

Sustainability and Resilience of Concrete Pavements

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Acronyms

- EPD Environmental Product Declaration
- GGBFS Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag
- LCA Life Cycle Assessment
- LCCA Life Cycle Cost Analysis
- M&R Maintenance and Rehabilitation
- MCTC Mobile Concrete Technology Center
- PCR Product Category Rules
- S-LCA Social Life Cycle Assessment
- SPP Sustainable Pavements Program





Why? Green Public Purchasing Initiatives



Information collected from State legislative websites.

States that legislated green public purchasing

States that have considered green public purchasing legislation in past 2 years





Executive Order on Federal Sustainability

EO 14057- Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability [1]



Section 102 (a)(v)

Net-zero emissions from Federal procurement, including a Buy Clean policy to promote use of construction materials with lower embodied emissions.



Section 303

The Buy Clean Task Force provides recommendations to the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on policies and procedures to expand consideration of embodied emissions and pollutants of construction materials in Federal procurement and federally funded projects.





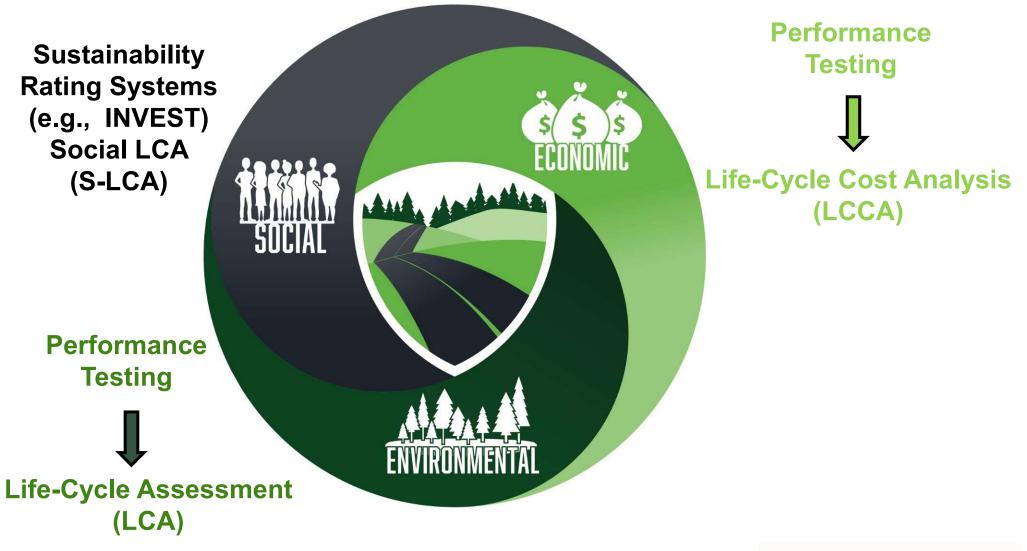
Green Public Procurement (GPP)

- Public procurement is the primary economic activity of government.
 - -Used by government for pursuit of strategic objectives.
 - Influences the remainder of the market and private sector.
 - Basic principles: transparency, integrity, economy, openness, fairness, accountability, competition.
- GPP is the practice of selecting products with lower environmental impacts than commonly procured products.





Balance of the Triple Bottom Line

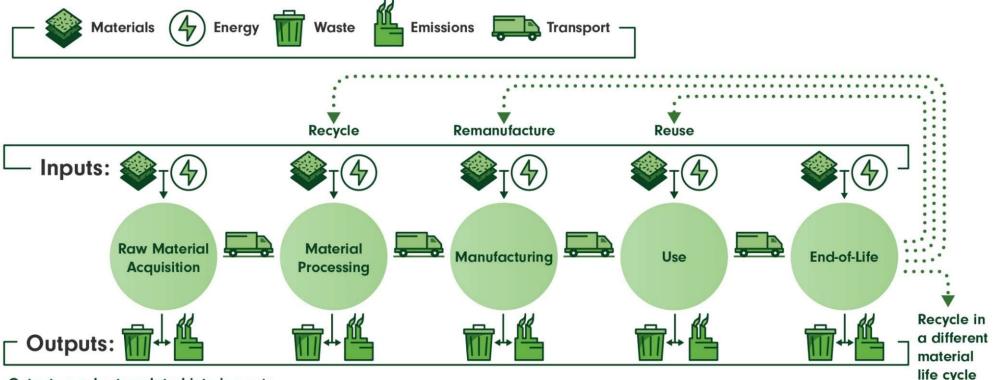






Life Cycle Assessment

- Technique to quantify environmental impacts of products and processes
- Covers range of environmental impacts



Outputs can be translated into impacts



EXAMPLE







A Research Study on Paving Concrete

- Collaborative study of SPP and MCTC
- Study objectives:
 - Evaluate the state of practice for paving concrete
 - Identify the opportunities for improvement
 - Identify strategies for pavement agencies to achieve GHG savings for concrete pavements

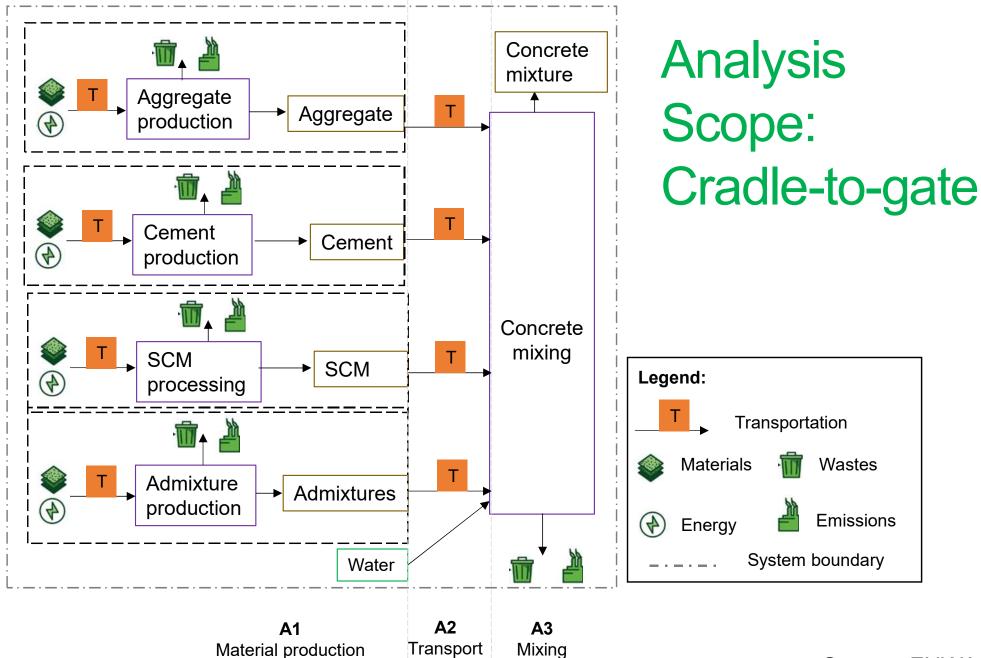




MCTC Concrete Paving Projects (2011-2019)



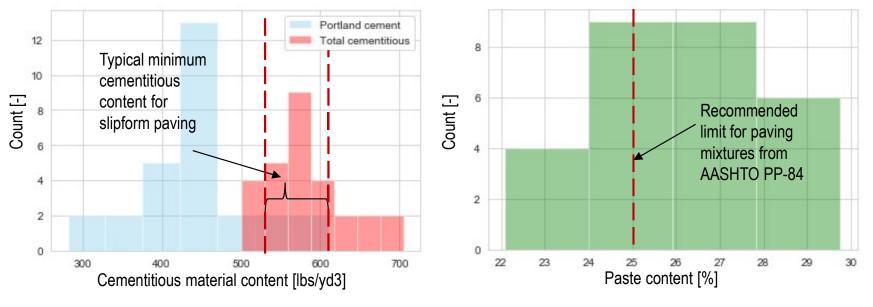








Mixture Statistics



Source: FHWA

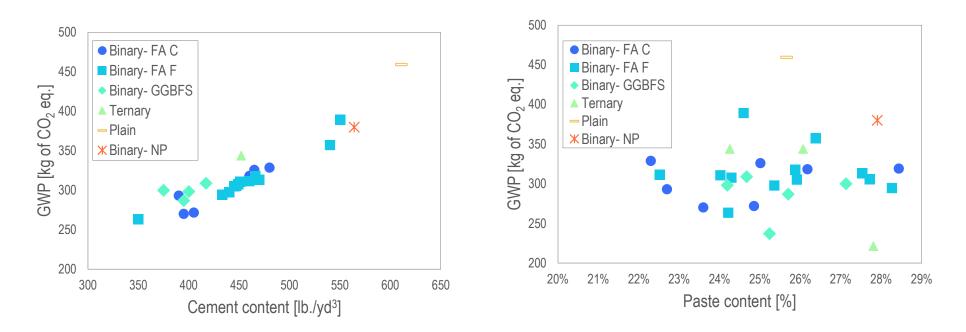
- Most mixtures use cementitious content in the higher range of specifications.
- 17 mixtures have paste content above 25 percent (AASHTO PP84).

AASHTO PP84 is a voluntary industry specification. Its use is not required by Federal law.





GWP vs. Mixture Design

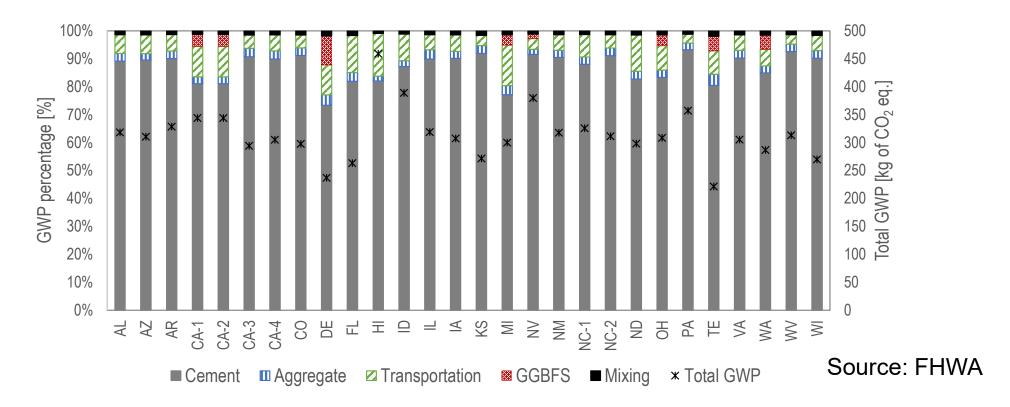


- Strong positive linear correlation between cement content and GWP.
- Increase in paste content leads to GWP increase.





Process Contributions

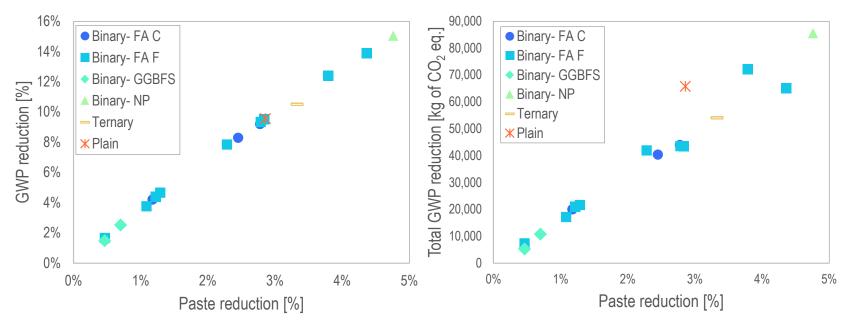


- With contribution of 73-93%, cement is the most significant contributor to GWP.
- Other processes with noteworthy contribution include transport and slag processing.





Potential Savings in Analyzed Projects

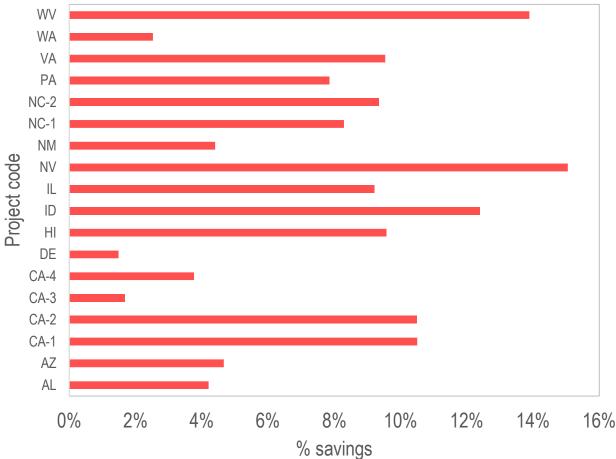


- % of GWP savings are proportional to % in paste reduction.
- Total savings per 1 lane mile can amount to removing up to 27 commuters from the road for a year.



Potential Savings in Analyzed Projects

% savings in embodied carbon when paste content is reduced to 25%



Reducing paste content to recommended 25% is:

- Providing improved performance
- Reducing embodied carbon by up to 16%
- Captured in EPDs
- Readily implementable
- Cost-effective





Concrete Pavement Decarbonization Strategies from the Literature

Strategy	Readiness level	Carbonation management level	Lifecycle phase	Economic indicators	Stakeholders
CO ₂ curing	Medium	Offset	Material production	Higher cost	Concrete producers
Material efficient design	High	Reduce	Material production	Lower cost	Concrete
Material substitution	High	Replace	Material production	Lower cost	producers and State
Service-life extension	High	Offset	Use	Depends	DOTs
Increased EOL carbonation	High	Offset	EOL	Higher cost	State DOTs and contractors



CLOSER LOOK AT EPDs





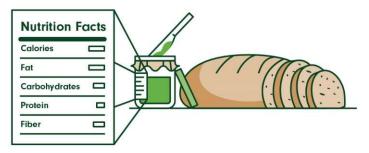


What Are EPDs?

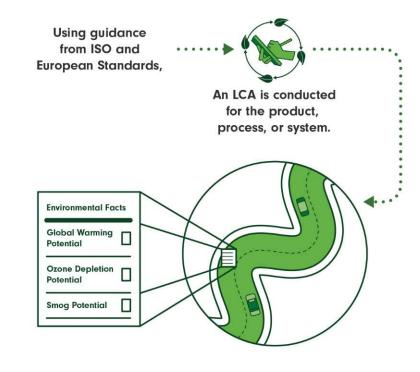
 Communicate environmental impacts of material or product.

EPDSØ

- Express the results of an LCA.
- Developed with stakeholder input.
- Follow industry standards described in the PCR.
- EPDs are not required by Federal law or regulation.



Similar to nutrition labels for food products, EPDs communicate critical environmental information on pavement materials to the customer.



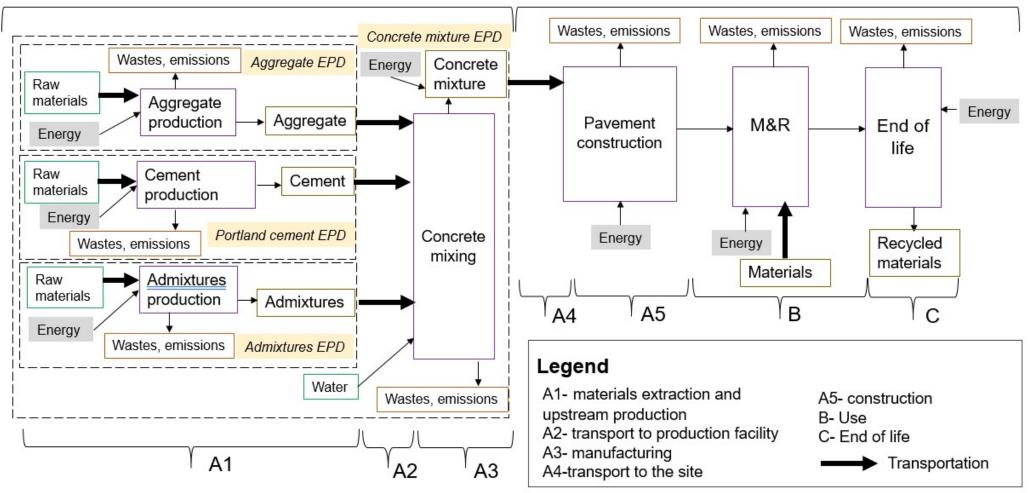




Pavement Product System

Material manufacturers

Transportation agencies and contractors

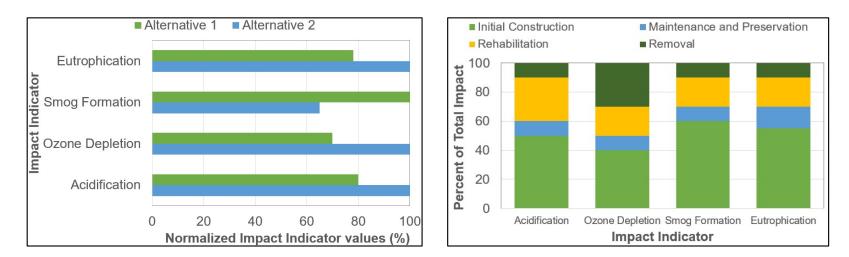






LCA Benchmarking Tool LCA SPAVE

- Created with stakeholder input
- Use the identified background datasets
- Incorporate material EPDs



Available at: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/pavement/lcatool/





Would you like to get involved?

- Register for SPTWG Meeting <u>SPTWG Website</u>
- Join the newsletter <u>Join to become a SPP Friend</u>
- Request LCAPave Demo email <u>LaToya.Johnson@dot.gov</u>
- Learn about pooled fund <u>Pooled Fund Solicitation</u>
- Learn about Climate Challenge- Climate Challenge
- Learn about our resources –next slide



Resources

Education	Research	Deployment
Pavement LCA	LCA fit in transportation	
<u>Framework</u>	decision-making	LCAPave Tools
<u>Webinars</u>	EPDs in Green Public	Pilot projects with State
	Procurement	<u>DOTs</u>
Tech briefs, studies	LCA of recycled plastics in	<u>Mobile Pavement</u>
	pavements	Technologies Centers
Technical articles	LCA of ground tire rubber in	Informing pre-engineering
	pavements	with ICE Tool



