amounts of 0.01 to 3 wt%. The gas is re-heated before passing through the catalytic unit, so it is in its essence something rather different.

Finally, US 2014/0170046 A1 discloses a method and an apparatus for the reduction of organic compounds and other emissions from an industrial plant utilizing a cement or minerals kiln that has a high level of organic compound emissions. The apparatus consists of a filter for the control of particulate emissions which has been treated with a catalyst to provide catalytic destruction of gaseous emissions as process gases are passed through the porous medium of the filter. Both dioxins and ozone are mentioned, but the ozone is for hydrocarbon reduction, and the leap to ozone-assisted dioxin removal is not obvious. Also, nothing about an ozone decomposition catalyst is mentioned.

A standard solution for dioxin removal from a flue gas consists in injection of activated carbon into the gas, e.g. as described in EP 0 930 091 B1. According to the method of the present invention, the dioxin removal from flue gas is effected through low-temperature destruction facilitated by ozone injection and the use of a catalytic dust filter.

Summary

In one aspect of the present disclosure, there is provided a method for removing dioxins from a gas in a gas treatment plant comprising a catalyst unit for emissions abatement, wherein

- ozone is injected into the gas at a point upstream the catalyst unit, and

- the catalyst unit includes a dust filter.

Description

The invention relates to a method for removing dioxins from a gas, especially a flue gas, in a gas treatment plant comprising a filter unit, wherein ozone is injected into the flue gas at a point upstream the filter unit, and the filter unit includes a catalytic dust filter.