

Sanitation Tips for Sewer-Down Situations

Human Disease is spread by Fecal-Oral Transmission

1. Fingers – not washing hands after using Bathroom
2. Foods – Food prep areas and hands are not clean
3. Flies – Flies fly between fecal matter and food and surfaces
4. Fields – Uncovered and improperly disposed of waste is spread by animals and water.
5. Fluids – Water sources become contaminated

Urine – is NON-TOXIC, safe to handle. Ammonia breaks down into Nitrogen (main ingredient of fertilizer.) It is safe to dilute and spread on lawns and gardens. Neutralized and broken down by sunlight. Avoid shady areas.

Garbage – Attracts pests which can spread disease and ruin resources. Don't ignore problems.

Human Fecal Matter – is EXTREMELY TOXIC and dangerous, carrying deadly pathogens which spread quickly. Must be disposed of safely and properly. Must NEVER be left uncovered.

When the City Sewer System Goes offline

1. If the sewer lines are broken, damaged, blocked, or flooded, they will fill. Homes “Down – flush” and at low points are in danger of filling with dangerous blackwater. Protect your home by tightly plugging drains. Use a ball in a sock, or rags with Crisco or veg oil. Beware waterhammer effect popping plugs. Don't Forget Floor drains near water heaters, basements, laundry rooms, sinks, toilets, bathtubs. Etc.

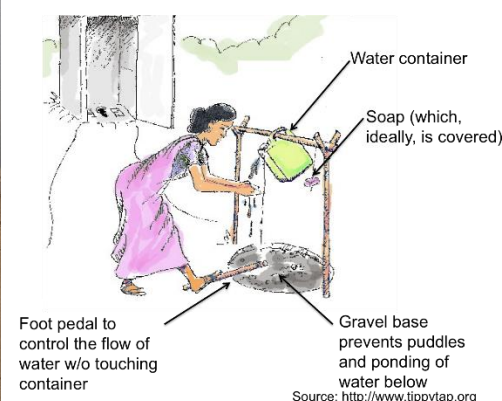
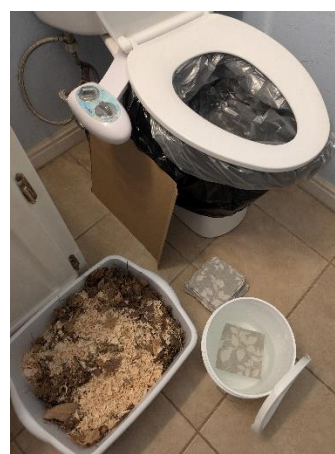
Convert to a Dry Toilet System

1. Separate
2. Covery
3. Carry
4. Burry

Convert your Toilet:

1. Turn off water to toilet (Usually Small silver handle behind toilet)
2. Dip out water from bowl (use gloves)
3. Use clean wash water from tank to clean bowl well
4. Plug toilet tightly with something air and water tight. Fresh caulk around toilet seal to floor and bolts.
5. Wrap bowl with black garbage bag and duct tape – this is to keep bowl protected and clean.
6. Place a 2nd liquid tight 3-4 gal catch bag inside the bowl to collect the solid waste. (no grocery bags)
7. SEPARATE THE URINE – Use a separator, Urine hat, Diverter, DIY urinal or separate bucket for the Urine.
8. Dispose of Urine often, spreading on plants and lawns. Dilute if needed so it doesn't burn plants.
9. Solid waste is kept covered and dry – after each use, sprinkle enough dry carbon material on it to cover it. This hides it from sight, from FLIES, dries it out and reduces any smell. Don't keep airtight but no FLIES.
 - a. Lighter the better: Sawdust, grass clippings, dry shredded leaves, Straw, Dry dirt, Ashes etc.
10. Use Flannel Toilet cloth – Place used cloth in a bucket of chlorine with a tight lid. Wash with agitator.
11. Push down solids as needed. But when bowl is filled, prepare to empty it.
12. Make a PLAN – have a path and doors opened for you.
13. CARRY catch bag in a box or bucket!!! – don't knot bag, but twist or use twisty tie. Place bag of solids in a carrying box or bucket to avoid any spills or drips during transport.

14. Have a deep hole dug for multiple disposals. EMPTY bag of solids into hole, tossing in empty bag on top.
15. COVER this layer with 2 inches of soil – continue to layer until hole is filled
16. Keep hole Covered securely with a weighted down board. Seal any gaps to deter critters, flies, kids etc.
17. When hole is filled, it can be topped with newspaper and LYME to deter dogs and animals.
 - a. Lime (calcium carbonate) added to manure compost acts primarily as an odor neutralizer and accelerator, breaking down organic matter faster and reducing acidic odors. It helps increase compost temperatures, boosts calcium levels . Applying it on top of a heap helps minimize unpleasant smells and acts as a barrier to deter insects, rodents, and other animals.
18. Wash toilet cloth separately, and leave in Sunlight to dry and disinfect.



Washing Clothes:

- Don't use too much soap or very sudsy detergent. Can recycle used bathwater. Agitate well. Wring out soapy water before rinsing. Use environmentally safe soap so that this water can be used on plants.
- Rinse well, in a bucket of clean water. Renew rinse water and rinse again as many times as needed.
- Start with whites or cleanest items first, ending with dirtiest
- Wash sanitation cloths, diapers, feminine products etc. separately.
- Large items such as blankets and sleeping bags, wash in a large black garbage bag on a smooth surface. Agitate and let the sun heat the plastic. (Sailor's method)

Washing Yourself:

- Stay clean to avoid getting sick. Heat water in sun and wash during daylight hours with time for your hair to dry in the sun.
- Heat 1 gal water (sun, solar oven, over stove or fire) Make sure its not too hot.
- Stand over another bucket and wet hair – use small amount of shampoo and focus on scrubbing scalp. Then scrub face, then Use shampoo to scrub rest of body. Use a cup to pour warm rinse water over hair, focusing on rinsing out all the soap and it will also rinse the soap of your body. Use last bit to make sure all soap is rinsed.

Washing Hands:

- Avoid sharing bar-soaps – Bacteria likes to eat the fats in these.
- Use liquid soaps – but avoid anti-bacterial soap and hand sanitizer.
- Keep fingernails short and clean under nails.
- Use a Tippy-tap contraption, for hands free pour. Make cleaning easy for children.

Notes: