

The following is the current status of FSM in Ballia as of early 2026:

1. Key Infrastructure Development

The primary solution being implemented is a hybrid treatment model at Chhorhar Village:

20 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant (STP): This plant is designed to handle liquid waste from the city's sewer network. Construction was nearing the commissioning phase in mid-2025 and is expected to be fully operational by May 2026.

25 KLD Co-treatment Plant: Integrated within the STP campus, this specific facility is dedicated to treating faecal sludge (septage) collected from approximately 11,658 households that are not connected to the sewer line and rely on on-site septic tanks.

2. Interim Measures & Challenges

Until the new plants reach full operational capacity, Ballia has relied on temporary methods:

Bioremediation: Six major drains that flow into the Kathal Drain (which eventually leads to the Ganga) are currently treated via bioremediation to reduce the organic load of the sewage.

Previous Project Setbacks: Earlier plans for a standalone Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) in Ballia were reportedly dropped in 2024 due to land acquisition issues, leading the government to shift to the current co-treatment model at the Chhorhar STP site.

3. Service Chain & Regulations

Mechanical Desludging: The Ballia Nagar Palika Parishad (NPP) and private operators provide vacuum tanker services to empty septic tanks.

Regulation: Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 2.0 and AMRUT 2.0, there is an increasing push for the formal registration of these desludging vehicles to prevent illegal dumping in open fields or water bodies.

Summary Table: Ballia Sanitation Snapshot