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ENERGIES · ENVIRONNEMENT · SAFETY

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL DATA SHEET

DEPOSIT®-MV RANGE

Prefabricated subterranean pit

MonoVolume for transformers

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Groupe SANERGRID® 19 bd Eugène Deruelle – 69003 LYON – +33 (0) 9 70 24 86 04 www.groupe-sanergrid.com – www.technikelec.com – contact@groupe-sanergrid.com

1 | Issues related to large volumes of dielectric oil

Oil-filled electrical transformers present a dual risk, both environmental and fire-related, due to the presence of large volumes of dielectric oil.

In the event of a leak or accidental rupture, these mineral oils, belonging to the hydrocarbon family, can cause long-term contamination of soil and water. In the event of an internal fault or a pool fire, they also represent a major source of fire propagation.

Transformer installed on an oil retention pit, not equipped with rollers or an EXTICOV® fire-protection cover.

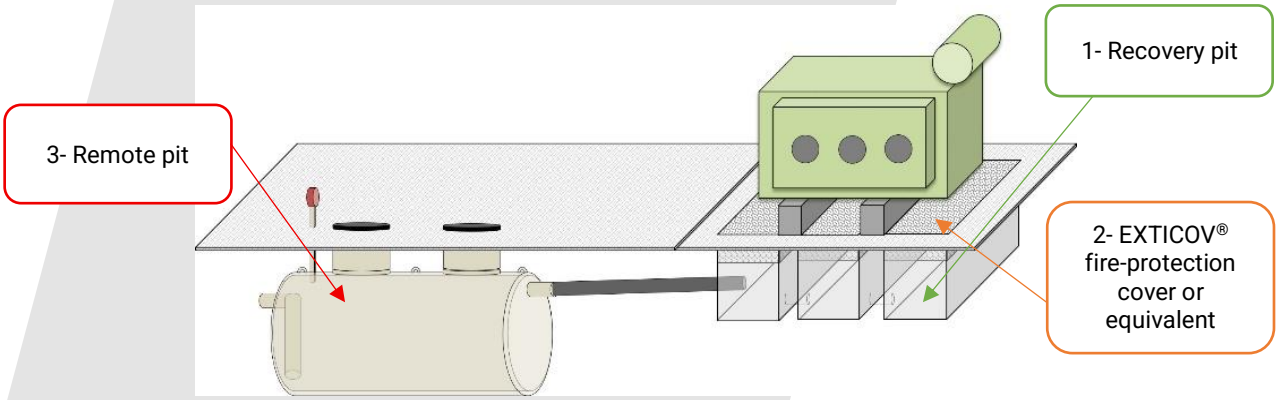
Regulations govern these risks. In France, according to standards EN 61936-1 and NF C 13-200, oil-immersed transformers up to 40 MVA must be equipped with a watertight oil retention system representing 100% of the contained oil volume and, under certain conditions, with a natural fire extinguishing system such as ERT® or ERT-MODULO®, EXTICOV-CCF® or EXTICOV LHD®.

Example of several transformers with gravel-filled recovery pits directing their oils and rainwater toward a remote pit.

Example of firefighters attempting to extinguish a transformer fire in a substation.

Above 40 MVA (in France), in order to comply with NF C 13-200 and considering the very large oil volumes involved, the transformer must be equipped with :

1- a so-called **recovery** pit with a capacity of at least 30% of the total transformer oil volume,
2- generally equipped with **a passive fire-extinguishing cover such as EXTICOV®** or LHD®, in order to provide a first passive fire barrier,
3- which then communicates with **a recovery pit or "remote volume"** with a minimum capacity of 100% of the dielectric oil volume of the largest transformer, enabling rapid and natural extinguishing of a pool fire if the oils remain confined.



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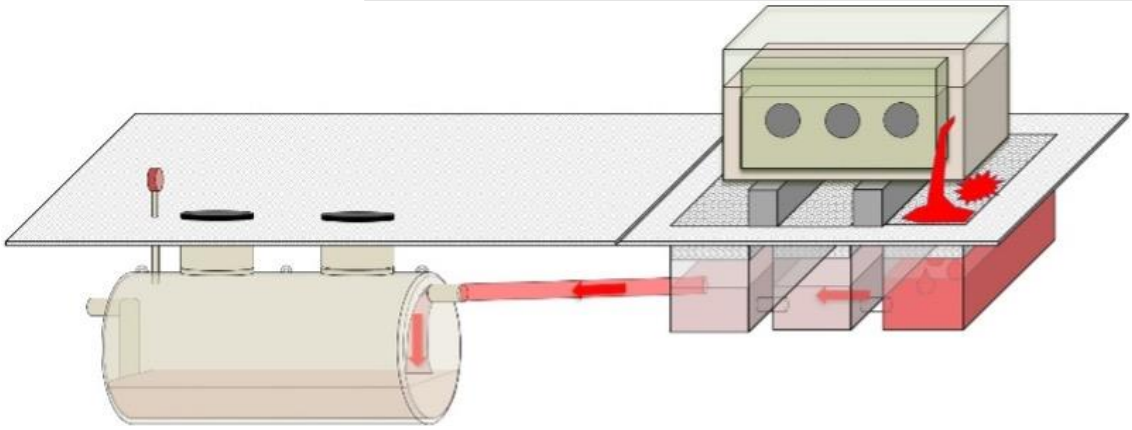
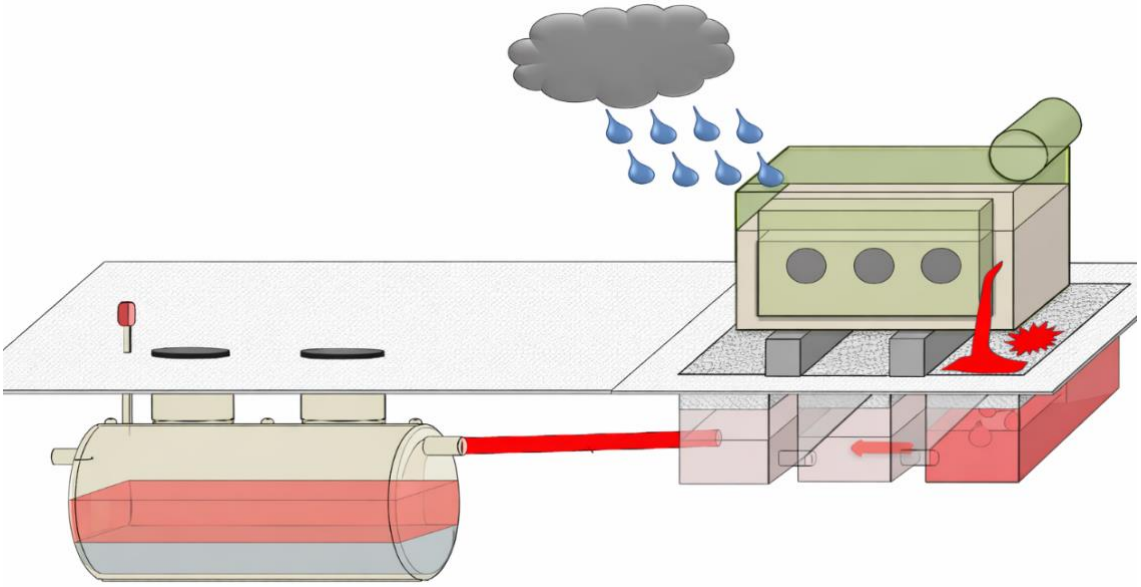
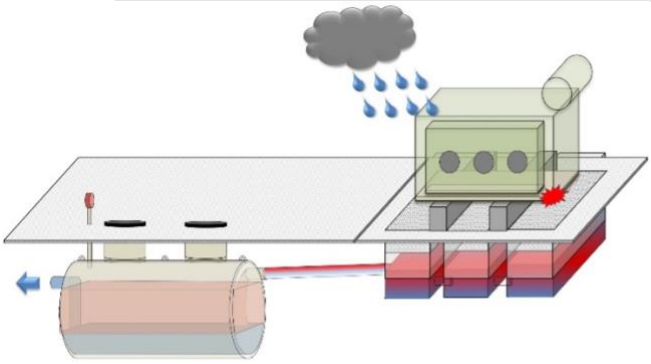
These functions must be ensured without compromising the watertightness of the system and must be capable of managing rainwater during leaks, as well as the presence of firefighting water from deluge systems or fire brigade operations.



Example of a leaking power transformer where the oil is directed toward the remote pit.



Addition of rainwater or firefighting water : the pit fills with water and oil and, through gravity and settling, separates the fluids.



Fault scenario diagram : complete leak combined with rain or firefighting water ; water and oil are separated, and the remote pit evacuates excess water without risk of overflow.

Example of an oil-filled transformer fire with hydrocarbon containment. The dielectric oil is rapidly directed toward the remote pit, reducing the risk of propagation to neighboring transformers and limiting the risk of a hydrocarbon pool fire.

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1.1 Existing solutions : concrete remote pits

Conventional solutions based on reinforced concrete remote pits generate significant design and civil engineering constraints. They require specific hydrocarbon watertightness studies, long construction lead times, and complex coordination.

Over the long term, these structures are exposed to risks of cracking, joint aging, and loss of hydraulic performance, which can call into question environmental compliance and the availability of installations.

Example of prefabricated concrete remote pits or pits built on site.

1.2 Rainwater and emergency situations : ensuring maximum oil retention under normal operating and fault conditions

The management of rainwater, drainage water, and firefighting water represents a major regulatory challenge, particularly for sites subject to the ICPE regime (Installations Classified for Environmental Protection).

Discharges are strictly regulated, with hydrocarbon thresholds typically limited to 5 ppm, requiring reliable water–oil separation systems and effective containment in the event of a major incident.

Arrival of firefighters at a power transformer fire in an electrical substation.

The absence or failure of an appropriate secondary containment system exposes operators to significant risks : soil and water pollution, regulatory non-compliance, prolonged transformer unavailability, and high costs related to corrective works, remediation, and operational losses. These challenges directly impact the continuity of service of strategic electrical infrastructures.

A high-performance approach is based on an integrated system that simultaneously ensures the reception of hot oils, long-term watertightness to hydrocarbons and water, gravity-based water–oil settling and separation, as well as controlled discharge of rainwater or total containment in emergency situations.

Example of foam and water spraying to extinguish a transformer fire in an electrical substation.

The solution must follow a pragmatic industrial approach : reduced civil engineering works, controlled installation lead times, long-term hydraulic reliability, and simplified maintenance.

This approach makes it possible to sustainably secure electrical substations while optimizing total life-cycle costs, thereby meeting the technical, regulatory, and economic requirements of network operators.

Example of passive protection : a fire wall between transformers equipped with remote pits ; only the faulty transformer was destroyed, while neighboring transformers were protected, with no oil overflow from one bay to another.

Result of foam and water spraying, illustrating the need to manage firefighting water and rainwater.

1.3 Solutions developed by SANERGRID® : the DEPOSIT® Ranges

In this context, the SANERGRID® Group has developed **the DEPOSIT® Range**, and in particular the **DEPOSIT®-MV** solution.

DEPOSIT®-MV is a prefabricated remote pit designed for the reception, separation, and retention of hot dielectric oils coming from the oil retention pits located beneath power transformers.

It represents an industrial alternative to prefabricated or cast-in-place concrete pits, offering hydraulic, environmental, and safety performance that is equivalent to or even superior.

Example of installation of a DEPOSIT®-MV remote pit with 60 cubic meters of usable retention capacity.

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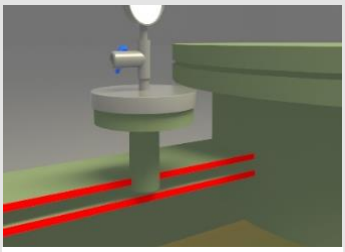
The **DEPOSIT®-MV** remote pit technology developed by **SANERGRID®** provides a new solution with performance equivalent to reinforced concrete pits, while being manufactured in GRP (Glass Fiber Reinforced Polyester). They are specifically designed for applications related to HV substations, primary substations, and substations equipped with oil-filled electrical transformers.

These solutions enable the reception of hot oils, water–oil separation, and containment of effluents. Depending on the selected configurations, they also ensure the management of firefighting water from fire brigade operations **(DEPOSIT®-DW),** fine hydrocarbon separation **(DEPOSIT®-SEPTO),** as well as the storage of reserve water for fire protection **(DEPOSIT®-RESA).**

1.4 Design and materials

DEPOSIT®-MV is manufactured using high-performance GRP (Glass Fiber Reinforced Polyester) composite materials, which are non-corrosive and specifically designed to withstand :

1- hot dielectric oils,
2- firefighting water,
3- rainwater.



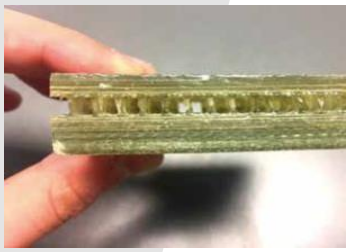


Illustration of the vacuum gauge and cross-sectional view of the double wall of DEPOSIT®-MV.

Its structure is based on a double-wall technology (DOUBLE SKIN), ensuring double watertight containment :

1- In the event of an issue with one of the walls, the second wall can ensure emergency containment until the DEPOSIT® is repaired.
2- Unlike concrete structures, the watertightness of DEPOSIT®-MV is guaranteed directly upon leaving the factory.
3- Verified by vacuum testing (vacuum gauge) on the double-wall structure.

Indeed, an automatic leak detection system using pressure monitoring continuously supervises the interstitial space between the two walls. In the event of an anomaly, the leak is rapidly detected, reducing the risk of loss of containment and ensuring continuity of the retention function.

1.5 Hydraulic and environmental function

DEPOSIT®-MV is considered, under the hydrocarbon separator standard **EN 858**, as a remote pit and a Class B hydrocarbon separator (formerly Class 2) (discharges > 100 mg/L), ensuring :

1- Natural water/oil settling,
2- hydrocarbon retention,
3- overflow discharge of drainage water.

Example of two DEPOSIT®-MV 100 units, each with a retention capacity of 100 cubic meters, installed in parallel to provide a total capacity of 200 cubic meters.

1.6 Compatibility with passive fire extinguishing systems

The DEPOSIT®- is compatible with passive pool fire extinguishing systems such as ERT® and ERT-MODULO®, EXTICOV-CCF® or EXTICOV-LHD®, which are installed upstream on the recovery pits in order to also reduce the risk of hydrocarbon pool fires and thereby lower the temperature of the oils entering the remote pit.

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Example of laboratory testing of an EXTICOV-LHD® fire-protection cover on a recovery pit.

Example of a substation with a transformer installed on a concrete recovery pit, equipped with a fire-protection cover.

1.7 Advantages of DEPOSIT®-MV compared with concrete pits

1- Elimination of the risks of cracking or porosity associated with concrete,
2- significant reduction in civil engineering works,
3- rapid on-site installation and reduced risk of uncertainties related to weather conditions, concrete works, or co-activity,
4- faster regulatory compliance : pit delivered with guaranteed watertightness thanks to vacuum testing.

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1.8 DEPOSIT® Ranges : other ranges

The DEPOSIT® Range also includes other versions intended for specific applications, including :

➔ **DEPOSIT®-SEPTO**, for fine hydrocarbon separation in accordance with the requirements of ICPE-classified sites (Installations Classified for Environmental Protection) :

At the outlet of the **DEPOSIT®-MV,** when the installation is located on an ICPE-classified site, regulations related to **the Water Act** and hydrocarbon separators (EN 858-1 standard) require the operator to ensure a hydrocarbon discharge level below 5 ppm.

DEPOSIT®-SEPTO meets this requirement : it is a Class A hydrocarbon separator (formerly Class 1), equipped with higher-performance settling chambers and coalescing filters, making it possible to achieve this level of performance before discharge to the natural environment or the stormwater network.

*Example of a **DEPOSIT®-MV** with a 20 cubic meter retention capacity, equipped at the outlet with a **DEPOSIT®-SEPTO** hydrocarbon separator.*

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➔ **DEPOSIT®-DW**, or Deluge Water, specifically designed for the retention of firefighting water and fire brigade water, without oil. Installed downstream of the DEPOSIT®-MV remote pit and/or DEPOSIT®-SEPTO, it complies with the recommendations **of the CNPP D9A practical guide** as well as European regulatory guidelines, which require sufficient retention volumes to accommodate all firefighting water in the event of a fire.

DEPOSIT®-DW enables you to create rapid, robust, and reliable retention volumes for managing firefighting water polluted with hydrocarbons, fire-extinguishing chemicals, and similar substances.

Example of DEPOSIT®-DW, or Deluge Water units, linked to fire detection systems and designed to receive large volumes of water polluted with hydrocarbons, chemicals, and similar substances.

➔ **DEPOSIT®-RESA**, for the storage of water required for firefighting systems and fire brigade operations. This remote pit can be installed underground or above ground and replaces traditional basins, flexible tanks, or flexible fire water storage bladders.

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Other DEPOSIT® : *(*) please contact us for special applications, for example vertical installation, etc.*

2 | Operating conditions and operating principles

DEPOSIT®-MV addresses the following issues, as outlined above :

- Total retention of dielectric oil.
- Watertightness to oil and water.
- Resistance to hot oils.
- Water–oil separation.

In the design of the standard range, they are intended to be buried with a maximum of one meter *(*)* of cover above the highest point of the pit.
(*) For burial depths greater than this, involving more than 1 m of backfill above the DEPOSIT®, please contact us.

2.1 Generic operating principle

DEPOSIT®-MV uses a common volume dedicated to the reception and oil retention of one or several transformers operating in parallel, to gravity-based fluid separation, and to the hydraulic management of rainwater.

Its operating principle is comparable to that of a hydrocarbon separator system, with performance that may correspond, depending on the selected hydraulic design, to Class B (hydrocarbon discharge < 100 mg/L) in accordance with the EN 858 standard.

Figure 1 : Initial condition, pit primed with water

When the recovered water volume exceeds the effective height of the settling siphon, the excess water discharged into the pit is evacuated through the T-shaped dip siphon ***(Figure 1)***.

2.2 Standard operation : rainwater only

DEPOSIT®-MV is permanently primed with water ***(Figure 1).*** During severe weather, rainwater collected by the recovery pit installed beneath the transformer flows into the remote pit ***(Figure 2).***

When the water level exceeds the effective volume of the siphon, the excess water is discharged through the T-shaped dip siphon by hydraulic head, ensuring automatic regulation of the water level in the pit.

The effective volume corresponds to the actual capacity available to retain 100% of the oil volume of the largest oil-filled transformer.

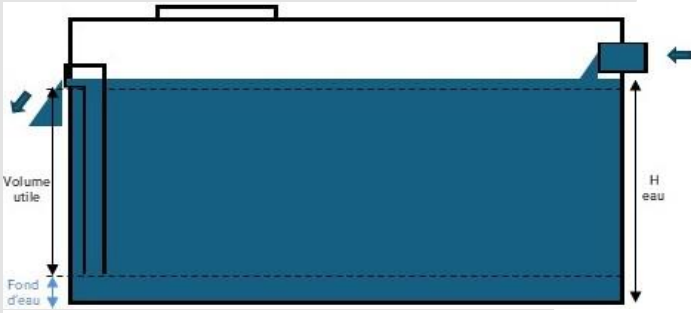


Figure 2 : Standard operation during precipitation

➔ Excess rainwater is therefore discharged by overflow.

2.3 Incident operation : minor chronic leak

This operating mode is initiated in the event of a low-flow oil leak from the transformer.

1- Oil droplets are collected by the recovery pit beneath the transformer and then conveyed to the DEPOSIT® pit.
2- Due to their respective densities, water and oil naturally separate into two distinct layers.
3- The oil forms the lighter upper layer, while the water forms the lower layer.
4- The lower layer, consisting only of water, is discharged through the T-shaped dip siphon (overflow function), while the upper layer is retained in the pit ***(Figure 3).***

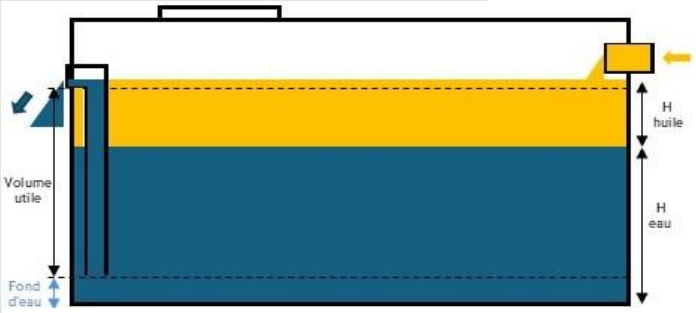


Figure 3 : Incident operation in the event of a minor transformer leak

2.4 Nominal emergency operation : major leak without rain

Emergency operation corresponds to a major transformer failure scenario : partial or complete massive leak from one of the transformers and/or fire initiation with hot oils directed toward the **DEPOSIT®-MV.**

- The pit is sized to receive 100% of the oil volume of the largest transformer on the site,
- and the effective volume is calculated between the bottom of the dip T siphon and the lower tangent of the outlet pipe of the dip T siphon ***(Figure 4).***

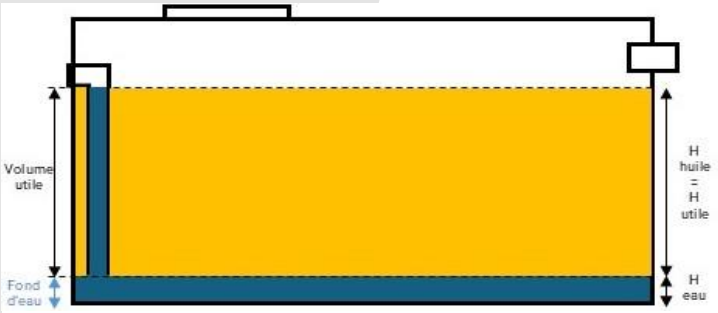


Figure 4 : Emergency operation : complete leak of 100% of the oil volume, retained in the DEPOSIT®

➔ DEPOSIT® has been designed and tested to withstand **a double release of hot oil at 150 °C within 24 hours** while maintaining its physical integrity.

2.5 Emergency operation : fault scenario :

Fire + firefighting water : retain the oil, evacuate the water, prevent overflow.

1. In the event of intervention by emergency services or activation of a fire extinguishing system (deluge type, etc.), the DEPOSIT®-MV pit is designed to allow the evacuation of excess firefighting water through the dip T siphon system, while minimizing the risk of overflow of the retained oil ***(Figure 5).***

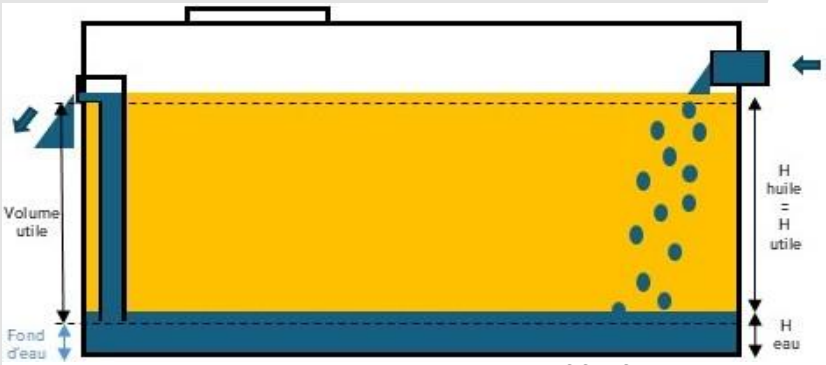


Figure 5 : Emergency operation : evacuation of firefighting water or rainwater

2. Our outlet pipes can be sized according to the water flow rate that the site's firefighting resources are expected to use: 8 L/s, 20 L/s, or 40 L/s as standard.
   (*) For higher flow rates, please contact us.

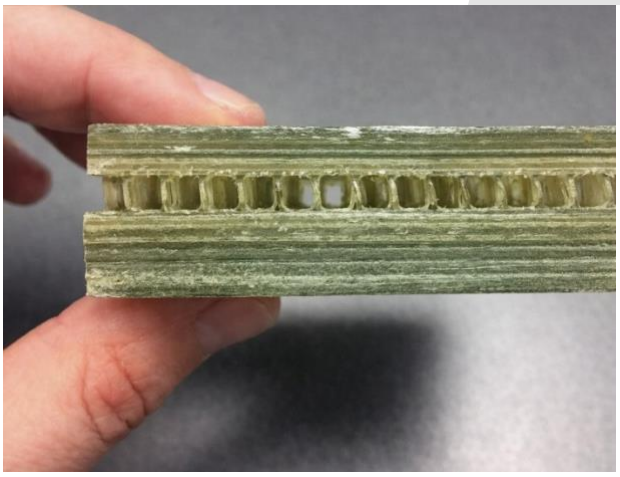
Note : as a reminder, in all of these operating scenarios, DEPOSIT®-MV is considered a Type 2 or Class B separator. It is recommended to combine DEPOSIT® with a DEPOSIT®-SEPTO + DEPOSIT®-DW configuration to recover rainwater emulsified with oil and fire-extinguishing chemicals, in accordance with CNPP DS09 recommendations.

3 | Generic design and technical data of the DEPOSIT®-MV Range

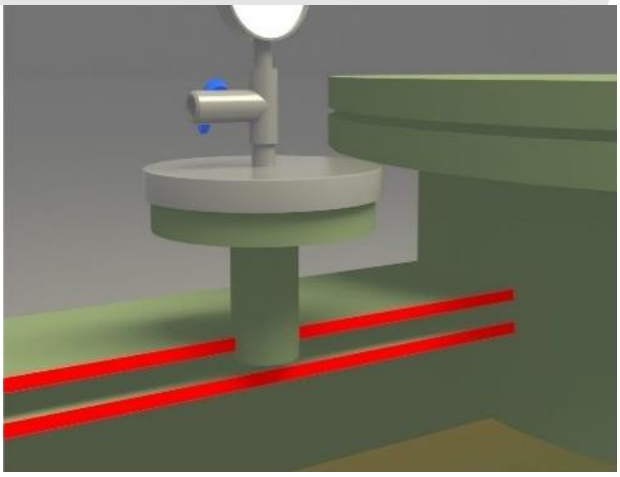
The design parameters of DEPOSIT®-MV remote pits are as follows :

- Installation type : underground.
- Positioning : horizontal.
- Types of fluids : insulating mineral transformer oil and rainwater.
- Fluid density : 1 g/cm³ for water, between 0.870 and 0.895 g/cm³ for oil.
- Maximum design inlet flow rate : 45 L/s.
- Maximum design outlet flow rate : 45 L/s.
- Test resistance : DEPOSIT® withstands two fillings with oil at 150 °C for 24 hours.
- Operating pressure : atmospheric pressure.
- Leak-tightness test value (between walls) : -0.6 bar.
- Chemical barrier : epoxy vinyl ester resin.
- Base material : double-wall structure composed of a fiber + resin layer, a three-dimensional fabric layer forming a void (interstitial chamber), and another fiber + resin layer.
- These pits are designed to be impermeable, watertight, and resistant to thermal shocks, including rapid temperature variations caused by hot oils, up to 150 °C.
- The DEPOSIT® Range is manufactured in glass fiber reinforced material and features a double-wall construction.This double wall is permanently maintained under vacuum and monitored using a vacuum gauge, allowing detection of any potential leak or loss of watertightness. In the event of failure of one of the walls, the pressure variation between the two layers makes it possible to identify the issue from the surface.
- Connection of DEPOSIT® pits to the network is carried out either by piping (concrete, asbestos-cement, etc.), flanges, or sleeves (not supplied). Other types of connections can be studied according to your requirements. The size and diameter of these connections can be adapted on request to allow treatment of any water flow rate. Connections are not supplied as standard and remain under the installer's responsibility.

(*) For custom designs, please contact us.



Detailed view of the DEPOSIT® double wall.



Leak-tightness measurement by vacuum monitoring of the DEPOSIT® double wall to detect leaks in real time.

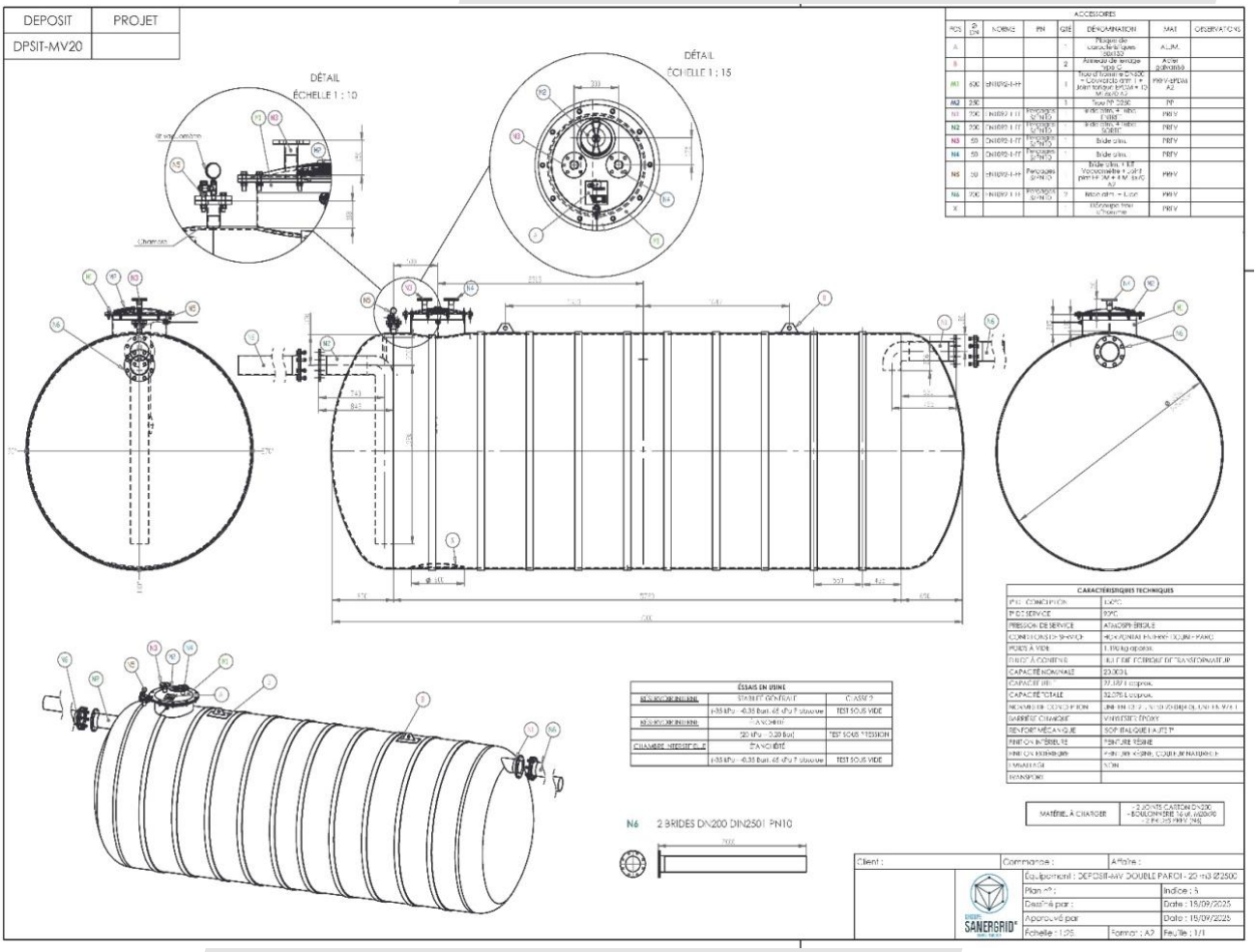
View of the positioning of the vacuum gauge and the inspection hatch.

Control vacuum gauge allowing measurement and monitoring of the pit's watertightness.

Each DEPOSIT® pit is equipped with the following standard accessories (see drawing below) :

Item	Description	Quantity	Dimension	Comments
N1	GRP inlet flange DIN-2501 PN-10	1	DN200	Inlet flange : allows connection of the fluid supply ; compliant with DIN-2501 standard for GRP flanges, nominal pressure PN-10.
N2	N2 GRP outlet flange DIN-2501 PN-10	1	DN200	Treated fluid outlet flange : ensures discharge to the network or another piece of equipment.
M1	Inspection opening + flanges	1	DN600	Manhole allowing access for inspection, maintenance, and cleaning.
N3	GRP flange DIN-2501 PN-10	1	DN50	Additional flange for secondary connection or instrumentation.
N4	GRP flange DIN-2501 PN-10	1	DN50	Same as D ; may be used for maintenance access or additional equipment.
M2	PP threaded plug (access hatch)	1	DN140	Provides watertight closure of an access point ; PP material resistant to fluids.
N5	GRP flange DIN-2501 PN-10 + leak detection accessory (vacuum gauge)	1	DN50	Used for leak monitoring via vacuum gauge ; ensures safety and early detection of anomalies.
B	Lifting hooks	2	-	Installed to facilitate handling and lifting during installation or maintenance.
A	Identification plate	1	-	Contains technical and regulatory information about the equipment (reference, material, dimensions, volume, weight, etc.).
K	Bottom reinforcement welded to the shell	1	-	Reinforcement at the bottom of the tank allowing installation of a ladder without damaging the interior of the tank.
N6	Pipe + GRP flange DIN-2501 PN-10	2	DN200	Connection extensions for linking to smooth pipe, nominal pressure PN-10.

Example : drawing of a 20 m³ DEPOSIT®-MV



4 | Standard models and dimensions

The DEPOSIT®-MV Range consists of prefabricated pits with standardized retention volumes, adapted to the different types of European and French substations and primary substations for oil-filled transformers.

DEPOSIT®-MV units are available in two versions according to the installation configuration, depending on groundwater conditions :

- **DEPOSIT®-MV** : for low groundwater tables, installation is carried out in naturally draining soil, without specific constraints.
- **DEPOSIT®-MV-TH** : for sites with a high groundwater table, the presence of groundwater requires specific measures to ensure structural stability and prevent any risk of buoyancy. DEPOSIT®-MV-TH is designed to address these constraints and guarantee the safety and stability of the installation.

There are nine standard references for low groundwater table configurations and three standard references for high groundwater table configurations.

Low groundwater table configuration :

References	Maximum usable oil volume (m³)	Total usable volume (m³)	Internal diameter (mm)	Internal length (mm)	Empty weight (kg)
DPT MV-010	10	13	2 500	3 800	650
DPT MV-015	15	20	2 500	5 800	985
DPT MV-020	20	26	2 500	7 100	1190
DPT MV-030	30	39	2 500	10 500	1735
DPT MV-040	40	52	3 000	9 038	2025
DPT MV-050	50	65	3 000	11 310	2510
DPT MV-060	60	78	3 000	13 440	2970
DPT MV-070	70	91	3 400	12 026	3225
DPT MV-080	80	104	3 400	13 770	3685

High groundwater table configuration :

References	Maximum usable oil volume (m³)	Total usable volume (m³)	Internal diameter (mm)	Internal length (mm)	Empty weight (kg)
DPT MV-060-TH	60	68	3 000	10 190	6 025
DPT MV-080-TH	80	90	3 000	13 390	7 815
DPT MV-100-TH	100	111	3 000	12 870	9 850

Custom designs can be offered on request to precisely adapt volumes, interfaces, and configurations to the specific constraints of each site.

5 | Quality, traceability, and associated documentation

5.1 Standard documentation :

DEPOSIT®-MV is a comprehensive solution that includes both products and documentation. By default, the associated documents are :

- 2D drawings in PDF and DWG formats.
- Factory certificate issued after inspections and testing.
- Documentation required for transport authorization.
- User manual, high or low groundwater level [FRV00–26/01].

All our pits are designed in accordance with industry standards and manufactured under an ISO 9001 process to ensure a high level of reliability and quality.

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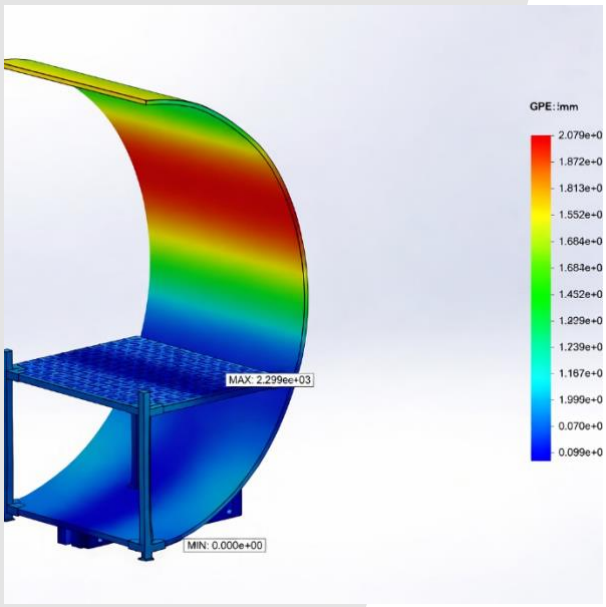
5.2 Generic construction standards :

- NF EN 13121 : DEPOSIT® is manufactured in GRP (Glass Fiber Reinforced Polyester), a type of FRP (Fiber Reinforced Polyester), and complies with this standard, ensuring safety, strength, and durability from design to installation.
- NF EN 976-1 : DEPOSIT® is designed in accordance with this standard, which defines specific requirements for underground GRP tanks, ensuring resistance to backfill loads, groundwater, and operating stresses, and guaranteeing the safety, strength, and durability of the installation



5.3 Compliance :

In addition to being designed in accordance with the standards mentioned above, our DEPOSIT® pits have been tested by an independent laboratory (AIMPLAS) to verify :

- Chemical resistance of the walls in accordance with NF EN 976-1: the high chemical resistance of our pits to dielectric oil is ensured by the application of an epoxy vinyl ester resin on the internal walls. This guarantees the durability and watertightness of the pit throughout the product service life (40 years).
- Flexural properties in accordance with NF EN ISO 14125 : the mechanical strength of all pit components is further reinforced by the application of an isophthalic resin. A DEPOSIT® pit installed and anchored in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations can therefore withstand the stresses to which it is subjected.
- Heat deflection temperature in accordance with UNE EN ISO 75-30 (extract from AIMPLAS report) : DEPOSIT® units maintained their physical and mechanical characteristics as well as their watertightness following two successive recoveries of the maximum design volume over 24 hours with oil at 150°C.
- At the end of the manufacturing process, watertightness is tested at the factory by creating a vacuum in the interstitial chamber between the walls of each DEPOSIT® pit in order to detect any potential leakage (this air test method is much more reliable than a water-tightness test).

6 | Installation and maintenance

In addition to being robust and delivered as a single unit, the DEPOSIT®-MV solution is quick and easy to install.

However, incorrect installation may weaken the product, particularly depending on the installation method and the groundwater level, which influences buoyancy forces.

(*) For more details and recommendations, documentation is available on request : FUSE DEPOSIT®-MV low groundwater table or high groundwater table.

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6.1 Generic installation principle, excluding groundwater considerations :

1. Excavate the ground sufficiently to install the remote pit.
2. Prepare the receiving base capable of supporting the weight of the remote pit ballasted with water.
3. Lift and position the DEPOSIT® into the excavation using a crane.
4. Backfill the excavation with gravel (particle size 5–15 mm) in successive layers up to ground level.
5. Ballast the DEPOSIT® with water during backfilling and/or anchor it depending on the groundwater conditions present.

6.2 General product maintenance :

DEPOSIT® pits require simple maintenance and inspection operations, recommended as follows :

- After each storm event, heavy rainfall, or transformer deluge operation (fire extinguishing system), check that there are no obstructions blocking the various pipes.
- Every three months, check using the vacuum gauge that there is no leak or loss of watertightness in the double wall.
- Every five years, verify that the tank is in good condition through a visual inspection inside the pit.

In the event of leakage, deterioration, or any repair to be carried out, please contact us to determine the most appropriate corrective action.

End of life, recycling, or disposal of the product :
The pit must be handed over to an approved waste management contractor. Upon additional quotation, we can, through the manufacturer, offer disposal and destruction of the equipment.

Standard warranty : 24 months from the delivery of the equipment.

Advantages of installing prefabricated DEPOSIT® remote pits :

- These pits allow faster and more reliable installation of high-voltage transformer substations.
- Risks related to weather conditions or concrete cracking are eliminated, ensuring better control of project scheduling.
- For refurbishment projects requiring reduced outage times, the duration of works can be shortened by several weeks by eliminating concrete curing time and the handling of heavy and bulky prefabricated elements.
- Fiberglass is a robust, reliable, and corrosion-resistant material. Uncontrolled loss of watertightness over time is also prevented thanks to the vacuum gauge.
- Finally, in the event of damage to the pit, simple repair operations can be carried out on site.

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7 | Other data or custom designs

Scope limitations / interface with your civil engineering works :

- We do not provide soil studies, anchoring studies, or civil engineering works.

Excluded from supply :

- Excavation works, including earthworks, digging, trenching, ground leveling, as well as removal of spoil and management of excavated materials.
- Cementing and/or anchoring by cementing.
- Backfilling (gravel 5/15 mm).
- Filling of the DEPOSIT® (water supply to be provided).
- Bolts and nuts for the flanges (inlet and outlet).
- On-site installation.
- Connection piping.
- Fasteners and fittings required for installation of the pit connection piping.

(*) As an additional service, we can offer transport, unloading, and installation assistance/supervision.

Custom manufacturing of the DEPOSIT® Range :
Upon request and additional quotation, we can study and supply :

- Additional inspection openings.
- Additional inspection hatches.
- Ladders and fixing supports.
- Level gauges and level and/or oil presence sensors.
- Intelligent level monitoring and communication solution **MONITOFLOW®**.
- Reinforcements for burial deeper than one meter.
- Adaptation or modification of inlet flange and outlet flange positions.
- Addition of extensions/manholes for access hatches.

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8 | Other Multimedia content Related to the Range

- SANERGRID® YouTube channel : https://www.youtube.com/@sanergrid_Groupe
- SANERGRID® Group Website : https://www.sanergrid.com/en/
- News and Latest Projects : https://www.sanergrid.com/en/news-sanergrid-group/

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