

# Illinois Tollway Life-Cycle Assessment Tool Development and Implementation



**Drive toward sustainable infrastructure** 

Today's Agenda

**Developing the Tools** 

**Results & Implementation** 

# Sustainability in Construction Started with Pavements and Materials

#### **Aggregates**

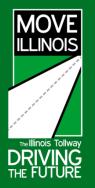
- Re-use asphalt, concrete, & old aggregate base
- Rubblization

### **Asphalt Materials**

- Ground Tire Rubber, Warm Mix Asphalt, Fractionated RAP, Roof Shingles
- High ABR asphalt mixes

#### **Concrete Materials**

- HPC bridge decks
- SHRP2 R21 Composite Pavements, SHRP2 R05 Precast Pavement
- Optimized mix design, ternary blends, performance mixes



#### Implementing Sustainability Research Saves Illinois Tollway More Than \$200 Million

STEVEN GILLEN

PAYS OFF

The author is Deputy Program Manager of Materials, Illinois State Toll Highway Authority, The Illinois Tollway has steadily increased the implementation of research findings over the past 12 years, producing new standards and policies for pavements, materials, and recycling. The tollway recently reviewed the documentation of con-

ficient methods to reprocess pavements into recycled aggregates, although other agencies had developed and successfully implemented on-site processing techniques and concrete pavement rubblization (1).

The Illinois Tollway rubblized nearly 32 miles

Transportation (DOT). Moreover, the mixes could be produced without the cellulose fibers needed to minimize the draindown or surface flushing of asphalt binder. Samuel Carpenter of the University of Illinois performed the informal research task.

GTR-modified SMA mixes save an estimated \$7.30 per ton by climinating the need for fiber reinforcement. This equates to a savings of \$2.2 million for the 300,000 tons of SMA the Illinois Tollway produced from 2008 to 2011. The two choices for modified asphalt in SMA mixes allow for more competitive bidding on the Illinois Tollway's SMA

cost savings of \$10 million. These levels of savings have continued after implementing higher quantities of FRAP.

#### Recycled Asphalt Shingles

In 2009, with the help of a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois Tollway tearned with Iowas State University and the University of Illinois to study the combination of recycled asphala shingles (RAS) with high FRAP in shoulder mixes (θ. The up to 5 percent RAS allowable in asphala times can reduce the need for virgin asphala mixes of the control of the response of the control of the response of the

AP in high-performance SMA mixes

pility when the by-product mate-

TABLE 1 Estimated Cost Savings, by Materia

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Applications	Years	Total Cost Savings
Aggregate	2004-2015	\$113,000,000
Asphalt	2007-2015	\$74,000,000
Concrete	2013-2016	\$31,500,000
Total approximate savings		\$218.500.000

RESEARCH

PAYS OFF



# Implementing Sustainability Research Saves Illinois Tollway More Than \$200 Million

awaiting reuse on I-88.

ars (see Table 1, above right) and ondreds of millions of dollars more. es include warm-mix asphalt for any asphalt mixes, the development 1 precast concrete pawements and sestength concrete parching mixes, of the design for continuously reinwements, and the development of Bilicies for accelerated bridge con-

EDITOR'S NOTE: Appreciation is expressed to Nancy M. Whiting, Transportation Research Board, for her efforts in developing this article.

Academtes, Washington, D.C., 2013. http://www.trb.o Main/Blurbs/168533.aspx.

Brand, A. S., J. R. Roester, L. L. Al-Qudt, and P. Shangguan.
Fractionated Reclatmed Asphalt Pavement (FRAP) as a Coatse Aggregate Replacement in a Ternary Blended Concrete Powerper, 2012

 Brand, A. S., A. N. Amirkhantan, and J. R. Roesler. Flexural Capacity of Rigid Pavement Concrete Slabs with Recycled Aggregates, 2013. Contact Stephen Maher, Transportation Research Board, Keck 486, 500 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20001; 202-334-2935; smaher@nas.edu.

Suggestions for

Research Pays Off

topics are welcome.

### Design practices also contribute

### Longer life pavement design

- Joint spacing in concrete
- Mix selection in asphalt

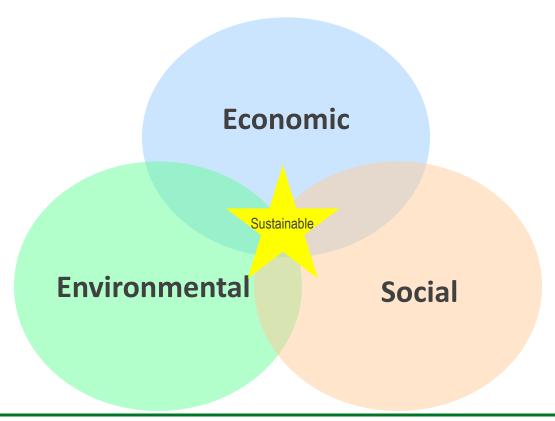
Designs to accommodate potential for future truck weights



**Pavement optimization using AASHTO Pavement ME** 



# Sustainability is the goal

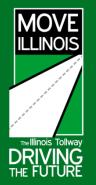




# Sustainability is a Primary Goal for the Capital Program

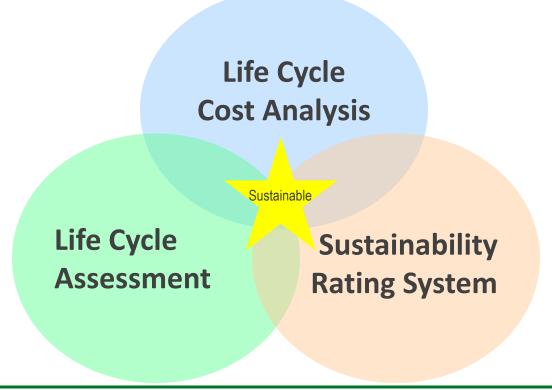
"As good environmental stewards, the tollway's capital program promises to be the "cleanest and greenest" program in tollway history."

Tollway Executive Director, 2011



### All three sustainability legs should be measured

You can't control what you don't measure





# Rating system is different from life cycle assessment (LCA)

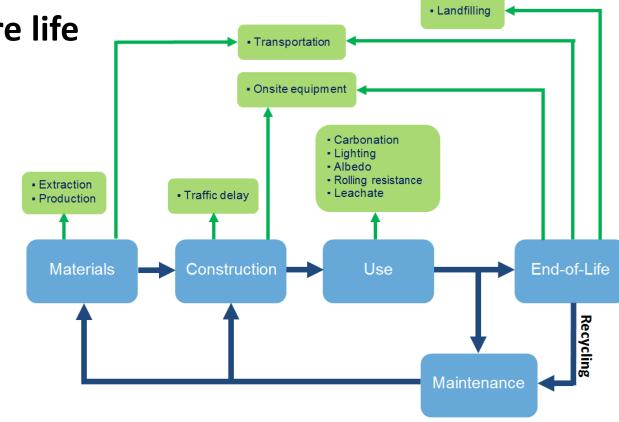
Sustainability Rating System	Life Cycle Assessment
Qualitative	Quantitative
Social, Economic, and Environmental	Environmental
Rates a system	Typically for a product (eg. pavement, bridge, etc.)
Result is points	Result is detailed inputs & outputs



A complete LCA includes the entire

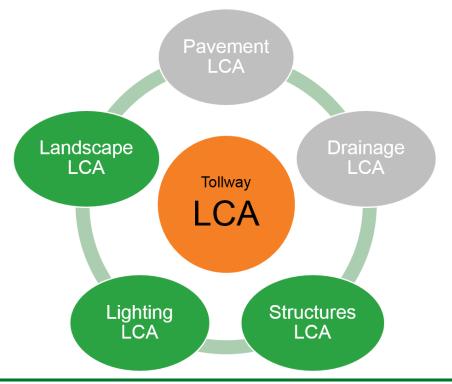
infrastructure life

Cradle to grave interactions of environment and production system





# Sustainability measurement is for the entire roadway system





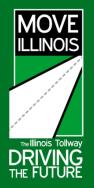
# **Tollway LCA Is Full Roadway Evaluation**

#### Each infrastructure type has up to 4 phases:

- Materials & Construction
- Maintenance & Rehabilitation
- Use (only for DR, LI, and PA)
- End-of-Life

#### **Environmental impact categories:**

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Energy consumption
- Single Point Score (several impacts combined into a single value)



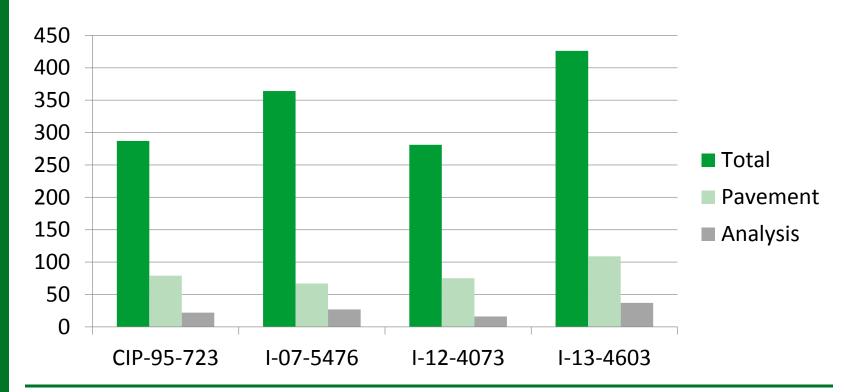
# Pay Items are the "language" of road design/construction

#### Able to measure impacts at different stages

- Initial design estimate
- Contractor bids
- Final Invoice (as-built)



# Number is reduced by module and cost





# Pay items are defined by their impacts

Each significant pay items is "defined"

#### **Definitions include:**

- Mix designs (where appropriate)
- Materials
- Equipment
- Operations



Objective is to account for all impacts associated with providing a unit of a pay item, in-place, accepted by the Tollway

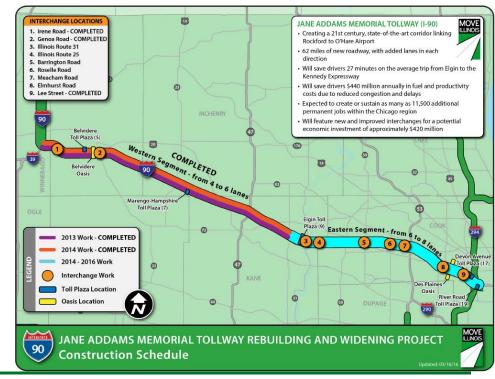
# We can use I-90 to evaluate our progress and how the LCA system works

2.5 billion of capital program

62 miles of roadway

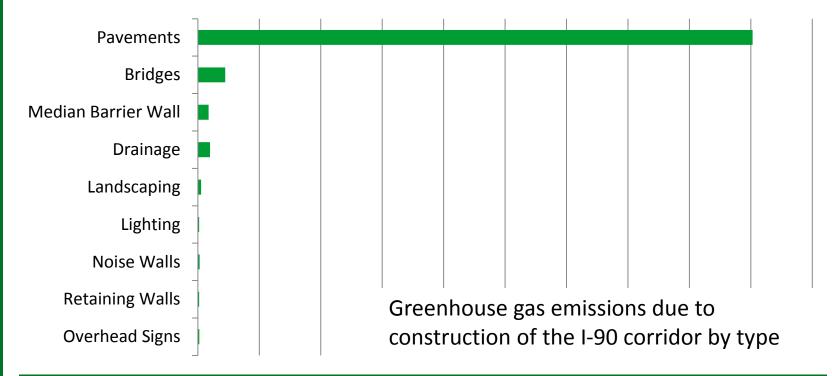
Western section completed in 2014

**Eastern Section completed in 2016** 





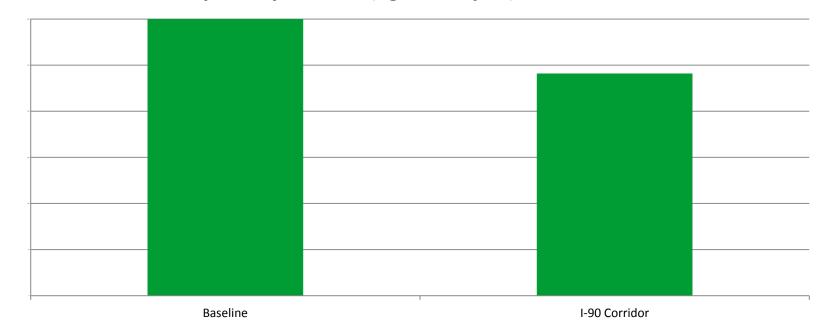
# Pavements drive the construction impact on the I-90 Corridor





# Significant improvements in concrete pavements

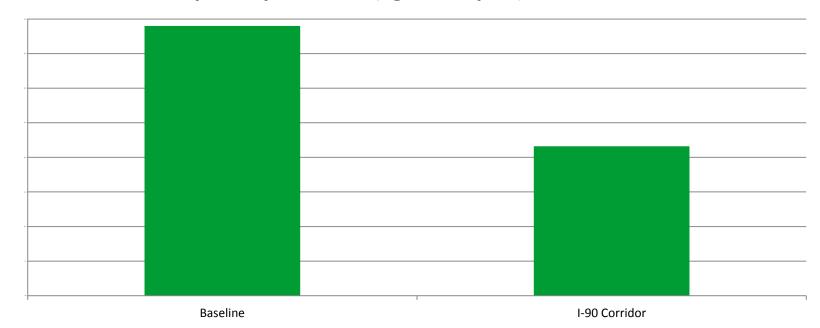
#### GHG per cu yd of PCC (kg CO2-equiv). 19.7% reduction





# Significant improvements in asphalt pavements

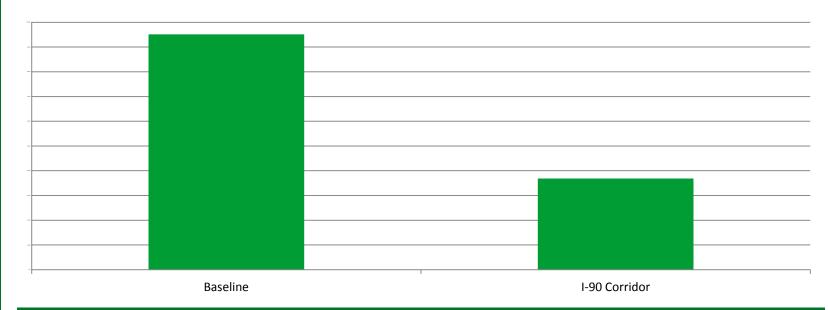
#### GHG per cu yd of HMA (kg CO2-equiv.) 44.6% reduction





# Significant improvements in lighting

# GHG per light-year (kg CO2-equiv.) 61.3% reduction





### Implementation will begin in 2018

#### LCA used in planning

Design alternatives (pavement type selection)

#### LCA informs design decisions

- Material specifications & special provisions
- Design features

#### LCA used to evaluate construction

- Actual construction mixes, distances, etc.
- Construction data used to update standard inputs

#### LCA performance reported annually

Pre-Conceptual Studies

Conceptual Design (30%)

Preliminary Design (60%)

Pre-Final Design (95%)

> Pre-Con Meeting

Substantial Completion



# In summary

- Research leads to innovation...
- Innovation facilitates doing more with less

- Measurement allows good management
- Managing facilitates sustainable success





