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PORTABLE SANITATION APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS INCA GOLD POWDER TOILET DEODORANT

- 1.0 **SCOPE:** This operating instruction covers the characteristics of **INCA GOLD** Powder Toilet Deodorant when used in portable sanitation applications such as retention, recirculating, pit, vault, and portable toilets.
- 2.0 **APPLICABILITY:** **INCA GOLD** is applicable for use in controlling odors associated with the collection of human wastes in various portable sanitation toilet configurations.
- 3.0 **GENERAL DESCRIPTION:** **INCA GOLD** is a blue deodorant powder that contains active ingredients that readily dissolve in water to form an easily handled deodorant solution for use in the widest range of retention toilet systems. This product is available in 1 oz. hermetically sealed packettes, 30 lb and 180 lb drums. **INCA GOLD** does not generate any obnoxious or irritating fumes. It is safe to discharge into sewage treatment plants and is biodegradable.
- 4.0 **APPLICATION INSTRUCTION:** Various toilet designs and operating methods require specific chemical deodorant handling and application procedures. These procedures are as follows:

4.1 Retention Toilets: Retention toilets are often used in Portable Sanitation applications such as special events, construction sites, etc., and where temporary public toilet facilities are required. Retention Toilets generally have a volume of between 50 and 65 gallons, however, seldom is this capacity reached prior to pump out or waste removal. As a rule, 5 gallons of water mixed with the varying quantities of chemical deodorants are applied as a "precharge". The amount of chemical required is dependent on a number of factors including:

- (a) mean temperature
- (b) period before next service
- (c) amount of waste to be collected

Generally a Retention Toilet which collects between 20-30 gallons of waste in 7 days at a mean temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit will require an addition of 2 oz. **INCA GOLD** Powder chemical to an initial precharge of 5 gallons. If the temperature is higher and the waste load remains the same, additional chemical will be required; the exact amounts are found by operating experience, but are generally: 2.5 oz.– 80 degrees Fahrenheit; 4 oz. – 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

4.2 Recirculating Toilets: Everything defined in section 4.1 applies with the exception that recirculating toilets require fixed amounts of precharge to operate properly. Some require 1-2 gallons, and others may require 15-18 gallons. As a rule the larger the precharge to sustain flushing, the larger the toilet capacity for collected wastes. Waste volumes vary from between 50 and 90 gallons, averaging 72 gallons (maximum). The operating guidelines for chemical concentration described in 4.1 apply, except additional chemical may be required to ensure adequate “masking” of the flush fluid. *Under no circumstances should less than 2 oz. chemical/5 gallons of precharge be used as inadequate concentration of active odorants could result in the development of malodor in the toilet.*

4.3 Pit & Vault Toilets: Pit and vault toilets are unique because complete pump out often may not occur for prolonged intervals. Consequently, substantial evaporation of fluids can occur, exposing solid wastes to the air and preventing deodorant compounds in liquids to operate properly. **INCA GOLD** Powder should be used in both liquid and powder phases. After pumping the vault toilet, a concentrated solution of deodorant should be prepared – 20 oz. (1 ¼ lbs) or more per 5 gallons of water. This solution should be brushed on vault walls and bottom. Thereafter a precharge fluid should be added, as indicated by experience with a particular vault. Additional dry powder or liquid chemical should be added to the vault periodically. If excessive evaporation exposes solid wastes, the powder can be sprinkled directly on the solids to counter-act malodor development. *Maximum odor control is achieved when wastes remain covered by liquid solution to ensure complete dispersal and contact between deodorant chemicals and wastes.*