

PRESS RELEASE

CONCRETE CANVAS STANDS BEHIND PRESS RELEASE. EUROBENT MISLEADING TILTEX CUSTOMERS.

22ND MARCH 2023

Tiltex manufacturer, Eurobent's recent press release (23/03/2023) claims that Concrete Canvas' press release of the 13th March 2022 is untrue and misleading. **Concrete Canvas stands behind its press release.** The press release is based on information that came to light when Concrete Canvas was forced to take legal action against Eurobent's US distributor Inland Tarp and Liner (ITL®) in the US District Court (Southern District of Texas, Houston Division) for false advertising related to the set cementitious properties of ITL RCR® (marketed as Tiltex outside the US). ITL® remain Eurobent's main US distributor of Tiltex.

Eurobent's response cuts to the heart of Eurobent's false and misleading practices. Tiltex is marketed as a GCCM (Geosynthetic **Cementitious** Composite Mat) which contains unset cement. Tiltex is rolled out and then hydrated by spraying or immersing it in water to cause the cement to set. **GCCM performance, in particular durability, is based on the strength and quality of the set cementitious material:**

1. Eurobent lists a series of five EN technical specifications designed for geotextiles. **None of these tests are designed to measure the properties of set cement/concrete in a GCCM (Geosynthetic Cementitious Composite Mat).** The Texas case concerned **false advertising of the compressive, first crack bending strength and durability of the set cement** in ITL RCR® (Tiltex). **Performance data was originally supplied to ITL® by Eurobent and published by ITL® in a datasheet that ITL® is now prohibited from using by the court's judgement.**
2. **The performance of concrete depends on the water to cement ratio, a high ratio results in poor strength and durability (Abrams Law).** Eurobent's press release claims:

"As regards the alleged "instructions" to a laboratory which conducted its tests for Inland Tarp & Liner, Eurobent responded to questions from the laboratory by informing it of the typical level of hydration which Tiltex would be subject to in the course of its typical use. It was not as high as [ASTM D8364](#) envisages, so based on this information, the laboratory modified its tests by adjusting the values to the real conditions during installation."

Eurobent advised ITL® that [ASTM D8329](#) (the GCCM compressive test that is specified by [ASTM D8364](#)) would determine a water to cementitious material ratio of 0.53. ITL® hired a US test laboratory and Eurobent instructed the lab not to use the method described in [ASTM D8329](#) for measuring the water to cement ratio and instead prepare samples of cementitious material by mixing them with a much lower amount of water, using a very low ratio of only 0.18. This is exceptionally low and when used in the lab, will result in compressive strength values around 2-3 times higher. ITL® published the compressive strength data from these results as well as other false and misleading performance data.

After losing the false advertising case and paying a substantial sum ITL® is now barred by an injunction from publishing data from non-GCCM standards and altered standards. **The injunction cannot prevent Eurobent from using inappropriate standards, or continuing to instruct labs to modify standards as only its US distributor was a party to the Texas case.**

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