The INORGANIC DIVISION

* Inorganic chemistry deals with the synthesis and behavior of inorganic and organometallic compounds. Inorganic chemistry is the study of the production, reactions, and the properties of chemical compounds that do not involve a carbon-hydrogen bond.
* This division of Innovative Recycling Research is defined as focusing on the, 117 other elements on the periodic chart. These other elements are necessary for the creation of the modern technological world that Mankind has created. Fulfillment of this need through recycling of past industrial process byproducts.
* The focus of this Division is byproducts of any and all industrial processes. Industrial processes are the procedures involving chemical, physical, electrical, or mechanical steps to and in the manufacturing of an item or items usually carried out on a very large scale.
* The recycling sources of this division are starting with the industrial remnants like smelting slag piles, coal ash ponds from coal fired electric generating stations, and oil refinery residue
* Slag piles: Smelting uses heat and a chemical reducing agent to decompose the ore, driving off other elements as gases or slag. Slag piles are found globally and mainly contaminate the land around them through chemicals and elements leaching into the soil and water runoff.
* Oil refinery waste: Oil refinery waste is composed of crude oil residues, heavy metals, and low level radioactive components. According to the ‘Oil and Gas Journal ‘, a total of 636 refineries were operating throughout the world as of December 31, 2014.
* Ash ponds: The ash pond is where the burning of coal combustion residue is placed for permanent storage. The world has 2,425 coal-fired electric generating plants that create a total of 2,000 G.W. of electricity for Mankind. These ash ponds are susceptible to leaching toxins into the soil and ground water, water runoff, and accidental ash pond embankment failure. When the ash pond retaining walls fail, the resulting massive contamination of the adjacent properties and the adjacent waterways is an ecological disaster of the highest magnitude.

Innovative Recycling Research takes on these challenges and boldly states that: “its new processes will recycle industrial byproducts.” The advancing technology of the modern world has spurred a recycling renaissance and the technology now exists to take these industrial byproducts and remake them. No longer soil contamination, ground water contamination, or contaminated runoff from these desolate no-man’s lands affect civilization. They will be cleaned-up and the results will be pure and economically available spaces or natural scopes.

The process developed by Innovative Recycling Research and the new machines that will make this transformation possible and heal the scared landscape.