

The Sustainability of Our Asphalt Binders, Mixtures and Pavements

2023 Alaska Asphalt Paving Summit Anchorage, Alaska November 6, 2023 Jason Wielinski, P.E. Regional Engineer



- "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
 - World Commission on Environment and Development (1987)

• What does Sustainability mean to you?

Pavement Sustainability: The Four Pillars (FHWA, 2015)



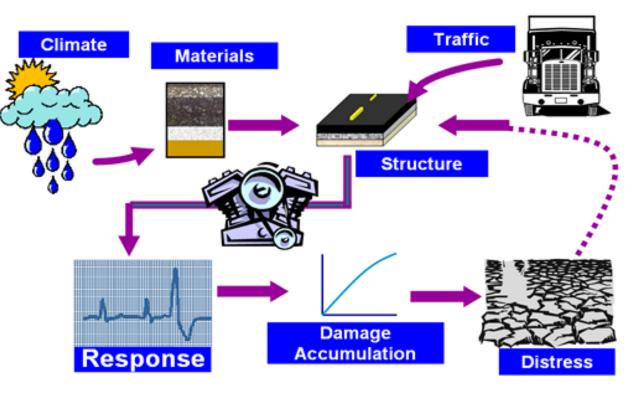


https://acropolistickets.tours/parthenon-architecture/

MEPDG Design Procedure (NCHRP 1-37A 2004)

1. Performance

- Achieve the engineering goals for which they have been constructed
- Pavement Design
 - Carry expected traffic volumes
 - Through expected service life
 - Maintained level of serviceability
- Material Specifications







2. Environmental

- Preserve and (ideally) restore surrounding ecosystems
- Energy consumption
- Global Warming Potential (GWP)
- Green House Gas (GHG)
 Emissions



https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1207/fy2018maintenancebacklog.htm

- Use financial, human and environmental resources economically
- Costs Associated with
 - Construction

3. Economic

- Maintenance
- Rehabilitation
- Preservation
- Best Practice
 - Life Cycle Costs Analysis
- Other Costs
 - Vehicle Operating Costs
 - Crash Costs

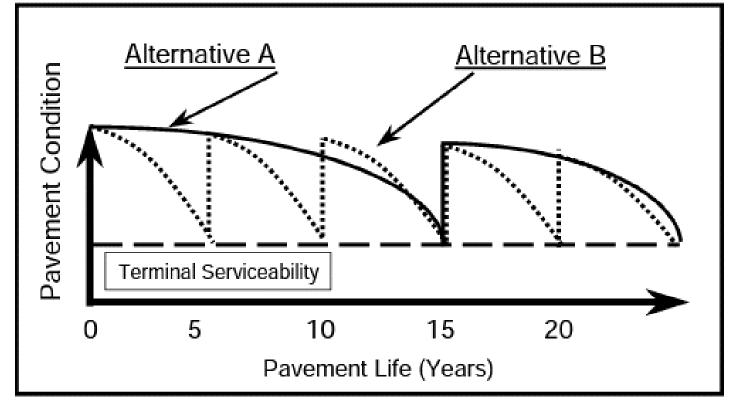


Figure 2.2. Performance curve versus rehabilitation strategy.

From: FHWA: Life Cycle Costs Analysis in Pavement Design

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4. Social



- Meet human needs such as health, safety, equity, employment, comfort and happiness
- Equity
- Safety
- Smoothness
- Vehicle Operating Costs
- Crash Costs
- Aesthetics
- Access
- Mobility





Save Lives

Better coordinated work zone scheduling can reduce the number of work zone-related crashes by providing alternate routes that allow motorists to avoid work zones altogether.



Save Money

An optimized renewal programming schedule can reduce the agency's expenditures on mitigation strategies.



Save Time

Careful planning and scheduling of work zones can mitigate or avoid some work zone delays.

Why does sustainability feel different now?

- We have historically promoted sustainability efforts
 - Performance
 - Energy Consumption
 - Recycling
 - Pavement Design
 - Safety
- We are now being asked to keep score
 - And Improve!
- Accountability is key



WARM MIX

About 79-million tons of

ut to use in road-building mixes & activities. Nearly 1.8 million tons

of waste and by-products



MUNTY

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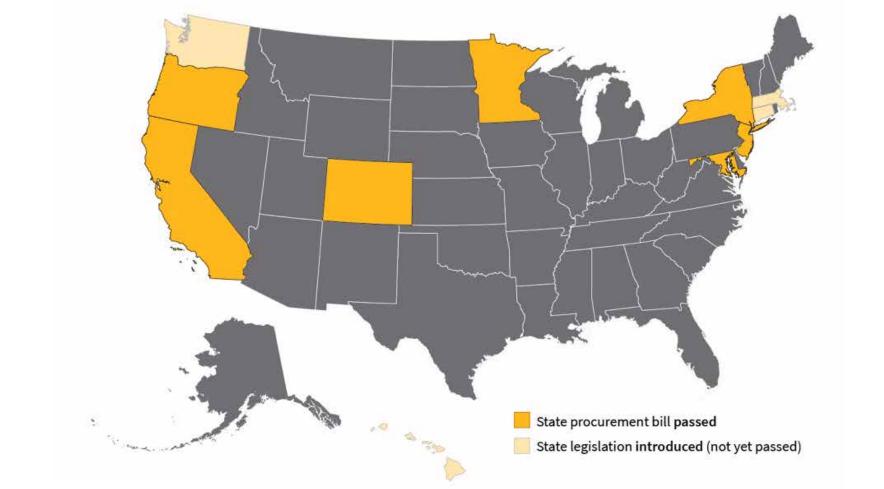


Green Public Procurement Policies and Methods

Buy Clean Policies at the State Level



Information collected from state legislative websites.



Source: Carbon Leadership Forum



• Which sections relate to low carbon construction materials?

| IRA Section | Agency | Funding | Purpose | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|----------|---|---------|
| 60503 | GSA Federal Buildings Fund | \$2.15B | To acquire and install materials/products for use in the construction or alteration of buildings that have substantially lower levels of embodied GHG emissions (<i>as determined by EPA</i>) | 9/30/26 |
| 60506 | DOT FHWA | \$2B | To reimburse or provide incentives (up to 2% of incremental costs) to eligible recipients for the use of construction materials/products that have substantially lower levels of embodied GHG emissions (<i>as determined by EPA</i>) | 9/30/26 |
| 60116 | EPA | \$100M | For administrative costs to develop (<i>with GSA and DOT-FHWA</i>) a program to identify and label construction materials/products that have substantially lower levels of embodied GHG emissions, based on EPDs and determinations by State agencies, as verified by EPA. | 9/30/26 |
| 60112 | EPA | \$250M | Grants and technical assistance to businesses, states, tribes and nonprofit organizations to support the development, enhanced standardization and transparency, and reporting criteria for EPDs for construction materials/products that include measurements of the embodied GHG emissions across all life cycle stages | 9/30/31 |
| 50161 | DOE | \$5.812B | For financial assistance for advanced technology retrofits for US industrial or manufacturing facilities that produce iron, steel, steel mill products, aluminum, cement, concrete, glass, and other energy intensive industrial processes | |
| | DOE | \$10B | For the 48C tax credit to expand clean technology manufacturing | |
| 30002 | HUD | \$837.5M | For direct loans and grants to improve climate resilience of affordable housing, including low- emission building materials/processes | |
| 70006 | FEMA | | May provide financial assistance for costs associated with low-carbon materials | |



- Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) are the current state of the art for representing third-party verified environmental impacts of products
- Based on ISO Standards 14025 (2006), 21930 (2017)/ EN 15804
- LEED v.4 led adoption of EPDs
 - Up to two points available in its green building rating system
 - Most impact in vertical infrastructure products





Nutrition Label

| Nutrition Fa | CLJ |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Serving size 1 potato (148 | g/5.2oz) |
| | |
| Amount per serving Calories | 110 |
| | lly Value* |
| Total Fat 0g | 0% |
| Saturated Fat 0g | 0% |
| Trans Fat 0g | |
| Cholesterol Omg | 0% |
| Sodium Omg | 0% |
| Total Carbohydrate 26g | 9% |
| Dietary Fiber 2g | 7% |
| Total Sugars 1g | |
| Includes 0g Added Sugars | 0% |
| Protein 3g | |
| Vitamin D 0mcg | 0% |
| Calcium 20mg | 2% |
| Iron 1.1mg | 6% |
| Potassium 620mg | 15% |
| Vitamin C 27mg | 30% |
| Vitamin B ₆ 0.2mg | 10% |

Environmental Product Declaration

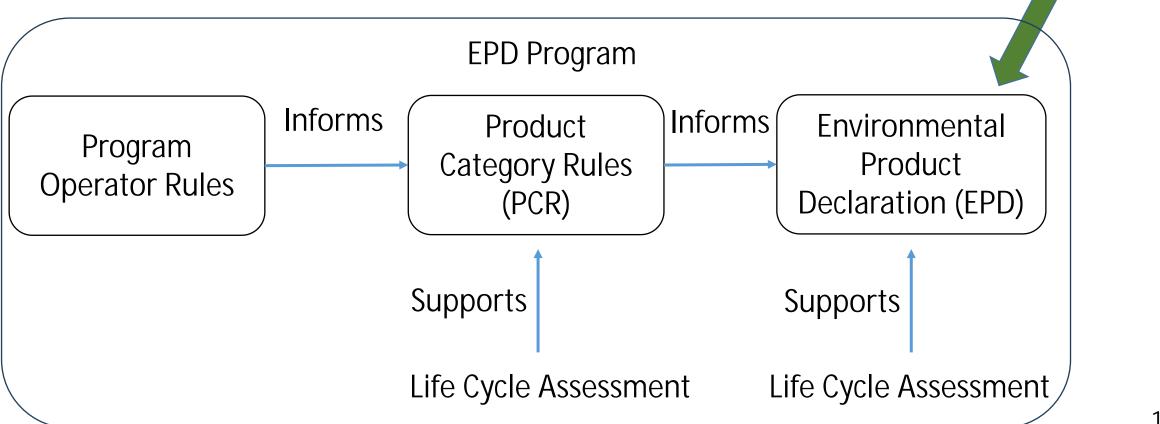
Declared Unit: 1 short ton of asphalt mixture

| PARAMETER | UNIT | A1 | |
|--|---------------------|----------|--|
| Global Warming Air, incl. Biogenic Carbon | [kg CO2-Equiv.] | 17.7 | |
| Ozone Depletion Air | [kg CFC 11-Equiv.] | 3.72e-09 | |
| Acidification | [kg SO2-Equiv.] | 0.104 | |
| Eutrophication | [kg N-Equiv.] | 0.00624 | |
| Smog Air | [kg 03-Equiv.] | 1.89 | |
| Abiotic Depletion for Fossil Resources | [MJ surplus energy] | MND* | |

Source: NAPA

EPD Program: Overview

- Multiple Stakeholders: Program Operator, PCR Committee, Review Panel
- Consensus-Based
- Third-Party Verified



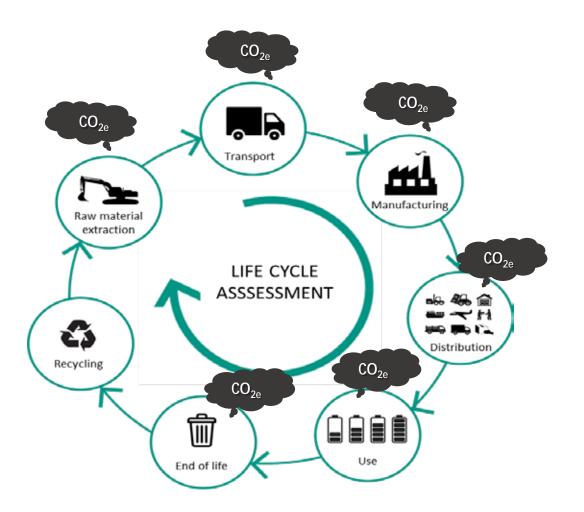


Policy Requirement

What is Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)?



- A systematic analysis of the potential environmental impacts of products during their entire life cycle.
- LCCA is a financial accounting, LCA is a eco-accounting
- ISO Standards 14040 and 14044
- This example shows "cradle to grave" LCA



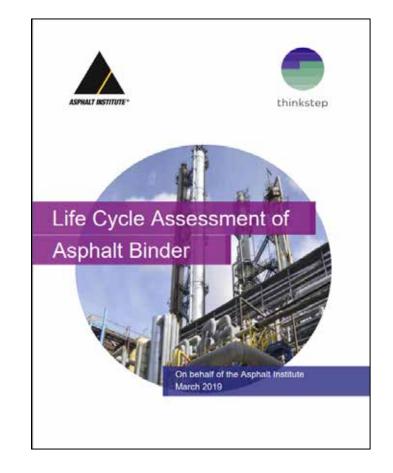


Industry Initiatives on Environmental Sustainability

EPDs for Asphalt Binder: Previous Efforts



- Existing Cradle to Gate Industry Average LCA for Asphalt Binder
 - Published in 2019
 - Started in 2016
 - Contracted with Thinkstep, now Sphera
 - Collected "Foreground" (process) data from 12 refineries and 10 terminals
 - Used Sphera's "Gabi" for background data
 - Declared Unit: 1 kg of Asphalt Binder
 - Without additives
 - SBS Modified
 - GTR Modified
 - PPA Modified
- Feeds into NAPA's Mixture EPD Tool



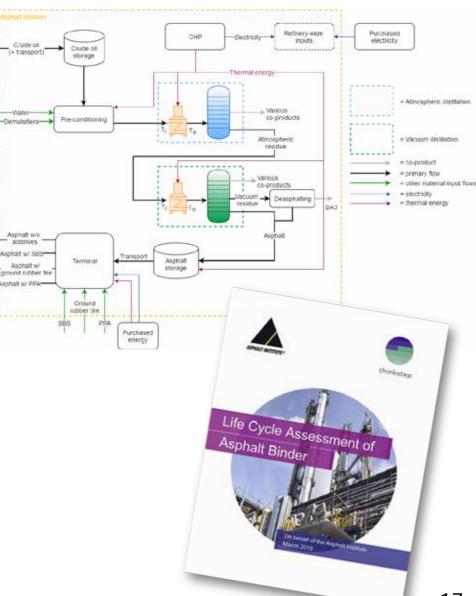
https://www.asphaltinstitute.org/engineering/sustainability/ life-cycle-assessment-of-asphalt-binder/ 16

EPDs for Asphalt Binder: Current Efforts



EPD Taskforce provided path forward for:

- Developing Product Category Rules (PCR) for asphalt binder using third-party Program Operator
 - Process includes including relevant external stakeholders
- Update AI's current Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) on asphalt binders in North America that was published in 2019
- Collect new foreground data from volunteer member company refineries and terminals (NDAs in place)
 - Incorporate newer background datasets
- Developing Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) web-based tool for product or facility specific EPDs
 - Support "Buy-Clean" policies
 - Will support NAPA's EPD tool on mixtures



EPD for Asphalt Mixtures

- Program Operator NAPA
- PCR –Committee Info and Review
 - Completed in 2022
 - www.asphaltpavement.org/uploads/documents/ EPD_Program/NAPA_PCR_AsphaltMixtures_v2.p df
- Asphalt Mixtures LCA
 - Published in 2016, updated in 2021
 - www.asphaltpavement.org/uploads/documents/ EPD_Program/LCA_final.pdf
- Independent Verification
 - LCA, PCR and EPD Tool
- Emerald Eco-label EPD Tool
 - https://asphaltepd.org/

| DECLARED PRODUCT | | 221731, an asphalt mix. | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| DECLARATION OWNER | | | |
| NAT | TIONAL ASPHALT MENT ASSOCIATION | National Asphalt Pavement Association 6406 Ivy Lane, Suite 350 Greenbelt, MD, 20770 Toll-free: (888) 468-6499 www.asphaltpavement.org/epd | |
| LCA AND EPD TOOL DEVELOPER | t ri sight | Benjamin Ciavola, Ph.D., Trisight 322 Shelden Ave. Ste. 14, Houghton, MI 49931 http://trisightengineering.com | |
| INDEPENDENT VERIFIERS | jbe CONSULTING N | John Beath Environmental, LLC The data and declarations produced by the EPD tool was externally, independently verified in accordance with ISO14025, ISO21930, and the referenced PCR. Trisha Montalbo https://goaspha.lt/3u7Mlqk | |
| | TIONAL ASPHALT AGENT ASSOCIATION | Product Category Rules (PCR) for Asphalt Mixtures, version 2.0 National Asphalt Pavement Association 6406 Ivy Lane, Suite 350 Greenbelt, MD, 20770 Toll-free: (888) 468-6499 www.asphaltpavement.org/epd | |
| PCR REVIEW | theRightenvironment | PCR confirmed by PCR Review Panel Led by Joep Meijer, TheRightenvironment https://goaspha.lt/3NJbyVx | |



EPD Example – HMA Asphalt





An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for Asphalt Mixtures

Company Information



Product Ingredients

The product ingredients as identified in the mix design are provided in the table below.

TABLE 1. PRODUCT INGREDIENTS

| COMPONENT | MATERIAL | WEIGHT % |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------|
| Aggregate | Aggregate Natural Stone | |
| Aggregate | Natural Stone | 19 |
| Aggregate | Natural Stone | 14 |
| RAP | Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement | 38 |
| Binder | Unmodified | 4 |
| | | |

Product Description

This EPD reports the potential environmental impacts and additional environmental information for an asphalt mixture, which falls under the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code 30111509. Asphalt mixtures are typically incorporated as part of the structure of a roadway, parking lot, driveway, airfield, bike lane, pedestrian path, railroad track bed, or recreational surface.

Gradation Type: Not Reported Mix Design Method: superpave

Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size: 0.375 inches

Performance Grade of Asphalt Binder: PG 58-28

Customer [Project/Contract] Number: Not Reported

This mix producer categorizes this product as a Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) asphalt mixture. This asphalt mixture was produced within a temperature range of 143 to 163°C (290.0 to 325.0°F). Energy and environmental impacts are based on a plant's average performance over a 12-month period and are not adjusted for mix-specific production temperatures.

TABLE 3. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE

| IMPACT CATEGORY | POTENTIAL IMPACT PER METRIC TONNE ASPHALT MIXTURE (PER TON ASPHALT MIXTURE) |
|---|--|
| Global warming potential (GWP-100) | 48.05 (43.59) kg CO2 Equiv. |
| Ozone depletion potential (ODP) | 5.29e-08 (4.80e-08) kg CFC-11 Equiv. |
| Eutrophication potential (EP) | 9.34e-03 (8.48e-03) kg N Equiv. |
| Acidification potential (AP) | 1.17e-01 (1.06e-01) kg SO2 Equiv |
| Photochemical ozone creation potential (POCP) | 2.84 (2.58) kg O3 Equiv. |

GWP from HMA EPDs will be used in benchmarking mixtures with Buy Clean policies;

Concerns with Green Public Purchasing Initiatives:



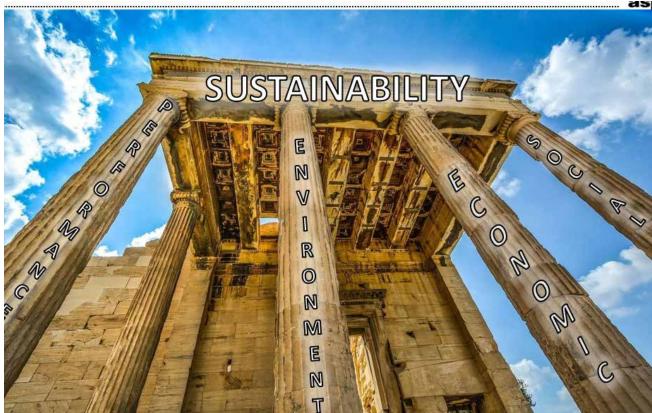
- Equivalent functionality (same performance) for comparison for EPDs
- Uniform performance-based specifications across all agencies for construction of pavements

• Scope for benchmark establishment is cradle to gate

 No feedback loop with design, maintenance and asset management divisions of agencies

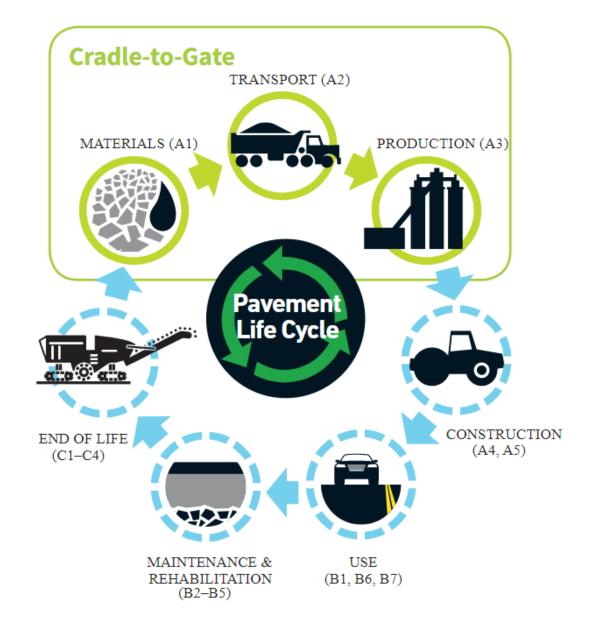


How do our asphalt binders, mixtures and pavements contribute to the overall sustainability?



Cradle to Gate





• Currently, the focus is on "Cradle to Gate of Materials" (A1-A3)

Considerations for Path Forward

Which option is more
 "sustainable"?

Context Dependent

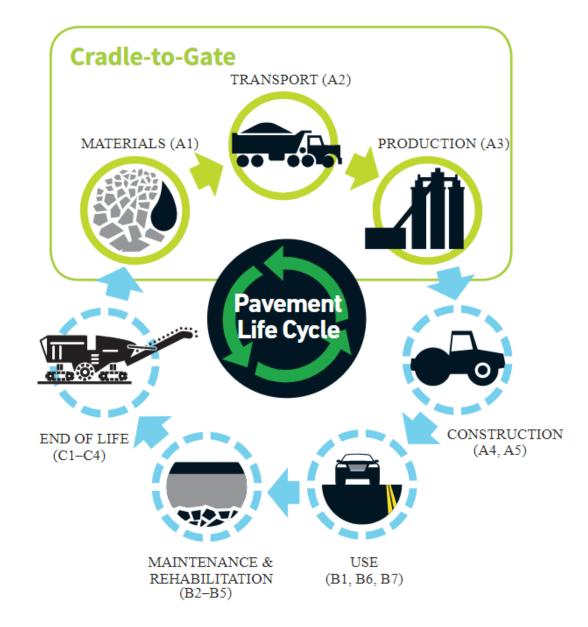
 Material Cradle to Gate
 Cradle to Grave





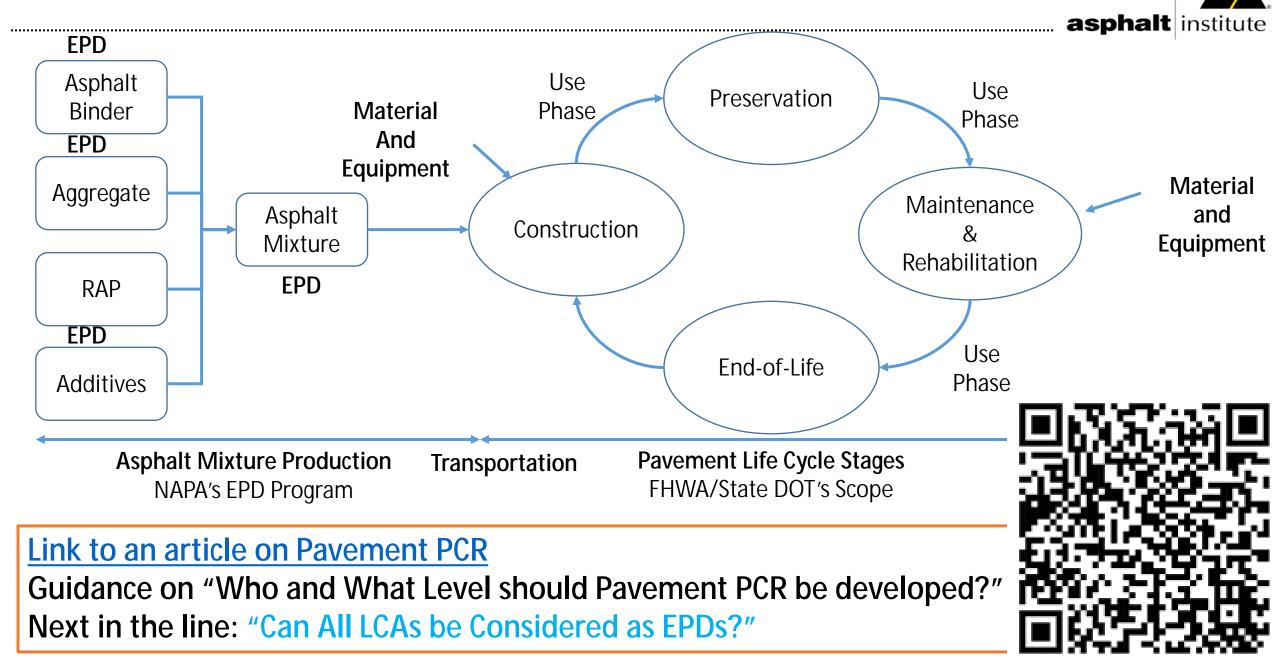
Cradle to Grave





- Need to consider and plan for "Cradle to Grave" (A1 – C4)
- How will construction impact Pavement LCA (A4 – A5)
- The use phase (B1 B7)
- Maintenance and Rehab based on performance (B2 B5)
- How do we account for "End of Life?" (C1-C4)
- How do we include all stakeholders?

Pavement-Level EPDs with Diligence and Accountability



Pavement-Level EPDs with Diligence and Accountability



- Pavement-level EPD Process will need to be standardized
 - Involve multiple stakeholders
 - Program Operators, PCR Committee
 - Consensus Based and Third-Party Plus Public Verified
 - Accountability is key
 - Functional unit
 - *Example:* **A** lane-mile of a pavement structure serving **B** amounts of traffic under **C** climatic conditions for **X** years of service life
 - Cradle to Gate EPDs mostly use "Declared Unit" only
 - Example: Short ton or kilogram

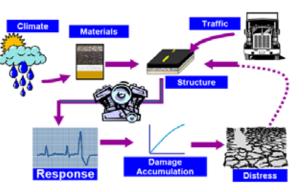


IR 275 in Hamilton County APA Perpetual by Performance Award www.Driveasphalt.org

Holistic Pavement Sustainability



- Incorporate principles of "Service Life Planning" (ISO 15686)
 - Meet or Exceed a Structure's Design Life
 - Quality Assurance Improvements
 - Use Stage Performance: Structural Condition Evaluation
- Innovative Contracting Mechanisms
 - "Buy-Clean" to "Design-Build-Operate-Preserve-Maintain Clean"
 - Transition to "Low-Carbon" Pavement Systems
- Data Quality Improvement = Systemic Improvement
 - Improving existing Pavement Management Systems
 - Feedback loop between PMS with Procurement and Design



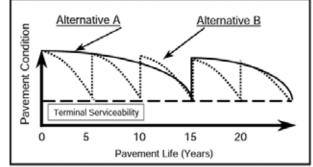


Figure 2.2. Performance curve versus rehabilitation strategy.





 Needed when evaluating projects/ processes between the pillars

- Priorities and "Trade-Offs"
- Priorities need to be established as part of the ultimate goal of a project
 - "You cannot do everything, you must pick priorities"
- Context dependent

https://playgroundequipmentpros.com/product/four-seat-teeter-totter/





Balance

Trade-Offs: Materials Strategy Example



- Research sponsored by IDOT, conducted by Illinois Center for Transportation
- SMA is durable and stable with proven long service life
- Problem: Local aggregates difficult to meet SMA aggregate requirements
 - Requires importing from other states
- Objective: determine if IDOT can use locally available aggregates in SMA
 - Reduce cost and environmental impact of SMA production
 - Without compromising resistance to pavement rutting or cracking
- Reducing costs will lead to more SMA usage
- Widespread SMA use will lead to:
 - Less frequent rehabilitation
 - Fewer traffic interruptions for construction
 - Substantial cost savings

Illinois Center for Transportation University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaigr



Local Aggregate Utilization in Stone-Matrix Asphalt (SMA)

Javier J. García Mainieri Imad L. Al-Qadi

December 14, 2021 IAAP Aggregate Policy Seminar



Where Excellence and Transportation Meet

Why Sustainability and Why Now?

- Opportunities
 - Business
 - Innovation
 - Specifications and Design
 - Education
- Establish Priorities
 - Legislation and agencies provide context
- Improve quality of life
 - For our industry
 - \circ For the public we serve
- Let's do it for next generations





Future Woman of Asphalt









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