



Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for Asphalt Mixtures

What They Are and How To Use Them

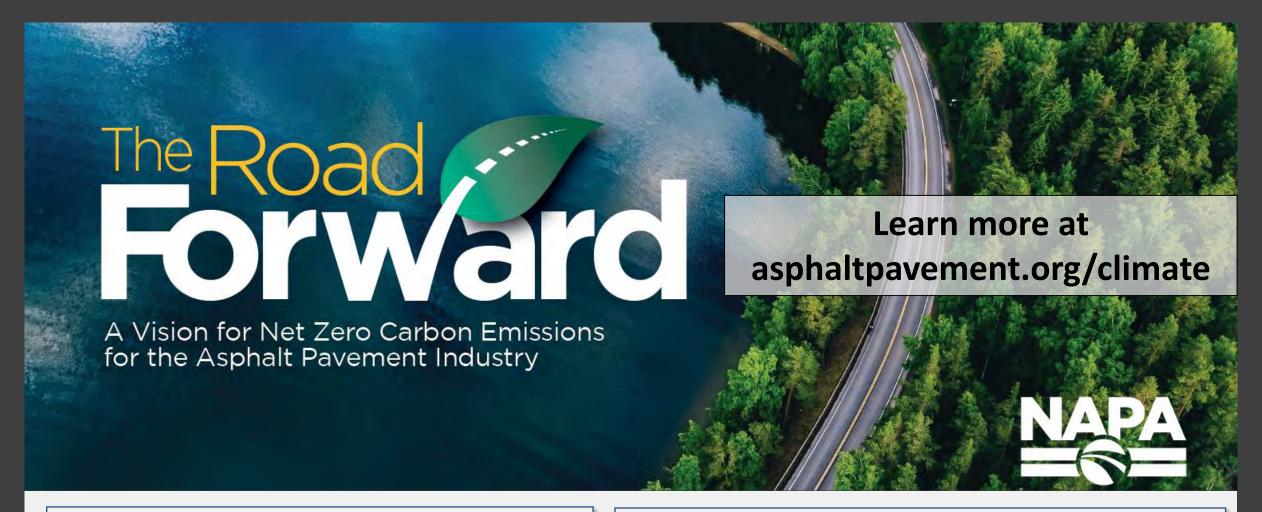
Joseph Shacat
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Vision: Sustainable communities and commerce, connected by net zero carbon emission asphalt pavements

Mission: Engage, educate, and empower the U.S. asphalt community to produce and construct net zero carbon emission asphalt pavements

Production and Construction



Electricity



Net Zero Strategy



Supply Chain

Quality, Durability, Longevity, Efficiency

ENGAGE



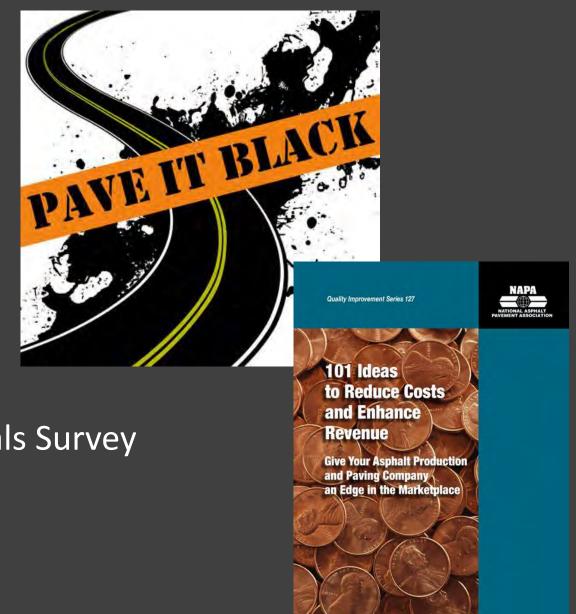






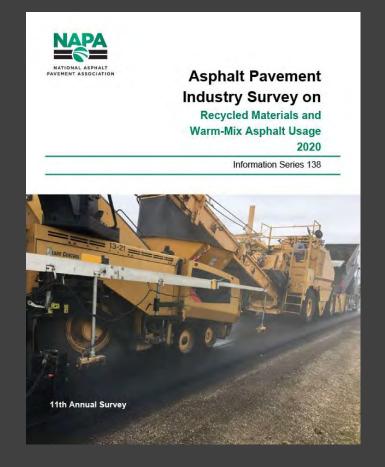
EDUCATE

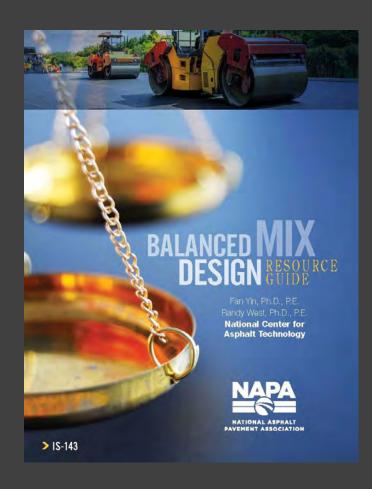
- Podcast Season 5
- Publications
- NAPA Webinar Series
 - May 2: Introducing the Road Forward
 - May 25:
 Results of the 2020 Recycled Materials Survey
 - June 6: Life Cycle Thinking

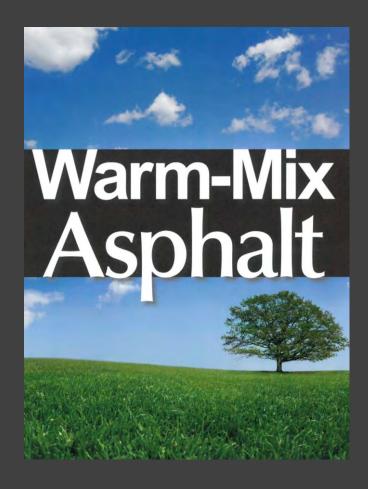




EMPOWER









PARTNER WITH NAPA

- Specific discussions at NAPA Committee meetings
 - Committee for Asphalt Research and Technology April 25, 1 PM EDT
 - Committee for Engineering Application & Practice May 2, 2 PM EDT
 - Sustainability Committee May 5, 1 PM EDT

- NAPA is seeking Partners in this effort
 - AsphaltPavement.org/Climate/Partners



Introduction to EPDs

Understanding Carbon



Embodied Carbon

Manufacture, transport and installation of construction materials

Operational Carbon

Building Energy Consumption

What is an EPD?

- Environmental Product Declaration
 - Quantified environmental information on the life cycle of a product to enable comparisons between products fulfilling the same function*
- "Nutrition label" for environmental impacts
 - Type III Environmental Label
- Independently verified



EPD "Nutrition" Label Your Bullding Product		
Amount per Unit		
LCA IMACT MEASURES	TOTAL	
Primary Energy (MJ)	12,	
Global Warming Potential (kg CO ² eq)	0,9	
Ozone Depletion (kg CFC: 11 eq)	1,80E-0	
Acidification Potential (mai H* eq)	0.9	
Eutrophication Potential (kg N eq)	6.43E-0	
Photo-Oxidant Creation Potential (kg 03 eg)	.0.12	

https://westcoastclimateforum.com/cfpt/concrete/strategy1

*Source: ISO 14025:2006. EPDs from different Product Categories should NOT be compared to each other.

Types of EPDs



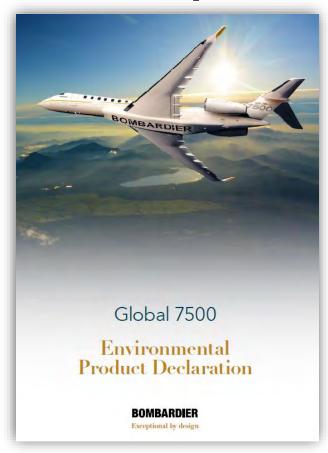
Industry-Wide



Product-Specific



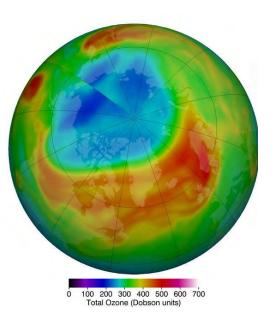
Plant-Specific & Product-Specific



EPDs for Asphalt Mixtures are Plant-Specific & Product-Specific



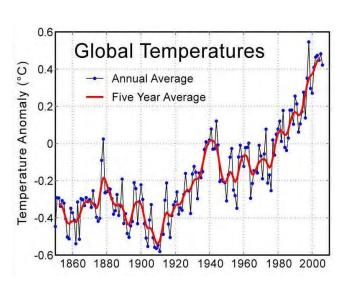
Acidification Potential



Ozone Depletion Potential



Recycled Materials Use



Global Warming Potential



Smog Potential



Renewable Energy Use

EPDs report a variety of potential environmental impacts and resource use indicators

(these are just a few examples)



How and Why are Pavement Owners Using EPDs?

LEED projects and other green rating systems



- EPD credits included in LEED v4 and v4.1
- Disclosure credit
 - Projects collect EPDs from 20 different products
- 1,000+ LEED v4 projects certified in 2020
 - Schools, banks, warehouses, medical, municipal, restaurants, etc.

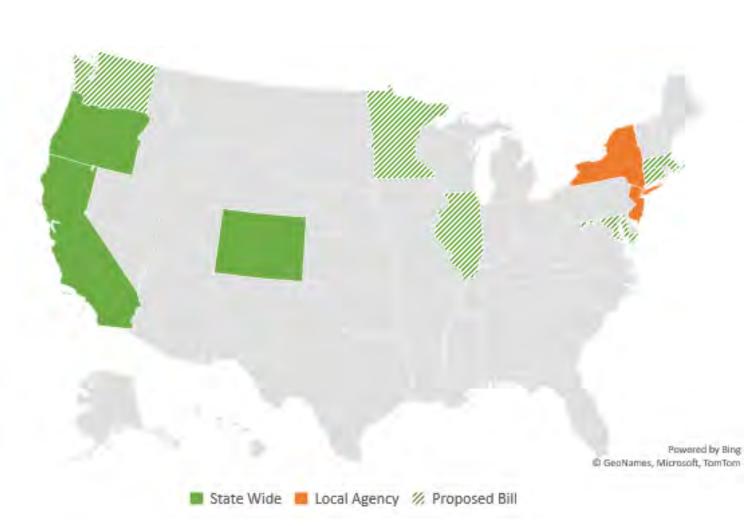


"Buy Clean" Legislation



Jurisdictions with Buy Clean policies that include asphalt mixtures

- Caltrans
- Colorado
- Oregon
- Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
- Illinois, Minnesota, other states are considering policies
- Federal Govt. is establishing a Buy Clean Task Force
 - GSA to pilot EPDs for projects funded by Infrastructure Act (IIJA)

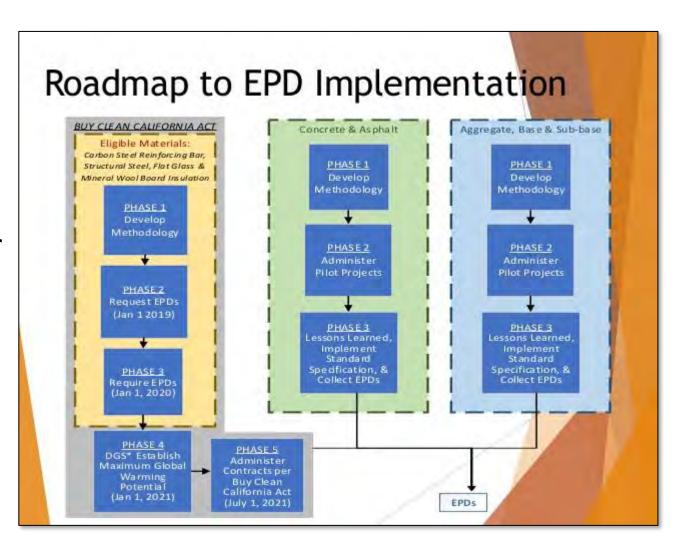


Caltrans EPD Policy





- Policy decision by Caltrans to get ahead of legislation
- Contractors must submit EPDs for Concrete, **Asphalt**, and Aggregates
- Started with **7 projects** in 2019
- Targeted 20 projects in 2021



HB 21-1303 – Buy Clean Colorado Act Implementation Timelines









Vertical Construction Projects

- 2024 State Architect establishes a maximum GWP limit for each type of material based on EPD
- 2026 Review and revise maximum GWP limits

Roads and Highways

- 2022 EPDs must be submitted to CDOT
- 2025 CDOT establishes policy to reduce GHG emissions
- 2027 CDOT policy reviewed and revised

Oregon EPD Bill (HB 4139)



- Collect and analyze EPDs
- Conduct LCAs

- Devise strategies to reduce GHG
- Identify challenges & limitations
- All in coordination with a Technical Advisory Committee



GSA Environmentally Preferable Asphalt Standards

- P100 Facilities Standards (mandatory)
- Federal office buildings, courthouses, and land ports of entry
- Revised March 29, 2022



The [prime contractor] shall provide a product-specific cradle-to-gate Type III environmental product declaration (EPD) for each asphalt mix specified in the design and used at the project, using version 2 of the National Asphalt Paving Association's product category rule for asphalt mixtures. Please send EPD(s) to embodiedcarbon@gsa.gov, and upload EPD(s) into GSA's project management information system.



Infrastructure Bill





Memorandum

Subject: INFORMATION: Policy on Using

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Resources to Build a Better America

From: Stephanie Pollack Alite Celle

Deputy Administrator

Date: December 16, 2021

In Reply Refer To: HPL-1 and HCC-1

 Infrastructure grants will be tied to climate change and other environmental priorities (EJ) (2) new programs (some formula, some discretionary grants and some a combination of the two) such as the Bridge Investment Program, National EV Charging Program, Carbon Reduction Program and PROTECT program.

FHWA will issue guidance and regulations, as appropriate, to fully implement these legislative changes and new programs and is actively soliciting stakeholder input on these matters through a just-opened <u>Federal Register docket</u>.

Investments and projects that align with the BIL and will help Build a Better America include those that:

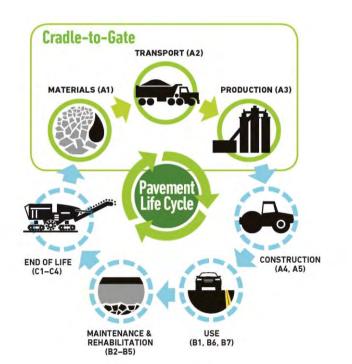
- improve the condition, resilience and safety of road and bridge assets consistent with asset management plans (including investing in preservation of those assets);
- promote and improve safety for all road users, particularly vulnerable users;
- make streets and other transportation facilities accessible to all users and compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- address environmental impacts ranging from stormwater runoff to greenhouse gas emissions;
- prioritize infrastructure that is less vulnerable and more resilient to a changing climate;

FHWA Initiatives

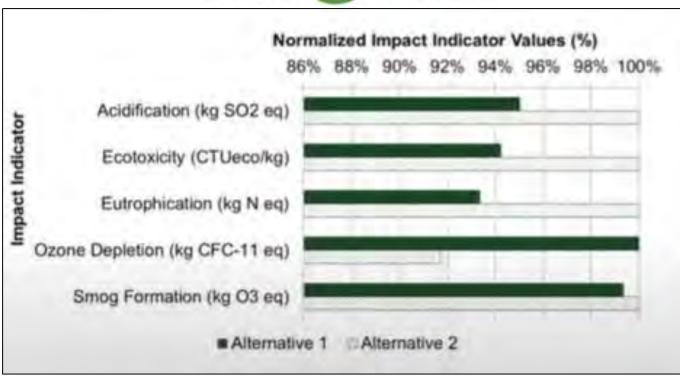


LCA-Pave Software Tool

- Excel-based LCA software designed for agencies
- Can use EPDs as a data input





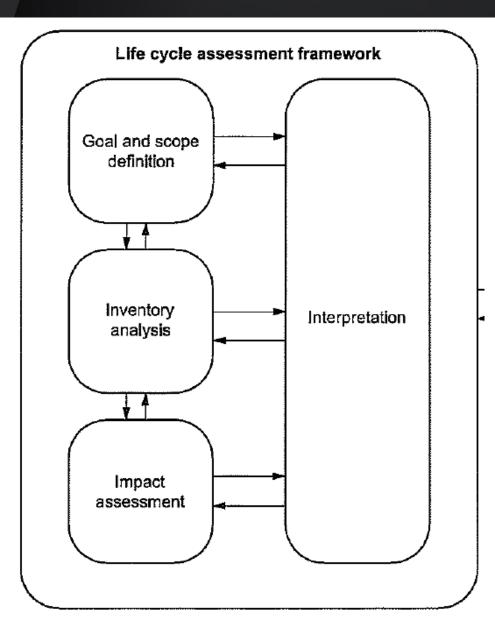


https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/pavement/lcatool/

EPD Framework and Standards

What is a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)?

- Compilation and evaluation of inputs, outputs, and potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle*
- Four phases
 - Goal and scope definition
 - Inventory analysis
 - Impact assessment
 - Interpretation



*Source: ISO 14040:2006

What is LCA used for?

- Identify areas to improve environmental performance (hot spot analysis)
- Inform strategic planning, priority setting, product or process design or redesign
- Select relevant indicators of environmental performance
- Marketing to support environmental claims and develop **EPDs**



*Source: ISO 14040:2006

What is a PCR? (Product Category Rules)

- Set of specific rules, requirements, and guidelines for developing EPDs
 - How to conduct the LCA
- Defines what information should be disclosed to the public
- Developed by a committee that consists of:
 - Industry experts
 - LCA practitioners
- Designed to support comparisons between products and allow EPD users to understand the limitations of comparability

*Source: ISO 14025:2006

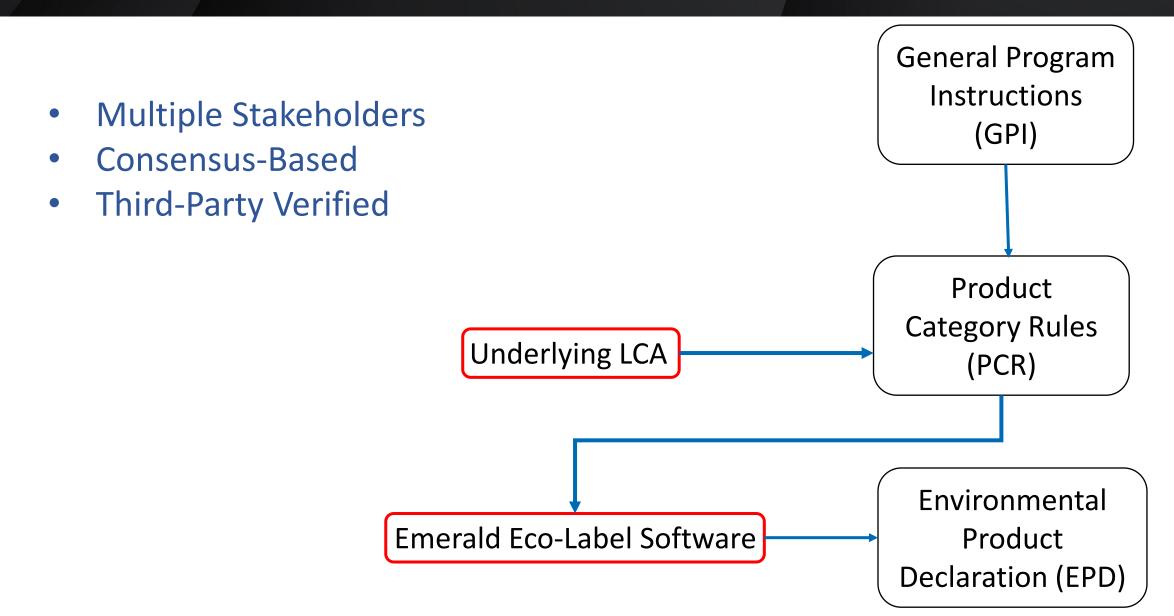
Existing Pavement Material PCRs

Past

uture

Material	Program Operator
Asphalt Mixtures	NAPA
Concrete	NSF International
Concrete Masonry & Segmental Concrete Paving Products	UL Environment
Construction Aggregates: Natural Aggregate, Crushed Concrete, and Iron/Steel Furnace Slag	NSF International
Portland, Blended, Masonry, Mortar, and Plastic (Stucco) Cements	NSF International
Slag Cement	NSF International

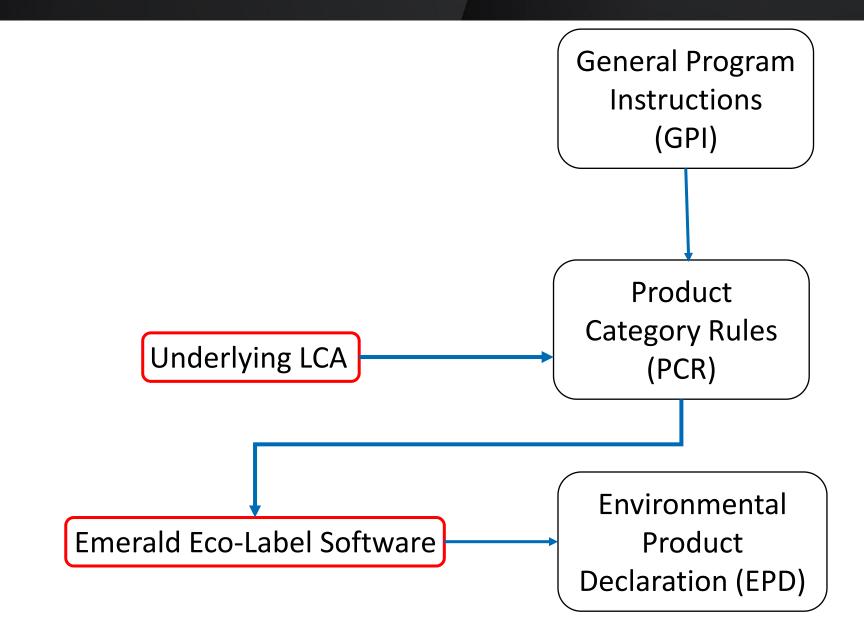
EPD Program – Key Elements



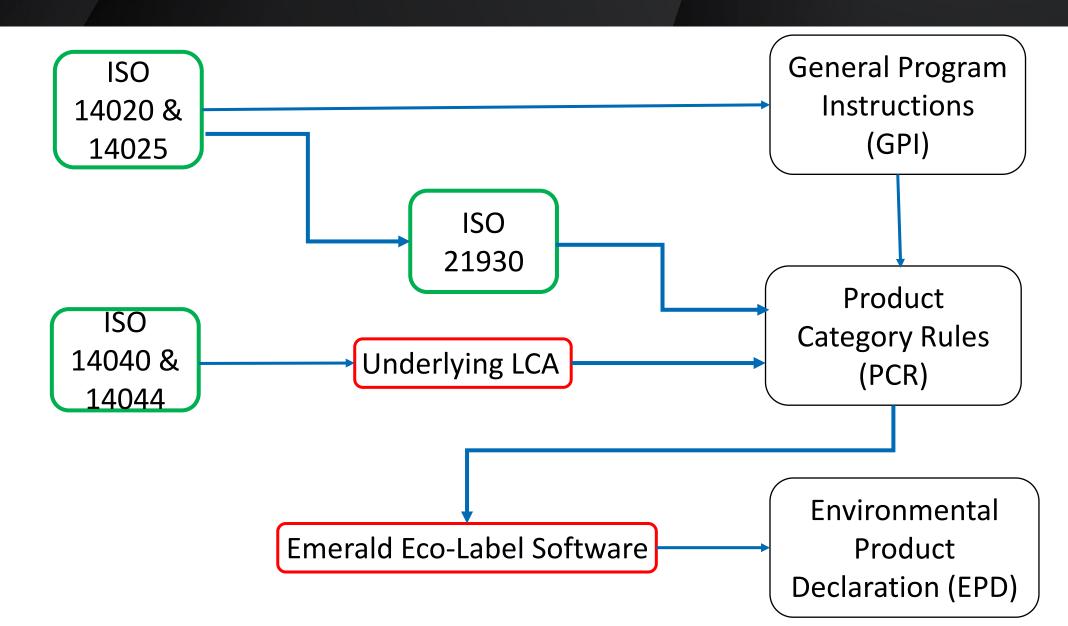
International Standards

- **ISO 14020/14025** Environmental labels and declarations Type III environmental declarations General principles / Principles and procedures
- **ISO 21930** Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works Core rules for EPDs of construction products and services ("Core PCR")
- ISO 14040/14044 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Principles and framework / Requirements and guidelines

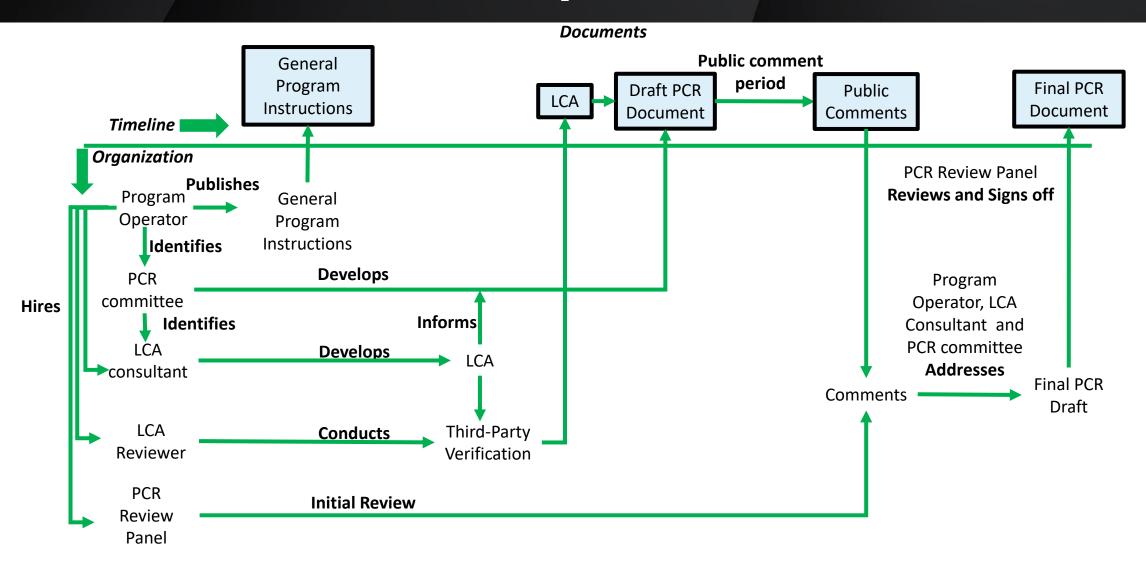
EPD Program – Key Elements



EPD Program: International Standards



PCR Development Process



Source: FHWA

Key Components of NAPA's EPD Program

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

- Representative survey of 50 plants
 - Conducted by Dr. Amlan Mukherjee (Michigan Tech)
- Complies with ISO 14040/14044
- Underlying LCA for the PCR for Asphalt Mixtures
- Also serves as the LCA model for NAPA's Emerald Eco-Label EPD software tool
- Revised LCA has been published for the new PCR

Update to the Life Cycle Assessment for Asphalt Mixtures in Support of the Emerald Eco Label Environmental Product Declaration Program

June 2021



Amlan Mukherjee, PhD, PE

Professor

Department of Civil, Environmental & Geospatial Engineering

Michigan Technological University

Houghton, MI 49931





Michigan Tech

For:

National Asphalt Pavement Association 6406 Ivy Lane, Suite 350

Greenbelt, MD 20770-1441

PCR for Asphalt Mixtures, v2

- Subcategory PCR under ISO 21930
- Complies with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930 standards
- EPDs can be comparable if asphalt mixtures meet similar performance criteria
- Declared unit is 1 metric tonne
 (1 short ton) of asphalt mixture
- Takes effect April 1, 2022
- More info at https://asphaltpavement.org/epd



For Asphalt Mixtures



Version 2.0

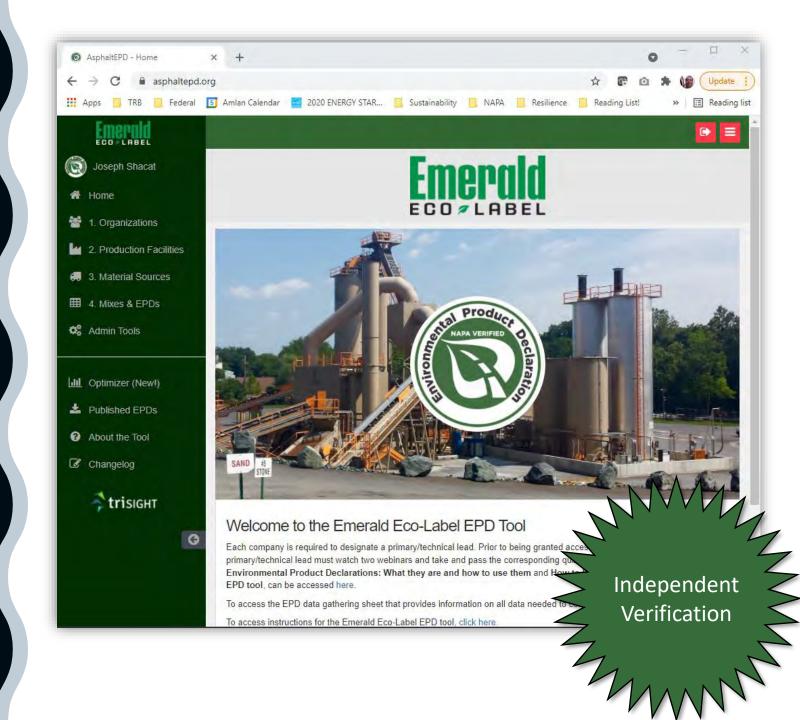
Effective Date: April 2022

Validity Period: Through March 2027

Public Review Process

Emerald Eco- Label Software

- NAPA's web-based software tool
- Asphalt mix producers use it to develop verified EPDs
- EPDs are plant-specific & mixspecific
- Can be used for **asphalt plants** located in the U.S.
- **Simplified process** that saves mix producers time and money



PCR for Asphalt Mixtures Scope and System Boundaries

Scope of the PCR

- Technology plant-produced asphalt mixtures
 - Hot-mix, warm-mix, and cold central plant
 - Stationary and portable plants
- Geography United States and Canada
- Types of EPDs allowed
 - Plant-specific mix-specific
 - Industry average



Product Category Rules (PCR)

For Asphalt Mixtures

Version 2.0
Effective Date: April 2022
Validity Period: Through March 2027

System Boundaries As Defined in ISO 21930

	Construction Works Assessment Information										on			
											Optional supplementary information beyond the system boundary			
	A1-A3		A4-	-A5			B1-B7				C1	-C4		
1	ion Stage to-Gate)	(Cradle-	Constr Sta				Use Stage	2			End-Of-L	ife Stage	2	D
A1	A2	А3	A4	A 5	B1	B2	В3	B4ª	B5	C1	C1 C2 C3 C4			
Extractional upstream production	Transport to factory	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Installation	Use	Maintenance (incl. production, transport, and disposal of necessary materials)	Repair (ind. production, transport, and disposal of necessary materials)	Replacement (incl. Production, transport, and disposal of necessary materials)	Refurbishment (incl. Production, transport, and disposal of necessary materials)	Deconstruction / Demolition	Transport to waste processing or disposal	Waste processing	Disposal of waste	Potential net benefits from reuse, recycling, and/or energy recovery beyond the system boundary
	B6 Operational Energy Use													
				Scenario										
						В7 Оре	erational W Scenario	ater Use						

^a Replacement information module (B4) not applicable at the product level

System Boundaries As Defined in PCR for Asphalt Mixtures

					Cor	nstructio	n Works	Assessi	ment Inf	ormati	on			
											Optional supplementary information beyond the system boundary			
	A1-A3		A4-	- A 5			B1-B7				C1	-C4		
	ion Stage to-Gate)			uction age			Use Stage	2			End-Of-I	Life Stage	:	D
A1	A2	A3	Α4	A 5	B1	B2	В3	B4ª	B5	C1	C2	С3	C4	
Extractional upstream production	Transport to factory	Manufacturing	Transport to site	Installation	Use	Maintenance (incl. production, transport, and disposal of necessary materials)	Repair (incl. production, transport, and disposal of necessary materials)	Replacement (incl. Production, transport, and disposal of necessary materials)	Refurbishment (incl. Production, transport, and disposal of necessary materials)	Deconstruction / Demolition	Transport to waste processing or disposal	Waste processing	Disposal of waste	Potential net benefits from reuse, recycling, and/or energy recovery beyond the system boundary
				B6 Operational Energy Use Scenario										
						В7 Оре	erational W Scenario	ater Use						

^a Replacement information module (B4) not applicable at the product level

Recycled Materials and the Cut-Off Rule

Secondary (recycled)
 materials enter the
 system burden free

 System boundary begins at the initial storage or processing location



EPDs for asphalt mixtures have a Cradle-to-Gate scope

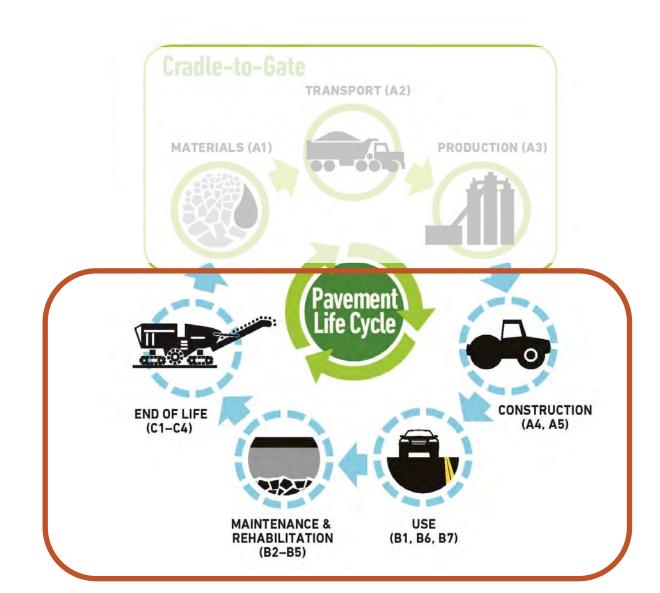
Included:

- Materials
- Transport
- Production
- Other life cycle stages are not included
 - Mix producers have little control over them



What about the other life cycle stages?

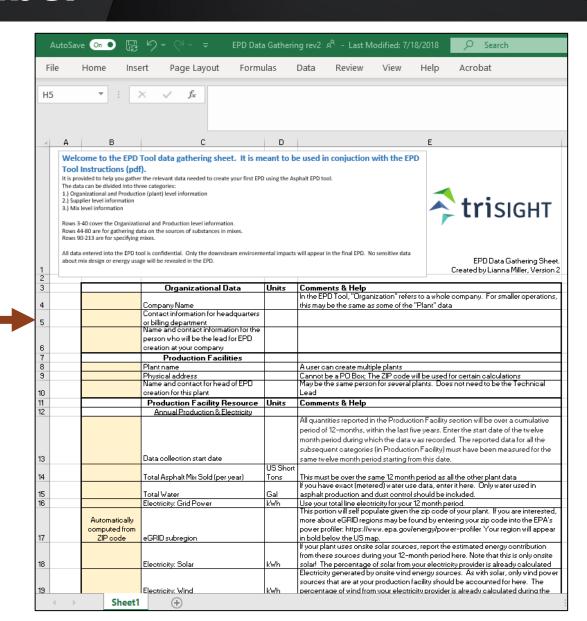
- Outside the scope of the Asphalt EPD
 - As defined in the Product Category Rules (PCR)
- Mix producers have little control beyond the gate of the plant
 - Construction quality
 - Pavement design
 - Traffic loading
 - Maintenance & rehabilitation treatments
 - End-of-life considerations
- Owners can evaluate these stages through their own Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)



Overview of Using Emerald Eco-Label to Develop an EPD for Asphalt Mixtures

How to use Emerald Eco-Label

- Register at https://asphaltepd.org/
- Watch two webinars and pass the quizzes
- Compile data for plant and mixes
 - Use EPD Data Gathering spreadsheet
- Purchase access for your plant(s)
- Enter data for plant and mixes to produce EPDs
- Upload supporting documentation



Data requirements for the plant

- 12 consecutive months of data
 - Within the past five years
- Fuel consumption
 - Burner
 - Hot oil heater
 - Generator
 - Equipment
- Electricity consumption
- Water consumption
- Total mix sold (tons)

Your data is confidential!



Photo courtesy of Duval Asphalt

Data requirements for the plant (new requirements for the new PCR)

Waste material tonnage (12month total)

- Baghouse fines, off-spec mix, start-up/shut-down waste, etc.
- Disposition (landfill vs. recycling/reuse)
- Distance to landfill/next use

RAP/RAS transport distance

 From initial stockpile/processing location to asphalt plant

Procurement of clean energy*

• Emission benefits from RECs, PPAs, etc.

Portable plants*

Distance of last transport



Photo courtesy of Duval Asphalt

^{*} Not initially supported with Emerald Eco-Label software

Data requirements for mix designs

- Material content (by weight of total mix)
 - Aggregates
 - Asphalt binder
 - RAP and RAS
 - Additives
- Transportation mode and distance
 - Truck, rail, or barge
- Mix production temperature



Your data is confidential!

Photo courtesy of Rock Road Companies, Inc.

Data requirements for mix designs (new requirements for the new PCR)

Safety Data Sheet (SDS) info

- List of "hazardous substances" in the SDS
- Link to access the SDS
- Mix Properties (optional)
 - Gradation, nominal maximum aggregate size, PG grade of binder, etc.

Portable plants*

 Revise mix design and material transport distance for each new location

* Not initially supported with Emerald Eco-Label software

Photo courtesy of Rock Road Companies, Inc.

Upstream datasets

- The PCR requires the use of public datasets for upstream energy and materials
 - Fuels and electricity
 - Aggregates
 - Asphalt binder
- Data gaps are noted in the EPD
 - Binder additives (polymers, ground tire rubber, etc.)
 - Mix additives (WMA, rejuvenators, fibers, etc.)
- Cannot develop EPD if data gap
 1% (individual material) or 5% (total) of mix by weight







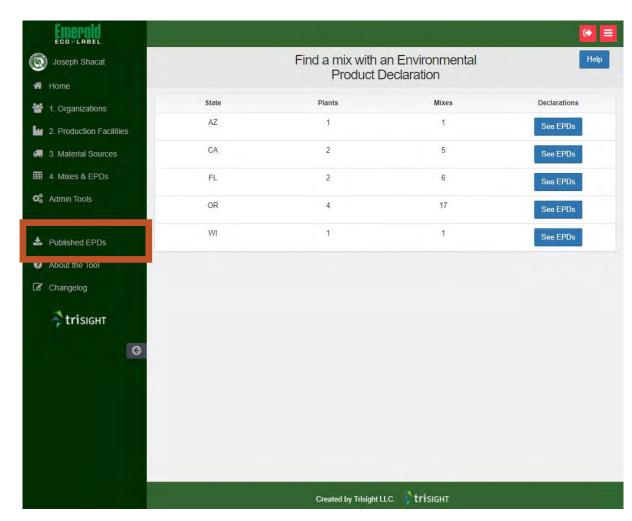


Publishing an EPD

 Publish completed EPDs with a single click!

 EPDs are published at https://asphaltepd.org/published/

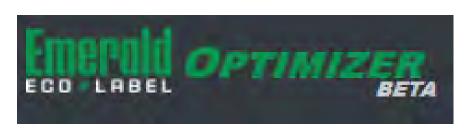
 Other websites collect and post published EPDs



EPD Optimizer Tool



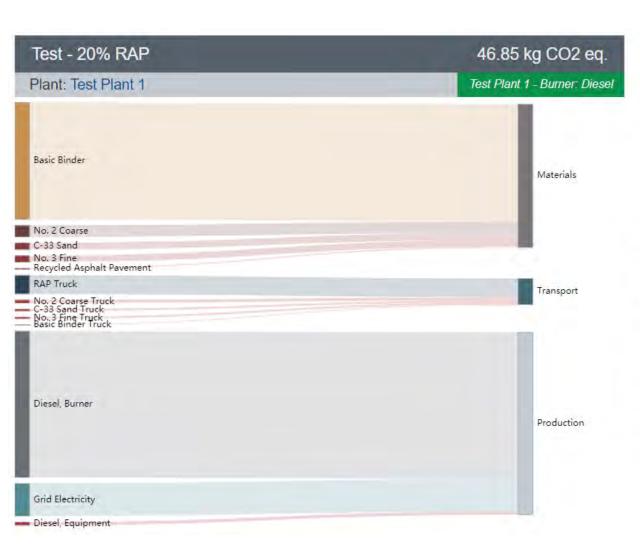
- Easily compare two of your own mixes to each other
- More granular analysis of data
- Create plant variants to see how changes to plant operations affect EPDs
- Evaluate economic and environmental impacts of certain changes
 - Switching fuel types
 - Aggregate moisture reduction

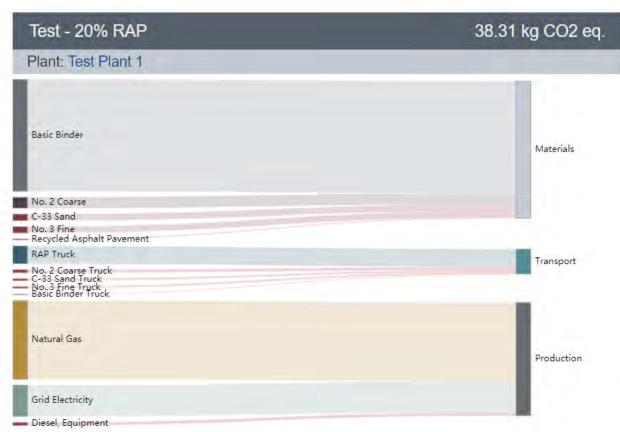




Comparing Burner Fuels with the Optimizer







Software Limitations – Features Not Currently Supported

- Portable asphalt plants
- CCPR
 - Plants that produce both HMA/WMA and CCPR
 - CCPR when emulsified asphalt is the binder (data gap)
- Emission reductions from purchase of renewable energy
- Plants located in Canada
- Mixes that use slag aggregates (data gap)
- Additional environmental information
 - ENERGY STAR, NAPA Awards and Commendations, Environmental Management System
- Optimizer

Check NAPA website for Statement of Limitations

How to Read an EPD for Asphalt Mixture

Cover Page

Company and Plant Information ————

Product Description —

Red box indicates a data gap

Green box has info about the EPD —



An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for Asphalt Mixtures

Company Information

Test Organization is an asphalt mixture producer.

Baseline Natural Gas asphalt plant

101 W Lakeshore Dr

Houghton, MI 49931

USA

[[Company_logo]]

Product Description

This EPD reports the potential environmental impacts and additional environmental information for an asphalt mixture, which falls under the United Nations Standard Products and Services Code 30111509. Asphalt mixtures are typically incorporated as part of the structure of a roadway, parking lot, driveway, airfield, bike lane, pedestrian path, railroad track bed, or recreational surface.

Mix Name: Baseline with Terminal Blended Binder Additive Data Gap

Specification Entity: DOT

Specification: N/A

Gradation Type: dense

Mix Design Method: None

Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size: 0.75 inches

Performance Grade of Asphalt Binder: PG 64-22

Customer [Project/Contract] Number: Not Reported

This mix producer categorizes this product as a Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) asphalt mixture. This asphalt mixture was produced within a temperature range of 149 to 154°C (300.0 to 310.0°F). Energy and environmental impacts are based on a plant's average performance over a 12-month period and are not adjusted for mix-specific production temperatures.

Data Completeness Statement: Upstream data for one or more of the ingredients representing less than 1% (individually) or 5% (total) of the total mass of this asphalt mixture is not available. The upstream environmental impacts associated with manufacturing these ingredients are not accounted for in this EPD. See Table 1 for more information.



This declaration is an EPD in accordance with ISO 14025:2006* and ISO 21930:2017*. The PCR is Product Category Rules for Asphalt Mixtures**. This EPD transparently describes the potential environmental impacts associated with the identified life cycle stages of the described product.

Declaration Number: 1.145.302 v4 Software Version: 2.0.0

Date of Issue: March 16, 2022 Period of Validity: March 31, 2027

This EPD is valid for asphalt mixtures produced at the location indicated on this page. Data used to inform this EPD reflect plant operations from a 12-month period beginning on March 8, 2021.

This EPD can be found at http://dev.asphaltepd.org/epd/d/495/

LCA performed by: Ben Ciavola, PhD

Environmental Impact Indicators

TABLE 4. LIFE CYCLE IMPACT INDICATORS

ACRONYM	INDICATOR	UNIT	QUANTITY PER METRIC TONNE ASPHALT MIXTURE (PER SHORT TON ASPHALT MIXTURE)									
ACRONTM	INDICATOR	INDICATOR UNIT		TRANSPORT (A2)	PRODUCTION (A3)	TOTAL (A1-A3)						
GWP-100	Global warming potential, incl. biogenic CO2	kg CO2 Equiv.	33.77 (30.63)	4.22 (3.82)	23.32 (21.15)	61.30 (55.61)						
ODP	Ozone depletion potential	kg CFC-11 Equiv.	1.79e-08 (1.63e-08)	2.55e-08 (2.31e-08)	6.24e-08 (5.66e-08)	1.06e-07 (9.60e-08)						
EP	Eutrophication potential	kg N Equiv.	8.95e-03 (8.12e-03)	1.26e-03 (1.14e-03)	2.38e-03 (2.16e-03)	1.26e-02 (1.14e-02)						
AP	Acidification potential	kg SO2 Equiv.	9.62e-02 (8.73e-02)	2.15e-02 (1.95e-02)	4.23e-02 (3.84e-02)	1.60e-01 (1.45e-01)						
POCP	Photochemical ozone creation potential	kg O3 Equiv.	1.98 (1.79)	0.69 (0.63)	1.25 (1.14)	3.92 (3.56)						

Environmental Impact Indicators

TABLE 4. LIFE CYCLE IMPACT INDICATORS

ACDONNA	INDICATOR		QUANTITY PER METRIC TONNE ASPHALT MIXTURE (PER SHORT TON ASPHALT MIXTURE)									
ACRONYM	INDICATOR	UNIT	MATERIALS (A1)	TRANSPORT (A2)	PRODUCTION (A3)	TOTAL (A1-A3)						
GWP-100	Global warming potential, incl. biogenic CO2	kg CO2 Equiv.	33.77 (30.63)	4.22 (3.82)	23.32 (21.15)	61.30 (55.61)						
ODP	Ozone depletion potential	kg CFC-11 Equiv.	1.79e-08 (1.63e-08)	2.55e-08 (2.31e-08)	6.24e-08 (5.66e-08)	1.06e-07 (9.60e-08)						
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Environmental Impact Indicators

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GWP-100	Global warming potential, incl. biogenic CO2	kg CO2 Equiv.	33.77 (30.63)	4.22 (3.82)	23.32 (21.15)	61.30 (55.61)					

GWP

61.30 kg CO₂e per metric tonne 55.61 kg CO₂e per short ton

End-of-Life Transport

An Environmental Product Declaration for Asphalt Mixtures

END-OF-LIFE CONSIDERATIONS FOR PAVEMENT LCA STUDIES

This is a cradle to gate EPD and does not include life cycle stages beyond the gate of the plant. According to the cut-off rules, transportation of RAP from the pavement rehabilitation jobsite to the initial storage or processing location (module C2) is not included. When this EPD is used as a data input for an LCA study that includes the end-of-life stage, the recommended default value for transportation of RAP from the pavement rehabilitation site to the initial storage or processing location is 53km (33 miles).

Additional information regarding C2 (end-of-life transport)

					Cor	structio	n Works	Assess	ment Inf	ormati	on			
		C	onstruct	tion Wo	rks Life	Cycle Info	rmation \	Within the	e System I	Boundar	Y			Optional supplementary information beyon the system bounda
	A1-A3		A4-	-A5			B1-B7				C1	-C4		
	on Stage to-Gate)	(Cradle	Constr Sta				Use Stage	9			End-Of-I	Life Stage		D
A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	B2	B3	B4ª	B5	C1	C2	C3	C4	
Extractional upstream oduction	Transport to fair ny	Manufacturi	Transport to s	Installation	Ose	Maintenance (incl. produc n, transport, and disposal of necessa materials)	Repair (ind. production, t rsport, and disposal of necessary aterials)	Replacement (ind. Product n, transport, and disposal of necessa materials)	Refurbishment (ind. Produ. on, transport, and disposal of necessal materials)	Deconstruction / De olition	Transport to waste processing or disposal	Waste processing	Disposal of waste	Potential net benef from reuse, recyclin and/or energy recov beyond the systen boundary
B6 Operational Energy Use Scenario B7 Operational Water Use Scenario														

Common Questions About EPDs

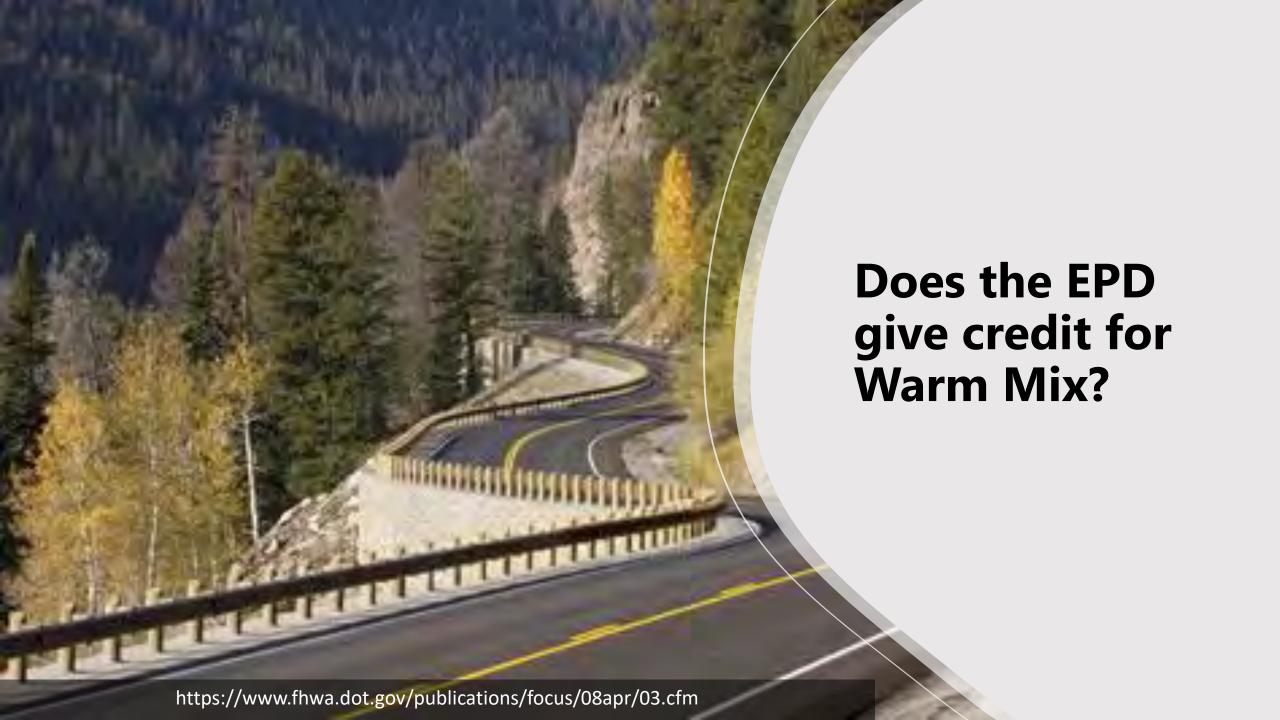


What is the time and cost of developing EPDs?

Pricing Schedule as of Apr. 1, 2022

Year	Member Rate	Non-member Rate	Years of Tool Access
2022	\$3,000 per plant	\$6,000 per plant	5
2023	\$3,000 per plant	\$6,000 per plant	4
2024	\$2,750 per plant	\$5,500 per plant	3
2025	\$2,500 per plant	\$5,000 per plant	2
2026	\$2,250 per plant	\$4,500 per plant	1

- Initial data collection and plant setup takes most companies a couple of weeks
- New mixes typically take 10-15 minutes





- What are the biggest contributors to GHG emissions?
 - Burner fuel consumption
 - Asphalt binder content
 - Sometimes, aggregate hauling exceeds everything else

Can EPDs for Asphalt Mixtures be Compared to Each Other?

EPDs for different asphalt mixtures are comparable if:

• They perform a similar function and have similar performance characteristics

Examples of mixes that should not be compared to each other:

- Porous vs. dense-graded
- Base mix vs. surface mix

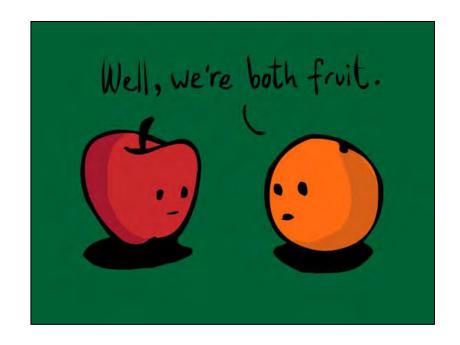
Beware of data gaps!





Can EPDs for Asphalt Mixtures be Compared to EPDs for Concrete?

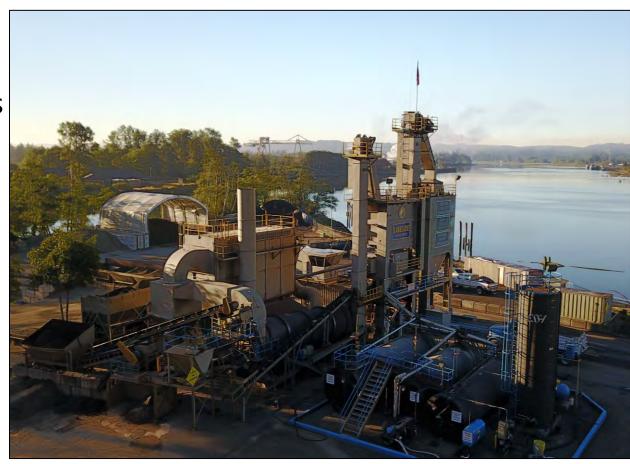
- Other pavement materials have different PCRs and should not be compared to each other:
 - Ready-mix concrete
 - Precast concrete panels
 - Interlocking concrete pavers
- Significant differences:
 - **Declared units** (short ton vs. m³)
 - **Upstream datasets** (fuels, electricity, materials, etc.)
 - Allocation procedures (co-products vs recycled materials)
 - **Design** considerations
 - Maintenance and rehabilitation strategies



But they may not have the same PCR!

Benefits for Mix Producers

- Use EPDs for marketing
 - Attract customers for LEED projects and other green rating systems
- Use EPDs for advocacy
 - e.g., demonstrate GHG emission reductions from using RAP
- Improve your company's environmental performance
 - Track changes to plant operations and mix designs over time
- Integrate with corporate sustainability reporting
- Demonstrate commitment to sustainability
 - Attract and retain workforce



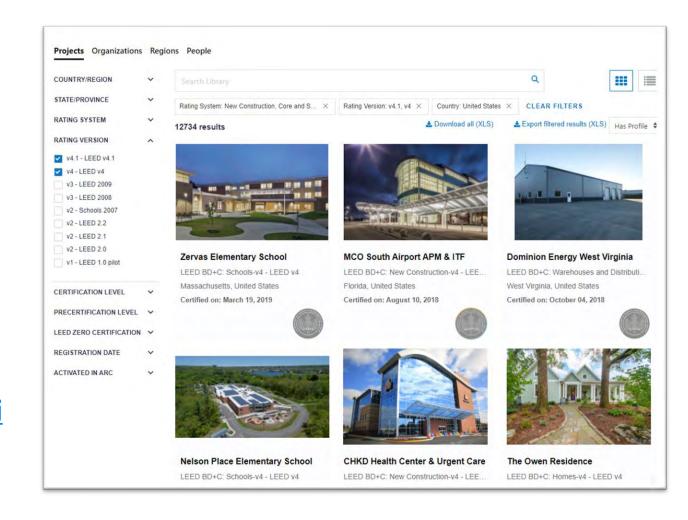
Using EPDs as a Marketing Tool

Searchable database of LEED projects at https://www.usgbc.org/projects

- Filter for your state
- Select all LEED BD+C rating systems
- Select LEED v4 & v4.1 rating versions
- Set registration date to see recent projects
- Export filtered list of projects in your area (.xls file)

NAPA's LEED Guidance available at

https://www.asphaltpavement.org/expertise/sustainability/sustainability-resources



Workforce Development



https://www.marketwatch.com/story/more-than-half-of-young-people-surveyed-think-humanity-is-doomed-due-to-climate-change-11639160312



General Implementation Concerns



- Education Need to get the word out!
- **How many** separate "products" need to be benchmarked?
 - Can/should certain specifications be grouped together?
 - More data = better decisions.
- Regional Differences
 - Which regions matter?
 - Need data (EPDs) to determine. More data
 better decisions.
- Impacts of **data gaps** on benchmark development, decision making, etc.
- Be wary of the **ceiling** for GWP limits
 - How will this be affected by data gaps??



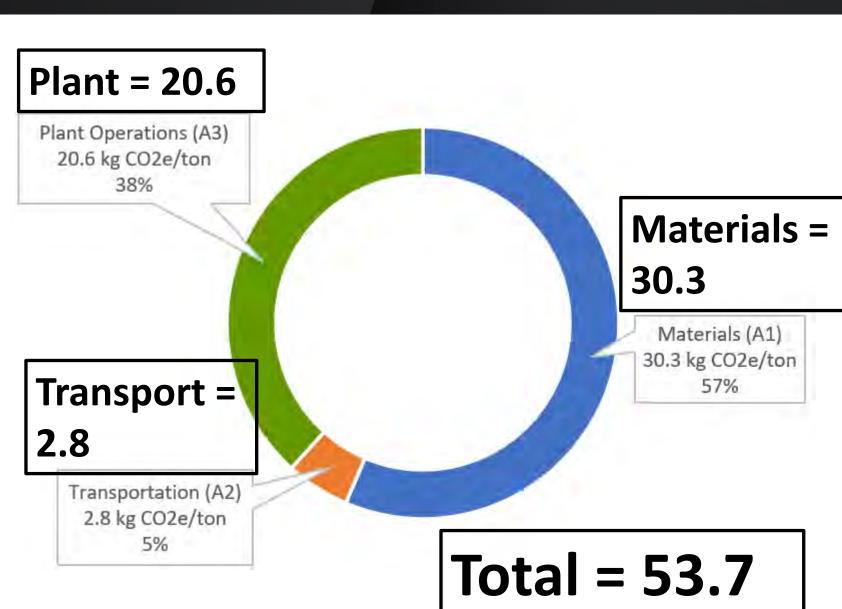


Scenarios

Baseline Reference Scenario



- Burner = NaturalGas
 - 289,000 Btu/ton
 - 3.3 kWh/ton
- Average Haul Distance
 - ~22 miles by truck
- 5% Binder Content
- No RAP



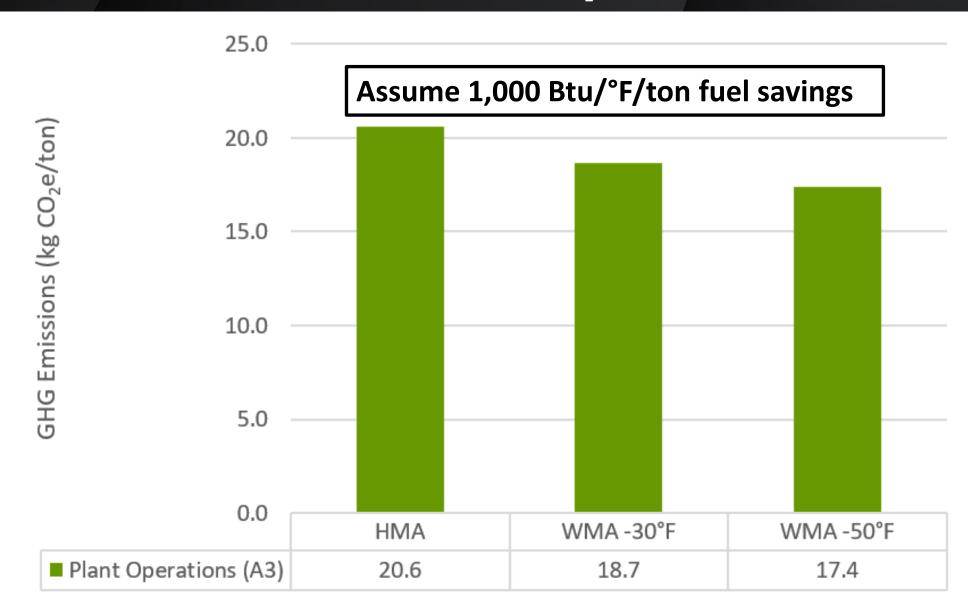
Use of RAP





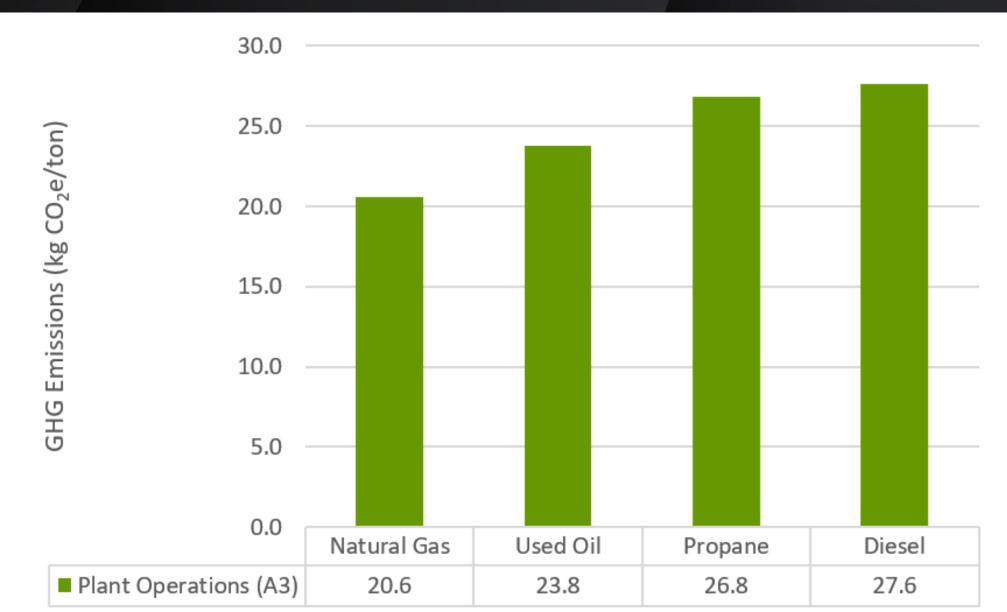
Reduced Mix Production Temperature





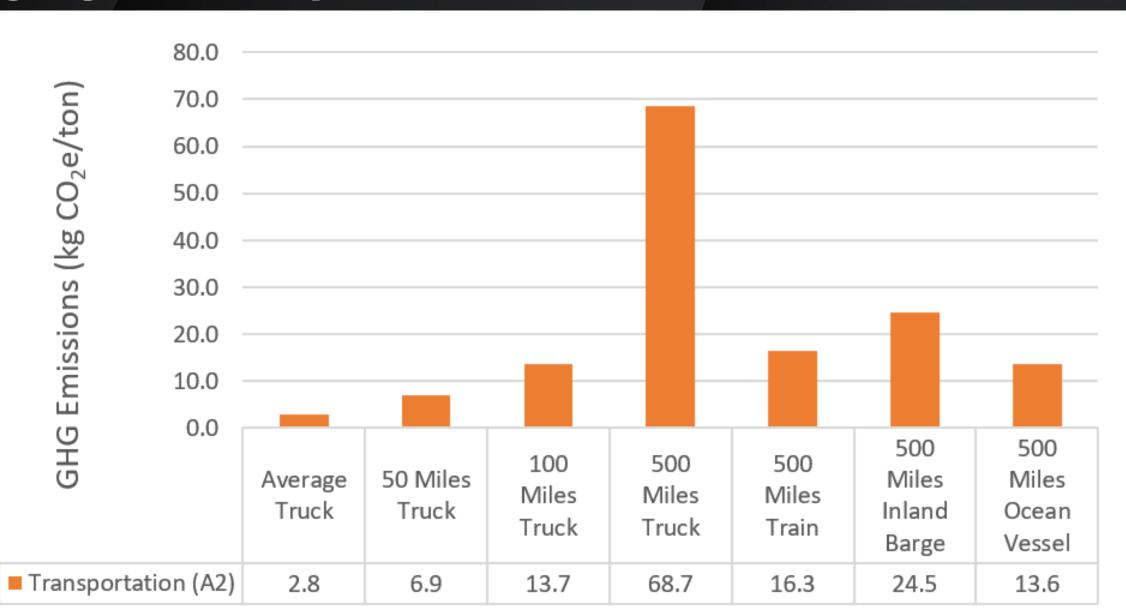
Burner Fuels





Aggregate Transport Scenarios





Thank you, Pennsylvania!

Gold Club (50+ Years)

- New Enterprise Stone & Lime Co. Inc.
- Warden Asphalt Co.

30-Plus Club

- Grannas Bros. Stone & Asphalt Co. Inc.
- Joseph McCormick Construction Co. Inc.
- Meeker Equipment Co.
- Riverside Materials Inc.
- Russell Standard Corp.
- Stabler Companies Inc.

Pennsylvania Members

- Abatech
- Allan Myers
- Bishop Brothers
 Construction
- Blaw-Knox
- Charlestown Paving & Exc., Inc.
- Cumi America Inc.
- Donegal Construction Corp.

- FORTA
- Glenn O. Hawbaker Inc.
- Golden Eagle Construction
- H&K Group
- Highway Equipment Co.
- Liberty Tire Recycling LLC
- Lindy Paving Inc.
- Multitherm, LLC

State Advisor: Owen McCormick, Joseph McCormick Construction Co. Inc.



Thank you, Pennsylvania!

Pennsylvania Members

- Paratherm a division of Lubrizol
- Peter J. Caruso & Sons
- Phoenix Services LLC
- Pine Test Equipment
- Quaker Sales Corp.
- Schlouch Inc.
- Superior Tire & Rubber Corp

- United Employment Associates LLC
- York Building Products



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