



# Recycled Plastic Composite for Noise Barriers

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- What is the Material? –
  - The recycled structural plastic composite is made up of high-density polyethylene with polypropylene-encapsulated glass fibers. This material was first used for railway cross-ties but more recently its application has been extended to bridges and structural members. This structural material offers a number of environmental, economic and construction advantages over steel, wood or concrete.

- Background on material
  - Rutgers University developed this material
  - First it was applied to railroad crossties and later bridges
  
- The steps we're taking
  - Perform all required tests for this innovative and sustainable material
  - Develop standard design for sound walls
  - Introduce it to the owners of sound walls

- Where has it been used?
  - Currently used in variety of infrastructures
    - Bridges
    - Rail Ties
    - Construction Mats
    - Commercial Boardwalks





- So why should I care?
  - Uses consumer and industrial waste
  - Not only made from recycled materials but fully recyclable at end of usefulness
  - All components, including and posts can be made from this material
  - Allows for use of lighter equipment, and accelerated constructions
  - Save on long term maintenance costs
  - Lower costs

Material	Cost	Expected Life
Wood	\$450,000	8-12 years + maintenance
Steel/Concrete	\$600,000	50+ years + maintenance
RSPC	\$300,000	<b>100</b> + years, minimal or no maintenance

- Other similar Materials?
  - No – at least not approved in Virginia
  - [Atlantic Industries Limited Silent Protector](#)
    - Made from recycled PVC
    - RSPC is made from consumer and industrial recycled plastics
  - [Eco Sound Barrier](#)
    - Made of 23% recycled materials
    - RSPC is nearly 100% recycled materials!

- Literature Review
  - Hard to find definitive guidance
  - Wanted to determine what testing needed to be conducted
  - Guidelines for Selection and Approval of Noise Barrier Materials – 2008 NCHRP Report 25-25
    - According to NCHRP no unified specifications
    - Specifications vary by state
    - Looked through to determine most important factors
    - Based on Table 1 in NCHRP, over 60% of barriers are concrete (precast or masonry block) in terms of SF constructed (based on 2010 data)
    - Less than 1% uses plastic
  - Most documents found refer to outdated AASHTO Guidance
    - Current Guidance 2010 – Application of AASHTO LRFD Specifications to Design of Sound Barriers

- Most Important Issues:
  - Durability
  - Acoustical properties
  - Materials and installation costs
  - Maintenance issues
  - Aesthetics
  - Public opinion
  - Other material properties
  - Graffiti resistance



- Durability
  - Non-porous
  - Doesn't conduct electricity
  - Impervious to elements
  - Does not:
    - Rot
    - Rust
    - Splinter
    - Crumble
    - Absorb moisture
    - Leach chemicals



- Cost info (Bridges and Railroad Ties)

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Material	Initial Cost	Life-Cycle Cost
Wood	\$255,000	\$1,275,000
Steel/Concrete	\$375,000	\$1,875,000
RSPC	\$435,000	\$435,000

- Testing Already Conducted
  - ASTM D696-91 for Thermal Expansion
  - ASTM D6108-97 for Compression Test
  - ASTM D6109-97 for Flexural Test
  - ASTM D6111-97 for Specific Gravity
  
- That leaves (At a Minimum)
  - ASTM E90 -Airborne Sound Transmission Loss of Building Partitions and Elements
  - ASTM C423 – Sound Absorption and Sound Absorption Coefficients by the Reverberation Room Method

