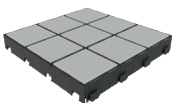
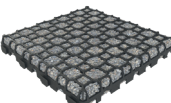
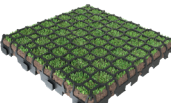
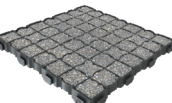
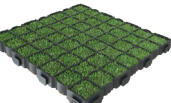
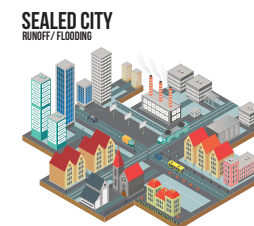


PERMEABILITY TESTS — NIDAPLAST PERMEABLE GROUND SYSTEMS

OFFICIAL RESULTS

The summary table below presents the results of permeability tests carried out by CERIB in January 2025 on the various NIDAPLAST surfaces. For comparison purposes, several reference rainfall events are also provided. The results show that all Nidaplast solutions exhibit high permeability, easily capable of absorbing even the most significant record rainfall events recorded in France between 1873 and 2025.

	OCITY PAV65	OCITY NGR65		NG040		NIDAGRAVEL
Configuration						
Infill material	Concrete pavers 15x15x6cm	Gravel (white marble 8/16)	Pre-vegetated (substrate + established grass)	Gravel (white marble 8/16)	Pre-vegetated (substrate + established grass)	Gravel (white marble 8/16)
Test area	1 SQM					
Maximum capacity of the test bench	Maximum capacity of the test bench reached	Maximum capacity of the test bench reached	-	Maximum capacity of the test bench reached	-	Maximum capacity of the test bench reached
Infiltration rate	Greater than 5,33 mm/s	Greater than 5,33 mm/s	3,53 mm/s	Greater than 5,67 mm/s	2,60 mm/s	Greater than 5,5 mm/s
Infiltration flow rate	Greater than 320 litres/min/sqm Greater than 53 300 litres/s/ha	Greater than 320 litres/min/sqm Greater than 53 300 litres/s/ha	212 litres/min/sqm 35 300 litres/s/ha	Greater than 340 litres/min/sqm Greater than 56 600 litres/s/ha	156 litres/min/sqm 26 000 litres/s/ha	Greater than 330 litres/min/sqm Greater than 55 000 litres/s/ha



EXAMPLES OF HISTORICAL RAINFALL EVENTS

PARIS 07/2017 49,2 mm / 1h	MONTPELLIER 08/2015 108 mm / 1h	MONTPELLIER 09/2014 299,5 mm / 24h
0,014 mm/s	0,03 mm/s	0,0035 mm/s
0,82 litres/min/ sqm	1,80 litres/min/ sqm	0,21 litres/min/ sqm
136,7 litres/s/ha	300 litres/s/ha	34,7 litres/s/ha

The infiltration rates and flow rates obtained do not take into account the permeability of the structure installed beneath the slabs. In practice, both the foundation layer and the bedding layer must be free-draining. In addition, the hydraulic conductivity of the subgrade should be greater than 1.0×10^{-6} m/s to ensure effective drainage. If necessary, supplementary drainage can be provided through a system of drains.

TESTS CARRIED OUT AT CERIB LABORATORY

