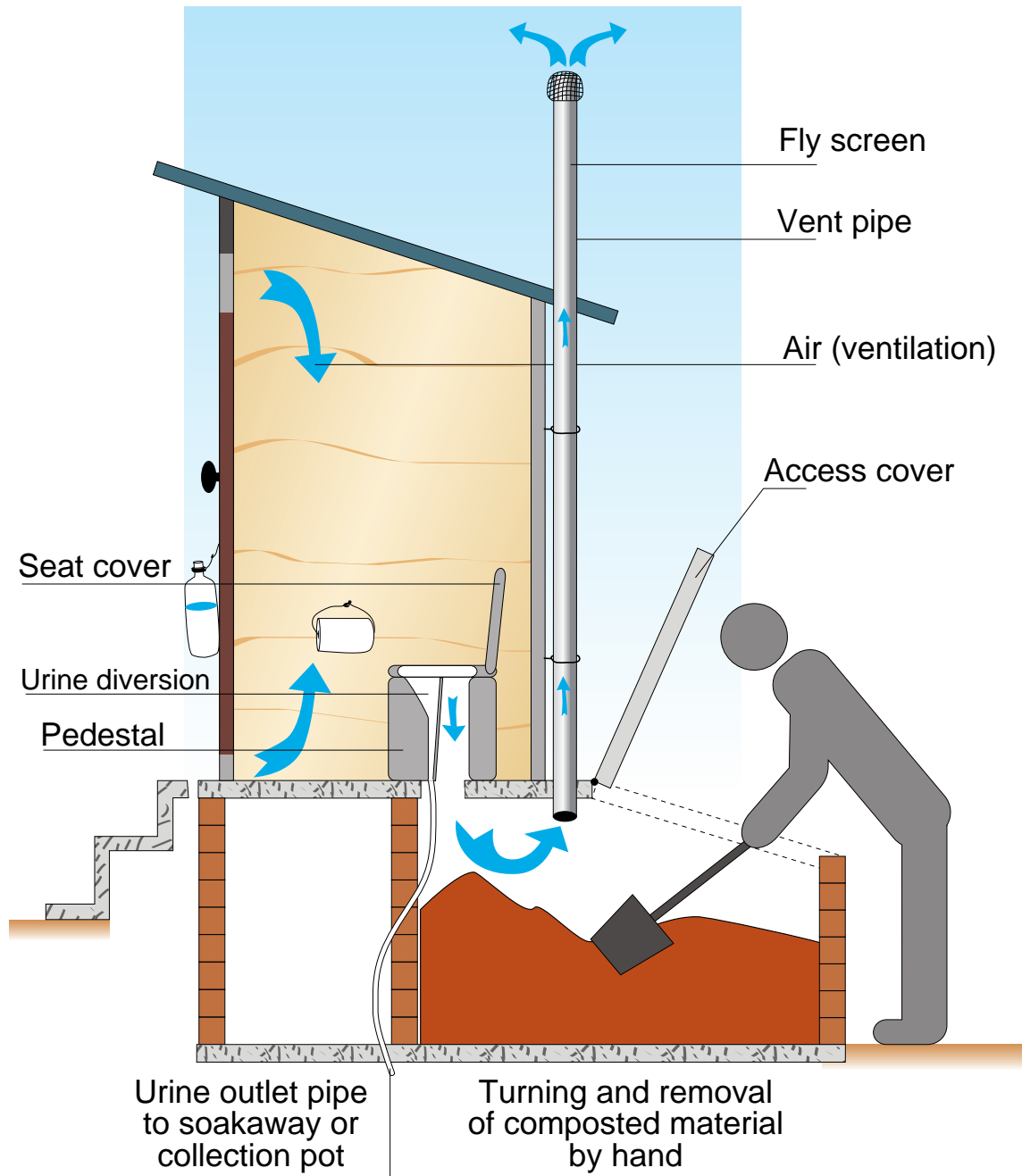


## Composting/urine diversion (UD) toilet



A single top-structure over a sealed container, which could be one of two chambers side by side (as for the VIDP), with access for the removal of decomposed waste. A vent pipe may be installed to encourage drying of the waste.

Principles of operation	Operational and institutional requirements	Costs	Experience and comment
Waste is deposited in the chamber and dry absorbent organic material, such as wood ash, straw or vegetable matter is added after each use to deodorise decomposing faeces and/or control moisture and facilitate biological breakdown (composting). Urine may be separated/diverted through use of specially adapted pedestals. This may be collected and used as a fertiliser. In desiccation systems, ventilation encourages the evaporation of moisture.	Does not accept domestic wastewater. Ensure ease of access by householder and promotion of manual 'turning' of compost and removal of composted/desiccated material. Suitable disposal site/area necessary.	Capital (variable depending on system and householder input): R3 000-R4 000 for commercial systems.  Operating: R35-R500 per annum, depending on local government involvement and householder willingness to handle waste, and disposal options.	Control of moisture content is vital for proper operation. Contents often become too wet, making the vault difficult and unhygienic to empty, as well as malodorous. UD systems in SA still being monitored but appear to be accepted by certain communities and working without significant problems. Burning of compost prior to removal also being tested in SA. Proprietary systems have been piloted in SA, generally with inconclusive results as to their likely success on a large scale and under varying conditions. User educational requirements and continuous input significant for proper operation in terms of the composting process.