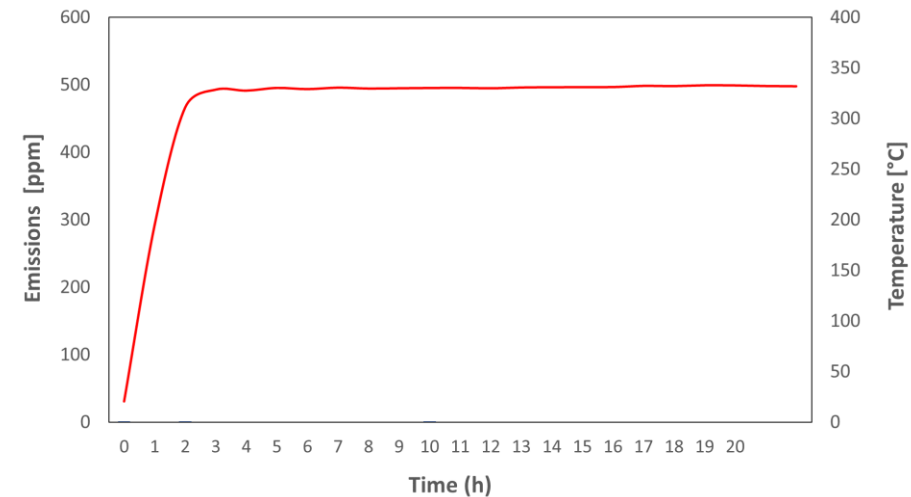


With Thermoreact



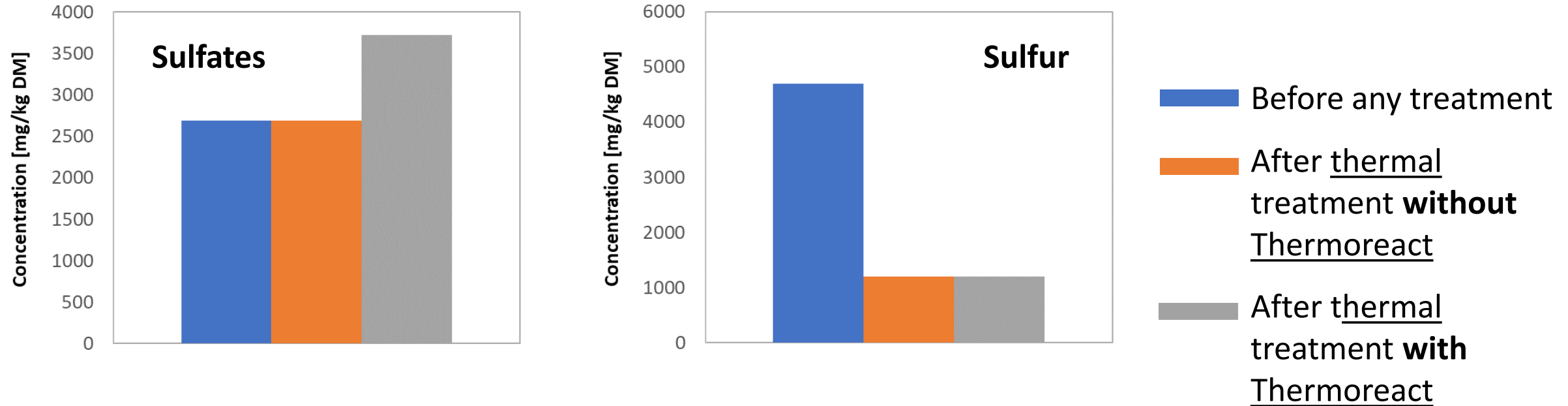
15/85 of  
granular  
quicklime/  
gravel mass  
filter

Thermoreact allows the sulfur to be  
**neutralized** prior to vapor extraction



100/0 of  
granular  
quicklime/  
gravel mass  
filter

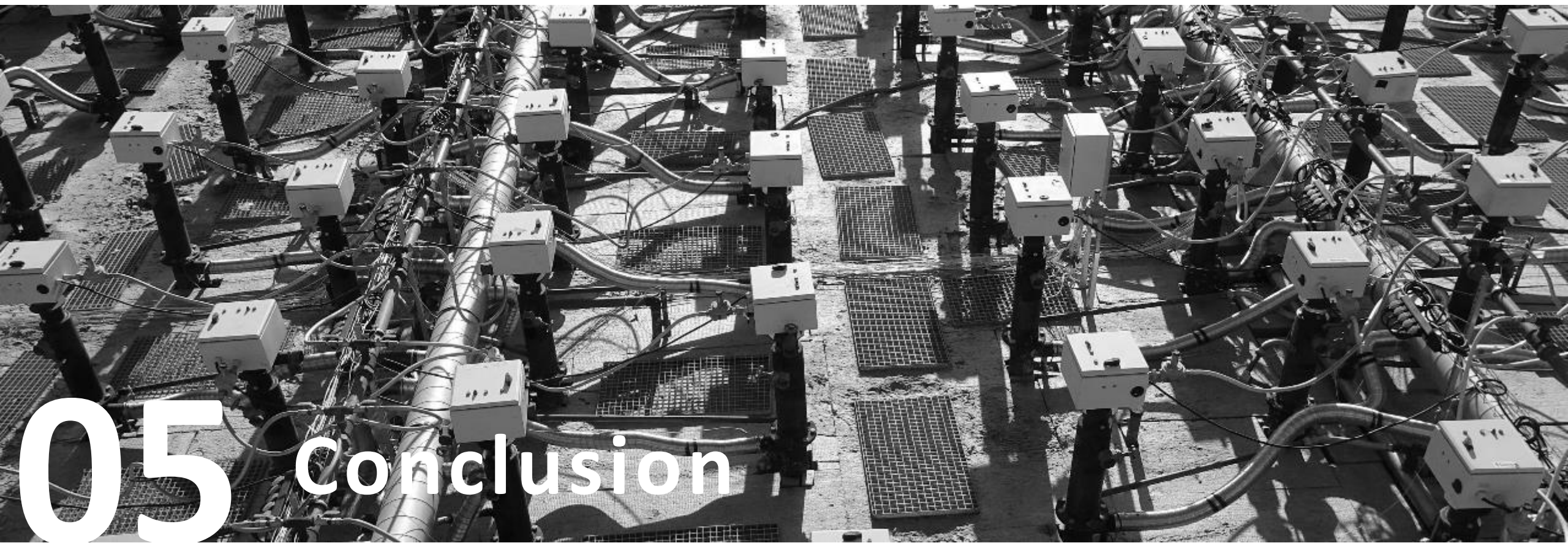
# Neutralization of sulfur vapors with lime – Soil analysis



The quicklime neutralizes SO<sub>2</sub> from the vapor phase by the following acid/base reactions:

- $CaO + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow CaSO_4 + H_2O$
- $CaO + SO_2 \rightarrow CaSO_3$
- $CaO + SO_3 \rightarrow CaSO_4$

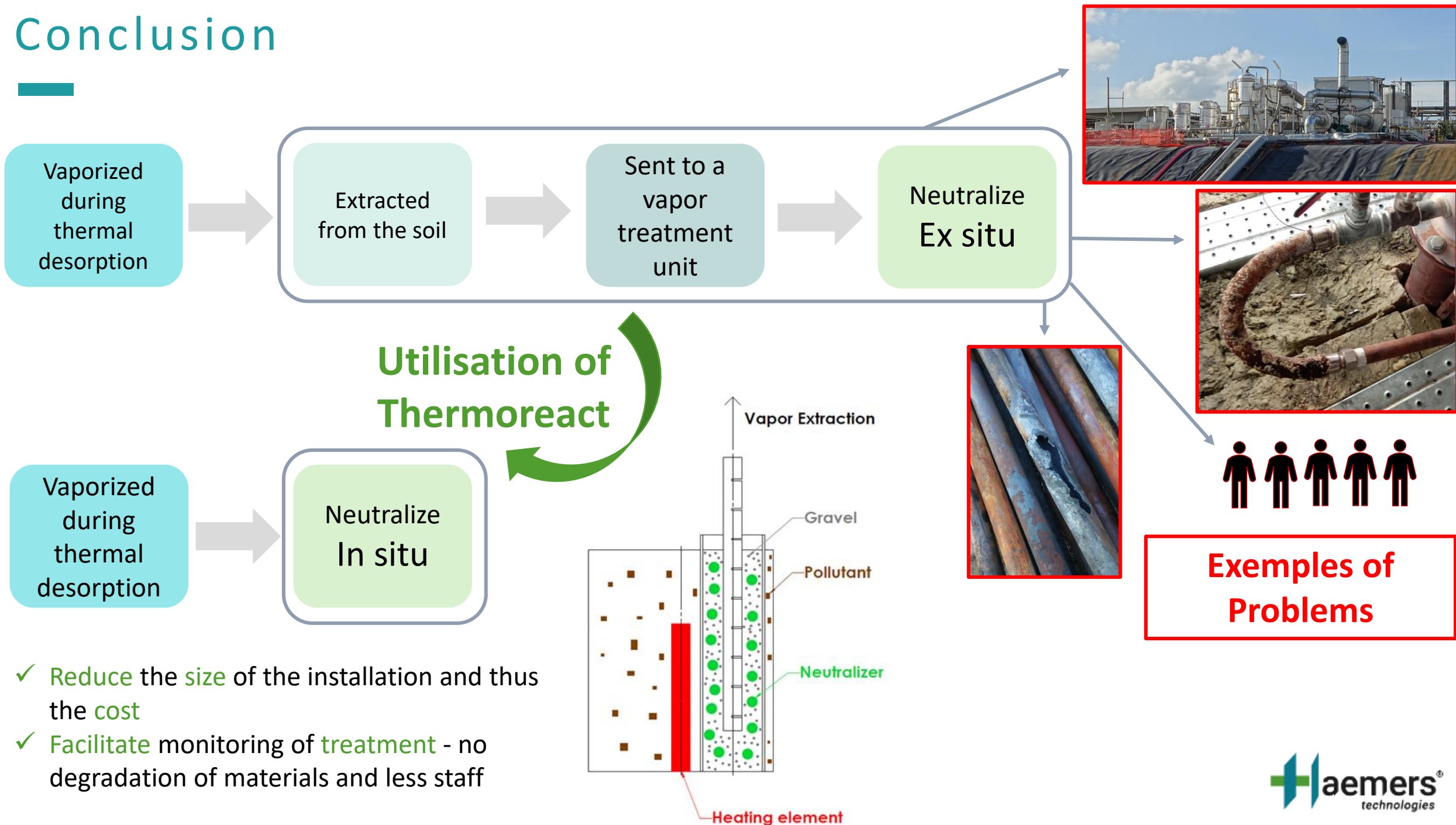




# 05 Conclusion



# Conclusion







Thank you for your attention !

