

SYSTEMS	CONTAINMENT	EMPTYING	TRANSPORT	TREATMENT
WASTE WATER SYSTEMS	Direct	Pipes - conventional ² , separate, with pumping		Passive aerobic waste water ¹
		Pipes - conventional, separate, no pumping		
		Pipes - conventional, combined, with pumping		
		Pipes - conventional, combined, no pumping		Machine-powered aerobic waste water
		Pipes - simplified ³ , separate, with pumping		
		Pipes - simplified, separate, no pumping		Anaerobic waste water
		Pipes - simplified, combined, with pumping		
		Pipes - simplified, combined, no pumping		
FECAL SLUDGE MANAGEMENT (FSM)	Sealed tank with infiltration structure	Manual (no specialised equipment)	Wheels - human-powered (transport only)	Aerobic FSM
	Sealed tank without infiltration structure	Human-powered with specialised equipment	Wheels - machine-powered (transport only)	
		Machine powered	Wheels - human- and/or machine-powered with transfer station (transport only)	
	Infiltrating pit		Wheels - human-powered	Anaerobic FSM
	Container		Wheels - machine-powered	
			Wheels - human- and/or machine-powered with transfer station	

¹ Waste water treatment unit can sometimes incorporated to co-treatment of faecal sludge transported systems. In this case the facility would still be classified as waste water treatment rather than faecal sludge treatment.

² Conventional sewers use 'traditional' hydraulic design approach, usually free flowing and laid under the road network.

³ Simplified sewers use a modified hydraulic design approach. They are smaller diameter and laid at shallower depths than conventional sewers. Network may be laid to follow shortest route subsequently optimising length of pipes.