



November 1, 2004

In Reply Refer To: HSA-10/B-129

Mr. Anthony J. Carey President Barriers USA, Incorporated 5850 Sawmill Road Paradise, California 95969

Dear Mr. Carey:

In September, you sent Mr. Richard Powers of my staff copies of an August 2004 test report prepared by Dr. Roger Zou and Professor Raphael Grzebieta in the Department of Civil Engineering at Monash University in Victoria, Australia. This report detailed the results of two National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 350 crash tests into a water-filled plastic barrier/W-beam rail design called the Guardliner System and you requested formal acceptance of its use in the United States. Mr. Powers has reviewed the report as well as additional information on the Monash University crash test facility that was subsequently provided by Professor Grzbieta and has concluded that the tests were conducted in conformance with the NCHRP Report 350 test and evaluation procedures and can be accepted as such.

The Guardliner Barrier is comprised of polyethylene segments 2000-mm long x 960-mm high. Each is 600-mm wide at the base and 530-mm wide across the top, weighing approximately 50 kg when empty and 630 kg when filled with water. Units are connected at each end by 30-mm diameter steel bolts 200-mm long. A W-beam guardrail complying with the American Associaton of State Highway and Transportation Officials' M 180 specification for steel beam guardrail is attached to the traffic face using special steel linkage brackets. Enclosure 1 is a schematic drawing of the Guardliner design.

To certify this barrier as meeting the NCHRP Report 350 test level 2 (TL-2) evaluation criteria, test 2-10 and 2-11 were conducted. Enclosure 2 contains the summary test sheets for each test. The maximum reported deflection for test 2-11 was 2640 mm and occurred when the pickup truck impacted near the joint between segments 12 and 13. The test installation was comprised of 30 units and the ends were free-standing. As with all unanchored barrier installations, impacts nearer either end would have resulted in greater deflections. Impacts very near the ends may not have contained or redirected the vehicles. Since there is currently no crashworthy terminal for the Guardliner, its ends should be flared away from approaching traffic or adequately shielded. Based on the performance of the Guardliner, it may be



considered an NCHRP Report 350 TL-2 temporary traffic barrier and used at appropriate locations on National Highway System (NHS) when selected by the contracting authority.

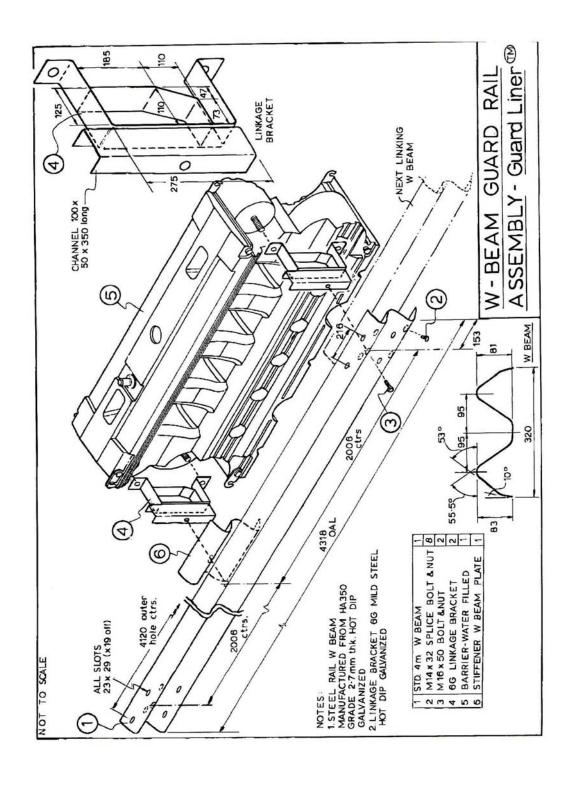
Please note the following standard provisions that apply to FHWA letters of acceptance:

- Our acceptance is limited to the crashworthiness characteristics of the Guardliner Barrier and does not address its structural features, nor conformity with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.
- Any changes to the tested design that may adversely influence its crashworthiness will require a new acceptance letter.
- Should the FHWA discover that the qualification testing was flawed, that in-service performance reveals unacceptable safety problems, or that the device being marketed is significantly different from the version that was crash tested, it reserves the right to modify or revoke its acceptance.
- You will be expected to supply potential users with sufficient information on design and installation requirements to ensure optimal performance.
- You will be expected to certify to users that the hardware furnished has essentially the same chemistry, mechanical properties, and geometry as the design that was crash tested.
- To prevent misunderstanding by others, this letter of acceptance, designated as number B129 shall not be reproduced except in full. This letter, and the test documentation upon which this letter is based, is public information. All such letters and documentation may be reviewed at our office upon request.
- The Guardliner Barrier is considered a proprietary product. The use of proprietary hardware in a work zone on Federal-aid projects is generally of a temporary nature. These features are usually *selected by the contractor* for use as needed and removed upon completion of the project. Under such conditions they can be presumed to meet requirement (a) given below for the use of proprietary products on Federal-aid projects. On the other hand, if proprietary devices are *specified by a highway agency* for use on Federal-aid projects, except exempt, non-NHS projects, they: (a) must be supplied through competitive bidding with equally suitable unpatented items; (b) the highway agency must certify that they are essential for synchronization with existing highway facilities or that no equally suitable alternative exists or; (c) they must be used for research or for a distinctive type of construction on relatively short sections of road for experimental purposes. Our regulations concerning proprietary products are contained in Title 23, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 635.411.
- In accordance with Section 635.410 of Title 23, Code of federal Regulations, any products containing steel that are permanently incorporated into a highway project must use steel products manufactured in the U.S. from U.S. steel. Assuming your product will be used as a temporary barrier only, this restriction should not apply.

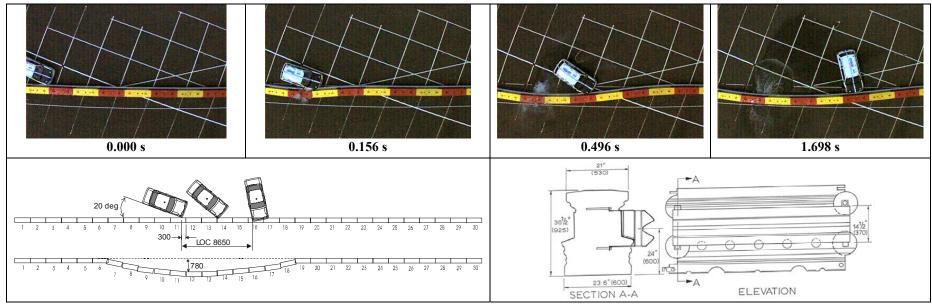
Sincerely yours,

/Original Signed by/

John R. Baxter, P.E. Director, Office of Safety Design Office of Safety



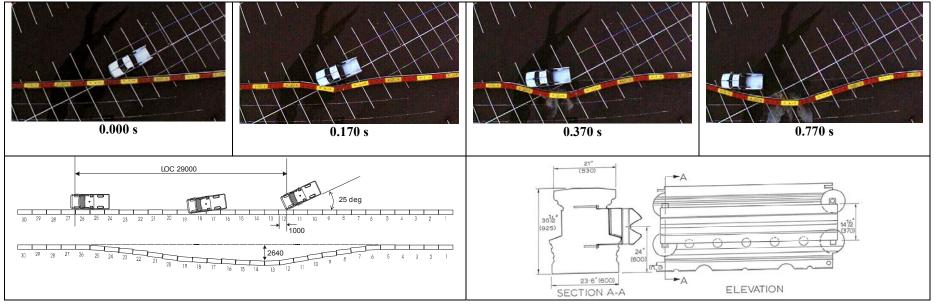




		SEC	I ION A-A	
General Information		Impact conditions		Test Article Deflections (m)
Test Agent	Department of Civil Engineering	Speed (km/h)	70	Dynamic 0.82
	Monash University	Angle (deg)	20.5	Permanent 0.78
Test No	BR 210T1	Exit conditions		Working Width 1.00
Date	Dec 9 th , 2003	Speed (km/h)	0	Vehicle Damage
Test Article		Angle (deg)	78.1	Exterior
Type	$Guardliner^{TM}$	Occupant Risk Values		VDS RFQ-2
Installation Length (m)	60	Impact velocities (m/s)		CDC 01RFWE1
Material of key elements	925-mm tall water-filled plastic	x-direction	6.22	Maximum Exterior
,	section with W-beam attached	y-direction	-4.17	Vehicle Crush (mm) 150
Road surface and condition	Asphalt surface, Dry	THIV (km/h)	26.9	Interior
Test Vehicle	, ,	Ridedown Acceleration (g's)		VCDI AS0000000
Type	Production Model	x-direction	-6.79	Max. Occu. Compart.
Designation	820 C	y-direction	-3.21	Deformation (mm) Negligible
Model	2002 Daihatsu Cuore	PHD (g's)	6.82	Post-Impact Vehicular Behavior
Mass (kg)		ASI	0.46	(during 2.0s after impact)
Curb	816	Max. 0.050-s Average (g')		Maximum Roll Angle (deg) -12
Test inertial	816	x-direction	-6.93	Maximum Pitch Angle (deg) -2
Dummy(s)	75	y-direction	-5.71	Maximum Yaw Angle (deg) 58.1
Gross Static	891	z-direction	-1.83	

Figure 1. Summary of results – Guardliner Barrier System NCHRP Report 350 Test BR_210T





General Information		Impact conditions		Test Article Deflections (m)
Test Agent	Department of Civil Engineering	Speed (km/h)	70.0	Dynamic
	Monash University	Angle (deg)	25.0	Permanent 2.64
Test No	BR 211T1	Exit conditions		Working Width 3.00
Date	$Aug^{-}2^{rd}$, 2004	Speed (km/h)	0	Vehicle Damage
Test Article	G ,	Angle (deg)	3	Exterior
Type	Guardliner™	Occupant Risk Values		VDS LFQ-2
Installation Length (m)	60	Impact velocities (m/s)		CDC 01LFWE1
Material of key elements	925-mm tall water-filled plastic	x-direction	4.04	Maximum Exterior
.	section with W-beam attached	y-direction	-3.19	Vehicle Crush (mm) 150
Road surface and condition	Asphalt surface, Dry	THIV (km/h)	18.5	Interior
Test Vehicle	, ,	Ridedown Acceleration (g's)		OCDI AS0000000
Type	Production Model	x-direction	-2.85	Max. Occu. Compart.
Designation	2000P	y-direction	3.67	Deformation (mm) Negligible
Model	2000 Chevrolet C2500 Pickup	PHD (g's)	3.68	Post-Impact Vehicular Behavior
Mass (kg)	1	ASI	0.43	(during 2.0s after impact)
Curb	N/A	Max. 0.050-s Average (g')		Maximum Roll Angle (deg) 3
Test inertial	2170	x-direction	-3.73	Maximum Pitch Angle (deg) -2
Dummy(s)	None	y-direction	2.86	Maximum Yaw Angle (deg) 30
Gross Static	2170	z-direction	-2.87	

Figure 6. Summary of results – Guardliner Barrier System NCHRP Report 350 Test BR_211T