



Unit 3 Human Waste Management
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1. Which of the following are BC Marine Trails Endorsed Human Waste management techniques? Pick all that apply
 - a. Catholes above the hightide line
 - b. Lowest Intertidal Flush
 - c. Pack Out systems
 - d. Toilets
 - e. Holding your poop till youre home

2. Why does BCMT not endorse using cat holes? Pick all that apply
 - a. Catholes quickly excede a sites ability to naturally breakdown human waste
 - b. Shallow coastal soils are frequently not deep enough to quickly render human waste harmless.
 - c. Digging cat holes to dispose of human waste can disturb cultural and heritage sites and is environmentally damaging. This is especially an issue in high-traffic areas where sites can reach or exceed capacity.
 - d. Human waste is buried and out of sight for future visitors
 - e. Toilet paper stays buried and is decomposed naturally

3. What are the site characteristics that make Intertidal Flush suitable?
 - a. Wave action,surging water, big tidal exchanges and current near the shoreline
 - b. Intertidal zone is accessible safely
 - c. Deep Bays
 - d. Little tidal flow
 - e. No shellfish harvesting zones or First Nation Clam Gardens present

4. What are some biodegradable alternatives to toilet paper? Pick all that apply
 - a. Seaweed
 - b. Leaves
 - c. Smooth shells
 - d. Backcountry bidet
 - e. Moss
 - f. Smooth rocks

5. When does BC Marine Trails endorse packing out your waste?
 - a. In specific parks and wilderness areas where it is required for waste management
 - b. When intertidal flush is not suitable and a toilet is unavailable

- c. Always
 - d. When people are not comfortable pooping outdoors and pack out systems can make it feel more like being at home
6. When should you use a toilet instead of other measures?
- a. Whenever available and functional
 - b. When it suits you
 - c. When the toilet is out of order
 - d. Dont use backcountry toilets. They aren't monitored

Answers

Question 1

- a. Lowest Intertidal Flush
- b. Pack Out systems
- c. Toilets

Question 2

- a. Catholes quickly excede a sites ability to naturally breakdown human waste
- b. Shallow coastal soils are frequently not deep enough to quickly render human waste harmless.
- c. Digging cat holes to dispose of human waste can disturb cultural and heritage sites and is environmentally damaging. This is especially an issue in high-traffic areas where sites can reach or exceed capacity.

Question 3

- a. Wave action,surging water, big tidal exchanges and current near the shoreline
- b. Intertidal zone is accessible safely
- c. No shellfish harvesting zones or First Nation Clam Gardens present

Question 4

- a. Seaweed
- b. Leaves
- c. Smooth shells
- d. Backcountry bidet
- e. Moss
- f. Smooth rocks

Question 5

- a. In specific parks and wilderness areas where it is required for waste management
- b. When intertidal flush is not suitable and a toilet is unavailable
- c. When people are not comfortable pooping outdoors and pack out systems can make it feel more like being at home

Question 6

- a. Whenever available and functional