

BURIAL INSTRUCTION OF POLYESTER TANKS

INSTALLATION IN A HORIZONTAL, STABILIZED, NON-FLOODING
AND FREE-LAYER AREA

1. Unloading

The necessary means of transport will be available depending on the place where the installation takes place, taking into account the accessibility of the trucks and the handling of both.

Make sure that the instruments used to raise the tanks are adequate.

The tank will be unloaded with shackles in the lifting lugs of the tank, as well as slings of suitable length.

Cables and chains should not be placed around the tank, care must be taken not to drop them on the ground when they are unloaded and do not move the tank by rolling it on the ground.



2. Excavation

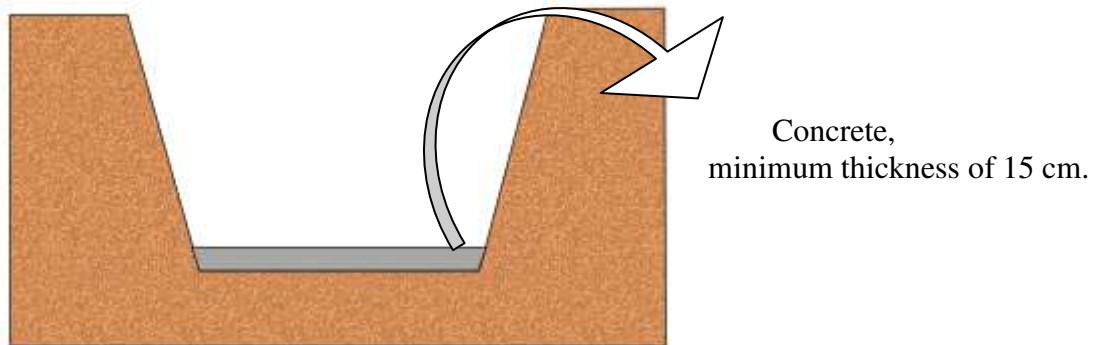
Carry out the excavation according to the measurements of the tank, taking into account that the walls should be at least 30cm from said excavation.

Prepare the place where the tank is to be unloaded, removing all large stones, sharp edges and trash.

3. Preparation of the concrete slab

Compact the ground and at the bottom of the excavation a concrete slab should be built in a perfectly horizontal mass and leveled in all directions.

The slab will be made with reinforced concrete (with mesh) and will be allowed to set



Indicative data:

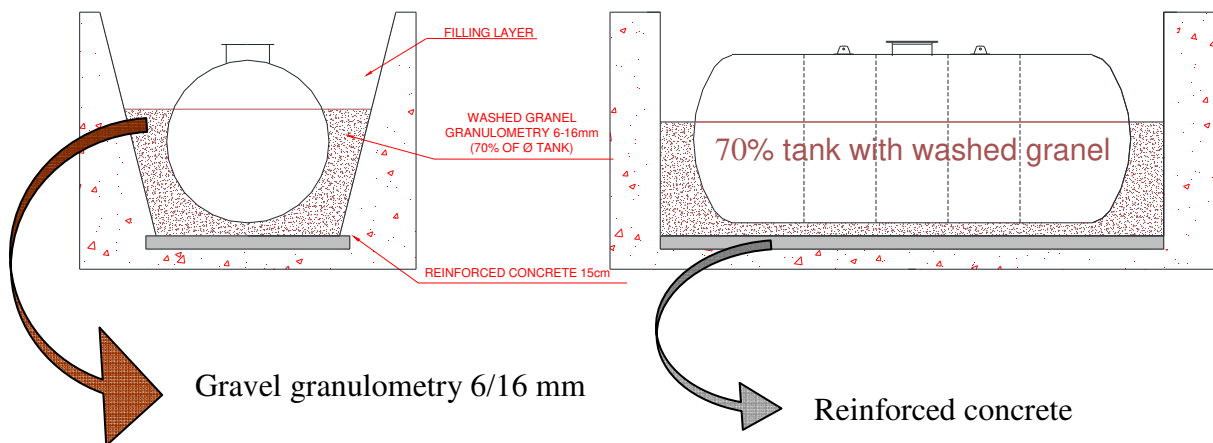
Up to 50.000 l	15cm min.	With two 10mm diameter mesh with a maximum frame of 200mm x 200mm
Above 50.000 l	30cm	With two 12mm diameter mesh with a maximum frame of 240mm x 240mm

4. Placement of the deposit

Once the reinforced concrete has been set, a gravel layer is placed, washed, screened and free of dust, without clay, organic material and with a granulometry between 6 and 16mm, until a minimum thickness of 15cm is reached.



Level the tank and hold it, without any obstacle under it. It must be verified that the tank is in perfect condition and that it has not suffered material damage or breakage in the transport or unloading of the same. The deposit will be covered with the same type of gravel specified above, covering up to 70% of its total deposit volume.



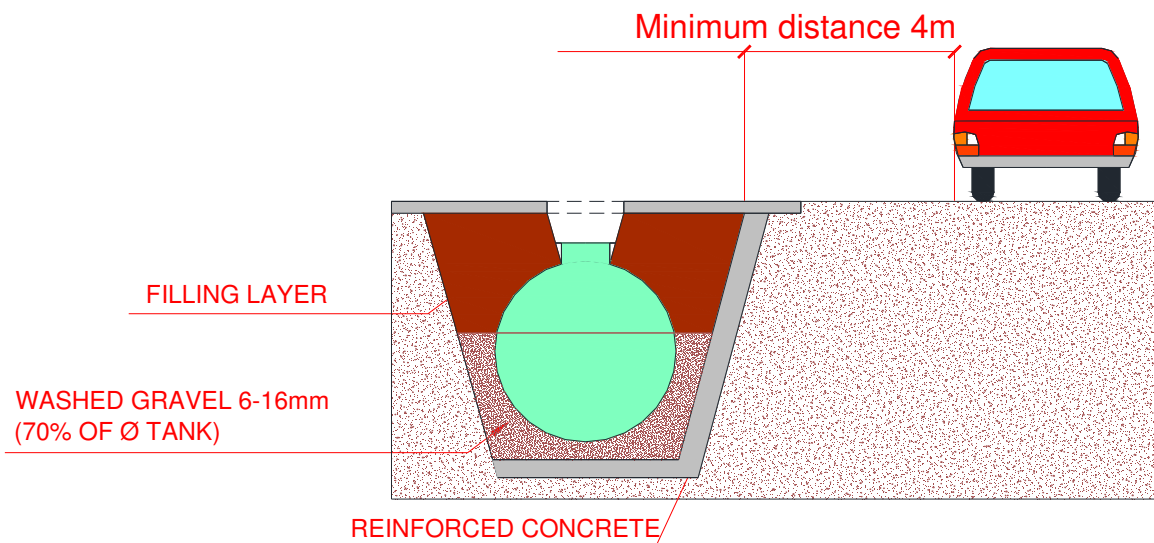
Fill the tank and check that there are no leaks.

For the rest of the landfill, excavation lands can be used, free of objects that could damage the deposit, so that there is no damage to the external walls of the deposit.

5 Special precautions in case of deep installation or existence of overloads.

In cases of installation with vehicles passing at a distance of less than 4m, it will be necessary to place a protective slab in reinforced concrete that rests properly on the stabilized edges of the excavation, completely covering the deposit. The slab will be calculated to withstand any loads.

The site technician must determine the protection to be carried out, depending on the characteristics of the installation (overloads to be supported, type of terrain, depth of deposit installation, etc.) In addition, it will also determine the thickness and texture of said protection, as well as the support length of the same on the firm ground, guaranteeing that no type of pressure on the tank.



IN NO EVENT SHOULD THE WATER TANK BE FILLED WITHOUT BEING PREVIOUSLY BURIED AS INDICATED IN THE BURNING STANDARDS OF BUPOLSA EQUIPMENTS (Included in one of the caps of the deposit)

If you have any questions, you can consult with our technicians.

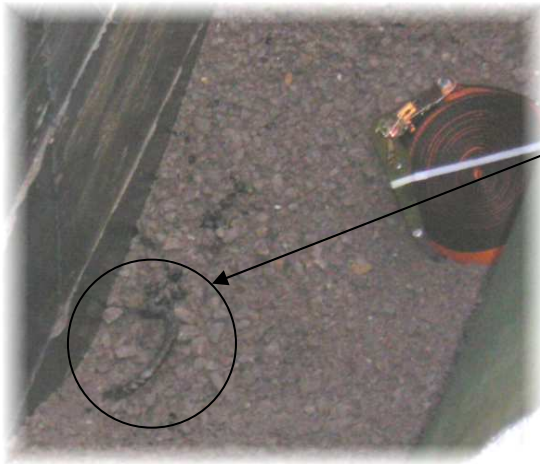
INSTALLATION IN HORIZONTAL, STABILIZED, FLOODY AND / OR WATER TABLE

1. Unloading

Take into account the same considerations as in the cases of land without water table.

2. Excavation

The construction technician must determine the protection to be carried out, depending on the characteristics of the installation (maximum height of the water table, type of terrain, etc.)



It is necessary to anchor the tanks whenever we have the possibility of water entering the enclosure, said anchors must be placed at the time of installation of the necessary supports.

First, the ground must be prepared (as in the case of ground without water table) and filled with a layer of gravel no less than 15cm thick. The tank must be perfectly level.



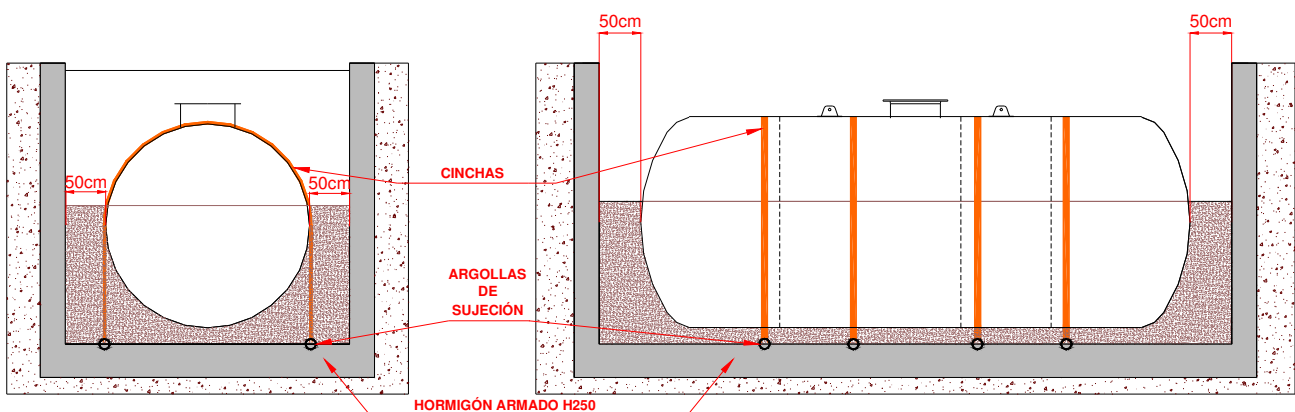
The straps should be used to hold the tanks and prevent them from rising with water pressure.

The positioning points of the belts have to be equidistant from each other, in order to distribute the thrusts exerted by the water in an equal way.

The belts will be tightened evenly, until they are tight on the surface of the tank.



To hold the tank more securely, a concrete chamber with a margin of 50cm per side around the tank can be made. The thickness of the wall must be calculated so that it can withstand the pressure of the water table, so that it does not come into contact with the tank.



The slab will be made of reinforced concrete, it will be allowed to dry and fix the anchors of the straps.

Once the reinforced concrete has been set (the same considerations will be taken into account as in the case of land without water table), place a layer of gravel washed, sieved and free of dust, without clay, organic matter and with a granulometry between 6 and 16mm, until reaching a minimum thickness of 15cm.

Level the tank and hold it, without any obstacle under it.

It must be verified that the tank is in perfect condition and that it has not suffered material damage or breakage in the transport or unloading of the same.

Fix the tank using the straps.



The tank will be covered with the same type of gravel specified above until it covers 70% of its total volume of the tank.

Fill the tank and check that there are no leaks.

For the rest of the landfill, excavation lands can be used, free of objects that could damage the deposit, so that there is no damage to the outer walls of the deposit.

IMPORTANT

In burials with water table, said water table must always be controlled by a bilge pump.