CIR In NY State Case Study



Northeast & Mid-Atlantic States In-Place Recycling Conference -August 24-26, 2010



New York State Department of Transportation

OUTLINE

- History of use Quantity Performed
- Project Selection Recommend Practice
- Basic Design Practices / Top Course
- Specification Requirements
- Selected Projects
- NYSDOT Performed Research
- NYSDOT Future Use

HISTORY OF USE

- First Used In Early 1990's
- NYSDOT Completed Approximately 200 Jobs
- Approximately 1000 Center Line Miles
- Typically Perform 10+ Jobs Per Year

CONTRACTOR AVAILABILITY



SELECTION CRITERIA

NYSDOT COMPREHENSIVE PAVEMENT DESIGN MANUAL

- Distress Level
 - Medium-High Severity Cracking
 - Rutting
 - Drop Off
 - Raveling
 - Infrequent Heaves

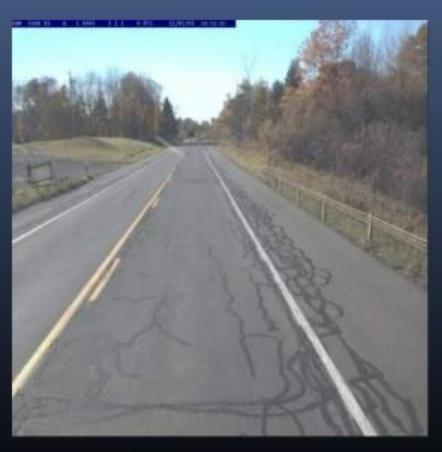


SELECTION CRITERIA

Required Conditions

- 1" Thickness Below Recycled Depth
- Adequate Drainage
- Few Manholes or Other Utilities
- Less Than 4000 AADT Per Lane
- Less Than 10% Trucks
- 5 Million ESAL Loose Limit

TYPICAL CONDITIONS





HOW IT'S BID / ESTIMATED?

THREE ITEMS

- Square Yards To Be Recycled
- Additional Stone
- Liquid

ESTIMATING

- Depth of Cut (3" or 4")
- 20% Add Stone of Milled Volume To Be Recycled
- 3% Emulsion Content / 2% PG Binder

ADD STONE / GRADATION

 State Provides Core Information

Use Of Add Stone
 To Meet Binder
 Gradation

■ ½" to 1" Stone



SAMPLING

TYPICAL CORING

ALTERNATIVE - MILLING





SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Design Parameters

- 3" or 4" Nominal Option
- Typically HFMS-2
- Additive Usage
- Reclaimed Material Pass 2"
- Add Stone & Emulsion
 Based on Mass of Millings
- Add Stone 20% To Meet Gradation Requirements

Design Gradations

	Sieve	Min	Max
•	11/2	100	(E)
	1	95	100
•	1/2	70	85
•	1/4	48	68
	1/8	32	54
•	20	15	30
•	40	8	22
•	80	4	14
٠	200	2	8

UP-STATE BIRD - REDBIRD

Native Habitat



Blanket Of Nuclear Security



SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Construction

- Minimum of 45 Degrees
- Last Saturday of September
- Gradation Check
- Steel Wheel and Pneumatic Roller
- Target Density Used To Establish Roller Pattern
- Reclaim 6" When Creating Longitudinal Joint

Finish Tolerance

- Longitudinal Joint 3/16"
- 3/8" in 10' Perpendicular To The Lane
- 3/8" in 15' Parallel to Centerline
- 10 Day Cure Period
- Fog Seal

SELECTED PROJECTS

Recent Work

- ROUTE 104B OSWEGO COUNTY 2009
- ROUTE 8 WARREN
 COUNTY BRANT LAKE
 2008
- ROUTE 1390 LIVINGSTON COUNTY 2009

Work From The Past



ROUTE 104B-OSWEGO CO. 2009

- Very "GREEN" WMA Overlay
- QA Liquid Values / Turnaround Time

Ride / Tolerance / T&L



June 30th in Oswego Co.

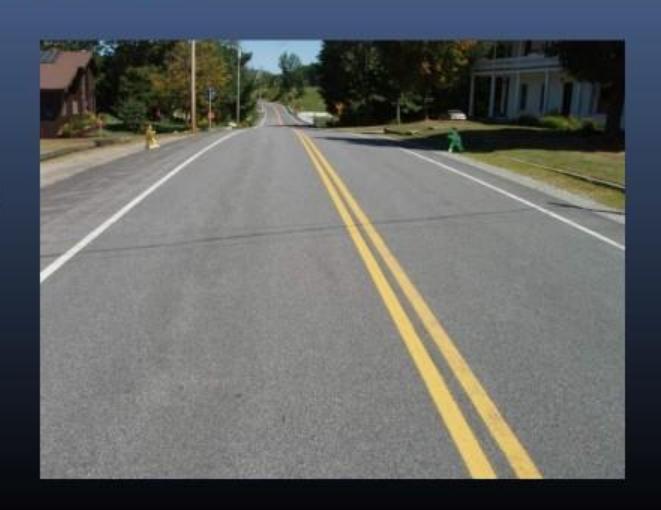


Rte 104b

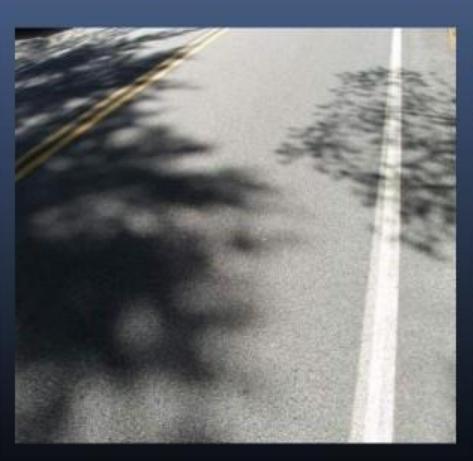


ROUTE 8 - WARREN COUNTY - BRANT LAKE 2008

- Low Traffic
- Late(r) Season
- Shade

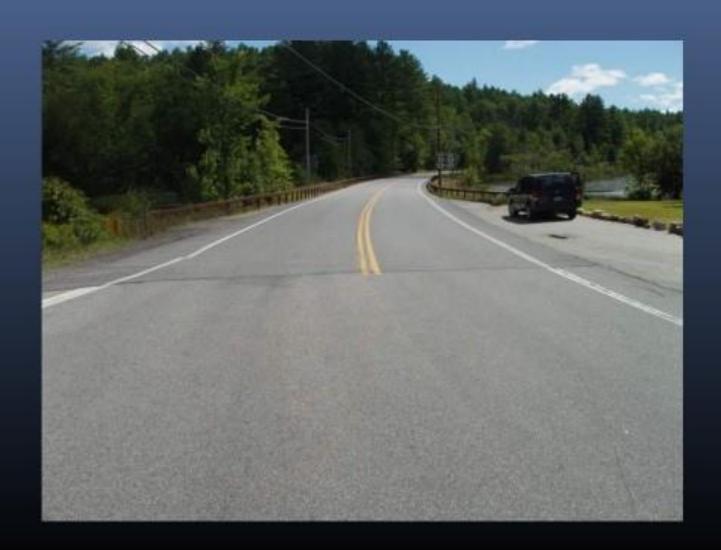


Near Noon @ Brant Lake

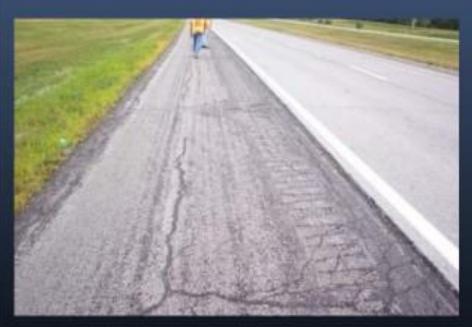




Route 8 Near Brant Lake...



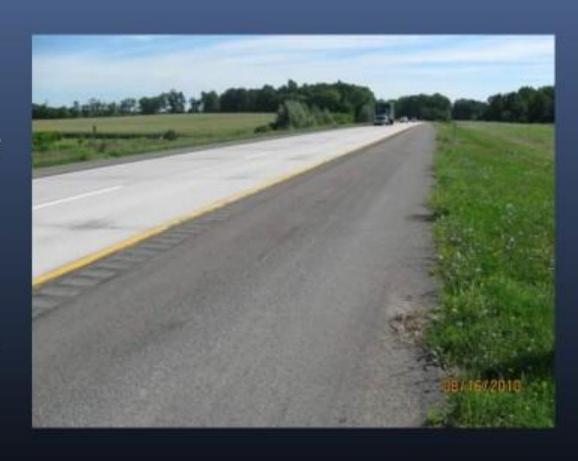
SHOULDER WORK - I390 REHAB





RTE I390 - LIVINGSTON CO 2009

- Shoulder In Poor Condition
- Passing Lane Shoulder
 Very Poor Material
- Originally A Mill & Fill,
 With HMA Overlay
- Converted To Cold Recycle with Chip Seal
- ½The Bid Price –
 (~\$500,000)



Rush To Put In Rumble Strips



Slurry Fix



LEAVING IT HIGH







NYSDOT RESEARCH

CHESNER ENGINEERING – STEPHEN CROSS – OKLAHOMA STATE

- Recently Completed 2007-2010
- Long History Little Change
- Trying To Determine Patterns of Success
- Move Forward With A Comprehensive Design Process

What It Turned Into

- Database of All NYSDOT Projects 1990-2007
- Evaluation of Factors Affecting The 4 Long Term
 Performance Of Cold In Place Recycled Pavements In New York
- Best Practice Guidelines
 - Mix Design
 - Specification

What Else It Turned Into

- Life Cycle Environmental Analysis For The Evaluation Of Pavement Rehabilitation Options
- How We Score Pavements
- Comparative Analysis
 - TCO
 - MF
 - Cold Recycle

What it Showed

- Comparative Analysis Comparable Performance
- PaLATE FHWA Sponsored , Cal Berkley Model
 - Economic and Environmental Highway Construction & Maintenance Activities

PaLATE

- Using a Battleship To Kill A Mosquito
- VERY COMPLEX
- Layers Of Assumptions
 - Material Production
 - Material Transportation
 - On Site Equipment



Environmental Analysis

- 1. Energy consumption in MJ,
- 2. CO2 (Carbon dioxide) emissions in kg,
- 3. Water consumption in kg,
- 4. NOx (Nitrogen oxides) emissions in kg,
- 5. PM10 (particle size less than 10 micrometer) emissions in kg,
- 6. So2 (Sulfur dioxide) emissions in kg,
- 7. CO (Carbon monoxide) emissions in kg,
- 8. Hg (Mercury) emissions in g,
- 9. Pb (Lead) emissions in g,
- 10. RCRA (Resource Conservation Recovery Act) hazardous waste generated in kg,
- 11. HTP (human toxicity potential cancerous) in g,
- 12. HTP (human toxicity potential non-cancerous) in kg.

Assumptions - Changes - Right?

- Several Adjustments
- Most Influential % of Energy Required For Asphalt
- Two Course Overlay Longer Life
- Shoulders Are Ignored

Analysis - Life Cycle Costs

- CIPR-3 and TCO are comparable life cycle cost options.
- Treatment life is the most critical parameter when comparing the CIPR and TCO options.
- When deciding between TCO and CIPR as treatment options, the deciding factor should be based on the structural requirements and functional distresses exhibited by the pavement.
- The MF options are the least cost effective of the treatments evaluated.

Analysis - Environmental Impact

- The CIPR maintenance options of CIPR-3, CIPR-4 and CIPR-3-AS, from a life cycle environmental perspective, are the best treatment options.
- The TCO maintenance option is similar to CIPR-4 if addstone is included in the mix (CIPR-4-AS).
- The MF options exhibit the highest life cycle environmental burdens, when compared to the CIPR and TCO options.

Future Use of Cold Recycling

- Long Established Track
 Record Happy Engineers
- Cost
- Expand Use To Higher Traffic Volumes – ESALS
- Optimize Mix Performance

 Without Over
 Engineering The Product

Rock Science Not Rocket Science



"It's time we face reality, my friends. ... We're not exactly rocket scientists."

EASY QUESTIONS ONLY

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