

SYSTEMS	CONTAINMENT	EMPTYING	TRANSPORT	TREATMENT
WASTE WATER SYSTEMS	Direct	Pipes - conventional <sup>2</sup> , separate, with pumping		Passive aerobic waste water <sup>1</sup>
		Pipes - conventional, separate, no pumping		
		Pipes - conventional, combined, with pumping		Machine-powered aerobic waste water
		Pipes - conventional, combined, no pumping		
		Pipes - simplified <sup>3</sup> , separate, with pumping		Anaerobic waste water
		Pipes - simplified, separate, no pumping		
		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 specialies 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		

<sup>1</sup> Waste water treatment unit can sometimes incorporated to co-treat faecal sludge transported from on-site sanitation systems. In this case the facility would still be classified as waste water treatment rather than faecal sludge treatment.

<sup>2</sup> Conventional sewers use 'tradional' hydraulic design approach, usually free flowing and laid under the road network.

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