

PIERCE COUNTY HIGH FRICTION SURFACE TREATMENT PROJECT

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Overview

- What is a High Friction Surface Treatment?
- What's its purpose?
- Pierce County HFST project
 - How we did it
 - What we learned for next time

What is HFST?

- Skid resistant system applied to roadways to improve and restore pavement surface friction
 - Binder
 - Epoxy-, modified polyester-, or polyurethane-resin
 - Durable, high friction aggregate
 - Typically calcined bauxite
 - Other: flint, granite, basalt, steel slag
 - Generally about 3-4 mm maximum in size



Source: USDOT FHWA

What's the Purpose of HFST?

- Improve pavement friction
 - Sharp horizontal curves
 - Approaches to intersections



- Crash Reduction

- Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and South Carolina have reported before/after crash reductions of 100%, 90% and 57% respectively

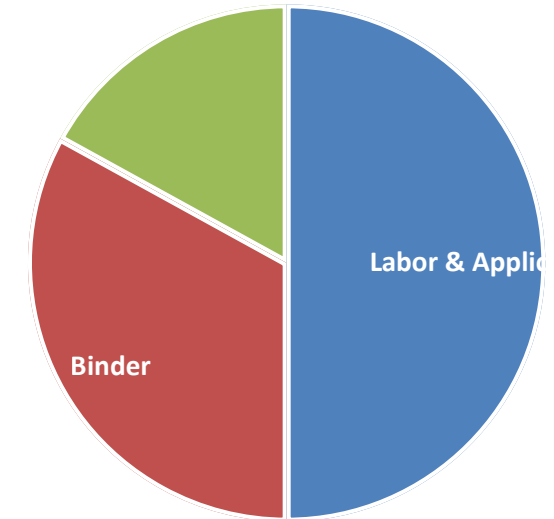
- Faster and less expensive with less environmental permitting and impacts than geometric improvements.

•Costs: HFST (only)

- FHWA reporting for several state DOT's - \$25 to \$50/sy (FHWA 2017)
- Six WA counties (2017 and 2018 installations)
 - Range: \$22 to \$37/sy
 - Average: ~\$31/sy

•Life Cycle

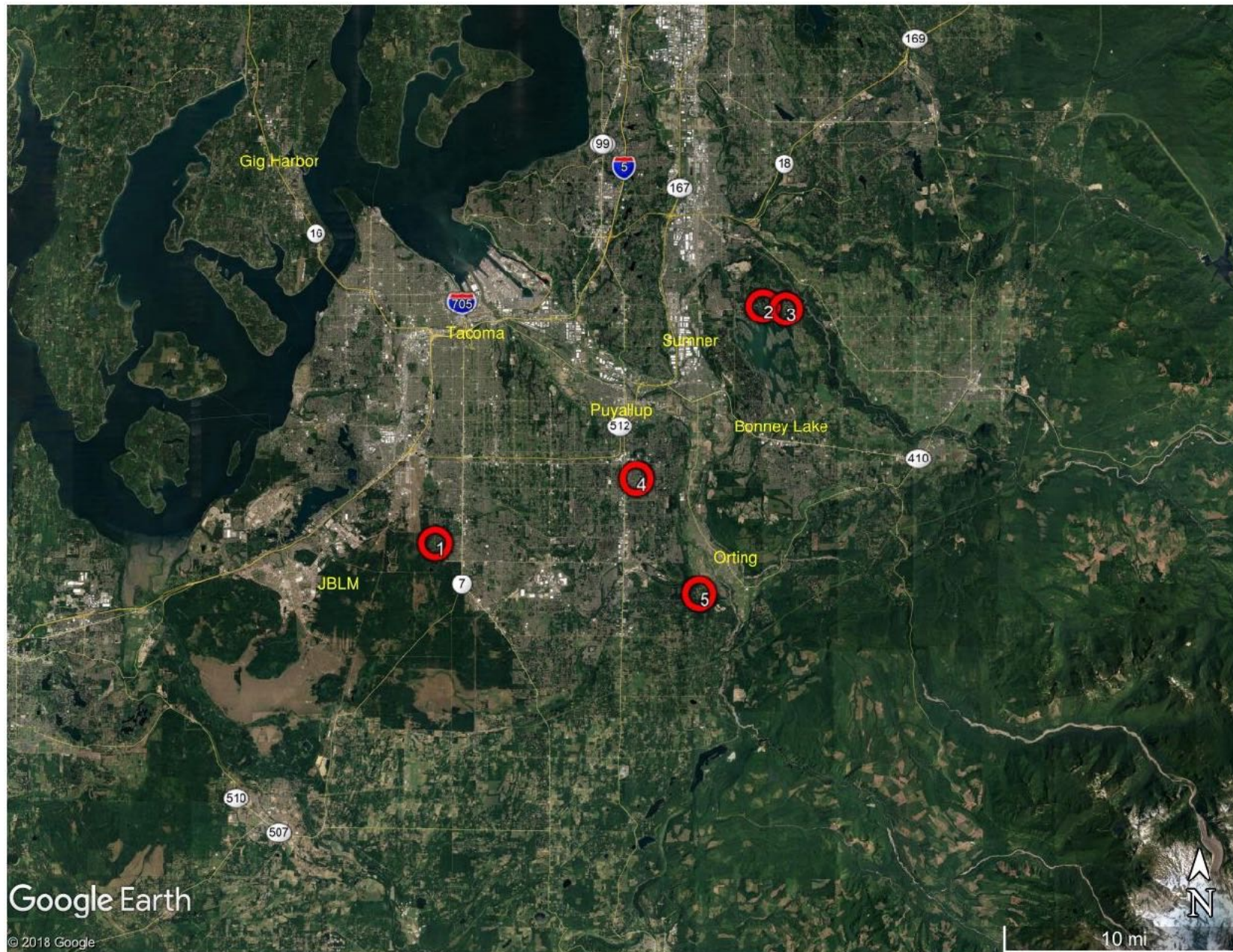
- International experience: ~7-12 years
- US vendors:
 - 5-8 years for volumes ~15k vpd
 - Up to 5 years for volumes ~50k vpd
- Depends on traffic volumes, chain/studded tire use, % trucks



Project By The Numbers

- 1st : HFST project in Pierce County
- 5 : road segments
- 7 : individual locations
- 7,083 : total HFST square yardage
- \$357,510 : Contract cost
 - (includes cost of 465 lf of centerline rumble strip)
 - \$35/sy HFST





Schedule

- PS&E initiation – March 15, 2017
- Contract Advertisement – April 26, 2017
- Bid Opening – May 19, 2017
- Notice To Proceed – August 18, 2017 (Specialized Pavement Marking, Inc)
- Substantial Completion – September 1, 2017

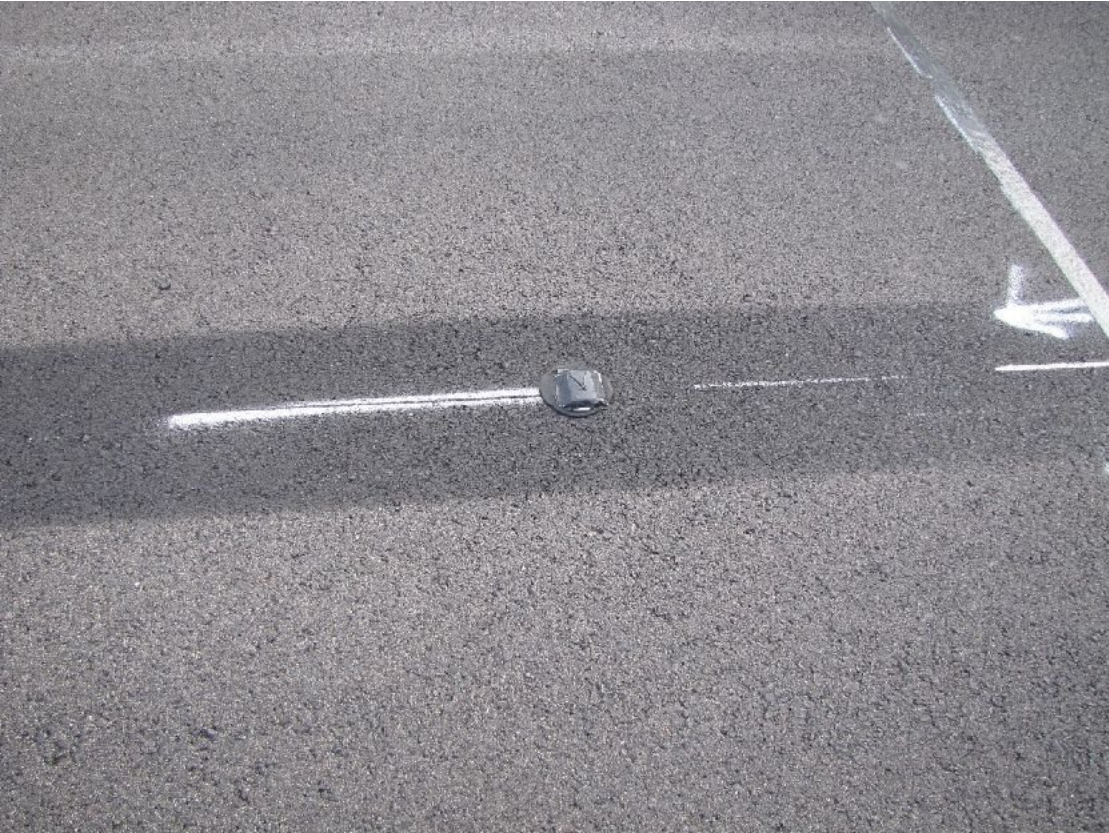
HFST Application Process

- 1) Surface Preparation
- 2) Apply Binder
- 3) Spread Aggregate
- 4) Cure
- 5) Sweep
- 6) Open to Traffic
- 7) Sweep
- 8) Acceptance Testing
- 9) Sweep

Surface Preparation

- Apply to new asphalt or concrete pavements after minimum 30 days
 - Weather restrictions
- Clean and treat joints $> \frac{1}{4}$ " wide with epoxy resin and allow to gel
- Protect utility castings, RPM's, paint lines, etc.
- Vacuum or sweep pavement

Masking surface features



Pavement cleaning



Apply Binder, Spread Aggregate, and Cure

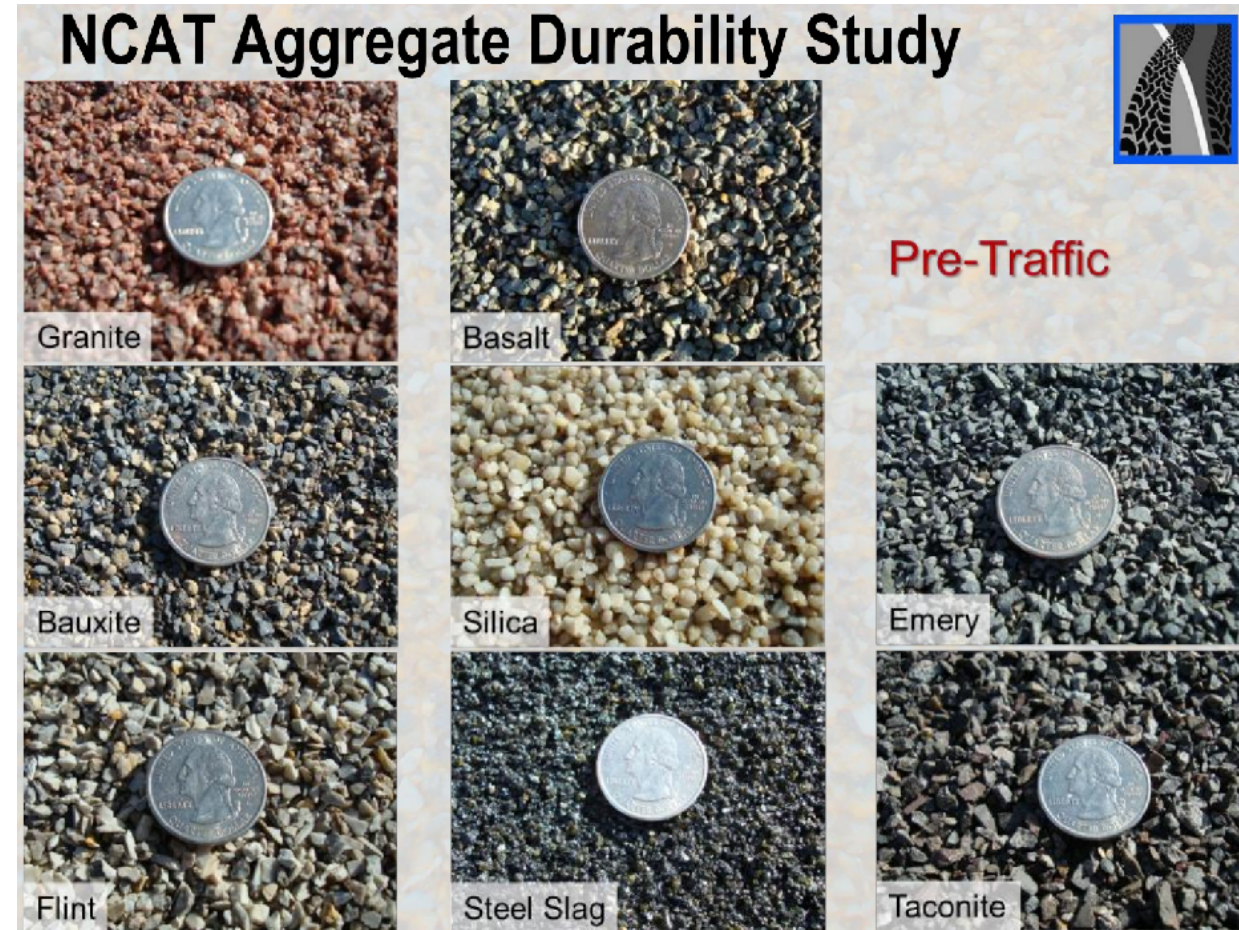
- Apply Binder
 - Two-part resin binder is mixed and applied at manufactures application rate and thickness
- Spread Aggregate
 - immediately after binder application, completely covering the binder
- Cure
 - HFST allowed to cure with no traffic
- Sweep
 - After the binder is set up sweep the roadway

- Aggregate

- FHWA: NCAT Aggregate Durability Study (2013)

- researched several alternate aggregate sources
 - Calcined bauxite – “premium” aggregate
 - Others promising but more testing required

- basalt (\$300/sack) vs calcined bauxite (\$1,200/sack) (Source: PolyCarb 2017)



Source: 9/16/14 presentation, The Transtec Group/FHWA/NCAT

HFST Application Process - Binder

- Manual

- mixing of epoxy
- application epoxy with squeegee
- hand spread aggregate
- smaller areas
- lower rates (~400 sy/hr)

- Automated (Semi- or Fully-)

- machine mixing and application of epoxy
- limited squeegee work
- machine spread aggregate
- larger areas
- higher rates (~2,300 sy/hr)

HFST Application Process



HFST Application Equipment



Applying Binder



Applying Binder / Spreading Aggregate



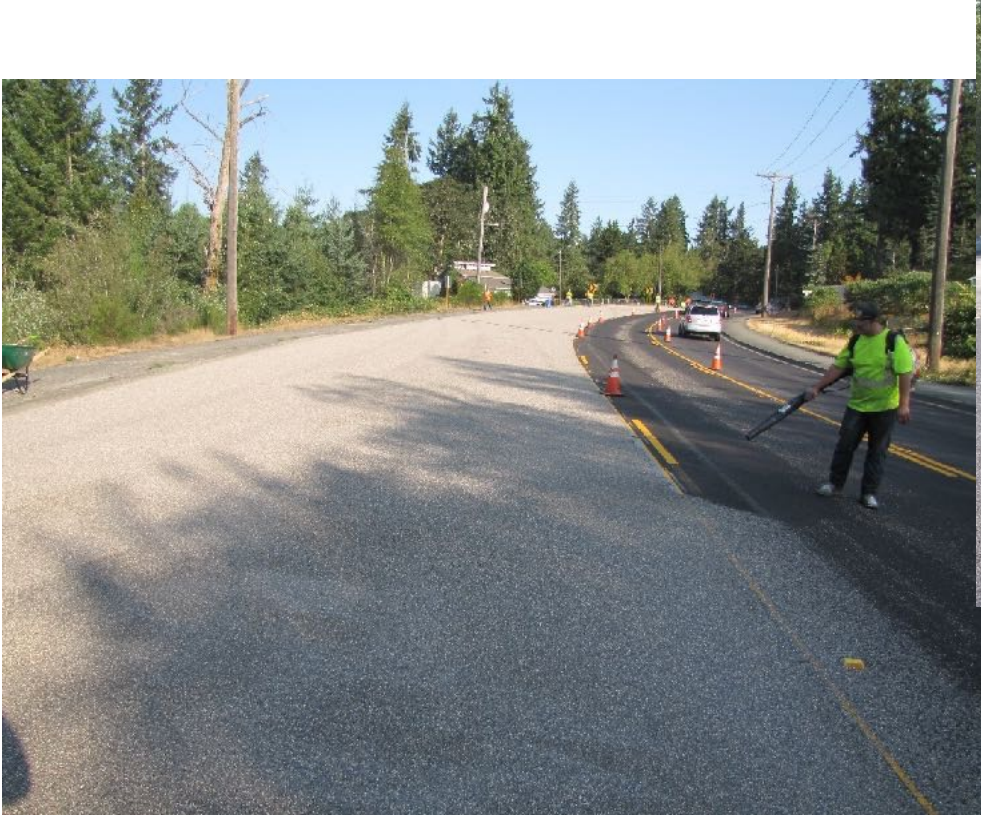
Spreading Aggregate



Sweep and Open to Traffic

- Initial Sweeping: After curing and prior to allowing traffic on, vacuum/sweep the loose aggregate
 - Recovered aggregate is recycled by blending with new aggregate
 - 2 parts new : 1 part recovered aggregate
- Open to traffic
 - Total time is temperature and quantity dependent, usually ~3 - 4 hours
- Second sweeping 3 - 5 days after opening to traffic

Cleanup, Cure, Initial Sweeping



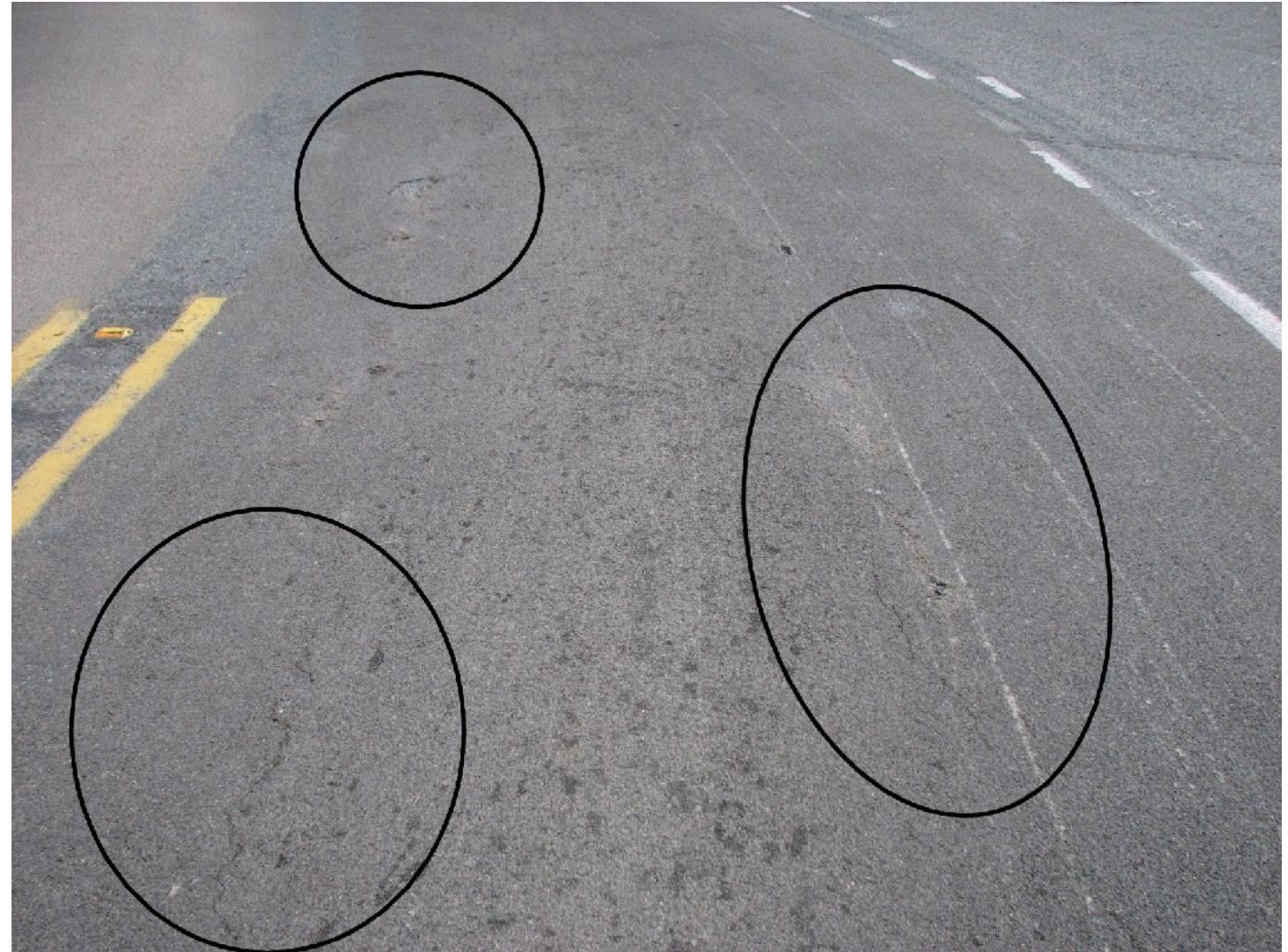
Acceptance Testing

- FN40R (Corrected FN corrected for speed) ASTM E274
72 min
- Field Dynamic Friction Value ASTM E1911
0.90 minimum
- Mean Profile Depth ASTM E2157
1.0 minimum



Lessons Learned

- Better coordination for site selection, pavement rating/conditions and our Maintenance Section



Lessons Learned

- Acceptance Testing
 - Timing
 - ~~prior to opening~~
 - 10 to 15 days after placement
 - single traffic control set-up
 - Field Dynamic Friction Value
 - horizontal spinning disk with 3 spring loaded rubber sliders which contact the paved surface
 - rutting can cause erratic results



Lessons Learned

- Multiple locations

- maintain appropriate Traffic Control at each location

- 2nd sweeping

- 3 to 5-10 to 15 days after HFST application
- immediately before and same day as acceptance testing (single traffic control setup for both)

- Add 3rd sweeping 5 weeks after HFST application

- HFST sheds aggregate weeks/months



4 months after application

The End?

This should be the end of my presentation.



Failure of Binder

3 Months after placement

Suspected resin failure

Approximately the first 35'

Almost of the aggregate was gone

Concern of exposed resin

Ball Banked –

Found the resin to be no worst then older chip seal roadway



Repair procedure:

- Grind to areas of exposed resin.
- Sweep area thoroughly.
- Blow off area utilizing compressed air
- HFST resin was hand mixed and applied (no truck was utilized)



Repair Procedure

Repair procedure:

- Applying resin binder



Repair Procedure

Applying/Spreading Aggregate

- HFST aggregate was applied by hand (no truck was utilized)
- HFST patch once cured, was swept and TC was pulled
- There was no testing of the patch area



QUESTIONS?

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