



BUREAU OF LOCAL ROADS & STREETS IN-PLACE RECYCLING POLICIES

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- BLRS Manual Section 46-6
- Hot In-place Recycling issued with PM2011-01
- Cold In-place Recycling/Full Depth Reclamation issued with PM2012-02
- ARRA Basic Asphalt Recycling Manual Used in Development

	In-Place Recycling Process		
Pavement Distress	HIR	CIR	FDR
Raveling			
Potholes			
Bleeding			
Skid Resistance			
Rutting			
Corrugations			
Shoving			
Fatigue Cracking			
Edge Cracking			
Slippage Cracking			
Block Cracking			
Longitudinal Cracking			
Traverse Cracking			
Reflective Cracking			
Discontinuity Cracking			
Ride Quality			
Structural Improvement			



IN-PLACE RECYCLING PAVEMENT DISTRESS SELECTION

Figure 46-6A





- Recycling Depth Maximum 2"
- Surface Recycling
 - Use LR400-3
- Surface Remixing
 - Experimental Feature Required
- Surface Repaying
 - Experimental Feature Required





- Many Counties Using under Experimental Features
- Illinois Center for Transportation Funded Research Project (R27-012)
 - <u>http://ict.illinois.edu/index.aspx</u>
- Research Project Documented Performance and Cost Savings (Completed March 2009)
- Implementation Group (IDOT, Counties, Researchers, Consultants, ARRA Members) to Develop Final Specifications and Policy



CIR WITH ASPHALT



- Recycling Depth 3" to 5"
- Stay within Bituminous Layer(s)
- Requires Surface Treatment/Overlay
- Eligible for Federal, State & MFT Funds
- Use LR400-5 for CIR with Emulsified Asphalt
- Use LR400-6 for CIR with Foamed Asphalt





- Recycling Depth Maximum 10"
- Requires Surface Treatment/Overlay
- Eligible for Federal, State, or MFT Funds
- May Not Allow as Preservation/Maintenance Treatment
- Use LR400-4 for FDR with Emulsified Asphalt
- Use LR400-7 for FDR with Foamed Asphalt





- Special Provisions Based on Road Science (SemMaterials) Construction and Design Requirements
- Mix Design Parameters Included
- Use LR1000-1 for Mix Design Procedures





- Special Provisions Based on Wirtgen and South African Construction and Design Requirements
- Mix Design Parameters Included
- Use LR1000-2 for Mix Design Procedures



CIR/FDR ISSUES



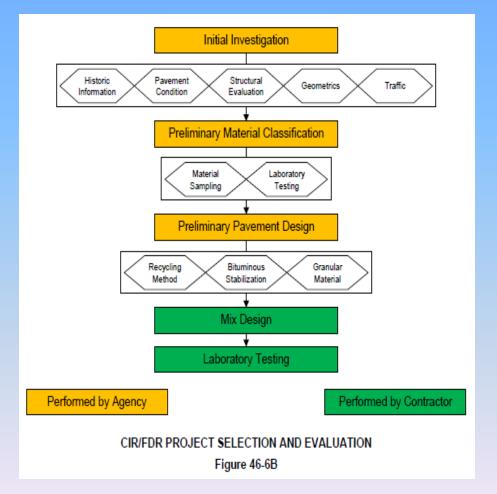
- Project Selection
- Mix Design
- QC/QA
- Prequalification (Engineer/Contractor)
- Smoothness



CIR-FDR PROJECT SELECTION



- Performed by Agency
 - Initial Investigation
 - Preliminary Material Classification
 - Preliminary Pavement Design
- Performed by Contractor
 - Mix Design
 - Laboratory Testing





CIR-FDR MIX DESIGNS



- Test Procedures
 - ASTM, AASHTO, IL Modifications
- Equipment Availability
 - Hveem Cohesiometer
- Additional Performance Tests
 - Research/Innovations/ARRA Typical Specs
- Contractor v. Owner
 - Project Delays







- Field Tests
- Density Control
- Frequency of Tests
- Independent Assurance



PREQUALIFICATION



- Consultants
 - AASHTO Accredited Laboratories
 - Design and Construction
- Contractors
 - Specialized Equipment
 - Knowledgeable Staff
 - Field Adjustments





- Maximum 3/8" Surface Variation
 - Tested using 16' straight edge
 - Surface profile milling required to correct surface variations exceeding maximum (No Extra Pay)
- LR403-1 Issued to Reduce to ¹/₄"
 - Recommended for Thin Overlays (≤ 1.5") or Surface
 Treatments
 - Contractor Paid by Square Yard



FDR WITH CEMENT



- Concept used frequently
- Not well documented (specs, procedures, etc)
- Follow experimental feature process
- Different mix design
- Cement percentage
 - Too much = rigid pavement shrinkage cracks
 - Too little = poor durability structural failure
- Freeze-Thaw testing



QUESTIONS?



