



SDS Geolight Maintenance Datasheet

Once received, stormwater reaches the storage reservoir through one or more distribution pipes laid out between the Geolight units.

A fully perforated twinwall distribution pipe is installed within a trench filled with draining material (washed rolled pebbles, free from fines, and 15/25 grading) requiring little compaction.

A high flow, non-woven Geotextile is laid between the distribution pipe and the Geolight units preventing the Geolight units from being clogged by the draining materials.

The permeability of the distribution pipe located within the reservoir is designed to prevent surcharging of the system upstream of the stormwater drain.

The ends of the distribution pipes are generally connected to inspection chambers (manholes) acting as settling tanks, or rodding points, enabling inspection and maintenance of the whole distribution pipe.

For small discharges, stormwater does not enter the Geolight blocks, but circulates either in an appropriate bypass, or in the distribution pipe itself. This allows draining of the first water to be handled downstream as necessary.

When a storm event occurs, a flow restrictor (e.g. vortex flow control/orifice plate/pump etc) downstream of the storage reservoir causes the water to back-up. The water is forced through the perforations in the distribution pipe and into the Geolight units via the stone trench. As the storm event subsides, water is drained back through the distribution pipe(s) along with any silt/sediment that may have been washed into the distribution pipe.

A drainage Geocomposite is installed in the upper part of the reservoir allowing air to vent to atmosphere.

SDS generally recommend that the stormwater tank inspection chambers are checked periodically in conjunction with general maintenance of the underground pipe network. If necessary, jetting and/or rodding of the distribution pipe can be performed from the inspection chambers/rodding points.