

Improved environmental footprint & road durability using hydrated lime in hot mix asphalt (HMA)



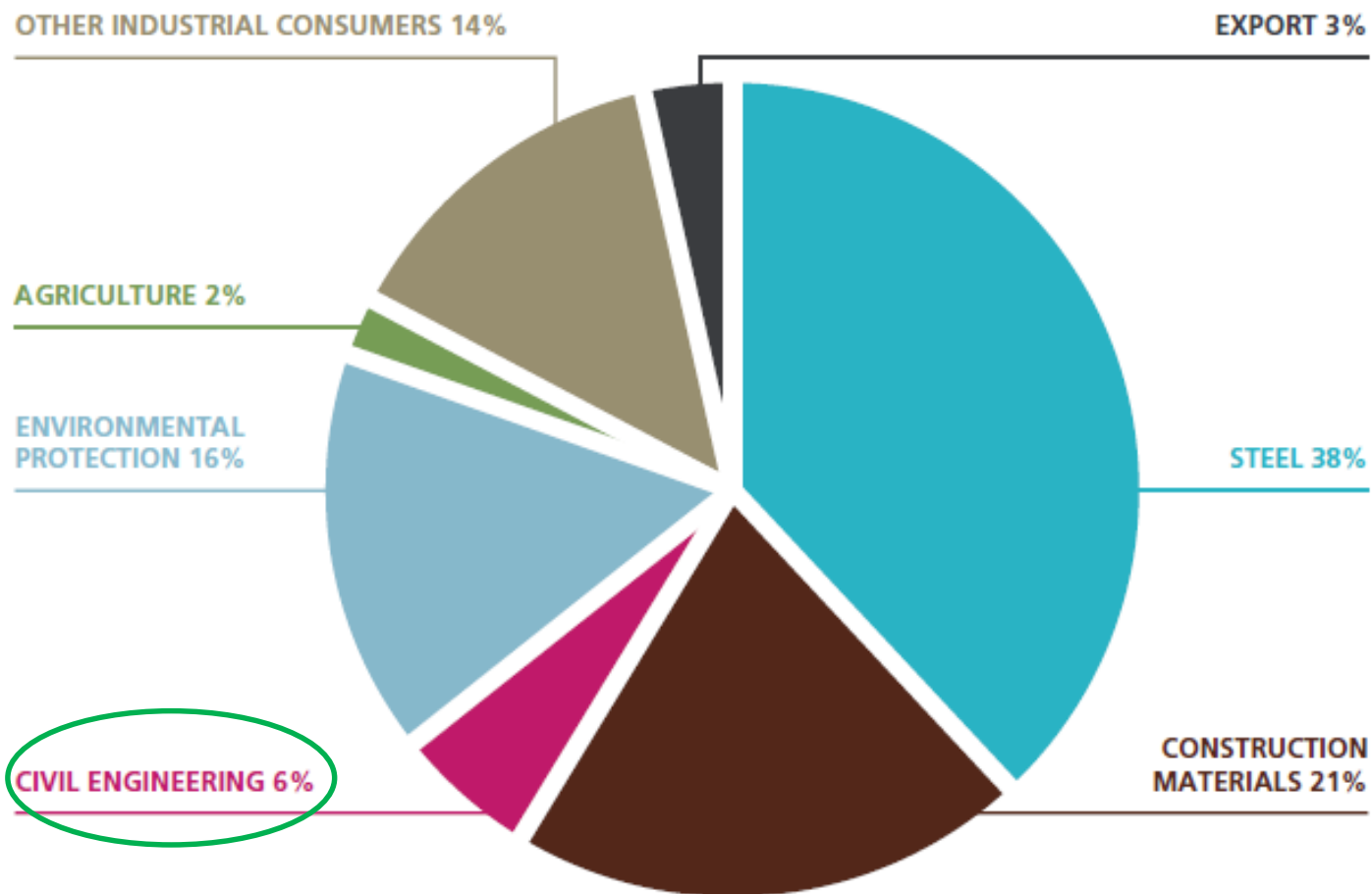
Shtiza A., Denayer C., Lesueur D., Ritter H-J , Schlegel T.

- Lime uses/markets
- HMA LCA: Goal & Scope
- HMA LCA: System Boundaries
- HMA LCA: Functional unit
- HMA LCA: Assumptions
- HMA LCA: Results
- Conclusions
- Questions?



Lime main markets

SALES BY SECTORS, 2015



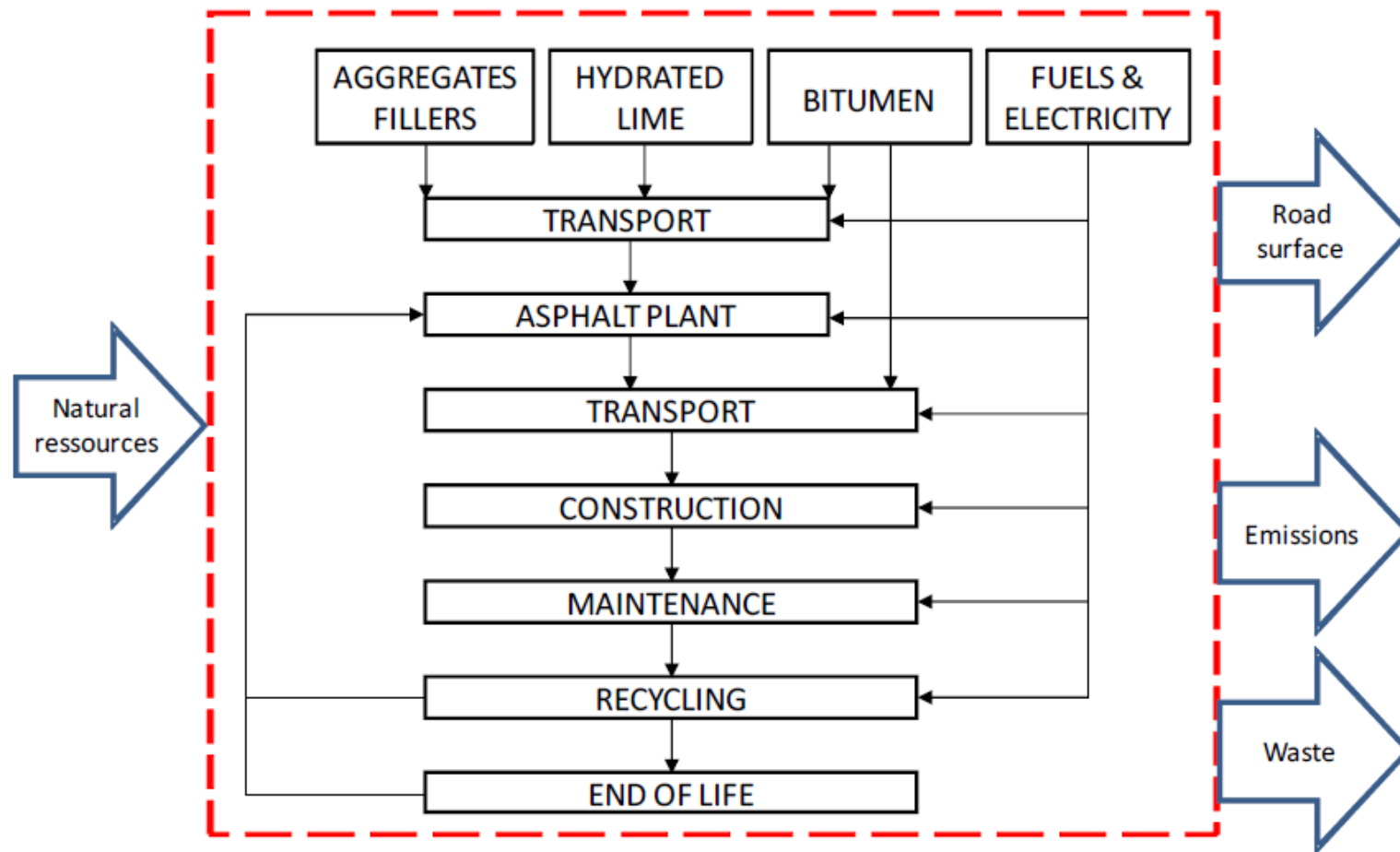
HMA: Goal & Scope

To compare the environmental performances of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) used for the top asphalt layer **with** or **without** addition of **hydrated lime**. The LCA study to be compliant with ISO 14040-14044 standard

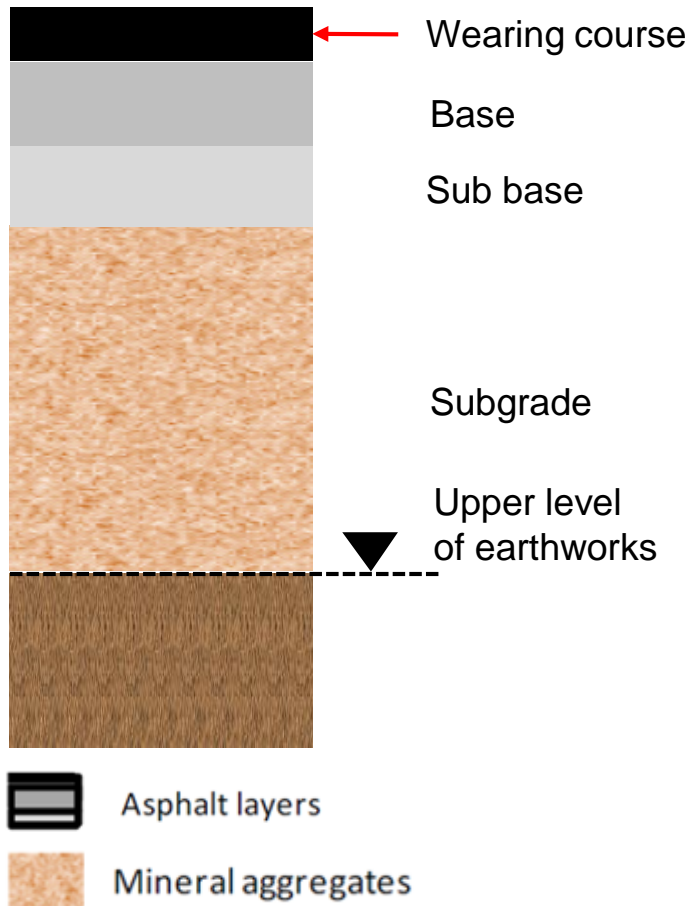
	Classical HMA (without lime addition)	Modified HMA (with lime addition)
Bitumen	5%	5%
Sand	38%	38%
Fine gravel	26%	26%
Coarse gravel	29%	29%
Filler	2%	0.5%
Hydrated lime	0%	1.5%

HMA: System Boundaries

Cradle (extraction) to end of life (road)



HMA LCA: Functional unit



One kilometre of French lane of road surface

Width of 3.5 meters (representing a road surface of 3 500 m²)

HMA Wearing course 8 cm

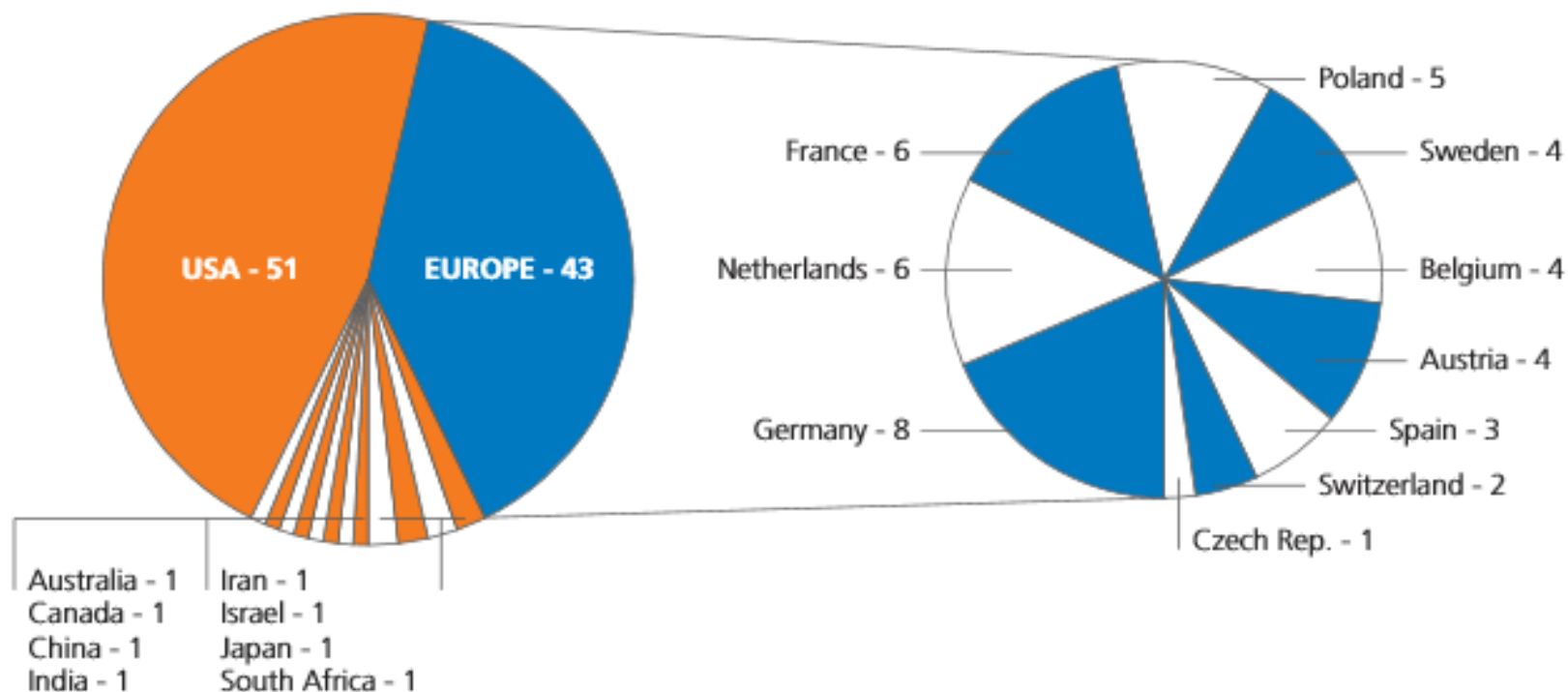
Life span: 50 years (corresponding for the whole road)

Construction practice & maintenance scenario similar to published LCA study (Bilal et al., 2009)

Hydrated lime in literature

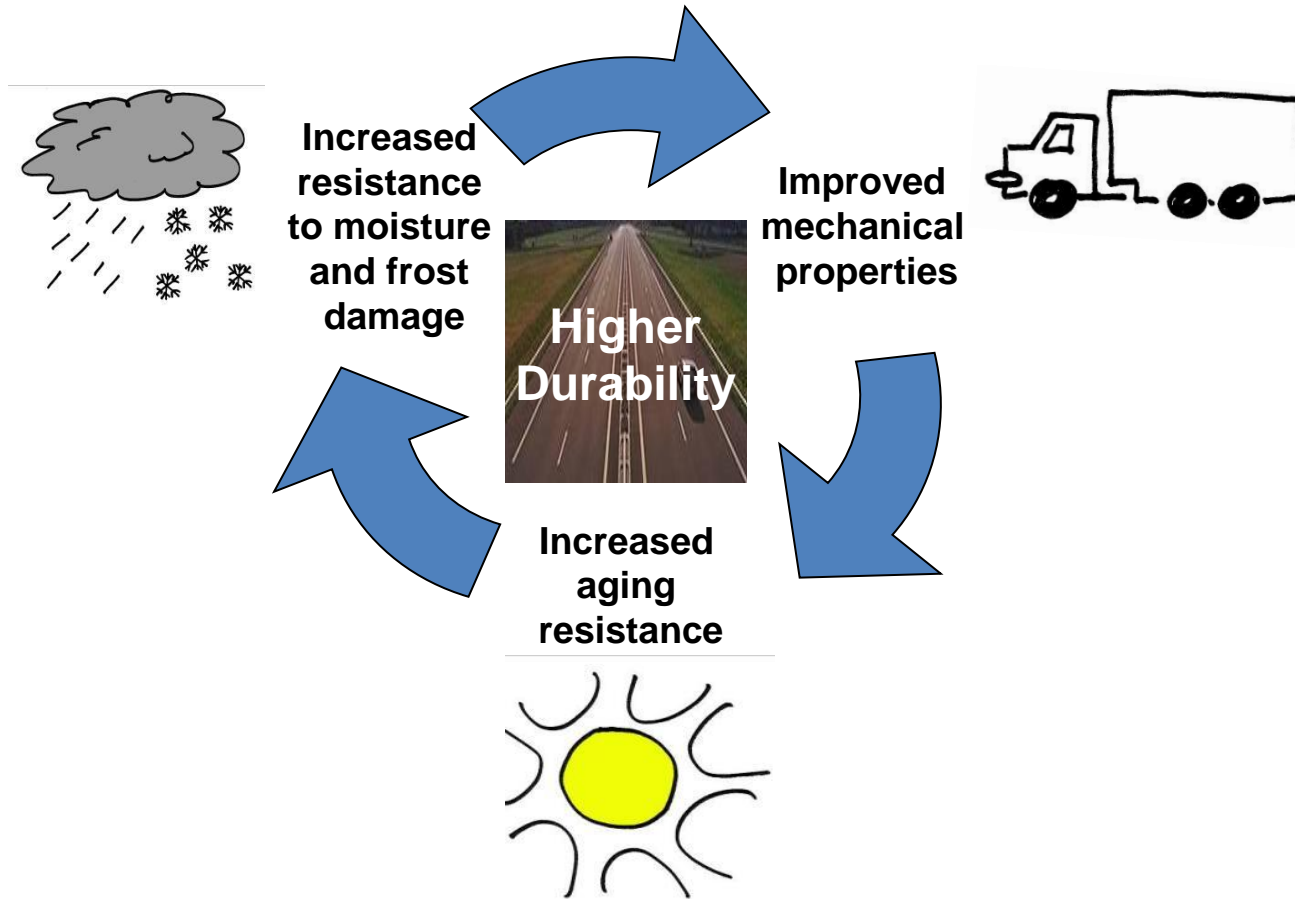
110 publications (reports, peer-review).

Origin of first author for the publications shown in the graph below



Hydrated lime in literature

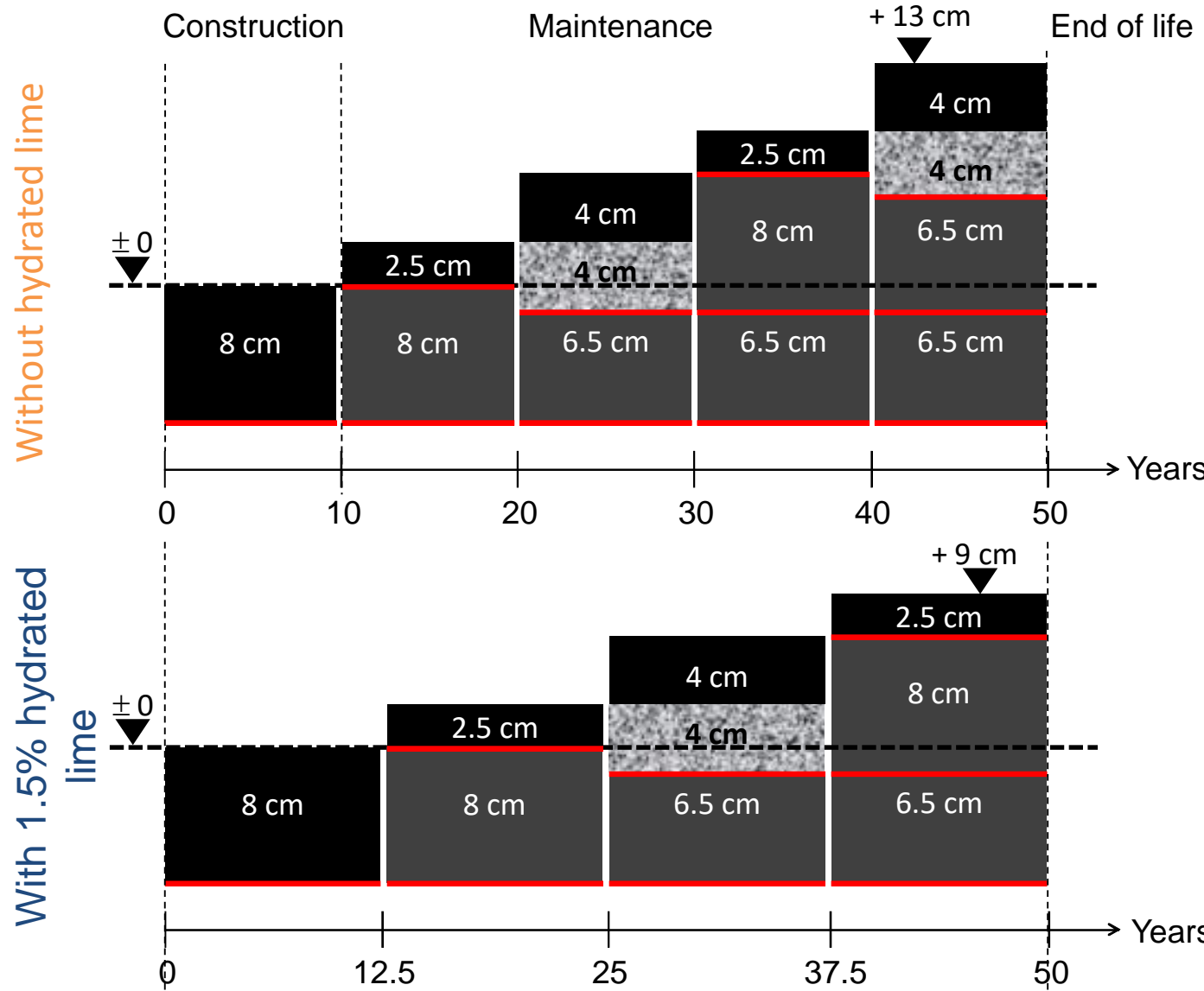
More than 100 technical papers revised. Based on science and testimonies from users Hydrated lime is a multifunctional additive that **increases** asphalt mixture **durability with 25% thanks** to:



HMA LCA: Life span between maintenances

Classical HMA has a life span of the surface layer of **10y**

Modified HMA (+1.5% lime) has a life span of **12.5y** due to the increases the life span by 25%





HMA LCA: Assumptions

Following assumptions are made for the:

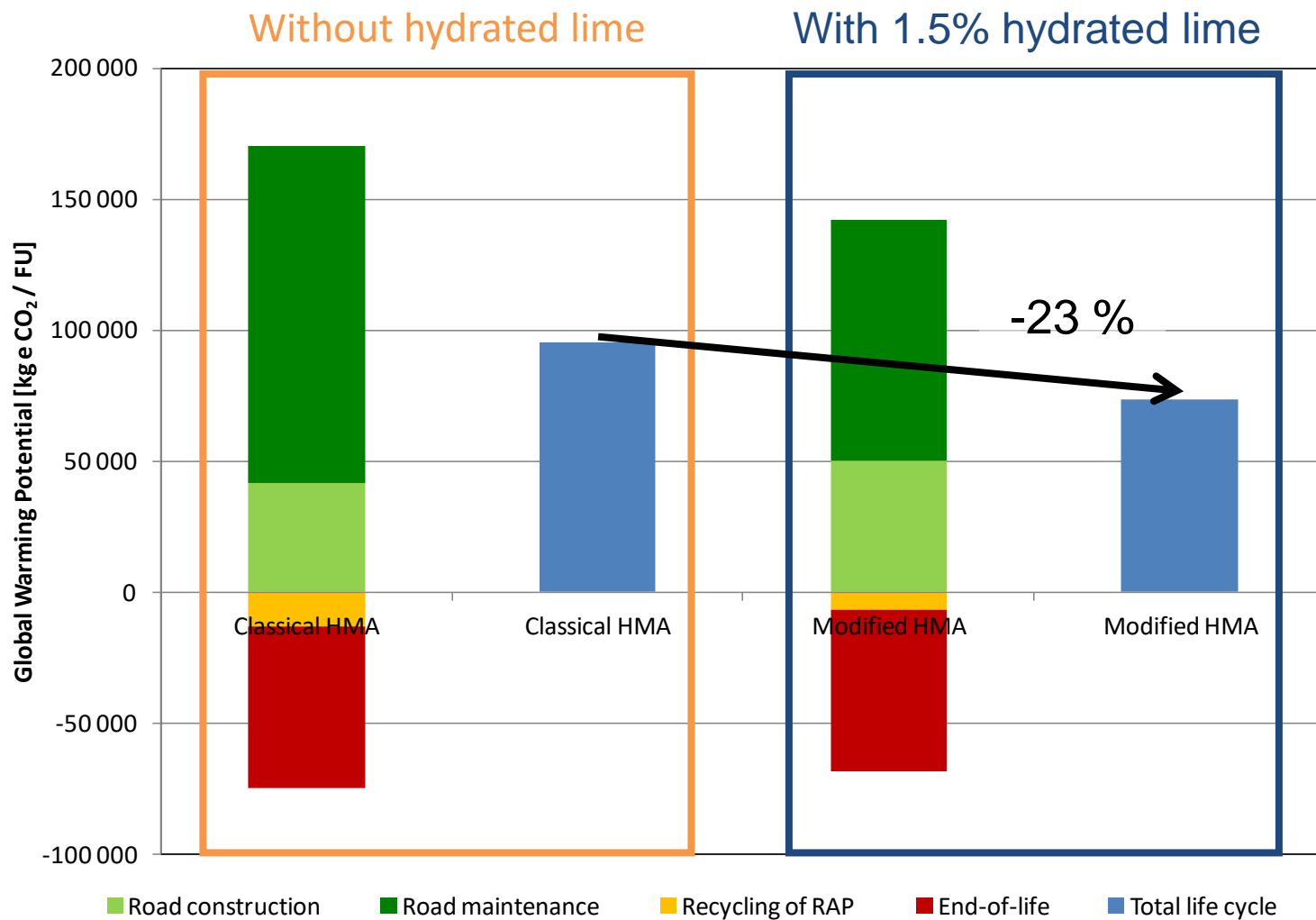
1. Recycling of the Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP):

- 50% of the RAP reused for the production of new HMA (replacement of virgin bitumen, sand, gravel and filler)
- 50% of the RAP reused as sand / gravel for external uses (substitute to sand / gravel)

2. End-of-life of the road (50 years):

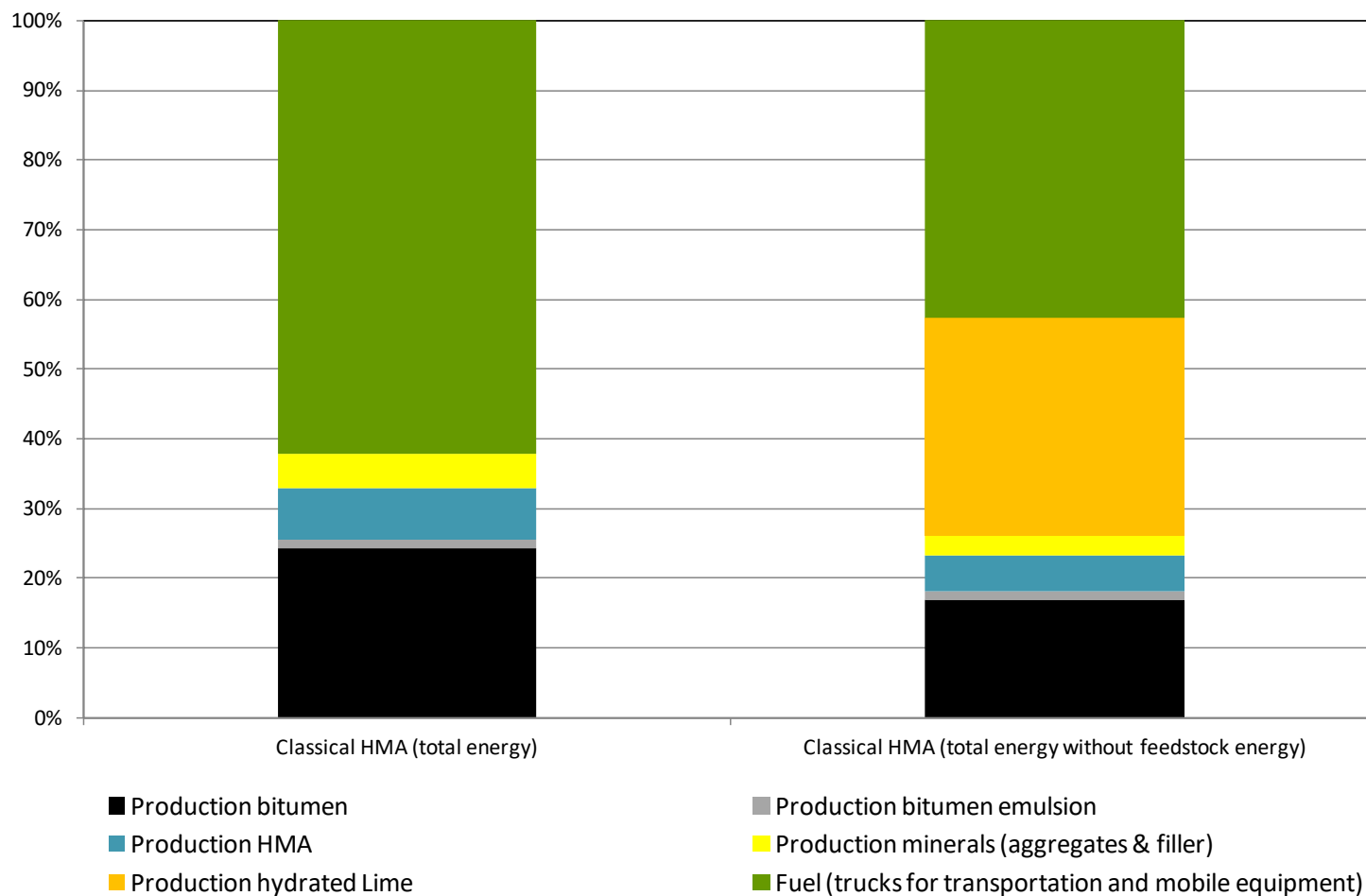
- The asphalt layers will not be removed
- The surface layers do replace the sub base layer of the future new road.

HMA LCA: Results Global Warming Potential (CO₂)



HMA LCA: Results from modelling

Contribution analysis for the **Global Warming Potential** (100 years)



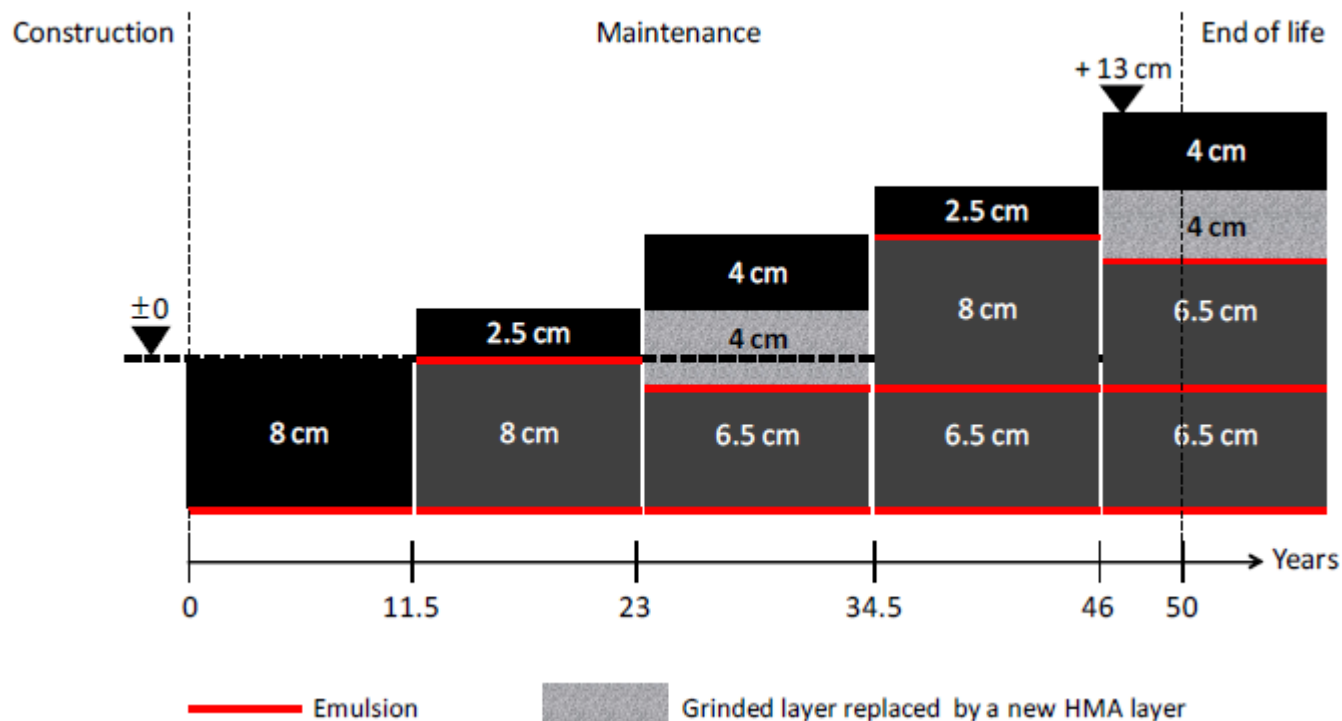


HMA LCA: Sensitivity analysis

1. Use another LCI dataset for the production of bitumen in order to investigate the impact of lower energy consumptions
2. Change energy consumption and type of fuels used in the HMA plant as this process represents an important contributor
3. Modify transport distances of the aggregates & sands
4. Shorter or longer intervals for the maintenance of the modified HMA
 - Base case: 25%
 - Shorter: 15%
 - Longer: 35%

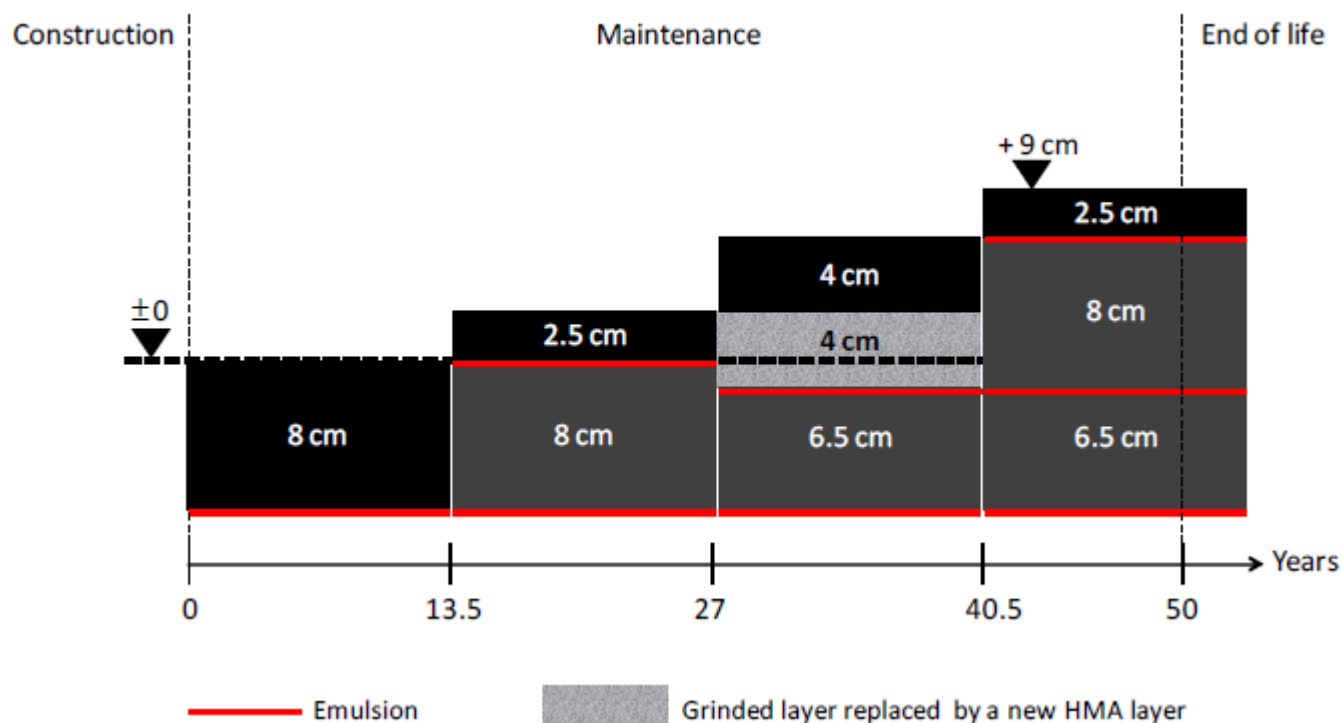
Sensivity analysis: Maintenance scenario shorter

Maintenance scenario of wearing course of modified HMA with an increase in the life time **of 15% instead of 25%**



Sensitivity analysis: Maintenance scenario longer

Maintenance scenario of wearing course of modified HMA with an increase in the life time **of 35% in stead of 25%**





HMA LCA: Conclusions

The key outcome of this LCA study is that for the full life cycle of a road (construction + maintenance stages) the use of modified HMA (i.e. with 1.5% lime) in the wearing course has clearly the lower **environmental footprint** for the main environmental impact categories:

- energy consumption (with & without inclusion of the feedstock energy of bitumen);
- climate change;
- abiotic depletion;
- air acidification, photochemical oxidant formation;
- stratospheric ozone depletion & and
- eutrophication

Thanks to the longer durability of the modified HMA (hydrated lime) and to less maintenance operations (**less cost**), the traffic jams will be reduced.

Less traffic jams will have **lower societal impacts** (i.e. fuel consumption and emissions) and should therefore result in societal benefits.



Questions?



For information:

Dr. Aurela SHTIZA
Senior Adviser in Sustainability & Innovation

info@eula.eu
a.shtiza@ima-europe.eu



List of References

References:

- Bilal, J., Grosshenny, V., Lecouls, H., Le Noan, C., Marcilloux, J., Quéro, J.-F., Verhée, F., 2009. Caractéristiques environnementales des matériaux routiers –Rectitatif – analyse de Cycle de Vie des enrobés bitumineux: vers un amendement Matériaux routiers à la norme NF P01 010, Union des Syndicats de l’Industrie Routière Française (USIRF) – French Trade Association of road contractors. Rev. Gén. Routes Aérodrômes 872 (in French).
- Lesueur, D., 2011. Hydrated Lime: A Proven Additive for Durable Asphalt Pavements – Critical Literature Review. European Lime Association (EuLA) Ed., Brussels. pp. 1–81. Available in EN, FR, DE and PL from <http://www.eula.eu>
- Schlegel T., Puiatti D., Ritter H.-J., Lesueur D., Denayer C., Shtiza A. 2016. The limits of partial life cycle assessment studies in road construction practices: A case study on the use of hydrated lime in Hot Mix Asphalt. [Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment](#). [Volume 48](#), Pp. 141–160. Open access.