

Maine Mall Road, Portland Maine 2009

International Marine Terminal, Portland Maine 2016

Brian Luce Pavement Quality / Design MaineDOT

June 5^{th,} 2019

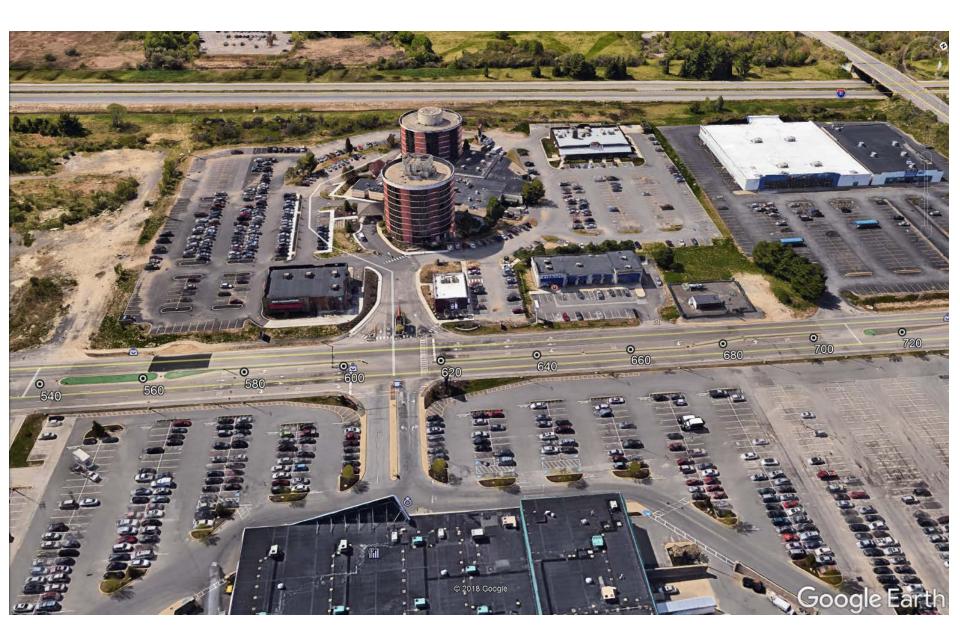


Project Information

- Maine Mall Road in Portland, ME
 - Urban location
 - Mixed commuter and commercial traffic

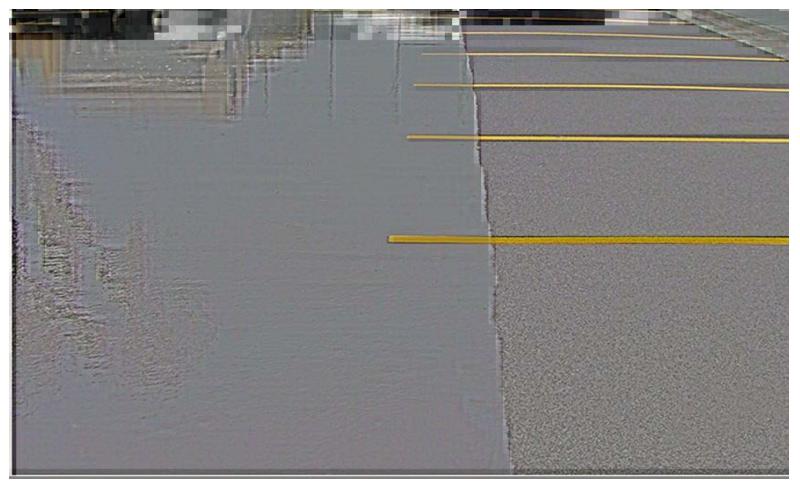
<u>2009 data</u>

- Design AADT: 16,750 vehicles/day
- Design ESALs: 3,277,700 (20 years)
- Design Hourly Volume: 2412 vehicles
- Percent Heavy Trucks: 5%





- Total watershed is 2200 acres; 640 acres (28 percent) is impervious
- All landowners with more than 1 acre of impervious surfaces - roofs, parking lots, roads - are regulated



What is Permeable/Porous

Asphalt Pavement?

 Allows water to drain through the pavement structure into a stone bed and infiltrate into the soils below

Why?

Provide storm-water management systems that promote infiltration, improve water quality, and may eliminate need for detention basins or other drainage structures



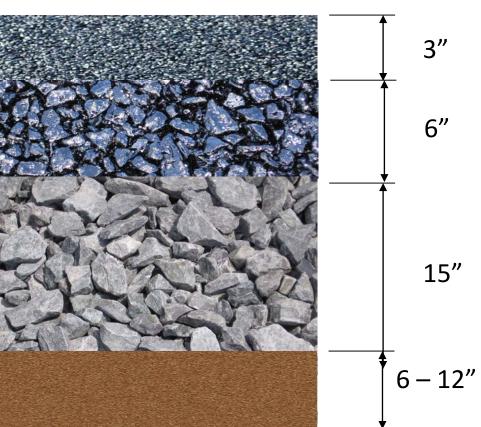
Pavement Section

OGFC

ATPB

Reservoir Stone

Filter Material



Sand Filter Layer

- Filters pollutants
- Help mitigate water temperature
- Includes 3
 longitudinal runs of
 6" perforated UD
 pipe, with laterals
 every 120'
- Filter material meets gradation for MaineDOT Type B underdrain sand



Reservoir Stone Layer

AGGREGATE REQUIREMENTS		
2-1/2"	100	
2″	95 – 100	
1″	0 - 30	
³ ⁄4″	0-5.0	
L.A. Abrasion	25.0 max.	







Asphalt Treated Permeable Base

- Binder : PG 76–28
 with SBS polymer
- Minimum 2% binder
- 95 percent coated particles (AASHTO T 195)
- 35 gyration design:
 looking for
 specimen that will
 be stable



Asphalt Treated Permeable Base

AGGREGATE QUALITIES		
Micro-Deval	18.0 maximum	
% Fractured	85/80	
Flat/Elongated	10	

JOB MIX FORMULA SIEVE TARGET SPEC RANGE SIZE 100 100

SIZE		
37.5 mm	100	100
25 mm	96	95 – 100
19 mm	90	80 – 95
12.5 mm	48	35 – 70
4.75 mm	6	2 – 10
2.36 mm	3	0 – 5
0.075 mm	1.3	0 – 2.0
Binder content	2.0	2.0 minimum



ATPB Placement

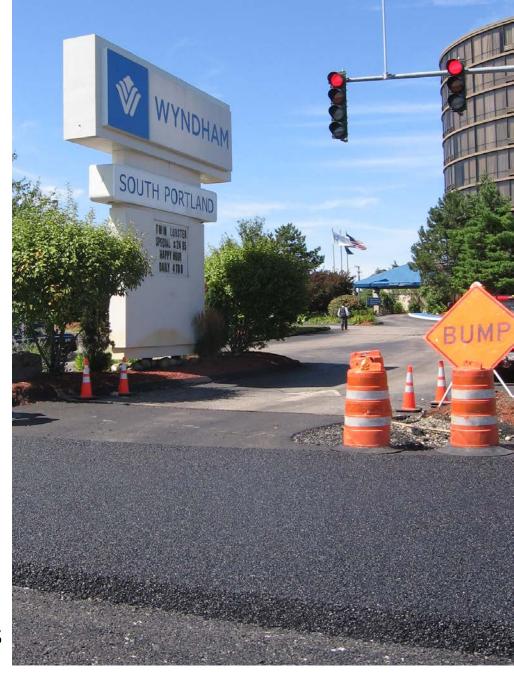
- ATPB placed at 7.5" and compacted to 6" finished depth
- Placement/production
 temperatures: 290 –
 340°F
- Breakdown rolling temperature at approx.
 200 – 210°F
- Mixture needed to
 "stiffen" enough to
 support compaction
 equipment





Open Graded Friction Course

- Binder : PG 76–28
 with SBS polymer
 (now a 70E-28)
- Minimum 6.0% binder
- 20.0% Voids @ $\rm N_{des}$
- 50 gyration design
- 0.3% Cellulose Fibers



Open Graded Friction Course

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AGGREGATE QUALITIES		S
Micro-Deval	18.0 maximum	
% Fractured	100/90	
Flat/Elongat ed	5 max.	
Sand Eq.	50	
FAA	45	
	-	

JOB MIX FORMULA				
SIEVE SIZE	TARGET	SPEC RANGE		
19 mm	100	100		
12.5 mm	96	85 - 100		
9.5 mm	65	55 - 75		
4.75 mm	20	10 - 25		
2.36 mm	8	5 - 10		
0.075 mm	2.3	2.0 - 4.0		
Binder content	6.0	6.0% minimum		



OGFC Placement

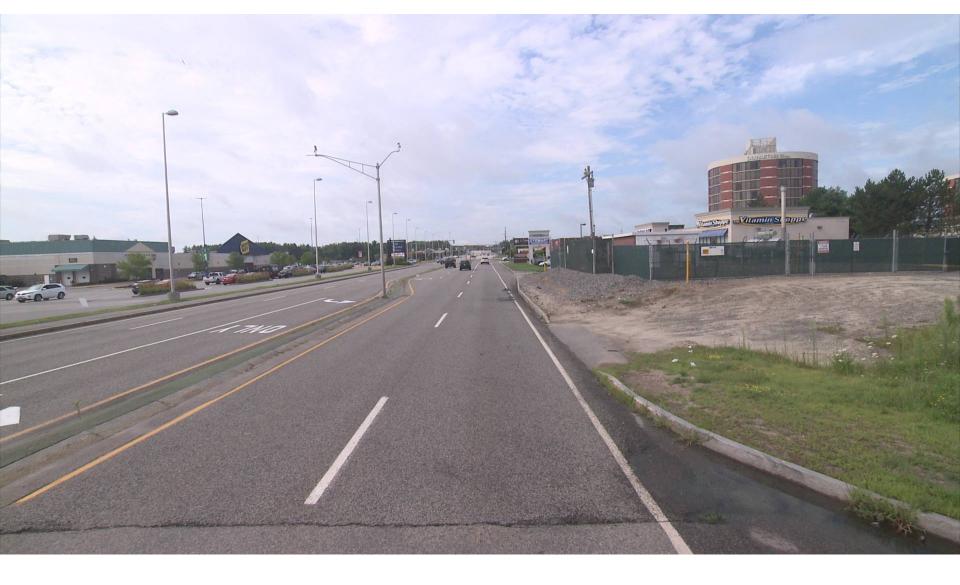
- Similar placement
 temperatures as ATPB
- 12 ton static roller was used as breakdown (approx. 180- 210 deg. F)
- 3-5 ton used as
 intermediate (approx 140 deg. F)
- 10 ton static finish roller, with 3-5 and 1 ton rollers to iron out any marks left behind





HOW DOES IT LOOK TODAY?

Southbound Direction









Northbound Direction

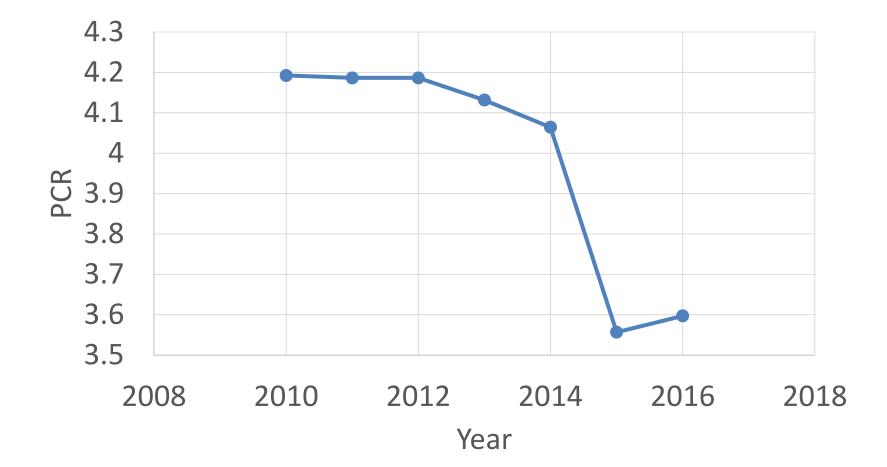




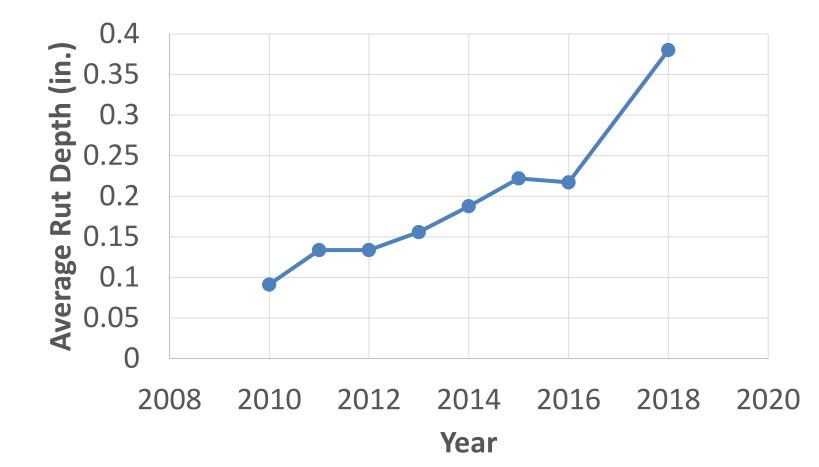




Pavement Condition Rating



Average Rutting





Observations

- Project holding up well after nine + years of service
- o Localized raveling primarily at construction joints
- Patching around the mall entrance – most likely due to tracking sand / salts onto porous section
- MaineDOT very satisfied with the performance thus far



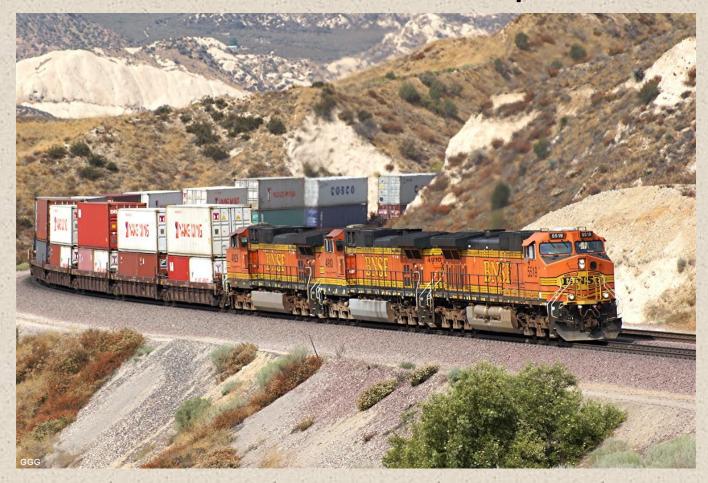


International Marine Terminal Chassis Yard Paving Project



International Marine Terminal Chassis Yard Paving Project

Objective of the expansion of the International Marine Terminal was to increase the use of rail to receive and send containers in and out of the port



Existing Paved Container Storage Yard

Most containers arrive on ships, are off-loaded with cranes, and stacked 3 to 4 containers high in the yard by stacker vehicles



...and are unloaded with a MI-Jack Reach Stacker onto a chassis...







Original Graveled Surface Design

Pavement Design

As per the Port Authority, the only heavy vehicles that would be using the chassis yard would be:

• Tractor trailers with loaded containers

<u>Unloaded</u> container stackers (MI-Jack)

Design Vehicle #1 TRACTOR TRAILER



Design Methodology: Structural Number Method

- GVW (tractor and trailer) = 90,000 lbs
 - Estimated 65 trucks/day (current)
- 2% truck growth per year for 20 years
- ESAL's provided by MaineDOT Traffic Section

Design Vehicle #2 **MI-JACK 50 RS REACH STACKER** GVW (with container) = 256,000 lbs



Design Methodology: Asphalt Institute Single Wheel Load Method

- As per IMT = <u>RS would only travel over pavement unloaded</u>
 - GVW (unloaded) = 216,000 lbs
 - Single Wheel Load =59,520 lbs
 - Structural Number calculated with this method
 - ESAL's then backcalculated from SN

ESAL's calculated for both vehicle types were combined for final design

Unloaded MI-JACK ESAL's



TRACTOR TRAILER ESAL's



Team tasked with developing a few options for a pavement with these requirements:

- Meets the stormwater / infiltration requirements
- Supports Port Authority yard vehicles
- Durable
- Constructible
- Cost effective
- Flexible in vehicle and storage use

#1 Requirement

To provide a pavement structure that would allow stormwater to infiltrate and filter roadway pollutants before entering into the Casco Bay

Several options were looked at for this project:

All Porous Asphalt Pavement

 Porous Asphalt with Roller Compacted Concrete Chassis pads

Interlocking Concrete Pavers

Porous Asphalt Pavement



Porous Asphalt with Concrete Chassis Pads





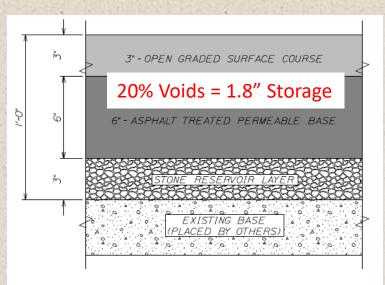


Interlocking Concrete Pavers



Porous Asphalt Pavement was determined to be the best, most flexible solution for the chassis yard





International Marine Terminal Chassis Yard Paving Project Final Pavement Design

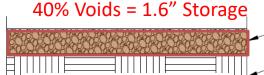
(DARWin 3.1 Software used to calculate final Porous Pavement design)

Total Storage = 4.4"

TYPICAL POROUS PAVEMENT SECTION

NOTE:

TYPE D AGGREGRATE SUBBASE SHALL HAVE BETWEEN 4% AND 7% FINES (PERCENT PASSING #200 SIEVE)TO ACT AS A FILTER LAYER.



5% Voids = 1" Storage

— 4" OF MDOT 703.12, CRUSHED STONE SURFACE; REFER TO SPECIAL PROVISION 304.

20" MDOT 703.06.B, TYPE D AGGREGATE SUBBASE COURSE; REFER TO NOTE ABOVE AND SPECIAL PROVISION 304.

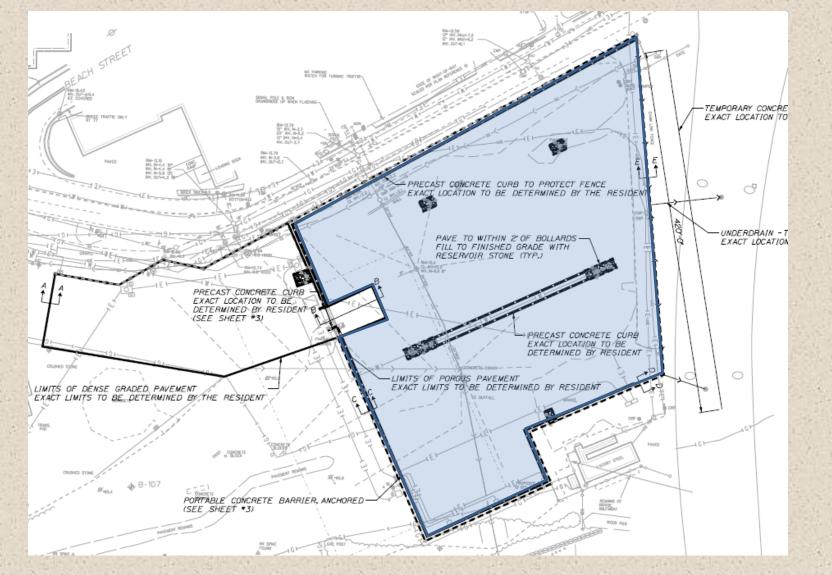
STRIP DRAIN - LOCATIONS AS SHOWN ON GRADING PLAN; REFER TO SPECIAL PROVISIONS 620 AND 722.

- SPECIAL SEPARATION GEOTEXTILE; REFER TO SPECIAL PROVISIONS 620 AND 722.

PREPARED COMPACTED SUBGRADE. SOFT SUBGRADE SOILS SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH MDOT 703.19 GRANULAR BORROW FOR UNDERWATER BACKFILL; REFER TO SPECIAL PROVISION 203.

CHASSIS STORAGE YARD POROUS SURFACE DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

Phase 2 – 2016 Pavement Construction Construct Porous Pavement Structure - 3.4 Acre



6" – Asphalt Treated Permeable Base



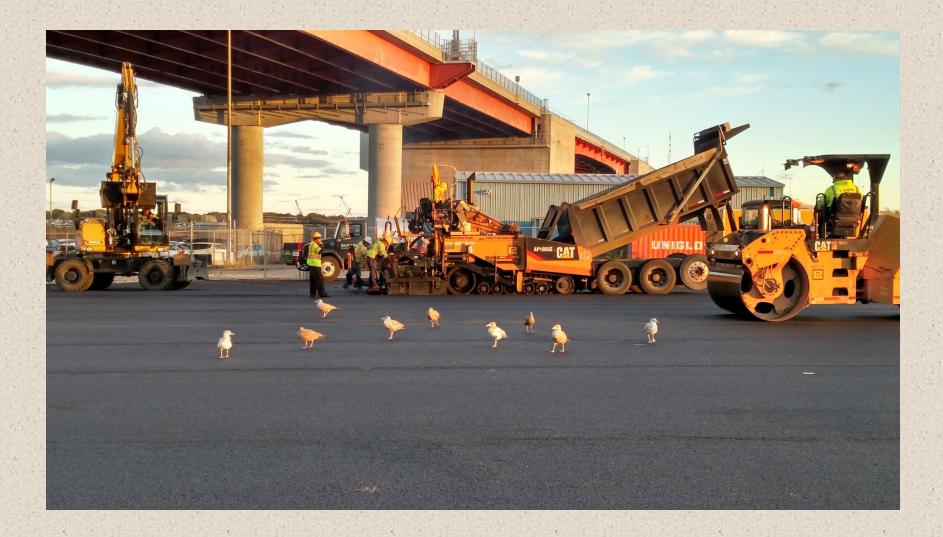
Work Continued Night and Day as Temperatures Allowed.



International Marine Terminal Chassis Yard Paving Project 3" – Open Graded Friction Course "OGFC"



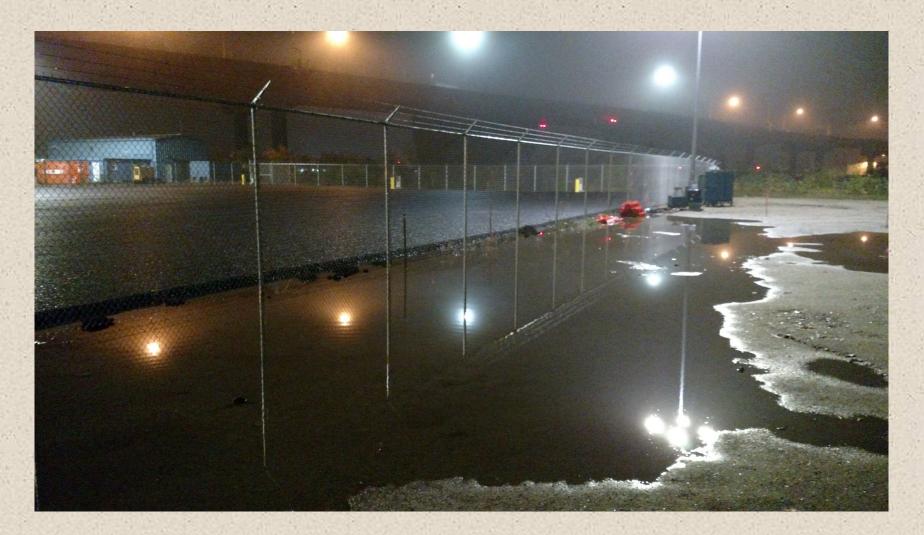
International Marine Terminal Chassis Yard Paving Project Open Graded Friction Course "OGFC"



International Marine Terminal Chassis Yard Paving Project 6" – Asphalt Treated Permeable Base



10-Year Storm Event - October 22, 2016



6 Month Check-In

Pavement Grinding Areas Flagged for Repair



Vacuum Truck used within the milled sections



International Marine Terminal Chassis Yard Paving Project Paving Repair Sections with OGFC



SS-1 Emulsion Applied to Joints



Runway Loading



Careful trip planning should always include determining the weight bearing strength of airport pavements.



Maine Mall Road, Portland Maine

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Questions ?