



Concrete with Recycled Concrete Aggregate: A Texas Case Study

Gina Ahlstrom

PIARC US Representative and English-Speaking Secretary

TC 4.1 Road Pavements

Argentina

Sept. 22, 2021

- Motivation
- Approach
- Performance
- Key Outcomes



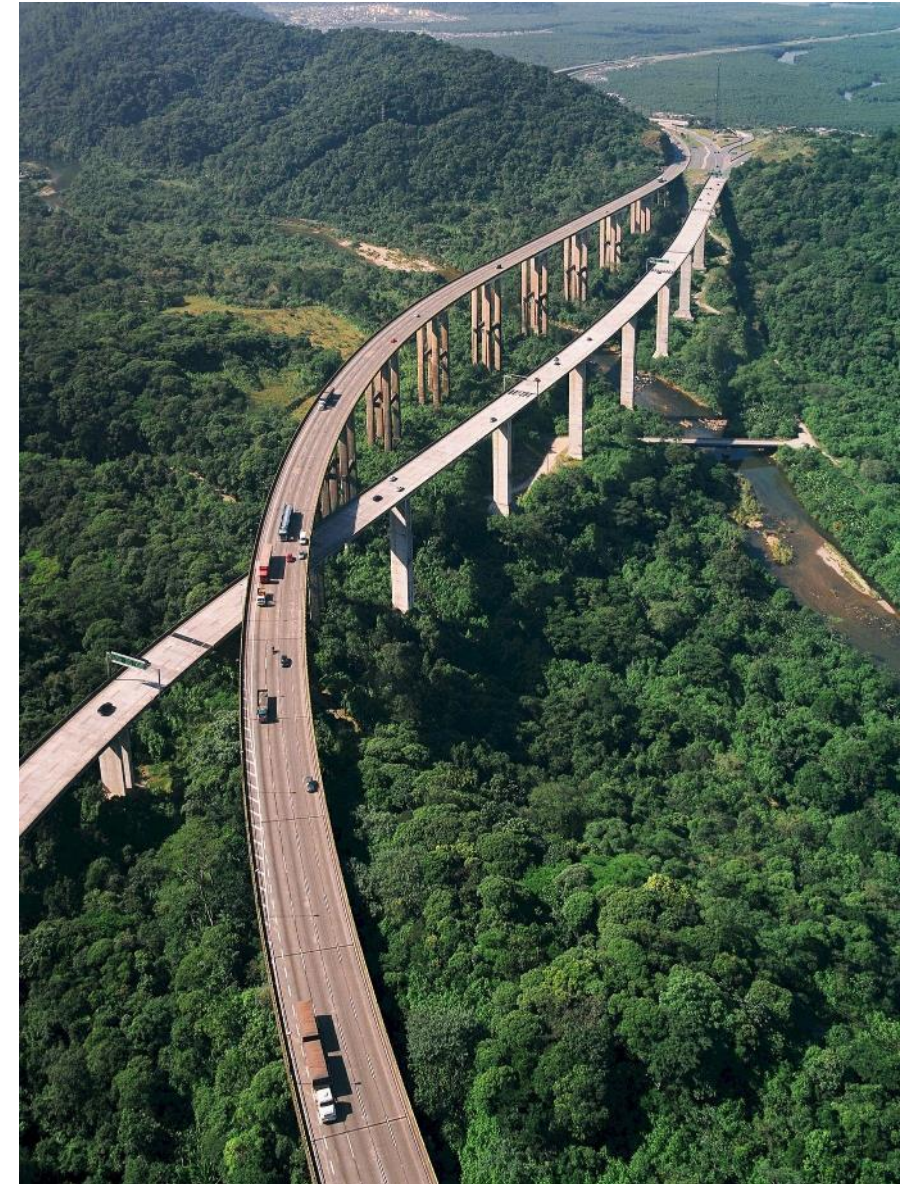
U.S. Department
of Transportation

**Federal Highway
Administration**

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) does not endorse any entity and the appearance of our presentation material in this template should not be interpreted as an endorsement or statement exhibiting any preference, support, etc.

The contents of this presentation do not have the force and effect of law and are not meant to bind the U.S. public in any way. This presentation is intended only to provide clarity regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies.

PIARC is the source of images unless otherwise noted.



Project Motivation

Texas in 1990s...

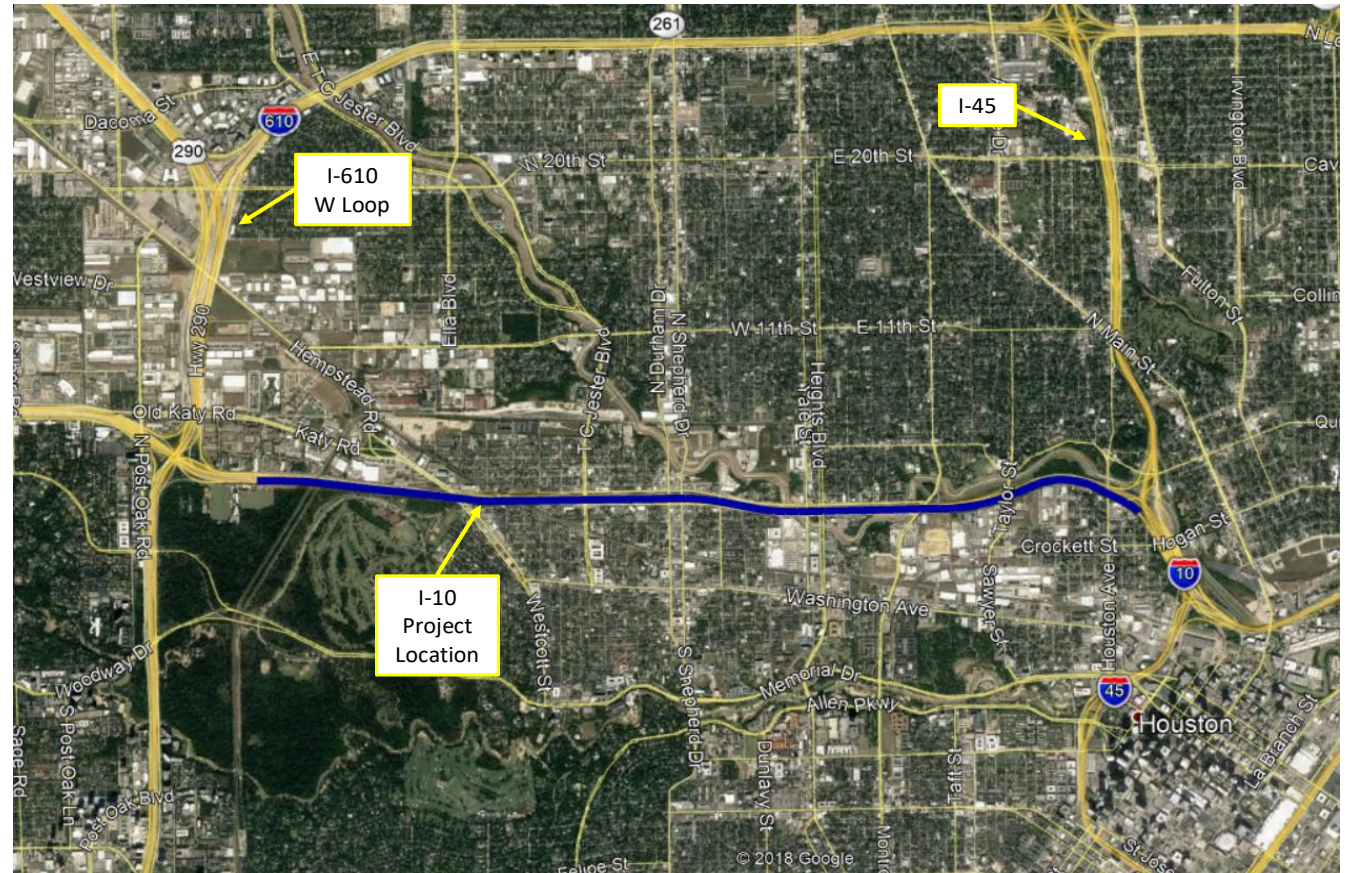
- Lack of local available aggregate
- Increase costs virgin materials
- Performance issues with virgin aggregates



Image: Pixabay; circle added.

Approach: Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP) with Recycle Concrete Aggregate

- 1995 Reconstruct 5.8 mi of I-10
- 100% RCA in CRCP
 - Coarse
 - Fine
- 1st in USA



© 2018 Google Earth; Data: SIO, NOAA, US Navy, NGA, GEBCO, INEGI, Landsat/Copernicus; Added text box overlays and line over project location

Pavement Sections

Typical Section 1

- 14-inch CRCP over 3-inch asphalt-stabilized base
- 6 inch lime-treated subgrade
- 14-inch tied concrete shoulder (CRCP)
- Double mat longitudinal reinforcement
- 3/4th Project Length

Typical Section 2

- 11-inch CRCP overlay on 1-inch asphalt stabilized base
- over existing CRCP
- 11-inch tied concrete shoulder (CRCP)
- Single mat longitudinal reinforcement
- 1/4th Project Length

Concrete Mixture

- 6-sack (564 lbs/yd³) concrete mix
- RCA conformed to same aggregate specifications
- Controlled moisture RCA stockpile with sprinkler
- RCA fines limited to 20 percent

Material	Property	Test Method	RCA Test Result
Coarse Aggregate	Specific gravity	ASTM C127	2.45 - 2.48
	Mortar content	- ¹	~ 30%
	Water absorption	ASTM C127	3.9 - 4.1%
	Sodium soundness loss	ASTM C88	1 - 9%
	Magnesium soundness loss	ASTM C88	1 - 4%
	LA abrasion	ASTM C131	32 - 38%
	Thermal coefficient	- ¹	16 - 26 µε/°C
	Freeze-thaw loss	Tex-433C	11.5%
	Alkali-silica reactivity	ASTM C1260	0.023%
Fine Aggregate	Specific gravity	ASTM C128	2.37
	Water absorption	ASTM C128	7.9%
	Angularity	NAA Method	38.6%

Performance Testing

**Sustainability
Rating Systems
(e.g., INVEST)**

**Performance
Testing**
↓

**Life-Cycle Assessment
(LCA)**



**Performance
Testing**



**Life-Cycle Cost
Analysis
(LCCA)**

Image Source: FHWA/APTech

LCA ≠ LCCA

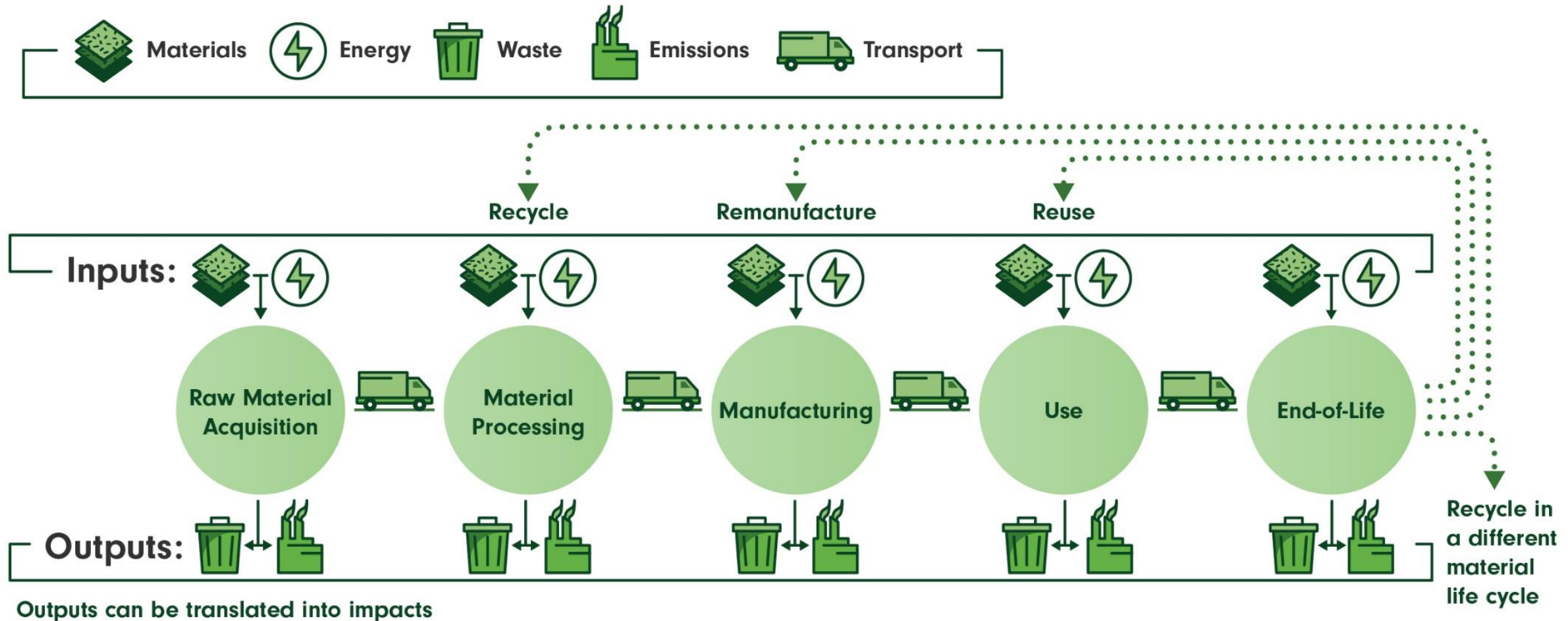
- Life-cycle cost analysis (LCCA) evaluates life-cycle **economic impacts**
- Life-cycle assessment (LCA) quantifies life-cycle potential **environmental impacts**



LCA and LCCA One Pagers

Images: FHWA

Life Cycle Assessment - Quantifies Environmental Impacts





Plastic vs. Paper

Images: Pixabay

Post Construction In-Situ Concrete Properties

In-situ Property	Method	Avg.	Range
Compressive strength, 28-day	-	4,615 lb/in ²	4,260 – 5,270 lb/in ²
Indirect tensile strength, 28-day	-	486 lb/in ²	415 – 535 lb/in ²
Modulus of elasticity	-	2.58 x 10 ⁶ lb/in ²	-
Coefficient of thermal expansion	Tex-428-A	-	4.7 – 5.3 $\mu\epsilon/^{\circ}\text{F}$
Chloride content	Tex-617J	1436 ppm	-
Sulfate content	Tex-620J	0.04 lb/yd ³	-
Density	-	2.24	2.19 – 2.36
Water absorption	ASTM C642	10.86%	-
Permeability	ASTM C1202	466 Coulomb	366 – 628 Coulomb

Sustainability Performance

Year	No. of Spalls	No. of Punchouts	No. of PCC Patches ¹	Avg. IRI (in/mi)
2011	9	4	1	115
2012	1	3	3	119
2013	1	0	0	119
2014	3	4	5	113
2015	2	7	1	120
2016	8	5	1	116

- Outperforming CRCP with local virgin aggregate

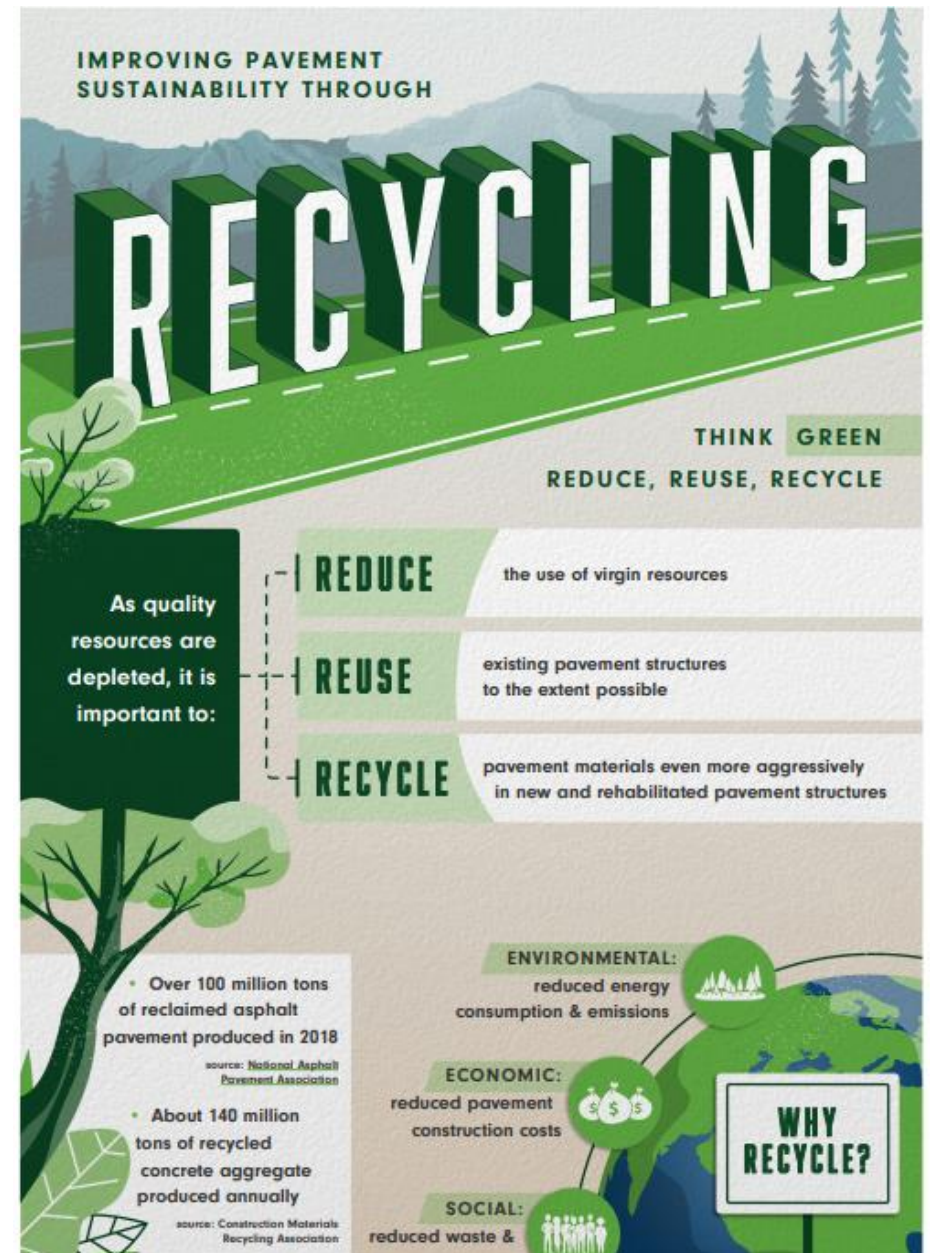
Approximate Savings:

- \$1.4M
- 207,750 tons Virgin Aggregate
- 1,268,387 CO₂eq Global Warming Potential

Key Outcomes

- 100% RCA CRCP
 - Performed 10+ years of service
 - Limit fines 20%
 - RCA moisture control
- RCA Sustainability Benefits
 - Reduced Costs (landfill and virgin materials)
 - Reduced Depletion of virgin materials
 - Reduced Global Warming Potential
- Important to Quantify Sustainability Benefits

Image: FHWA





SUSTAINABLE PAVEMENTS PROGRAM

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/pavement/sustainability>

Vision and Mission

Advance the knowledge and practice of designing, constructing, and maintaining more sustainable pavement through:

- Stakeholder engagement
- Education
- Development of guidance and tools

Sustainable Pavement Program Resources



Education

[Pavement LCA Framework](#)

[Webinars](#)

[Tech briefs, one-pagers](#)

[Technical articles](#)



Research

[LCA fit in transportation decision-making](#)

[EPDs in Green Public Procurement](#)

[LCA of recycled plastics in pavements](#)

[LCA of ground tire rubber in pavements](#)



Deployment

[LCAPave Tool](#)

[Pilot projects with State DOTs](#)

[Mobile Pavement Technologies Centers](#)

[Informing pre-engineering with ICE Tool](#)

Images: FHWA

Thank you for your attention!



PIARC Secretary General

Gina Ahlstrom

Gina.ahlstrom@dot.gov

patrick.mallejacq@piarc.org

[@PMallejacq](https://twitter.com/PMallejacq)

World Road Association (PIARC)
Grande Arche – Paroi Sud – 5^e étage
92055 – La Défense Cedex – France



[@PIARC_Roads](https://twitter.com/PIARC_Roads)



World Road
Association PIARC



World Road
Association PIARC



World Road
Association PIARC

www.piarc.org

