



NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY  
WAKA KOTAHI

# SKID RESISTANCE PERFORMANCE OF MELTER SLAG-BASED SURFACE DRESSINGS ON HAWKES BAY RURAL STATE HIGHWAYS

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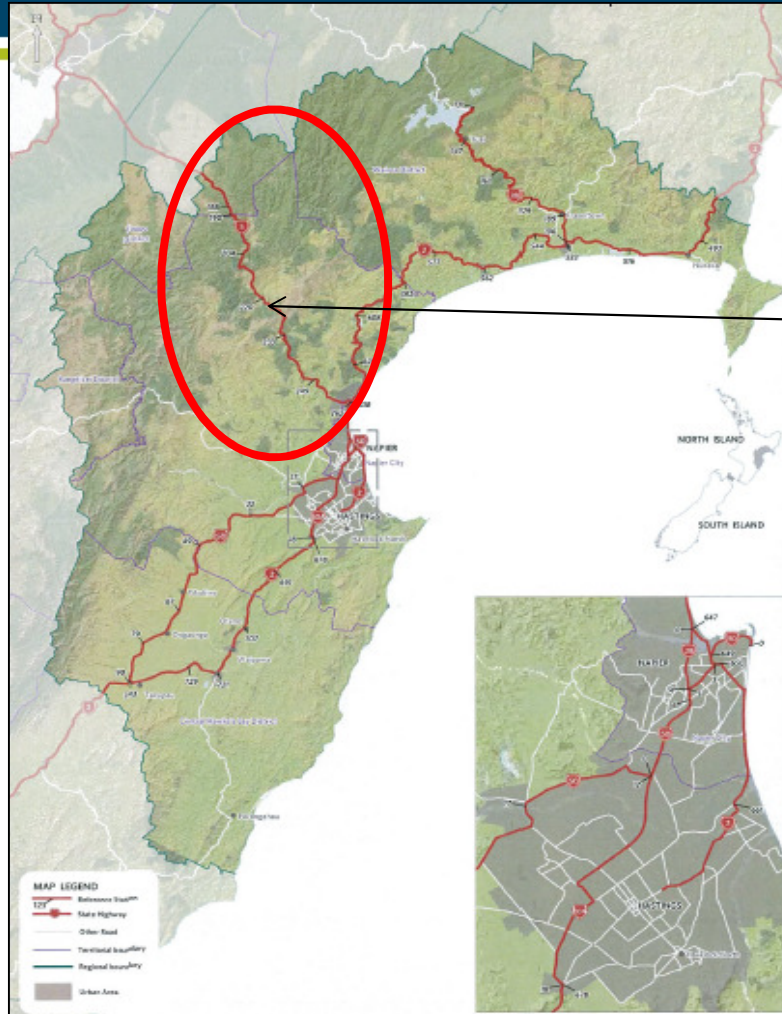
**Presented by  
John Donbavand**

# New Zealand



# Hawkes Bay

Rural State highways in Hawkes Bay present tight curvilinear alignments, high percentage of heavy commercial traffic and local aggregates with relatively low skid resistance

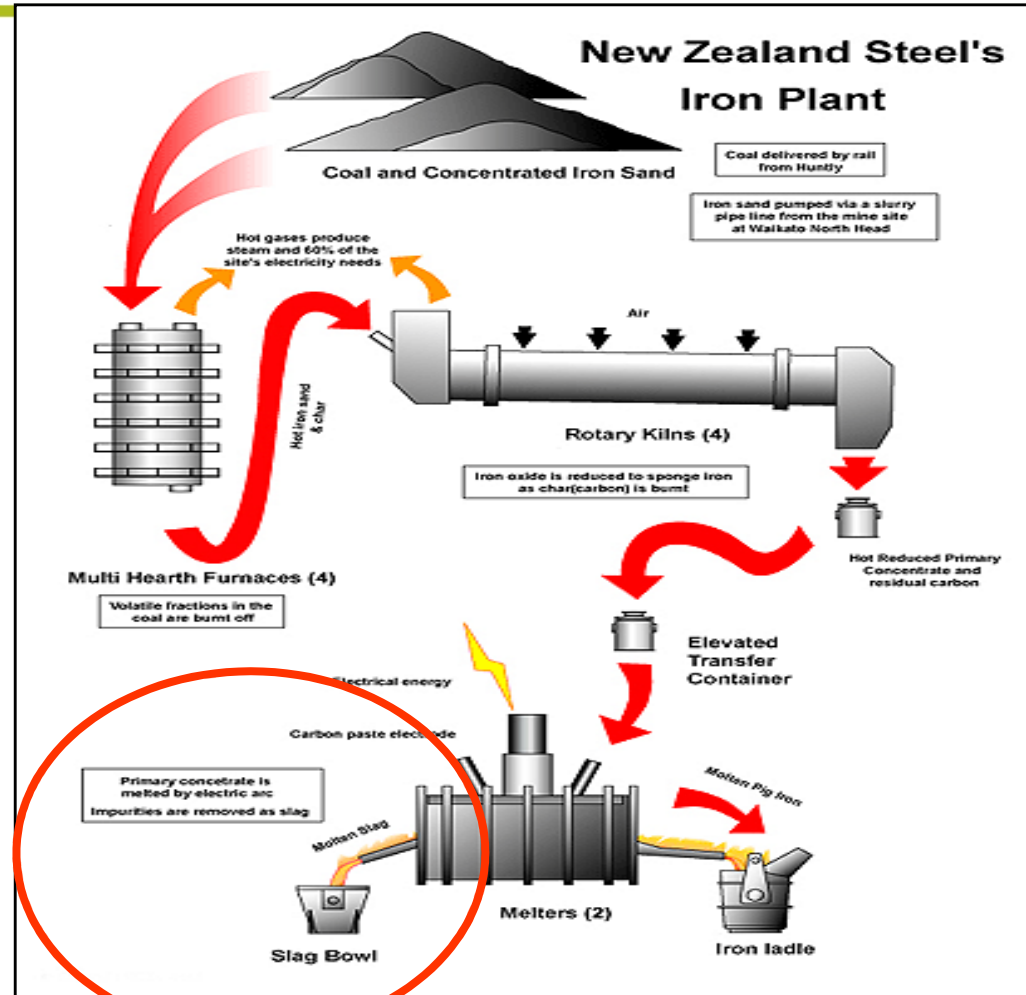


SH 5: 69 km  
AADT: 3000  
HCV: 23%  
Max Alt: 600m  
Regional Strategic

## Search for Good Aggregate

- Lack of local aggregates to provide the required skid resistance
- A number of aggregates from different regions were evaluated
- One of these aggregates was Melter Slag
- Melter slag was slightly more difficult to use than the natural aggregates but appeared to be providing good initial performance

# Melter Slag Production Process



## Chemistry of Melter Slag

**The major mineral constituents of the melter slag can be divided into three types:**

- complex titanium oxides, which have a needle-like form
- spinels and similar metal oxide, which have a rather equi-dimensional shape
- calcium bearing oxides and silicates

The titanium oxides in particular provide strength and a high degree of microtexture



## Melter Slag - Vesicular



## Melter Slag and PSV

**The PSV is between 57 and 60. However GMS is very resistant to long term polishing**

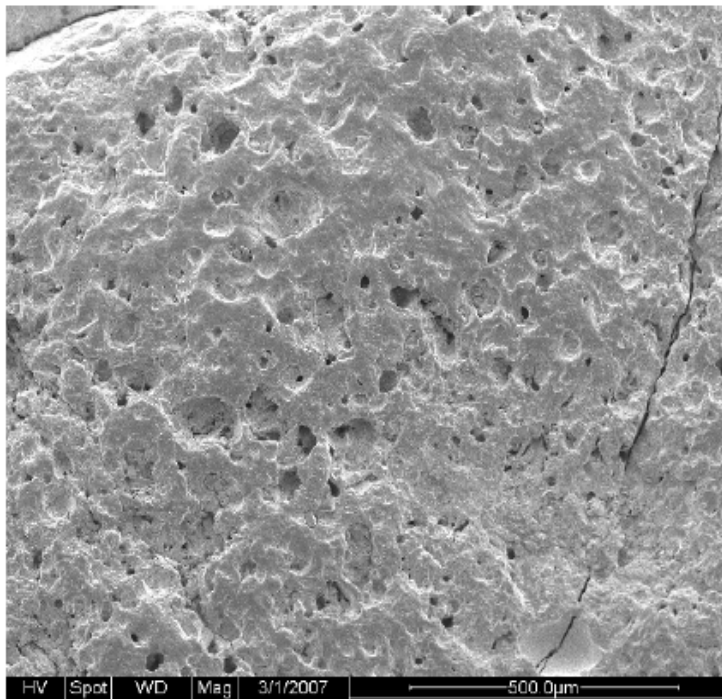


Figure 9(b) Melter slag : polished surface  
x 200mag

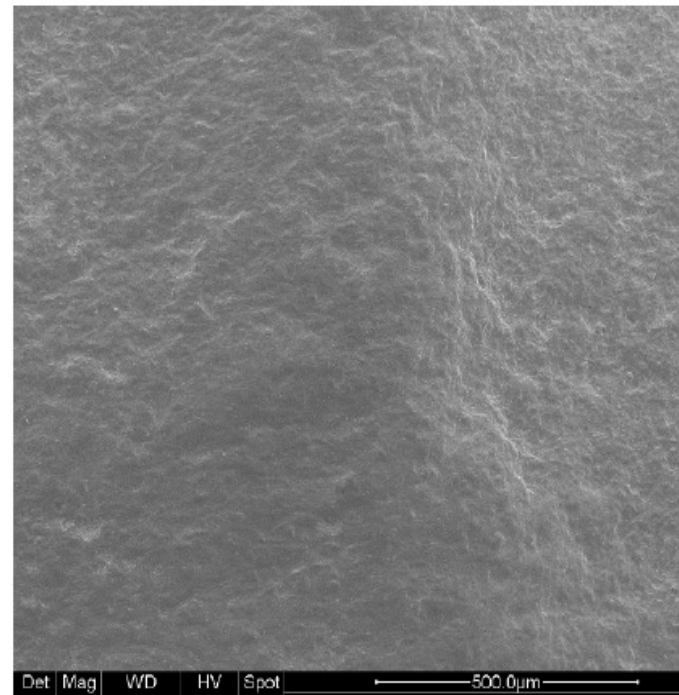


Figure 7(b) Fine grained greywacke sandstone G2 :  
polished surface x 200mag

overnment



# Performance of GMS

## **Ideal comparison**

- GMS was placed on SH5 in the same location to replace high PSV natural aggregate
- Five sites with different stress conditions were considered
- Data provided 10 plots of comparison between natural aggregate and GMS







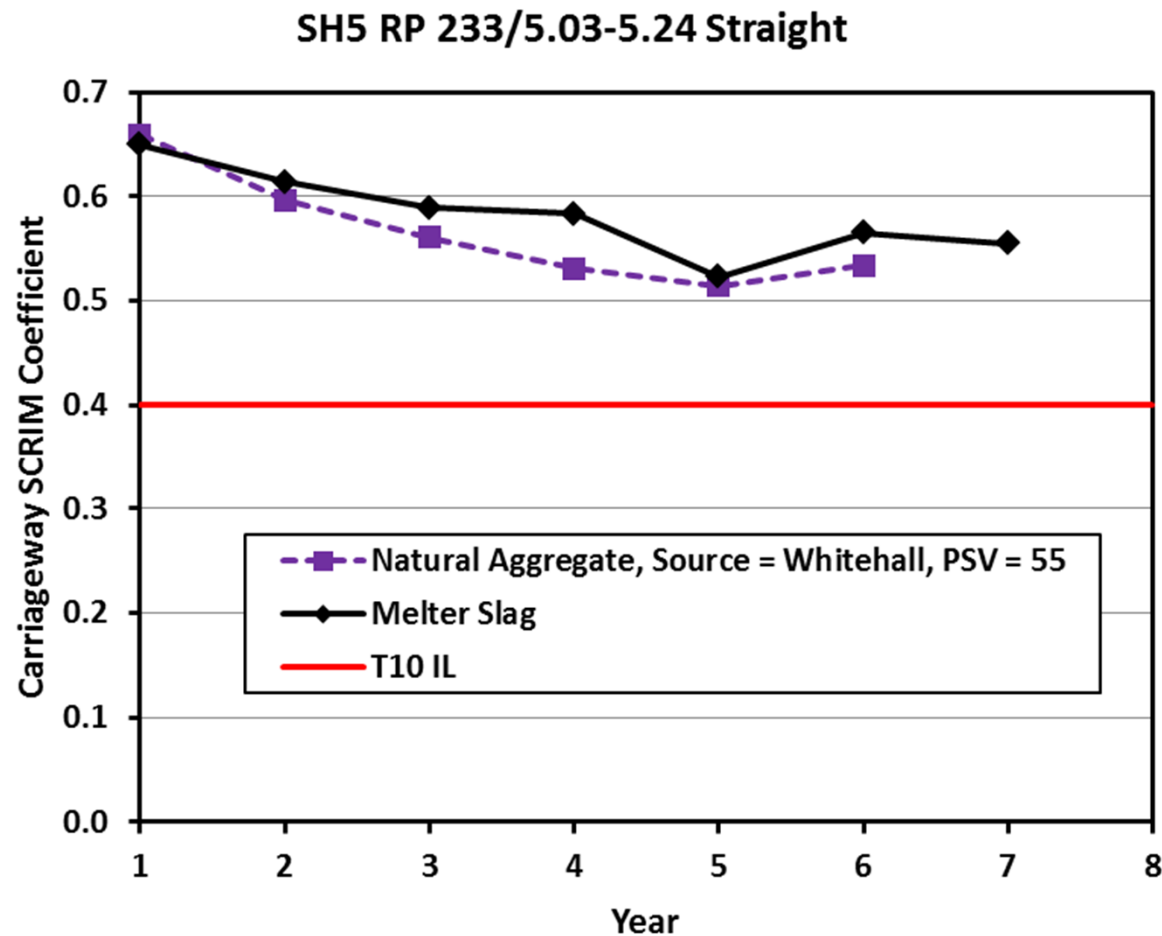
# Sites Used in the Study



## Comparison GMS Versus Natural Aggregate

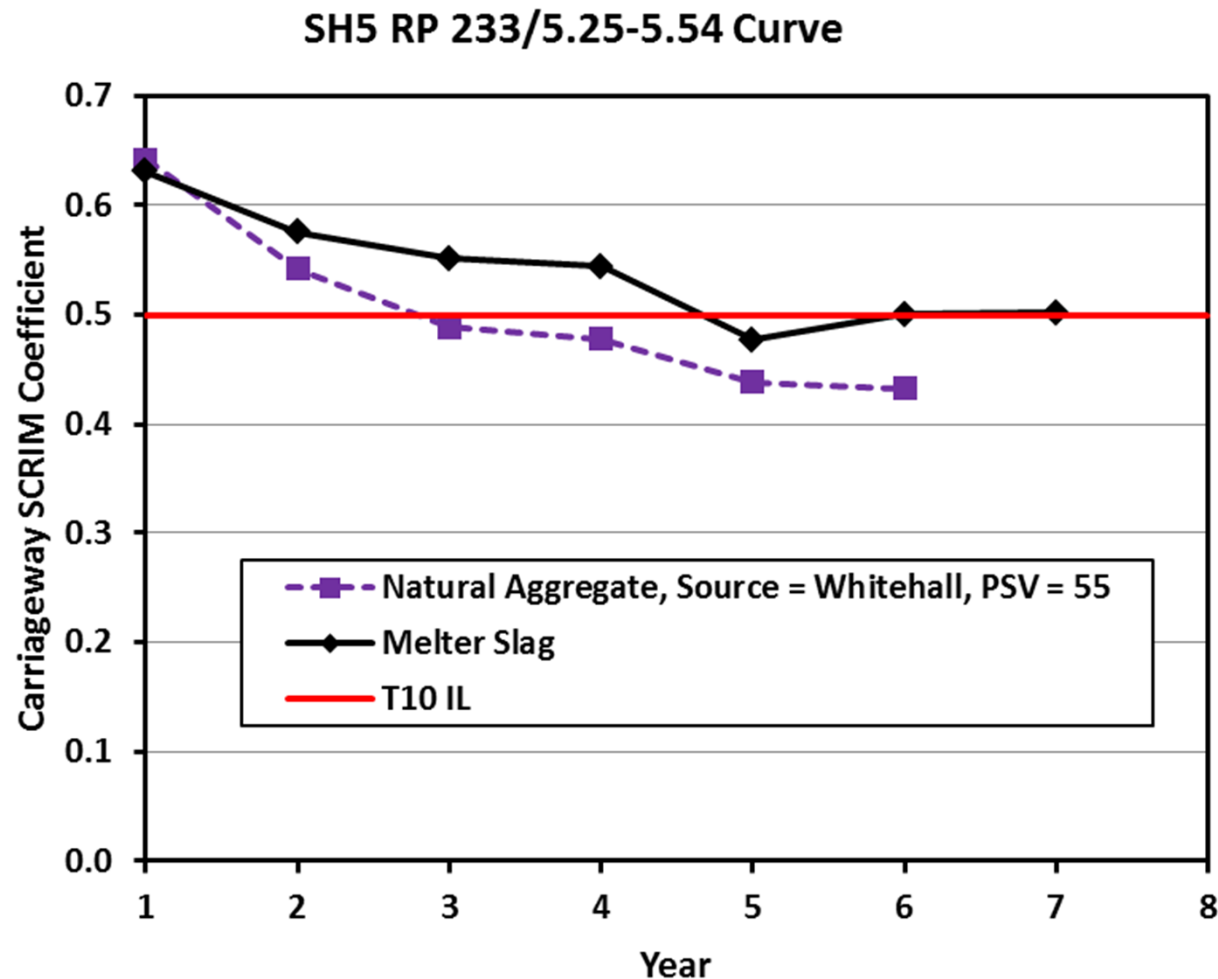
Melter Slag Reseal Site Number	Natural Aggregate Years of data	Melter Slag Years of data
1	2 (2008 - 2009)	5 (2010 - 2014)
2	4 (2003 - 2006)	4 (2011 - 2014)
3	6 (2002 - 2007)	7 (2008 - 2014)
4	9 (1998 - 2006)	8 (2007 - 2014)
5	2 (2005 - 2006)	8 (2007 - 2014)

# Decrease in Skid Resistance (Straight Roads)

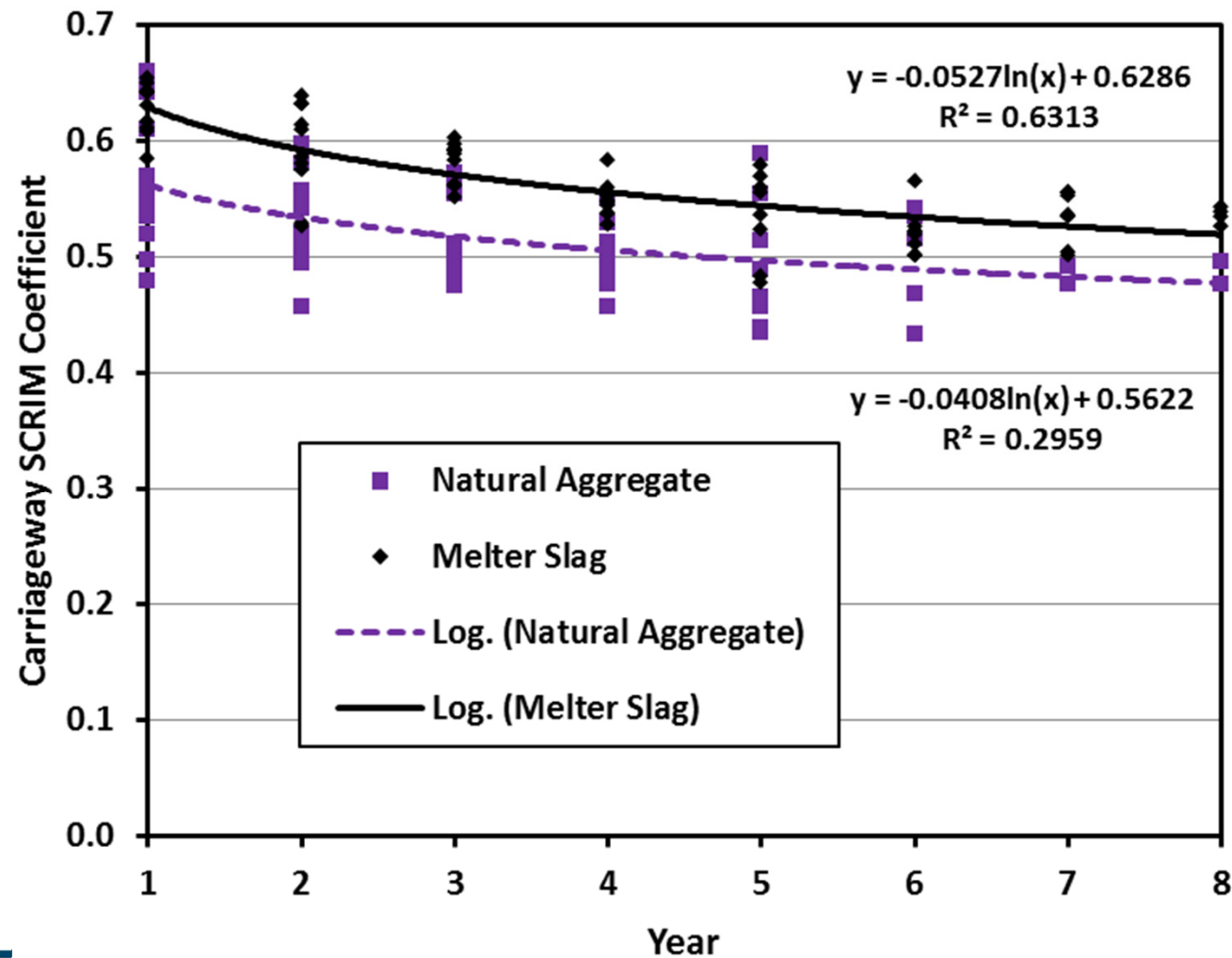




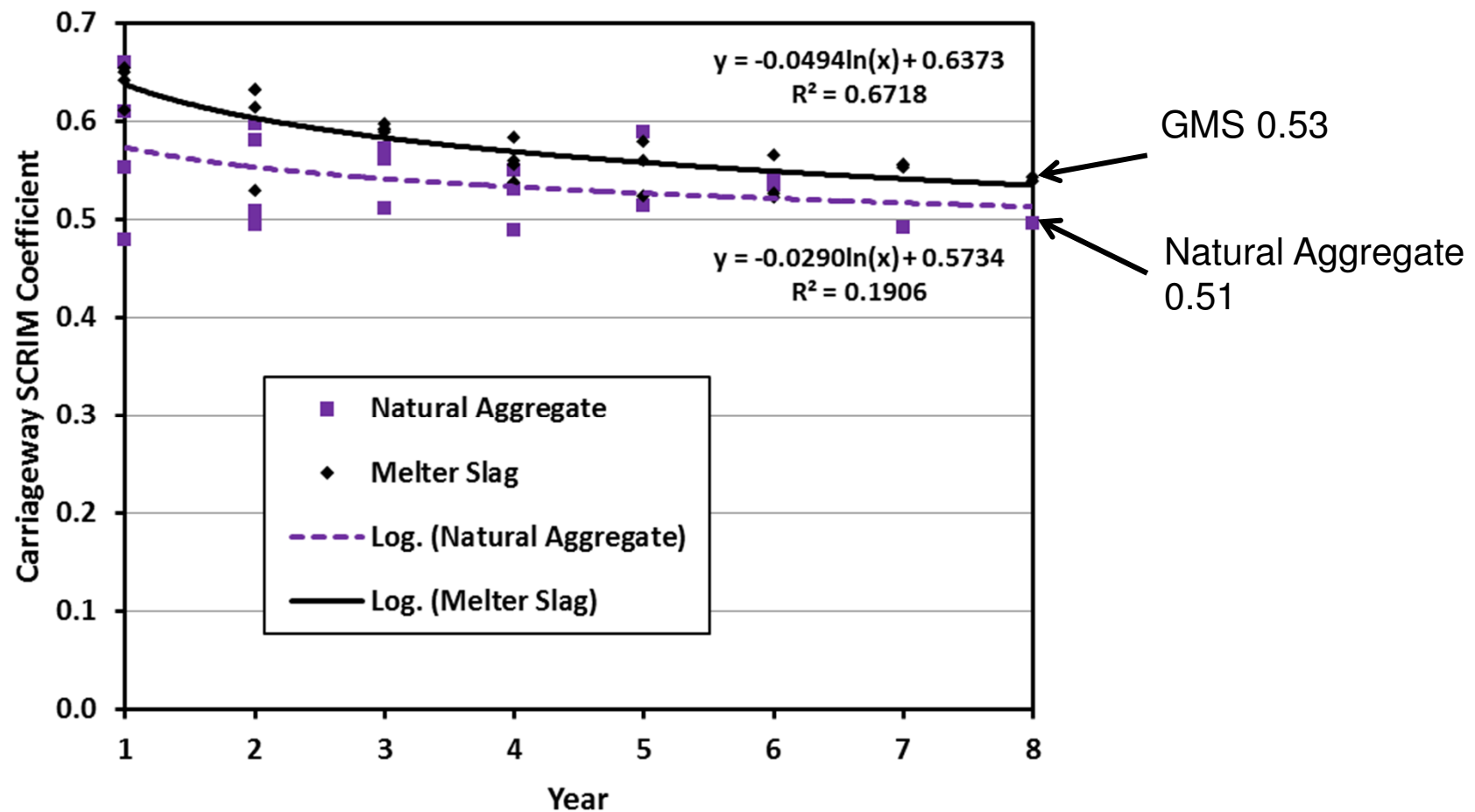
# Decrease in Skid Resistance (Curves)



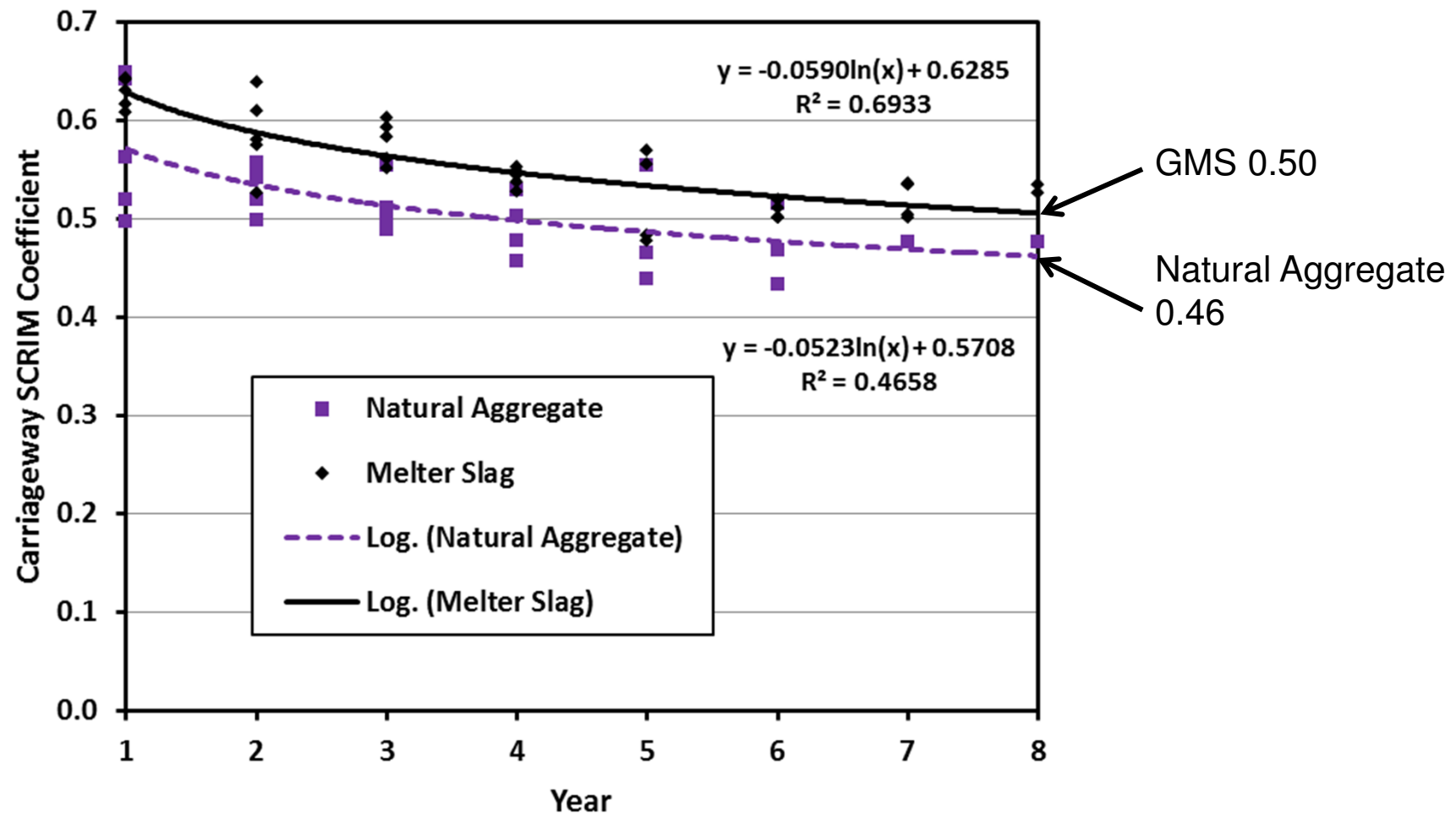
# Plot of all Data



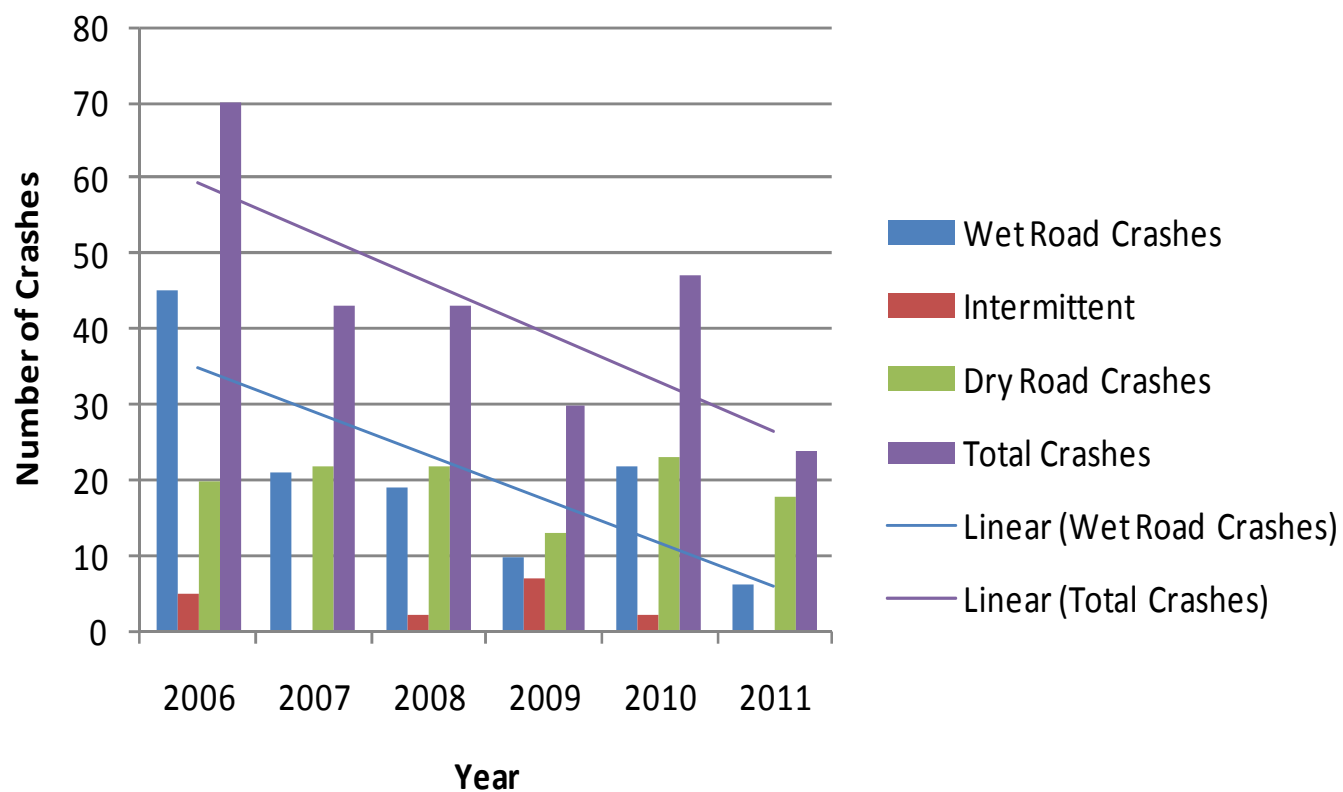
# Plot of all data on straights



# Plot of all data on Curves



## SH5 Crashes 2006 to 2011





# The Disadvantages of Using GMS

- GMS require up to 25% more binder than natural aggregate
- GMS denser so more expensive cartage
- GNS can react with road markings so the first application may need to be replaced quickly



## Concluding Remarks

- GMS generally shows a steady decrease in skid resistance over time while the natural aggregate data is less consistent.
- Clear indication that reduction in skid resistance with age is greater on corners than on straights
- GMS shows improved skid resistance performance over natural aggregate particularly on curves.