

W-11013/31/2010-CRSP
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Drinking Water Supply

12th Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road
New-Delhi-110003
Dated: - 21/05/2010

Sub – TSC Guidelines: Amendment thereof

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am directed to convey the following amendment to the **Para 9 (h) of TSC Guidelines –**

9 (h) Ecological Sanitation:

Under conventional systems of sanitation, large quantities of treated water that is even suitable for drinking is applied for flushing and carriage of waste. Significant energy is also consumed for treating wastewater. Ever increasing demand of water and lack of wastewater disposal systems in rural areas may lead to contamination of ground water sources where the water table is high. Pathogens present in the human excreta also get mixed with water causing the spread of diseases in people. As a result, supply of safe drinking water becomes more expensive.

Human excreta and urine are very rich sources of nutrients and can be used as fertilizer. This concept can be promoted for use of composted human excreta and urine as almost free organic fertilizer for kitchen garden and agricultural operations. The human excreta compost enriches the nutrient content of soil and also improves productivity. Also, urine has a good fertilizer value and contains good quantities of macronutrients for plant growth provided it is safely used and a minimum gap of thirty days is maintained between application to the soil and harvesting of the produce.

The ecological sanitation structure consists of specially designed toilet seat to separate urine and faeces at source. The urine is collected in a container while faeces is deposited into a closed chamber under the toilet seat. Generally, twin chambers are constructed above the ground level. A hand full of dry soil/ash/sawdust is applied after defecation as dehydrating material to enhance composting. The second chamber is used after the first chamber is full. About six months after usage of a chamber ceases, it can be emptied out as the organic material will by then be free of pathogens. It can then be applied to the soil.

Eco Sanitation structures that allow storage of human excreta and urine, for composting or converting to usable and safe manure or fertiliser can be taken up under Total Sanitation Campaign. It should, however, be ensured that it does not involve the practice of manually cleaning and removing human excreta and is not


in contravention of any existing provisions of law. Further, the structure should be so located that it does not lead to contamination of existing water bodies, water table below ground, rain water or other water streams.

The concept of waterless urinals can also be promoted particularly for institutional toilet complexes to save precious fresh water.

Such concepts should be promoted along with existing traditional approaches incorporating necessary modifications in consultation with community.

The existing Para 9 (h) & 9 (i) shall accordingly be read as Para 9 (i) and 9 (j) respectively.

This issues with the approval of the Hon'ble MoRD.



(Vijay Mittal)
Director (CRSP)
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To

The Principal Secretaries in Charge of Rural Sanitation of All States/UTs
TSC Coordinators of All States/UTs

Copy to –

1. PS to the Hon'ble MoRD
2. PS to the Hon'ble MOS (RD-AS)
3. Sr. PPS to the Secretary (DWS)
4. PA to JS (Sanitation)
- ✓ 5. Technical Director (NIC) – to float in the website of DDWS


(Vijay Mittal)
Director (CRSP)