



# Kindly Earth<sup>®</sup>

Resomation Q and A





## RESOMATION MYTHS

With anything that's new, information that isn't accurate can spread. There are a few points about Resomation that haven't always been explained in the right way. To address these:

### It's been reported that the liquid “boils” during Resomation. Is this true?

No, that's not true. The liquid in the Resomator is heated to 150°C. It does not boil as it is under pressure. The biodegradable material which the deceased person is contained in dissolves very early in the process.

### Is acid used in the Resomator?

No. A mixture of 95% water and a 5% alkaline solution (potassium hydroxide) is used.

### What happens to implants and devices like pacemakers?

After Resomation, any metals (which are intact and in a clean condition) are retrieved and set aside for recycling- in the same way as after cremation. Devices like pacemakers don't need to be removed before Resomation. They will also be retrieved afterwards.

### Is there anything left after Resomation?

Yes. The soft bones which remain after Resomation are dried, cooled, and reduced to a fine white powder using a cremulator. The powder is placed in an urn or casket chosen by the family and returned to them for scattering, burial, or keeping as a remembrance- in the same way as after cremation.

### Are there more remains after Resomation than cremation?

Yes. About a 30% larger volume of remains is expected. There are many urns and caskets already available that are large enough to contain the powder.

### Can the powder be split in the same way as cremation ashes?

Yes, it can.

### What happens to the liquid after Resomation?

The liquid is removed, cooled and treated, then safely discharged to the water treatment network. A permit from the relevant water authority must be in place to allow this to happen. The liquid contains no solids - only natural compounds like proteins, peptides, sugars and salts. It is sterile and contains no DNA.



## ABOUT RESOMATION AND KINDLY EARTH

### What is Resomation?

Resomation is the brand name given to the process of human alkaline hydrolysis, delivered by our state-of-the-art technology. Resomation is sometimes referred to as "green cremation" or "water cremation". Resomation gives people a third funeral choice as an alternative to burial or cremation. It mimics the natural process which takes place following burial- only taking a much shorter time. Some people feel it is gentler and more fitting for them or for a family member. Instead of using flame to reduce the body to ashes, Resomation uses water and produces a fine powder which can be scattered, buried, or kept in remembrance, in a similar way to cremation ashes.

### What is Resomation Limited?

Resomation Ltd was established in 2007 by Sandy Sullivan, a Scottish biochemist. Sandy's ambition was to offer the public an environmentally friendly alternative funeral method. In 2016, Resomation Ltd became part of LBBC, an engineering business based in West Yorkshire. LBBC has over 100 years' experience of manufacturing excellence. They manufacture the Resomation equipment and have supported the introduction of the process worldwide. More information about Resomation Ltd can be found at <http://resomation.com/>

### What does Kindly Earth do?

Kindly Earth was founded in 2021 by Julian Atkinson, former owner of JC Atkinson- coffin manufacturer, and Howard Pickard, Chairman of LBBC. Our purpose at Kindly Earth is:

- To educate and grow awareness of Resomation within the funeral sector in the UK.
- To support the early adopters of Resomation equipment during the start-up period.
- To support funeral directors in offering Resomation to their clients.

### Which countries is Resomation available in?

Alkaline hydrolysis is legal in 28 states in the USA. Other states are developing regulation. There are 7 Resomator installations currently with more in the pipeline. The first installation was in 2011. In Canada, six provinces out of thirteen allow alkaline hydrolysis- covering 70% of the population. A Resomation system will be installed and operating in Ontario before the end of 2025.



In 2023, the first Resomation facility in Europe was opened in County Meath, Ireland.  
<https://www.purereflections.ie/>

In the Netherlands, there is a Resomator installed at Ommeren. Legislation is pending.  
<https://tvijfdezeizoen.nl/>

In June 2025, a Resomation facility was opened in Christchurch, New Zealand.  
<https://belllambtrotter.co.nz/water/>

In Wilrijk, in the Flanders region of Belgium, Pontes is currently building the first Resomation centre. The Resomator was installed in October 2025 to support a pilot project commissioned by the Belgian Government.  
<https://pontes.be/en/resomatie>

### Why introduce Resomation?

**Choice** - Land available for burials in the UK (and in many other countries) is running short. Many cemeteries are full. The costs of burial are higher than cremation and funeral poverty is increasing. Often cremation is the only option- 80% of funerals in the UK are now cremations.

Research and feedback show that many people who are arranging a funeral- and especially those who are planning ahead- are looking for more choice and would consider Resomation. Resomation can answer a real need.

**Care for the environment** - Resomation gives the potential to reduce the use of coffins. The materials used in the care and preparation of the deceased person are less harmful.

The process itself has a lower carbon impact than existing funeral methods.

These benefits can be meaningful to people working in the funeral sector who want to improve the industry's carbon credentials, and people who want to make more responsible choices when planning a funeral.

**A "gentler" process** - In countries where Resomation is available, people tell us that the process can feel "gentler" or more natural. What happens in the process is the same as the decomposition which follows burial, only taking place in a few hours rather than months or years.

### What does Resomation cost?

The price to clients will be set by the future operators of Resomation systems. In the UK funeral costs are a concern for an increasing number of people. The price is likely to be similar to cremation.

## THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT RESOMATION FUNERALS

### What type of funeral arrangements are available if Resomation is chosen?

The client is free to make whatever funeral arrangements they choose, in accordance with the services offered by their funeral director, in just the same way as for cremation or burial.

### Is a coffin needed for Resomation?

Although some clients may prefer traditional coffin options, any coffin selected will not be placed into the Resomator.

More sustainable choices like cardboard caskets (which can later be recycled) or solid wood presentation caskets (which can be used on more than one occasion) are possible. While this marks a big change for the funeral sector, sustainability is important to an increasing number of people.

### Are there weight and height limits for Resomation?

One model is currently manufactured - the Resomator S750. The maximum weight limit for this Resomator is 350lb or 25 stones, or 169 kilos. The maximum height which the Resomator can accommodate is 6' 8" or 205 cm.

The weight and height of the deceased person must be recorded so that client expectations can be sensitively managed if needed.

Just before the deceased is placed into the Resomator, weight is checked again as this information needs to be input before the Resomation begins.

When cremation grew in popularity, bariatric cremators were developed. The same thing is expected to happen as demand for Resomation increases. There's no technical reason why Resomators of larger sizes can't be developed.

### How is the deceased prepared for Resomation?

Guidelines about products used in care and preparation of the deceased that are suitable for Resomation will be provided.

Materials like cotton wool and some of the items containing plastics that are often used are not suitable for Resomation. This is because they don't dissolve.

The deceased can be contained in certain natural materials only - not clothing- like wool, silk or biodegradable material.

Items like eye caps and mouth formers, as well as wigs, false teeth and glasses, need to be removed before Resomation takes place.

Medical devices like pacemakers don't need to be removed before Resomation.

### Can embalming be carried out prior to Resomation?

Yes. Embalming can be carried out if the client chooses it.

Guidelines about products used in embalming that are suitable for Resomation will be provided.





## THE RESOMATION PROCESS

### What happens before the Resomation?

The deceased person is carefully removed from their coffin or casket to the Resomator tray which is on a hydraulic trolley.

Identification details are verified against information on the forms, coffin and identification tags or bands on the deceased person.

The cover is then sealed, and the hydraulic trolley is presented to the Resomator. The tray is transferred horizontally into the Resomator.

Details of the gender and weight of the deceased person, and whether embalming has taken place are entered to the Resomator's touch screen interface.

### What happens during the Resomation?

Once the Resomator is activated, the process is fully automated and no-one needs to intervene. The liquid - 95% water and 5% potassium hydroxide solution, is added. The liquid is heated to 150°C - under pressure - it does not boil. About 1500 litres of water is used in the entire Resomation process.

Over 3-4 hours, the body is broken down, in the same way as happens after burial but in a much shorter time. The Resomation itself takes about 90 minutes. The liquid is removed and there is then a full heat and rinse phase.

When the process is complete, the liquid is removed, cooled and treated. The liquid is then safely discharged to the water treatment network.

The liquid contains no solids - only natural compounds like proteins, peptides, sugars and salts. It is sterile and contains no DNA.

### What happens after the Resomation?

The tray holding the bone remains (which are soft and porous) is removed from the Resomator.

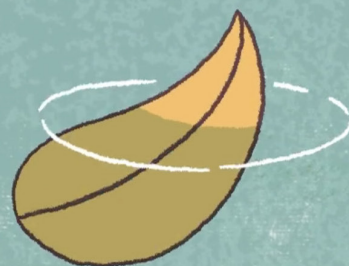
Any metals (which are intact and in a clean condition) and medical devices are retrieved and set aside for recycling.

The soft bones are carefully removed from the Resomator tray. They are placed in a dryer for about ninety minutes. Then they are cooled and reduced to a fine white powder using a cremulator (which is the same equipment as the crematoria use for ashes..

The powder is placed in a casket or urn chosen by the family and returned to them for keeping as a remembrance, or for burial or scattering, in the same way as cremation ashes.

### Can the powder remains be scattered in the usual way?

Yes, the remains can be scattered, however they are of a finer consistency than cremation ashes and this should be explained to the client.



[www.kindly.earth](http://www.kindly.earth)

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