



Road Science™

Division of ArrMaz Custom Chemicals



Cold In Place Recycling
Project Selection

Kevin McGlumphy, P.E.

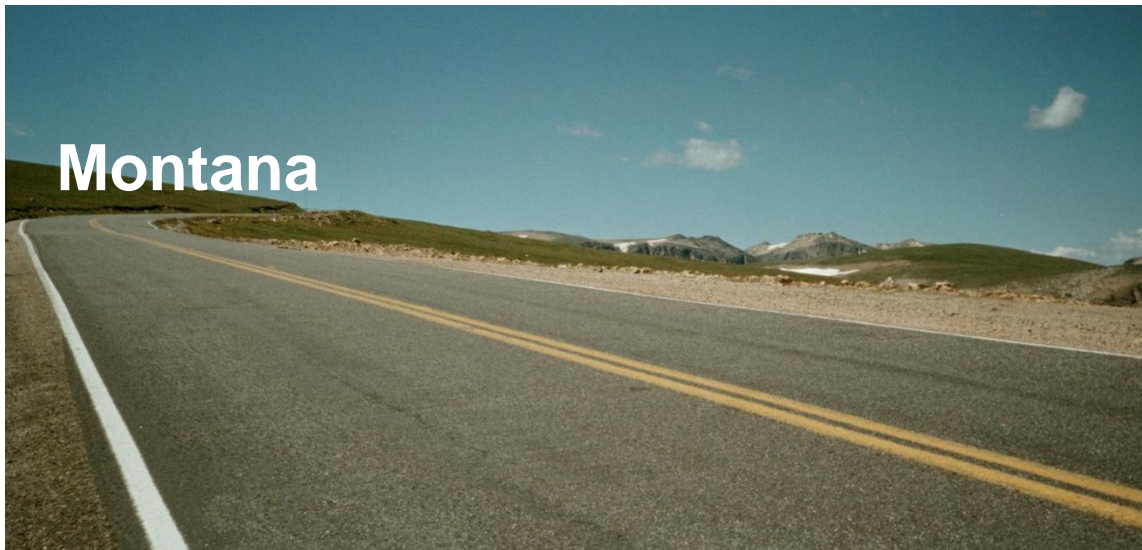
Why Select Cold In Place Recycling?

Improve serviceability of aged, deteriorated pavements

Reduce raw material costs

Level deformations & re-establish crown

Retain overhead clearances and geometric design criteria.



Why Select Cold In Place Recycling?

Minimize lane closure time and user delays

Public acceptance of recycling

Recycled pavement can be recycled itself

Reduce Life Cycle Costs



California

Where?



◆ Rural Roads



◆ Interstate Highways



◆ City Streets

Where?

Pavement conditions

Traffic	all levels	✓
Ruts	< 3/8 in	✓
	3/8 - 1 in	?
	>1 in	?
Crack	Fatigue	?
	Longitudinal	✓
	Transverse	✓
Surface	Dry	✓
	Flushing	✓
	Bleeding	✓
	Variable	✓
Raveling		✓
Potholes		✓

CIR

Pavement conditions

Stripping	?
Texture - Rough	✓
Ride - Poor	✓
Poor Drainage	no
Snow Plow Use	✓
Low Skid Resistance	✓
Other Criteria	
Rural	✓
Urban	?
Low Life Cycle Cost	✓
High User-Delay \$	✓

CIR

? = depends on the cause of the distress

For distress identification, consult SHRP P338

When to Recycle?

Pavement at end of design life

- Fatigue (alligator) cracking

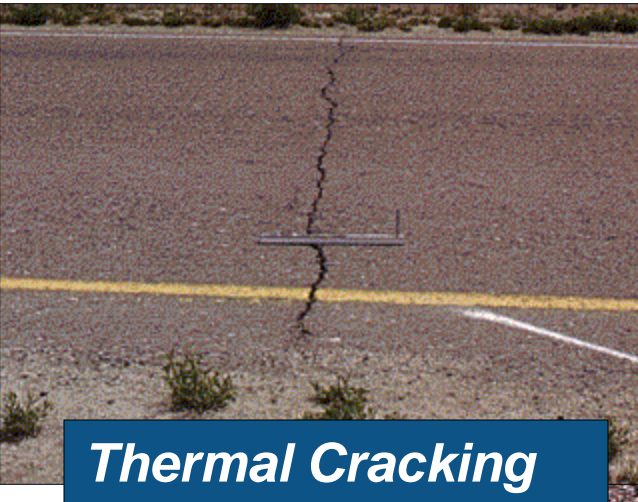
Oxidized

Raveling of thermal cracks - potholes

Low clearances under bridges and geometric issues.



Pavement Distresses



Thermal Cracking



Poor Rideability



Fatigue Cracking



Patched



Dry, Raveled

Solution –CIR

Distressed Pavements ~~Not~~ for ReFlex Emulsion CIR



Poor Drainage

Avoid base problems!



Poor Base



Stripping

Defined sampling procedure

- Millings sampled from Job Site
 - Mill to the depth of proposed recycle
 - Ensure that millings are of expected gradation.
- Coring
 - Select a sample pattern that will generate representative materials.



Goal is to collect enough materials for design, to determine the thickness and recycling depth and to test subgrade as needed.



Coring Considerations

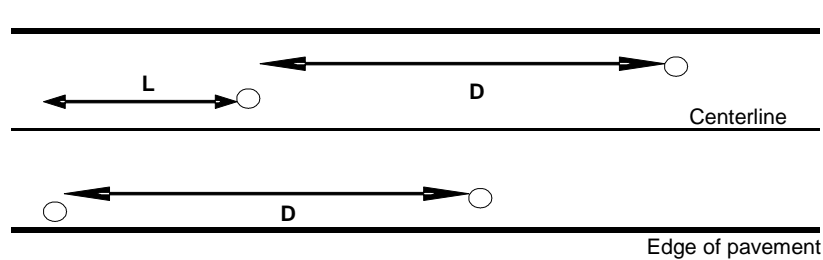


Diagram 1a – Staggered Sampling

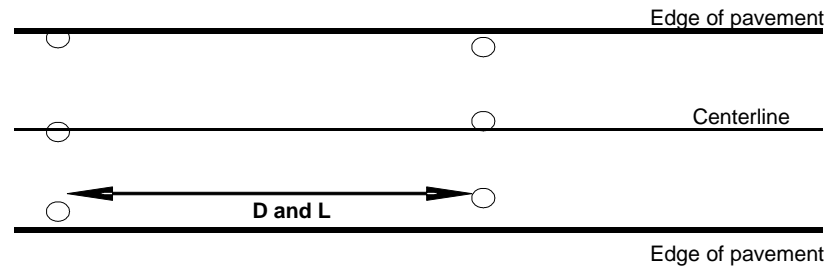


Diagram 1b – Crossroad Sampling

Highways or Airports

D - 1 mile maximum

L – 0.5 mile maximum

At least 15% of the cores should be in the shoulder if the shoulder is getting recycled.

At least 25% of the cores should be on or within 3 feet of centerline.

Arterial and Industrial Streets

D - 2,000 feet maximum

L – 1,000 feet maximum

At least 25% of the cores should be in the shoulder if it is getting recycled or within 3-feet of gutter.

At least 25% of the cores should be on or within 3-feet of centerline.

Residential Sites

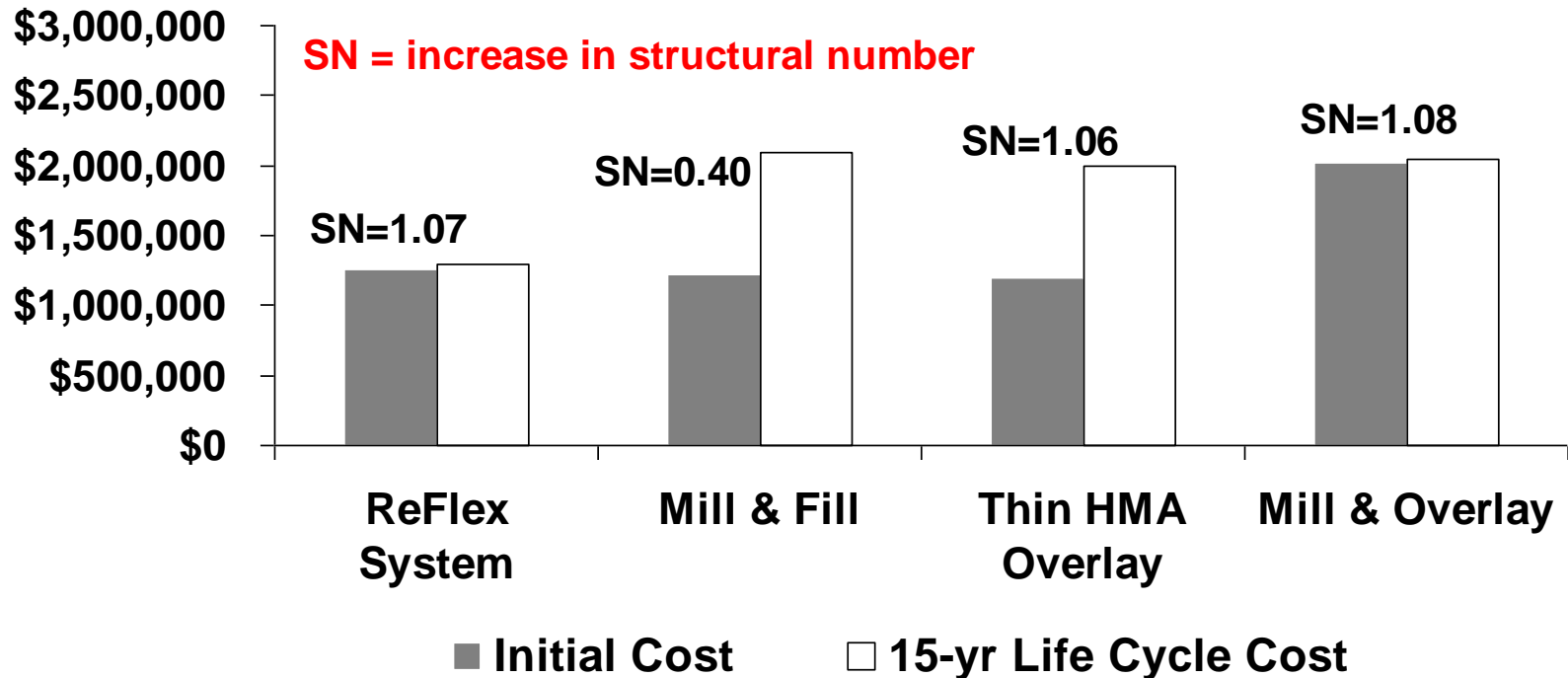
Streets less than 250 feet long one core

Streets 250 to 500 feet long two cores. One within 3-feet of gutter the other within 3-feet of centerline.

Streets over 500 feet long three cores. One within 3-feet of gutter, one within 3-feet of centerline the other between the two.

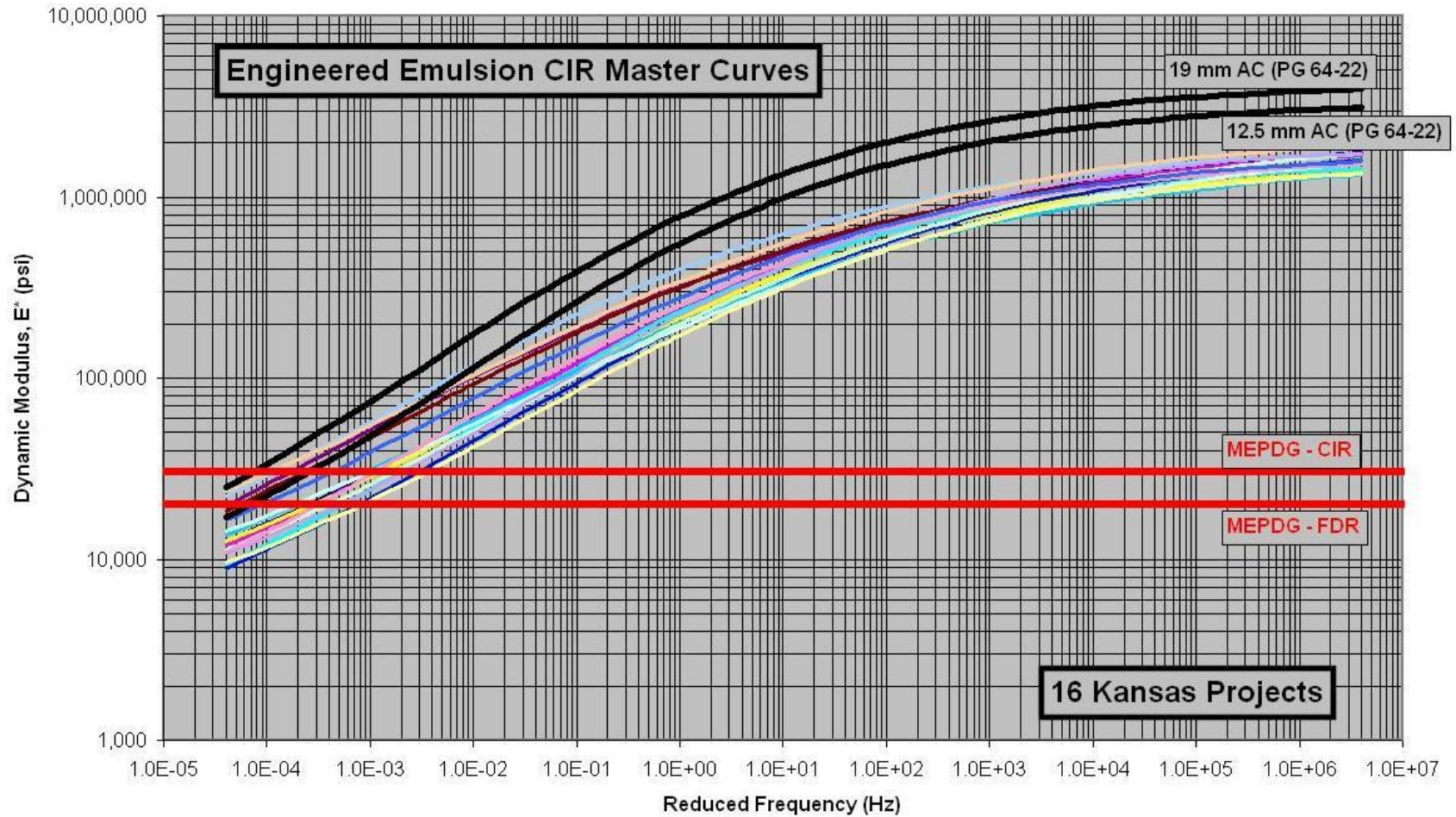
Washington Road, Tazewell County, IL

Initial Construction & Life Cycle Costs



5.5 mi project, 15 year LCC analysis, 7% interest rate, 3% inflation, 4% discount rate Data from Tazewell County

MEPDG Curves for Reflex (Kansas Projects)



Project Selection

How do I select my project appropriately?

- Take into consideration **Location** and **Geometric Constraints**
- Take into consideration **Design Life** and **Traffic Data**
- Perform **Distress Analysis**.
- Look at **Funding** availability
- Consider **Environmental** and green paving aspects
- Study the impact of **user delays** and traffic control on the project
- Do you homework on **Site Assessment**
- Perform **Life Cycle Cost Analysis** using the findings from above



Cash In On the Savings!



Thank you.

Questions?