



## **Objectives**

- Applications
- · Performance
- Design
- Construction
- Cost



## "Definition of Reclamation"

A rehabilitation process which utilizes the existing asphalt, base, and subgrade material to produce a new stabilized base course for an asphalt, chip seal, or surface treatment wearing surface.

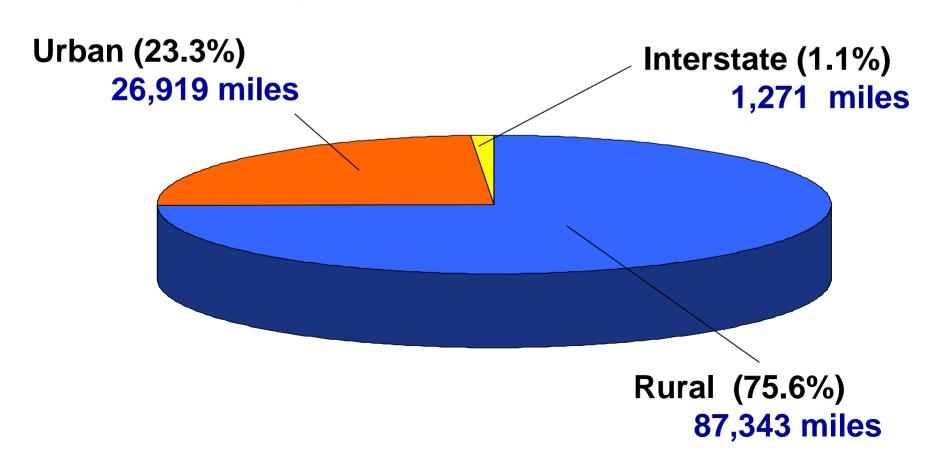
# GDOTO O% RECYCLABLE

- Cement-Stabilized Reclaimed Base
- Lime-Stabilized Reclaimed Base

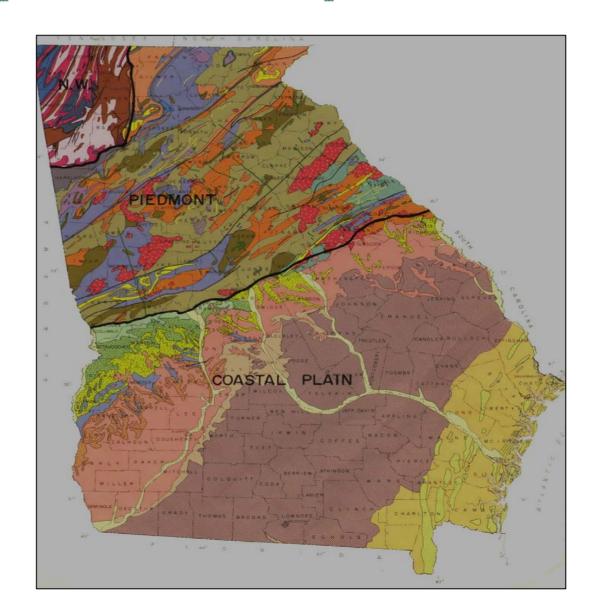


## Georgia Public Roads

115,533 Centerline Miles



# Georgia's Geologic Provinces



# **Challenges Facing Georgia's Roadways**

- · Continuing Growth
- Rising Expectations from Users
- · A Heavily Used, Aging System
- · Environmental Compatibility
- · Changes in the Workforce
- Funding Limitations



## **Pavement Distress**



## **Advantages of Reclamation**

- Use of in-place materials
- Little or no material hauled off and dumped
- Maintains or improves existing grade
- · Conserves virgin material
- Saves cost by using in-place "investment"
- Saves energy by reducing mining and hauls
- · Environmentally friendly



## **Engineering Benefits**

- Increased Rigidity Spreads Loads
- Eliminates Rutting Below Surface
- Reduced Moisture Susceptibility
- Reduced Fatigue Cracking
- Thinner Pavement Section
- Retards Reflective Cracking



## Mix Design Proportioning

- · Obtain representative samples of roadway material
- · Typically up to 50% > Asphalt, Aggregate Base, Soil-Cement
  - Meeting the gradation requirement is the key
- · Pulverize to anticipated gradation
  - 100% passing 75 mm (3")
  - 95% passing 50 mm (2")
  - 55% passing 4.75 mm (#4)
- · Estimate cement content
  - Usually 4 to 8%
  - By weight of dry material
- · Run moisture/density curve
  - Standard Proctor
  - (ASTM D558)



# Clearing





## **Pulverization**



# **Spreading (Dry)**



## **Blending of Materials**

 Continous blending of materials until a homogenous blend is achieved.







## Compaction

- Material is compacted
- 98% minimum standard Proctor density







## **Moisture Addition**

 Water is added to optimum moisture







# Grading



# Curing



## **Surface Application**

- ·Hot Mix Asphalt
- ·Chip Seal
- ·Surface Treatment



# Quality Acceptance Testing



#### Gradation

- · 95% Passing 2-inch sieve
- 55% Passing the No.4 sieve

#### Compaction/Moisture

- · 98% of Max. Dry Density
- · 100% to 120% of Optimum

## **Depth**

 $\cdot$  +/-  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch

## **Strength**

· 300psi Min. Unconfined Compressive Strength

## **Cost Analysis**

#### **Conventional Reconstruction**

Excavating (Milling) the 2- inch paving course and disposal.	\$1.00 sq. yd	@ 14,000 sq. yd. = \$14,000	
Mixing, Compacting, Grading the existing Sand- Clay Base for a Subgrade (not including the removal and replacement of unsuitable material)	\$.075 sq. yd	@ 14,000 sq. yd. = \$10,500	
3-inches of 25mm paving	\$43.67 per ton	@ 14,000 sq. yd. =\$100,877,70	<u>Total</u>
2-inches of 19 mm paving 1.5-inhes of 9.5 mm paving	\$43.71 per ton \$40.73 per ton	=\$67,313.40 =\$47,043.15	\$ 239,734.25

## **Cost Analysis**

#### Cement Stabilized Reclaimed Base

Reclamation Process (including mixing, compacting, and grading)	\$ 4.03 per sq. yd.	@ 14,000 sq. yd. = \$56,420	
Type 1 Portland Cement	\$ 125.00 per ton	@ 259 tons =\$32,375	
2-inches of 19 mm paving	\$43.71 per ton	@ 14,000 sq. yd. =\$50,485.05	<u>Total</u>
			\$ 139,280.05





# The traveling public in Georgia are the big winners!



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