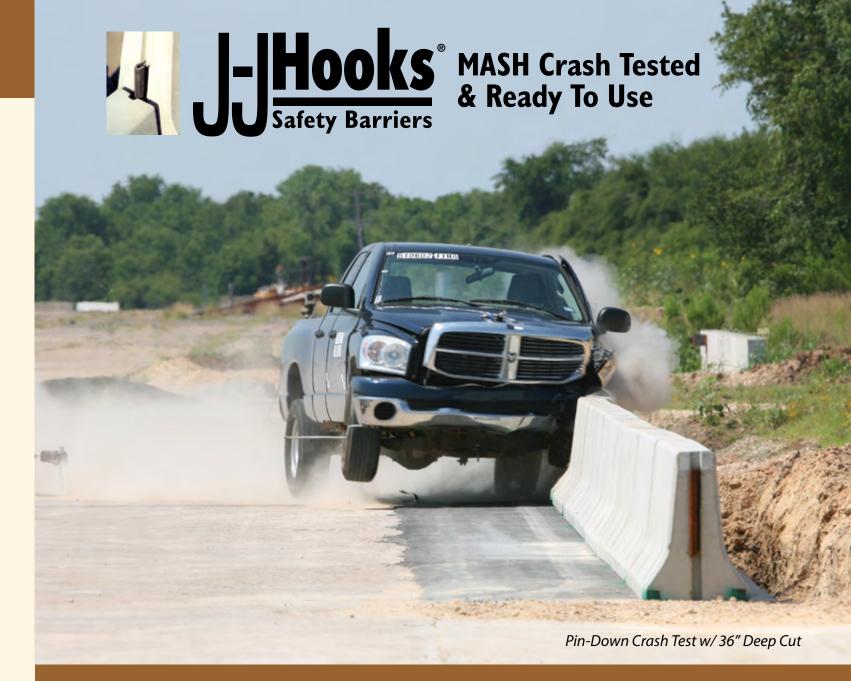
FULLY TESTED & AVAILABLE







J-J Hooks MASH designs are available for highway use two years ahead of the AASHTO/FHWA sunset date for NCHRP 350 tested products.







WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

"Excerpts from published AASHTO/FHWA Guidance"

- **1.** The AASHTO'S TCRS (American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials Technical Committee on Roadside Safety) will continue to be responsible for developing and maintaining the evaluation criteria as adopted by AASHTO. Source https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/countermeasures/reduce_crash_severity/docs/memo_joint_implementation_agmt.pdf
- **2.** Final decisions on selection and modifications to devices will be at the State DOT and local level. Source-https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/countermeasures/reduce_crash_severity/openletter052617.cfm
- **3.** FHWA's (Federal Highway Administration) Federal-aid Eligibility Letters are provided as a service to the States and are not a requirement for roadside safety hardware to be eligible for Federal-aid reimbursement. Source https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/countermeasures/reduce_crash_severity/docs/memo_joint_implementation_agmt.pdf
- **4.** Laboratory crash tests cannot account for all of the variables and situations drivers may encounter. FHWA continues to encourage States to perform in-service performance evaluations to identify real world performance of hardware, so all stakeholders have a more comprehensive understanding of these devices' performance. Source https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/countermeasures/reduce_crash_severity/openletter052617.cfm
- **5.** Temporary work zone devices, including portable barriers, manufactured after December 31, 2019, must have been successfully tested to the 2016 edition of MASH (Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware). Such devices manufactured on or before that date, and successfully tested to NCHRP (National Cooperative Highway Research Program) Report 350 or the 2009 edition of MASH, may continue to be used throughout their normal service lives. Source https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/countermeasures/reduce_crash_severity/docs/memo_joint_implementation_agmt.pdf
- **6.** Non-significant modifications are modifications to a crashworthy device that do not lead to reduced performance and, instead, provide equal or better performance. Where an engineering analysis clearly shows that the proposed modification will have a non-significant effect, then finite element analysis (FEA) is not needed. Where there is some uncertainty about the performance, FEA can help determine if the effect is significant or not. If FEA determines the effect is significant, full scale crash testing is required for an FHWA Federal-aid reimbursement Eligibility Letter. Additional guidance can be found at the FHWA's Office of Safety website under Q&A: http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/policy_guide/road_hardware/ links Source https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway_dept/countermeasures/faqs/docs/aqs_mash_implementation_agrmt.pdf

EASI-SET BARRIERS MEETING CRITERIA SET FORTH IN MASH



PERFORMANCE & INSTALLATION CHOICES

AVAILABLE	AASHTO CRASH TESTED			
Barrier Installation Type	Free-standing	Free-standing	Bolted to Concrete (2-Bolts)	Pinned to Asphalt (within 6" of a Vertical Cut)
AASHTO Crash Test Spec.	NCHRP 350	MASH	MASH	MASH
Test Level 3	√	\checkmark	√	√
Deflection (dynamic/static)	51"/51"	64.2"/63"	5.9"/4"	8.76"/5.5"
FHWA Eligibility Letter	B52	B300	B52B	B52C

