LIGHTWEIGHT ADVANTAGE

EPS GEOFOAM APPLICATIONS FOR COASTAL INFRASTRUCTURE



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BLOCK MOLDING PROCESS (CONT.)



EPS block density is controlled by the amount of styrene beads used to make the block. More beads produce higher density.

raw styrene beads

steam expanded (1st steam heating)



block molding (2nd steam heating)



block placement



EPS GEOFOAM ADVANTAGES

- EPS geofoam is extremely lightweight and sufficiently strong to support floor slabs, roadways, traffic, soil, landscaping and other equipment loads.
- EPS construction techniques allows accelerated construction, avoid of construction delays and other time and cost savings.
- EPS is easy to make, transport and place with trained workers
- EPS can be cut and shaped either at plant or on-site to create numerous architectural and landscaping profiles.
- EPS can create topography without adding significant load to underlying structures or utilities, etc.



EPS GEOFOAM DEVELOPMENT



- 1972 Norway (Bridge Approach Construction)
- 1985 Norway, Oslo (1st International EPS Conference)
- 1980's Japan created EPS Development Organization
- 1990's U.S had first EPS roadway projects
- 1996 Japan, Tokyo (2nd International EPS Conference)
- 1998 U.S. Winter Olympics, Salt Lake City (Largest EPS project worldwide)
- 2001 U.S., Salt Lake City (3rd International EPS conference)
- 2011 Norway, Lillestrom (4th International EPS conference)
- 2018 Turkey, Cyprus (5th International EPS conference)

Countries with EPS projects

Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Turkey, Saudi Arabia Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway Poland, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, The UK, Iraia, China, Malaysia, Thailand, The Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Australia, South Africa



DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

- Material Considerations
 - EPS Density
 - Compressive Strength
 - Insect Control
 - Flame Resistance
 - Moisture Absorption
 - Chemical Resistance
- Design Considerations
 - Dead Loads
 - Concentrated Loads
 - Integration with Pavement Systems
 - Seismic Loadings
 - Drainage / Buoyancy
 - Stability of Adjacent Ground
 - Settlement
 - Bearing Capacity

- Construction Considerations
 - Bedding Material
 - Compaction
 - Handling
 - Block Dimensions
 - Block Layout & Placement
 - Cover, Fire and UV protection
- Quality Assurance/Control
 - Specifications / Provisions
 - Testing and Sampling
 - Inspection
 - Corrective Action

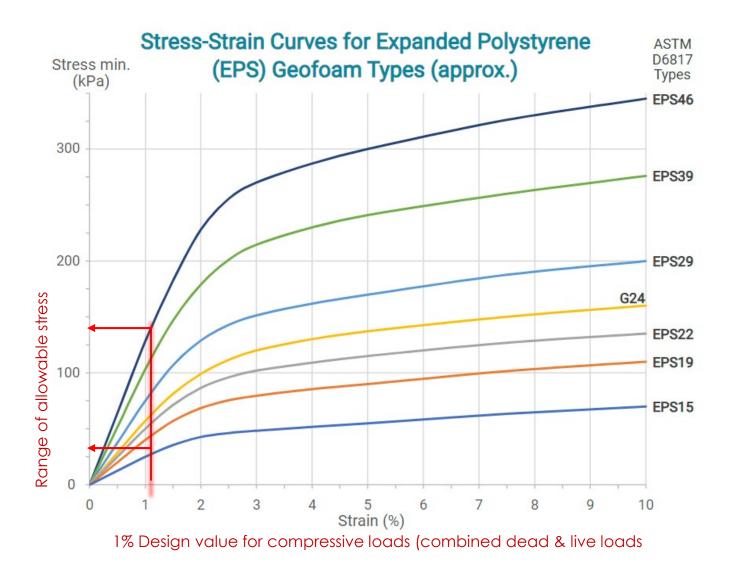


SUMMARY OF EPS GEOFOAM PROPERTIES

Physical Properties of Foam-Control EPS Geofoam ^{1,2}								
TYPE - ASTM D6817		EPS12	EPS15	EPS19	EPS22	EPS29	EPS39	EPS46
Density, min.	lb/ft ³ (kg/m ³)	0.70 (11.2)	0.90 (14.4)	1.15 (18.4)	1.35 (21.6)	1.80 (28.8)	2.40 (38.4)	2.85 (45.7)
Compressive resistance @ 1% deformation, min.	psi psf (kPa)	2.2 320 (15)	3.6 520 (25)	5.8 840 (40)	7.3 1050 (50)	10.9 1570 (75)	15.0 2160 (103)	18.6 2680 (128)
Elastic Modulus	psi (kPa)	220 (1500)	360 (2500)	580 (4000)	730 (5000)	1090 (7500)	1500 (10300)	1860 (12800)
Flexural Strength min.	psi (kPa)	10.0 (69)	25.0 (172)	30.0 (207)	35.0 (240)	50.0 (345)	60.0 (414)	75.0 (517)
Water Absorption by total immersion, max.,	volume %	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Oxygen Index, min.,	volume %	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Buoyancy Force	lb/ft ³ (kg/m ³)	61.7 (990)	61.5 (980)	61.3 (980)	61.1 (980)	60.6 (970)	60.0 (960)	59.5 (950)

Source: ASTM D6817

STRENGTH AND COMPRESSIVE RESISTANCE





LIGHTWEIGHT, EASE OF TRANSPORT AND PLACEMENT





photo source: geojuanjo.blogspot.com



photo courtesy of BASF- Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



PRIMARY APPLICATIONS OF EPS GEOFOAM

- Coastal Engineering
 - Enclosures, Tunnels, Walkways, Parks, Green Roofs
 - Roadway Over Reclaimed Land
 - Bridges on Soft Soil
 - Floating Roadways and Bridges
 - Floating Platforms and Lightweight Buildings
 - Landscaping and Green roofs
- Lightweight fill and insulation against buried structures
- Culverts, pipelines, utilities
- Stadium and theater seating
- Airport runway and taxiways
- Roadway construction
- Rail embankment
- Bridge abutments
- Bridge underfill
- Accelerated bridge construction
- Compensating foundations
- Slope stabilization
- Retaining and buried wall backfill
- Raising of Leeves and Dikes
- Foundation for lightweight structures











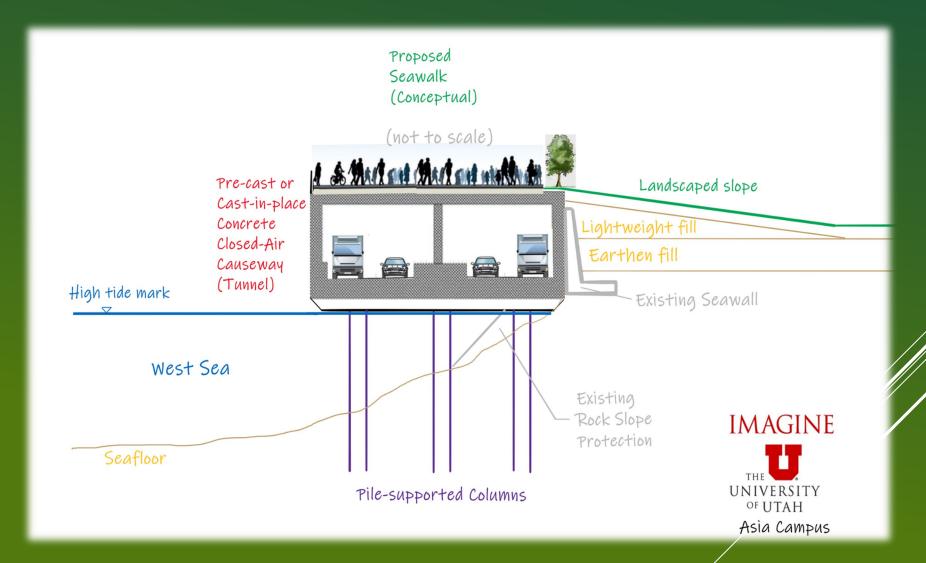




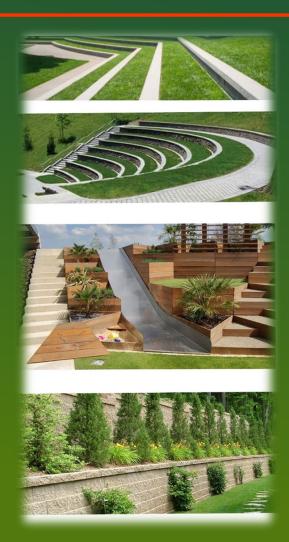




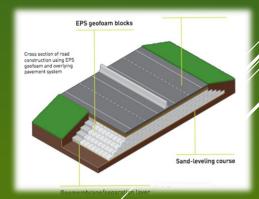








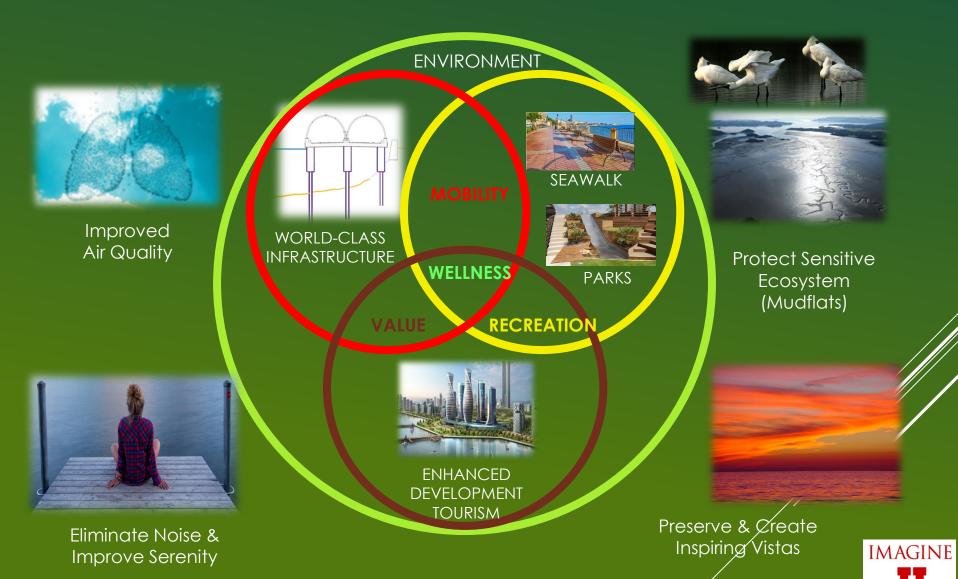




POSSIBLE LANDSCAPING AND PARK CONCEPTS

IMAGINE

OF UTAH



COMMUNITY WELLNESS

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

Mission Rock Development, San Francisco, CA











TERRACES - DISNEY SHANGHAI - RECLAIMED GROUND













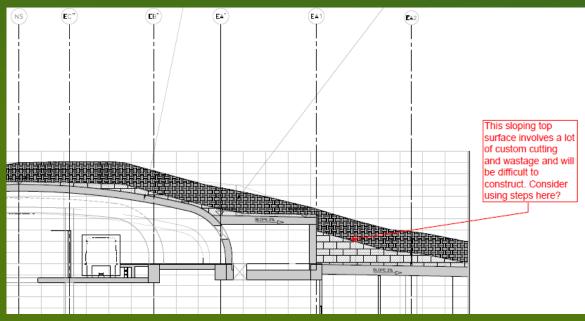
Tomorrowland

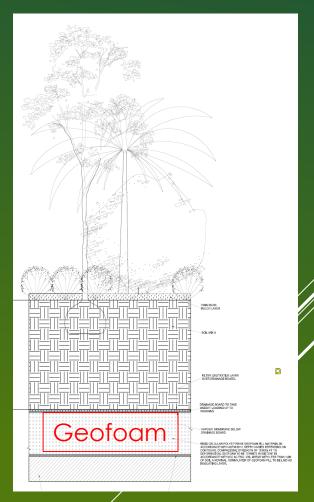




GREEN ROOF - AIRPORT TERMINAL - JEDDAH



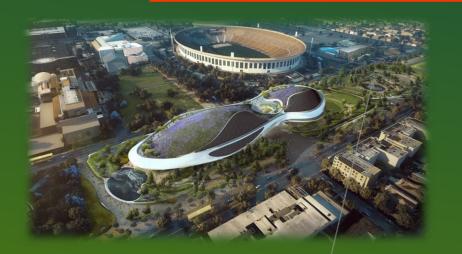


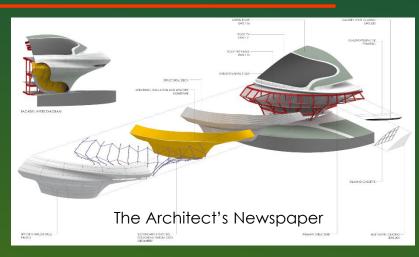






GREEN ROOF – LUCAS MUSEUM





https://lucasmuseum.org/building/

from Los Angeles Times

















ROADWAYS OVER RECLAIMED LAND



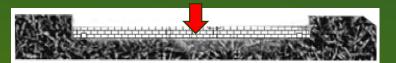


RAPID CONSTRUCTION - ZERO NET LOAD WITH GEOFOAM

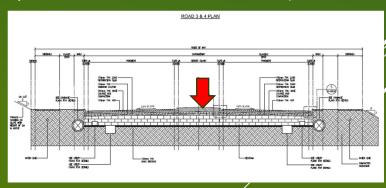
 Subexcavation = weight of new pavement section



2) Partial replacement with EPS blocks

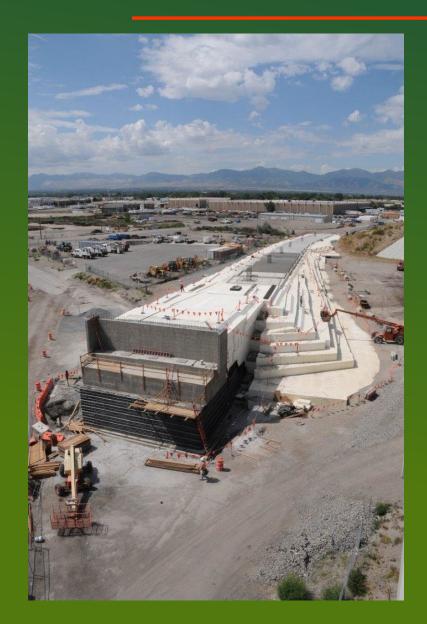


3) Construction of final roadway





BRIDGES ON SOFT SOIL

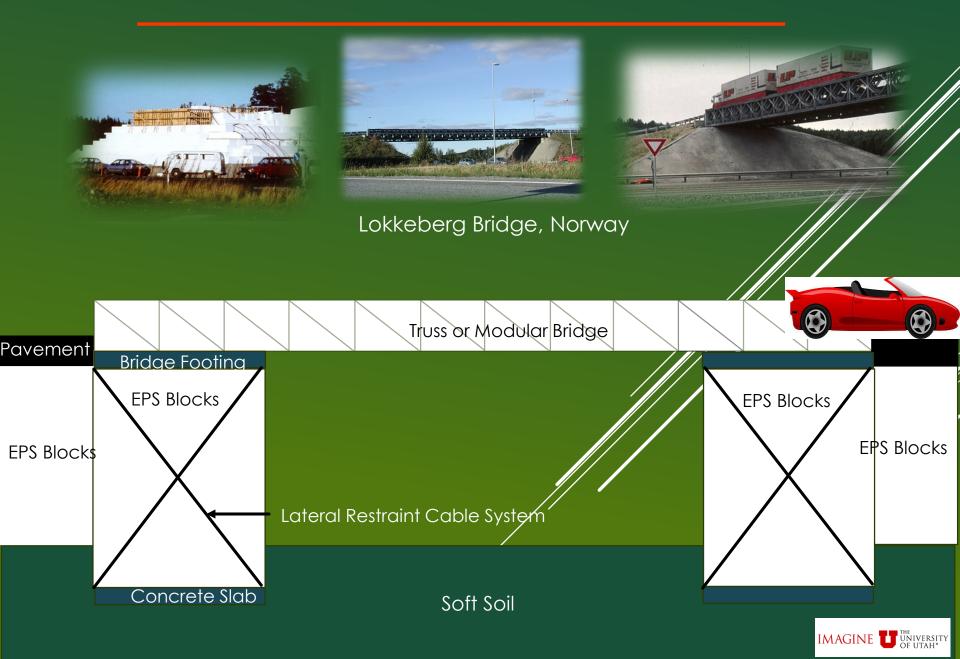








ACCELERATION BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION WITH EPS



FLOATING TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES



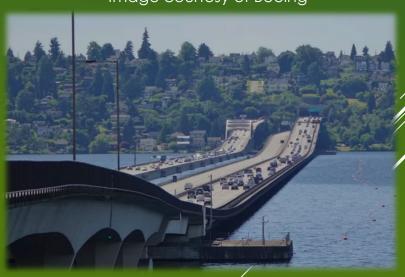
Shiziguan Forest floating bridge in China



Geofoam Floating Helipad: Courtesy of airfoam



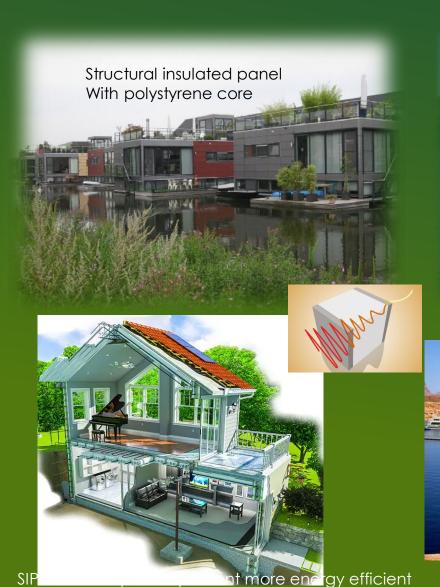
Vertiport," or landing site for autonomous flying taxis.
Image courtesy of Boeing

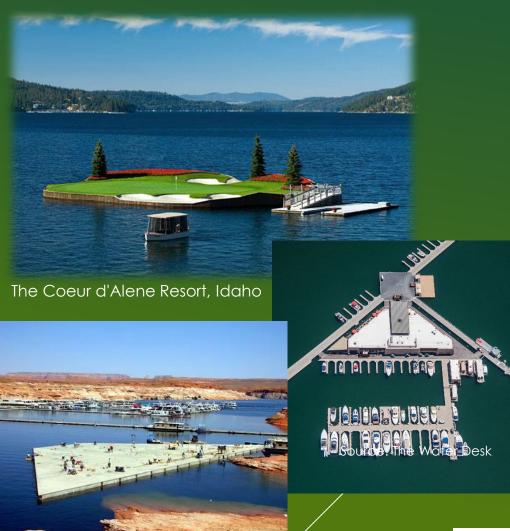


Mercer Island Bridge, Seattle, Washington

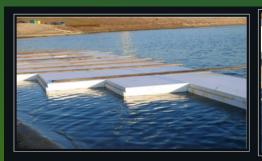


FLOATING PLATFORMS AND BUILDINGS





CONSTRUCTION OF FLOATING PLATFORMS





















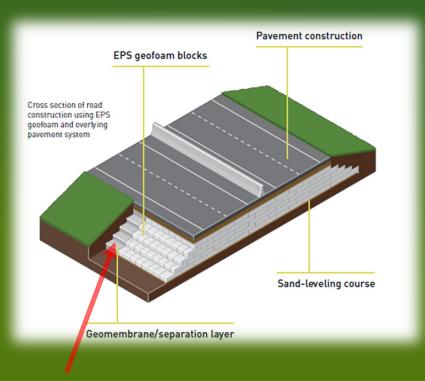
MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

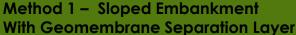
- <u>Chemical resistance</u> EPS geofoam does not decompose nor is affected by road salts. Petroleum products and other chemicals can damage EPS, so incorporation of protective layers or barriers is used (e.g., soil cover, concrete slabs, geo-membranes, etc.).
- <u>Flammability</u> EPS is combustible when exposed to an oxygen source, so it is important to cover with non-flammable materials (i.e., soil, etc.) and include a flame retardant. Geofoam is usually isolated by membranes, soils, or pavement in the finished application.



CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- (1) The possibility of petroleum spill is less because heavy truck and vehicle traffic is not present.
- (2) The consequences of potential damage to the EPS are less because landscaping applications are less critical than roadway applications.



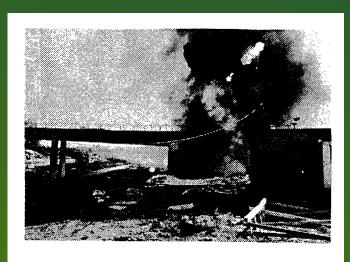




Method 2 – Vertical embankment capped with concrete load distribution slab (LDS) and precast concrete panels



FLAMMABILITY CONSIDERATIONS



a) EPS embankment on fire. Knatten bridge, Norway.



Fig. 34 Bridge abutment damaged by EPS blocks put on fire (NPRA)

Ordinary Expanded Polystyrene is a combustible material and will bum when set on fire. For this reason some precautions should be taken when constructing EPS fills using the normal quality material. Such precautions may include fencing in any stockpiles on site and provide round the clock guards, or place the blocks directly inn the fill as they arrive on site, working round the clock shifts if necessary.

Alternatively a self-extinguishing quality of EPS may be used at approximately 5 % increase in productions costs. Once the EPS is covered by the pavement material on top and soil on the side slopes, however, there will not be sufficient oxygen available to sustain a fire.

Two failures due to fires have occurred in Norway and were caused by welding activities on bridge abutments adjacent to EPS fills during the construction phase. So the fire potential should not be overlooked and its some counties in Norway the local highway offices are using self-extinguishing material at the somewhat higher cost in order to exclude fire hazards. A third fire incident is reported from Japan. (Proceedings of EPS

1996 - Japan)

FLAMMABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

Option 1 – Use Flame Retardant Additive

FIRE CHARACTERISTICS

 Limiting Oxygen Index: min. 24% per ASTM D2863. Airfoam's EPS for construction applications contains a polymeric (non-HBCD) fire retardant modifier.

Surface Burning Characteristics

• Canada: CAN/ULC-S102.2: Flame-Spread Rating ≤290,

Smoke Developed Classification over 500.

• USA: ASTM E84 (UL 723)^a: Flame Spread Index ≤25,

Smoke-Developed Index ≤450 up to 6" thick.

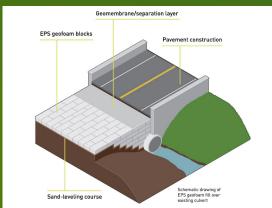
https://www.airfoam.com/aeofoam/Geofoam-Technical-Summarv.pdf

Option 2 - Construction Precautions

- Prohibit smoking or any other ignition sources near the EPS block storage and staging area at the job site.
- Keep all sources of ignition away from the installed geofoam area, such as:
 - Welding
 - Open flames
 - Cutting torches
 - Cutting or grinding tools
 - Sources of static or electrical discharge

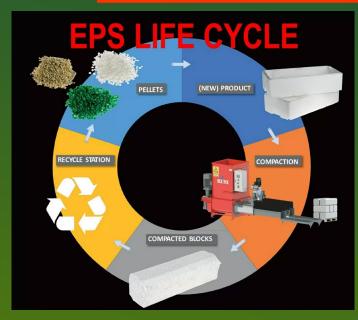


Option 2 cont. – Cover or Incapsulate Block





REUSE AND RECYCLING



Growing New Ideas



EPS is recyclable. EPS saves energy. EPS saves resources. EPS-IA members are vested in product stewardship that supports a circular economy, and they thrive on innovation to support ecological advantages. Versatile, reliable and available in a wide range of applications, EPS ensures safe transportation of the things we value and delivers maximum comfort and efficiency at home and work. The EPS industry is constantly working on new approaches to improving its protection, its recyclability and its insulation properties even more.

Despite ongoing misperceptions about its recyclability, EPS recycling is well established and consistently maintains one of the highest recycling rates among all plastics. For more than 30 years local community programs, in conjunction with recycling initiatives from large companies that use EPS packaging, have proven that creative and collaborative solutions provide positive results. With regular, recycled-content or biodegradable feedstocks, EPS foam has low global warming potential, low embodied energy and has developed recycled-content resin formulations.

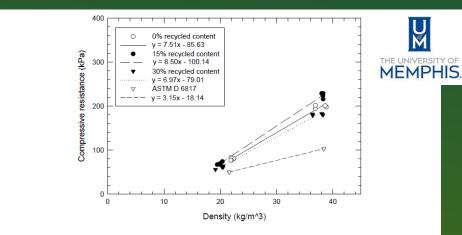


Figure 1. Regression relationships between density and compressive resistance at 1% strain.

Recycled EPS-Comparable-to-Nonrecycled-EPS-Geofoam.pdf



Fig. 35 a Stockpile of EPS from Løkkeberg Bridge. b Reuse of EPS blocks from Løkkeberg Bridge (NPRA)

https://5th-international-conference-on-geofoam-blocks-inconstruction-a/15790828?tocPage=1































































الملكة العربية السفودية KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA وزارة الدفراع والطركيران MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND AVIATION GENERAL AUTHORITY OF CIVIL AVIATION KING ABDULAZIZ INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT مشروع تطوير مطار الملك عبد العزيز الدولي























































Administration





















AWARDS

ASCE 2002 Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement (OPAL) Award, Wasatch Constructors I-15 Reconstruction Design-Build Team, Salt Lake City, Utah

ACEC Arizona 2006 Grand Award, Rockfall Containment and Safety, SR 264 at 2nd Mesa, Arizona

ASCE 2010 Local Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement Awards, Geotechnical Category – Outstanding Award SR 519 / I-90 to SR 99, Intermodal Access I/C Improvements Phase 2 Design Build Project Seattle, Washington

Rebuilding America's Infrastructure Magazine 2012, Best of America's Infrastructure – Cost Saving Approaches, Geofoam Embankments, UTA TRAX line, Salt Lake, City, Utah



RESOURCES



https://www.geofoam.com/?pdf=EPS-Geofoam-Applications-Technical-Data.pdf&id=968

Authors: Stark, Bartlett and Arellano, 2012

David Arellano · Abdullah Tolga Özer Steven Floyd Bartlett · Jan Vaslestad *Editors*

5th International Conference on Geofoam Blocks in Construction Applications

Proceedings of EPS 2018



https://www.springerprofessional.de/en/5th-international-conference-on-geofoam-blocks-in-construction-a/15790828?tocPage=1