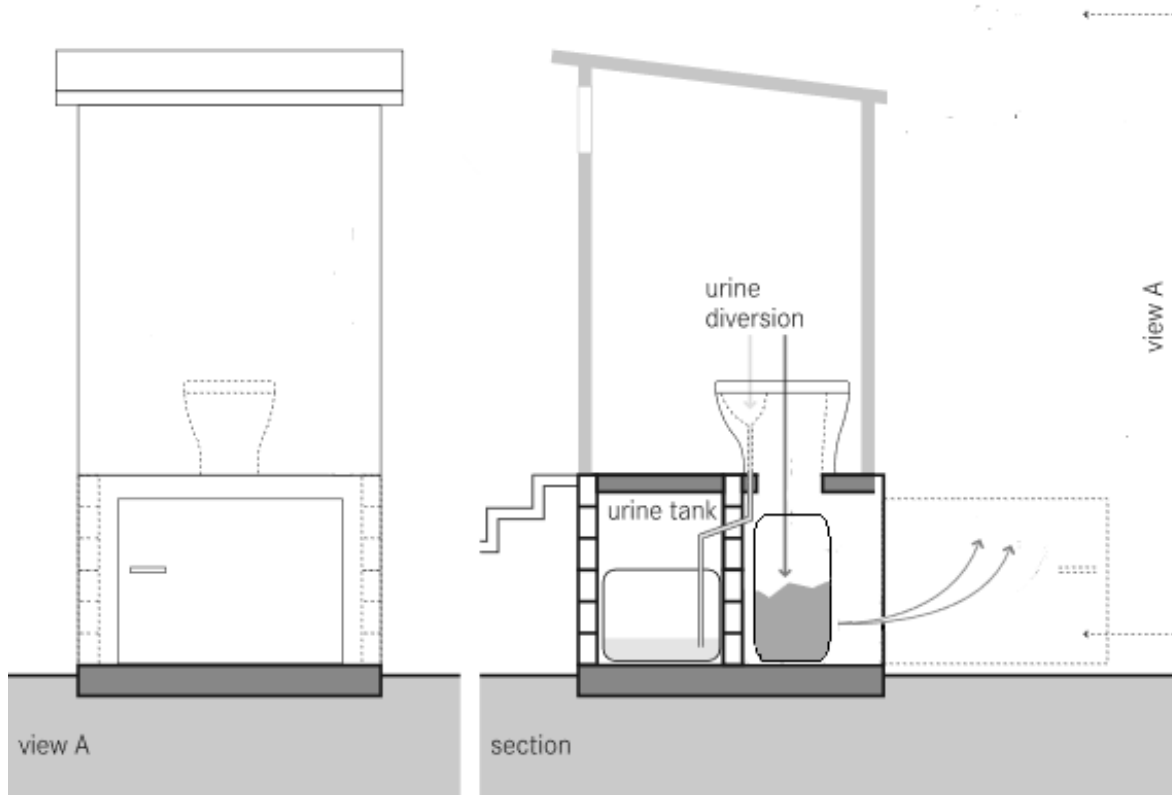


# Sanitation Fact Sheet: Removable Container

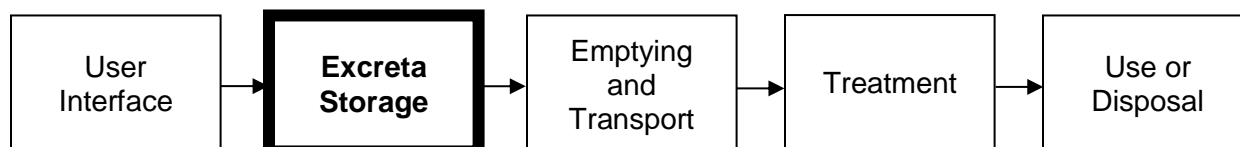


(Credit: Adapted from Tilley et al., 2014)



# Sanitation Fact Sheet: Removable Container

## Sanitation System



## General Information

Removable containers can be used to collect and store excreta. Urine may be collected separately if a urine diversion toilet or urinal is used. The removable containers must be hygienically collected, emptied and cleaned frequently – ideally by a trained service team. As well, there must be safe treatment, use or disposal so that raw excreta is not dumped unsafely in the environment.

### User Interface

- Usually used with dry toilets since pour flush toilets will quickly fill the container with liquid
- Can be used by washers and wipers for anal cleansing
- Excreta is visible as it fills the container, which can be unpleasant for the user
- May have a noticeable smell and flies depending on operation

### Operation & Maintenance

- Excreta drops directly through the drop hole or through piping into the container
- Can add sawdust, soil or ash after defecation to reduce smells and flies
- Remove and replace container when full
- Clean container before reuse
- Check container and piping regularly to make sure they are working correctly

### Design Components

- Watertight container with tight fitting lid
- Urine diverting pan/seat and piping optional

### Design Options

- Numerous container designs and materials depending on what is locally available
- Size and weight of the container should be manageable to move when full (maximum 50 litres)
- Do not use metal containers to store urine since they corrode due to high pH

### Siting

- Can be installed indoors or outdoors
- Collection and emptying service must be able to access the containers
- May be suited for areas with high groundwater, with frequent flooding, where it is difficult to dig, or environmentally sensitive

### Implementation

- Need frequent, affordable and reliable collection service
- A safe sanitation system including excreta treatment and safe use or disposal is essential if this option is to have minimal negative impacts on public health and the environment

## References

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## Additional Resources

CAWST offers free and open content education and training resources on sanitation systems, latrine technologies, latrine construction and siting, and latrine project implementation. Available at: [www.cawst.org/resources](http://www.cawst.org/resources)