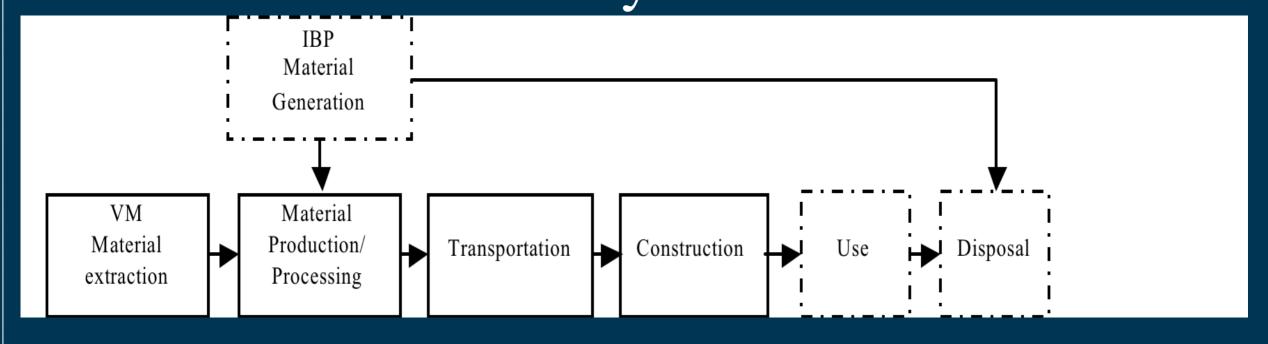
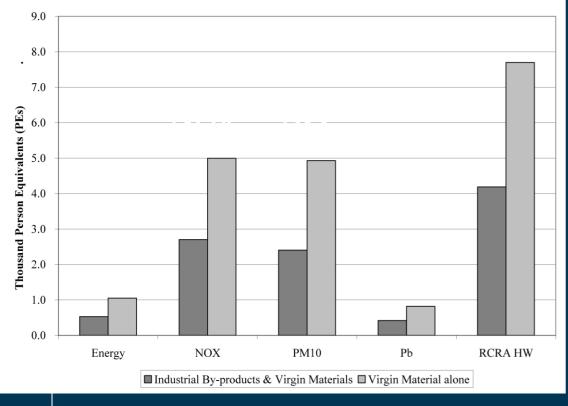
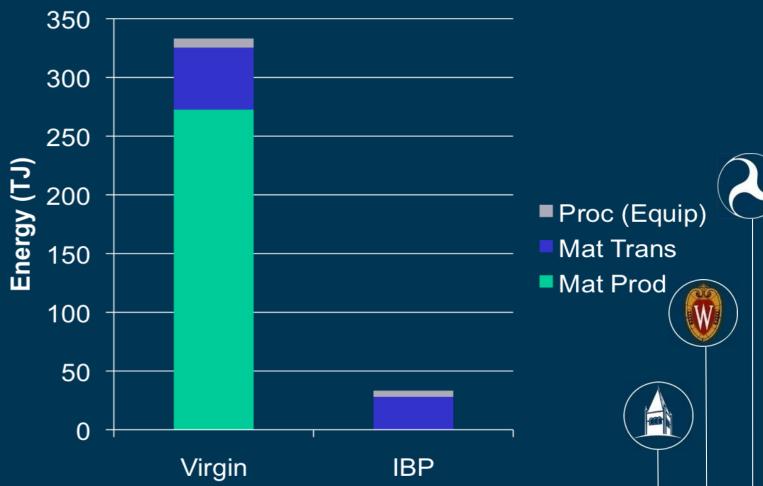


Roadways as part of the urban industrial ecosystem.



Life Cycle Impacts







Contributions to more sustainable solutions

- Which material or system is better environmentally, economically, socially: e.g., recycled or virgin, biobased, how maintained, which design?
- Will changing the recycled material content in a particular pavement affect its environmental performance?
- Which maintenance options will minimize environmental and economic effects (or optimize performance)? For example, should full depth reclamation be performed instead of more frequent, smaller maintenance procedures?







Combining site-specific risk and LCA

Bottom Ash

125 mm AC

115 mm Crushed Aggregate Base

140 mm Salvaged Asphalt Base

> 600 mm Bottom Ash Subbase

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Subgrade

Control

125 mm AC

115 mm Crushed Aggregate Base 140 mm Salvaged Asphalt Base

> 840+ mm Excavated Rock

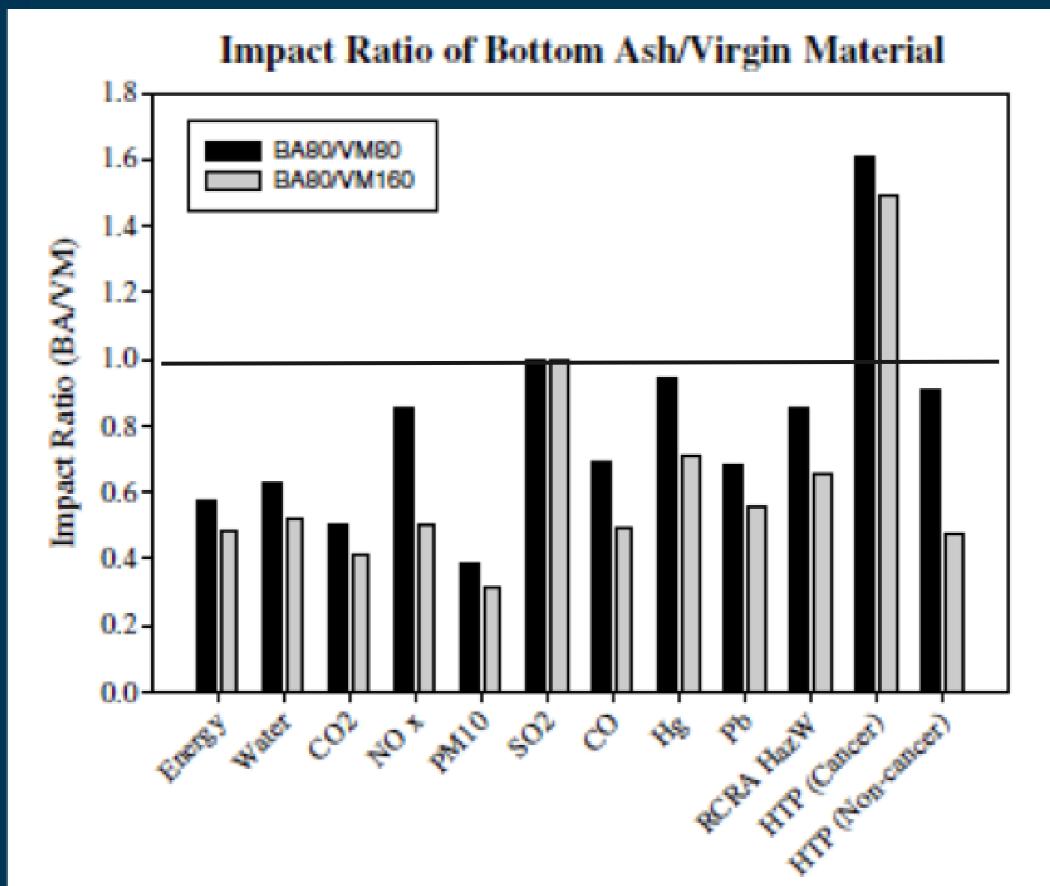
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Subgrade

Legend

<u>₩₩</u> Lysimeter





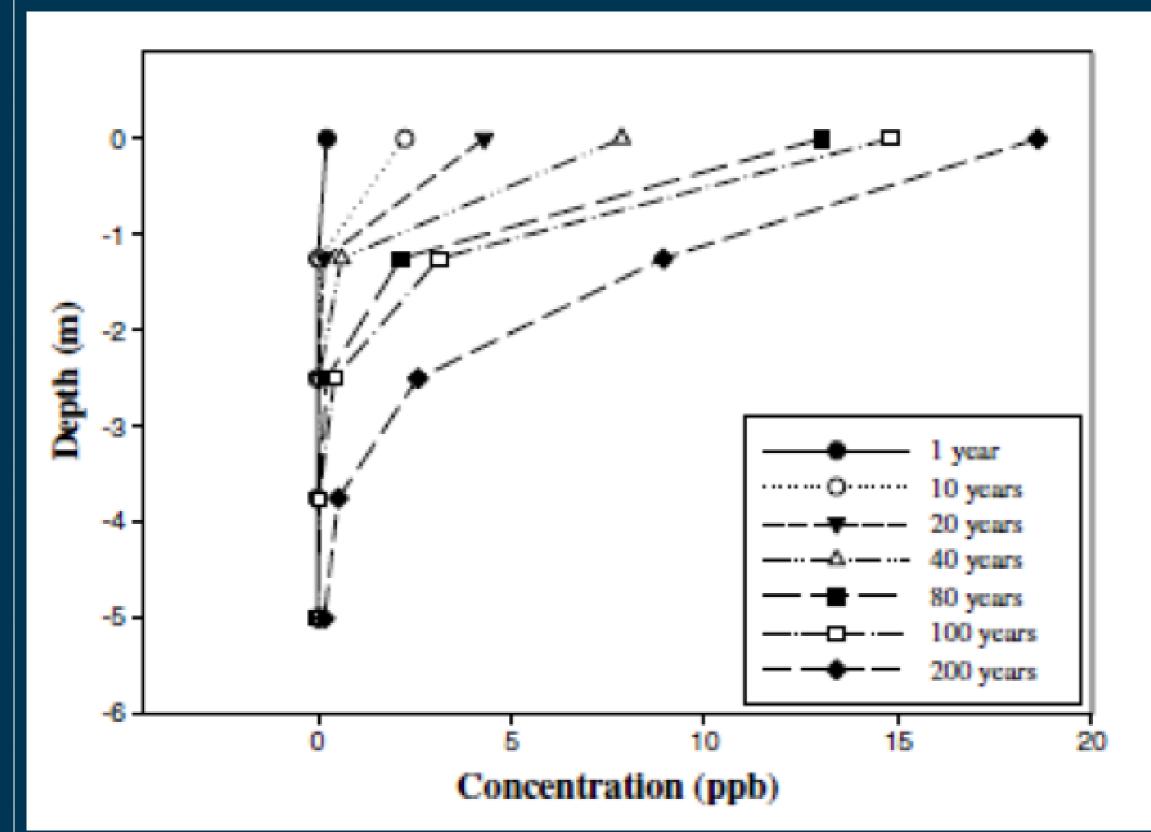








# Cr transport











## Knowledge/Data gaps

- What are the life cycle impacts?
- What is environmental <u>performance</u> of a roadway system? How defined, measured, audited?
- How do we incorporate social factors into sustainability analysis?



 Multi-attribute decision methods and support for tradeoffs and optimization (materials performance, environmental performance).





## ASTM Symposium

 International symposium on testing and specification of recycled materials for sustainable geotechnical construction. February 2011, Baltimore, MD.

