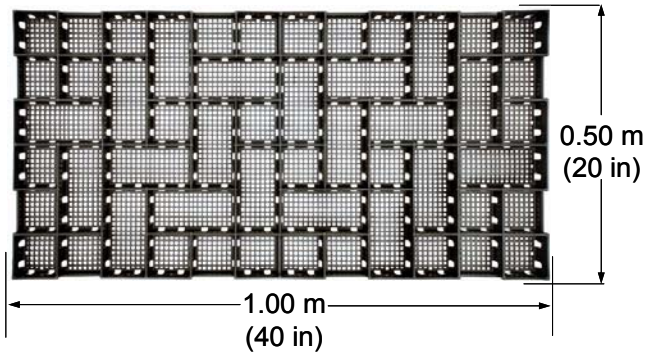


Table 1: GeoPave™ Porous Pavement Unit

| Item | Specifications & Details |
|---|---|
| Material | Up to 97% Recycled Polyethylene* |
| Color | Ranges from dark shades of gray to black |
| Chemical Resistance | Superior |
| Carbon Black for Ultraviolet Light Stabilization | 1.5% - 2.0% |
| Empty Unit Minimum Crush Strength @ 21°C (70°F) | 175 psi (1,202 kPa) |
| Aggregate or Aggregate/Topsoil Filled Unit Minimum Crush Strength @ 21°C (70°F) | 1000 psi (6,869 kPa) |
| Nominal Dimensions (width x length) | 20 in x 40 in (0.50 m x 1.00 m) |
| Nominal Unit Depth | 2 in (50 mm) |
| Nominal Coverage Area | 5.38 ft ² (0.50 m ²) |
| Cells per Unit | 50 |
| Cell Size (small cell) | 3.25 in x 3.25 in (83 mm x 83 mm) |
| Cell Size (large cell) | 3.25 in x 6.5 in (83 mm x 165 mm) |
| Top Open Area per unit | 90.5% |
| Bottom Open Area per unit | 32.6% |
| Bottom Mesh Openings | 0.25 in x 0.25 in (6.35 mm x 6.35 mm) |
| Nominal Weight per Unit | 8.0 lb (3.6 kg) |
| Runoff Coefficient @ 63.5 mm/hr (2.5 in) Rainfall | 0-0.15 |
| Units per Pallet | 46 |
| Empty Unit Wall Compressive Strength (simulated tire area loaded) Test Procedure - Full single unit loaded to failure via 9 inch flat plate | 175 psi (1,202 kPa) |
| Aggregate or Aggregate/Topsoil Filled Unit Wall Compressive Strength (simulated tire area loaded) Test Procedure - Full single unit loaded to failure via 9 inch flat plate | 1000 psi (6,869 kPa) |

* The percentage of recycled content may vary depending on availability of recycled materials.

NOTE: Dimensions and weight are subject to manufacturing tolerances (± 5%) and are influenced by recycled component characteristics.



Full Size GeoPave Unit



The GeoPave Cell Configuration

Table 2: Base Recommendations for the GeoPave™ Unit

| LOAD DESCRIPTION | DEPTH OF BASE | | DEPTH OF BASE | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| | AGGREGATE | | ENGINEERED AGGREGATE / TOPSOIL ² | |
| | CBR ¹ 2 – 4 | CBR ¹ >4 | CBR ¹ 2 – 4 | CBR ¹ >4 |
| Heavy Fire Truck Access & H-20 Loading Typical 110 psi (758 kPa) maximum tire pressure. Single axle loadings of 32 kip (145 kN), tandem axle loadings of 48 kip (220 kN). Gross vehicle loads of 80,000 lb (36.3 tonne). | 6 in (150 mm) | 6 in (150 mm) | Not Recommended | Not Recommended |
| Light Fire Truck Access & H-15 Loading Typical 85 psi (586 kPa) maximum tire pressure. Single axle loadings of 24 kip (110 kN). Gross vehicle loads of 60,000 lb (27.2 tonne). | 6 in (150 mm) | 4 in (100 mm) | Not Recommended | Not Recommended |
| Utility & Delivery Truck Access & H-10 Loading Typical 60 psi (414 kPa) maximum tire pressure. Single axle loadings of 16 kip (75 kN). Gross vehicle loads of 40,000 lb (18.1 tonne). | 4 in (100 mm) | 2 in (50 mm) | 4 in (100 mm) | 2 in (50 mm) |
| Cars & Pick-up Truck Access. Typical 45 psi (310 kPa) maximum tire pressure. Single axle loadings of 4 kip (18 kN). Gross vehicle loads of 8,000 lb (3.6 tonne). | 2 in (50 mm) | None ³ | 2 in (50 mm) | None ³ |
| Trail Use Loading for pedestrian, wheelchair, equestrian, bicycle, motorcycle and ATV traffic. | None ³ | None ³ | None ³ | None ³ |

¹ CBR is the abbreviation for California Bearing Ratio. Methods for determining CBR vary from more sophisticated laboratory methods to simple field identification methods that use hand manipulation of the soil. Presto does not recommend one method over the other, however, the user must have a high degree of confidence in the results produced by the chosen method. If other-than-CBR soil strength values exist, use available correlation charts to relate the value to CBR.

² With the aggregate/topsoil mix and a vegetative surface, infrequent/occasional passes are recommended. Infrequent/occasional passes are defined as the number of passes over any period of time that causes no lasting damage to the vegetation. This number will be a function of vegetation type and age, climatic conditions, and maintenance practices. This number is not a function of the GeoPave material.

³ A minimum of 2 in (50 mm) of aggregate base should be placed below the GeoPave units as a drainage layer and an infiltration storage area. Greater depth may be required depending upon design rainfall needs and subbase permeability.