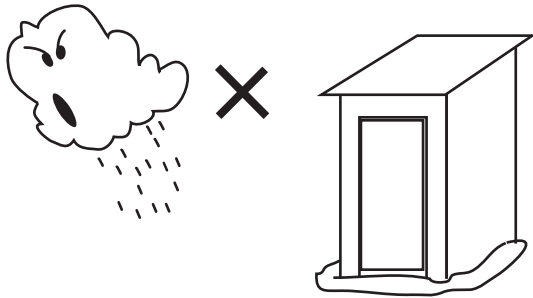


# latrine decommissioning training notes

## South Asia Earthquake

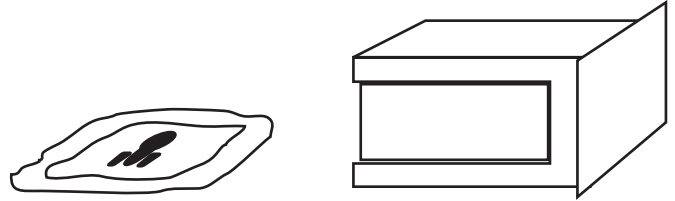
(based on WATSAN cluster guidelines)

1. Carry out latrine closure during 'dry' periods.



This allows the septage to dry out, and reduces risk of storm water problems.

2. Remove all structures from above pits.



Take care of potential health hazards;

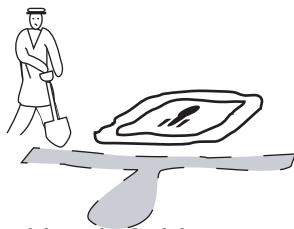
- Wear protective clothing.



- set aside specific areas for disinfecting slabs and superstructures. (away from water sources)

3. Dig an 'overflow' trench from top of pit or tank to absorb displaced fluids.

This should be large enough to allow a large quantity of material to be displaced from the pit. Bacteria and other soil fauna will quickly breakdown and absorb nutrients and contaminants.



line drain / leach field

- uses more space but allows dispersment of materials through a greater area of ground.



curtain drain - trench dug around the latrine

- use where space is confined.

- access to the latrine can be difficult

4. Smash or crack the linings that are accessible

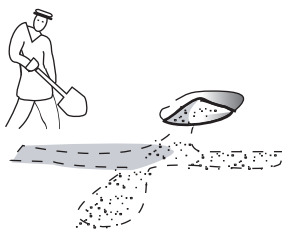


5. Fill the pit with rubble and organic matter until the pit is nearly full.



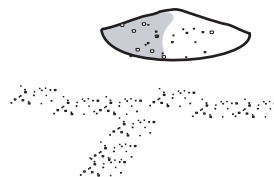
Allow displaced fluid to drain into the surrounding soil

6. Backfill trench with soil and rubble.



7. 'Cap' the pit with a large mound of soil and rubble to allow for further settling of contents.

Trees may also be planted, or concrete caps added in built up areas.



### HEALTH AND SAFETY

DO NOT allow the IDPs to remove the slabs or superstructures.

Fence off the area to prevent it from being disturbed.

Place signs in Urdu/Pashtu explaining health risks around the site.

Ensure that NO RISKS ARE TAKEN by the beneficiaries nor by the personel in charge of dismantling.

