

# MINIMISING WASTE & IMPROVING EFFICIENCY THROUGH MATERIALS INNOVATION

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#### CHALLENGES - MATERIAL SELECTION

HRA?

ASPHALT CONCRETE?

SMA?

PCSM?





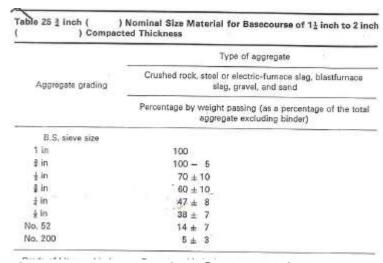
# SROH SPECIFIED MATERIALS - FIRST EDITION

HRAWC CGWC DBWC PCWC	HRABC DBC BC PCBC	
<ul> <li>HRAWC - Hot rolled asphalt wearing course to BS 594: Part 1 1985. All roads - 30/14 E</li> <li>Types 2, 3 and 4 roads - 30/14 Recipe Type F mix, 50 pen to Table 5, Column</li> </ul>		
CGWC - Close graded wearing course macadam to BS 4987: Part 1 1988. All roads -	- 10mm size close graded, 100 pen to Clause 7.4.	
DBWC - Dense wearing course macadam to BS 4987: Part 1 1988. Types 3 and 4 roa	ads - 6mm size dense, 100 pen to Clause 7.5.Footways - 6mm size dense, to	Clause 7.5.
HRABC - Hot rolled asphalt basecourse to BS 594; Part 1 1985. All roads - 50/20 mix	s, 50 pen to Table 2, Column 3. Footways - 50/20 mix to Table 2, Column 3.	
PCWC PCBC - Dense basecourse macadam to BS 4987; Part 1 1988, All roads – 20mm size PCWC PCBC - In accordance with Appendix A10.	ze dense, 100 pen to Clause 6.5. Footways – 20mm size dense, to Clause 6.5.	
DSM - Deferred set macadam 20mm basecourse or 10mm or 6mm wearing course minimum binder viscosity of 30 secs STV - approximately equivalent to 10 cm.	E 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	DSM PCSM
Concrete - to SHW Clause 1001. All roads - C40 mix. Footways - C30 mix.		Concrete
CBM 3 - Cement Bound Material Category 3 to SHW Clause 1038.		СВМ 3
GSB 1 - Granular Sub-base Material Type 1 to SHW Clause 803 used in accordance	with Appendix A1.	GSB 1
Notes on HRAWC	BACKFILL MATERIALS	Class A
1. Natural gravels not permitted as coarse aggregate in HRAWC for use in Type 1 and 2	class A Graded Granular*	Olass A
<ol> <li>A design mix may give better performance where queuing of heavy traffic is likely to design mix may be more economical and easier to lay, compact and provide with sure.</li> </ol>		Class B
<ol><li>Chippings shall be 20mm or 14mm nominal size, pre-coated.</li></ol>	\$ C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Class C
Note on Appendices A8 to A7 - All layer thicknesses in millimetres.	Class C Cohesive Granular*	Uldas U
	Class D Cohesive*	Class D
Appendix A2 KEY TO MATERIALS	*used in accordance with Appendix A1.	



#### SROH SPECIFIED MATERIALS – AC 20 DENSE

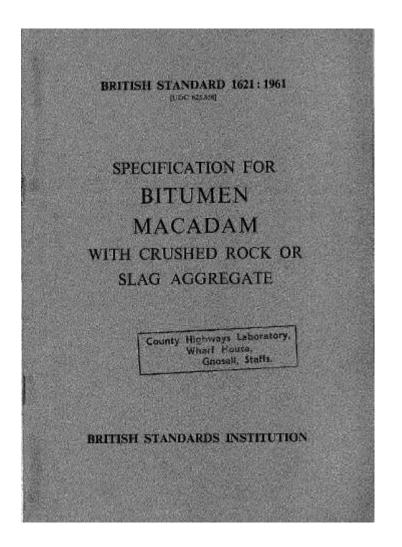
 20mm dense binder course was developed in the 1960s and originally described in Specification for Highway Works.



- The specification incorporated in to the first edition of BS4987 for Coated Macadams in 1973
- Air voids requirements first appeared in SHW clause 929 in 1993 using test methods similar to those used today.
- Before 1993, compaction was measured as "Percentage Refusal Density"



# SROH SPECIFIED MATERIALS – AC 10 CLOSE GRADED



Unspoiled by progress?

TABLE 5. DENSE BITUMEN MACADAM WEARING COURSES

A. Crushed rock types 1 to 7\* aggregate

Passing B.S. sieve	34 in (19 mm) nominal size	½ in (13 mm) nominal size	3/8 in (10 mm) nominal size
in		Percentage by weigh	t
1	100	_	_
. 34	95-100	100	norm.
1/2	70 90	95-100	100
%	55 75	65 80	95-100
1/4	40- 60	45 65	50 75
½.	25- 40	25 40	25- 40
No. 14	15- 30	15- 30	15- 30
No. 200	3 6	3 6	4 8
Binder content as found by analysis:		,	
Category 2 traffic	4-4-5-4	4.4-5.4	4-6-5-6
Category 3 traffic	4-4-5-4	4-4-5-4	4-6-5-6
Type and viscosity of binder:			
Category 2 traffic	Straight-run bitu	men, 90/220 pen.	
Category 3 traffic	Straight-run bir	tumen 180/320 p ty not less than 80	



#### SROH SPECIFIED MATERIALS – AC 6 DENSE

 6mm Dense was a proprietary material without a national specification until It finally made it into BS4987 in the 1988 revision. Before then 6mm Medium Graded was commonly used for footway construction.

±0.589 0 =200 00 30	
Test sieve aperture size	Aggregate: crushed rock or slag
	% by mass passing
10 mm	100
6.3 mm	90 to 100
3.35 mm	55 to 75
1.18 mm	30 to 50
300 µm	10 to 25
75 µm	2 to 10

Fraffic category	Grade of binder
Ą	300 pen to 100 pen
3	100 s to 200 pen



SMA was developed in Germany and arrived in UK in 1990s

SROH 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition introduced SMA. No UK National Standard until 2007

Local Highway Authorities have their own requirements regarding Texture Depth and Air Voids





#### SROH AIR VOIDS SPECIFICATIONS

- SROH listed materials hardly changed since 1<sup>st</sup> edition was published in 1992.
- Air Voids Specifications to measure compaction were introduced to SROH 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in 2002. (Wales 2006)
- There was limited data on surface course materials at that time.
- Most data was for machine laid materials so an additional tolerance was included to allow for hand laying.
- Coring for air voids compliance has become more common in the last few years.
- Standard materials, fully compliant with specification can have a fairly high level of air voids, even when fully compacted.

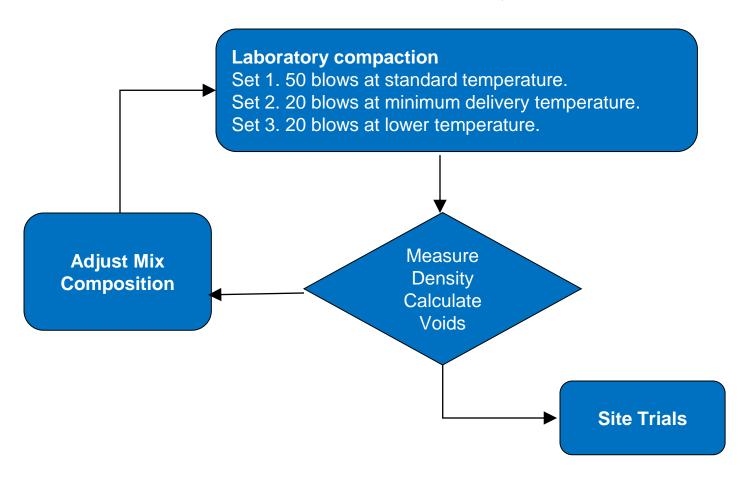






#### PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT – ENHANCED AC MATERIALS

Mix optimisation process showed significant improvement possible. This was validated by site trials.





#### ENHANCED AC MATERIALS

- Enhanced materials have replaced standard materials in North-West as a result of high levels of coring revealing air voids failures and subsequent costs of rectification.
- Use increasing in other parts of England and now in Wales

#### **ENHANCED Material Options:**

- AC 6 Dense Surf 160/220 Pen, or 100/150 Pen for Footways
- AC 10 Close Surf 100/150 Pen for Carriageways
- AC 20 Dense Binder Course 100/150 Pen



# **CHALLENGES**

Materials availability

Too many materials required for reinstatements?

Waste and inefficiency





## **HOT ASPHALT OPTIONS**



Collect from Asphalt Plant



Asphalt delivered into Depot Hotboxes

Mobile Hotboxes can reduce wastage due to materials cooling





#### HOT ASPHALT - COLLECT FROM PLANT

#### Pros

- Quick collect turnarounds for standard materials in storage bins.
- Wider range of materials can be mixed to order
- UK network of plants dedicated Collect plants
- Collect the quantity required for the planned work?

#### Cons

- Location travel time.
- Plant opening hours
- Service / Loading Delays
- Cold material waste
- Unused material waste





#### HOT ASPHALT – DEPOT HOTBOX

#### Pros

- Quick loading
- No travel to collect material
- 24/7 availability ?

#### Cons

- Limited materials available
- Storage life Waste



## **ULTILIFE HOTBOX**

- Increased workability through use of additive
- Supplied & stored at 20 degrees below conventional temperature
- Increased storage life reduced waste
- Energy savings on hotbox heating



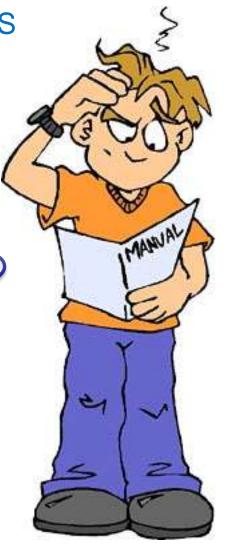
CHALLENGES - TOO MANY MATERIAL TYPES

HRA?

ASPHALT CONCRETE?

SMA?

PCSM?





#### ASPHALT PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

## **Safety**

- Skid resistance High Speed and Low Speed
- Polished Stone Value (PSV)
- Texture Depth important at higher speeds

## **Durability**

- Voids Low voids trade off against texture depth
- Binder Content
- Aggregate Quality Highest PSV may not be best.
- Good joints and surface finish ease of laying!

## **Resistance to Rutting / Deformation**

- Binder Grade / Mixture Type
- Wheel tracking testing?



## **SROH barriers / HA attitude**

- Safety
- Performance
- Aesthetics is this important for most sites?







#### 6mm SMA?

- Air voids / texture depth trade-off
- Local acceptability in Devon hard to make national
- Walton ULTIPRO developed 2013
- Enhanced 6mm SMA Trials in South Wales.
- Standard 6mm aggregates in Collect Asphalt plants may not be suitable for SMA



#### HRA?

# SROH permitted materials :

- 30/14 or 35/14 for Carriageways
- 15/10 for Footways
- 30/10 could be a good compromise?
- Hand chipped in carriageways
- Unchipped or lightly chipped in Footways
- Reliability of Hand Chipping?



#### AC 10 Close Graded?

- Enhanced (Designed) variant gives reduced Air Voids
- 10mm materials becoming more common for surfacing of Footways to take advantage of speed of construction
- 10mm binder course materials (EME2) are in increasing use on Strategic Road Network. (60-100mm thickness)



# **ENGAGEMENT**





