

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIRED Delisting of screen chambers and Junction chambers As and when required Desilting of leach pit Once in 6 years (Not done yet) Monitoring of drains As per general cleaning schedule of the Gram Panchayat Who does it? Gram Panchayat

COMPENDIUM ON GREY WATER MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR RURAL AREAS 102

Level of implementation Centralised

Suitability to terrain Highly permeable soils most favorable. Not suitable in i) hard (impervious) rock and ii) permanently waterlogged areas. Suitability to climatic conditions All climatic conditions. In very high rainfall zones the function of a soak pit may hamper during the peak rainfall period Suitability to housing pattern Well suited to dense housing where individual interventions are not possible due to space problem. Technical complexity Medium. The district-level engineers can very well design the unit and get it constructed as per technical norms. However, it is very much crucial to stick to the design parameters. Scalability Scalable with technical assistance. Filter material placed around the earthen pot needs to be cleaned or replaced periodically; the frequency of cleaning depends on the flow as well as the amount of suspended solids present in the greywater. The nahani trap and pipe connected to the soak pit need to be cleaned periodically. A soak pit gradually loses its capacity generally in 7–8 years. When the absorption capacity of a soak pit is reduced, it is advisable to take out all the filling material, clean it and then put it back. Filling materials need to be washed and the walls and bottom of the pit scraped to remove the layers of oil and grease that may have collected there. The pit should be allowed to dry for 2–3 days and then be filled up again in the same order. The filling material may be replaced if the material has disintegrated to a large extent.