

Asphalt Pavement "Greening" Initiatives Checklist

- ✓ Long-life/perpetual pavements – thicker asphalt pavements designed with a rich bottom layer to control fatigue cracking, with no major reconstruction required over a 50 year or more period.
- ✓ Warm mix asphalt (WMA) – mixed and placed at lower temperatures than conventional hot mix asphalt, reducing energy use, plant Green House Gas (GHG) and emissions by 35 to 65 percent.^{(1) (2)}
- ✓ Quiet pavements – to address noise concerns in sensitive areas.
- ✓ Porous (or dense-graded) pavements – considered a storm water management best practice to reduce runoff and promote groundwater recharge.
- ✓ Shingles (manufactured waste or tear-offs) – can be recycled in asphalt pavement. The MPCA estimates up to 400,000 ton of shingles are currently disposed of in landfills in the Twin City metropolitan area each year.
- ✓ Recycling Asphalt Pavement – according to a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/FHWA study, the asphalt industry recycles more than 70 million tons of its own product every year, making it America's number one recycler. Asphalt recycling saves taxpayers about \$1.8 billion a year.
- ✓ Overcoming resistance to change.
- ✓ Allowing innovation in specifications.



(1) Asphalt Emissions Study, EES Group, Inc., Ohio, October 2006

(2) Report of 2008 WMA Trials, Ohio DOT Office of Materials, November 2008

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Contact the Minnesota Asphalt Pavement Association at (651) 636-4666 or at info@mnapa.org or visit our web site at www.asphaltisbest.com.



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