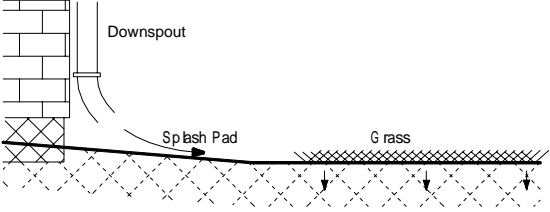
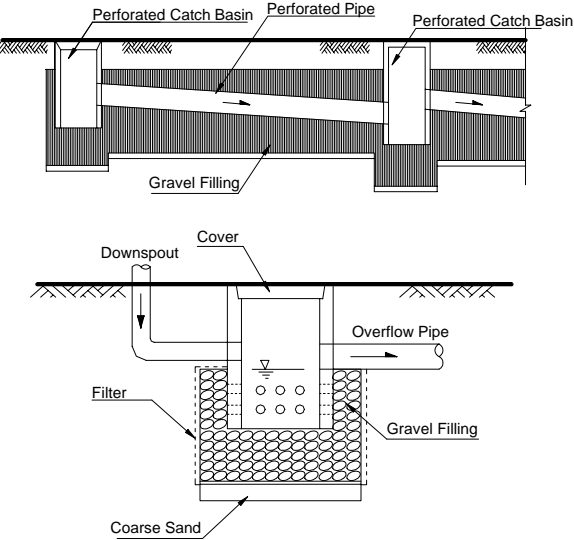
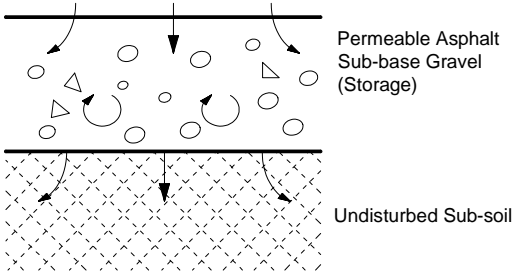


***SECTOR C***

***TABLES***

Table C.1 Typical Structural Types of Flood Infiltration Facilities

Facilities	Structural Concept
<p><u>Vegetative Surface</u></p> <p>Infiltration of stormwater through green surface is the technique that comes closest to natural infiltration of rainwater. Direct discharge of roof runoff to grass lawns by using an ejector connected to the downspout and splash pad with a slope away from the building is one of the solutions in residential areas.</p>	
<p><u>Infiltration Trench &amp; Perforated Catch Basin</u></p> <p>Subsurface infiltration structures, soakaways, are the most common types of infiltration systems. They are basically holes in the ground filled with rubble or stones. The stormwater is stored temporarily in the cavities between the stones while it slowly percolates into the surrounding soil. They are typically long and narrow to minimize the surface area at the bottom that is supposed to clog with fines after some time, and to maximize the ratio between the effective infiltration area (the sides) and the volume.</p>	
<p><u>Permeable Pavement</u></p> <p>Road drainage through permeable asphalt and use of the sub-base for water storage has shown to be rather efficient in connection with roads for light traffic.</p>	
<p><u>Retention Pond</u></p> <p>During heavy rain stormwater can be stored in the basin, and slowly infiltrate through the soil layer and also slowly evaporate through water surface. This type of facilities frequently suffers severe clogging, so that proper and periodical maintenance is crucial.</p>	