



Responsible Renewal. Reliable Results.

Full Depth Reclamation & Soil Stabilization

Jonathan Pease, President

Rock Solid Stabilization & Reclamation, Inc.

Dickinson, ND ARRA In-Place Recycling Seminar 2017



Responsible Renewal. Reliable Results.

Jonathan Pease

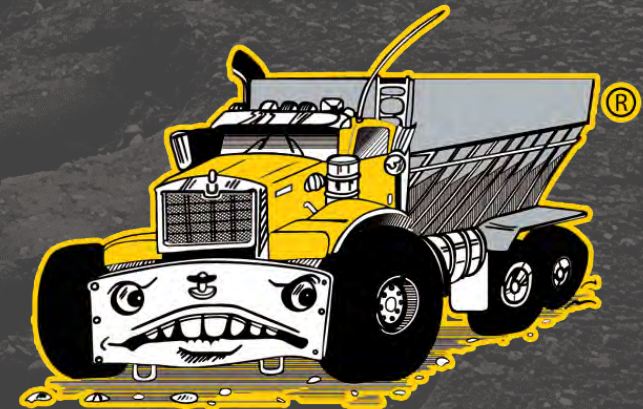
- Purchased the family road construction business in 2002
- Formed Rock Solid Stabilization in 2007 & Joined ARRA
- Joined the Board of Directors of ARRA in 2015



“The reasonable man adapts himself to the world: the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable man.”

~George Bernard Shaw

ROCK SOLID™
STABILIZATION & RECLAMATION, INC.





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Asphalt Recycling & Reclaiming Association's (ARRA) primary function has been to promote the recycling of existing roadway materials through various construction methodology, to preserve resources and reduce costs. Made up of a mix of Material & Equipment Manufactures, Engineers, DOT's and Contractors.



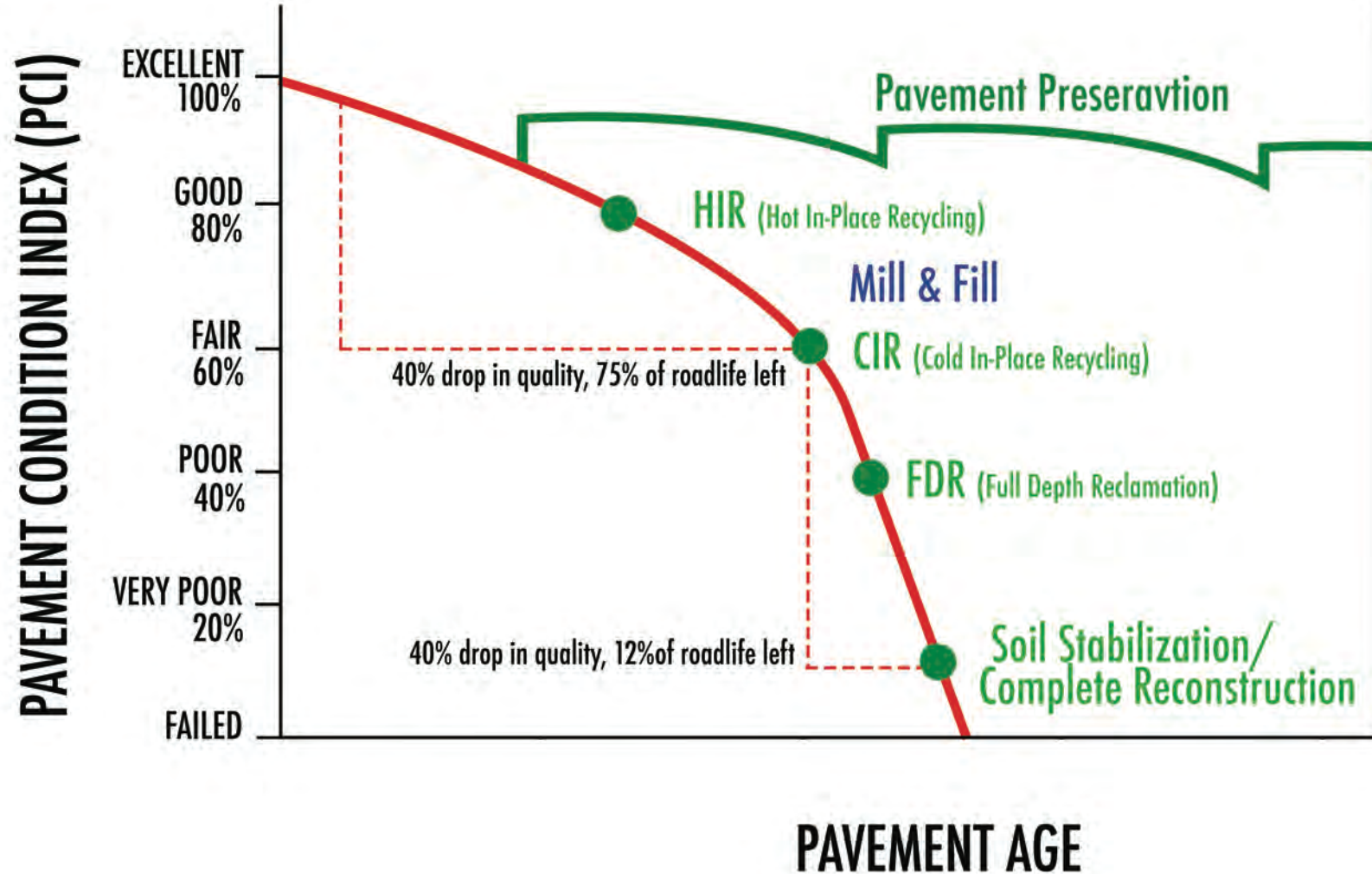
Better roads today. Stronger networks tomorrow.

ARRA is a partner of the Pavement Preservation & Recycling Alliance (PPRA) a unified voice collectively promoting technological processes and applications currently represented and promoted independently by AEMA, ARRA & ISSA

arra.org

ppralliance.org

PAVEMENT LIFECYCLE CURVE



**Average Savings
Compared to Conventional
Remove & Replace**

HIR	10-15%
CIR	20-30%
FDR	35-70%
Soil Stabilization	40-80%

RIGHT PROCESS at the RIGHT TIME on the RIGHT PROJECT for the RIGHT PRICE

- Visual site investigation
- Subsurface investigation (includes subgrade)
- Is there a need for water control?
- Classify & Quantify each layer to determine existing condition/performance
- Mix Design and/or recommendations from experienced person for all present varying conditions, choose the “right team”
- Cost comparison of available options
- Fix subgrade drainage issues if needed
- Utilizing a competent “team” of civil engineer, geotechnical engineer and contractor
- Realize and inform customer that there can be field changes due to unforeseen circumstances at times
- Infield QC/QA when possible



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FDR FULL DEPTH RECLAMATION

Full Depth Reclamation is a technique in which the full flexible pavement section and a predetermined portion of the underlying materials are uniformly crushed, pulverized, or blended, resulting in a stabilized base course; further stabilization may be obtained through the use of available additives. By addressing the entire pavement section, full depth reclamation is able to correct delinquent cross sections, increase the load-bearing strength of the base, and utilize 100% of the existing materials. (ARRA)





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CONVENTIONAL METHODS

vs. FDR

Existing Pavement



FDR



FDR: Types

Mechanical

- Asphalt Pulverization
 - Can add rock to change the matrix of the gravel base

Bituminous

- Emulsified Asphalt
 - Typically 3-3.5%
- Foamed/Expanding Asphalt
 - Typically 2.5%+-
- Single pass or multiple passes for consistency with thick/irregular pavements

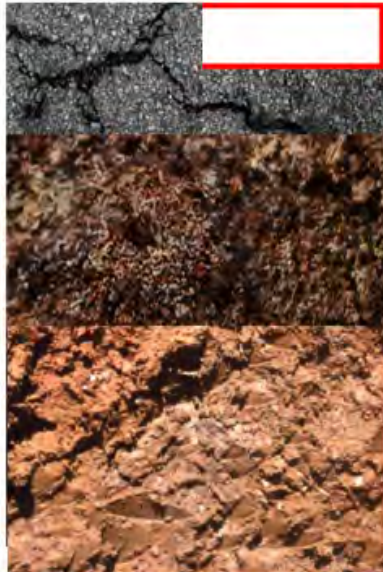
Chemical

- Portland Cement (dry or slurry)
 - Typically 3-6%
- Fly Ash – Type “C” not “F”
 - Typically 6-12%
- Polymers, Enzymes & Ect.



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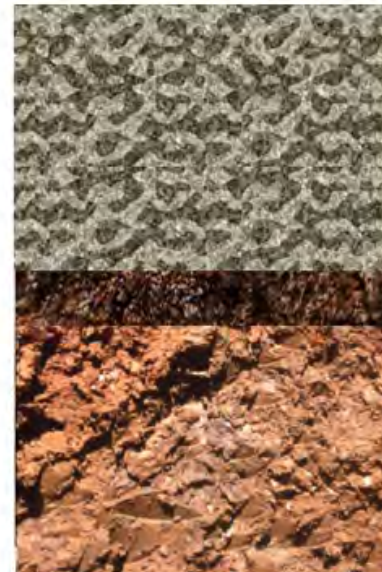
FRD: Process Cross Section



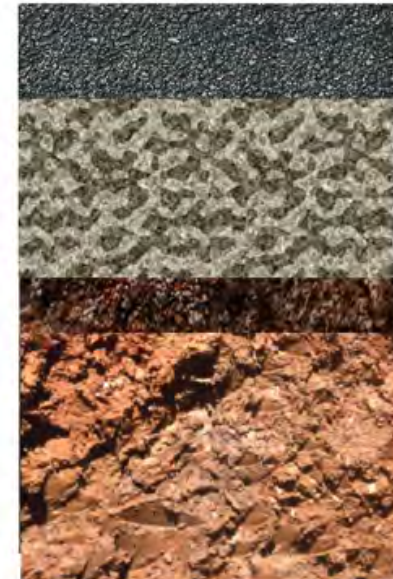
EXISTING ROAD
Removal of existing material if necessary



PULVERIZATION TO DESIRED DEPTH



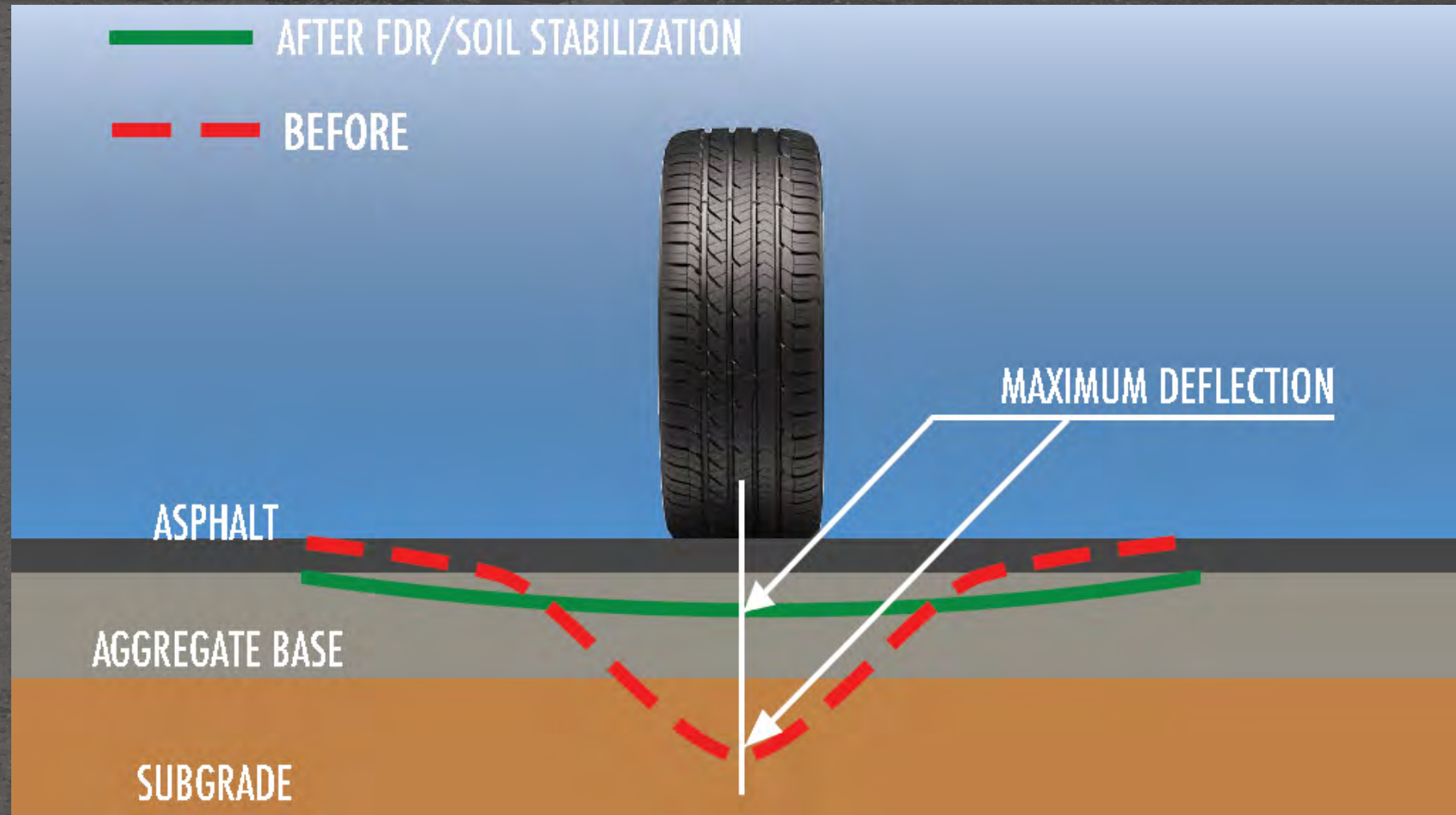
SELECT MATERIAL & ADD STABILIZING AGENTS
(Mix, Reshape, Compact)



FINAL SURFACE TREATMENT



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108th FDR vs. REMOVE & REPLACE

Existing Road

R&R w/ 18" Gravel

R&R w/ 8.5" HMA

10" FDR



0.14 Sⁿ/in.

2.52 IBR

\$696,000

0.30 Sⁿ/in.

2.55 IBR

\$813,000

0.25 Sⁿ/in.

2.50 IBR

\$385,000



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FDR: When & Where

Spec'd or Value Engineered on Asphalt Pavements in Need of Replacement

- Frequent Deep Cracking
- Reflective Cracking
- Heavy Pothole Patching
- Severe Rutting/ Shoveling
- Frost Heaves (may require drainage corrections)
- Insufficient Base Strength
- Parking Lots
- Industrial Storage Lots
- Secondary Roads
- City Streets
- Interstate Highways
- Airport Runways



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PULVERIZATI

Reclaimer Vs. Cold Recycling Mill

ON: The Reclaimer uses a powerful milling and mixing rotor to granulate and mix the existing soil without added binders

- Keeps pulverized material in same path
- Creates homogenous blend
- Adds volume/ raises grade
- > 6" [?] compact before grading
- Collects millings into central windrow
- Utilize to remove surface asphalt if your project is sensitive to grade/ elevation





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Pre- Pulverization

- Using a Reclaimer, the old asphalt and granular base is crushed & mixed to a predetermined depth.
- Water is the only additional material used in this process to achieve the required density





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Pre-Shape / Grade

- Important to meet desired elevations & cross slope of the finished plans. To avoid cuts and fills after the fact





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Transport

- Pneumatic hauling
- Bulklers are necessary to transport materials that will be used with a spreader





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Spread

- Computerized & meter controlled for uniform distribution
- Spreaders cause less dust than old dump and spread methods, making it more environmentally friendly





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Incorporating Stabilizing Agents

- Mixing powders with water injection creates greater control over water distribution and percentages than top dressing
- Mixing with a Tiller ensures a uniform cut depth and consistent gradation





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Incorporating Bituminous Agents

- Direct incorporation with water injection creates consistent distribution
- Mixing with a Tiller ensures a uniform cut depth and consistent gradation





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Initial Compacting/ Breakdown

- Intelligent compaction
- Proper roll patterns
- Density testing
- Speed Control
- Proper “break” times
- Quality testing





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Grading

- Match predetermined cross sections





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Smooth Finish Roll

- Static rolling
- Initial curing
 - Wet curing (fogging)
 - Emulsify curing
- After 48 hours, micro-cracking is possible



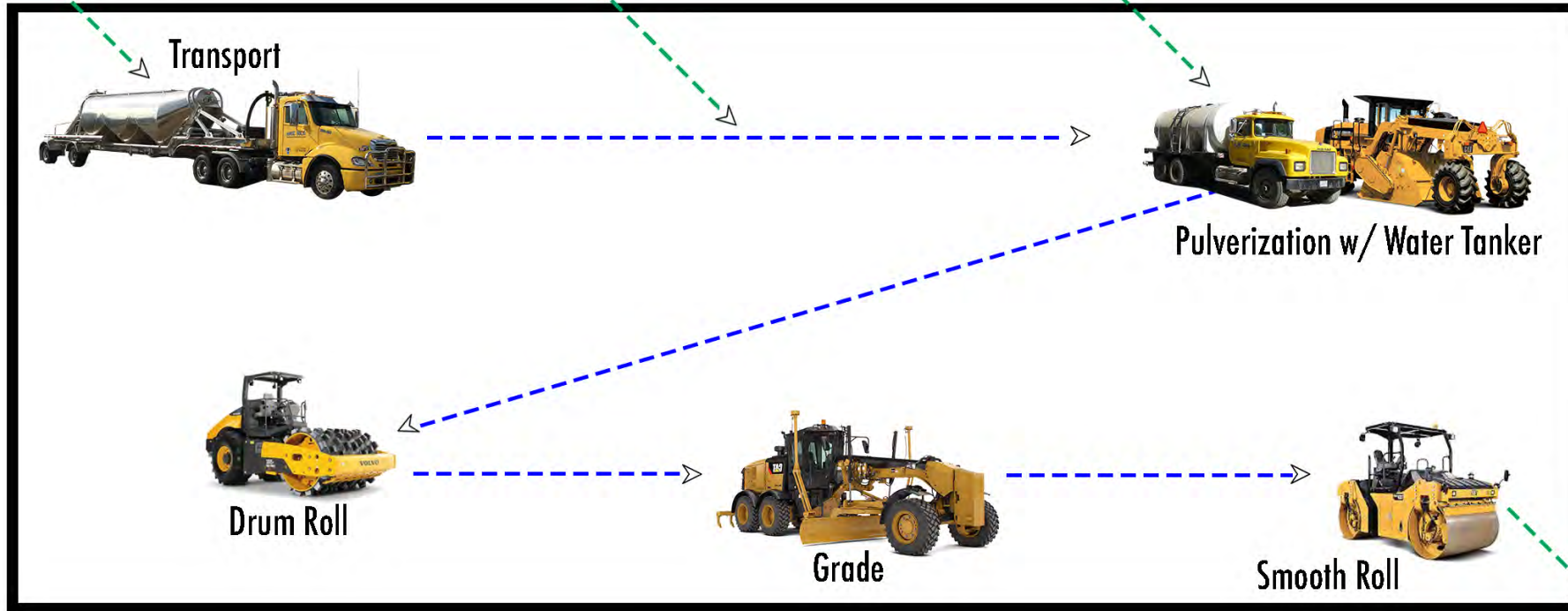
Pre-Pulverization & Shaping if necessary



Spread



Emulsion



Surface Course





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FDR: Benefits

- Eliminates rutting below surface
- Reduces moisture susceptibility
- Reuses up to 100% of the existing road bed
- Allows for thinner pavement sections
- Increase rigidity spreads weight loads

	FDR	Overlay	Remove & Replace
New pavement	✓	✓	✓
Fast construction	✓	✓	✗
Minimal traffic disruption	✓	✗	✗
Minimal material transportation	✓	✗	✗
Conserves resources	✓	✗	✗
Maintains existing elevation	✓	✗	✓
Lower cost	✓	✗	✗





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SOIL STABILIZATION VS. SOIL MODIFICATION

Soil Modification

- sometimes referred to as “mud drying”
- primarily intended to reduce moisture content and the plasticity in order to expedite construction

Soil Stabilization

- long-term physical and chemical alteration of soils to enhance their physical and engineering properties
- incorporating available additives can increase the shear strength of a soil and/or control the shrink-swell properties of a soil, thus improving the load bearing capacity of a subgrade to support pavements and foundations.
(ARRA)



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SOIL STABILIZATION VS. SOIL MODIFICATION

Unstable Wet Subgrade



Stabilized Subgrade



SOIL STABILIZATION/ SOIL MODIFICATION: Candidates



Soil Modification

- Up to 20'+
- Dry wet/ unstable soil that cannot be properly compacted due to high moisture
 - High groundwater
 - Previous rain events
 - Unstable soil
- Reduce moisture/
strengthen subgrade

Soil Stabilization

- Spec'd to add strength to the top 8" – 14" of subgrade
- Spec'd to reduce moisture and stabilize soil characteristics of swelling and/or shrinkage



Soil Modification – Soil Stabilization NIMC Change Order

Example:

Road project, 9,000 SY, 80 – 85% failed proof roll

12" UNDERCUTTING

Excavation of 2500 CY at \$50.00/CY _____ \$125,000.00
(unsuitable soil hauled off site)

SOIL STABILIZATION

9,000 SY stabilized @ 12" depth @ \$4.25/ SY _____ \$38,250.00

Undercut vs. Stabilization savings of \$86,750.00

Modified Pavement Cross Section – Value Engineering

7,900 SY of 2" HMA @ \$4.80/ SY _____ \$37,920.00
9,000 SY Stabilized @ 12" depth @ \$4.25/ SY _____ (\$38,250.00)

Change Order Costs after Value Engineering \$0!

SOIL STABILIZATION/ MODIFICATION: Reactive Uses

Reactive

- To avoid project delays
- To reduce costs of undercuts
- To utilize onsite materials
- To improve subgrade prior to aggregate placement (pass a proof roll)
- With stands future moisture influx in the soils and has retained strength



SOIL STABILIZATION/ MODIFICATION: Specified Uses

**Spec'd
To improve structural integrity
of the entire pavement section**

**To reduce thickness of
aggregate base or asphalt to
achieve overall structural
strength determined by the
engineer**

**1" stabilized subgrade = 1"
compacted aggregate base (.10
- .14 structural coefficient)**





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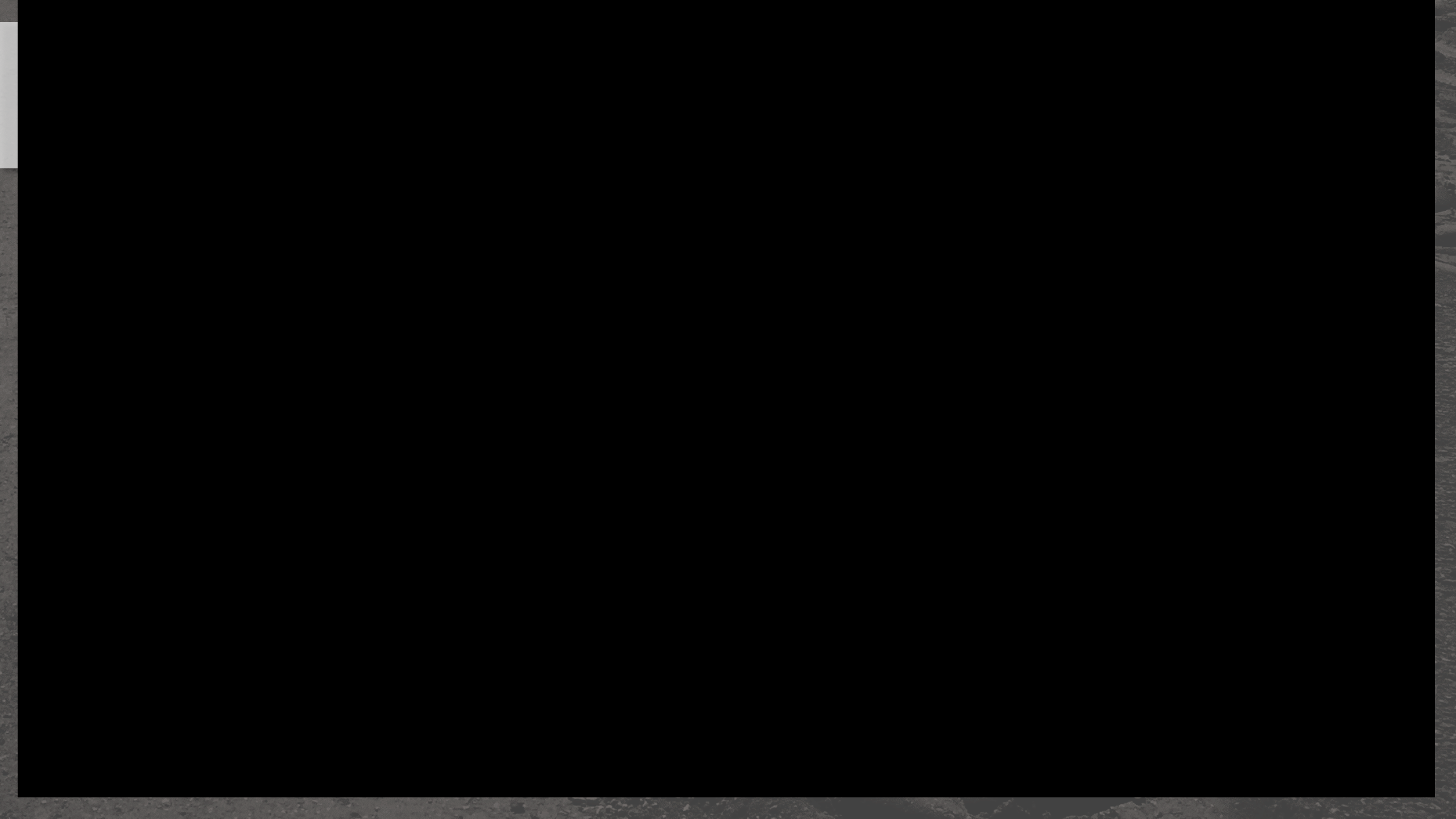
SOIL STABILIZATION/ MODIFICATION: Typical Stabilizers & Binders

KEY:	GOOD	Fine -Grained: More than 35% Passing No. 200					Course-Grained: Less than 35% Passing No. 200			
	FAIR	0	10	20	30	40+	0	10	+	
Type of Stabilizer	POOR									
Portland Cement		GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
Lime		POOR	FAIR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	GOOD
Kiln Dust		FAIR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
Class C Fly Ash		GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
Bituminous <small>*Special Applications</small>		FAIR	Not Applicable					GOOD	N/A	

- Lime (%)
- Lime Kiln Dust (LKD) (3-6%)
- Quicklime (1-3%)
- Fly Ash(%)
- Class C (8-12%)
- Class F, not on its own
- Portland Cement (3-6%)
- Type I/II
- Slurry
- Mostly urban areas
- More expensive than powders
- Less dusty
- Others
- Enzymes, polymers, other stabilizers

SOIL STABILIZATION/ MODIFICATION: Benefits

- Prevents lateral spreading of the base
- Increases the stiffness and strength of the base
- Improves vertical stress distribution on the subgrade
- Reduces overall stress in the subgrade
- Increases the pavement life and reduces the potential for reactive maintenance





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