FIELD SANITATION TEAM CERTIFICATION COURSE

LESSON 6 - WASTE DISPOSAL IN THE FIELD
Lesson Objectives

- Select the best latrine for your unit’s situation.
- Select the best liquid waste disposal device for your unit’s situation.
- Select the best garbage and rubbish disposal method for your unit’s situation.
Waste Disposal in the Field

- Includes:
  - Human waste
  - Liquid waste
  - Rubbish
  - Hazardous Waste
Planning Considerations for Latrines
Soldier Privacy

- screen
- drainage ditch
Hand-washing Devices
4% of male soldiers
6% of female soldiers
Cat-hole Latrines

1 foot x 1 foot
Straddle Trench Latrines
Straddle Trench Dimensions

- PAPER COVERED WITH CAN
- 1' WIDE
- 4' DEEP
- 2' 6" DEEP
- SHOVEL AND EXCAVATED DIRT
Mound Latrines

Figure 9-11.

This latrine may be used where ground characteristics (high water table, frozen or rocky ground) are such that a deep pit latrine cannot be constructed. After a crib of timbers or wood planking is built, earth is compacted around the “pit” to form a mound.
Deep Pit Latrines
Deep Pit Dimensions

1' per week of use plus 1' for dirt cover
Burnout Latrines
NEVER USE 100% MOGAS FOR THIS TYPE OF OPERATION
**Pail Latrines**

- **Bottom should be** concrete, packed clay, or wood.
- **Bottom sloped** to facilitate cleaning.
Chemical Toilets

Clean chemical latrines daily.
Urine Soakage Pit

- 4 x 4 foot hole dug 4 feet deep.
Pipe Urinals

➢ Each pipe accommodates 20 soldiers.
Build 2 feet of trough per soldier.
Liquid Waste Disposal Devices

- Bath Waste
- Liquid Kitchen Waste
- Wash Waste
Grease Traps

Baffle grease trap

Barrel filter grease trap
The most effective way to remove grease from kitchen waste.
Baffle Grease Trap Construction
1. Skim grease daily.
2. Empty and scrub trap as often as the mission allows.
Barrel Filter Grease Trap
Soakage Pit Closure

SOAKAGE PIT
12/4/78
UNIT 456-65

4 feet

SOAKAGE PIT
4 feet
Fill trenches with rocks, broken bottles, flattened cans, or bricks.
Evaporation Beds

- Best used on heavy clay soils.
Evaporation Bed Construction

3 square feet /soldier /day for kitchen waste
2 square feet /soldier /day for wash /bath waste
Evaporation Bed Operation

Used properly, these beds create no insect hazard or strong odor.
Garbage

- Food waste resulting from food preparation, cooking, and serving.
Non-food waste that comes from food service facilities.
Consider length of stay
Consider length of stay
Good for overnight halts
Accommodates 100 soldiers for 1 day
1. Fill pit.
2. Mound with 1 foot of compacted soil.
3. Mark the pit.

Compact earth to prevent insect and rodent infestation.
Placement of the Pit

- Sleeping area
- Food service facility

100 yards or more

Minimum distance of 30 feet
Maximum distance of 30 yards
Consider length of stay
Used for stays of 2 days or more
Operational Considerations - Trench

Consider length of stay
Used for stays of 2 days or more

Length of trench varies with length of time used.
Placement of the Trench

- Sleeping area
- Food service facility

Distance
- Minimum distance of 30 feet
- Maximum distance of 30 yards

Distance marker: 100 yards or more
Incineration Method

garbage incinerators

rubbish incinerators
Remove Non-combustible Rubbish
Remove Wet Garbage
Barrel Incinerator

- Use this incinerator to dispose of combustible rubbish.
Use this incinerator to effectively dispose of garbage and rubbish for a company-sized unit.
Inclined Plane Incinerator

- Use this incinerator to dispose of garbage and rubbish for an entire battalion.
Steps 1, 2, and 3

**STEP 1**
2 foot extension

**STEP 2**

**STEP 3**
Hazardous waste should normally be disposed of through the unit S4 section. Commanders should check with the supporting PVNTMED personnel for information concerning the turn-in of hazardous materials and hazardous waste materials.
SUMMARY