

A dynamic splash of teal powder or paint against a white background, creating a sense of movement and texture. The splash is centered and spreads outwards, with some darker teal areas and lighter, more dispersed particles.

HaloSep

PURE SEPARATION

CONTENT

Introduction

The LIFE HaloSep Plant

Industrial use of fractions

HALOSEP FRACTIONS



Treated Fly Ash



Salt Product



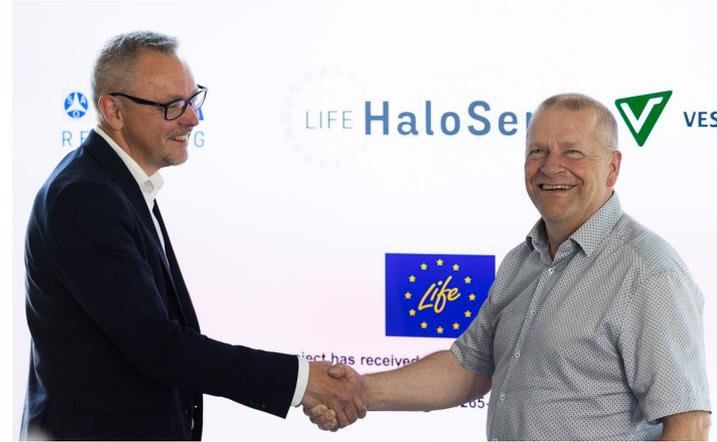
Metal Product

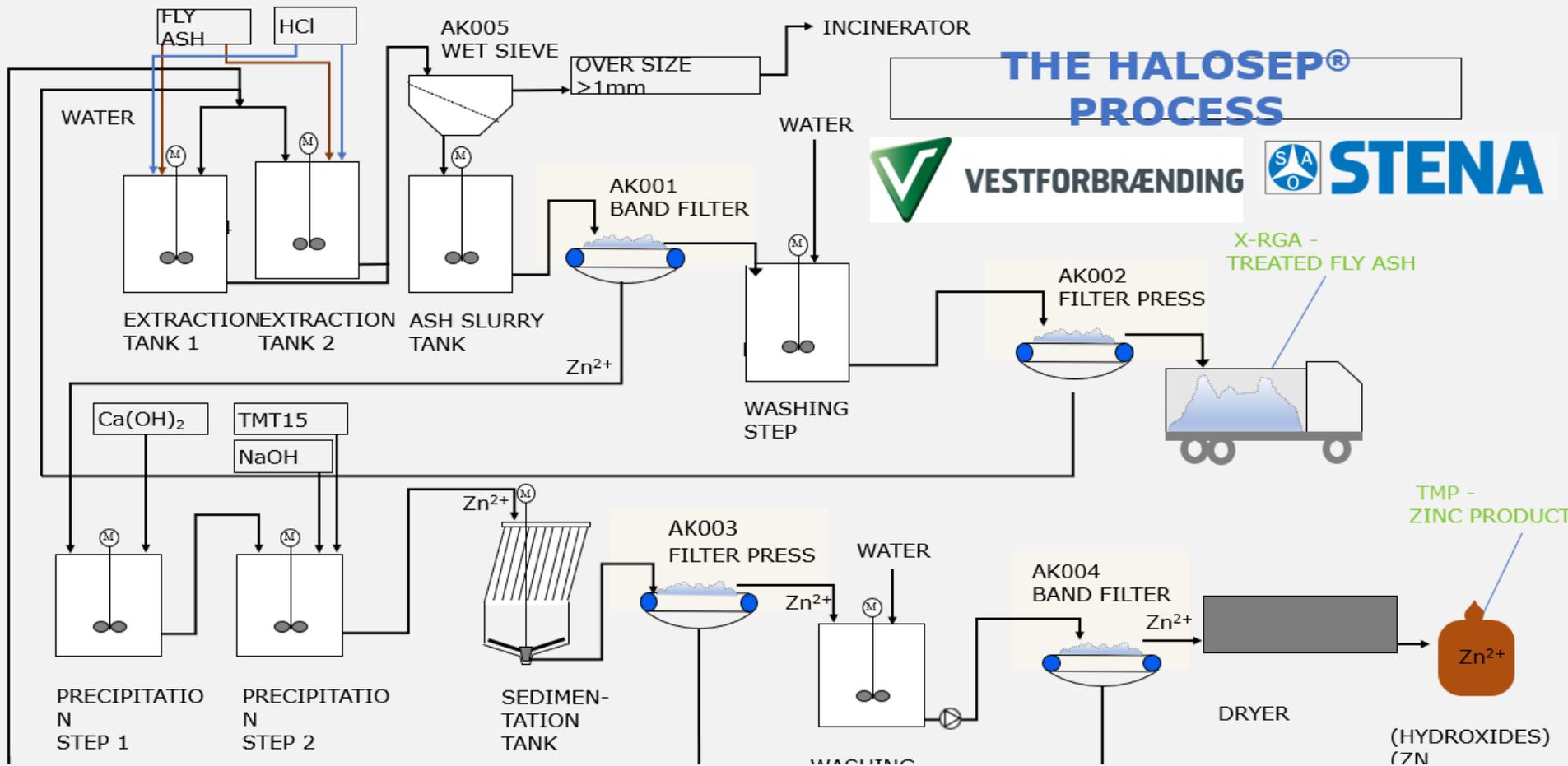
LIFE HALOSEP – FINALIZATION

- LIFE Project Finalized and all documentation approved
- Closing seminar Summer 2023

After LIFE Finalization

- All HaloSep activates are now diverted from Stena Metall to the fully owned subsidiary HaloSep AB
- Vestforbrænding and HaloSep AB actively work together to ramp up capacity and performance
- Turning the Demonstration Plant “LIFE HaloSep” into a fully Commercially Operating HaloSep Plant at Vestforbrænding





PROGRESS AT LIFE HALOSEP PLANT

- Number of Shifts from 1 → 2 → 3
 - 5 days a week
- Improvements & Optimizations
 - Slurry pumps
 - pH-metering
 - Cycle time reduction
 - Agitation
 - Oven efficiency
- Results
 - Zinc content: 20% → 30%. Max 39%
 - Capacity moving towards full fly ash production:
 - Up to 75% of total daily fly ash production
 - Moisture content reduced in both treated fly ash and metal fraction



CLASSIFICATION OF HALOPUR

To use HaloPur in society it needs to be classified as non-hazardous waste

| | | Before HaloSep | After HaloSep |
|------|---|----------------|---------------|
| HP1 | Explosive | N/A | N/A |
| HP2 | Oxidizing | N/A | N/A |
| HP3 | Flammable | No | No |
| HP4 | Irritant | Yes | No |
| HP5 | Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT)/Aspiration Toxicity | No | No |
| HP6 | Acute Toxicity | No | No |
| HP7 | Carcinogenic | Yes | No |
| HP8 | Corrosive | Yes | No |
| HP9 | Infectious | N/A | N/A |
| HP10 | Toxic for reproduction | Yes | No |
| HP11 | Mutagenic | No | No |
| HP12 | Release of an acute toxic gas | N/A | N/A |
| HP13 | Sensitising | No | No |
| HP14 | Ecotoxic | Yes | No |
| HP15 | Other* | N/A | N/A |
| POP | Persistent Organic Pollutants | No | No |

Classification approved by Danish Authority with the European Waste Code 19 02 06 (Sludges from physico/ chemical treatment other than those mentioned in 19 02 05)

- Water soluble salts and reactive calcium is greatly reduced in the HaloSep process
 → No HP4 and HP8
- Advanced measurement methods show that toxic forms of heavy metals are removed in the HaloSep process
 → No HP7, HP10 and HP14
- HaloSep AB have our own Classification Tool to classify the treated fly ash as non-hazardous waste in accordance with European standards and thereby enable industrial use

LARGE SCALE TEST AT MANUFACTURER

- Discussions with several European manufacturers
- Larger trial performed with one partner
 - 24m² of pavement blocks
 - HaloSep ash from Vestforbrænding
- Next step a follow up full-scale test planned with recipe adjustment
- Aim: Fully replace a commercial filler material
- NB! Product was not put on the market
- Environmental impact over the product lifecycle needs to be evaluated



REACHING CIRCULARITY

- Facilitate usage
 - Wet filter cake → dry powder
 - Mixing
 - Dosage
 - Drying 70% → 85% dry substance, low value heat preferred
 - Powder for ease of transportation and customer infrastructure
 - Drying: Dry X-RGA

- Restproduktbekendtgørelsen
 - Only 4 wastes specified in BEK nr 1672
 - The treated fly ash from HaloSep meet the same criteria as specified for approved Category 3 materials in BEK nr 1672
 - IBA one of the approved wastes
 - HaloSep treated fly ash comparable to IBA
 - Include treated fly ash that meet the requirements specified in BEK nr 1672



SALT RECYCLING & WATER RECOVERY

- Salt as challenge → Salts as a value
- Water as abundant free resource → Water as a scarce and valued resource (as a condensate)

HaloSep's solution: Integrated Salt & Water Recovery Process as an add-on to the HaloSep ash treatment process

- Partnering with companies with extensive knowledge & experience in the field
- Established technology applied since the 1970's
- Preferred outputs NaCl, KCl and CaCO₃
 - Ca²⁺ as CaCO_{3(s)} not as CaCl_{2(l/s)}
 - CaCO₃ is a commodity in high demand
 - More robust process to take away polyvalent ions like Ca²⁺ before monovalent ions like Na⁺, K⁺ and Cl⁻
 - CaCO₃ requires input chemicals but significantly less energy than CaCl₂ production

CONCLUSIONS

- HaloSep
 - A complete on-site solution to allow full circularity
 - Avoiding excessive transportation
 - Future proofing plant to avoid landfilling
 - Utilizing available resources and waste heat

Hazardous fly ash



Treated fly ash

- Meets EU Landfill criteria
- Approved Waste Code in Denmark
- Meets technical & composition requirements of alternative virgin or recycled materials
- For future approval, application and use

Salts

- Replacing virgin materials

Metals

- Recovery through established smelters

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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