



The contamination of boehole and hallo...ell fom on- i eläine i ani...e hä i gene all
pool...nde food and i äionall a...ed b o gani äion implemening...ä e...ppl and
ani äion p...og amme. Thi...ho ld nö be...he ca...e a...he heal h i k...a e of en lo...e...han
pop...la l...änicpä ed. The mé hod of i k...e...men o...lined in...hi fac...hee i...ä...hin...he



Goal: The goal of the hand hygiene intervention is to reduce the risk of water contamination.

With an understanding of the epidemiology it is possible to make a dimension of the problem.

Assessing the risk of water contamination from latrine

Assessing the risk of water contamination from latrine is based on gaining an understanding of the amount of time it takes for the pathogen to die off from the pit to the water point. The longer it takes, the greater the reduction in the number of pathogens through natural die-off. The overall aim in evaluating a latrine or water point is to ensure that the pathogen die-off has been sufficient to reduce the risk of a public health concern.

The time taken can be used as a proxy indicator of risk of contamination. The Guideline for Assessing the Risk of Groundwater from On-Site Sanitation (ARGOSS) produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS) has the following time scale applicable to assessing risk from microbiological contamination.

Significant risk	Time taken is less than 25 days
Low risk	Time taken is more than 25 days
Very low risk	Time taken is more than 50 days

(BGS - ARGOSS 2001)

ARGOSS takes care to ensure that the 'low risk' category holds a high level of confidence, but no guarantee, that the natural die-off in the case of micro-organisms which are unlikely to represent a major public health risk. The 'very low risk' category provides a further margin of safety and the effective confidence has the same WHO guideline and has the most people in the population who have been exposed.

Assessing the risk of water contamination from latrine

Because of the high velocity of natural die-off, the natural die-off is the most important line of defence against faecal pollution of the water (Cairns & Kolick 1999). If the average of an million of the water is low, by the time the water from the pit reaches the water point, the pathogens in it will have died off and the risk of public health will be minimal. The capacity of the latrine to die off and the natural die-off of the risk of contamination can be estimated by using a combination of the following factors.

Example 1: In a clean and a life well the pipeline is installed 20m from a well point. The number of days taken for a pathogen to a well from the well point is:

$$\text{Number of days} = \frac{0.25 \times 20\text{m}}{60 \text{ m/d} \times 0.01}$$

Number of days = 8.3 days = a significant risk of contamination

Example 2: In a fine ill and a life well the pipeline is installed 20m from a well point. The number of days taken for a pathogen to a well from the well point is:

$$\text{Number of days} = \frac{0.15 \times 20\text{m}}{6 \text{ m/d} \times 0.01}$$

Number of days = 50 days = a negligible risk of contamination

It is important to keep the community informed and to discuss the health implications of the findings. With community-oriented water points, the household has the immediate decision a

Guidelines for the implementation of the water supply and sanitation (WSS) strategy

Guidelines for the implementation of the water supply and sanitation (WSS) strategy, which may be helpful for the implementation of the water supply and sanitation strategy, which may be helpful for the implementation of the water supply and sanitation strategy. Such an approach will allow the local availability of water supply.

If however, one of the epidemiological evidence concerning the relationship between drinking water and the incidence of the most common fecal indicator, (E coli), appears significantly above 1000 E.coli / 100ml in the drinking water, the health benefits of affordable and sustainable sanitation to eliminate the risk of groundwater contamination are less than 1000 E.coli / 100ml.

Caia K. G. ... , WELL Task 163 1999.

References

The Guidelines for Achieving the Rio de Janeiro Goals from On-Site Sanitation (ARGOSS), British Geological Survey (BGS) 1991.

Groundwater, latrine and health, WELL Task 163, Ben Caia and Peter Kollek 1999.

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