

Session 2: Climate Adaptation Pilot Schemes & Sustainable Mobility

Recycled Asphalt Pavement Pilot

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Introduction

- Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) uses recycled aggregates, promoting environmental benefits and supporting circular economy goals.
- Cold-Mix Asphalt uses unheated aggregates, resulting in lower energy consumption and a smaller carbon footprint compared to HMA.
- This Pilot combines cold-mix technology with high recycled aggregate content to create a sustainable road-making material that meets performance standards and circular economy targets.

Year	Scheme Location	Cumulative Scheme Length (km)	Material Produced (T)	Estimated CO2 Saved (T)	Estimated CO2 Saved (%)
2020	3 Monaghan Local Roads	4.2	2,511	70.3	50.10%
2022	R180 Lough Egish	2.0	3,511	61.7	40.90%
2023	LP1210/LT12102 Emyvale	4.3	4,084	69.8	39.90%
2024	Annakisha Greenway, Co. Cork	3.1	800	132.1	87.20%
2024	R197 Belturbet, Co. Cavan	2.3	2,145	74.2	80.80%
2024	Monaghan Regional and Local Roads	5.4	4,334	150.3	81.00%
2024	Louth Local Roads	5.0	2,866	85.8	69.90%
Total/Average		26.3	20,251	644.3	64.26%

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Scheme Progression

Year	Focus
2020	100% Rap, no virgin aggregates, familiarisation with the material characteristics
2022	R180 Lough Egish (Case Study) 80% RAP, 20% Virgin Aggregate
2023	Regional & Local (60mm overlay), stockpile control, compaction (NDG)
2024	Regionalisation to Monaghan, Cavan, Louth and Cork
2025	Development of Cold-mix Recycling Centre in county Varying the ratios of recycled aggregate to virgin aggregate Incorporating binder rejuvenator to assess the impact on reducing the use of virgin binder. (HVO, Warm-mix, Low-cost interventions – 5year Road Maintenance Strategy)
2026	Utilise 5,000T of cold-mix RAP as a regulating layer in Monaghan County Council's 2026 Restoration Improvement Programme. Achieve a 10% reduction in overall CO2 emissions compared to the exclusive use of HMA and WMA.

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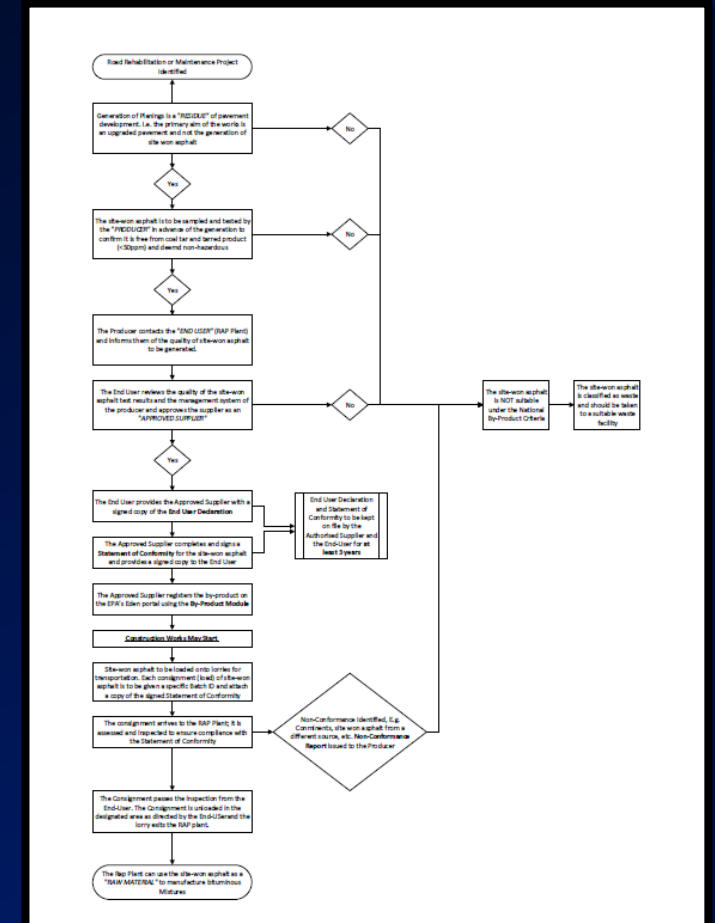
Article 27 By-product & National Criteria for Site-won Asphalt

National Criteria for Site-won Asphalt or Single Case Notification – EPA (Registers on Eden Portal)

- The local authority can identify a use for the plannings and complete a single case article 27 notification on the EPA Eden Portal.

OR

- The National By-Product Criteria in Relation to Site Won Asphalt, 2023 can be followed to use the planings as a raw material in a RAP plant (Fixed or Mobile) registered with the EPA. Under this process:
 - The RAP Plant is the “END USER”. The End User must:
 - Complete an “END USERS DECLARATION”
 - Retain the End User Declaration for 3 years
- The Local Authority are the “PRODUCER” of the by-product. The Producer must:
 - Complete a “STATEMENT OF CONFORMITY” (attached)



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National Criteria - LA Process

1. Management of Asphalt Millings arising from site: (Registers on Eden Portal)

- a) Identify the need for a pavement intervention – PSCI, Establish residual is By-product.
- b) LA (Producer) Tests material prior to milling operations – Cores 1no every 500t.
 - I. Assessment bases on several factors including; Location, Contaminants, Quality of millings, Economic, Environmental & Social factors (Cost, Excessive Haulage) & Jurisdiction.
 - II. Used to inform the tender process and potential end use. (Cold Tar – Waste facility).
- c) LA (Producers) informs the “End User” RAP Plant (Contractor) of the quantity and quality of the plannings that are to be generated from site. (Test records).
 - I. The End User accepts the LA (Producer) as an “Approved Supplier” and issues the LA (Producer) an “End User Declaration”
 - II. Statement of Conformity – LA (Producer) completes and signs, given to “Ender User” (Contractor)
- d) Construction works may start

Note; End User Declaration & Statement of Conformity templates are provided in the National Criteria document.



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Case Study – Lough Egish 2022

- The R-180 regional road in Monaghan was selected for the 2022 trial.
 - PSCI Rating 1-4
 - AADT 1,941
 - 12.2 % HGV's
- Non Destructive -
 - GPR - Ground Penetrating Radar testing
 - Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD) testing
- Destructive testing was carried out to develop an appropriate pavement design:
 - Core samples of the existing pavement
 - Trial holes (c. 1m depth) at various locations identified from non-destructive test analysis
 - Trial Pits - Samples were taken of the granular layers in each trial pit and tested:
 - Gradation
 - Atterberg limits
 - Moisture Content
 - Optimum Moisture Content



Table 1: Trial Pit 1 Pavement Profile

Trial Hole	Dir.	Ch. (m)	Material	D(mm)	Photo
1	SB	501	Bituminous	120	
			Granular	240	
			Soil	-	

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Case Study – Lough Egish 2022

- ▶ IAPDM = Irish Analytic Pavement Design Method:
 - ▶ Cold-Mix RAP – Design Layer Stiffness $E = 1750$ MPa.
 - ▶ A.C. 20 70/100 – Design Layer Stiffness $E = 3100$ MPa.
- ▶ For overlay or inlay pavement designs, the input factors include:
 - ▶ The loading of the pavement (AADT/%HGV)
 - ▶ Design life of 20 years = 2.3 msa Design Traffic
 - ▶ Existing pavement structure (trial holes/trenches)
 - ▶ Stiffness modulus of the existing layers and foundation (FWD)
 - ▶ ISTM Stiffness Modulus of the proposed new pavement layers
- ▶ Output Proposed Pavement Options:
 - ▶ 50 - 150 mm of LEBM cold-mix
 - ▶ 50 -125 mm of AC 20 dense bin hot-mix

Southbound		Overlay Thickness (mm)	
From km	To km	LEBM L2	AC20 70/100
0	500	50	50
500	800	80	70
800	1475	145	125
1475	1900	145	125

Table 15: Overlay design thickness per homogeneous section - Northbound

Northbound		Overlay Thickness (mm)	
From km	To km	LEBM L2	AC20 70/100
0	500	50	50
500	800	80	70
800	1475	150	125
1475	1900	110	90

Chainage	Pavement Material
CH0 – CH500	AC20 dense bin Hot - Mix
CH500 – C1900	LEBM Cold-Mix RAP

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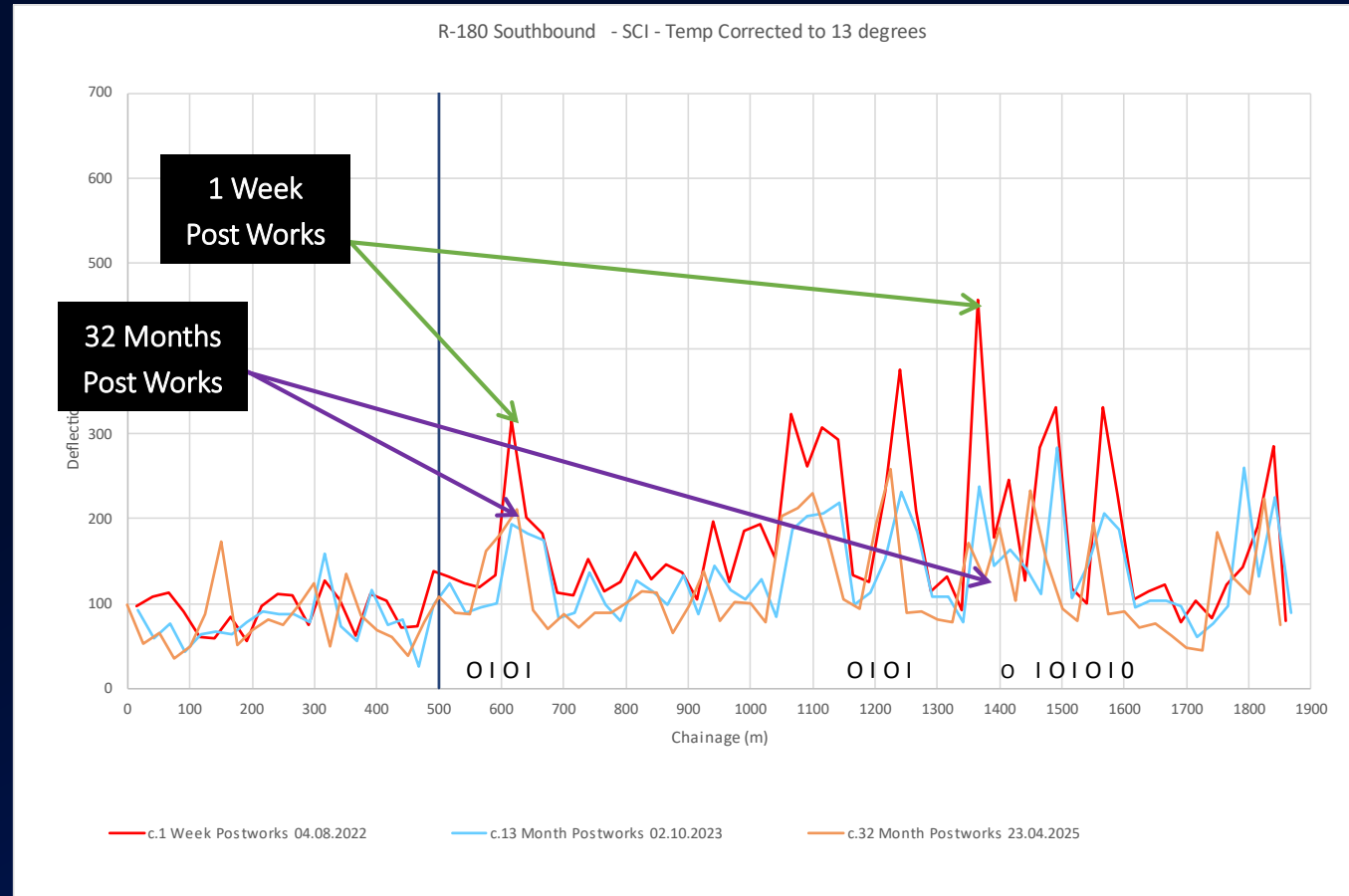
Performance Monitoring

Monitoring to be Undertaken		Timeline After Construction										
		Before Works	3 Days	7 Days	14 Days	21 Days	2 Months	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years
Test	FWD Testing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Core Samples	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Profilometer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Visual Inspection	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Progress Photos	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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Falling Weight Deflectometer Data

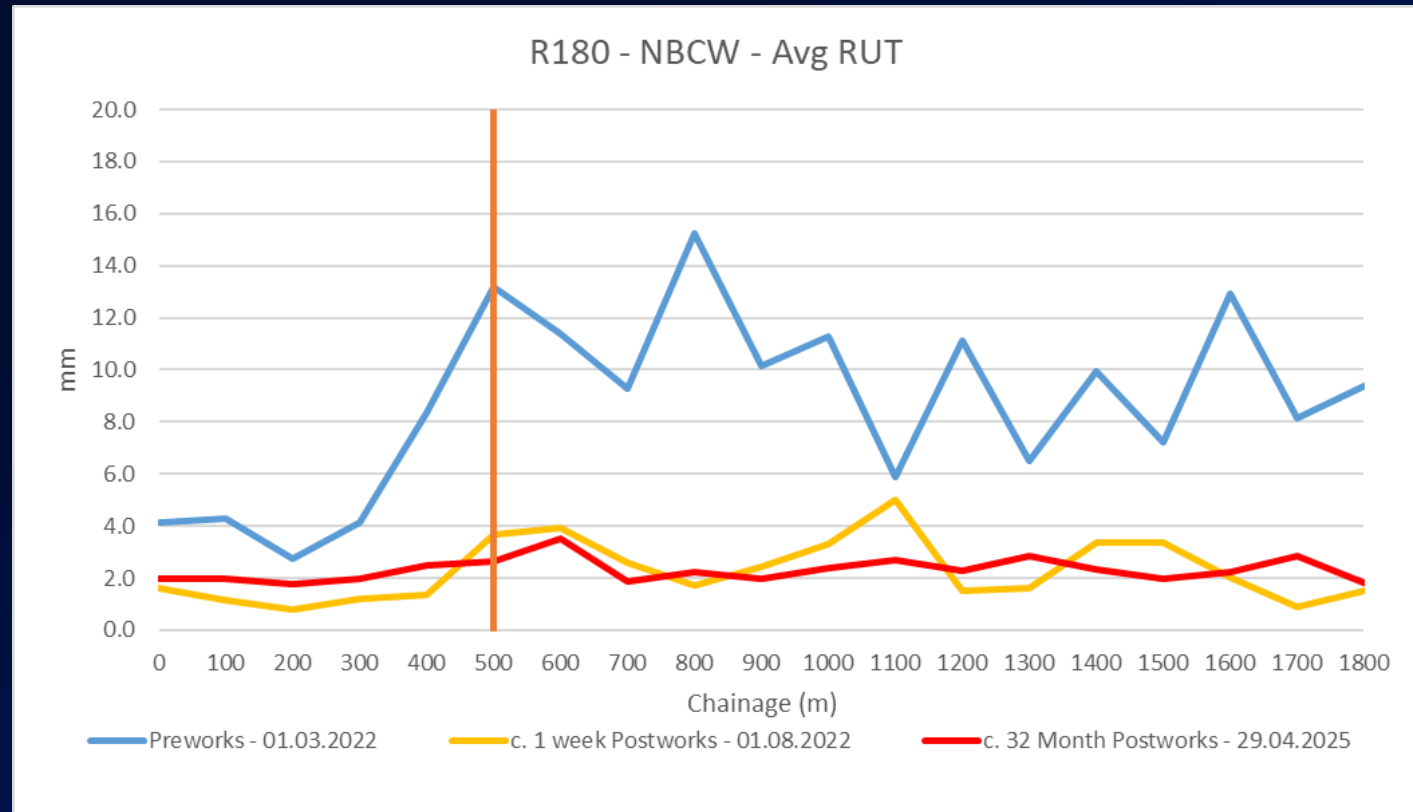
- ▶ SCI – Pavement Load Spreading ability
 - ▶ Hot mix Section at its strongest immediately after construction
 - ▶ Cold-mix section continuing to gain strength



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Road Surface Profilometer (RSP)

- ▶ Resistance to rutting
- ▶ Negligible post works rutting observed (around 2mm)
- ▶ The hot-mix control section is similar to the cold-mix section
- ▶ No rutting was observed in the early life of the pavement



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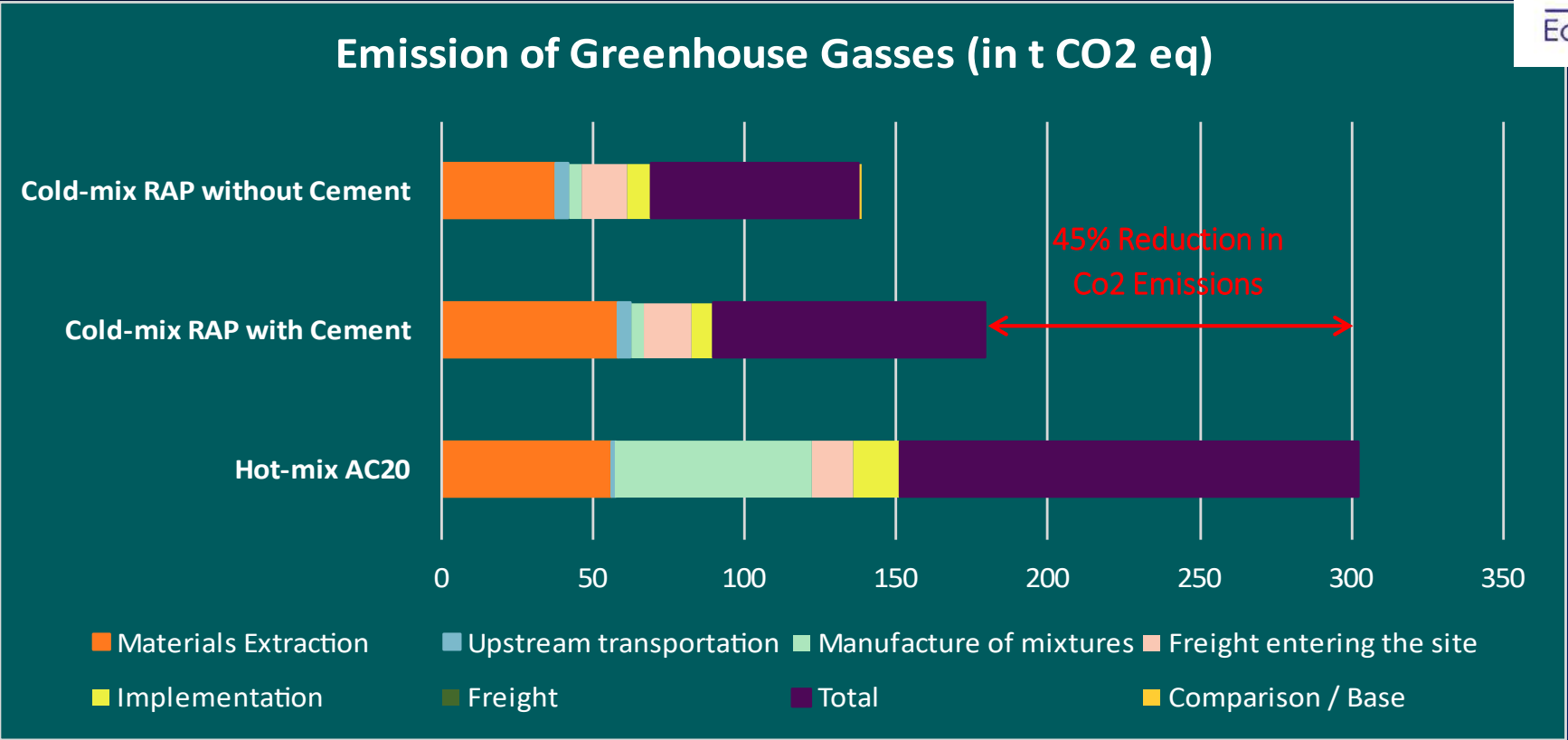
Core Data

- ▶ Increased Bulk density over time
- ▶ Reduction in void content over time
- ▶ Continuous strength gain over time

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Carbon Savings

2022 Trial – R180 Lough Egish, Co. Monaghan



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Summary

2022 Trial – R180 Lough Egish, Co. Monaghan

- Cold-mix RAP material cured slower than the AC20 control section.
- Significant environmental benefits using the cold-mix RAP
- Cores are showing the cold mix RAP pavement is still developing strength
- The visual inspections and RSP data indicate not deterioration between the control section and the cold-mix RAP section:
 - Consistent IRI
 - Consistent MPD
 - Consistent RUT
 - No obvious visual differences



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THANK YOU

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Questions must include name
and associated Local Authority
to be considered by the panel.**

