



PRESS RELEASE

CONCRETE CANVAS® PRESS RELEASES FACTUAL - READ THE ITL® JUDGMENT IN FULL - EUROBENT (TILTEX MANUFACTURER) MODIFIED STANDARDS

31ST JULY 2023

All of Concrete Canvas's recent press releases concerning Eurobent's misleading use of modified standards are factual. They report information obtained when Concrete Canvas Ltd and its U.S. subsidiary Concrete Canvas US, Inc. (collectively "Concrete Canvas") sued Inland Tarp & Liner, LLC ("ITL") who distribute Tiltex for Eurobent in the U.S. under the trade names "ITL Reinforced Concrete Roll" and "ITL RCR®" for false advertising.

The information in the press releases is confirmed in the consent judgment that was ordered by Judge Rosenthal of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas on 29 December 2022. The full text of the consent judgement is available here:

[Consent Judgement United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas on 29th December 2022](#)

Why it is important to test GCCM's using standards designed for GCCM's.

GCCM standards require samples to be tested or prepared to achieve the water to powder ratio they control to in actual use. This is important because the strength of a concrete mix will decrease as the water-cement ratio increases (Abrams Law). Too much water will result in weak concrete.

In Eurobent's most recent press release, **Eurobent confirmed that they informed ITL it should test the Tiltex cement mix at a water to powder ratio of only 0.18 (0.18 litres of water per 1kg). This is an artificially low ratio; in fact, in use, Eurobent recommends a much higher ratio: "0.5 litres of water per 1kg of Tiltex mat".** Testing a cementitious mix at a water to powder ratio of 0.18 will give much better properties than at 0.5. The consent judgment confirms that when Eurobent tested the water to powder ratio in Tiltex to [ASTM D8329](#), it determined it was 0.53. Eurobent then instructed ITL not to use this ratio in testing and instead to test at the much lower ratio of only 0.18. ITL then published the results from testing at the ratio of 0.18. **As well as other remedies the judgement includes an injunction that prohibits ITL from continuing to publish the results it obtained by testing ITL RCR (Tiltex) at a water to powder ratio of 0.18 and requires them to only publish results obtained using the unmodified standards where prescribed in [ASTM D8364](#). Despite the consent judgement Eurobent continues to use and modify non GCCM standards in order to obtain test results for example by using the same 0.18 ratio for their testing that ITL is now prohibited from using because it was misleading.**

It is the opinion of Concrete Canvas that specifiers and engineers rely on published engineering performance values when designing hydraulic structures and therefore expect GCCM's to achieve the published performance values in actual use.

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Concrete Canvas pioneered GCCM's and has been developing GCCM's for nearly 20 years. Concrete Canvas's patented GCCM's are engineered to control the water to powder ratio when sprayed or submerged. This control is achieved by using Concrete Canvas's proprietary production technology. Concrete Canvas' GCCM's are tested using the GCCM specific standards prescribed by [ASTM D8364](#) (Standard Specification for Geosynthetic Cementitious Composite Mat (GCCM) Materials). This ensures that the properties obtained are from samples that have been prepared as specified in ASTM D8030 (GCCM Sample Preparation) and [ASTM D8329](#) (GCCM Compressive Strength) and that Concrete Canvas's GCCM's can be safely specified for Type 1, 2 or 3 GCCM applications based on properties obtained from reputable third-party testing to unmodified GCCM standards.

ASTM D8364 (Standard Specification for Geosynthetic Cementitious Composite Mat (GCCM) Materials) prescribes appropriate GCCM test standards. This standard ensures that the key properties of GCCM's can be compared fairly and that specifiers can select GCCM's with the appropriate performance for given hydraulic and erosion control applications. For example, [ASTM D8364](#) (GCCM Specification) prescribes that [ASTM D8329](#) (GCCM Compressive Strength) must be used for the measurement of compressive strength in GCCM's. The [ASTM D8329](#) standard first measures the actual water to powder ratio of the GCCM after hydration, then requires the compressive testing to be undertaken at this ratio. In order to perform consistently in the field, a GCCM must consistently control the water to powder ratio at a sufficiently low level. This is necessary to reliably achieve the high cementitious properties, in installed use, that are required for erosion control and hydraulic civil engineering applications.

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