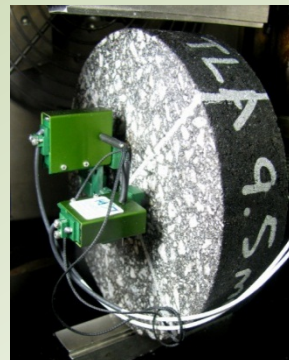




at AUBURN UNIVERSITY

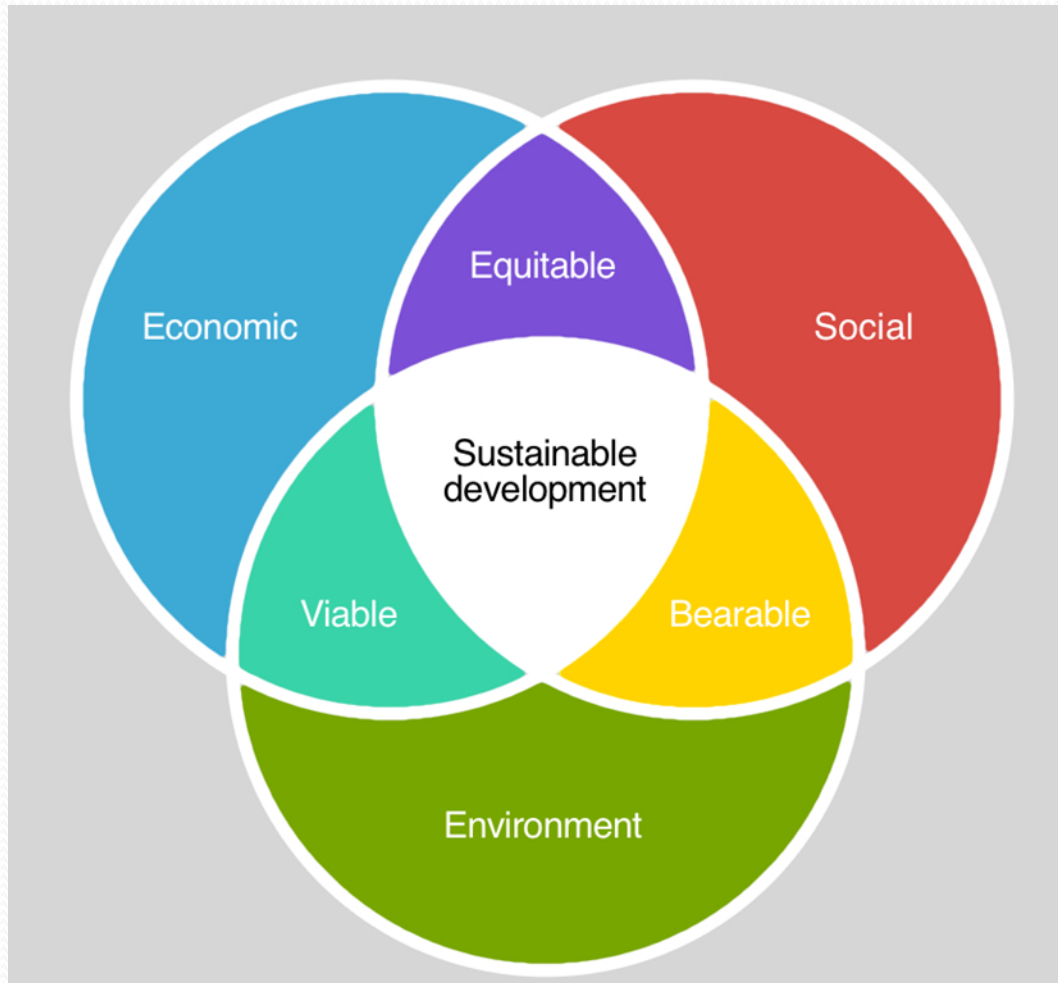
# Sustainable Asphalt Pavements



# Sustainable Development

- “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.”
  - *Our Common Future, 1987*

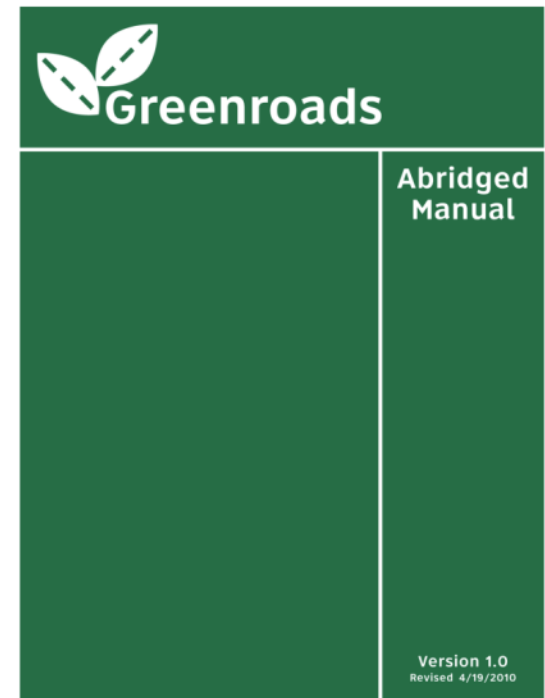
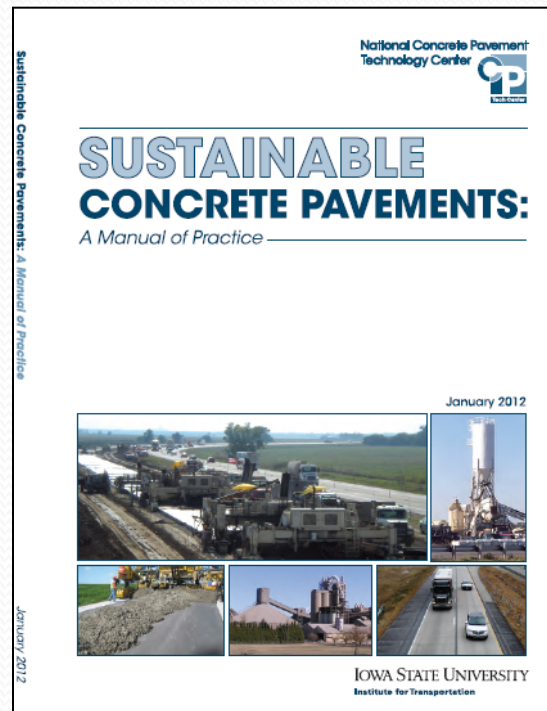
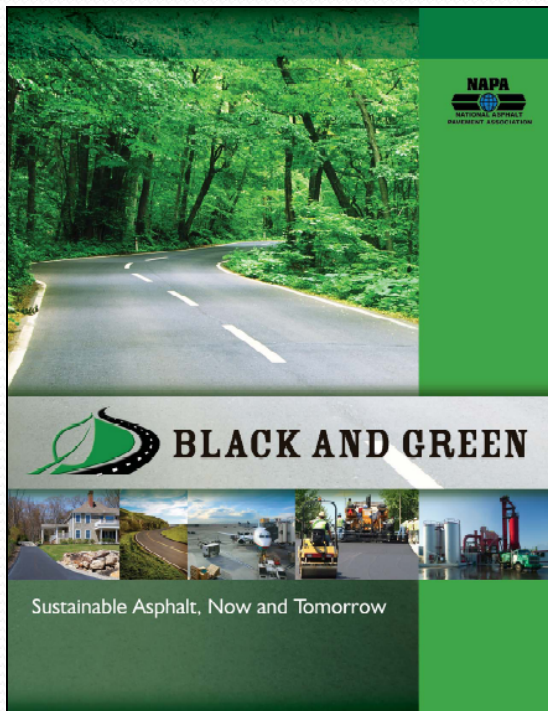
# Triple-Bottom Line



# Triple-Bottom Line

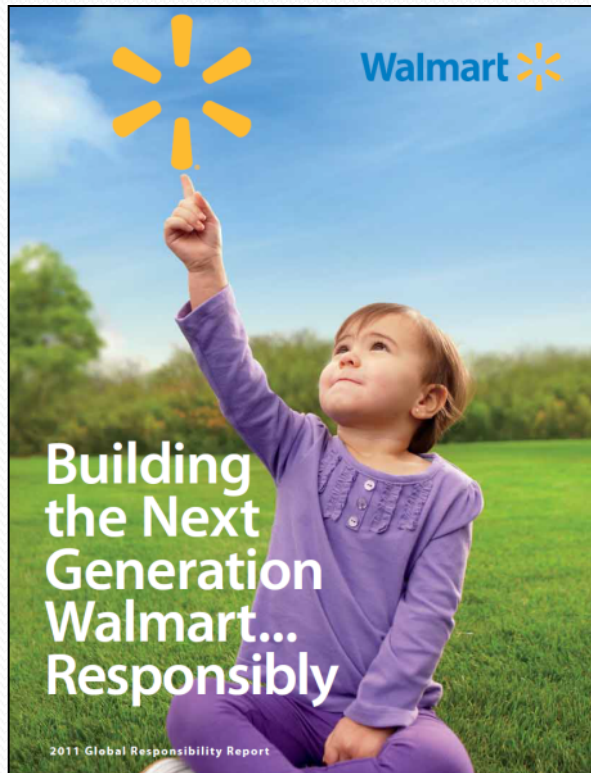
Economic	Social	Environmental
Affordability	Equity	Pollution Prevention
Resource Efficiency	Human health	Climate Protection
Cost internalization	Education	Biodiversity
Trade and business activity	Community	Precautionary action
Employment	Quality of life	Avoidance of irreversibility
Productivity	Public participation	Habitat preservation
Tax burden	Safety	Aesthetics

Industry is trying to figure out how to do sustainability. Owners and organizations are trying to figure out what constitutes sustainability to their organization and how they will be more sustainable. Results of these efforts range from strategic direction, to guidance documents to rating systems.





# Right now, private organizations are ahead of the transportation sector.



Be supplied  
**100%**  
by renewable energy



Create  
**zero**  
waste



Sell products that  
**sustain people**  
and the  
**environment**

1-800-331-0085 www.walmartstores.com

**Supplier Sustainability Assessment: 15 Questions for Suppliers**

**Energy and Climate: Reducing Energy Costs and Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

1. Have you measured your corporate greenhouse gas emissions?
2. Have you opted to report your greenhouse gas emissions to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)?
3. What is your total annual greenhouse gas emissions reported in the most recent year measured?
4. Have you set publicly available greenhouse gas reduction targets? If yes, what are those targets?

**Material Efficiency: Reducing Waste and Enhancing Quality**

1. If measured, please report the total amount of solid waste generated from the facilities that produce your product(s) for Walmart for the most recent year measured.
2. Have you set publicly available solid waste reduction targets? If yes, what are those targets?
3. If measured, please report total water use from facilities that produce your product(s) for Walmart for the most recent year measured.
4. Have you set publicly available water use reduction targets? If yes, what are those targets?

**Natural Resources: Producing High Quality, Responsibly Sourced Raw Materials**

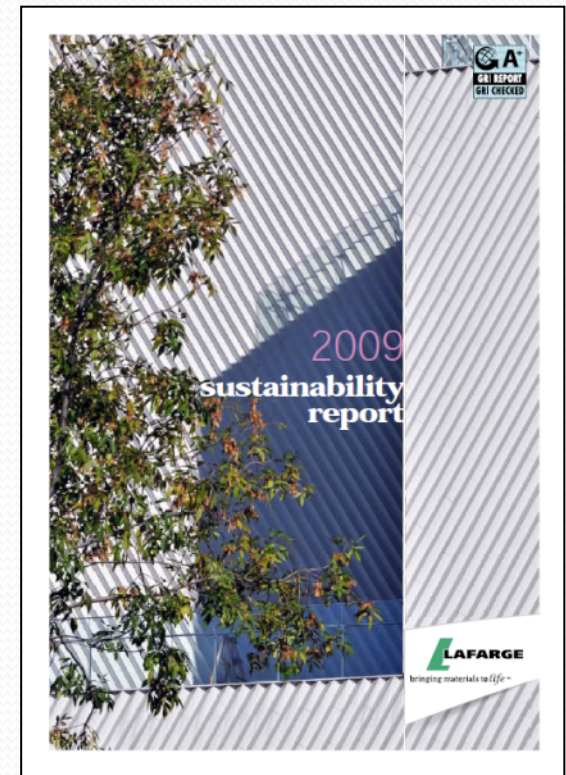
1. Have you established publicly available sustainability purchasing guidelines for your direct suppliers that address issues such as environmental compliance, employment practices and product/ingredient safety?
2. Have you obtained 3<sup>rd</sup> party certifications for any of the products that you sell to Walmart?

**People and Community: Ensuring Responsible and Ethical Production**

1. Do you know the location of 100 percent of the facilities that produce your product(s)?
2. Before beginning a business relationship with a manufacturing facility, do you evaluate the quality of, and capacity for, production?
3. Do you have a process for managing social compliance at the manufacturing level?
4. Do you work with your supply base to resolve issues found during social compliance evaluations and also document specific corrections and improvements?
5. Do you invest in community development activities in the markets you source from and/or operate within?



# Right now, private organizations are ahead of the transportation sector.



# Sustainable Pavement

- “minimizes the use of energy and renewable resources, while generating a minimum of pollutants, in the most cost-effective manner, while maximizing the benefits to the society.”
  - P. Taylor, 2008

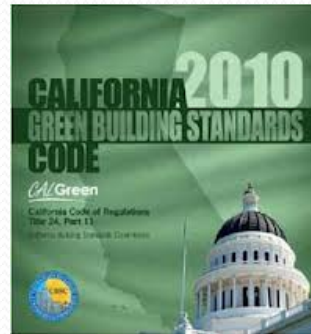


# Measuring Sustainability Tools



## Standards

- Voluntary
- Sets stakeholder metrics
- Defines Industry Best Practices
- No enforcement
- No Review



## Codes

- Law
- Permits
- Little Flexibility
- Code Official Review



## Rating Systems

- Voluntary
- Aspirational & Elective
- Ratings define achievement
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Review

# Infrastructure Green Rating Systems

- National, State, Local
- Rating Tool
  - Best practices
  - Earn Credits
  - Indicator of sustainability



# Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design



## US Green Building Council (USGBC)

**Scope:** Buildings and  
Neighborhoods

## v. 4.0 New Construction Subcategories

-  Sustainable Sites
-  Water Efficiency
-  Energy & Atmosphere
-  Indoor Environmental Quality
-  Materials & Resources
-  Innovation and Design
-  Regional Priority



# LEED and Pavements

- Current version of LEED
  - No more recycled material credit
  - Possibly credit for porous
  - Environmental product declarations



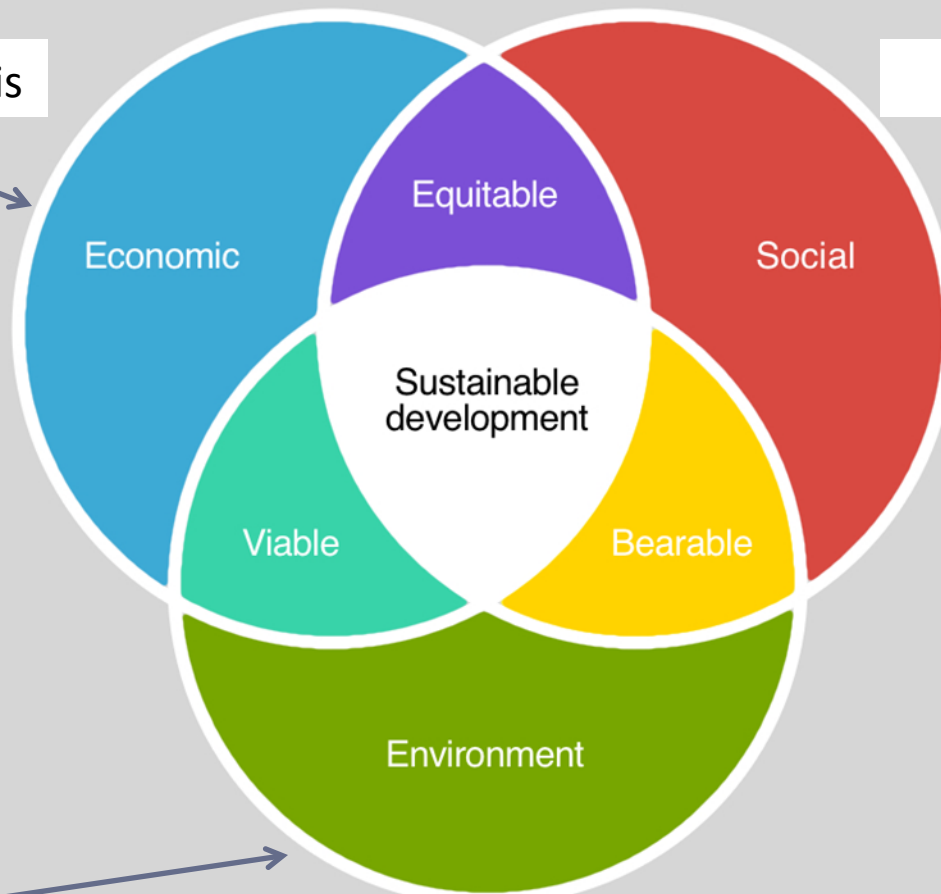
# LEED and Pavements

- Past versions of LEED pavement credits
  - Porous asphalt for stormwater design
  - Open-graded asphalt for urban heat island
  - High RAP for construction waste diversion
  - Warm mix asphalt – exceptional performance

# Quantifying Sustainability

Life-Cycle Cost Analysis

?????



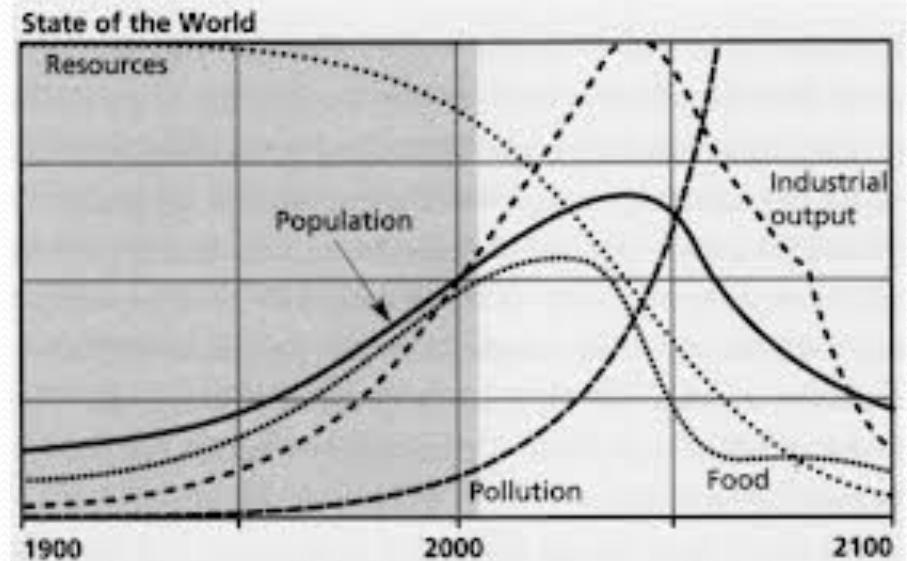
Life Cycle Assessment

# Life-Cycle Assessment

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO 2006)
  - “addresses the environmental aspects and potential environmental impacts (e.g., use of resources and the environmental consequences of releases) throughout a product’s life cycle from raw material acquisition, through production, use, end-of-life treatment, recycling, and final disposal (i.e., cradle to grave).”

# LCA History

- 1960's – Energy and raw material concerns
- Harold Smith (1963): calculate cumulative energy requirements for production of chemical intermediates
- *The Limits of Growth* and *A Blueprint for Survival*
- Dozen studies to look at costs and environmental impacts
- Who laid the groundwork?



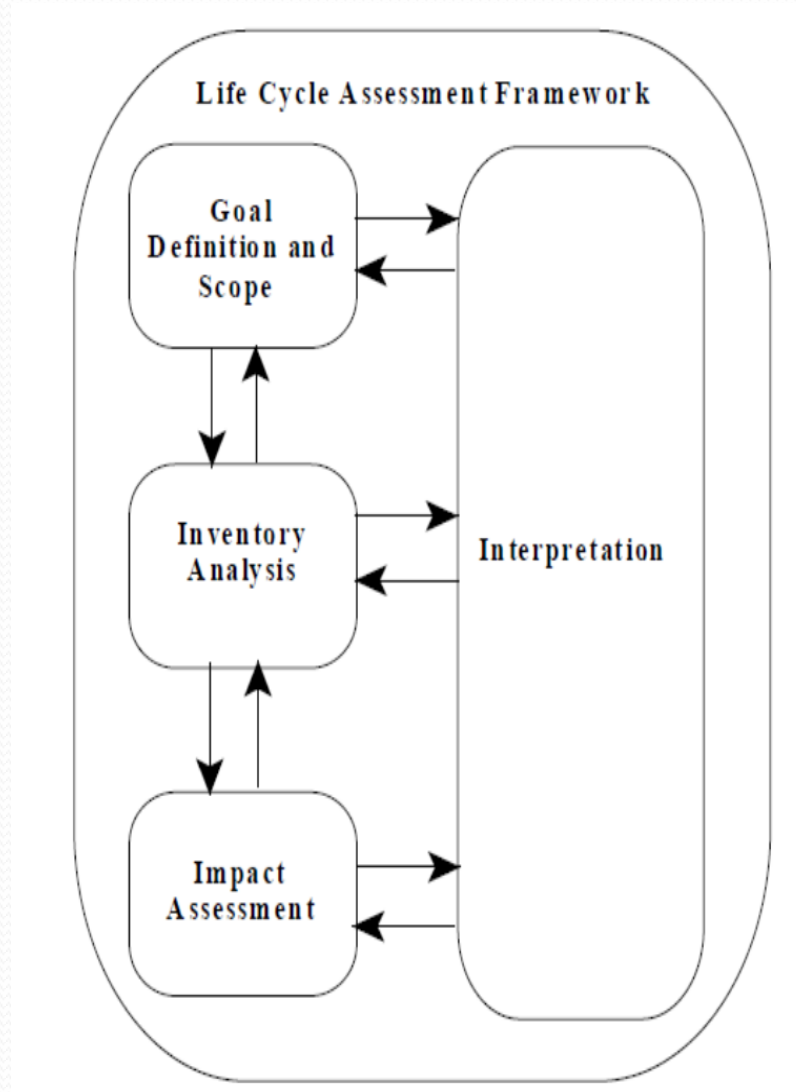


# Life-Cycle Assessment History

- The Coca-Cola Company (1969) developed methods and groundwork for LCA of today
  - Compared different beverage containers to determine environmental releases and required raw materials
- Other companies followed suit



# Life-Cycle Assessment Framework



# LCA Phases

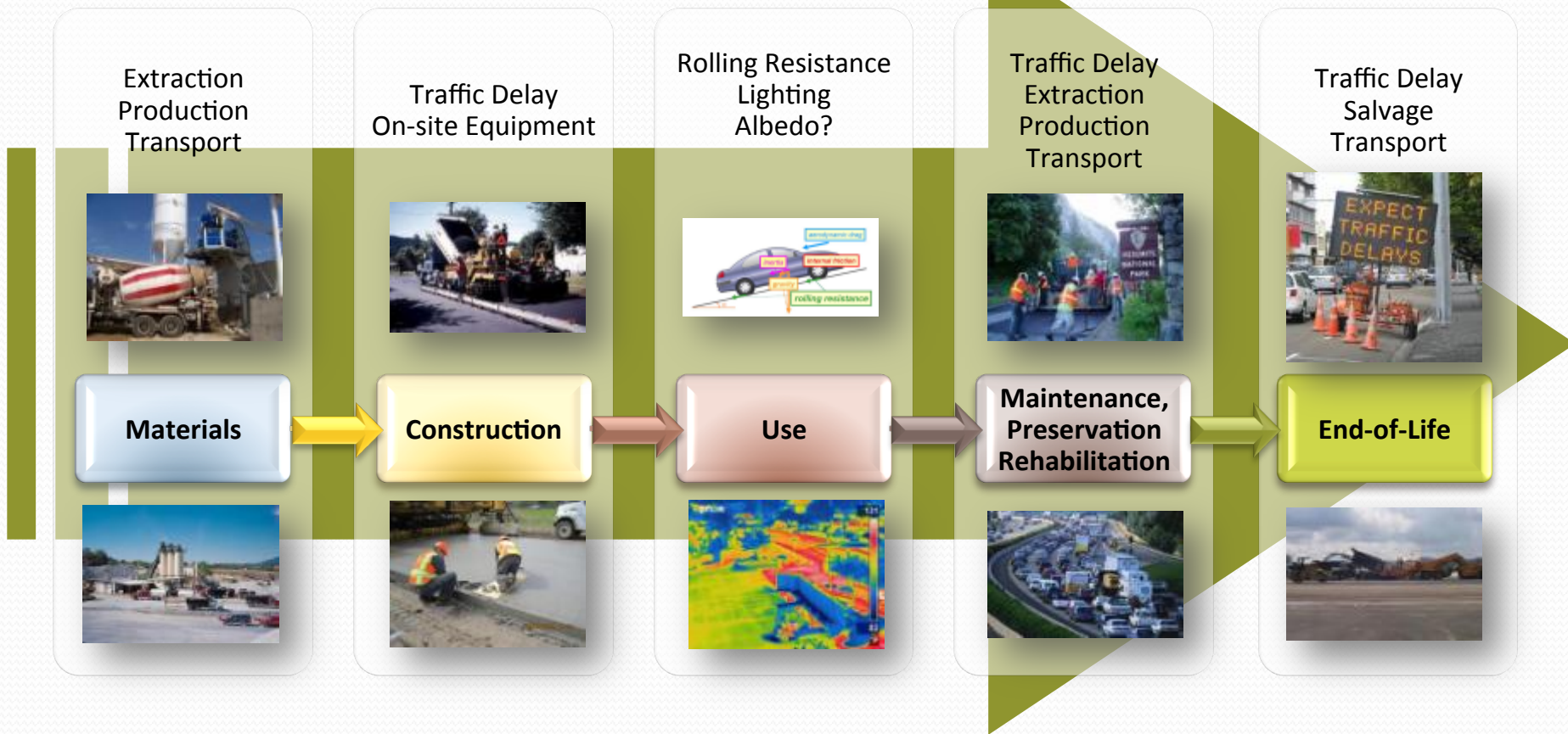
- Goal and scope definition
  - Determine depth and breadth of LCA
  - System boundaries (i.e., what stages and processes will be included)
- Inventory analysis
  - Accounting phase
  - Inputs (materials, energy, and resources)
  - Outputs (waste, pollution, and co-products)

# LCA Phases

- Impact assessment
  - Understand environmental significance
  - Translate environmental flows to impact categories
    - Energy use
    - Resource Use
    - Emissions
    - Toxicity
    - Water
    - Waste
- Interpretation



# Pavement Life-Cycle



# Pavement LCAs

- Process based
  - Data collected for every process
  - Specific, regionalized, and data intensive
  - Like LCCA, requires some assumptions in terms of material usage, transportation, and ultimately performance/maintenance

# Materials

- LCCA

- How much does it cost to buy the asphalt and the aggregate and produce a mixture?

- LCA

- How much energy is required to extract, process, and transport aggregate and asphalt?
- How much CO<sub>2e</sub> is produced during this process?
- How much energy is used and CO<sub>2e</sub> is produced at the plant?

# Example Materials Inputs for LCA

Material	Percentage by Layer by Total Mixture Weight			Total	Haul Distance (miles)	Weighted Haul for Structure (miles)
	Surface	Binder	Base			
Virgin Binder (PG 67-22)	4.3	2.7	3.1	3.2	100	100
Granite	87.1	--	--	--	28	--
Limestone	--	48.6	42.6	--	5	--
Virgin Agg	87.1	48.6	--	54.7	--	7.5
Sand	--	19.5	20.4	15.6	41	41
RAP	--	24.3	33.9	22.7	5	5
RAS	4.8	4.9	--	3.0	--	--
Fly Ash	3.8	--	--	0.8	130	130

# Construction

- LCCA

- How much does it cost to construct the mixture through manpower, fuel usage, and machine time?
- User-delay costs?

- LCA

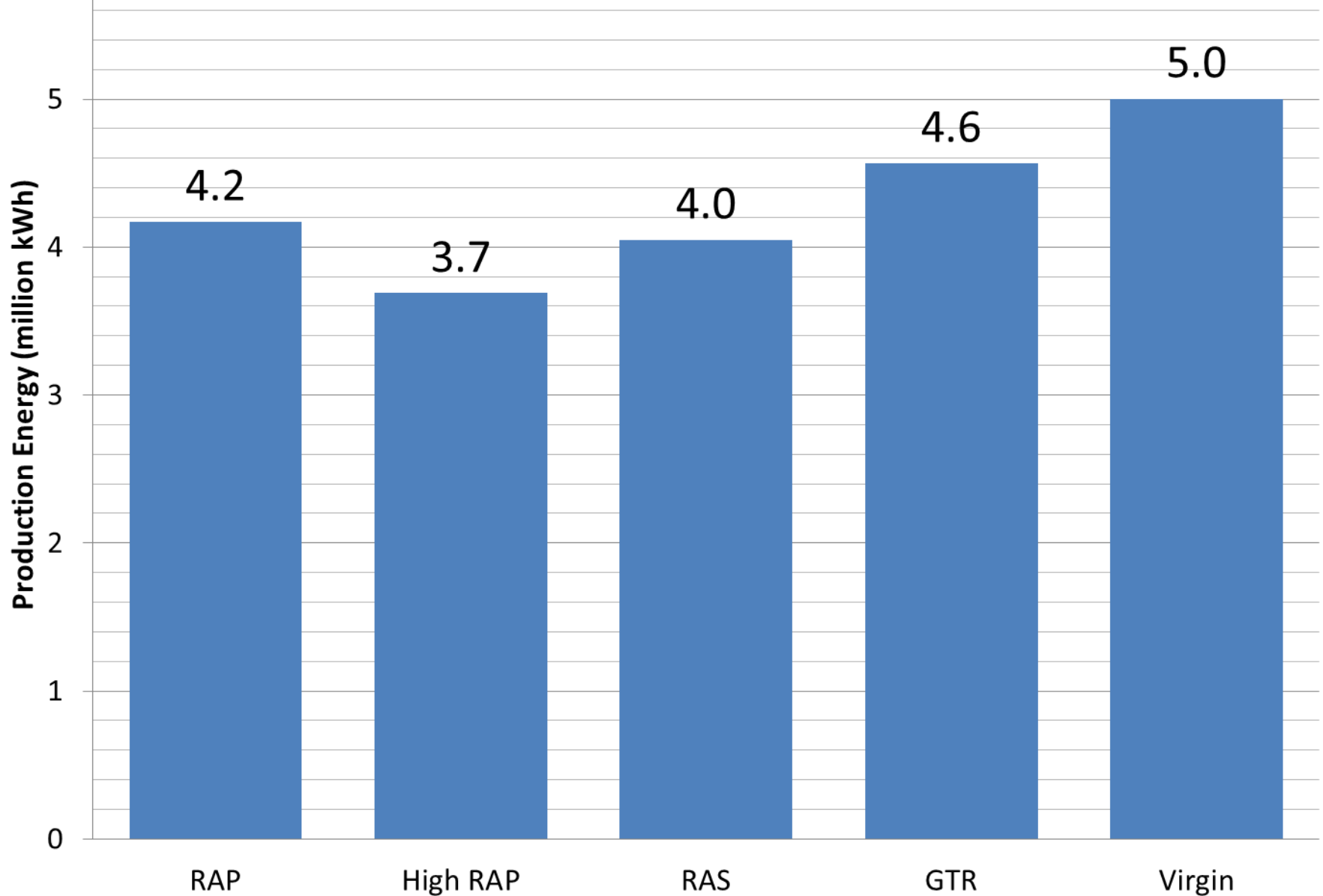
- How much CO<sub>2e</sub> is produced and how much energy is used to place the mixtures?
- How much CO<sub>2e</sub> is produced from traffic congestion?

# Construction/Production Inputs

- Paver – Working time, efficiency, rate (ft/min)
- Rollers – Working time, efficiency, rate
- MTV – Working time
- Plant – Production rate, temperature, plant type
- WMA – some programs use an assumed drop in energy



# Production Energy for Extracting/ Processing Raw Materials



# Use Phase

- LCCA

- Not commonly considered

- LCA

- How much energy is spent lighting the pavement?
- How much fuel is used driving on the road?

# Maintenance and Rehabilitation

- LCCA

- What is the rehab schedule for pavements?
- What are economic effects of user-delay?
  - Lost time
  - Fuel costs

- LCA

- What is the rehab schedule for pavements?
- What are environmental effects of user-delay?
  - Fuel usage
  - Greenhouse gases

# End-of-Life

- LCCA

- Is there any salvage value to the material?

- LCA

- Is the material recycled?
- Do I have to transport it somewhere?
  - Fuel usage
  - Greenhouse gases

# LCA Tools Available

- Highway Impact Estimator - Athena
- AsPECT - TRL
- PaLATE – UC Berkeley (no longer maintained)
- Project Emissions Estimator (PE-2) – Michigan Tech
- RoadPrint – Pavia Systems
- GreenDOT – AASHTO
  - Estimates CO<sub>2</sub> from construction, operations and maintenance

# Tools must fit Framework

- ISO 14044 defines general requirements and guidelines
  - LCA for all products
  - Not specific enough for pavements
  - Basic framework started in 2010 at UC Davis
  - European framework developed and will be public by 2016
- FHWA Sustainable Pavements TWG – Fall 2014 Meeting



# Environmental Impact Reporting: A need for brevity and consistency

<b>Nutrition Facts</b>	
Serving Size 1 ounce · Servings in bag 4	
<b>Amount Per Serving</b>	
<b>Calories</b> 155	Calories from Fat 93
<b>% Daily Value*</b>	
<b>Total Fat</b> 11g	16%
Saturated Fat 3g	15%
Trans Fat	
<b>Cholesterol</b> 0mg	0%
<b>Sodium</b> 148mg	6%
<b>Total Carbohydrate</b> 14g	5%
Dietary Fiber 1g	5%
Sugars 1g	
<b>Protein</b> 2g	
<b>Vitamin A</b> 0%	• <b>Vitamin C</b> 9%
<b>Calcium</b> 1%	• <b>Iron</b> 3%

\* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.

# Relationships

## PCRs, LCAs, and EPDs

- Product Category Rule (PCR): The Framework
  - “Set of specific rules, requirements, and guidelines for developing Type III environmental product declarations for one or more product categories” (ISO 14025)
- Life-cycle Assessment (LCA): The Process
  - “Compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs, and potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle” (ISO 14040)
- Environmental Product Declaration (EPD): The Declaration
  - “Providing quantified environmental data using predetermined parameters and, where relevant, additional environmental information” (ISO 14025)

# Product Category Rules

- PCR – defines the rules for a product LCA and is industry accepted and defines the environmental product declaration (EPD) format
- NAPA has begun the process of developing PCR(s) for asphalt mixtures
  - Heather Dylla, Richard Willis, and Amlan Mukherjee are advising PCR Committee

# Environmental Product Declaration

- EPD – declared LCA for a product and is a form of certification
  - Can be specific (producer) or general (industry)
- EPDs follow the framework developed in the PCR
  - NRMCA has already developed PCR using Carbon Leadership Forum and ASTM
- EPDs may be required soon for construction projects which produce specific amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>

# Thank you!