

TII Standards Roadshow 2023

Updates to CC-SPW-00800 Unbound and Hydraulically

Bound Materials

Alan Lynch, ARUP 17/05/23



Research and development group









TII Standards Roadshow 2023

Sustainability and TII Pavements

• How can TII SIP principles be implemented at project level

• Principles 3, 4, 5 and 6

- Lifecycle Approach
 - Design to Asset Disposal

Collaborate for a holistic approach

Develop smart and sustainable assets and services through innovating and improving the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of the transport network, increasing collaboration and systems-thinking to seek mutual gains and mitigate negative externalities.

Deliver end-to-end improvements

Deliver enhanced whole life-cycle value through impact and influence on stakeholders, partners and suppliers.

Transition to net zero

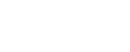
Reduce the carbon impact of construction, operation and use of the transport network through responsible use of resources, reuse and repurposing, as well as driving the net-zero transition and enabling customers to make more sustainable choices.

Create total value for society

Maintain and enhance the balanced delivery of economic, environmental and social value through robust planning, rigorous appraisal and decisions that prioritise sustainability.









Design

- Optimal material usage
- In-situ material characterisation
- Wider range of materials
- Life Cycle Analysis / Assessment

Procure

- Alternative designs
- Promote new technologies
- Green scorecard / LCCA / LCA

End-of-life

- Digital records

- Support material reuse/recycling at EoL

- DN-PAV-03021 / IAPDM
- LCCA + LCA+ EPDs
- CC-SPW's

Construct

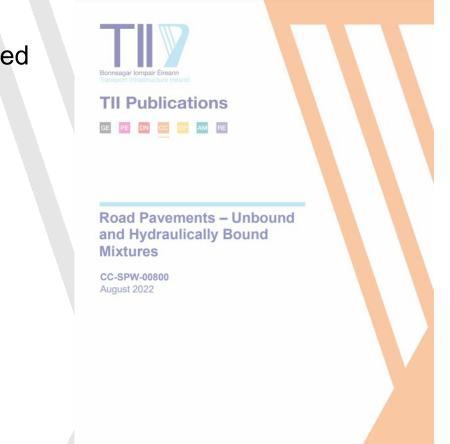
- Improved quality control
- Performance based specification

Operate / Maintain

- Optimised rehabilitation design / material usage
- Wider range of materials
- Digital design records to support asset management

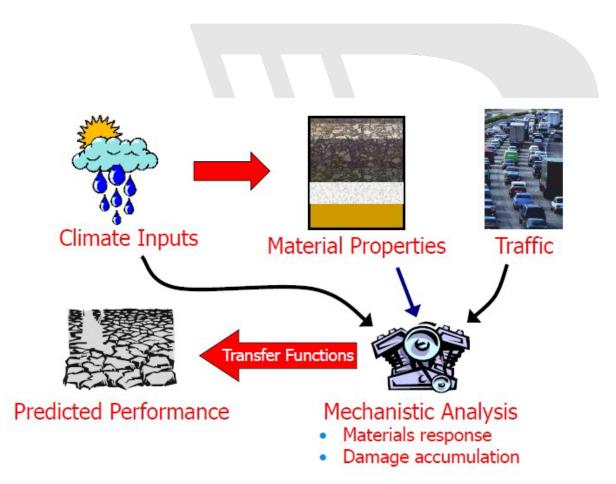
CC-SPW-00800 (Aug 2022)

- Road Pavements Unbound and Hydraulically Bound Mixtures
- Defines how materials should be produced and layers constructed
- Ensure constructability
- Achieve expected long-term performance design



SIP Principles and CC-SPW-00800

- Facilitate Material Re-use and Recycling
 - Not just backfill
- Optimisation of material use
 - Performance characterisation
 - Linked to design performance
- Provides the designer and specifier the opportunity for the appropriate use of a wider range of materials.



Research behind updates

- Selected road projects
- Material sampling and laboratory testing of materials
- Works performance testing
 - Deflection surveys
 - Density
 - Lab characterisation





New Material Categories

- Simplification
- Linked to DN-PAV-03021
- Unbound Granular Material (UGM)
 - UGM A
 - UGM B
- Hydraulically Bound Material (HBM)
 - HBM A
 - HBM B
- 'A' higher quality, 'tighter' specification
- 'B' more relaxed specification, wider range of materials
- 'A' > 'B' i.t.o long term performance as defined in DN-PAV-03021

UGM – Constituent Materials

UGM A / Ac / Am:

- i. Crushed rock
- ii. Limited content of reclaimed aggregates

UGM B / Bc / Bm: Crushed rock aggregate

- i. Crushed rock
- ii. Crushed natural gravels
- iii. Reclaimed aggregates





UGM – Constituent Requirements

Table 2.1 Requirements for Aggregates	Used in UGMs (amended)
---------------------------------------	------------------------

					Mi>	cture			T = = 4
	Property		2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.1.4	2.1.5	2.1.6	Test Method
			UGM A	UGM Ac	UGM Am	UGM B	UGM Bc	UGM Bm	
Chemical	Water-solub content in mg		NR ¹	≤1500	≤300	NR ¹	≤1500	≤300	I.S. EN 1744-1
Chemical	Oxidisable content a	s SO₄	NR ¹	≤0.30%	≤0.06%	NR ¹	≤0.30%	≤0.06%	Refer 2.2.1.1
	Crushed or b totally rounde			C _{90/3}			C _{NR}		I.S. EN 933-5
Geometric	Shape of coarse aggregate - Flakiness Index			FI_{35}			FI ₅₀		I.S. EN 933-3
Fines Quality		Liquid Limit ≤ 20 (Limestone) Liquid Limit ≤ 21 (Non-limestone)					BS 1377-2		
Physical	Resistar fragmentati Angeles	on - Los	LA ₃₀ LA ₅₀				I.S. EN 1097-2		
	Resistance to	Water Absorptio n	WA ₂₄ 2			I.S. EN 1097-6, Annex B			
Durability	freezing and thawing	Magnesiu m Sulfate Soundnes s ²	MS				I.S. EN 1367-2		
All other IS EN 13242 aggregate NR ¹									
¹ NR = No Re ² Magnesium	equirement n sulphate soundr	ness test is on	ly required \	where wate	r absorptior	ı requiremer	nts are not m	net.	

IS EN 13242:2002

UGM – Mixture Requirements

Table 2.4 UGM Requirements (amended)

Broporty	Mixture Type		Test Method	
Property	UGM A / Ac / Am	UGM B / Bc / Bm	Test Method	
Mixture Designation	0/31,5	0/31,5	-	
Fines Content	UF ₇	UF ₉	IS EN 933-1	
Oversize	OC ₈₀ OC ₈₀		IS EN 933-1	
General Grading Curve	G _A G _B		IS EN 933-1	
Laboratory dry density			I.S. EN 13286-4	
and optimum water content	To be re	ecorded	(Vibrating Hammer)	
Frost Heave	No frost heave within 350mm of surface, BS 812-124			

IS EN 13285:2018

Reclaimed Aggregates

Table 2.2 Allowable reclaimedaggregate content within a UGM.

UGM A / Ac / Am	UGM B / Bc / Bm
% by mass	% by mass
≤ 30	No Limit

Table 2.3 Allowable constituent contents of reclaimed aggregates portion of a UGM

Constituents	UGM A / Ac / Am	UGM B / Bc / Bm	
Constituents	% by mass	% by mass	
Rc - Concrete, concrete products, mortar Concrete	No limit	No limit	
masonry units			
Ru - Unbound aggregate, natural stone Hydraulically	No limit	No limit	
bound aggregate			
Ra - Bituminous materials	≤ 30	No limit	
Rg - Glass	≤ 1	≤ 5	
Rb - Clay masonry units (i.e. bricks and tiles) Calcium	≤1	≤ 2	
silicate masonry units Aerated non-floating concrete	51	52	
X - Cohesive (i.e. clay and soil) Miscellaneous: metals			
(ferrous and nonferrous), non-floating wood, plastic	≤ 1	≤ 2	
and rubber Gypsum plaster			
FL - Floating material	≤ 1	≤ 1	

Works Performance

Parameter	Test Method	Test Frequency	Requirements	
	Nuclear	Minimum of 5 locations	Average	≥ 97% MDD
Relative Compaction	Density Gauge	within each 1000 m2 or part thereof laid each day	Single location	≥ 92% MDD

Table 2.8 UGM Compaction Requirements

Table 2.9 UGM Works Performance Requirements - Design Level 2

		FWD Test Spacing	Requirements		
Characteristic	Test Method		IAPDM	Surface Mod	ulus (MPa)
			Performance Category	Rolling Average*	Minimum
Layer Stiffness	FWD	Seating drop + 3 drops at	S1	≥ 100	≥ 70
		25m station spacing in the	S2	≥ 200	≥ 120
		left wheel path of each lane	S3	≥ 300	≥ 175

HBM – Constituent Materials

HBM A shall comprise of one or a combination of the following materials:

- i. Crushed rock aggregate
- ii. Limited content of reclaimed aggregates

HBM B shall comprise of one or a combination of the following materials:

- i. Crushed rock aggregate
- ii. Crushed natural gravels
- iii. Reclaimed aggregates

HBM – Constituent Requirements

		Mixt	Mixture		
Property		HBM A	HBM B	Test Method	
			3.1.2	Method	
	Crushed or broken and	C	C	I.S. EN	
	totally rounded particles	C _{90/3}	C _{NR}	933-5	
Geometrical	Shape of course			I.S. EN	
	aggregate - Flakiness	FI_{50}	FI _{NR}	933-3	
	Index			933-3	
	Resistance to		LA _{NR}	I.S. EN	
Physical	fragmentation - Los	LA ₅₀		1097-2	
	Angeles test			1097-2	
	Acid-soluble sulfate	AS _{0.2}			
	content			I.S. EN 1744-1	
	Water-soluble sulfate	≤ 1500			
Chemical	(WS) content in mg SO_4			1744-1	
	per litre				
	Oxidisable sulfides (OS)		20/	Refer to	
	content as SO ₄	≤ 0.3%		2.2.1.1	

 Table 3.1 Requirements for Aggregates Used in HBMs (amended)

IS EN 13242:2002

HBM – Mixture Requirements

Table 3.4 HBM Requirements (amended)

Droporty	Mixtur	Test Method			
Property	HBM A HBM B				
Aggregate Size	0/20 0/20		I.S. EN 933-1		
Grading Envelope	G1 G2		I.S. EN 933-1		
Water Content	Nix design to react performance with minimum hinder limits				
Binder Content	 Mix design to meet performance with minimum binder limits 				
Strength after Immersion	I ₈₀ Refer to 3.3.5.1				

IS EN 14227-1:2013

Reclaimed Aggregates

Table 3.2 Allowable reclaimedaggregate content within a HBM

HBM A	HBM B
% by mass	% by mass
≤ 50	No Limit

Table 3.3 Allowable contents of constituents of reclaimed aggregates for HBMs

Constituents	HBM A	HBM B
Constituents	% by mass	% by mass
Rc - Concrete, concrete products, mortar	No limit	No limit
Concrete masonry units		
Ru - Unbound aggregate, natural stone	No limit	No limit
Hydraulically bound aggregate		
Ra - Bituminous materials	≤ 50	No limit
Rg - Glass	≤ 1	≤ 5
Rb - Clay masonry units (i.e. bricks and tiles)		
Calcium silicate masonry units Aerated non-	≤ 1	≤ 2
floating concrete		
X - Cohesive (i.e. clay and soil) Miscellaneous:		
metals (ferrous and nonferrous), non-floating	≤ 1	≤ 2
wood, plastic and rubber Gypsum plaster		
FL - Floating material	≤ 1	≤ 1

Works Performance

		Requirements		
Characteristic	Test Method	IAPDM Performance Category	Minimum	
Compressive Strength (R _c)	IS EN 13286-41	C8/10	10 MPa	
		C12/15	15 MPa	
		C16/20	20 MPa	

Table 3.7 HBM Laboratory Performance Requirements - Design Level 1

Table 3.8 HBM Laboratory Performance Requirements - Design Level 2

Characteristic	Test Method	Requirements	
		IAPDM Performance Category	Minimum
Modulus of Elasticity in Compression (E _c)	IS EN 13286-43	S1	20 GPa
		S2	28 GPa
		S3	33 GPa
Indirect Tensile Strength (R _{it})	IS EN 13286-42	F1	1.2 MPa
		F2	1.8 MPa
		F3	2.4 MPa

Future Development

- Update test requirements
 - Reclaimed aggregates
- Industry feedback
 - Practicality
- EPA alignment
 - RA composition
- Works Performance feedback
 - Pavement Asset Management
 - Long-Term Pavement Performance monitoring sites

