



Basic differences in the operation between sand-trap and technical pit



Sand-Trap

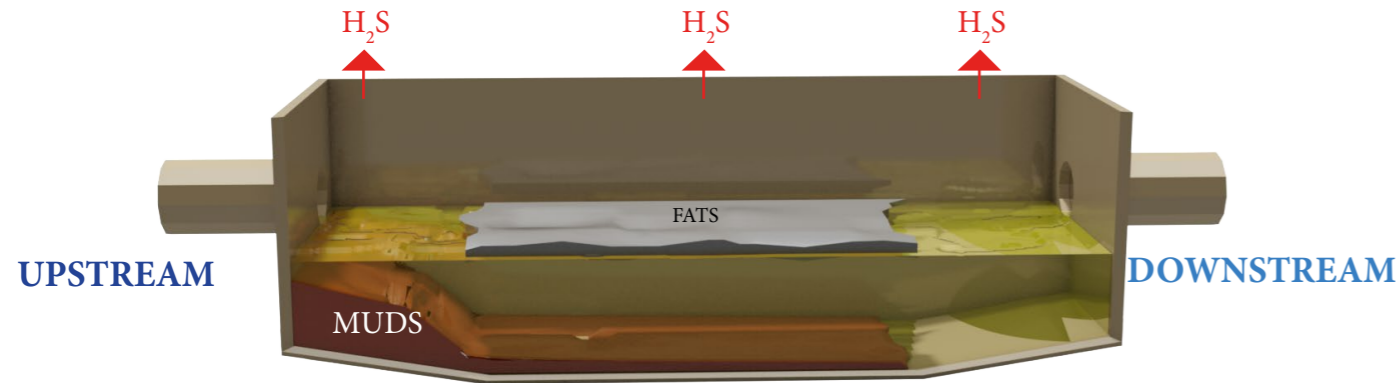


Technical Pit

Mars 2017

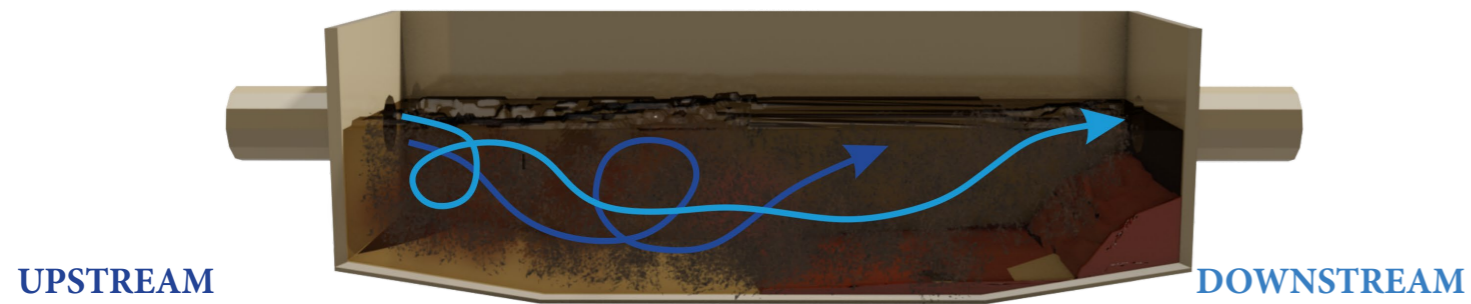
SAND-TRAP

DRY WEATHER



In dry weather the sand-trap retains organic and mineral matter. It causes the flotation of fat and produces H₂S.
Its dimensioning is calculated in relation to the residence time of the effluents, which makes it necessary to make large pits.

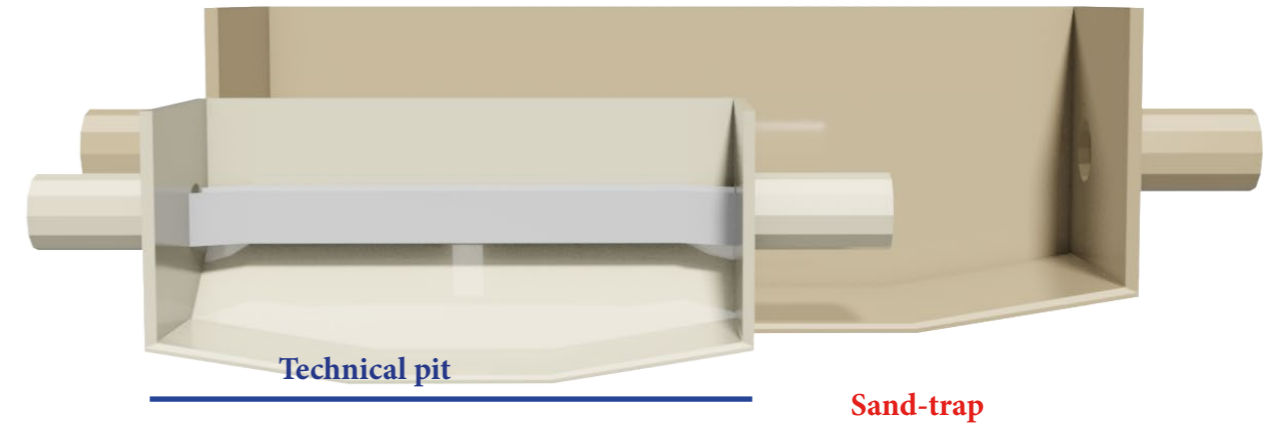
HEAVY RAIN



In rainy weather, transit speeds increase.
Pit emptying occurs.

TECHNICAL PIT

The operation of the technical pit is not based on the storage time of effluents but on the carriage and capture of minerals.
Therefore it is of smaller size for equivalent flow rates.

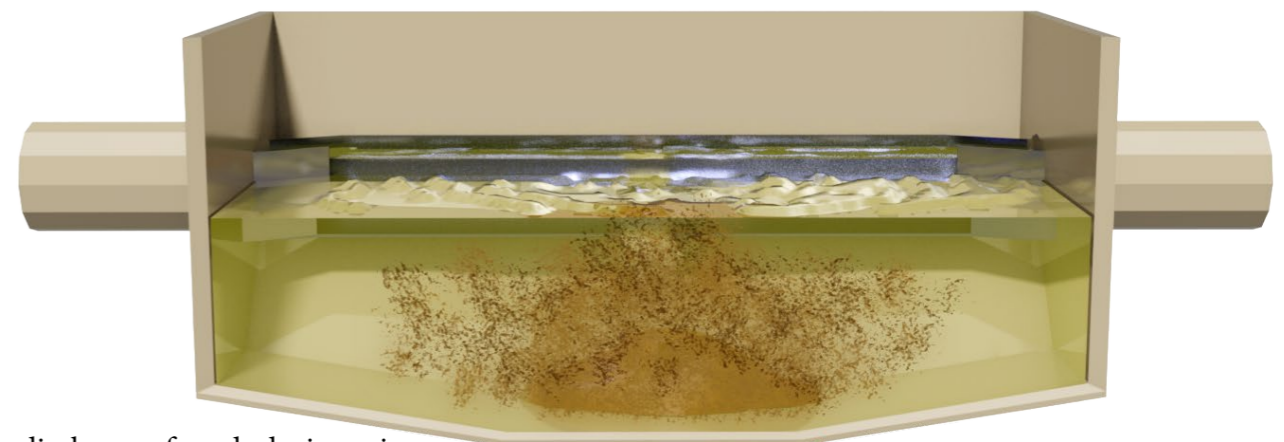


DRY WEATHER



Remove the trapping of fats and muds

HEAVY RAIN



Remove discharge of sands during rainy events.
An exchange takes place between the rainwater and the stored water.

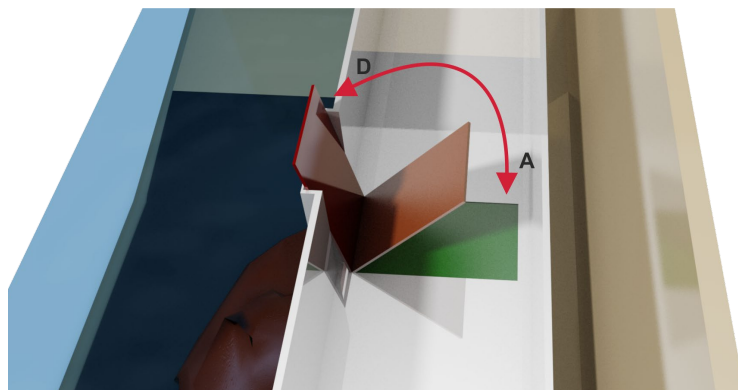


Use of the technical pit

Improve safety conditions

Easier to implement

Less expensive to use



Implementation

A- Closing the trap allows the effluent to pass through the gutter and the pit is insulated.

B- Opening of surface manholes

C- Aspiration of sands with a hydrocurator.

Security: removal of H₂S

D- Return to service: opening of the drain hatch.

