



पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता विभाग
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते



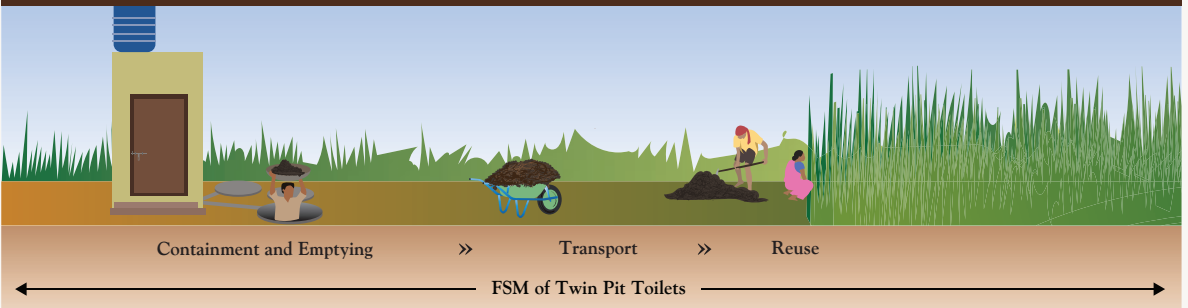
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर



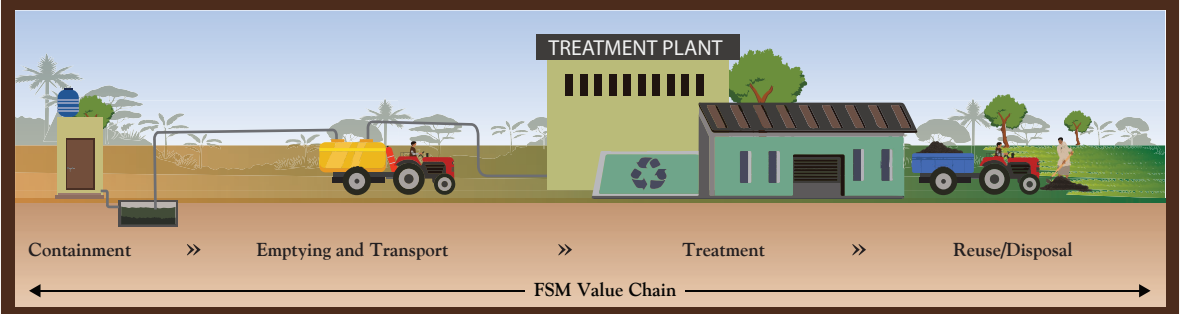
Faecal Sludge Management

Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) deals with the provision of safe management of faecal sludge/excreta generated in toilets. FSM is primarily required for toilets connected to septic tanks. However, Single pit toilets that can not be retrofitted into twin pit toilets need to be considered while planning for FSM.

Twin pit toilets provide in-situ treatment converting the faecal sludge into manure which can be directly reused in agriculture.



FSM implementation focuses on strengthening the value chain (shown below) through emphasizing on safe containment of FS in septic tanks/single pits, mechanized emptying of FS, transportation of all emptied FS to the treatment plant, treatment of all collected FS, and its safe reuse.



Key Steps for FSM Implementation In District

Step 1: Preparation of Integrated District FSM plan

District FSM plan will assess the need for retrofitting of toilets and in-situ treatment, coverage of emptying and transportation services, provision of treatment infrastructure to all villages, potential reuse or resource recovery from Faecal sludge management.

Establishing New FSTPs

Clustering of villages and construction of New FSTPs dedicated to the cluster.

In-situ Treatment by retrofitting of toilets

Promotion of twin pit toilets/ converting single pit toilets to twin pit toilets

Three-fold Approach

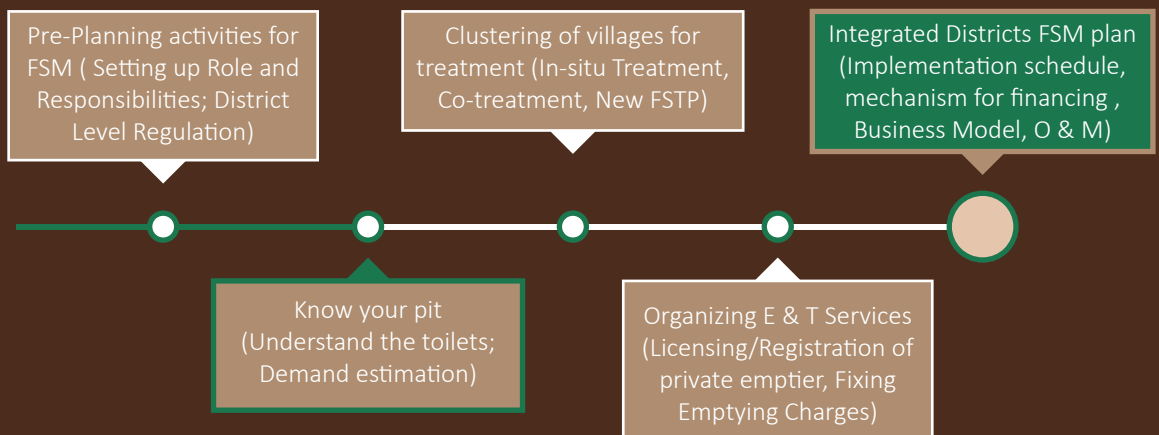
Urban-Rural Integration

Cluster villages to utilize existing emptying (mechanized suction) and treatment infrastructure (STP/FSTP) available in nearby Urban areas

Who will prepare the Integrated District FSM plan?

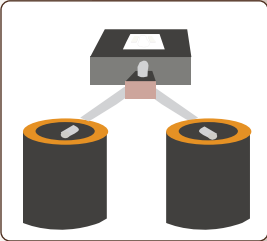
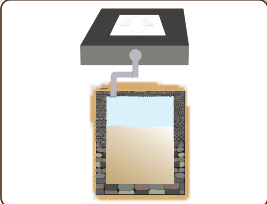
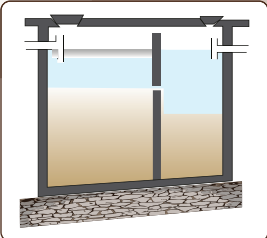
DWSC/DWSM (District Water and sanitation committee/Mission) will be responsible for preparation of integrated district FSM plan, its implementation and Monitoring.

How to prepare an Integrated District FSM plan?

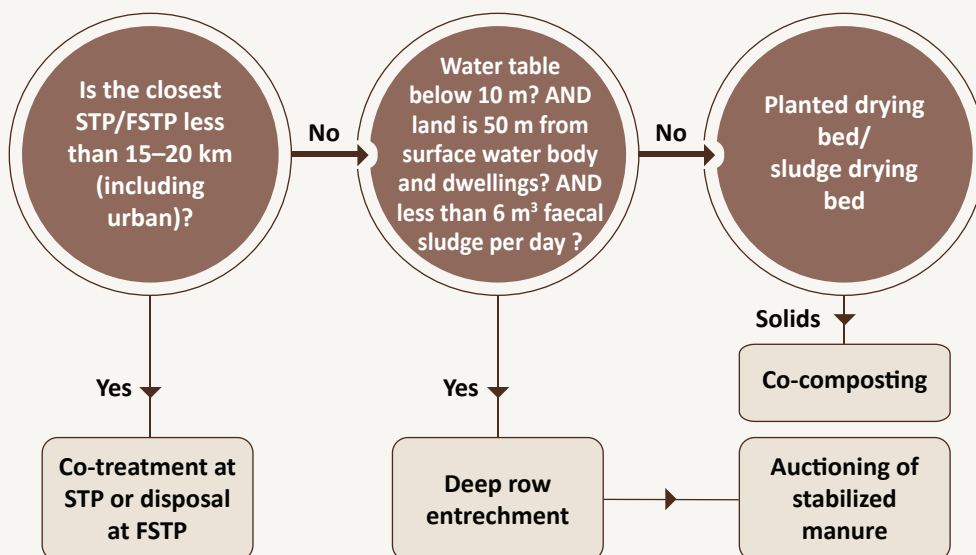


- Blocks can be adopted as cluster if distance between farthest village (requiring FSM) and the treatment facility is not more than 10 KM. However, as a extreme measure 15-20 Km can be planned as interim solution.
- E & T Services- Emptying and Transportation Services

Step 2: Encouraging In-situ Treatment and retrofitting of toilets

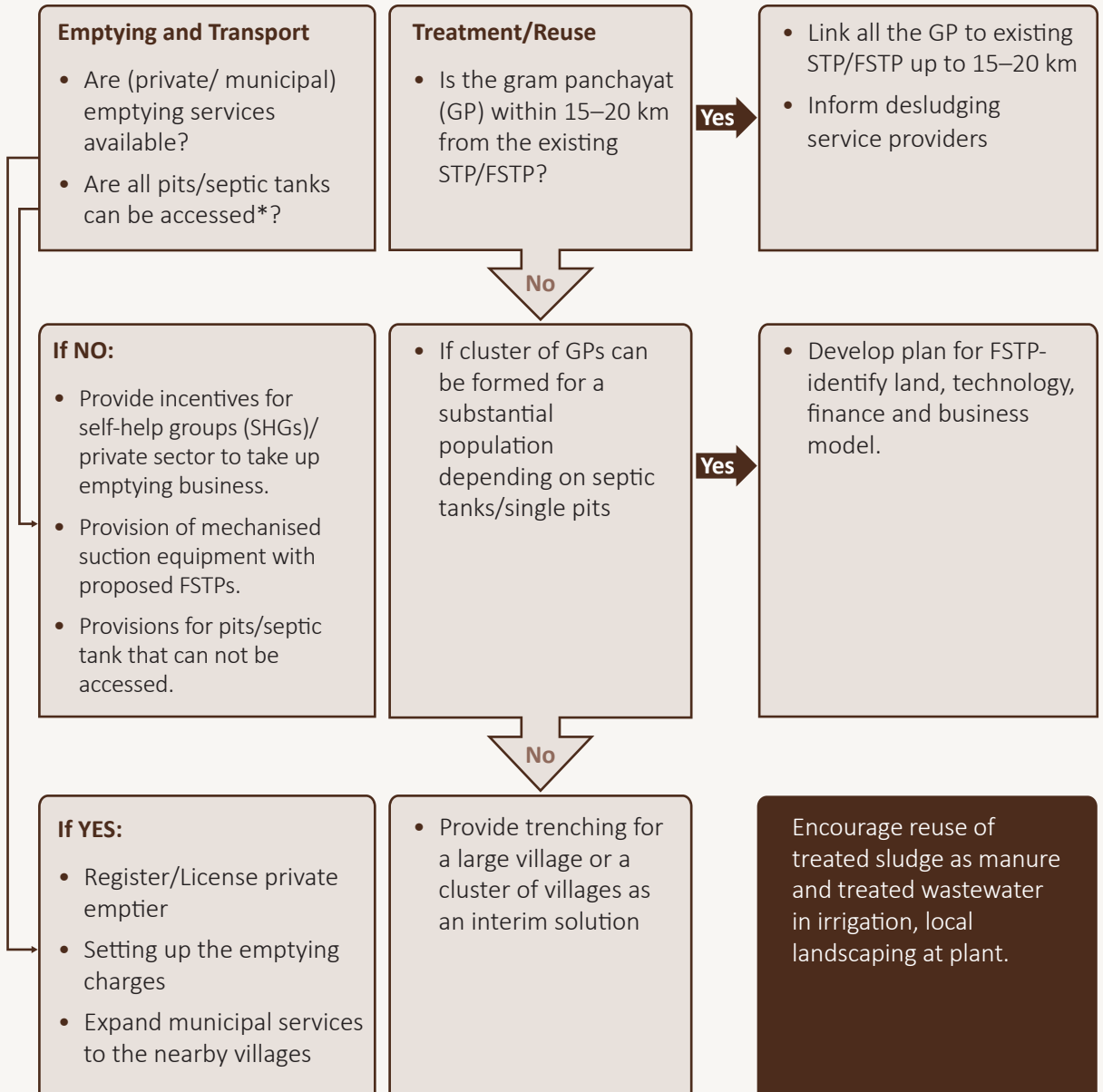
	Context	Remedy	If Remedy not Feasible
Twin Pit	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leakage in Y-Junction that connects pits to the toilet. Distance between pits less than 1m 	Retrofit	Long storage to ensure drying
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In high water table area 	Upgrade to in-situ treatment	Small bore pipe system + Go to step 3
Single Pit	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Single pit toilets require mechanized emptying 	Upgrade to in-situ treatment	Go to step 3
Septic Tank	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water-tight tank, no outlet – is a holding tank 	Upgrade to in-situ treatment	Small bore pipe system + Go to step 3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Septic tank – water-tight with outlet in drain 	Soak pits to be constructed with septic tanks	

Step 3: Viability of FSM for a Village



- Deep row entrenchment (DRE) can be adopted as interim solution till fully functional treatment facility is constructed.
- The provision of selling of compost produced in the FSTP should be encouraged as resource recovery mechanism.

Step 4: Implementation of “Emptying, Transport, Treatment, Reuse” Infrastructure



*Accessed should be assessed with respect to narrow lanes where existing suction tanks can empty septic tanks/single pits.

