

FUTURE TOILET

minimizes risks to health, the environment and climate

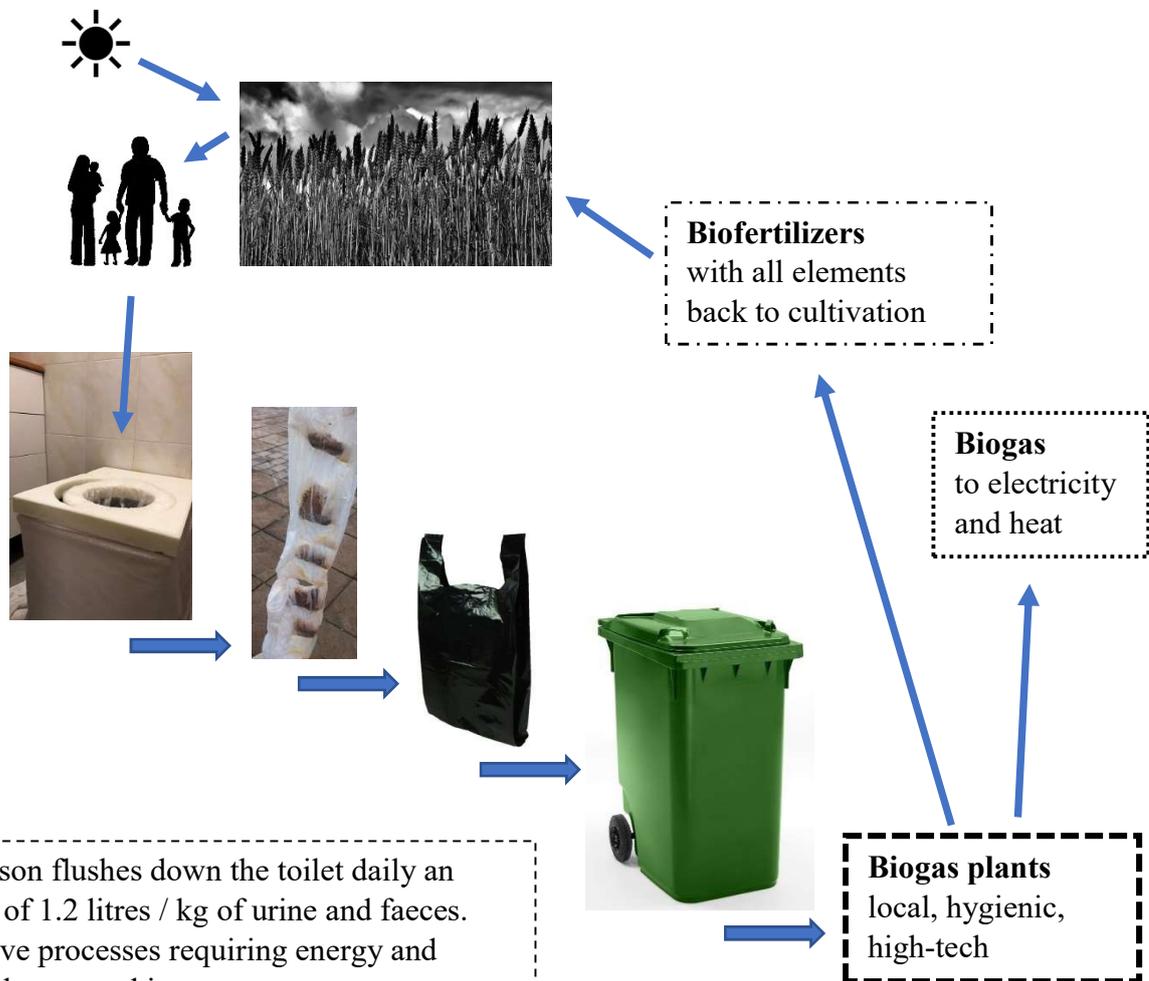
Hygienic collection toilet CCbas (Collecting Closet bas)

Instead of a few decilitres or litres of water, a few grams of biodegradable starch film are used. Toilet waste (urine, stools and toilet paper and food waste) are packed hygienically in order to

- prevent emissions into the air and water that pose a risk to health and the environment
- exclude the consumption of water for toilets and allow the grey water to be purified biologically and used locally for irrigation and water leakage or reused
- stop using chemicals for cleaning the toilet and for treatment of wastewater
- enhance management at all levels from the toilet to the biogas plant
- Increase production of biogas and biofertilizers - conserve bioenergy and reuse plant nutrients in locally produced organic fertilizers

Circular bioeconomy: Plants transform during photosynthesis solar radiation energy into bioenergy using essential chemical elements: H, C, O, N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, Cl, Fe, B, Mn, Zn, Cu, and Mo. Stimulating elements are considered Co, Cr, Ni, V, Sn, Li, F, Se, Si, etc.

Bioenergy and elements are found in food and then in food waste and toilet waste.



One person flushes down the toilet daily an average of 1.2 litres / kg of urine and faeces. Expensive processes requiring energy and chemicals are used in wastewater treatment plants to treat between 300 and 550 litres of wastewater per person per day.

Bioenergy and elements / plant nutrients are lost while pollutants threaten health, the environment and climate.

CC instead for WC

Interested?

