

ANSI Z4.3-2005

American National Standard

*For Sanitation –
Nonsewered Waste-Disposal Systems –
Minimum Requirements*



**Portable
Sanitation
Association
International**

ANSI®
Z4.3-2005
Reaffirmation of
ANSI Z4.3-1995

American National Standard
for Sanitation –
Nonsewered Waste-Disposal Systems –
Minimum Requirements

Secretariat
Portable Sanitation Association International

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American National Standard

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Foreword (This Foreword is not part of American National Standard Z4.3-2005.)

The original version of this standard was published by the U.S. Public Health Service as Supplement No. 108 to the Public Health Reports in 1933. This was superseded by American National Standard for a Sanitary Privy, ANSI Z4.3-1935. The American National Standard was revised and expanded several times over the years. The 1987 edition superseded the American National Standard Minimum Requirements for Nonsewered Waste-Disposal Systems, ANSI Z4.3-1979.

Whereas ANSI Z4.3-1935, as its title indicates, was confined to requirements for a sanitary privy, ANSI Z4.3-1987 and additionally with its 1995 edition, was much broader in scope and included all devices now available and acceptable for disposal of human waste where the lack of water or temporary nature of the installation makes water carriage systems impracticable.

The minimum requirements for nonsewered waste-disposal systems have taken on much greater importance with the acceptance by the public of clean portable restroom facilities. These facilities, once used primarily on construction projects, have become commonplace throughout the American scene, particularly because of the advent of durable plastics in bright colors. They are now found at parks, playgrounds, athletic events and literally any gathering of people that does not have access to permanent toilet facilities. The success or failure of clean portable restroom facilities is dependent on proper usage. The limited capacity of these units demands proper service. Current standards reflect the most up-to-date human engineering and state-of-the-art chemicals and procedures.

The provisions in this standard are the result of extended and careful consideration of available knowledge and experience on the subject of industrial sanitation and are intended to present minimum requirements recommended for use by employers, building owners and others. The provisions are also suitable for adoption by governmental administrative authorities.

Consensus for this standard was achieved by use of the Canvass Method. Suggestions for improvement of this standard will be welcome. They should be sent to the Portable Sanitation Association International, 7800 Metro Parkway - Suite 104, Bloomington, MN 55425.

The following organizations recognized as having an interest in the standardization of nonsewered waste-disposal systems were contacted prior to the approval of this standard. Inclusion in this list does not necessarily imply that the organization concurred with the submittal of the proposed standard to ANSI.

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American National Standard For Sanitation –

Nonsewered Waste-Disposal Systems – Minimum Requirements

1 Scope and purpose

1.1 Scope

This standard applies to sanitary waste-disposal systems for all places of employment where such systems are not connected to a sanitary sewer, septic tank or on-site sewage-disposal treatment facility.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to assure that employees are provided with healthful and adequate sanitary waste-disposal facilities at places of employment not having sewered waste-disposal systems.

2 Definitions

2.1 flush toilet facility: A flush toilet facility is one utilizing a water or nonwater flushing fluid that may be deposited into a container or receptacle, or may be recirculated by a closed system for flushing purposes. Such a facility may be housed in a permanent or portable structure.

2.1.1 water-flush toilet facility: A water-flush toilet facility is one wherein the waste is carried from the bowl and the bowl is cleansed by water, and the combined water and waste is deposited into a container or receptacle, or recirculated by a closed system for flushing purposes; such facilities include, but are not limited to, vacuum-toilet facilities.

2.1.2 nonwater-flush toilet facility: A nonwater-flush toilet facility is one wherein the waste is flushed from the bowl and the bowl is cleansed by a fluid other than water, with the fluid deposited in a container or receptacle, or treated and recirculated as in 2.1.1; such facilities include, but are not limited to, oil-flush toilet facilities.

2.2 non-flush toilet facility: A non-flush toilet facility is one wherein the waste is deposited directly into a container or receptacle without flushing.

2.2.1 chemical toilet facility: A chemical toilet facility is a non-flush toilet facility wherein the waste is deposited directly into a container containing a solution of water and chemical. It may be housed in a permanent or portable structure.

2.2.2 vault toilet facility: A vault toilet facility is one wherein the waste is deposited without flushing in a permanently installed, watertight, below-ground container.

2.2.3 sealed-bag toilet facility: A sealed-bag toilet facility is one wherein the waste of each user is deposited, without flushing, into a bag, generally plastic, which is then sealed for later disposal. The structure housing a sealed-bag toilet facility may be permanent or portable.

2.2.4 privy: A privy is a toilet facility consisting of a pit in the earth covered with a structure (**privy building**) affording privacy and shelter and containing one or more stools with an opening into the pit.

2.3 combustion or incinerating toilet facility: A combustion or incinerating toilet facility is one wherein the waste is deposited, with or without flushing, into a combustion chamber, where it is incinerated. The structure housing a combustion or incinerating toilet facility may be permanent or portable.

2.4 biological toilet facility: A biological toilet facility is one wherein the waste is deposited, with or without flushing, into a waste container integral to the toilet facility, where it is treated by means of biological agents or aeration.

2.5 toilet room: A toilet room is an enclosure containing one or more toilet facilities. A toilet room may be either permanent or portable.

2.6 toilet facility: A toilet facility is a fixture maintained within a toilet room for the purpose of defecation or urination, or both.

2.7 stool: A stool is a toilet facility maintained within a toilet room for the purpose of both defecation and urination.