

To
All the District Collectors,
Andhra Pradesh.

File No: 88(11)/SAM/COO(S)/GEN/2017, dt: 28.08.2017.

Sir,

Sub: SAC-Promotion of Appropriate Technologies under
SBM(G)-Instructions-Issued-Reg.

Ref: Letter No- No.S-11018/1/2017-SBM, dt: 21.08.2017, of Joint
Secretary, SBM(G).

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Attention is invited to the subject and reference cited above.

The JS of SBM(G) has informed that the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) guidelines of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) clearly state that a duly completed household sanitary latrine shall comprise of a toilet unit including a sub-structure which is sanitary (that safely confines human faces and eliminates the need for handling by humans before, it is fully decomposed), a super structure, with water facilities and hand-wash unit. Generally a sanitary toilet is defined as a toilet for safe containment of human excreta. The MDWS emphasis "safe confinement" and technologies that promote sustained use. The Ministry has already issued a handbook on various technological options for safe toilets.

It has been noted that not all States and within a State not all Districts are promoting toilet options that ensure safe confinement and continued use. Many Districts are supporting construction of toilets that are either single pit or are septic tank with the floor not plastered and / or with out a soak pit. Single pit toilets restrict usage when the pit gets filled as a filled pit needs around a year to dry up. Septic tanks without a proper soak pit leads to release of contaminated black water in village environments where sewerage systems are not in place and poses severe health risk.

Accordingly, it is advised to ensure that toilet technology promoted in rural areas must meet the following the criteria:

- i. The surface soil should not be contaminated.
- ii. There should be no contamination of ground water.
- iii. There should be no contamination of surface water.
- iv. Excreta should not be accessible to flies or animals.
- v. There should be no handling of fresh excreta.
- vi. There should be freedom from foul odours or unsightly conditions.
- vii. The method used should be environment friendly, cost effective with locally available materials in construction and operation.

The Ministry reiterating its suggestions to all States and Districts should proactively promote the twin pit toilets which meet all the above mentioned criteria and are also easy to construct and operate and maintain. It also allows households to shift between pits and use it continually. In exceptional conditions, where a twin pit or any other safe technologies cannot be built on account of hydro-geological or topographical challenges and construction of a septic tank necessary, the septic tank must be accompanied with a soak pit to ensure safe disposal of waste water.

It is also advised to link the the incentives under SBM(G) with construction of safe toilets MDWS would appreciate a report from States on measures being put in place to promote twin pit toilets and linking technology usage with incentivization in the States and appropriate action duly intimating the Ministry.

Therefore,it is requested to take necessary action accordingly.

faithfully,

MURALIDHAR REDDY,IAS
DIRECTOR

Yours

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MANAGING

Encl : AS above.

Copy to all CEOs ZP, SEs RWS, DPOs, PDs DWMA, PDs DRDA and all MPDOs for information and necessary action.

Signature Not Verified

Digitally signed by D
Muralidhar Reddy
Date: 2017.08.28 18:00:43 IST
Reason: Approved



No. S-11018/1/2017-SBM
Government of India
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)
4th Floor, Pt. Deendayal 'Antyodaya Bhawan'
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road
New Delhi-110 003

Dated:- 21st Aug, 2017

To
The Principal Secretary/ Secretary
in-charge of Rural Sanitation, All States/ UTs

Subject:- Promotion of Appropriate technical option under SBM-G

Madam/Sir,

As you are aware, the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) guidelines of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) clearly state that a duly completed household sanitary latrine shall comprise of a toilet unit including a sub-structure which is sanitary (that safely confines human faeces and eliminates the need for handling by humans before it is fully decomposed), a super structure, with water facilities and a hand-wash unit. Generally a sanitary toilet is defined as a toilet for safe containment of human excreta. The MDWS emphasises "safe confinement" and technologies that promote sustained use. This Ministry has already issued a handbook on various technological options for safe toilets.

2. It has been noted that not all States and within a State not all Districts are promoting toilet options that ensure safe confinement and continued use. Many Districts are supporting construction of toilets that are either single pit or are septic tank with the floor not plastered and /or without a soak pit. Single pit toilets restrict usage when the pit gets filled as a filled pit needs around a year to dry up. Septic tanks without a proper soak pit leads to release of contaminated black water in village environments where seweragesystems are not in place and poses severe health risks.

3. Accordingly, the States are hereby advised to ensure that toilet technologies promoted in rural areas must meet the following criteria:

- i. The surface soil should not be contaminated.
- ii. There should be no contamination of ground water
- iii. There should be no contamination of surface water.
- iv. Excreta should not be accessible to flies or animals.
- v. There should be no handling of fresh excreta
- vi. There should be freedom from foul odours or unsightly conditions.
- vii. The method used should be environment friendly , cost effective with locally available materials in construction and operation.

4. This Ministry reiterating its suggestion to all States and Districts should proactively promote the twin pit toilets which meet all the above mentioned criteria and are also easy to construct and operate and maintain. It also allows households to shift between pits and use it continually. In exceptional conditions, where a twin pit or any other safe technologies cannot be built on account of hydrogeological or topographical challenges and construction of a septic tank is necessary, the septic tank must be accompanied with a soak pit to ensure safe disposal of waste water.
5. The States are also advised to link the incentive under SBM(G) with construction of safe toilets MDWS would appreciate a report from States on measures being put in place to promote twin pit toilets and linking technology usage with incentivisation in the States.
6. This may be brought into the notice of all the concerned officials for appropriate action duly intimating the Ministry.

Yours faithfully,



(Arun Baroka)
Joint Secretary (SBM-G)
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