4.15 Incinerator Toilets

Revision: December 10, 2014
Installer registration permit: Property owner or standard and basic
Licensed professional engineer required: No

4.15.1 Description

Housed within a dwelling or other structure, incinerator toilets store and incinerate nonwater-carried human urine and feces. Incineration is facilitated by petroleum fuels or electricity.

4.15.2 Approval Conditions

1. Water under pressure shall not serve the dwelling unless a public sewer is available, or a full-size subsurface sewage disposal system is installed.
2. Incinerator toilets may be located in structures other than a dwelling if the structure is constructed to meet the requirements of a pit privy building (section 4.17.4).
3. Units are restricted to disposal of human feces and urine and shall be installed and operated according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
4. Incinerator toilet models must be approved by DEQ before installation (section 5.6).
5. Proper electrical, plumbing, and gas line permits must be obtained through the Idaho Division of Building Safety or any other applicable regulatory agency for the area the toilet is installed within.

4.15.3 Design Requirements

1. All materials used in construction of an incinerator toilet must be durable and easily cleaned. Styrene rubber, PVC, and fiberglass are examples of acceptable materials for toilet components.
2. The combustion area and flue must be constructed of heat-resistant, noncorrosive metals.
3. The design must demonstrate adequate resistance to internal and external stresses.
4. All mechanical and electrical components should be designed to operate safely and be capable of providing continuous service under reasonably foreseen conditions such as extremes in temperature and humidity.
5. For standard dwellings, the toilet unit must be capable of accommodating full-time use based on two people in the first bedroom and one person in every other bedroom. Full-time use for other structures or dwellings will be determined on actual capacity and projected visitors per day.
6. Continuous positive ventilation of the storage or treatment chamber must be provided to the outside.
    a. Ventilation components should be independent of the other structure ventilation systems.
    b. Venting connections must not be made to room vents or to chimneys.
    c. All vents must be designed to prevent flies and other insects from entering the treatment chamber.