MAINTENANCE OF OGFC PAVEMENTS

THE NORTH CAROLINA EXPERIANCE

2014 MPPP ANNUAL MEETING & R-26 WORKSHOP

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Colin Durante Pavement Technology, Inc. Cecil Jones, PE Diversified Engineering Services, Inc. Project History
Issues Faced
Project Design
Initial Results
Current Status

Project History > I-40 near Wilmington, NC > OGFC Placed in 2001 > Other Sections Failed

- Severe Raveling
- Poor Surface Friction
- OGFC Removed & Replaced
- Similar Pattern Beginning

Issues Faced

>OGFC Raveling

- Lower Surface Friction
 - Wet crashes increasing
- Needed Attention
- Funding Not Available to Replace
 DOT Seeking Options

Issues Faced

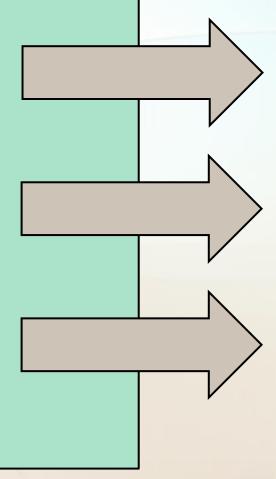
Pavement Preservation not Possible Well past the "top of the curve" >When Will It Fail? Can Failure be Delayed? > What Options Exist? > How to Fund? Some Action Required Soon

Issues Faced

- How to Extend Life Until Funds Available?
- How to Restore Friction and Reduce Wet Crashes?

Solutions

How can issues be addressed?



Texturing solves friction, but not raveling

Rejuvenation may retard raveling, but decreases friction (at least temporarily)

Combination of technologies may solve both issues

Project Design

Performance Specification

- Outflow Meter (ASTM E2380) Results average 10 seconds or less per lot
 - Recovered Binder Exhibit 20% Viscosity improvement two weeks after treatment (AASHTO T 316)
 - Friction Testing (ASTM 274) Required
 No limits set

First time used in Combination

Some risk involved

Project Design Concerns



- May break aggregate bond
- Will not prevent future polishing
 Rejuvenating
 - First use on OGFC in NC
 - Net friction improvement should be positive
 - Highly oxidized Polymer Modified
 Binder



Project Design

Five Sections, 18.6 Lane Miles

- Retain Existing Pavement Markings
 - Texturing between markings
 - Rejuvenator will not discolor markings

Testing By Contractor

- Outflow Meter by Contractor, observed by DOT
- Viscosity testing by independent lab
- Friction testing by independent consultant (and DOT)

Project Sequence

Pre construction viscosity readings Initial Outflow and skid readings >Texturing (two tandem units) Outflow and skid readings taken Rejuvenator application Outflow and skid readings taken > Opened to traffic within 30 minutes Post construction viscosity readings taken 2 weeks later

Initial Results

Performance Requirements Met

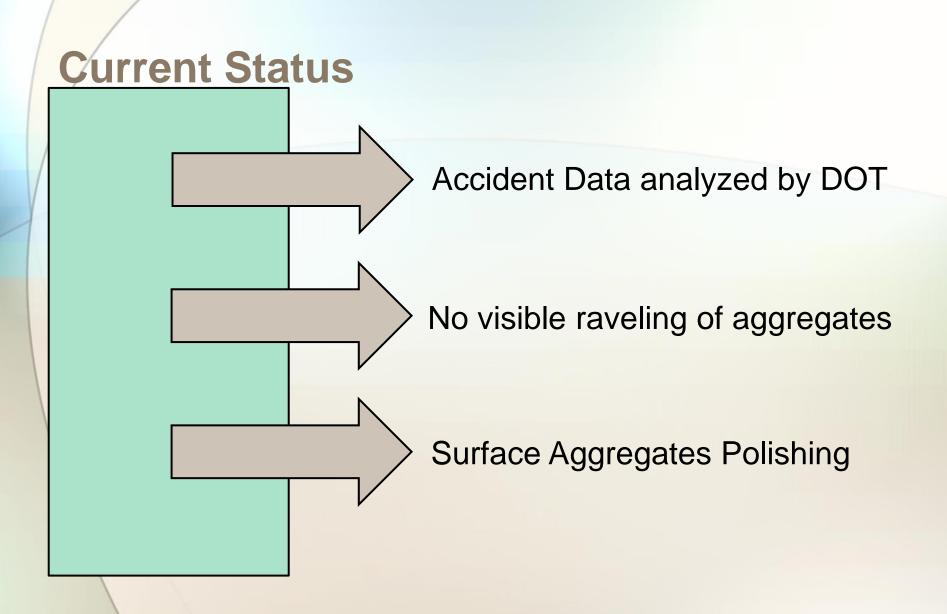
- OGFC Outflow improved 39%
- Dense graded Outflow improved 73%
- Viscosity improved 32.4%
- Skid number improved ~30%

Texturing

Before Texturing

Post Texturing

Post Construction



Accident Data

After 1.5 years compared to previous 3 years (as reported Feb. 20, 2014)

- 14% Decrease in total crashes
 Range -83% to +33%
- 72% Decrease in wet crashes

 Range -100% to -35%
- 16% Decrease in lane departure crashes
 Range -78% to + 35%
- 75% Decrease in lane departure wet crashes

 Range -100% to -35%

Observations & Current StatusProject a Success

- Skid Numbers Near Original Readings
 - Texturing may still be providing surface drainage on individual aggregate particles
- Rejuvenation Reducing Brittleness of Binder
 - Aggregates not raveling

Observations & Current Status

- Project Should Extend Service Life
 - Until funding becomes available for replacement
 - Resolved urgency of action
- DOT Continues to Monitor Accidents
- Track Pavement Condition Survey Data

Technique Seems Appropriate for Pavement Preservation (earlier during the service life)

Project Cost

Approximately \$ 2.20 per Square Yard

 Including Pre and Post Construction testing

