Tar Very Much

PART II



Contents

Tar?

Plan A: Leave it in

Plan B: Recycle it into a product

.....some practical "considerations"





Tar?

- Road Tar (derived from Coal Tar) was used interchangeably with bitumen until the early 1980's (less volatiles: phenols, cresols)
- Road Tar contains a complex mix of hydrocarbons some of which are carcinogenic(H7) and some toxic to aquatic life (H14)
- Road Tar contains short chain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) not present in bitumen
- Certain PAH marker compounds are used to <u>identify the possible presence of Road Tar</u>
- In Europe and UK waste legislation identifies bituminous mixtures containing coal tar exceeding a defined threshold as Hazardous. [EWC 17 03 01]
- The process of assessing the road pavement with the road owner should ensure that materials in the road and in Site Won asphalt are identified if they contain markers for Road Tar



Plan A: Roads containing tar

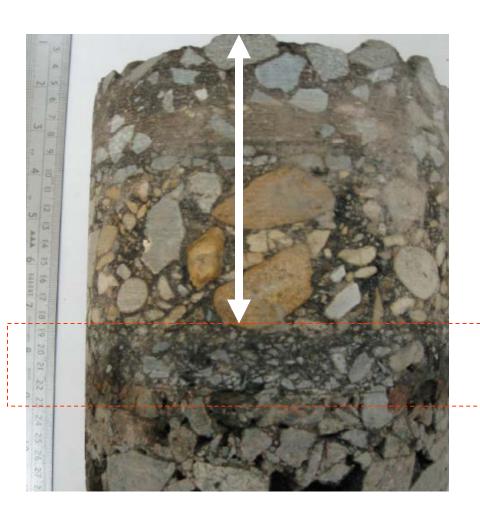
If you know where the "tar" layers are, can you leave it in place?







If you know where the "tar" layers are, can you leave it in place?



- A. Overlay or conventional inlay
- Q: depth, consistency, condition and design requirements
- B. Minimise inlay thickness
 - EME2
 - PMB modified asphalts
 - Crack inhibitors



Plan A: Roads containing tar

If you know where the tar layers are, can you leave it in place?





If no, then can you reuse or recycle it?







Product

Even when the asphalt road is no longer serviceable, the asphalt within the road is 100% re-useable

When re-using reclaimed asphalt the key properties of the core constituents

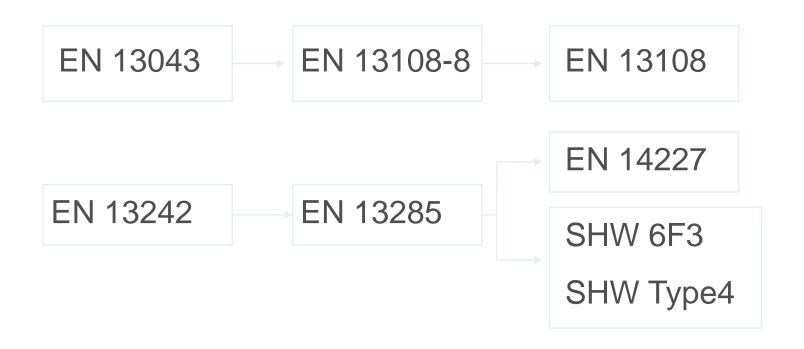
Aggregates type including high PSV aggregate

Bituminous binders

Asphalt with reclaimed asphalt constituent is high performance and sustainable



Product standards & specifications

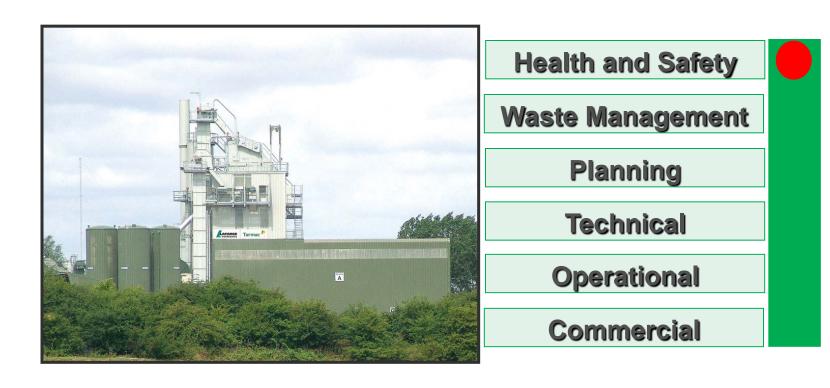


Definitions in BS EN 13108-8

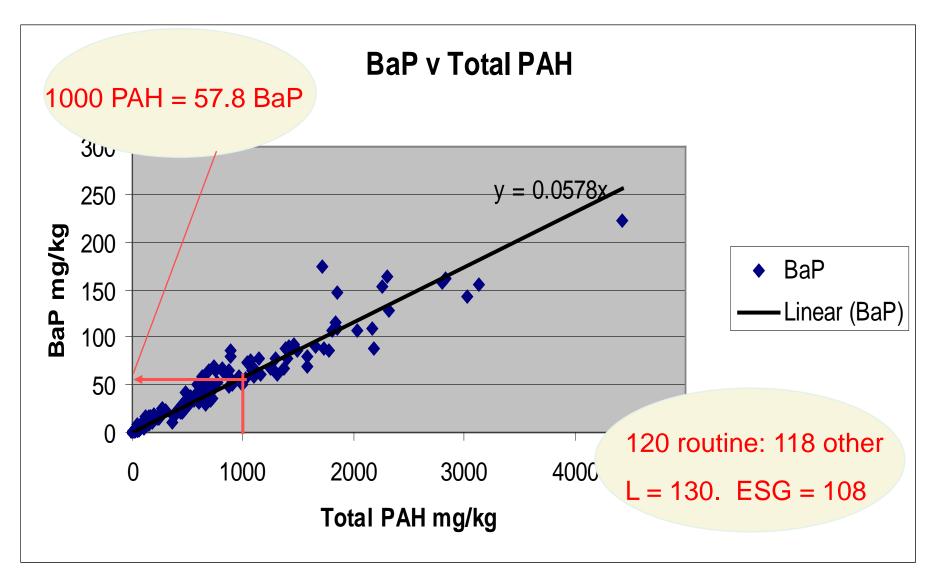
Site Won Asphalt = the material to be recycled Reclaimed Asphalt (RA)= processed site won, classified for asphalt Feedstock of Reclaimed Asphalt = quantity of RA documented in a Type Test



Plan B: Recycle it back into asphalt?









Reclaimed Asphalt – hot mix rules?

- When Reclaimed Asphalt BaP > 58 mm/Kg = hazardous
 - Equivalent to Total PAH16 = 1000
 - Taken from the graph as more data is gathered will move
- We want to ensure that there is no possibility of liberating potentially harmful compounds to atmosphere

SUGGESTED RULES? when BaP > 50 mg/Kg (to give safety margin)

- Must only be used as a constituent in a cold bound Product (not unbound)
- Must be used in cold bound process
- Bituminous emulsion, Foamed Asphalt, Hydraulic Bound Material...
- Do not expose to heat above 65 °C
 - Safety Factor of 3, as most PAH boiling points around 200C
 - Compounds with boiling point in this range already gone
- The previous limit of 25mg/Kg taken from SAMARIS is erroneous as it relates to German definitions of hazardous waste concentrations and has nothing to do with health issues when used in hot mix

Plan B: Recycle it back into unbound mixtures?



Adept guidance: Benzo(a)pyrene <100 ppm, Total PAH <1000 ppm and upper limit on phenol leachate

Plan B: Recycle it back into other bound mixtures?

Hydraulically Bound Mixtures (HBM)

?SH? or QH



Cold Asphalt
SVE or QVE

O to 1.3%

emulsion

+

CEMENT +

+

+

CEMENT +

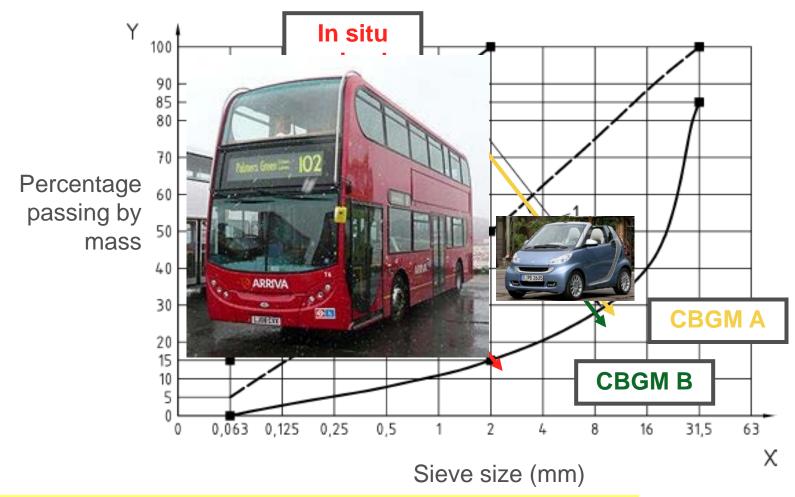
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Adept guidance: site specific assessment



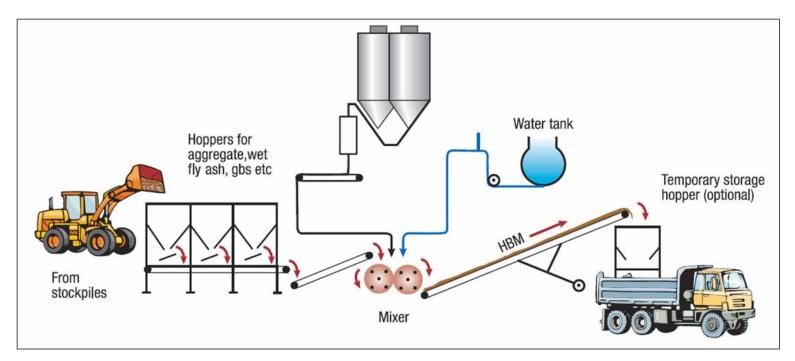
Foam or emulsion

Specification based on grading envelope and performance (strength or stiffness)



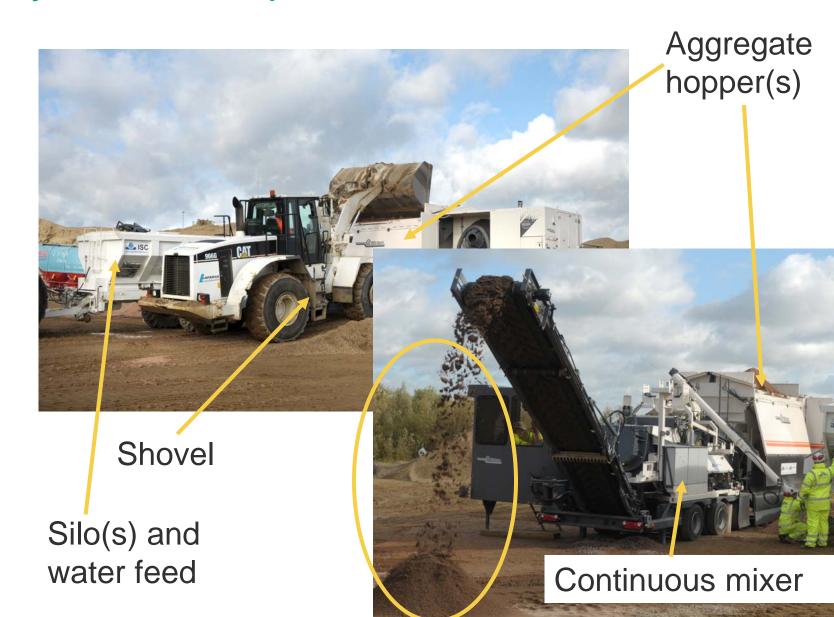


HBM and Cold asphalt production





Quality controlled production



Production plant control



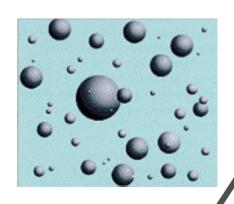


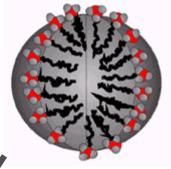
FOAM

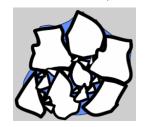
Bitumen delivered and stored at temperature Note: not all pen grades foam)



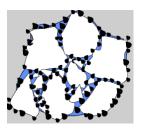
Emulsified bitumen delivered at temperature, but not heated Note:40% water 60% bitumen















Operational: cold versus hot asphalt?



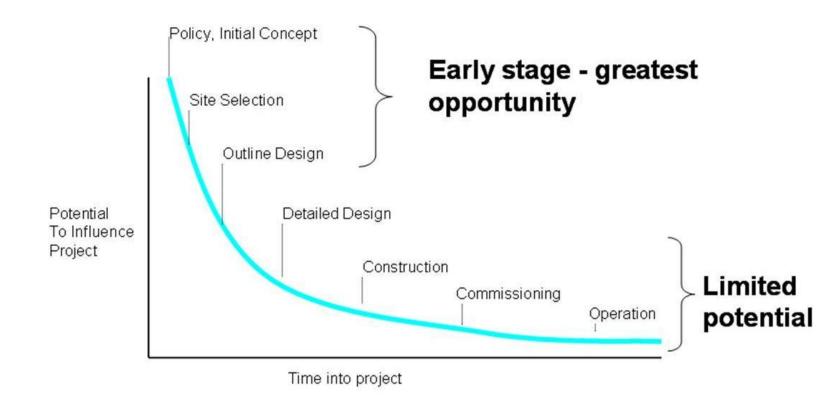
Plan B: Recycle it back into cold mixtures?







Summary = simple solutions*





Thank you for your attention

Dr Paul Edwards

