

THE TOILET OF THE FUTURE

minimizes risks to health, the environment and climate

Hygienic collection toilet CC-BAS (Collecting Closet BAS)

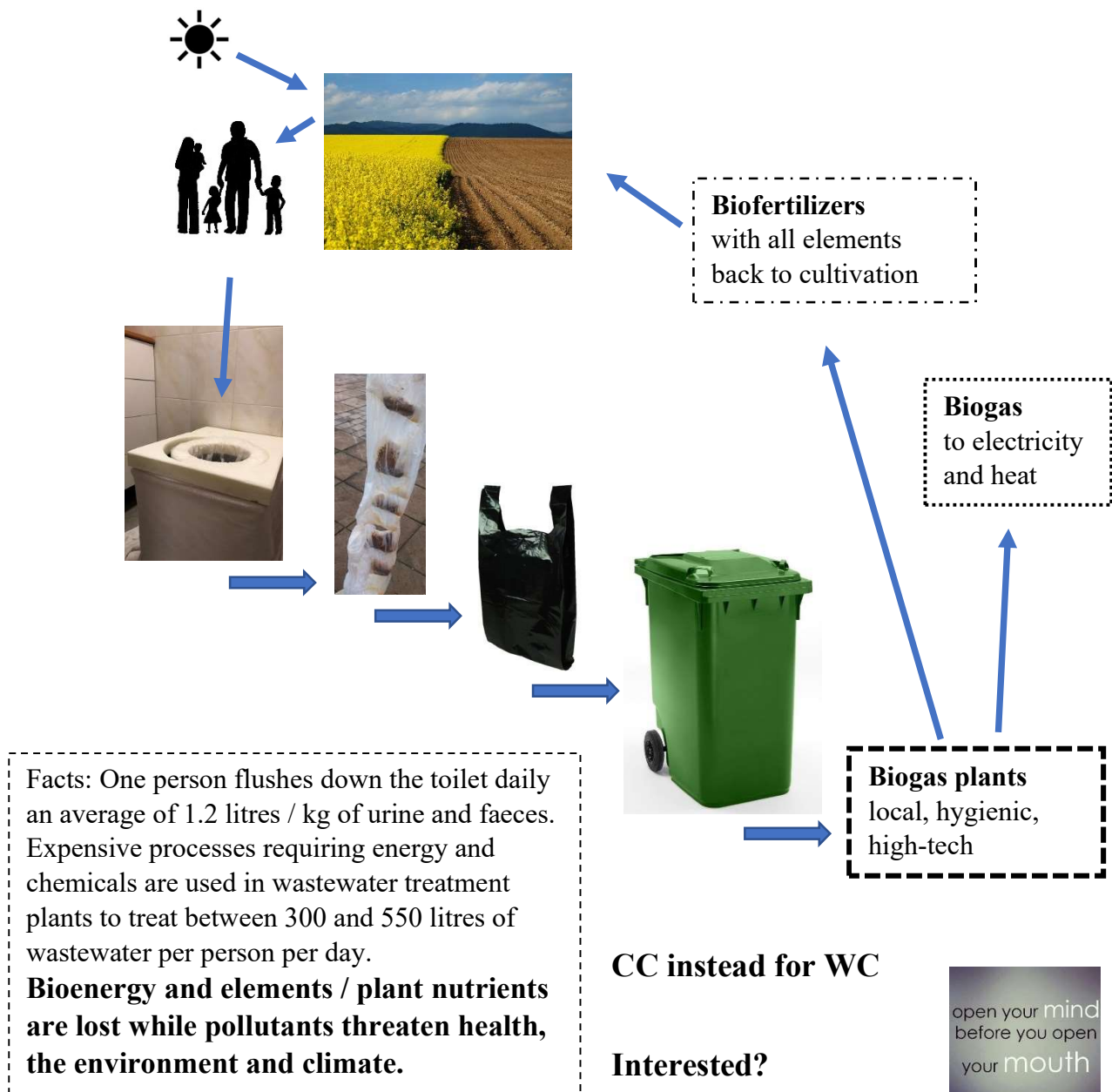
Instead of a few decilitres or litres of water, a few grams of biodegradable starch film are used.

Toilet waste – urine, stools and toilet paper and food waste – are packed hygienically in order to

- prevent emissions to air and water that pose a risk to health and the environment and exclude the consumption of water in toilets
- enable greywater to be biologically purified and used locally for irrigation or reused
- stop the use of chemicals for cleaning toilets and for purifying wastewater
- ensure hygienic management of food and toilet waste at all levels
- increase the production of biogas and biofertilizer - reuse bioenergy and return plant nutrients with domestically produced organic fertilizers.

Circular bioeconomy: During photosynthesis, solar radiation energy is converted into bioenergy stored in plant biomass with the help of 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.



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