

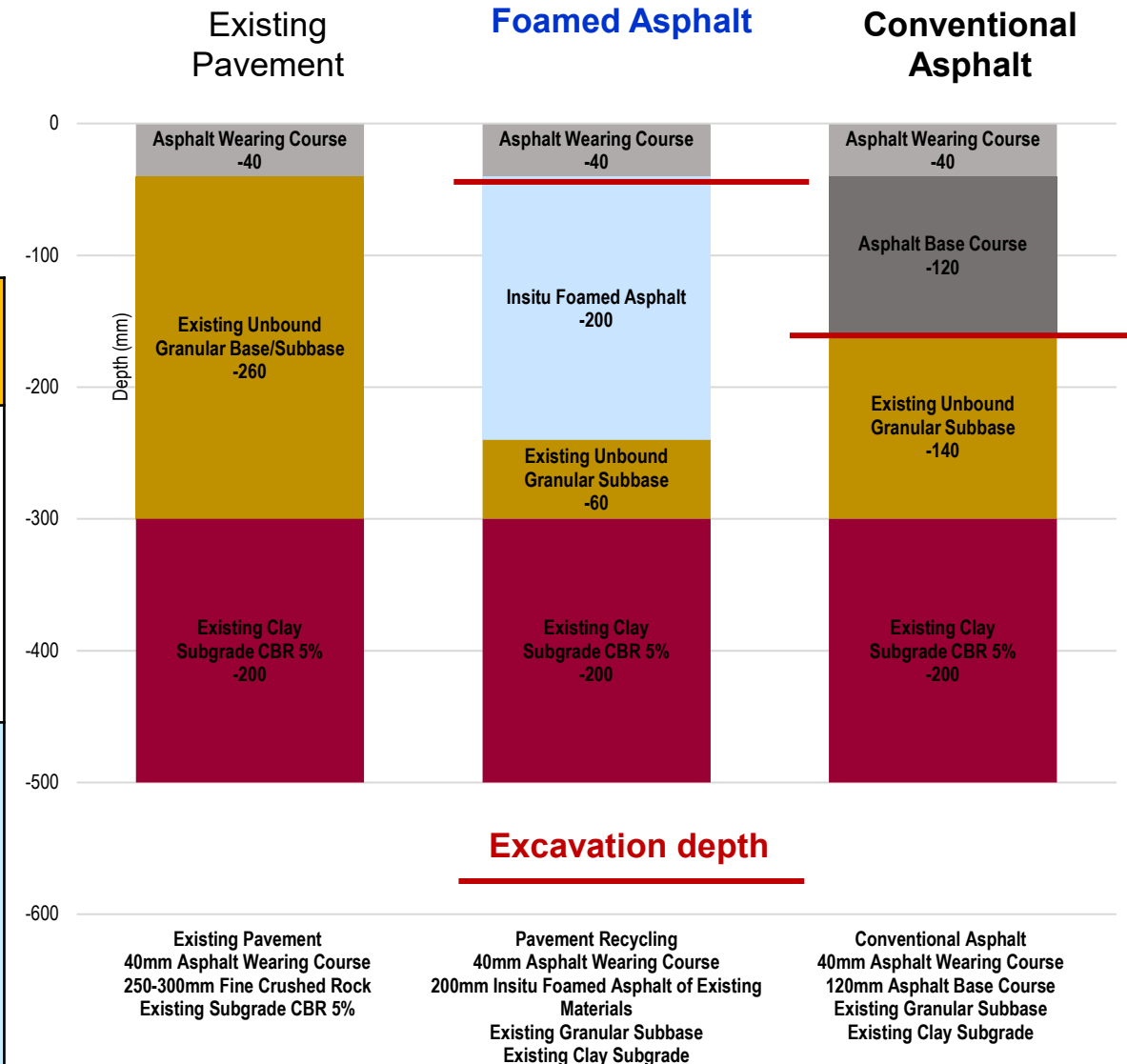
A scenic view of a winding asphalt road on a mountain ridge. The road curves through a valley, with lush green vegetation on the slopes. In the background, a range of mountains is visible, some with snow-capped peaks. The sky is clear and blue. The text "Sample Report 2" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Sample Report 2

Pavement Rehabilitation Example

- 4,500m² (500m long x 9m width) road pavement to be rehabilitated
- Options below are typical for most metropolitan/arterial road pavements
- Both options can be undertaken as night works

Option	Number of Shifts	Construction Details
Conventional Asphalt 150mm 110mm base + 40mm wearing course	6	5 shifts Remove existing pavement to 150mm depth sufficient for asphalt base wearing course. Remove and dispose to landfill or stockpile. Asphalt is to be placed in 2 layers of maximum depth 75mm. Final shift Apply AC wearing course
Foamed Asphalt 240mm 200mm + 40mm wearing course	2	1 shift Blend and recycle the existing pavement (including asphalt) to 200mm using 2.5% bitumen, 1.0% hydrated lime. Remove small amount of material for AC wearing course and bulking (50mm). Rather than dispose, option to reuse this extra good quality treated material for pavement rehabilitation elsewhere in pavement network. Final shift Apply AC wearing course



Quantified Recycled Materials



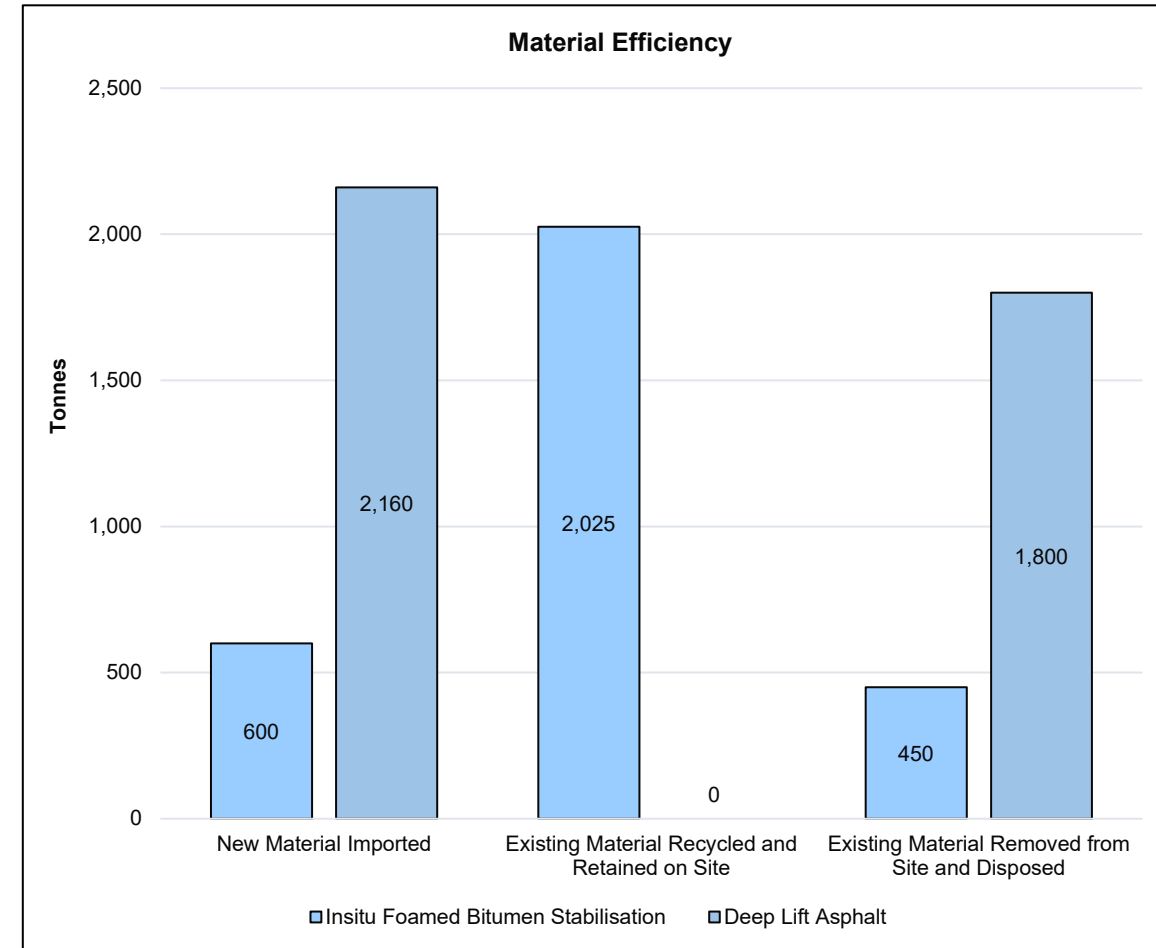
Foamed Asphalt saves **72%** of material going to waste.



Prevent quarrying and importing **2,160** tonnes of new material.



Prevent the excavation and waste of **2,025** tonnes of existing material, which has an asset value.



Material Dry Density:
 Existing Material = 2.0t/m³
 Asphalt = 2.4 t/m³



Energy Emissions

- Prevent Emitting 156 tonnes of Carbon (Greenhouse Gases)
- 54% reduction of emissions
- *Achieved by quicker construction, recycling on site and reusing existing material*

