

Studded Tire Presentation

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State Highway System subject to Studded Tire Damage

- Pavement Ruts: Longitudinal depressions in the wheel paths
- High Traffic Volume, High Speed Roads are more prone to Studded Tire Damage

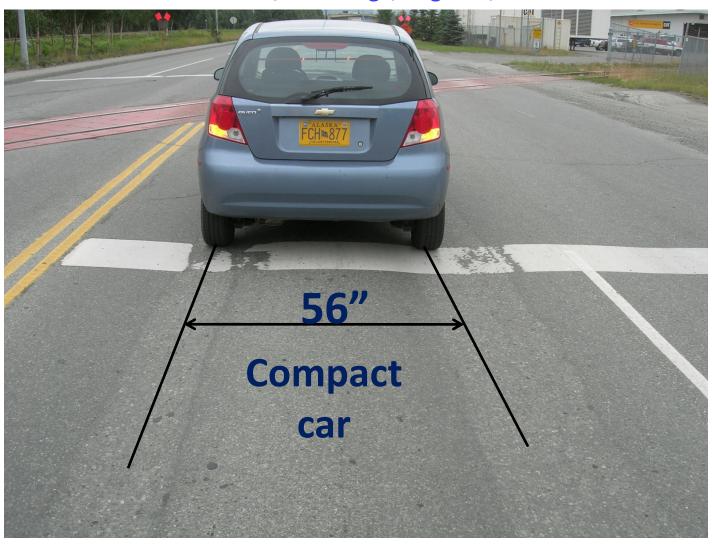
Examples include:

- Glenn Highway (Anchorage area)
- Seward Highway (Anchorage area)
- Minnesota Drive (Anchorage)
- Egan Drive (Juneau)

Rutting Evidence caused by Studded Tire

Ruts fit wheel path of passenger vehicle

Arctic Blvd., Anchorage, August 5, 2008



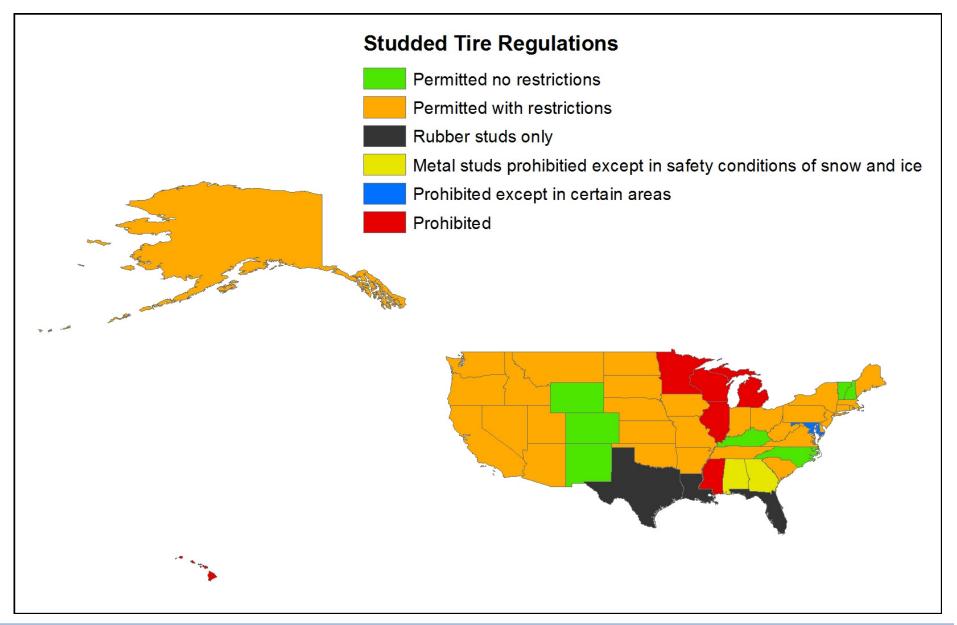
Pavement Sampling Eagle River Loop Road 13,000+ vehicles/day July 29, 2008



Eagle River Loop Road 13,000+ vehicles/day July 29, 2008



US Restrictions & Permissions



Safety and Environmental Issues

- Ruts become a Safety Hazard to the travelling public:
 - Icy road: Ice or snow in ruts causes addition loss of traction
 - Dry road: Difficulty steering and changing lanes
 - Wet road: Hydroplaning potential due to water in ruts
- Studded tire use on bare pavement generates dust, posing risk to human health
 - Based on this human health risk, Japan banned studded tires in 1990

Addressing Rut Damage

- Rut Repair Trigger: Rut depth of ½-inch triggers a project to address rut repair; usually a 2-year turnaround to bid-ready plans
- Typical Fix: Mill-and-Fill in travel lanes
- Hard Aggregate Policy: Stipulates the use of hard aggregate in the asphalt mix when the traffic volume exceeds 5,000 vehicles per lane in areas prone to stud use
- Potential fixes, i.e., Microsurfacing, a mix of aggregate, polymerized asphalt, and water that is used to fill the ruts using special paving equipment. Road is open to traffic in ~2 hours.

Winter Driving

- Automobile Technology Improvements
 - All-wheel drive
 - ABS braking
- Tire Technology Improvements
 - Tire composition and tread
 - Studless tires, e.g., X-Ice[®], Blizzak[™]
 - Better all-season tires
- Limited range of conditions in which studded tires outperform alternatives