

***Achieving Sustainable Roads
Through
Asset Management and Pavement Design***

Edward Winterlich
Senior Engineer Network Management
Transport Infrastructure Ireland

The Whole Life Carbon of 1 km of road, is determined to be

- 2,659 tCO₂e for dual-3 lane;
- 2,014 tCO₂e for dual-2 lane; and
- 880 tCO₂e for single-2 lane carriageway.

The 'Material production' phase is determined to be the dominant carbon contributor across the whole life of a road.

- Followed by material transport
- Followed by road-lighting operation

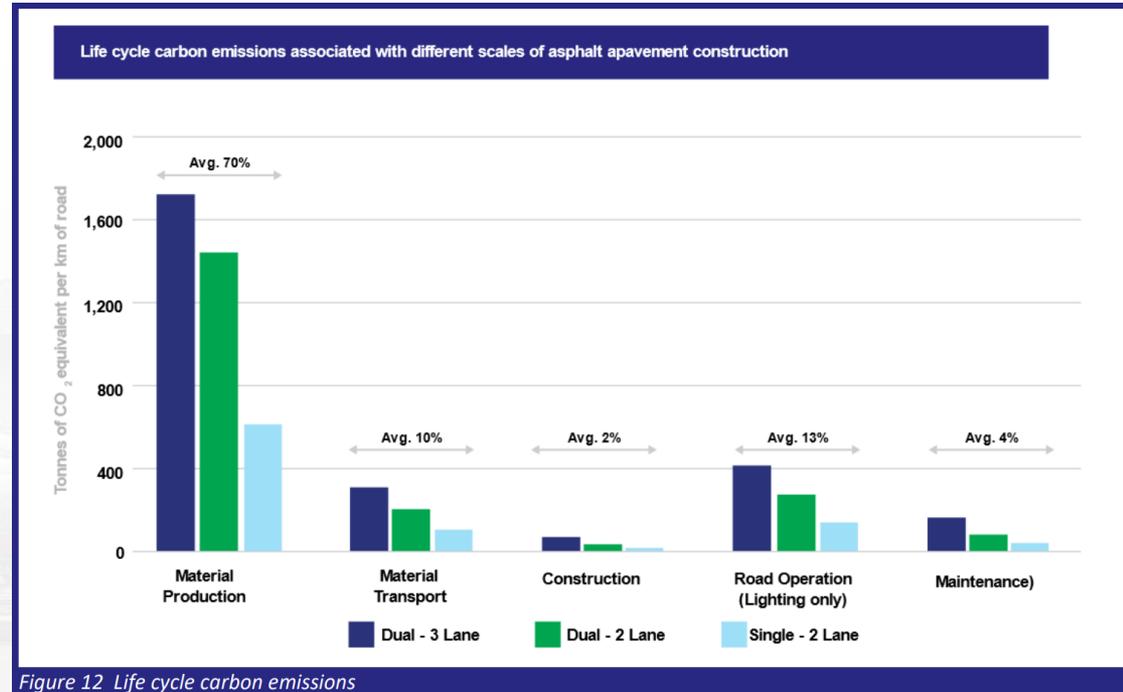
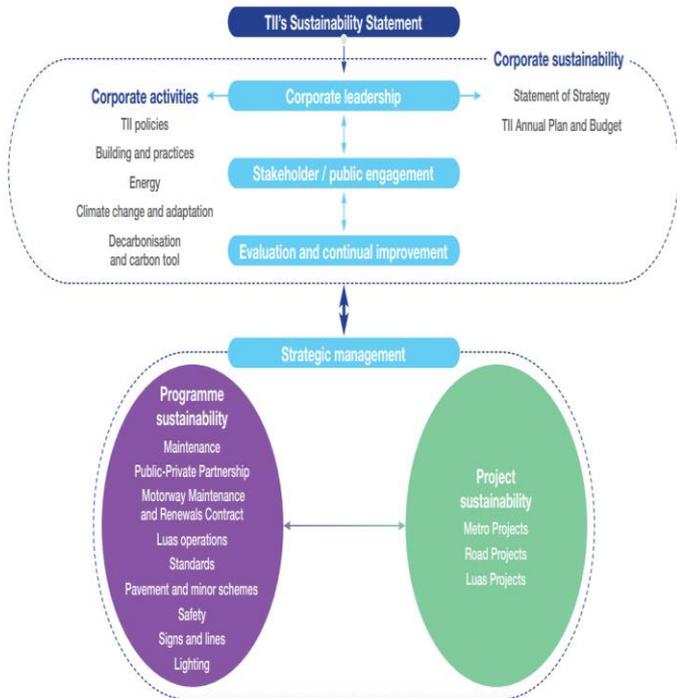


Figure 12 Life cycle carbon emissions

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1. Background To TII Sustainability Policy
2. TII Pavement Asset Management
3. Pavement Engineering IAPDM
4. Materials
5. Lifecycle Analysis
6. Education



Our sustainability principles

These principles focus on our key priority areas for the sustainable development agenda within our organisation. They are the product of internal consultation, external collaborations and horizon scanning. Our six key TII Sustainability Principles have been developed to reflect our organisational ambitions and the future we envision delivering with our Sustainability Implementation Plan.



Principle 4 – Deliver End to End Improvements

Deliver enhanced whole lifecycle value through impact and influence on stakeholders, partners and suppliers.

- Using fewer resources
- Using procurement to build total value
- Provide guidance to suppliers via Standards
- Work with suppliers and Stakeholders to find solutions
- Influence the use of sustainable materials and better design
- Taking a lifecycle view in procurement decisions

Responsible
Materials
Management



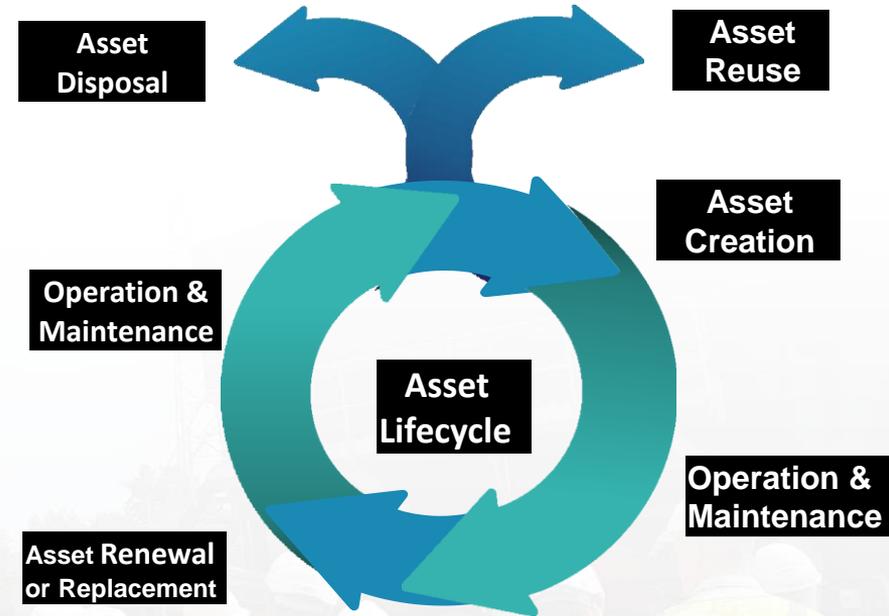
Principle 5 – Transition to Net Zero

- By decarbonizing our own activities.
- Reduce material use in construction, maintenance and operation
- Re-engineer our systems to optimize material use
- Better maintenance to repair, repair and refurbishment to increase the lifetime of our assets
- Pave the way to a circular economy.



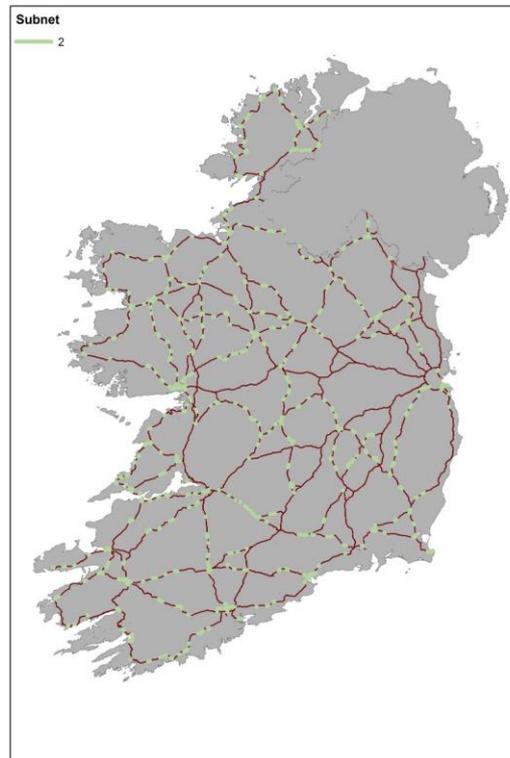
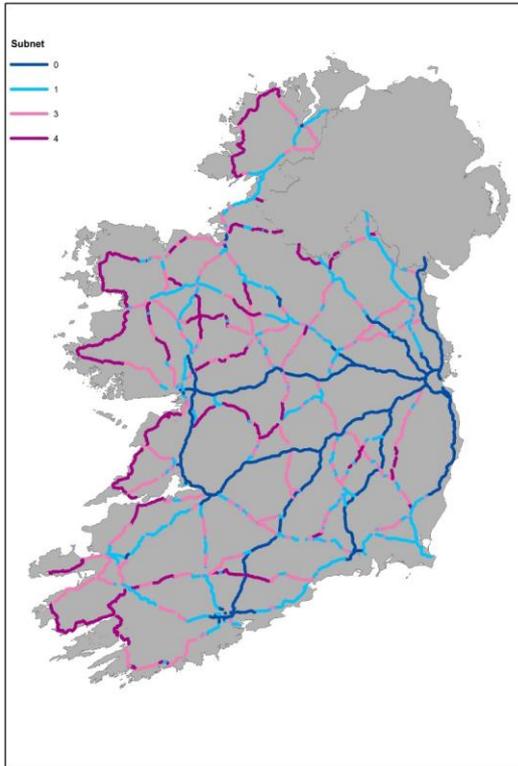
Asset Management Policy

Assets will be managed in a sustainable manner through the development, implementation, and maintenance of an asset management approach **that is risk-based and data-driven, enabling us to make informed decisions throughout the life of our assets.**



Good asset management requires coordinated and optimised planning throughout its lifecycle from development, creation, maintenance and ultimately disposal or renewal

Network Definition - Subnetworks



Subnetwork		Length (km)	Classification
0	Motorways and Dual Carriageways	1194	High speed, high volumes pavement made up of Motorway and Dual Carriageway sections of the network. Much of this subnetwork is less than 10 years old.
1	Engineered Pavement	1194	Significant geometric and pavement design has taken place in the construction and/or rehabilitation of the pavement sections. Typically carry reasonably large volumes of traffic and are identified by presence of hard shoulders adjacent to the carriageway.
2	Urban Pavement	688	Pavements running through urban areas, as defined by CSO polygons and/or speed limits
3	Legacy Pavement - high traffic	1258	Legacy subnetwork typically constructed without formal geometric or pavement design. Typically carries traffic volumes less than 5000 AADT.
4	Legacy Pavement - low traffic	984	Legacy subnetwork typically constructed without formal geometric or pavement design. Typically carries traffic volumes less than 2000 AADT.

Network Definition

IRI

Category	Subnet 0	Subnet 1	Subnet 2	Subnet 3	Subnet 4
V. Good	<1.5	<2	<2.7	<2.7	<3
Good	1.5 to 2	2 to 2.5	2.7 to 3.2	2.7 to 3.2	3 to 4
Fair	2 to 2.5	2.5 to 3	3.2 to 4	3.2 to 4	4 to 5
Poor	2.5 to 3	3 to 3.5	4 to 5	4 to 5	5 to 7
V Poor	>3	>3.5	>5	>5	>7

Rut

Category	Subnet 0	Subnet 1	Subnet 2	Subnet 3	Subnet 4
V. Good	<3	<3	<4	<4	<6
Good	3 to 5	3 to 5	4 to 6	4 to 6	6 to 9
Fair	5 to 6	5 to 6	6 to 9	6 to 9	9 to 15
Poor	6 to 9	6 to 9	9 to 15	9 to 15	15 to 20
V Poor	>9	>9	>15	>15	>20

LPV3

Category	Subnet 0	Subnet 1	Subnet 2	Subnet 3	Subnet 4
V. Good	<1	<1	<2	<2	<2
Good	1 to 2	1 to 2	2 to 3	2 to 3.5	2 to 4
Fair	2 to 3	2 to 3	3 to 4	3.5 to 5	4 to 7
Poor	3 to 4	3 to 4	4 to 6	5 to 7	7 to 10
V Poor	>4	>4	>6	>7	>10

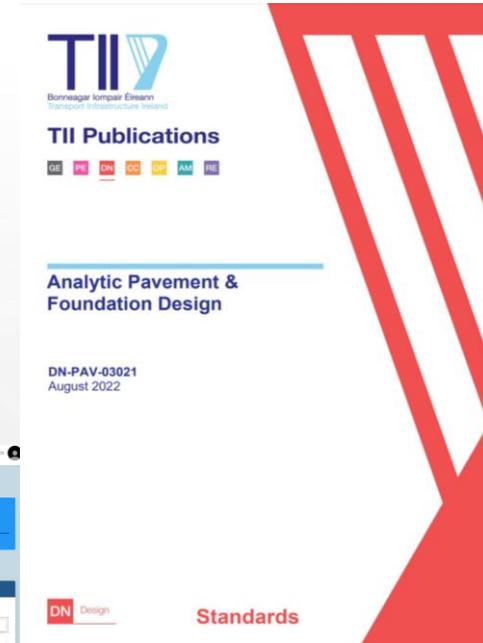
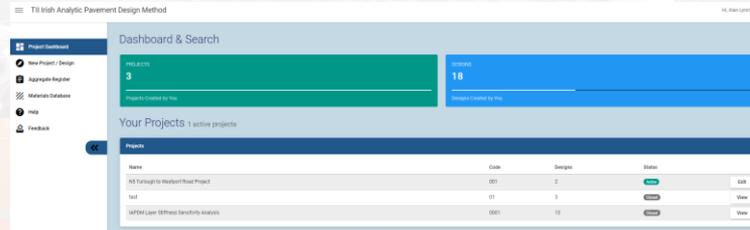
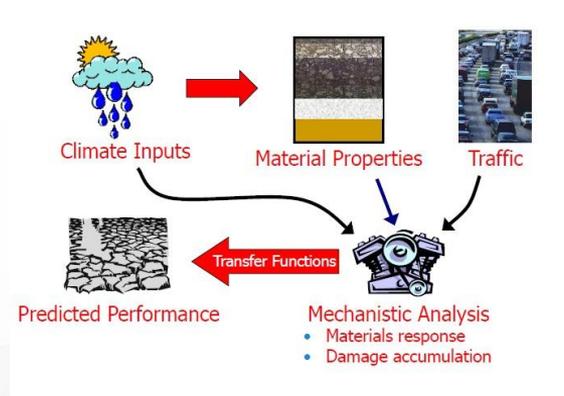


Different levels of expectation for each subnetwork leading to:

- Different thresholds for condition class definitions
- Different intervention levels for maintenance treatments
- Different expected outcomes of maintenance treatments
- Different treatment costs and benefits

The IAPDM

- Mechanistic-Empirical Pavement Design
- Material performance characteristics
- Irish environmental and loading conditions
- Long term performance e.g. cracking, deformation
- Design models within a web-based user interface



Access – email address and mobile phone number to iapdm@tii.ie

Performance Related based Specification

- Laboratory Design criteria
- Works performance criteria
- Warm Mixes
- Cold Mixes
- In Situ Recycling
- Surface Dressing

Recycling

- AC up to 30% currently
- UGM up to 30% "A" No limit "B"

Miscellaneous Products / Processes

- Surface Course Rejuvenators
- Crack Sealing and Joint Repairs

TII Publications
Road Pavements – Bituminous Materials

CC-SPW-00900
July 2022

Table 2 Asphalt Concrete – Product Composition and Properties

EN reference	EN13108 – 1 Asphalt Concrete						
Ty	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Base	AC 32 dense/HDM ¹	Binder	AC 20 dense/HDM ¹	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface
AC 14 close surf des	AC 14 open surf des	AC 10 open surf des	AC 6 dense surf des				
Properties							
Void content							
Void content – Minimum ⁵							
Resistance to permanent deformation ⁵							
Water sensitivity ⁵							
Stiffness ⁴							
Other							
Crushed Gravel							
Binder grade							
40/80							
70/100							
180/220 ²							
180/250 ²							
Properties							
Void content – Minimum ⁵							
Void content – Maximum ⁵							
Resistance to permanent deformation ⁵							
Water sensitivity ⁵							
Stiffness ⁴							
Temperature of the mixture – maximum ⁴							
40/80							
70/100							
180/220							
Notes							
¹ Density as aggregate							
² The maximum binder content, expressed as 8min, is corrected for PPC purposes to 8, in accordance with CC-SPW-00900, Clause 3.3.3							

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Table 2.7 UGM Works Requirements per Design Level

IAPDM Material Design Level	Works Requirement	
	Compaction	Design Performance
1	Yes	No
2	Yes	Yes

Road Pavements – Bituminous Materials

CC-SPW-00900
July 2022

Construction & Infrastructure Standards

Road Pavements – Unbound and Hydraulically Bound Mixtures

CC-SPW-00800
August 2022

Construction & Infrastructure Standards

Lifecycle Management

• Environmental Product Declarations

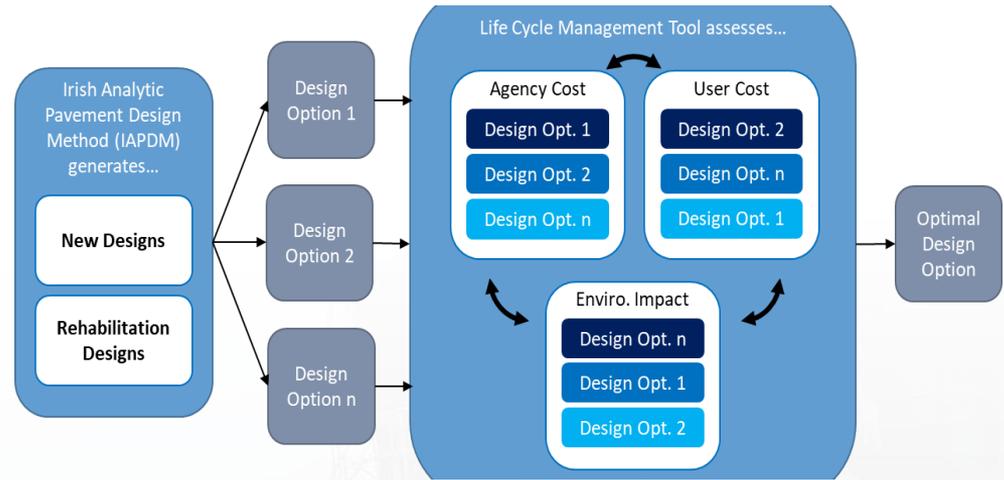
- Amount of energy used within the product lifecycle stages

• LCA Product

- A1 – A3 Manufacture

• LCA Project

- A4 – A5 Construction
- B - Operational
- C – Decommission
- D - Reuse at end of life



Building Assessment Information													Supplementary Information	
A1-A3			A4-A5		B1-B7					C1-C4				D
Product Stage			Construction Process		Use Stage					End of Life				Benefits and Loads beyond the System Boundary
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	C1	C2	C3	C4	
Raw material supply and production of building products	Transport	Manufacturing	Transport	Construction-Process	Use	Maintenance	Repair	Replacement	Refurbishment	Deconstruction/Demolition	Transport	Waste Processing	Disposal	Reuse-Recovery-Recycling-Potential
					B6 Operational Energy Use									
					B7 Operational Water Use									



edward.winterlich@tii.ie

087 911 61 71



 Bonneagar Iompair Éireann
Ionad Gnó Gheata na Páirce
Sráid Gheata na Páirce
Baile Átha Cliath 8
Éire, D08 DK10

 Transport Infrastructure Ireland
Parkgate Business Centre
Parkgate Street
Dublin 8
Ireland, D08 DK10

 www.tii.ie

 info@tii.ie

 +353 (0)1 646 3600

 +353 (0)1 646 3601



