

Technology Options: Session 1 : Household

Module 5: Session 1



Basic Sanitation Choices

In the Household:

- What are the household sanitation facilities ?
- Is household wastewater disposed of on the plot or off the household plot ?

Choices at this stage influence the viability of options at other stages.



Sanitation Technology

- The type of toilet that is commonly used or recommended in a programme determines the amount and level of pollution in wastewater and how the wastewater can be transported, treated or reused.



Toilet Options -

Basic matrix of sanitation options

	DRY SYSTEMS	WET SYSTEMS
ON-SITE	Various forms of pit latrine including ecosan options.	WCs/pour-flush toilets connected to leach pits and via septic tanks to soakaways.
PARTIALLY ON-SITE (Hybrid systems)		WCs/pour-flush toilets connected via interceptor tanks to drains and sewers.
OFF-SITE	Bucket latrines. (generally considered unacceptable on health grounds). Vaults and cartage systems. (Not currently feasible in developing countries).	WCs/pour-flush toilets connected to sewers. Cess pits and tanks (from which liquid and solid wastes are removed at regular intervals).

Key points from Wastewater Perspective

	Examples	Wastewater Produced	Management Impact
Dry Systems	Forms of pit latrine and ecosan options	Grey /sullage	Limited /Good
On-site Wet Systems	WC's /pour-flush toilets to leach pits. Septic tanks to soakaway.	Grey/sullage	Limited /Good
Off-site and part on-site wet systems	Sewers, cess-pit systems and interceptor tanks to drains/sewers	Sewage with high pathogen and oxygen demand content	High requires treatment
On-site systems which retain faecal solids	Faecal solids to pits or tanks	Liquid and solid waste with medium pathogen and oxygen demand content	Medium requires removal at regular intervals and some treatment before reuse.

Information Sheets Available

- Dry on-site systems – pit latrines
- Dry on-plot systems – ecological toilets
- Water-flushed toilets



Read
session note