

Bucket toilet

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A **bucket toilet**, also called a **honey bucket** or **bucket latrine**, is a very simple, basic form of a dry toilet which is portable. The bucket (pail) may be situated inside a dwelling, or in a nearby small structure (an outhouse), or on a camping site or other place that lack waste disposal plumbing. These toilets used to be common in cold climates, where installing running water can be difficult, expensive, and subject to freezing-related pipe breakage.^[1]

The bucket toilet may carry significant health risks compared to an improved sanitation system.^[2] In regions where people do not have access to improved sanitation – particularly in low-income urban areas of developing countries – a bucket toilet might sometimes be an improvement compared to pit latrines or open defecation.^[3] They are often used as a temporary measure in emergencies.^[4]

More sophisticated versions consist of a bucket under a wooden frame supporting a toilet seat and lid, possibly lined with a plastic bag, but many are simply a large bucket without a bag. Newspaper, cardboard, straw, sawdust or other absorbent materials are often layered into the bucket toilet.



A plastic bucket fitted with a toilet seat for comfort and a lid and plastic bag for waste containment

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Applications

Developing countries

Bucket toilets are used in households^[3] and even in health care facilities^[5] in some developing countries where people do not have access to improved sanitation.

In those settings, bucket toilets are more likely to be used without a plastic bag, or the bag is not removed each time the bucket is emptied. This is because the users cannot afford to regularly discard suitably sized, sturdy plastic bags. Instead, the users may place some dry material in the base of the bucket (newspaper, sawdust, leaves, straw or similar) in order to facilitate easier emptying.

Cold climates

Bucket toilets have been historically common in cold climates where installing running water can be difficult and expensive and subject to freezing-related pipe breakage, for example in Alaska and rural areas of Canada.^[1]

Emergencies

In natural disasters and other emergencies, the portability of bucket latrines can make them a useful part of an appropriate emergency response, especially where pit latrines cannot be isolated from floodwater or groundwater (potentially leading to groundwater pollution) and where the contents can be safely disposed into sanitary systems,^[6] taking measures to avoid contact with the contents.^[7] Different organizations give advice on how to build bucket toilets in case of emergency. The Twin Bucket Emergency Toilet system (a two bucket system), for example, has been developed in Christchurch, New Zealand following their infrastructure destroying earthquake in 2011. The system has been endorsed by the Portland Bureau of Emergency Management.^[8] It is promoted by the volunteer advocacy group PHLUSH (Public Hygiene Lets Stay Human) for reasons of safety, affordability and matching ecological sanitation principles.^[9]

Usage and maintenance

The bucket is emptied when it becomes full or emits excessive foul odor; usually once a day for large families,



Access point for buckets of a bucket toilet in North Eastern Province, Kenya (near Wajir)



Inside view of a bucket toilet in Ulaan Baatar, Mongolia. The bucket has a layer of saw dust at the bottom.

and about once a week for smaller families. If the bucket has a plastic bag then emptying is more hygienic than without a plastic bag, as the bag could be sealed with a knot and the bucket would remain fairly clean.

To minimize offensive odors, the material in the bucket can be covered with some covering material after each use, such as quick lime, wood ash or fine sawdust (similarly to the operation of a urine-diverting dry toilet).

Disposal or treatment and reuse of collected excreta

When the bucket is full, it can be covered with a lid and stored away until the collected waste can either be disposed of (e.g. by burial) or treated for safe reuse, e.g. via composting the material.

Health aspects

An open bucket does not offer much protection to the user from the pathogens in the feces, leading to significant health risks. Flies can access the contents unless it is kept securely covered. There is also the risk that the bucket can tip over and spill its contents. Unhygienic emptying and disposal practices add further opportunities for pathogens to be spread.^[2]

For these reasons, bucket toilets are not considered as improved sanitation systems according to definitions by WHO and UNICEF for monitoring access to basic sanitation as part of Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals.^[10]

Upgrading options

Two bucket system

For application in emergencies (e.g. after earthquakes), it is possible to use two buckets (also known as "twin bucket toilet"): one for urine, the other one for feces and soiled toilet paper. The Wellington Region Emergency Management Office recommends strong 15–20 litre buckets or pails and the use of dry mulch material that can consist of sawdust, dry leaves, soil or shredded newspaper.^[7] The bottom of the "urine bucket" should be covered with water and emptied every day. The content is then poured onto a disused green space after diluting the urine with water. The bottom of the "feces bucket" should be covered with dry mulch. After every use a handful of dry mulch should be used to cover the feces in order to keep it as dry as possible. After the bucket is full, it should be emptied into a hole in the ground or into a separate large storage bin.^[7] Since feces contain pathogens, they should be handled with caution. Urine is usually sterile (unless someone is sick) and can be disposed more easily.^[11]



Bucket toilet with spare buckets stored on either side.



A two bucket urine diversion system: one bucket is for urine, the other one for feces.

Composting toilets

Bucket toilets can be upgraded to become simple composting toilets, where some composting starts in the bucket itself but most of it takes place in an external composter.

History

Although bucket toilet systems are now rare in developed countries, particularly where sewers are common, basic forms of sanitation were widely used until the mid 20th century. The pail closet was the term in Victorian England for a bucket (pail) in an outhouse. The municipality employed workers, often known as "nightmen" (from night soil), to empty and replace the buckets. This system was associated in particular with the English town of Rochdale, to the extent that it was described as the "Rochdale System" of sanitation.^{[12][13]}

20th century books report that similar systems were in operation in parts of France and elsewhere in continental Europe.^[12] In Germany, bucket toilets were used by workers in some mines up to the 20th century.

The system of municipal collection was widespread in Australia; "dunny cans" persisted well into the second half of the twentieth century.^[14] Because the population was so dispersed, it was difficult to install sewerage.^[15] Tar, creosote, and disinfectant kept the smell down.^[16] Academic George Seddon claimed that "the typical Australian back yard in the cities and country towns" had, throughout the first half of the twentieth century, "a dunny against the back fence, so that the pan could be collected from the dunny lane through a trap-door"^[17]

Armies used to use "thunderboxes" or portable latrines.

Examples

Ghana

Bucket toilets are still used in households in the Kumasi metropolis of Ghana.^[18]

Kenya

In the region of Wajir, few residents have access to improved sanitation. Because of the high water table, pit latrines are impossible to use, and instead bucket toilets are common. By the time the waste collectors come, the bucket toilets are often already overflowing. These unhygienic circumstances can lead to frequent outbreaks of diarrhea.^[19]



Bucket toilet historically used at a mine near Gelsenkirchen, Germany



Baruch portable latrine, US Army, World War One

Namibia

Due to high poverty, some inhabitants still use bucket toilets.^[20]

United States

Bucket toilets are common in many rural villages in the state of Alaska, such as those in the Bethel area of the Yukon–Kuskokwim Delta, and are found throughout the rural regions of the state.^[21]

Bucket toilets are used especially where permafrost makes the installation of septic systems or outhouses impractical. Bucket toilets are promoted for cases of emergency, especially in regions with risk of earthquakes.^[22]

Canada

They were also relatively common in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut^[23] of Canada, but by now they have mostly been replaced with indoor plumbing and sewage pump-out tanks. They are still found in summer cabins where the use of a sewage tank is impractical.

South Africa

In South Africa, bucket toilets - frequently referred to as the "bucket system" - are still used in 2016 in some low-income communities as a relic of the Apartheid era. During that era, the poor, predominantly black townships generally did not get proper sanitation.^[24] The term "bucket toilet" or "bucket system" is nowadays very much stigmatized in South Africa and politically charged. Protests against bucket toilets are still occurring. As of 2012, 5.3 percent of households in South Africa either had no toilets, or used bucket toilets.^[24]

The South African government set up a bucket eradication programme in order to eradicate all pre-1994 sanitation buckets from the formal townships and replace them with sanitary sewers and other sanitation systems.^[25] According to the Department of Water Affairs & Forestry, in 2005 the bucket sanitation backlog in formal townships was estimated at 252,254 bucket toilets. In 2009, the majority of the pre-1994 buckets were eradicated.^[25] However, this change has not been completed throughout the country. In 2013 the use of bucket systems was still common in the Free State, Eastern Cape, Western Cape and Northern Cape provinces.^{[26][27]}

A study in 2012 evaluated South Africa's bucket eradication programme and highlighted the following weaknesses: "One-size-fits-all" toilets were constructed that did not meet the special sanitation needs of vulnerable groups; health and hygiene education and user education had not been integrated; community participation barely took place; and operation and maintenance of water treatment works were neglected, as were water conservation and water demand management.^[25]

India

The number of bucket toilets still in use in India is unknown but figures on "manual scavenging" can give some indication of the practice: Manual scavenging is a term used in Indian English for the removal of untreated human excreta from bucket toilets or pit latrines. The workers, called scavengers, rarely have any personal protective equipment. According to Socio Economic Caste Census 2011, 180,657 households are

engaged in manual scavenging for a livelihood.^[28] The 2011 Census of India found 794,000 cases of manual scavenging across India.^[29]

See also

- Dry toilet, a toilet that does not have a water seal (unlike a flush toilet), for example a composting toilet, pit latrine, urine-diverting dry toilet, freezing toilet
- Flying toilet, a euphemism for a plastic bag that is used to collect human feces and then discarded into the environment
- Honeywagon, a vehicle which collects human excreta for disposal elsewhere
- Portable toilet
- Slopping out, the manual emptying of human waste when prison cells are unlocked in the morning (associated with old British prisons)

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