

Sustainable Highway Construction Practices

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what is sustainability?

why sustainability?

what is being done in highways?

Sustainable highway construction practices

strategies

local connection

moving forward

assessment

What's the big deal?

Definitions



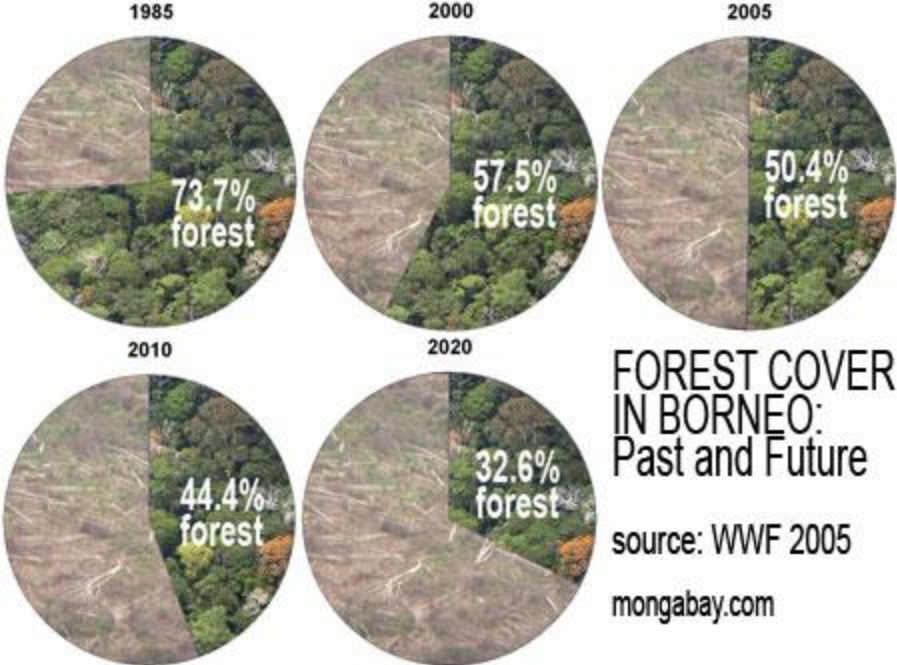


Formerly one of the four largest lakes in the world with an area of 68,000 square kilometers (26,300 sq mi), the Aral Sea has been steadily shrinking since the 1960s after the rivers that fed it were diverted by Soviet irrigation projects.

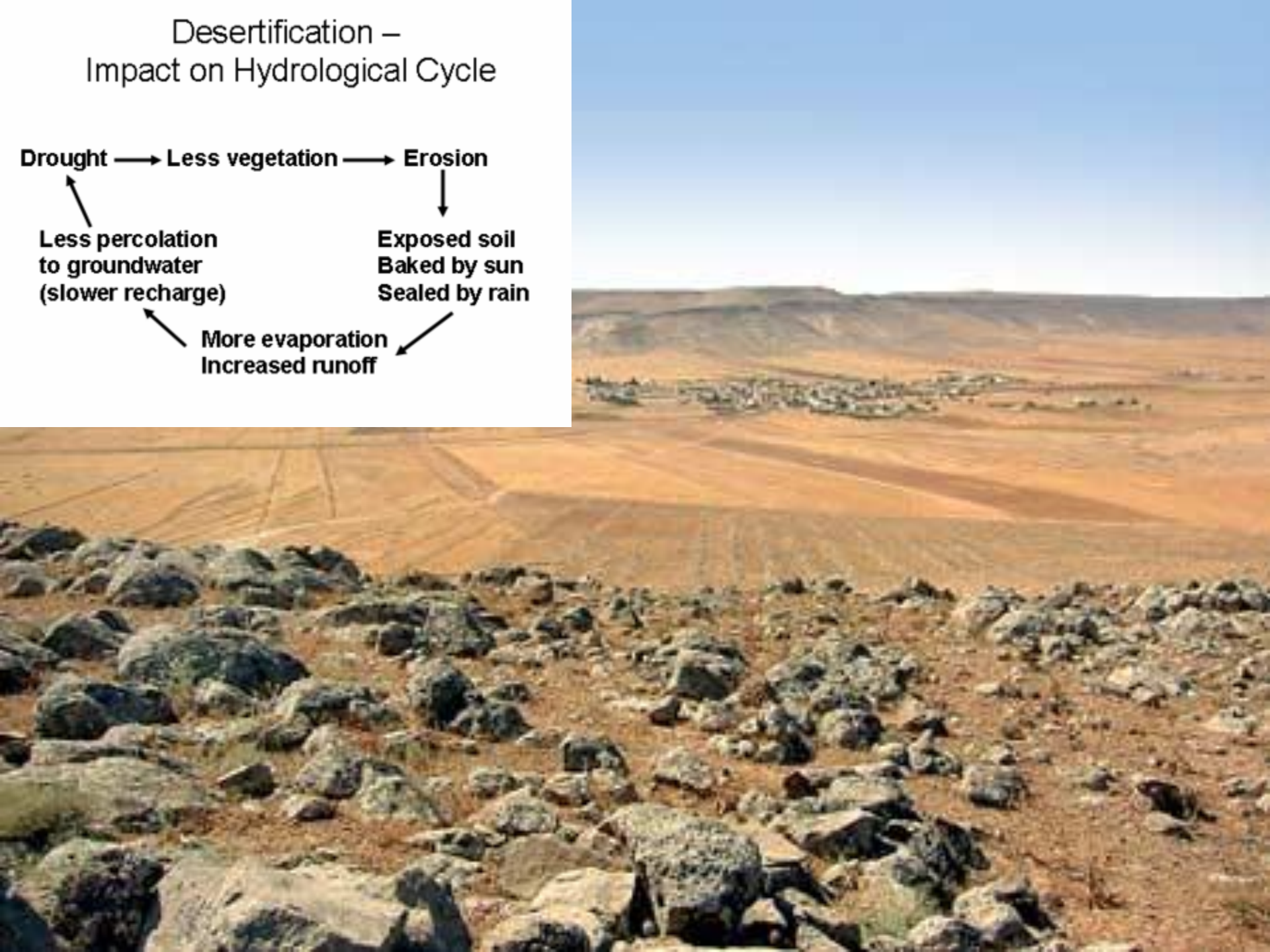
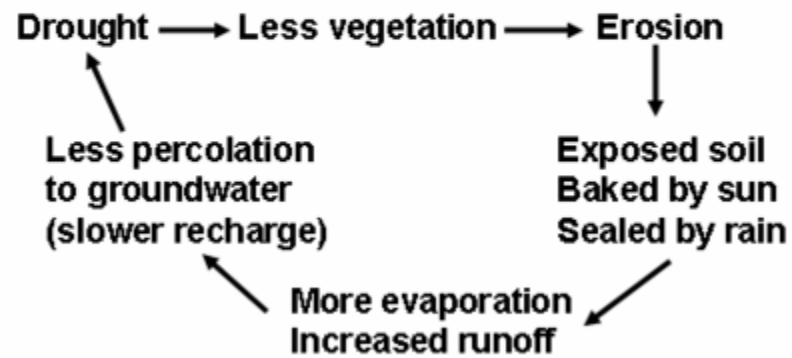
By 2007, it had declined to **10%** of its original size.



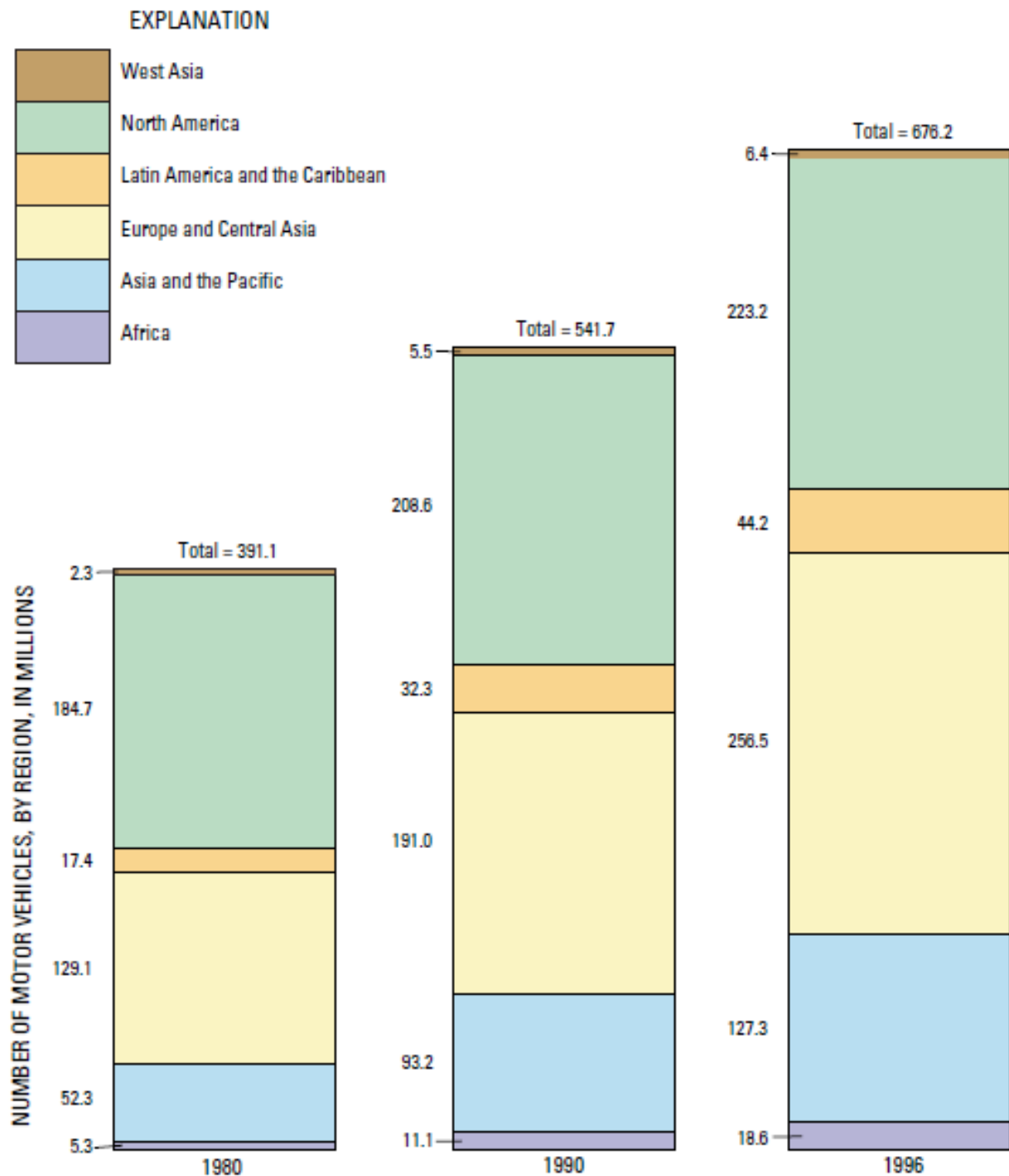
Deforestation in *Kalimantan Indonesia*

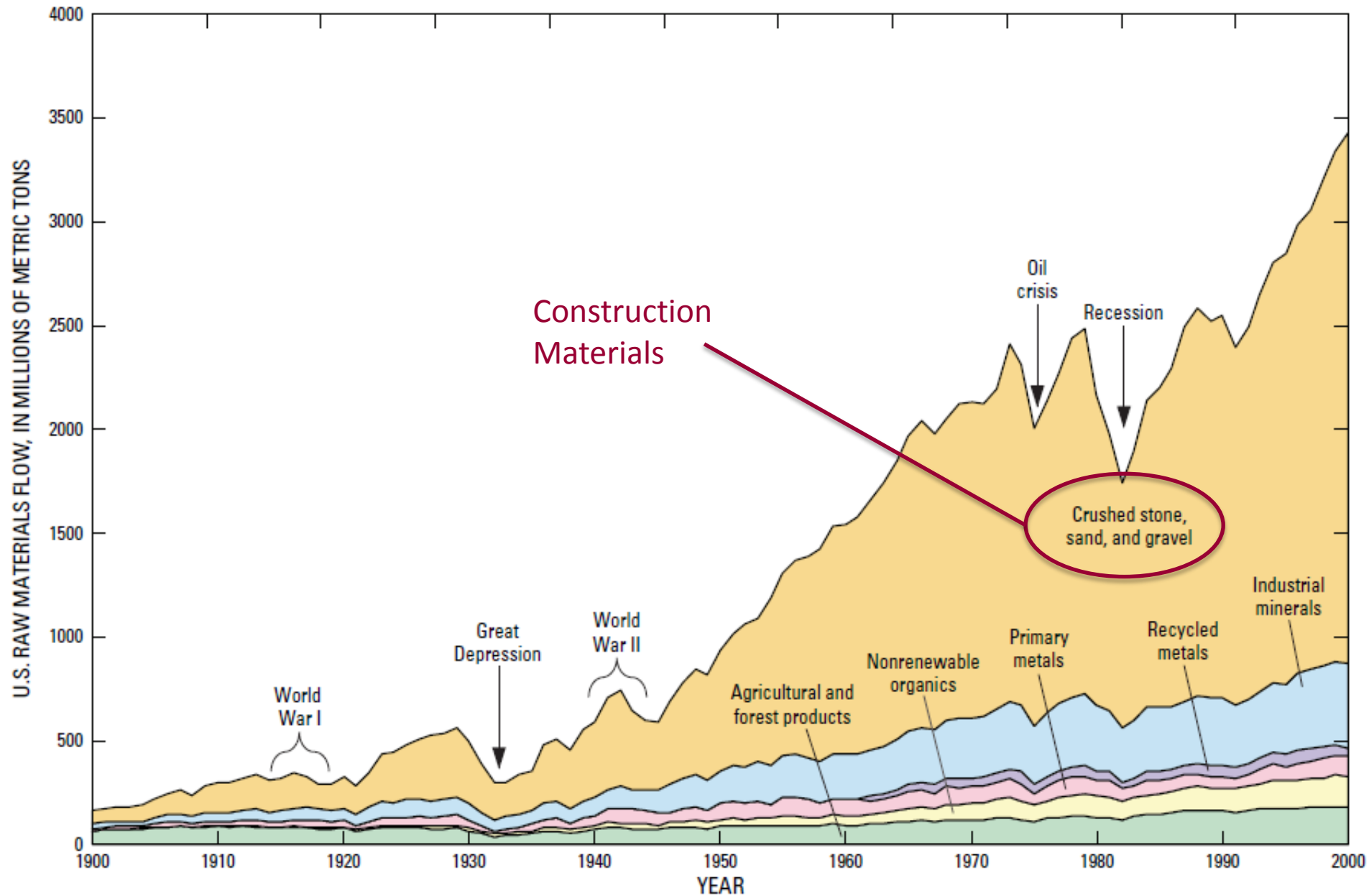


Desertification – Impact on Hydrological Cycle



Number of Cars By Region In Millions





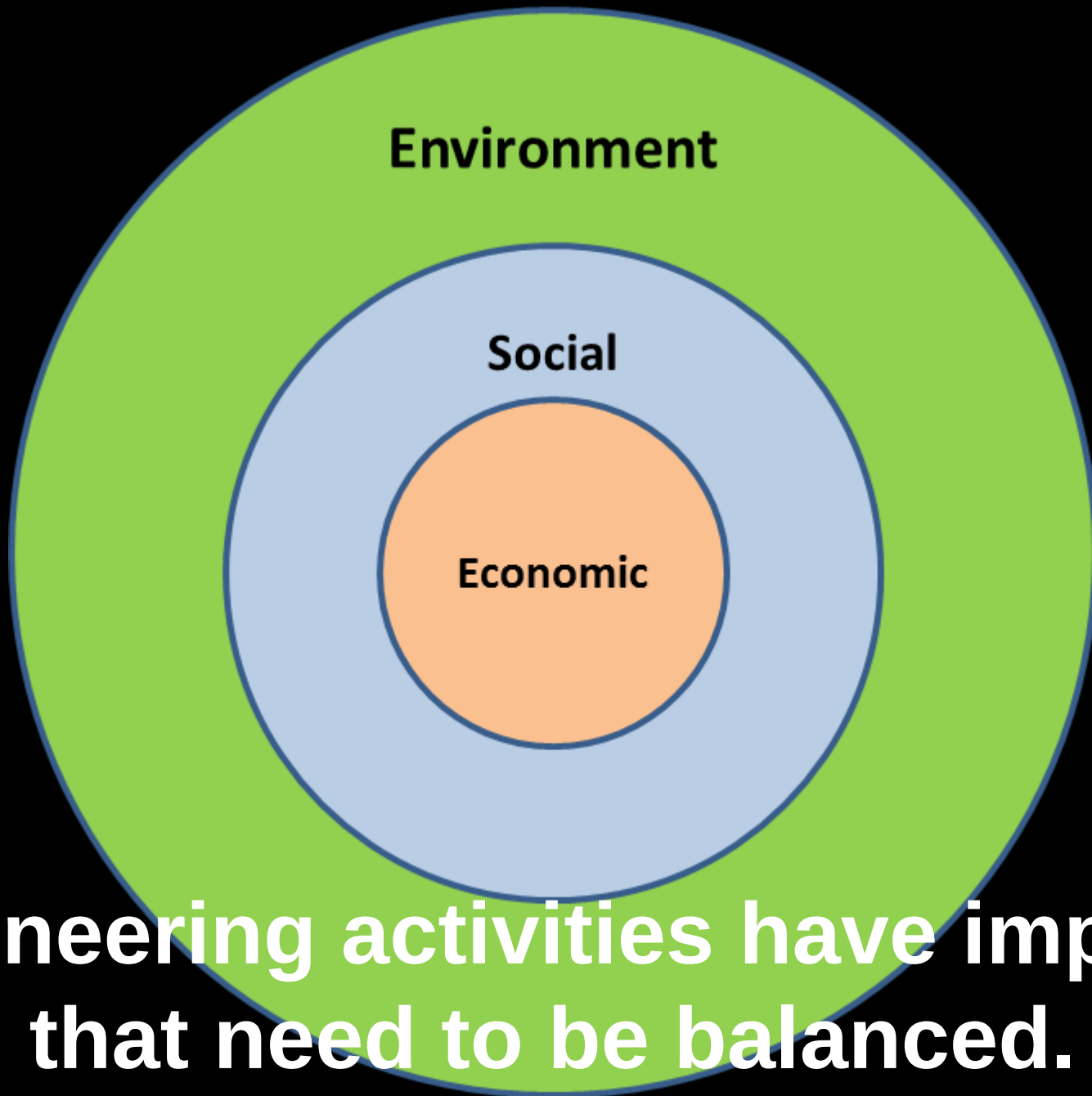
Wagner, L.A (2002) *Materials in the Economy – Material Flows, Scarcity and the Environment.*

We have **finite resources and we are extracting
more and more to satisfy an increasing population
and standard of living.**

Number of earths needed to sustain such development

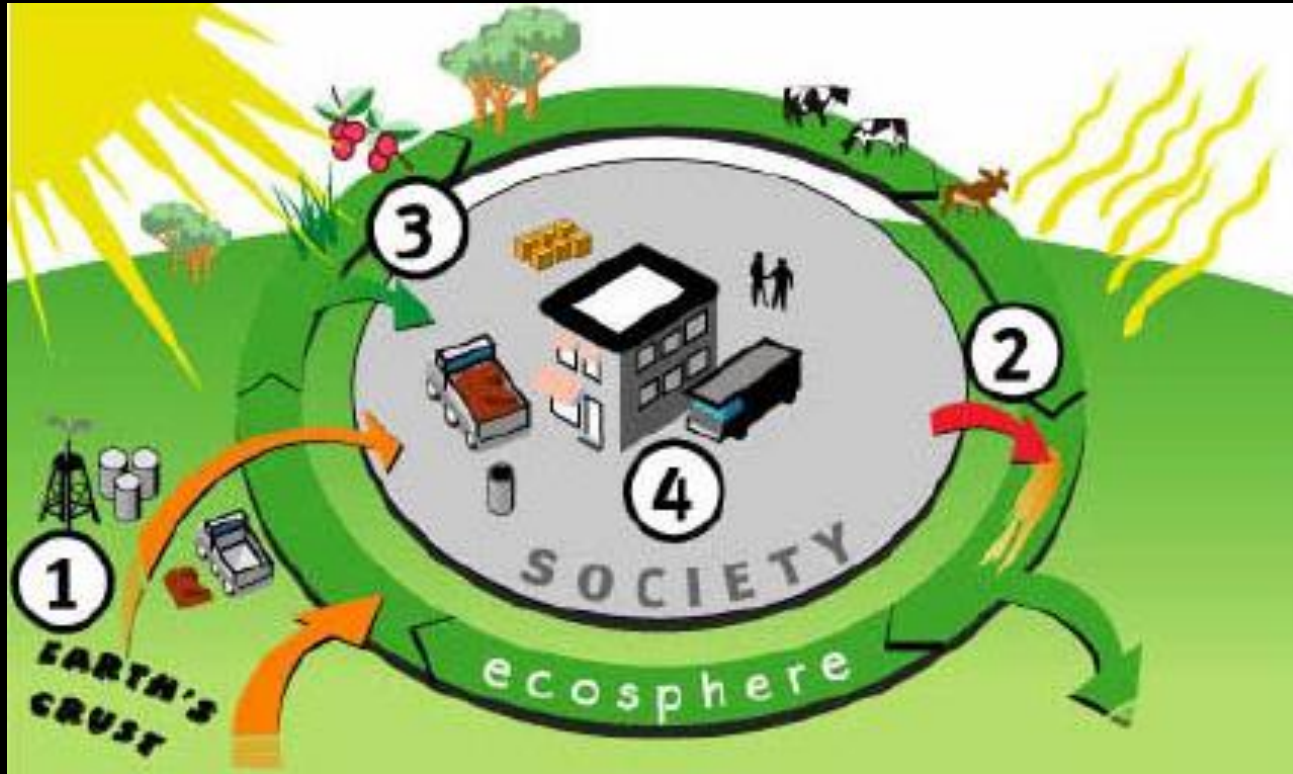


**Promise of such economic development is
unrealizable without **dramatic change** in our
approaches and management systems...**



Engineering activities have impacts that need to be balanced.

1. concentrations of substances extracted
2. concentrations of substances produced
3. degradation by physical means
4. people's ability to meet needs not undermined



The Natural Step **Four** System Conditions

The scientist's perspective: Dr. Karl Henrik Robert

Measurement Methods **Evaluating Sustainability**

4 certification levels

- Platinum > 80 points
- Gold 60–79 points
- Silver 50–59 points
- Certified 40–49 points



ASU Fulton Center

LEED Certified



			Sustainable Sites	Possible Points: 26
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Y	?	N		
Y			Prereq 1	Construction Activity Pollution Prevention
			Credit 1	Site Selection 1
			Credit 2	Development Density and Community Connectivity 5
			Credit 3	Brownfield Redevelopment 1
			Credit 4.1	Alternative Transportation—Public Transportation Access 6
			Credit 4.2	Alternative Transportation—Bicycle Storage and Changing Room 1
			Credit 4.3	Alternative Transportation—Low-Emitting and Fuel-Efficient Vehicle 3
			Credit 4.4	Alternative Transportation—Parking Capacity 2
			Credit 5.1	Site Development—Protect or Restore Habitat 1
			Credit 5.2	Site Development—Maximize Open Space 1
			Credit 6.1	Stormwater Design—Quantity Control 1
			Credit 6.2	Stormwater Design—Quality Control 1
			Credit 7.1	Heat Island Effect—Non-roof 1
			Credit 7.2	Heat Island Effect—Roof 1
			Credit 8	Light Pollution Reduction 1

			Water Efficiency	Possible Points: 10
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Y	?	N		
Y			Prereq 1	Water Use Reduction—20% Reduction
			Credit 1	Water Efficient Landscaping 2 to 4
			Credit 2	Innovative Wastewater Technologies 2
			Credit 3	Water Use Reduction 2 to 4

			Energy and Atmosphere	Possible Points: 35
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Y	?	N		
Y			Prereq 1	Fundamental Commissioning of Building Energy Systems
Y			Prereq 2	Minimum Energy Performance
Y			Prereq 3	Fundamental Refrigerant Management
			Credit 1	Optimize Energy Performance 1 to 19
			Credit 2	On-Site Renewable Energy 1 to 7
			Credit 3	Enhanced Commissioning 2
			Credit 4	Enhanced Refrigerant Management 2
			Credit 5	Measurement and Verification 3
			Credit 6	Green Power 2

			Materials and Resources	Possible Points: 14
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Y	?	N		
Y			Prereq 1	Storage and Collection of Recyclables
			Credit 1.1	Building Reuse—Maintain Existing Walls, Floors, and Roof 1 to 3
			Credit 1.2	Building Reuse—Maintain 50% of Interior Non-Structural Element 1
			Credit 2	Construction Waste Management 1 to 2
			Credit 3	Materials Reuse 1 to 2

			Materials and Resources, Continued	
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Y	?	N		
			Credit 4	Recycled Content 1 to 2
			Credit 5	Regional Materials 1 to 2
			Credit 6	Rapidly Renewable Materials 1
			Credit 7	Certified Wood 1

			Indoor Environmental Quality	Possible Points: 15
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Y	?	N		
Y			Prereq 1	Minimum Indoor Air Quality Performance
Y			Prereq 2	Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) Control
			Credit 1	Outdoor Air Delivery Monitoring 1
			Credit 2	Increased Ventilation 1
			Credit 3.1	Construction IAQ Management Plan—During Construction 1
			Credit 3.2	Construction IAQ Management Plan—Before Occupancy 1
			Credit 4.1	Low-Emitting Materials—Adhesives and Sealants 1
			Credit 4.2	Low-Emitting Materials—Paints and Coatings 1
			Credit 4.3	Low-Emitting Materials—Flooring Systems 1
			Credit 4.4	Low-Emitting Materials—Composite Wood and Agrifiber Product 1
			Credit 5	Indoor Chemical and Pollutant Source Control 1
			Credit 6.1	Controllability of Systems—Lighting 1
			Credit 6.2	Controllability of Systems—Thermal Comfort 1
			Credit 7.1	Thermal Comfort—Design 1
			Credit 7.2	Thermal Comfort—Verification 1
			Credit 8.1	Daylight and Views—Daylight 1
			Credit 8.2	Daylight and Views—Views 1

			Innovation and Design Process	Possible Points: 6
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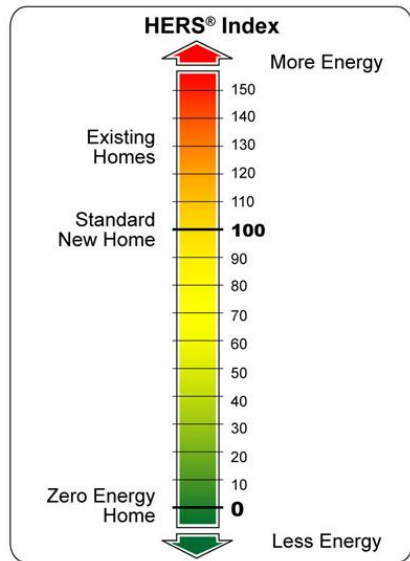
Y	?	N		
			Credit 1.1	Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
			Credit 1.2	Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
			Credit 1.3	Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
			Credit 1.4	Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
			Credit 1.5	Innovation in Design: Specific Title 1
			Credit 2	LEED Accredited Professional 1

			Regional Priority Credits	Possible Points: 4
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Y	?	N		
			Credit 1.1	Regional Priority: Specific Credit 1
			Credit 1.2	Regional Priority: Specific Credit 1
			Credit 1.3	Regional Priority: Specific Credit 1
			Credit 1.4	Regional Priority: Specific Credit 1

			Total	Possible Points: 110
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LEED is not alone.



Highway rating systems share many of the same characteristics as vertical construction ratings, but focus on highway specific issues.

Highway Rating Systems



Green LITES: New York State DOT, 2008

**Green Leadership In Transportation and
Environmental Sustainability**



Greenroads: Washington State DOT, 2010

I-LAST: Illinois DOT , 2011

**“Infrastructure Voluntary
Evaluation Sustainability Tool”**

INVEST: FHWA, 2012

COVER STORY
PAVING INNOVATIONS



Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation

INVEST Sustainable Highways Self-Evaluation Tool

Highway Rating Systems

Green Guide for Roads: Alberta

Green Pave: Ontario Ministry of
Transportation

Green Guide for Roads: Transportation
Association of Canada

env*vision*tm





Sustainability rating system for ALL roadways projects, including new, reconstruction and rehabilitation (even overlays), bridges, etc.

Project-focused: design and construction (vs. planning and operation)

Realizes we are not being sustainable yet

– just more sustainable that we used to be...

Project Requirements

Voluntary Credits 108 Points

- Environment and Water (21)
- Access and Equity (30)
- Construction Activities (14)
- Materials & Resources (23)
- Pavement Technologies (20)

Custom Credit 10 Points

Maximum Achievable: 118 Points



[Manual](#) > [Project Requirements](#) > [Quality Control Plan](#)[Greenroads Manual](#)[Download Credit](#)

PR-4: Quality Control Plan

[Credit](#)

Goal

Have a process in place to monitor and improve construction quality.

Requirements

The prime contractor shall establish, implement, and maintain a formal construction Quality Control Plan (QCP). The QCP must address the following quality control elements:

1. Key quality control personnel, their responsibilities and their qualifications (résumés, certifications, etc.)..
2. Procedures used to control quality during construction including (as a minimum):
 - a. Items to be monitored (including pavement mix designs)
 - b. Testing to be done (including testing standards and frequency)
 - c. When corrective action is required (action limits)
 - d. Procedures to implement corrective action
 - e. Procedures to modify QCP if ineffective or when modifications are necessary

Resources

[Quality Control Plan Example](#)

Documentation

Copy of the contractor Quality Control Plan.

Browsing the Manual

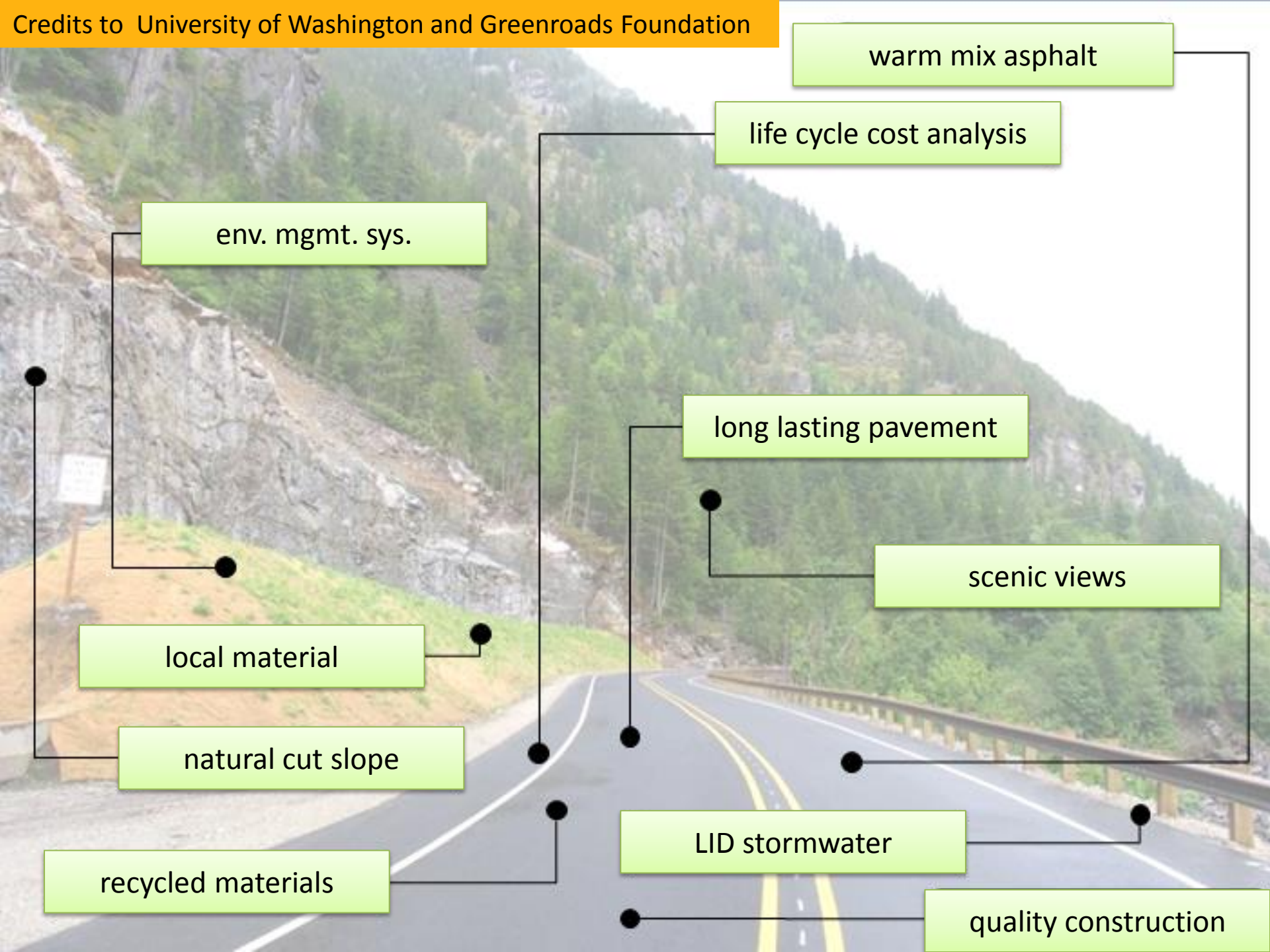
You may also want to [Comment](#) on the manual or [Rate](#) a project.

Project Requirements

[About Project Requirements](#)[PR-1 Environmental Review Process](#)[PR-2 Lifecycle Cost Analysis](#)[PR-3 Lifecycle Inventory](#)[PR-4 Quality Control Plan](#)[PR-5 Noise Mitigation Plan](#)[PR-6 Waste Management Plan](#)[PR-7 Pollution Prevention Plan](#)[PR-8 Low Impact Development](#)[PR-9 Pavement Management System](#)[PR-10 Site Maintenance Plan](#)[PR-11 Educational Outreach](#)[Environment & Water](#)[Access & Equity](#)[Construction Activities](#)[Materials & Resources](#)[Pavement Technologies](#)[Custom Credit](#)

Strategies

**Current practices for
sustainable highways**



warm mix asphalt

life cycle cost analysis

env. mgmt. sys.

long lasting pavement

scenic views

local material

natural cut slope

recycled materials

LID stormwater

quality construction

Will the sustainability issues in these two places be the same?



Credit: Sam Clemens



Credit: www.chrisharnesh.com



Reclaimed Asphalt Pavements (RAP) and Recycled Concrete Aggregate (RCA) can be reused in different pavement materials to reduce the consumption of new materials.





Image Source: Dale Rand TXDOT



Recycled Asphalt Shingles (RAS) are estimated to have saved 1.5 million barrels of asphalt binder between 2009 and 2010*

**Source: National Asphalt Pavement Association*



Rubberized asphalt and terminal blended asphalt rubber are often used to eliminate tire waste and improve AC performance





Glassphalt may include up to 20% by weight of recycled glass and is meant for low speed and medium volume roads*

**Source: Day and Schaffer*

Image Source: Zombie37, Flickr



It is estimated by some that the term warm mix asphalt concrete will disappear in 3-5 years because all asphalt concrete mixtures will be made with these technologies.

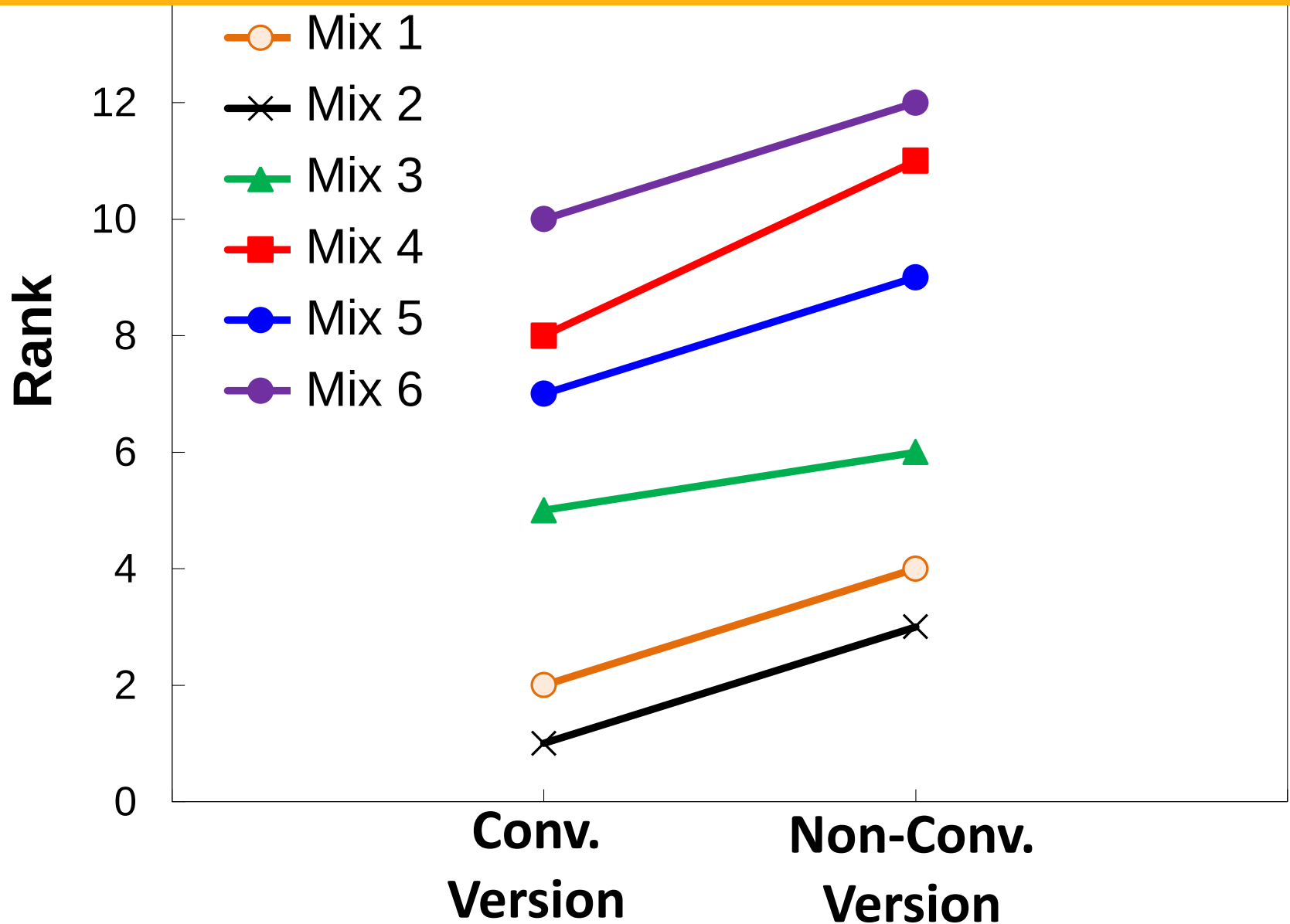
Quiet pavements reduce societal impacts and can reduce the need for additional construction impacts from noise barriers



Source: Kevin McGhee

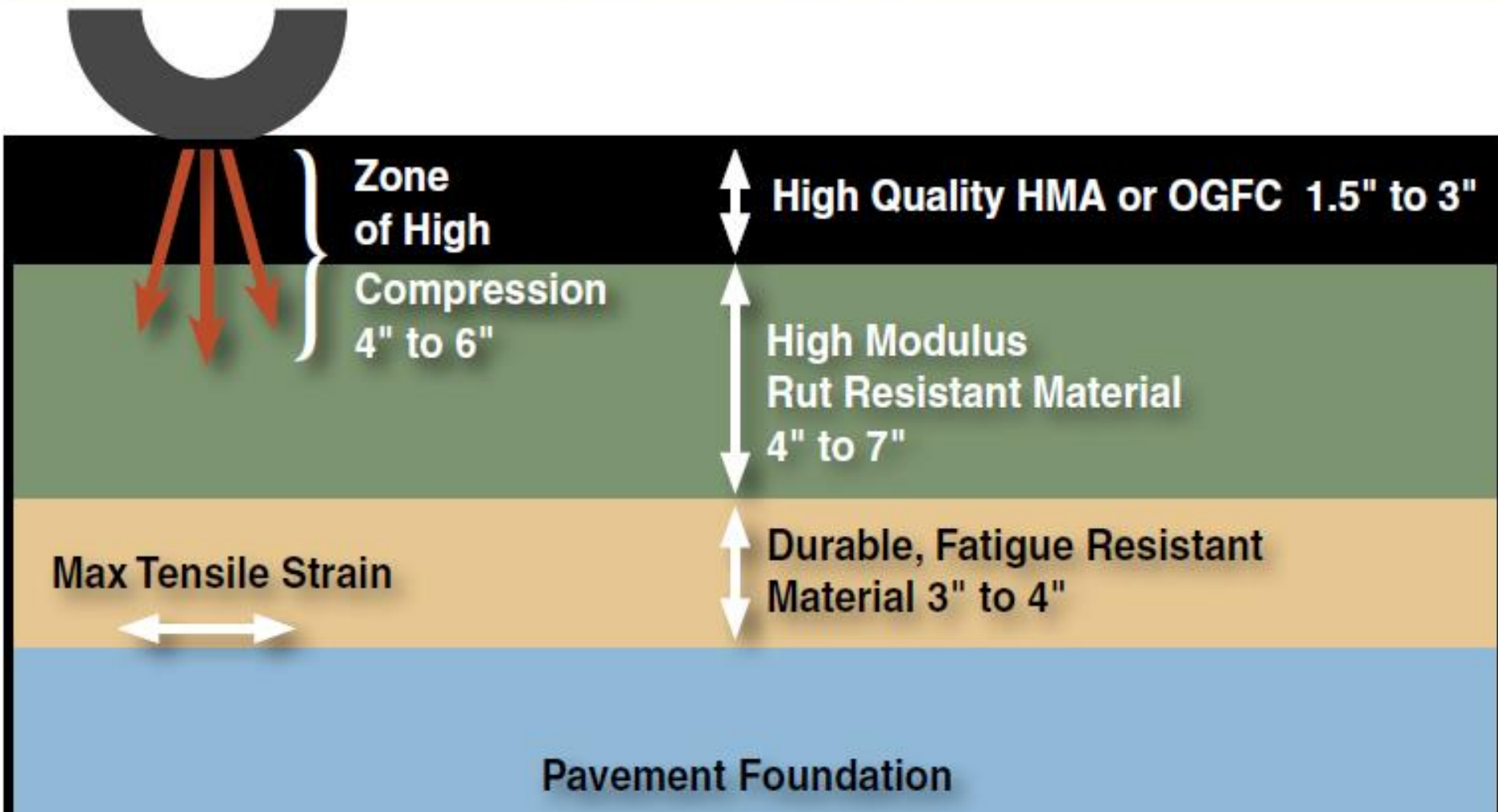
**Service life performance must be established
to evaluate true long-term effectiveness of
these strategies**

Mixes developed using these non-conventional and waste materials should be carefully reviewed for potential performance impacts



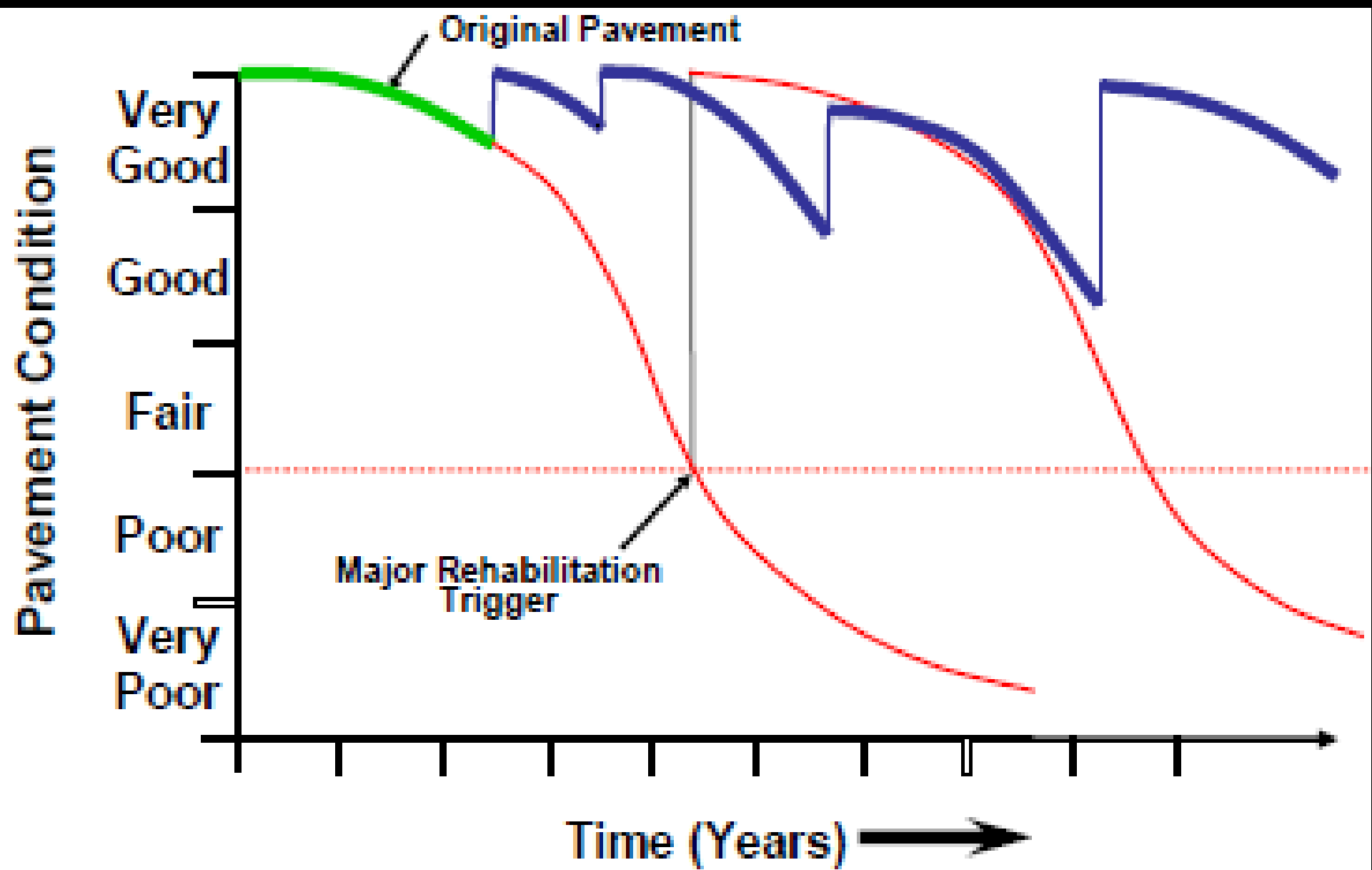
**Pavement design, management, and maintenance
strategies include extending long term performance
through perpetual pavements and pavement preservation**

(Newcomb et al, 2000)



Perpetual pavements specify structural thickness and materials to resist depth specific distresses to improve the overall longevity of asphalt pavements

Pavement preservation strategies reduce the long term economic and social impacts of highways



Construction practices can be followed to
reduce the short and long-term impacts of
highway infrastructure

Training personnel to identify environmental issues and best practice methods to minimize environmental impacts



Picture Credits to University of Washington and Greenroads Foundation; <http://www.greenroads.org/>

Maintain and follow a site recycling plan to reduce construction-related waste destined for landfill



Picture Credits to Vermont Waste Management Division; <http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/>

Reduce the overall consumption of fossil fuels by non-road construction equipment.

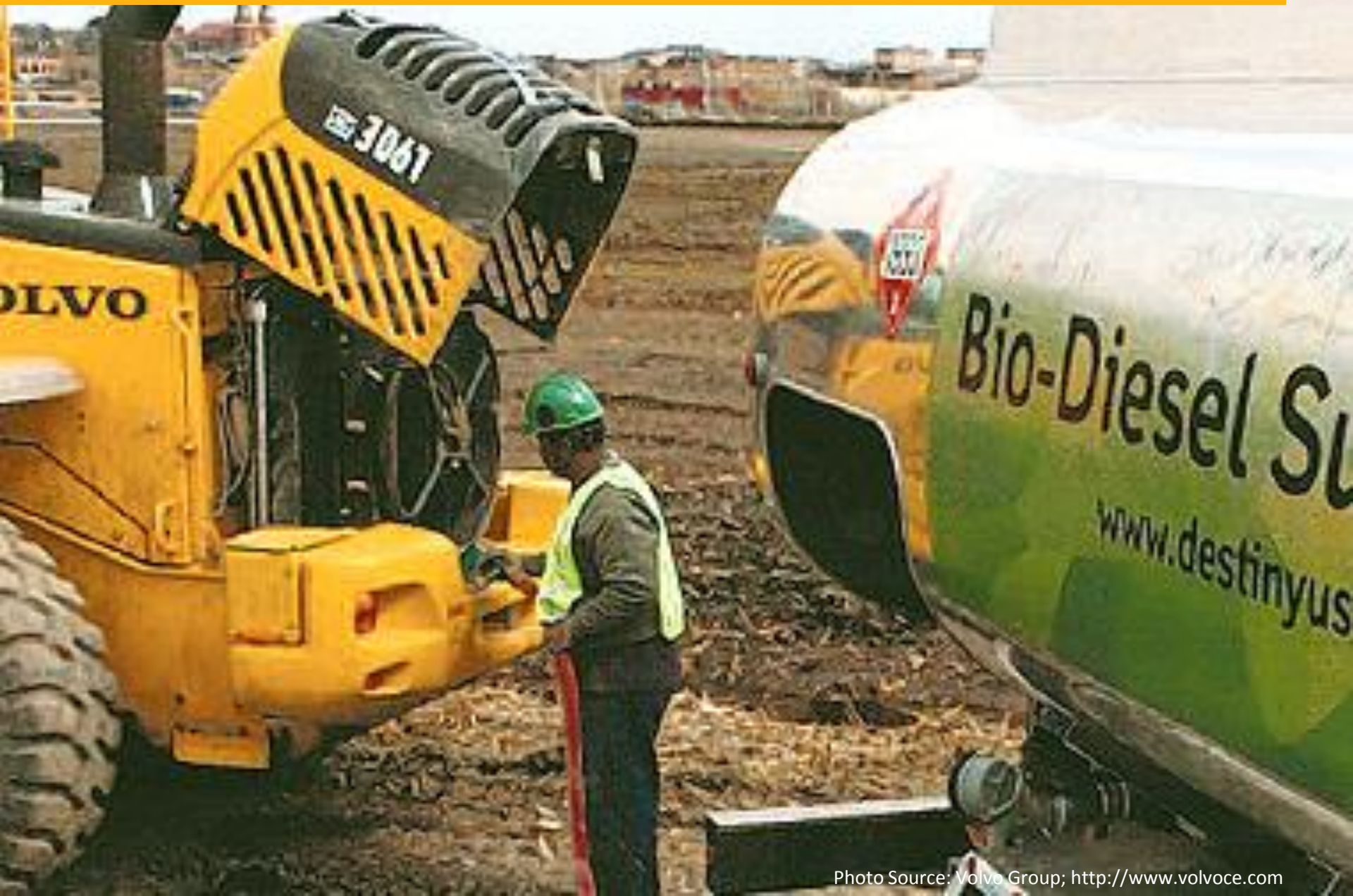


Photo Source: Volvo Group; <http://www.volvoce.com>



Reduce environmental impacts by utilizing dust control measures at construction site

Sustainable Construction Practices by State

Sustainable Construction Practices	States
Reusing waste in pavement	AR, AZ , IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MI, NV, NC, OK, RI, TX, WA
Restrictions on equipment	IL, MD
Innovative methods to reduce energy	MA, WA
Improving traffic/ transportation system	AL, AZ , CA, CO, DC, HI, MD, MN, MO, NV, NH, OR, PA, UT, VT
Recycling / Anti-litter program	AZ , IL, KY, MS, OK, WA
Specify requirements for sustainability	AK, FL, HI, ID, MO, NE, NJ, NM, OK, OR, PA, SC, SD, TN, VT, WY
Dust control	AZ
Environmental/ reducing emissions	CT, DE, ID, IL, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MT, NV, NY, NC, ND, OH, OR, PR, TX, VT, VA, WA, WI, WY
Water & Storm water planning	ID, IL, IA, MS, NV, ND, OH, UT, WV, WI, WY
Special attention to natural habitat	ID, IL, IA, ME, MT, NY, ND, OH, OR, PR, WV, WY

Wrap-up

Take away message

Key Points:

- **Sustainability rating systems for highway pavements exist**
- **Sustainability is context-sensitive**
- **Developing sustainable construction practices requires local value assessment of social, economic, and ecological goals**

A scenic view of the Grand Canyon at sunset. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow across the sky and the canyon walls. In the foreground, a gnarled, weathered tree stands on a rocky outcrop, its branches reaching out towards the sky. The canyon's layered rock formations are visible in the distance, creating a sense of depth and scale.

Thank You

Example

