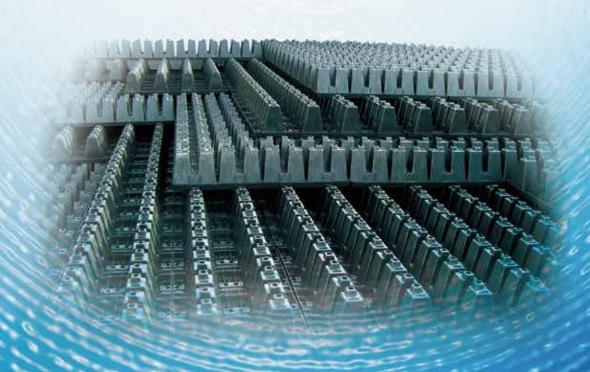


CROSS-WAVE

32, 35 32, 40 32, 40 32, 40 32, 34



Sekisui Techno Molding Co., Ltd.

Cumulative total pondage in Japan More than

Cumulative total installation in Japan

Prefecture penetration rate

Reliable track record More than

from release

Plastic material for water storage required now

The CROSS-WAVE series is intended to construct rainwater storage and infiltration reservoirs by burying plastic blocks(made of recycled polypropylene resin) under the ground in order to reduce rainwater runoff and use rainwater. Piling up blocks so that they intersect at right angles achieves a high void ratio, securing necessary and sufficient pondage. The completed structure is significantly stable. Sekisui Techno Molding launched the CROSS-WAVE series in 1998. Since then, it has been adopted at

both public and private facilities, and the cumulative total of installation and the cumulative total pondage have exceeded 11,000 cases and 2,600,000 m³, respectively. Also, the prefecture penetration rate has reached 97%. As a manufacturer of plastic storage materials, we have the best track record in Japan and continue to steadily increase the number of installation cases also in overseas countries. Furthermore, we provide high-quality products by producing them at our own plants.



Void ratio Water space under the ground Plastic material for water storage **CROSS-WAVE** Achieving a 95% void ratio chemicals and does allows storage of substantial volume of water. Load Easv capacity nstallation **Resistance against** earthquakes Can load a T-25 truck No fixing material required (Except for general roads) and can be installed manually Resistant to level-2 seismic movements No collapse even in the event of the Great East Japan Earthquake

■ Five features of CROSS-WAVE

blocks so that they intersect at right angles with each othe (requiring no iointing materials) a robust and rigid structure car



Environmental

friendliness

Highly resistant to

not pollute water

Use of recycled plastic

Since CROSS-WAVE is fully buried under the ground to store rainwater, rainwater storage and infiltration measures can be taken without impairing the scenery around the facility and

■ Use applications of CROSS-WAVE

Materials for rainwater storage provided by a leading plastic manufacturer, Sekisui, for control of flooding due to typhoons, torrential rain, etc.

> Even in the event of heavy rain due to typhoons and torrential rain, rainwater can be stored under the ground

runoff eduction Rainwater





Sekisui Techno Molding aims to produce products for achieving SDGs* through **CROSS-WAVE**













Six SDGs that CROSS-WAVE is aimed at achieving. Through initiatives to achieve these goals, Sekisui Techno Molding has declared to return more natural capital back to the planet than it uses to help to conserve the natural environment.



* Internationally shared goals from 2016 to 2030 specified in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted at the United Nations Summit held in September 2015

Broad product lineup according to the purpose Proposing the most suitable product for every environment

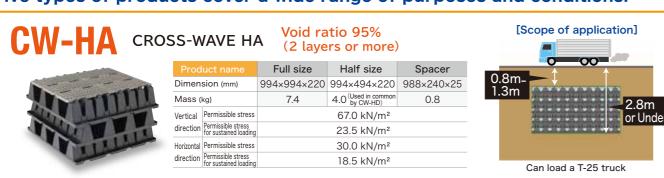
We offer five types of products with different earth covering and burial depth that respond to various installation conditions and burial environments of each customer's desired rainwater storage and infiltration facility. We will propose the optimum product for each customer. Please do not hesitate to contact us.

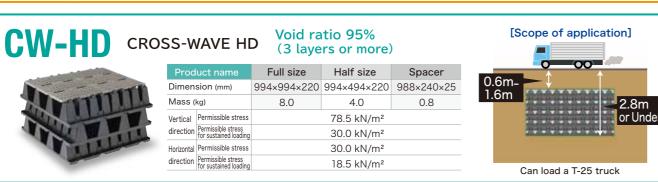
■ Product selection guide table

Maximum	Product	Earth covering							
burial depth	Product	0.5m~	0.6m~	0.8m~1.3m	~1.6m	~2.0m	~2.2m		
2.8m max.	CW-HA			0					
2.0111 IIIax.	CW-HD		0	0	0				
Under 4.0m	CW-S						0		
	CW-N	0	0	0	0	0			
4.0 to 6.0m	CW-NS (For under 4.0m, CW-N is used.)	0	0	0	0	0			

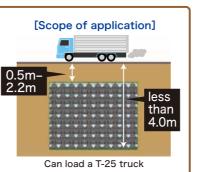
Note 1) In the case in which the specific weight of soil is 18 kN/m³ Note 2) In the case in which a live load (when a T-25 truck passes) is considered

Five types of products cover a wide range of purposes and conditions.

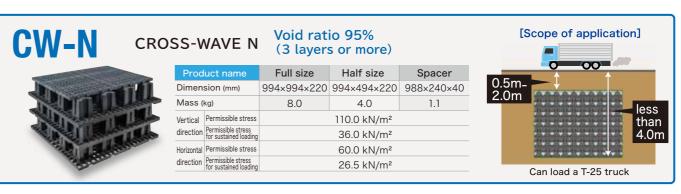




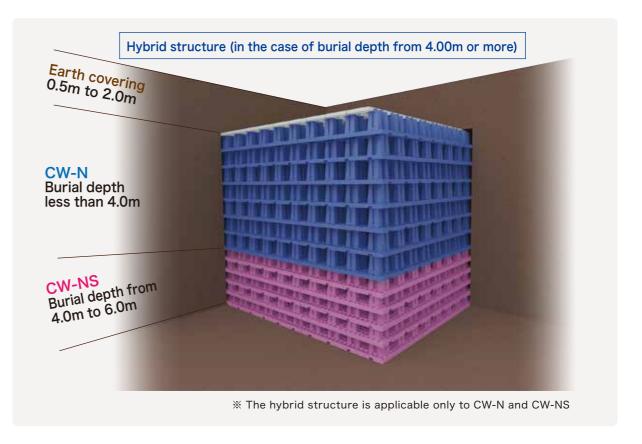












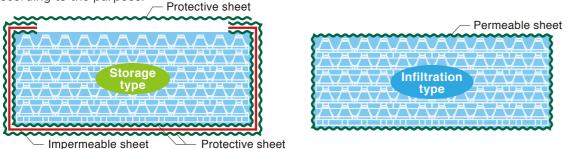
- $\frak{\%}$ The dimensions above are figures under the temperature condition of 23±2°C.
- * The figures showing mass above are those under standard specific gravity.

4 5

Two structural patterns offered according to the purpose: storage type and infiltration type Simple structure makes installation easy and helps to shorten the work period.

■ Example structural patterns for storage type and infiltration type

The following are example structural patterns of underground storage systems using CROSS-WAVE according to the purpose.



Depend on types of sheet, it can be adopted in both the storage type (left) and the infiltration type (right).



Unlike concrete type, CROSS-WAVE does not require large-scale and prolonged construction work for installation, curing, etc. After the foundational construction (spreading base gravel, base concrete placing, etc.), the work that needs to be done is only laying sheets, assembling CROSS-WAVE blocks and backfilling, minimizing work using heavy equipment, a special-purpose vehicle, etc. to reduce costs.

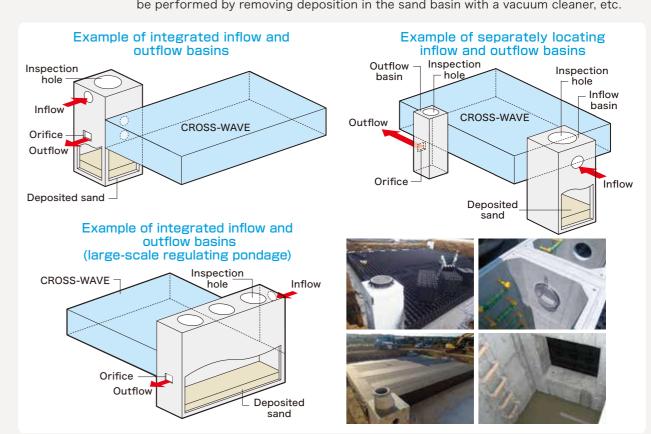
Thoughtful design for easy maintenance to operate safely for a long time with peace of mind

In case of a flood, Regular maintenance is needed. To prevent CROSS-WAVE's performance degradation from earth and sand accumulated inside the storage reservoir due to rainwater inflow, a concrete management basin system for maintenance and an easy cleaning system are prepared. These make periodic inspection and cleaning of deposition easy and quick, allowing full preparation for disasters.

Concrete management basin system

A maintenance-focused storage reservoir structure adopted Responding to small to large areas

Installing a sand basin, etc. at the inflow portion separates sand and earth flowing in, thereby letting only rainwater enter the CROSS-WAVE storage reservoir. Maintenance can be performed by removing deposition in the sand basin with a vacuum cleaner, etc.



Easy cleaning system

Thoughtfully designed for workers to enter through the inspection hole and do the cleaning easily

Workers can enter the CROSS-WAVE storage reservoir through the inspection hole to check the status of deposition in it. The easy cleaning system allows concentration of sand and earth flowing in from the inflow pipe to deposit inside the basin, which can be checked by workers.



6

Installation cases show CROSS-WAVE's capabilities. Small- to large-scale facilities installed almost everywhere in Japan

CROSS-WAVE has been used in more than 97% of prefectures

In other words, CROSS-WAVE has penetrated into almost all areas of the country.

Below are installation cases by architecture type, such as plant, shopping center, warehouse, school, hospital and residential area, that respond to various site environments and installation conditions.



School

Plant and Public warehouse





Others

Installation cases





Farm in Shizuoka Prefecture 16,500m³



Cemetery in Tokyo 1.000m³





Land development in Okinawa Prefecture 400m³

Hospital in Saitama Prefecture 110m³

☐ Related products

Material for temporary roads "Plaroad"





NETIS registration Registration No. KT-100053-VR

In the case of electric transmission-related construction work and civil engineering work at paddies and fields, temporary roads are traditionally constructed by using a combination of mountain sand, broken stones, crossties, etc. and steel plates; however, this method makes the construction period longer and causes a problem with restoration to the original state and material waste disposal. The material for temporary roads named "Plaroad" enables effective construction and removal of temporary roads.

Material exclusive for roads "AQUAROAD"



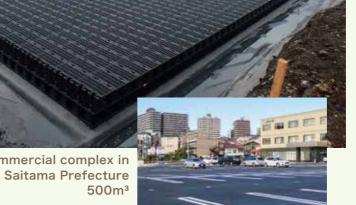




Measures against soft ground/buoyant
force, lightweight mounding

"AQUAROAD" is effective for load alleviation and as a measure against flooding in the event of concentrated heavy rain and buoyant force when using earth pressure-relieving mounding and lightweight mounding. As a structural part of resin rainwater storage/infiltration reservoirs that can be constructed under roads, AQUAROAD has been certificated by Construction Technology Review and Public Works Research Center.







Elementary school in Fukuoka Prefecture 800m³



Commercial complex in Chiba Prefecture 100m³







Elementary school in Chiba Prefecture 460m³



Town development in Saitama Prefecture 15m³×140 subdivisions

CROSS-WAVE

Calculated load for the vertical direction and scope of application

Earth	Vertical earth	Live I	oad (kl	N/m²)	Tot	al (kN/	m²)	Scope of application			of application		
covering (m)	load (kN/m²)	T-25	T-20	T-14	T-25	T-20	T-14				case of T-25)		
0.5	9.0	78.8	63.1	44.2	87.8	72.1	53.2			$\overline{/}$			
0.6	10.8	67.6	54.1	37.9	78.4	64.9	48.7						
0.7	12.6	59.1	47.3	33.1	71.7	59.9	45.7						
0.8	14.4	52.6	42.1	29.5	67.0	56.5	43.9	.2 m	2.0 m	1.6 m	E CW-HA		
0.9	16.2	47.3	37.9	26.5	63.5	54.1	42.7	ing 2.					
1.0	18.0	43.0	34.4	24.1	61.0	52.4	42.1	Maxium earth covering	covering	earth covering	Permissible stress 67 kN/m²		
1.1	19.8	39.4	31.6	22.1	59.2	51.4	41.9	arth o	Maximum earth	earth	Permissible stress for sustained		
1.2	21.6	36.4	29.1	20.4	58.0	50.7	42.0	nm e	mnm	Maximum	loading E 23.5 kN/m ²		
1.3	23.4	33.8	27.1	19.0	57.2	50.5	42.4	Maxi	Maxi	Maxii	W Zo.o kityiii		
1.4	25.2	31.6	25.3	17.7	56.8	50.5	42.9			P	CW-HD Permissible stress		
1.5	27.0	29.6	23.7	16.6	56.6	50.7	43.6				78.5 kN/m ² rmissible stress for		
1.6	28.8	27.9	22.3	15.6	56.7	51.1	44.4				sustained loading 30 kN/m²		
1.7	30.6	26.3	21.1	14.8	56.9	51.7	45.4		Per	CW-N rmissible stress 110 kN/m² Permissible stress for ustained loading 36 kN/m² CW-NS rmissible stress 100 kN/m²			
1.8	32.4	24.9	20.0	14.0	57.3	52.4	46.4						
1.9	34.2	29.6	23.7	16.6	63.8	57.9	50.8						
2.0	36.0	28.2	22.6	15.8	64.2	58.6	51.8		su	Pern stain	missible stress for ned loading 36 kN/m ²		
2.1	37.8	26.9	21.5	15.1	64.7	59.3	52.9	Pe	CW-S Permissible stress 110 kN/m²				
2.2	39.6	25.7	20.6	14.4	65.3	60.2	54.0	Per	miss I	ible oadi	stress for sustained ng 40 kN/m²		
2.3	41.4	24.7	19.7	13.8	66.1	61.1	55.2						
2.4	43.2	23.7	19.0	13.3	66.9	62.2	56.5						
2.5	45.0	22.8	18.2	12.8	67.8	63.2	57.8						
2.6	46.8	21.9	17.6	12.3	68.7	64.4	59.1						
2.7	48.6	21.2	16.9	11.9	69.8	65.5	60.5						
2.8	50.4	20.4	16.4	11.5	70.8	66.8	61.9						
2.9	52.2	19.7	15.8	11.1	71.9	68.0	63.3						
3.0	54.0	19.1	15.3	10.7	73.1	69.3	64.7						
3.1	55.8	18.5	14.8	10.4	74.3	70.6	66.2						
3.2	57.6	18.0	14.4	10.1	75.6	72.0	67.7						
3.3	59.4	17.4	14.0	9.8	76.8	73.4	69.2						

^{*} The maximum earth covering is determined based on the long-term vertical load performance test.

Calculated load for the horizontal direction and scope of application of each product

	scope of application of each product										
	Item	Normal	In the event of an earthquake*								
	Soil texture	Cohesive soil	Cohesive soil	CROSS-WAVE							
	Mass per unit volume (kN/m³) Coefficient of Coulomb's earth pressure (Under 4.0 m)	18 0.367	18 0.539								
	pressure (Under 4.0 m) Coefficient of earth pressure at rest (4 m min.)	0.5	0.539	(cohesive soil)			
\	rest (4 m min.) Surcharge load (kN/m²)	None	0.0								
l	Burial depth (m)	I	arth pressure /m²)								
	1.0	6.61	9.70								
	1.5	9.91	14.55					CW-HA			
	2.0	13.21	19.40	· ;	_	_		CW-HD			
	2.1	13.87	20.37	ma)	4.0 n	4.0 n	max.	Permissible stress			
	2.2	14.53	21.34	6.0 m max.	der 4	der 4	8	<normal> 30 kN/m²</normal>			
	2.3	15.19	22.31	th 6.	h un	h un	depth 2.8 m	<pre><in an="" earthquake="" event="" of="" the=""></in></pre>			
	2.4	15.85	23.28	dept	dept	dept	dept	39 kN/m²			
Φ.	2.5	16.52	24.26	Burial depth	Burial depth under 4.0 m	Burial depth under 4.0 m	Burial	Permissible stress for			
Coulomb's earth pressure	2.6	17.18	25.23	Bu	B	B	ā	sustained loading			
bres	2.7	17.84	26.20					18.5 kN/m ²			
뒫	2.8	18.50	27.17								
eal	2.9	19.16	28.14				_	CW-S			
up,	3.0	19.82	29.11				ermissible stress Normal> 50 kN/m ²				
loln	3.1	20.48	30.08					ne event of an uake> 65 kN/m²			
ပိ	3.2	21.14	31.05			Pe	rmissible stress for				
	3.3	21.80	32.02				sustained loading 26.5 kN/m ²				
	3.4	22.46	32.99				0111				
	3.5	23.12	33.96				I-N le stress				
	3.6	23.78	34.93					60 kN/m ² ent of an			
	3.7	24.44	35.90		ear	thqu	uake> 78 kN/m² sible stress for ained loading				
	3.8	25.10	36.87			susta					
	3.9	25.76	37.84			26	26.5 kN/m²				
П	4.0	36.00	43.20								
	4.1	36.90	44.28								
♥	4.2	37.80	45.36								
	4.3	38.70	46.44								
	4.4	39.60	47.52								
	4.5	40.50	48.60								
	4.6	41.40	49.68								
٠,	4.7	42.30	50.76								
tres	4.8	43.20	51.84	CW-NS Permissible s							
re a	4.9	44.10	52.92		<	Norm	al> 1	120 kN/m ²			
Earth pressure at rest	5.0	45.00	54.00	<lr< td=""><td>n the</td><td></td><td></td><td>an earthquake> N/m²</td></lr<>	n the			an earthquake> N/m²			
bre 1	5.1	45.90	55.08	Pe	rmiss	sible	stres load	ss for sustained			
art	5.2	46.80	56.16			Ę	4 kl	N/m ²			
١"	5.3	47.70	57.24								
	5.4	48.60	58.32	-							
	5.5	49.50	59.40								
	5.6	50.40	60.48								
	5.7	51.30	61.56								
	5.8	52.20	62.64								
	5.9	53.10	63.72								
	6.0	54.00	64.80								

 $^{^{\}ast}$ Calculated assuming that the design horizontal seismic coefficient is 0.2

■ Height and void ratio chart

Product name	CW-	НА	CW-	HD	CW-S		CW-N	
No. of layers	Height (m)	Void ratio (%)	Height (m)	Void ratio (%)	Height (m)	Void ratio (%)	Height (m)	Void ratio (%)
1	0.220	94	0.220	94	0.1800	92	0.230	94
2	0.405	95	0.405	94	0.2925	92	0.430	94
3	0.590	95	0.590	95	0.4050	92	0.630	95
4	0.775	95	0.775	95	0.5175	92	0.830	95
5	0.960	95	0.960	95	0.6300	92	1.030	95
6	1.145	95	1.145	95	0.7425	92	1.230	95
7	1.330	95	1.330	95	0.8550	92	1.430	95
8	1.515	95	1.515	95	0.9675	92	1.630	95
9	1.700	95	1.700	95	1.0800	92	1.830	95
10	1.885	95	1.885	95	1.1925	92	2.030	95
11	2.070	95	2.070	95	1.3050	92	2.230	95
12	2.255	95	2.255	95	1.4175	92	2.430	95
13	2.440	95	2.440	95	1.5300	92	2.630	95
14	2.625	95	2.625	95	1.6425	92	2.830	95
15					1.7550	92	3.030	95
16					1.8675	92	3.230	95
17					1.9800	92	3.430	95
18					2.0925	92	3.630	95
19					2.2050	92	3.830	95
20					2.3175	92		
21					2.4300	92		
22					2.5425	92		
23					2.6550	92		
24					2.7675	92		
25					2.8800	92		
26					2.9925	92		
27					3.1050	92		
28					3.2175	92		
29					3.3300	92		
30					3.4425	92		
31					3.5550	92		
32					3.6675	92		
33					3.7800	92		
34					3.8925	92		

		CW-N (in the case	+ NS of hybrid)
		Height (m)	Void ratio
	1	0.230	94
	2	0.430	94
	3	0.630	
	4	0.830	
	5	1.030	
	6	1.230	
Range with	7	1.430	
a burial depth under	8	1.630	
4.0 m	9	1.830	
CW-N is	10	2.030	95
used.	11	2.230	
	12	2.430	
	13	2.630	
	14	2.830	
	15	3.030	
	16	3.230	
	17	3.430	
	1	0.140	
	2	0.280	
	3	0.420	
	4	0.560	
	5	0.700	
Range with	6	0.840	
a burial depth from	7	0.980	
4.0 to 6.0 m	8	1.120	94
CW-NS is	9	1.260	
used.	10	1.400	
	11	1.540	
	12	1.680	
	13	1.820	
	14	1.960	
	15	2.100	

■ Hybrid structure examples (CW-N + CW-NS)

Burial depth (m)	Product name	Plane area (m²)	No. of layers	Height (m)	Void ratio (%)	Storage volume (m³)
Under 4 m	Earth covering			0.500		
Onder 4 m	CW-N	1.000	17	3.430	95	3,258*1
4 m min.	CW-NS	1,000	14	1.960	94	1,842*1
	Total		31	5.890		5,100

 $^{^{*}}$ 1: Figure after being rounded down to the nearest integer

10 11

Our partner companies across Japan provide support for design and installation throughout Japan.

Our partner company will provide support about the desired rainwater storage reservoir (rainwater storage and infiltration facility), from design consultation to after-sales service.











Caution





* The support described above is provided upon request.

[To use CROSS-WAVE safely]

Below are important instructions regarding safety. Please be sure to follow them.



The following acts are prohibited as they may cause an accident or damage to a facility.

■Use of broken products

Never use broken products.

■Use near fire

The products are flammable. Keep away from flames during storage and installation.

■Modification of products

Do not make modifications (boring, cutting, etc.) to the products. Doing so will reduce strength.

■Violation of law

Observe related laws, regulations, etc. for installation.

■Use outside the applicable scope

When using the products, observe the applicable loading condition by product.(If the products are used with an earth covering, burial depth, etc. outside the scope of application, the products may break.)

■Crane operation

Do not operate a crane or remove sheet piles on the storage reservoir.

■Installation during stormy weather

Do not lay sheets during the rain or snow

■Pouring of hot water

Pouring hot water will cause deformation and reduce strength. Contact us before doing so.

To install products safely, caution should be exercised regarding the following matters.

■Handling products

Do not throw away the products. Doing so will cause breakage.

■Storing products

When the products are in storage for a long time, cover them with sheets to keep from direct sunlight.

■Laying sheets

Sheets shall be laid by professionals so as not to cause leakage of water, etc. due to imperfect bonding of sheets.

Installation

When getting on the upper surfaces of the products or spacers during installation, watch your step.

Backfill

After completing installation of the storage reservoir, backfill the hole as soon as possible. Backfill the area around the storage reservoir evenly so as not to cause uneven load.

■Oil resistance

If organic solvents, oil, etc. stick to the products, deformation and strength reduction are caused. Be sure to keep them away.

* Sekisui Techno Molding Co., Ltd. makes a proposal pursuant to the Technical Guidelines for Plastic Underground Storage and Infiltration Facilities (Draft).

Sekisui Techno Molding Co., Ltd.

Civil Engineering Material Sales Office

Eastern Japan

Okura Prestige Tower, 2-10-4 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8566

Tel: 03-6626-2750 Fax: 03-6626-2752

Central Japan / Western Japan

5th floor, Dojima Kanden Building, 2-4-4 Nishitemma, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-8565

Tel: 06-6365-5472 Fax: 06-6365-4666

CROSS-WAVE Special Site https://sekisui-cw.co.jp