

SCI
Recycling & Re-using Asphalt
24 March 2011

IN-SITU RECYCLING

John Richardson

Recycling & Re-using Asphalt

CONTENT

Introduction

Repave

Retread

Deep Recycling

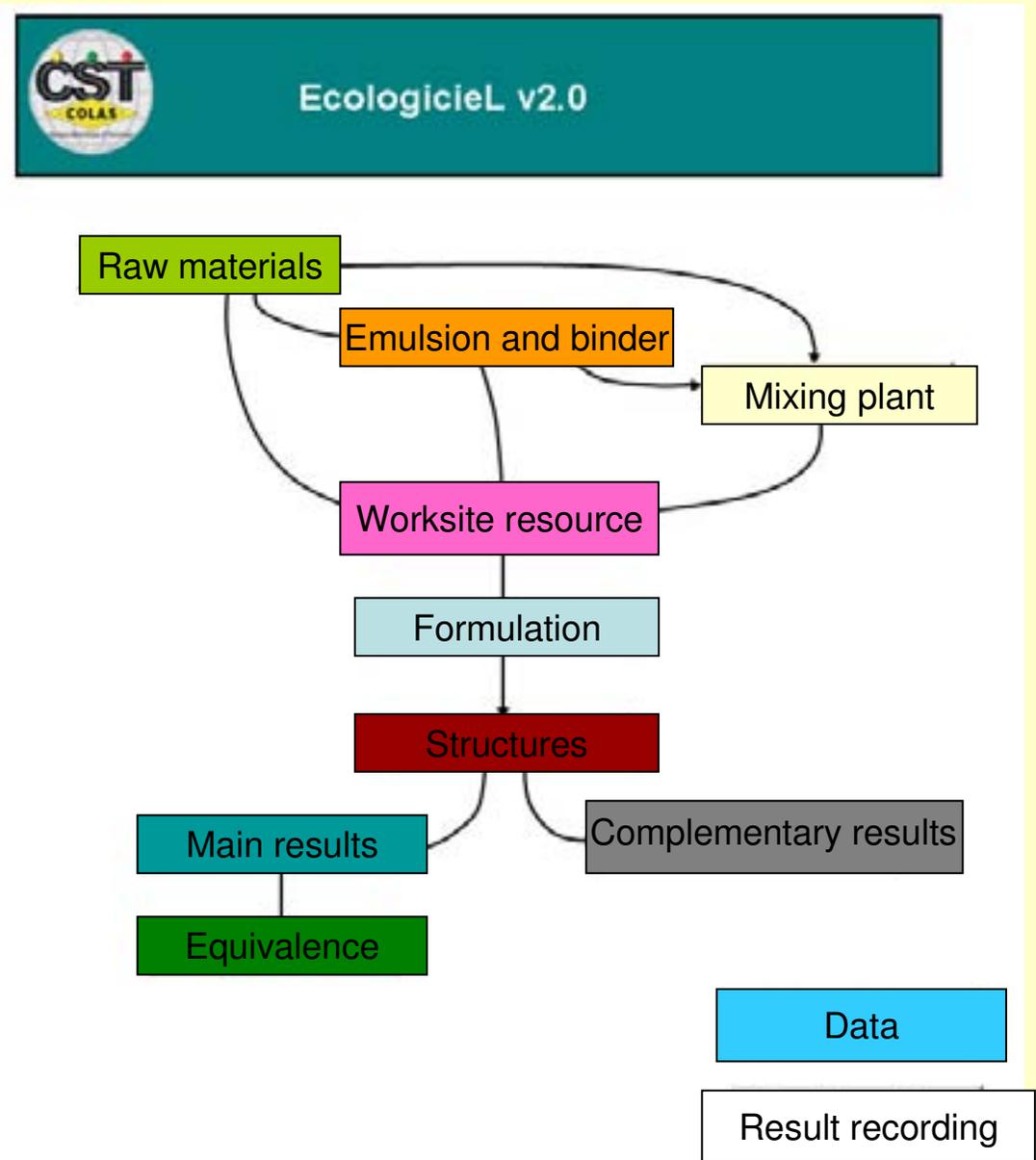
Construction Waste

- **Construction**
 - estimated at 40% of all resource consumption
 - generates 120 million tonnes of waste a year, equivalent to $\sim \frac{1}{3}$ of amount of all waste in UK
- **WRAP initiative**
 - to half all waste to landfill by 2012
 - Consistent with government's Strategy for Sustainable Construction
 - Landfill tax (£2.50/£48) & Aggregates levy (£2)

Types of Environmental Impact

Impact	Unit
Energy consumption	MJ
Greenhouse gases	kg equivalent CO ₂
Atmosphere acidification	kg equivalent SO ₂
<div style="border: 1px solid red; background-color: #e0f2f7; padding: 20px; display: inline-block;"> <p>kg (CO₂ + 21. CH₄ + 310. N₂O)</p> </div>	
Photochemical zone	kg equivalent ethylene

Calculator for Energy & GHG Emission

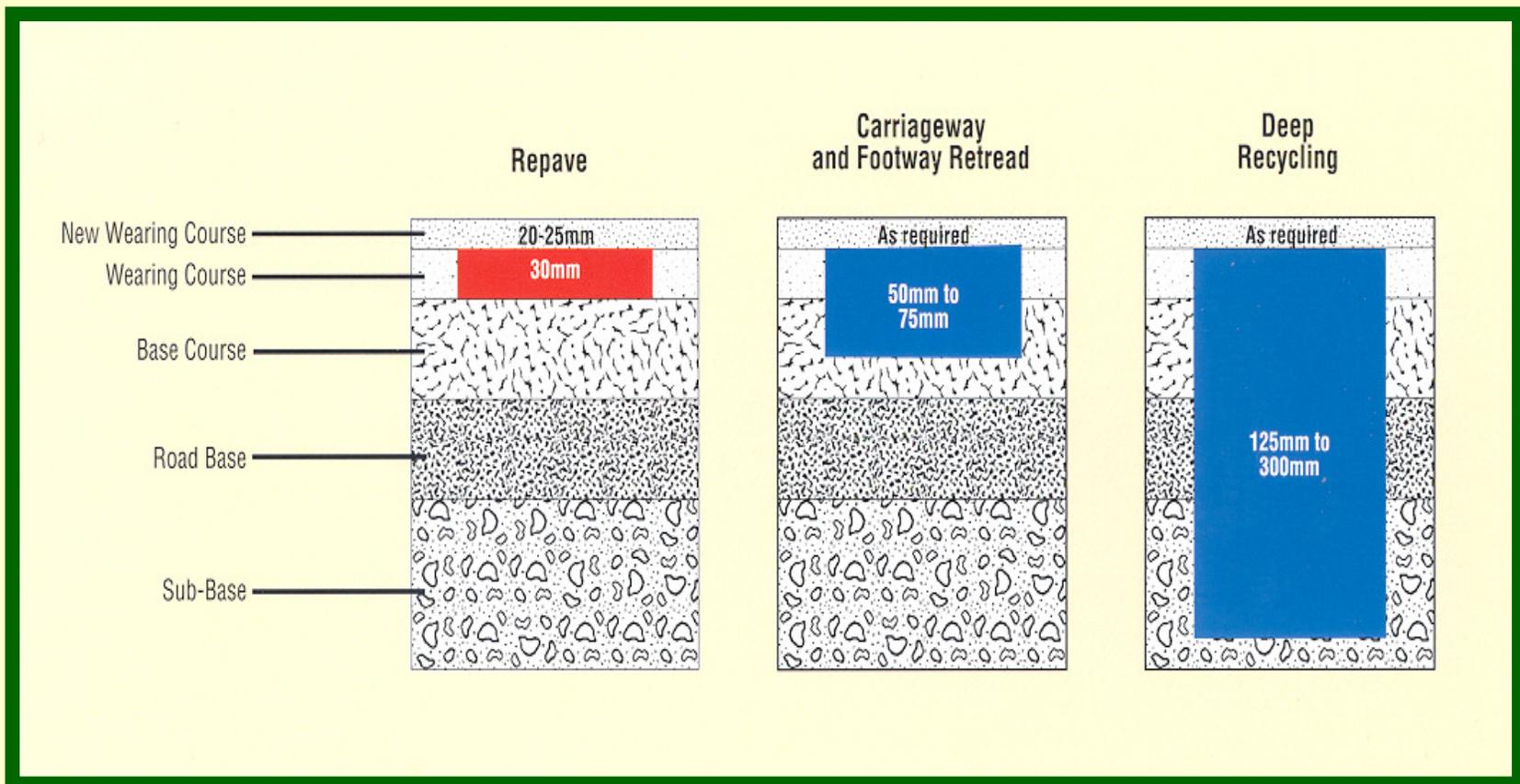


GHG Emissions

GHG emission per pavement structure in equivalent CO₂ (kg/m²)



In-situ Pavement Recycling Processes



REPAVE



Surface heated, scarified, re-profiled, new thin overlay superimposed in one pass



Surface crazing,
weathering,
ageing

Fretting of joints,
ravelling of chippings





Tines scarify 35mm
Crazed areas, open
joints heat-welded

Floating screed
improves levels

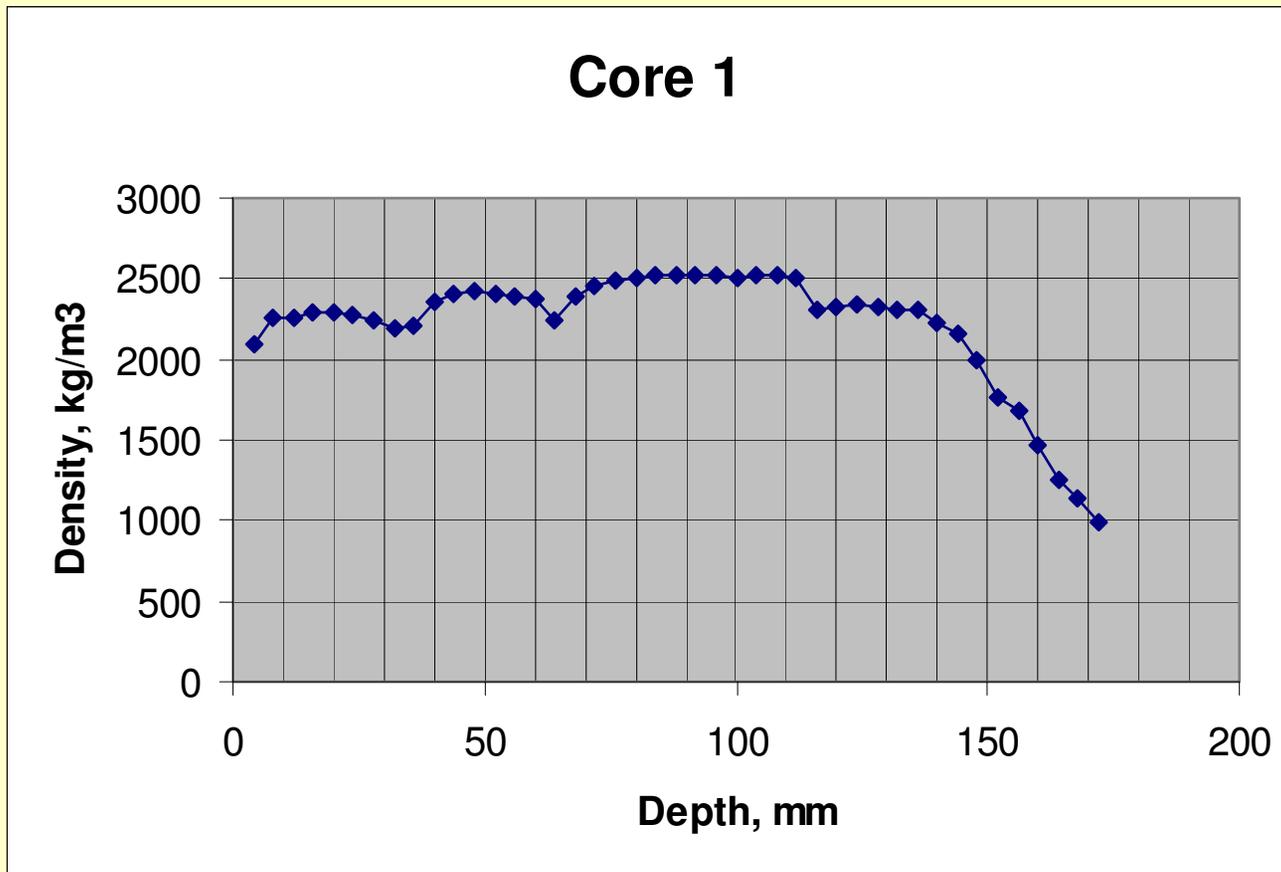
New 20-25mm
overlay bonded to
hot surface



New asphalt overlay



Repave – TRL Study



Core
Scanner

0 - 25 mm

25 - 61 mm

61 - 115 mm

115 - 175 mm

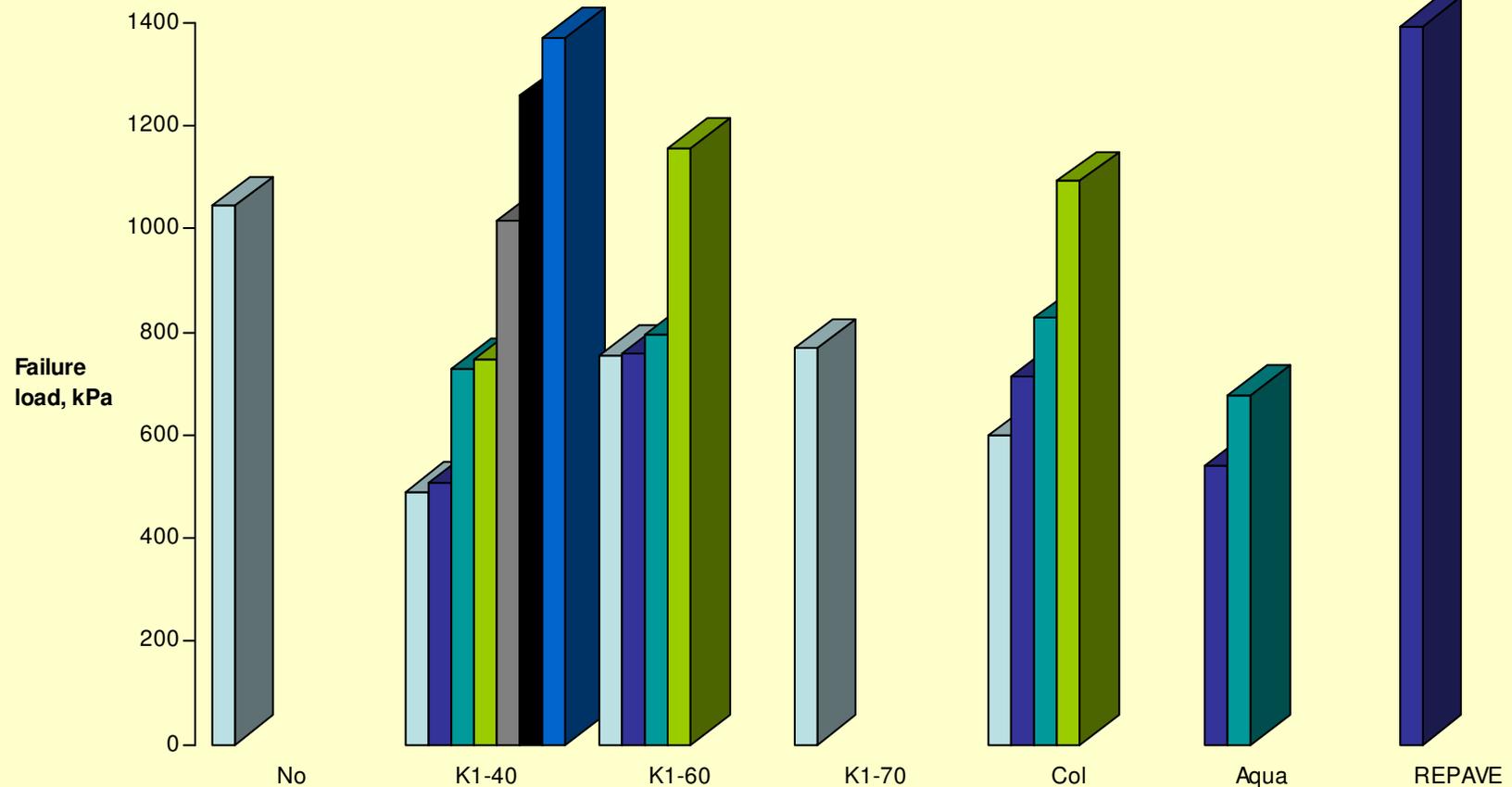
14 mm nom. size

14 mm nom. size

28 mm nom. size

28 mm nom. Size (broken at base)

Thin Surfacing Torque Bond Strength

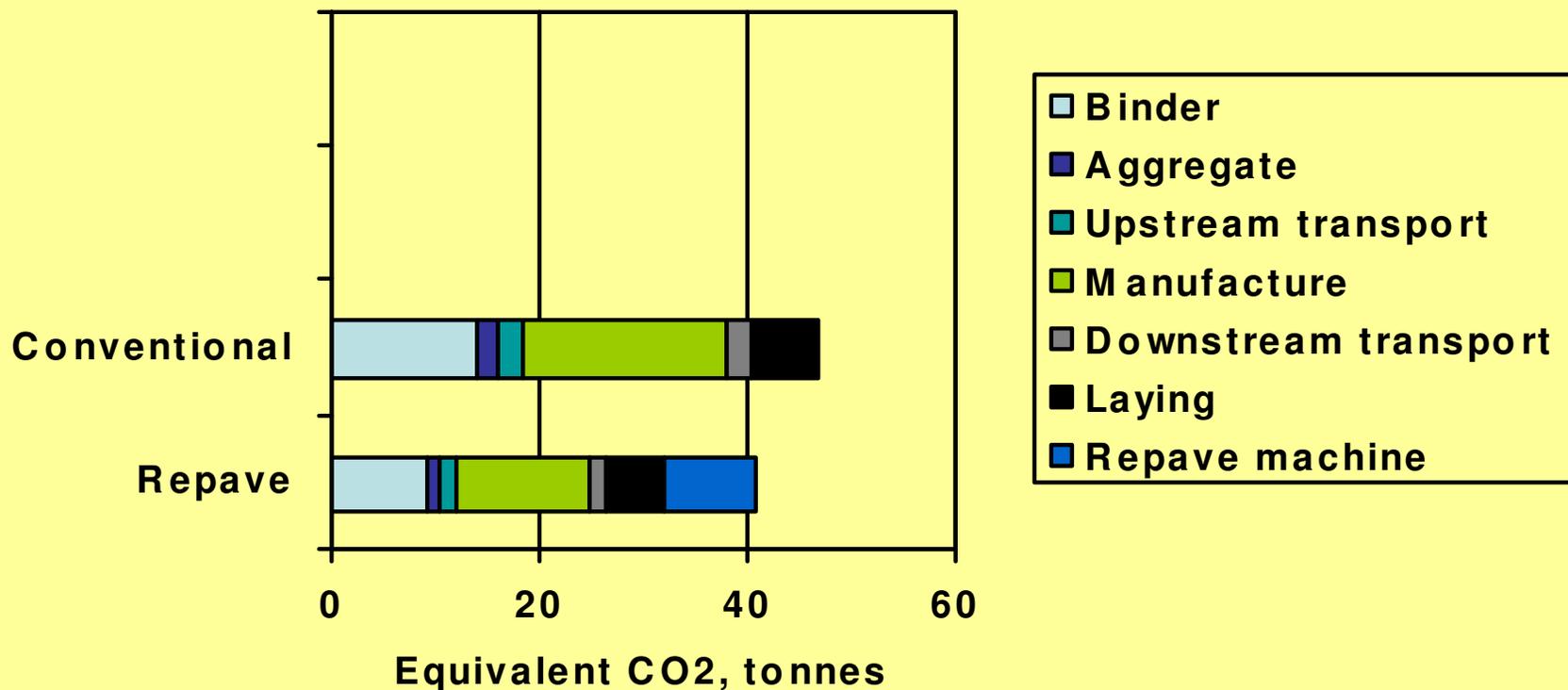


ECO Analysis - Repave



Chipped HRA replacement versus Repave

Comparison of Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Repave

Case Study: A1 (M) N Yorks

The Problem

- 16,950m² lane 1 rutting

Conventional Solution

- Plane and inlay 50mm
(anticipated duration 9 shifts)

Colas Solution

- Plane 25mm and Repave
(actual duration 4 shifts)



Repave Case Study

A1 (M) N Yorks

Benefits:

- Less waste – 423m³ planings saved
- Less new asphalt required – 925 tonnes saved
- 55% less time required on site
- Money saved on scheme £58,000
- High Performance result, good rut resistance

Repave

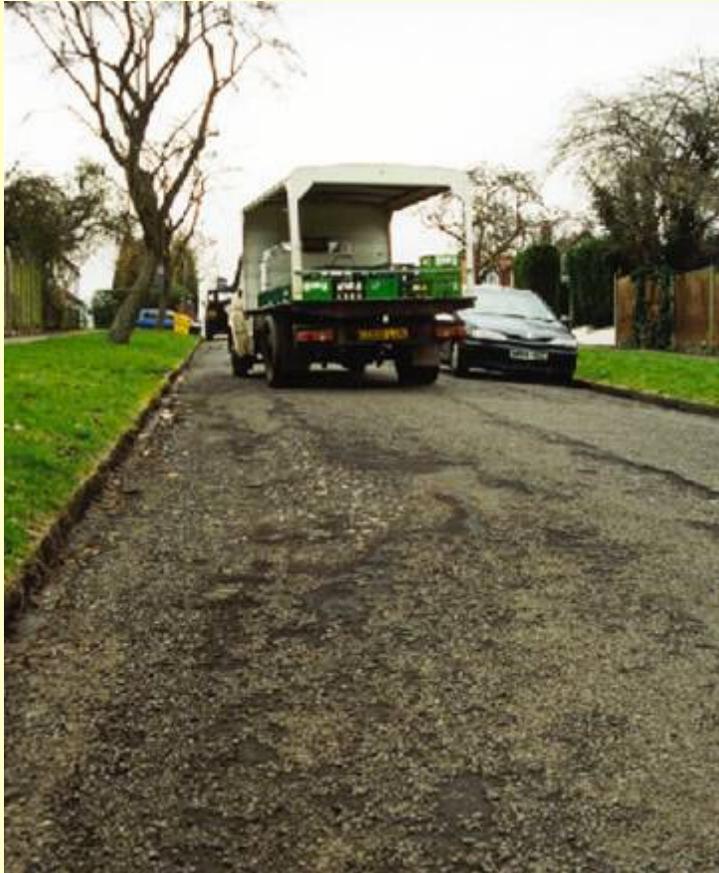
- Specification for Highway Works, Clause 926
- Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
Volume 7 Section 4



Cold Recycled Material Wandsworth 1954



Immediately after WWII, Robert Carnegie started RETREAD in Devon



Urban and rural binder
and surface course
failures

Carriageway RETREAD





Road pulverised and reshaped



New emulsion binder added & compacted
14mm dry stone rolled in



Finish, K1-70 and 6mm
New overlay if required



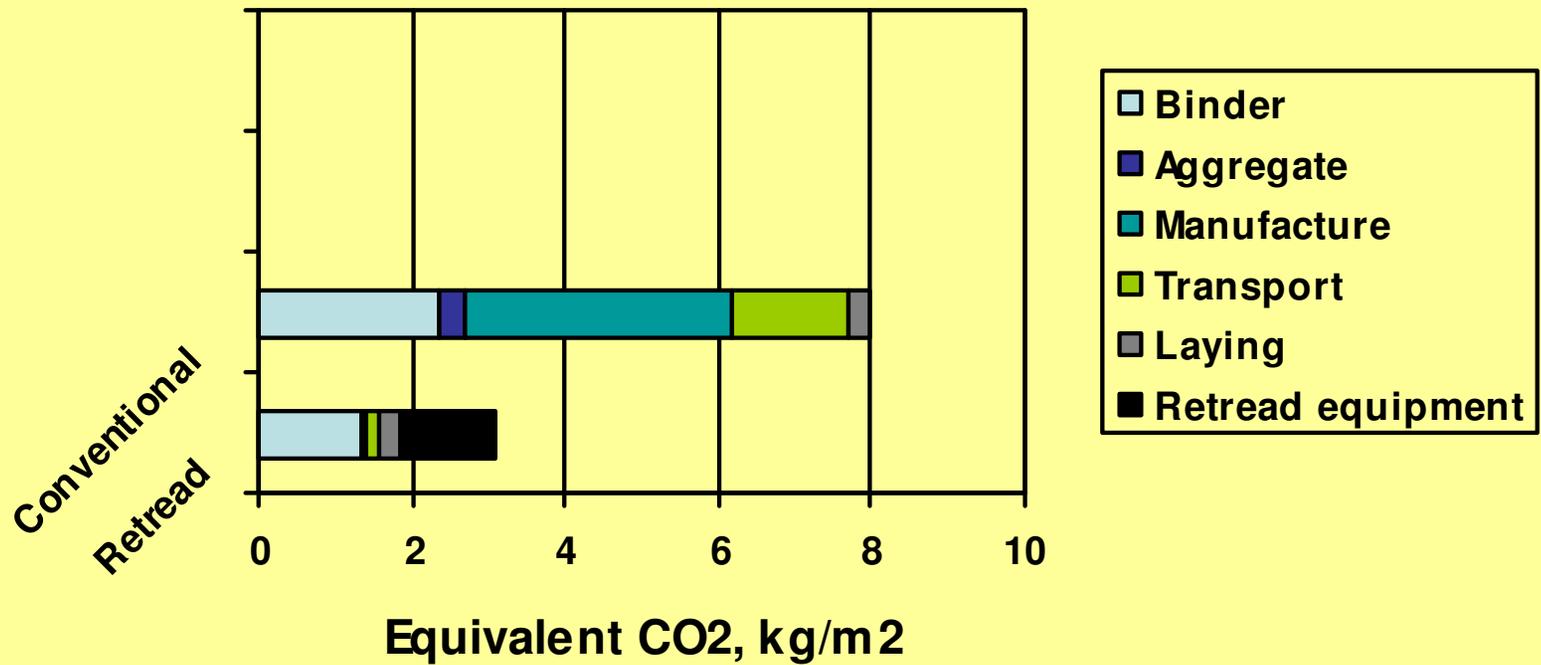
Footway RETREAD

Similar to carriageway,
smaller plant



ECO Analysis- Retread

Comparison of Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Retread

Benefits

- Rejuvenates and reshapes
- Conserves materials
- Twice as fast as conventional
- Half the cost of conventional
- Used on urban and rural sites



Deep Recycling



Cold in-situ recycling to 300mm for full reconstruction of carriageways



Road pulverised,
compacted
(working width up to 2.5 m)

trimmed with
grader, excess
removed





Cement applied
through metered
spreader

(lime)



Mixed in-situ with:

- foam bitumen
- bitumen emulsion
- cement only
- other hydraulic binders, e.g. GBS, PFA

Haunch Recycling – Bomag 60



Recycling Case Study: A24 Surrey

- Busy feeder route in need of reconstruction
- 20 year design life - required to carry 11 msa
- Project objective: to demonstrate the energy & cost savings achievable with cold in-situ recycling
- Monitored by WS Atkins and TRL
- Energy Efficiency Office report - Final Profile 60



Recycling Case Study: A24 Surrey

- Project findings

- 4 weeks (60%) saved on contract period (conventional reconstruction 12-14 weeks)
- £60,000 (26%) overall cost saving on conventional reconstruction, of which
- £18,000 (30%) of cost savings resulted from lower energy usage
- Local disruption due to haulage of new materials, etc, all reduced

Deep Recycling

- Design guide
 - Report TRL 611, 2004
- Specification for Highway Works
 - Clause 947
- Use of bitumen emulsion
 - BS 434-2:2006 Clause 11

Conclusion

- In order to:
 - Conserve materials
 - Reduce traffic congestion
 - Lower energy consumption & GHG emissions
 - Construct faster
 - Meet performance requirements
 - Cut cost
- Recycling Works

END