



November 24th, 2022

Accurate Waste Recycling, Agricultural Slurry Converted to Sustainable Energy & Clean Nutrient Water Are As Important As Demanded Climate Change.

Recycling is broken across the whole planet. It is a joke, but no laughing matter, that we are not productively recycling our ever-increasing waste.

The public has no idea which item is recyclable. Many recyclables become contaminated when objects are placed in the wrong bin or when a dirty food container gets into the recycling bin. Contamination can prevent large batches of material from being recycled. Other materials can't be processed in particular supposed recycling centers.

Additionally, many items that are collected, such as plastic straws and bags, eating utensils, yogurt, and takeout containers, often cannot be recycled. They are usually incinerated, deposited in landfills, or washed into the ocean. While incineration is sometimes used to produce energy, waste-to-energy plants have been associated with toxic emissions.

Those massive ever-growing landfills emit carbon dioxide, methane, volatile organic compounds, and other hazardous pollutants into the air. And our oceans are drowning in plastic waste.

U.S. processing facilities and municipalities have had to pay more to recycle or discard the waste. In 2017, Stamford, CT made \$95,000 by selling recyclables; in 2018, it had to pay \$700,000 to remove them. Bakersfield, CA used to earn \$65 a ton from its recyclables; after 2018, it had to pay \$25 a ton to get rid of them. Franklin, NH, had been able to sell its recyclables for \$6 a ton; now, the transfer station charges \$125 a ton to recycle the material or \$68 a ton to incinerate it.

According to the [E.P.A.](#), of the 267.8 million tons of municipal solid waste generated by Americans in 2017, only 94.2 million tons were recycled or composted.

Each person is guilty of having over 5 lbs of waste per day!

Just the facts, sixty-six percent of discarded paper and cardboard were recycled, followed by 27 percent of glass and 8 percent of plastics recycled. But at what cost?

Glass and metal can be recycled indefinitely; paper can be recycled five to seven times before it's too degraded to be made into "new" paper; plastic can only be recycled once or twice—and usually not into a food container—since the polymers break down in the recycling process.

Single-stream recycling, where all recyclables are placed into the same bin, has made recycling easier for consumers but results in about one-quarter of the material being contaminated.

Plastic recycling presents the most significant challenge because other materials often contaminate plastic, and consumer goods companies are reluctant to buy recycled plastic unless it is as pure as virgin plastic.

The global market for *high-quality* recycled materials is growing. Global demand for paper and cardboard is expected to grow by 2 percent a year, mainly due to the growth in e-commerce and the need for packaging; the recycled paper will be essential to meeting this demand.

And the global plastic recycling market is projected to grow by \$14.74 billion between now and 2024. As a result, companies are trying to enhance the quality of recycled plastic and incorporate it into the plastic products they produce. Plastic waste, especially P.E.T. and HDPE, is being recycled into packaging, building and construction, electronics, automotive, furniture, textiles, and more.

How much gets recycled U.S.A.?

"The current 2021 U.S. plastic recycling rate is estimated to be between 5% and 6%," the report states. "Factoring in additional losses that aren't measured, such as plastic waste collected under the pretense of 'recycling' that are burned, the U.S.'s true plastic recycling rate may be even lower." May 5, 2022

You probably have no idea what you can and can't recycle, so let us assist, and now you see why we have such issues.

So look at the top things you should not place for recycling at your curbside!

Now for the real answers to attack the waste issues of our globe.

Watch the Video:

WASTEBGONE

Find out why we are located in seven countries that have been utilizing WasteBGone and Slurry to Energy/Water



The decomposition process is started by incinerating only once a small amount of camphor/dry wood/paper in a small and separate ignition chamber. A small amount of atmospheric air, heated by the incineration in the ignition chamber, is then directed through a strong magnetic field generated by the magnetic cores inside the oxygen-starved decomposition chamber.

Oxygen molecules are split into elemental oxygen with a negative charge during this process. At the same time, the acceleration of electrons creates a strong energy field

which increases and maintains the heat in the decomposition chamber, thus not requiring electricity or fossil fuels to keep the decomposition going. This exothermic phenomenon requires thermal conditions around 200°C, initiated by the initial decomposition, to accelerate the reaction. From 200°C to 800 - 1200°C, the actual disintegration of the solid waste takes place. The solid wastes/coal powder decomposition happens stack-wise, so the heat developed may not be continuous. The temperature, however, can be controlled by letting more or less oxygen into the decomposition chamber: the more homogeneous the input, the more consistent the heat output. And the higher the waste's caloric value, the higher the energy output.

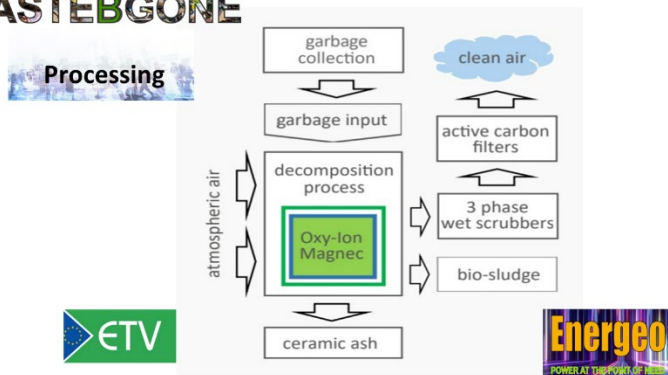
At the bottom of the decomposition chamber, the lower layer, there's a tubular-type radiator where the ash is deposited and separated. Due to this structure, the ash's heat is recovered and returned to the decomposition chamber to substantially reduce the moisture content. Any inert materials that require temperatures over 1200°C remain unprocessed at the bottom of the decomposition chamber and are extracted via a pullout tray.

Harmful components like dioxins, furans, heavy metals, nitrogen oxides, CO₂, etc., are eliminated by the highly oxidative elemental oxygen with a negative charge.

The flue gas, produced inside the decomposition chamber, is released with an induced draft and treated by a 3-stage wet scrubber to eliminate any remaining toxic elements. The resulting emission, leaving the chimney, complies with strict U.S. and European emission regulations.

As long as the WASTEBGONE is fed with wastes, such as plastic bottles, anything plastic, such as plastic bags, cans, cardboard, paper, tires, and coal powder, the self-sustaining decomposition process will continue.

WASTEBGONE



Min EMISSIONS, Max RESULTS

WASTEBGONE	Incineration**
Particulates	0.8 mg/NM3
Hydrogen chloride	< 0.1 mg/NM3
Sulphur dioxide	14 mg/NM3
Carbon monoxide	13 mg/NM3
Hydrogen sulphide	< 0.01 mg/NM3
Hydrogen fluoride	< 0.1 mg/NM3
Nitrogen oxides (NO+NO ₂)	58 mg/NM3
Dioxins y furans	0, 0338 ng TEQ/Nm3
Mercury	< 0,01 mg/NM3
Arsenic	< 0,01 mg/NM3
Cadmium	< 0,01 mg/NM3
Lead	< 0,01 mg/NM3
Zinc	< 0,01 mg/NM3
	0,1 ng TEQ/Nm3
	0,05 mg/NM3
	0,05 mg/NM3
	0,5 mg/NM3
	0,5 mg/NM3
	0,5 mg/NM3

*/** Processing solid municipal waste. Values copied from the 'Excerpt from source emission test report' which can be obtained upon request.
 ** Singapore NEA Special Emission Standard for Waste Incinerators

Input

WASTEBGONE



MUNICIPAL WASTE



BIO-WASTE



PLASTICS



MEDICAL WASTE



RUBBER



E-WASTE



PET



PAPER



BUTYL



WASTEBGONE

Pro's

- ✓ 100% emission-free
- ✓ Environmentally friendly
- ✓ Minimum costs and maintenance
- ✓ No electricity or fuel required
- ✓ Has a lifespan of at least 15 years and more
- ✓ Can work continuously for days
- ✓ Compact
- ✓ Easy to control
- ✓ Destroys all septic / toxic substance
- ✓ Removes toxins as a whole at low temperatures



Let's Have a ZOOM Conference Call.

R's

Nicholas Ashton

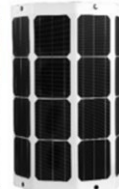
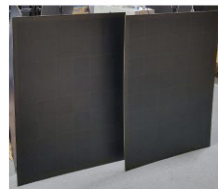
Nicholas Ashton
President,
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RFusion - Energeo is the Global Manufacturing Heartbeat of Proven Solar & Secure Battery Progressive Storage, Distributed Reusable Energy for industries & Waste & Slurry to Energy.

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The Global Technology Core of Effective Efficient Renewable Energy/Storage/Transference & Distribution!



Up to 3,500 cycles



3,500 to 10,000 cycles



10,000 to 30,000 cycles



Cycles based on Battery Selection



Home energy storage
from 15.84kWh per system



Industrial energy storage
Up to 86.4kWh per system



Outdoor energy storage
Up to 57.6kWh per system



Containerised ESS
0.1MWh to 100+MWh



WASTEBGONE



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