PRESTO | GEOSYSTEMS
STRENGTH. FROM THE GROUND UP.
Since 1979

GEOPAVE®
POROUS PAVEMENT SYSTEM
SPECIFICATION SUMMARY

Table 1 GEOPAVE® Porous Pavement Unit

Item	Specification & Details
Material	Up to 100% Recycled Polyethylene *
Color	Ranges Dark Shades Gray to Black
Chemical Resistance	Superior
Carbon Black for Ultraviolet Light Stabilization	1.5% - 2.0%
Unit Minimum Crush Strength (Empty) @ 70°F (21°C)	175 psi (1,202 KPa)
Unit Minimum Crush Strength (Aggregate Filled) @ 70°F (21°C)	5,160 psi (35,625 KPa)
Flexural Modulus @ 70°F (21°C)	35,000 psi (240,000 kPa)
Nominal Dimensions (width x length)	20 in x 40 in (0.5 m x 1.0 m)
Nominal Unit Depth	2.0 in (50 mm)
Nominal Coverage Area	5.38 ft² (0.5 m²)
Cells per Unit	50
Small Cell Size	3.25 in x 3.25 in (83 mm x 83 mm)
Large Cell Size	3.25 in x 6.5 in (83 mm x 165 mm)
Top Open Area per Unit5	90.5%
Bottom Open Area per Unit	32.6%
Bottom Mesh Opening Size	0.25 in x 0.25 in (6.35 mm x 6.35 mm)
Weight per Unit (nominal)	7.6 lb (3.4 kg)
Runoff Coefficient @ 2.5 in/hr (64 mm/hr) Rainfall	0.15
Units per Pallet	46

- * The percentage of recycled content may vary depending on availability of recycled materials.
- Dimensions and weight are subject to manufacturing tolerances and are influenced by recycled components.
- End-to-end or side-to-side warp of the GEOPAVE unit shall not be greater than 0.5 in (6 mm).
- Avoid specifications that state material compressive strength only. Material compressive strength, with applied factors of safety must be sufficient to resist compressive and lateral loads. In addition, ultra-high compressive strength adds little value to a porous pavement system.

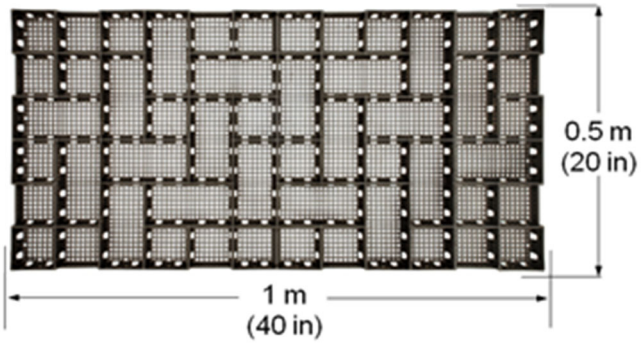

Figure 1 GEOPAVE Unit Nominal Dimensions

Figure 2 GEOPAVE Cell Configuration

PRESTO GEOSYSTEMS
STRENGTH. FROM THE GROUND UP.
Since 1979

GEOPAVE®
POROUS PAVEMENT SYSTEM
SPECIFICATION SUMMARY

Table 2: Base Recommendations for the GEOPAVE® Unit

LOAD DESCRIPTION[1]	DEPTH OF BASE	
	AGGREGATE	
	CBR[2] 2 – 4	*CBR[1] >4*
Heavy Fire Truck Access & H/HS-25, H/HS-20 loading. Typical 110 psi (758 kPa) maximum tire pressure. Single axle loadings of 40 kips (178 kN), tandem axle loadings of 48 kip (220 kN). Gross vehicle loads of 90,000 lbs (40.1 MT).	6 in (150 mm)	6 in (150 mm)
Light Fire Truck Access & H/HS-15 loading. Typical 85 psi (586 kPa) maximum tire pressure. Single axle loadings of 24 kips (110 kN). Gross vehicle loads of 60,000 lb (27.2 MT).	6 in (150 mm)	4 in (100 mm)
Utility & Delivery Truck Access & H/HS-10 loading. Typical 60 psi (414 kPa) maximum tire pressure. Single axle loadings of 16 kips (75 kN). Gross vehicle loads of 40,000 lbs (18.1 MT).	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 kips (18 kN). Gross vehicle loads of 8,000 lbs (3.6 MT).	2 in (50 mm)	None[4]
Trail Use. Loading for pedestrian, wheelchair, equestrian, bicycle, motorcycle, and ATV traffic.	None[4]	None[4]

[1] The GEOPAVE system can be applied in areas where loading is greater than those listed above. In these situations, call Presto Geosystems or an authorized Presto Geosystems' representative for specific recommendations.

[2] 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.

[3] 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.

[4] **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 sub-base permeability.**