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Pervious Concrete Design

Presented By: National Ready Mixed Concrete Association



DURABLE. SUSTAINABLE. CONCRETE.

National Ready Mixed Concrete Association

- National Trade Association Established in 1930
- HQ in Alexandria, VA
- 1,400+ Member Companies
- NRMCA Represents ~75% of North American Ready Mixed Production
- Mission Serve Industry and Partners Through:
 - Compliance and Operations
 - Engineering
 - Government Affairs
 - Local Paving: <u>Pave Ahead</u>[™] Initiative

• Structures and Sustainability: <u>Build With Strength</u>[™] Initiative



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applied technologies

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Instructions

- Webinar is being recorded and posted at paveahead.com/education/.
- Everyone is muted.
- Type questions in the question box.
- Download the handouts in the GoToWebinar control panel.
- Credit for course:
 - Based on attendance.
 - Survey (Quiz) In follow-up e-mail, not required, but encouraged.
 - Attendance Certificate In follow-up e-mail 1 hour after webinar.
 - AIA members Attendance registered with AIA-CES if AIA number provided.

About the Course

Learning Units (LU) or Professional Development Hours (PDH)

- AIA-CES CSP101: 1.0 LU|Elective (1.0 Hour) | 1.0 PDH for Engineers
- Learning Objectives:
 - What is pervious concrete and how is it used?
 - How does pervious concrete contribute to sustainable construction?
 - How do you design a pervious concrete system?
 - How does pervious concrete perform in the winter?
 - How do you maintain pervious concrete?
 - How much does it cost?



Today's Presenter

- Ken Justice, P.E.
 - -NRMCA Local Paving, Midwest Region
 - -31 Years in Practice
 - -Civil Design & Pavement
- NRMCA Certified Pervious Concrete Craftsman





More information at paveahead.com/experts/



- Welcome, introductions
- What You Need to Know About Pervious Concrete
 Desig Definitions
 - Basic Definitions
 - Uses
 - Regulations
 - Environmental
- Pervious Concrete Mixtures & Production
 - Mix Basics

- General Design Principles
 - Pavement Types/Uses
 - Pavement Thickness
 - Base Thickness
 - Computer Programs
- The three questions
 - What happens in the winter?
 - How do you maintain pervious concrete?
 - How much does it cost?
- Questions & Answers



What You Need to Know About Pervious Concrete

Pervious Concrete Design



DURABLE, SUSTAINABLE, CONCRETE,

Rethink . . .

Remove the word "Concrete" from Pervious Concrete



What is Portland Cement Pervious Concrete?

- A No-Fines Concrete Mix
 - Coarse Aggregate
 - Portland Cement
 - Water
- Intended for use as an open-graded drainage material





Texture Comparison





Parking Lots



Moorestown, NJ Oct 2006

Newark, NJ July 2009





Driveways



Long Branch, NJ Aug 2011

Philadelphia, PA June 2009





Sidewalks



Sussex Co. YMCA, NJ June 2008



Hopewell Township, NJ June 2007

Rt. 73, Berlin, NJ June 2011





Streets, Alleys, Cul-de-sac's



Lambertville, NJ Oct 2009

Cape May, NJ June 2007





Heavy-Duty





Loading Dock Forsgate Industrial Park, Cranbury, NJ April 2009



Patios







MY HOUSE!



Protects Trees

Aeration of soil





Sub-base

- Can pave within the drip line
- Water and air filters to roots



Nature Paths/Parks



Herschfield Park, Pompton Lakes, NJ Sep 2009

Hogan Park Northvale, NJ 2008



Mantalooking Pier Brick, NJ – Sep 2011





The pavement can drain the equivalent of 275" – 1500" of rain per hour!

Note: The 100 year storm in NJ is roughly 8.75 inches per hour



Hershfield Park, Pompton Lakes, NJ Placed September 2009



Benefits of Pervious Concrete

Elimination or reduction of expensive detention/retention ponds or underground storage systems, making more land available for development





Solution to Stormwater Management





Parking Lots & Pavements: Environmental Disasters

- Almost Total Runoff, No Percolation
- Valuable Water Resources are Wasted
- Public Water Needed for Vegetation
- Runoff Has Chemical Pollutants, Requiring Treatment
- Runoff is Hotter, Damaging Ecosystems
- Rapid, High Volume Runoff Requires Larger Public Drainage Facilities
- Hot Parking Lots Add to Urban Heat Island Effects



Parking Lots & Pavements: Stormwater Runoff

- Impervious pavement minimized ground water recharge
- Stormwater flows into storm drains and away from immediate area





Pervious Concrete Pavement Environmental Advantages

- Percolation Recharges Groundwater
- Water Resources are Conserved
- Less Need for Irrigation
- Adjacent Trees and Vegetation are Allowed More Rainwater
- Runoff to Streams and Lakes is Reduced, Cooler and Cleaner
- Cooler Surface Has Less Impact on Air Temperature
- Minimizes Urban Heat-Island Effect





The pavement can drain the equivalent of 275" – 1500" of rain per hour!



2007 - Duraport Corporate parking lot, Bayonne, NJ



EPA and statewide acceptance as a Best Management Practice

Pennoylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual

Chapter 6

BMP 6.4.1: Pervious Pavement with Infiltration Bed



Pervious pavement consists of a permeable surface course underlain by a uniformly-graded stone bed which provides temporary storage for peak rate control and promotes inflaration. The surface course may consist of porous asphat, porous concrete, or various porous structural pavers laid on uncompacted soil.

Koy Design Elements	Potential Applications Readental: Limited Commercial: Yes Ultra Urban: Yes Industrial: Yes Retroft: Yes Highway/Road: Limited		
* Almost entirely for peak rate control • Water quality and quantity are not addressed	Recommenter Experience		
* Short duration storage; rapid restoration of primary uses	Stormwater Functions		
* Minimize safety risks, potential property damage, and user inconvenience	Volume Reduction: Medium Recharge: Medium		
* Emergency overflows * Maximum ponding depths	Peak Rate Control: Medium Water Quality: Medium		
* Flow control structures			
* Adequate surface slope to cutlet	Water Quality Functions		
	TSS: 85% TP: 65% NO3: 30%		
Other Considerations			

 Protocol 1. Site Evaluation and Soil Infiltration Testing and Protocol 2. Infiltration Systems Guidelines should be followed, see Appendix C

363-0300-002 / December 30, 2006

New Jersey Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual

February 2004

CHAPTER 9.7

Standard for Pervious Paving Systems

Definition

Pervious paving systems are paved areas that produce less stormwater runoff than areas paved with conventional paving. This reduction is achieved primarily through the infiltration of a greater portion of the ratin falling on the area than would occur with conventional paving. This increased infiltration occurs either through the paving material itself or through void spaces between individual paving blocks known as pavers.

Fervious paving systems are divided into three general types. Each type depends primarily upon the nature of the pervious paving surface course and the presence or absence of a runoff storage bed beneath the surface course. These three types are summarized in Table 9.7-1 and discussed below. Forous paving and permeable paver with storage bed systems treat the stormwater quality design storm runoff through storage and infiltration. Therefore, these systems have adopted TSS removal rates similar to infiltration structures. The adopted TSS removal rate for each type of pervious paving system is presented in Table 9.7-1.

Table 9.7-1: Types of Pervious Paving Systems

Type of Paving System	General Description of Paving System	Adopted TSS Removal Rate
Porous paving	Porous asphalt or concrete paying constructed over runoff storage bed of uniformly graded broken stone	80%
Permeable pavers with storage bed	Impervious concrete pavers with surface voids constructed over runoff storage bed of uniformly graded broken store	30%
Permeable pavers without storage bed	Impervious concrete pavers with surface voids constructed over structural bed of sand and crushed stone	Volume reduction only



First Flush

- First 1" of rain
 - -Contains contaminants
 - -EPA requires collection and treatment prior to release
- Pervious pavement reduces runoff
 - -captures first flush
- Approved by EPA as part of Stormwater Discharge Best Management Practice (BMP)





Soil chemistry and biology will naturally treat water

- Pervious pavement does function in the removal of pollutants.
- Removal is accomplished through absorption, filtration and microbiological conversion.
- Long term studies show removal efficiencies of:
 - -82-95% of sediments
 - -65% total Phosphorous
 - -80-85% total Nitrogen
 - high removal rates are also reported for Zinc, Lead and Chemical Oxygen
 Demand (COD)

LE. SUSTAINABLE. CONCRET

Pervious Concrete Mix

Pervious Concrete Design



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Properties of Portland Cement Pervious Concrete

- 15% to 25% air void content
- 100 to 130 lbs/ft³ unit weight
- 500 to 3,000 psi strength
 - Introduction of small amount of fine aggregate (sand) can increase strength to 4,500 psi (+/-) or greater
 - -BUT compressive strength typically <u>NOT USED</u> as acceptance criteria.
 - -Air void structure and unit weight are used for acceptance instead.
- Unit weights 125-135 lbs/ft³



Typical Portland Cement Pervious Concrete Mix

- 500 lbs. Portland Cement per CY
 - -50 lbs of slag or flyash could replace some cement
- 2,700 lbs Coarse Aggregate per CY
 - -3/8" aggregate most common
- 18-21 gal +/- water per CY
 - -Sufficient water to display a wet, metallic sheen on the aggregate
 - Compared to 32-35 gal water for regular concrete
- 0.29 0.35 W/C Ratio



Uniformity: Water to Cement Ratio

Lb. Water

Lb. Cement = W/C Ratio

$\frac{5\# \text{ Water}}{10\# \text{ Cement}} = 0.50 \text{ W/C Ratio}$

<u>3.0# Water</u> 10# Cement = 0.30 W/C Ratio



Water/Cement Ratios





w/c of Pervious Concrete

Lb. Water

Lb. Cement = W/C Ratio

160# Water (No Fines) = 0.33 W/C Ratio

500# Cement

<u>283# Water (Normal)</u> = 0.50 W/C Ratio 564# Cement


Typical Portland Cement Pervious Concrete Mix Design

- ADMIXTURES
 - -Hydration Stabilizer
 - 10 to 16 ounces per 100 weight
 - Ounces depend on temperature add more on hotter days
 - -Viscosity Modifier
 - Ounces depend on % passing the 30 & 50 sieve
 - 2 to 6 ounces per 100 wt add VMA for more fines



Permeability and Porosity

- Permeability rate at which water can flow
- Function of interconnected voids
- Porosity the amount of voids
- Increase in porosity increases permeability
- Some voids are entrapped during the placement and compaction process





Aggregate

- Texture and Porosity Affected by:
 - -Aggregate Size
 - -Aggregate Grading
 - -Aggregate Angularity
 - -Paving Equipment









Pervious Concrete Design

Pervious Concrete Design



DURABLE, SUSTAINABLE, CONCRETE.

Pavement Thickness

- Minimums
 - -5" Sidewalks
 - -6" Parking lots & Residential Driveways
 - -8" Streets & Commercial Driveways
- Consider Conventional Concrete Pavement
 - -Heavy industrial traffic
 - -High volume traffic
 - -Poor soils





Strength

- Add sand into mix
 - 5% up to 25%
 - Adds up to 1,000 psi
 - Sacrifice porosity for strength
- Synthetic Fibers
- Larger Aggregate Size

• For areas where high heels & wheelchairs are not a concern

• Thicker sections





Design Example

The set of the set of

Pervious Concrete Design



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Example Site Plan





https://www.pavementdesigner.org/





https://www.pavementdesigner.org/



1 PROJECT LEVEL			0	PAVEMENT	STRUCTURE)			3 SUMMARY
SUBORADE SOIL TYPES & APPROXIMATE SUPPORT VALUE	8				SUPPORT	K, pricin	CER	A R. Mala	***
Fine-Grained Sons in which sit and clay-size particles predominate			and starts		LOW	75 - 120	25-35	10 - 22	23-31
Sands and sand-gravel mixtures with moderate amounts of silt and clay					MEDIUM	130 - 170	45.75	20 - 41	3.5 - 4.9
Sand and sand-gravel mixtures relatively free of plastic fines					HIGH	180 - 220	85-12	45 - 52	53-61
SUBGRADE Subgrade CER Value 5 Calculated MR30 Value 5.842 pti		Compresso Compresso 3,000 Modu	ONCRETE In Strength v reserve Strength due of Electricity		Subtem La	Layer Type	STRUCTU Structure President Structure	Ret Raddier Wooday	Layer Thickness
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	value, psi/in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	-0	184	and the second	
			Granular agg	regate subbase		Statement Statement			
	50	65	75	85	110	17			
	100	130	140						
	200	220	230	270	320				
	300	320	330	370	430				
	50	170	Cement-tre	ated subbase	200				
	100	280	400	510	590				
	200	470	640	830	-				
	200	110	Other trea	ited subbase					
	50	85	115	170	215				
	100	175	210	270	325				
	200	280	315	360	400				PAVE A AHE
	300	350	385	420	490				
	*For subbase son	lied over diffe	rent suborades or	idin. (Portland Co-	ment Association				DURABLE, SUSTAINABLE, CON



4.75" rounded to 5" PERVIOUS CONCRETE



Drainage Design Assistance

• PCA/NRMCA Design CD

-Available on the PCA website for \$35

http://www.cement.org/bookstore



Concrete Thinking



Storage Base Design



Pervious Concrete Hydrological Analysis Program

To return to Home Page please close this Excel program. Click Data Input Sheet to begin entering in values.



NRMCA



Data Input Sheet

Results

Rainfall Info



SCS Curve Numbers













Data	DIDITI	Chool
Data	111224	SIICE

Instructions: Press Tab to move from Cell to Cell

Project: St	tanfill Towers
Designer: K	MJ
Date Run: 4/	1/19

Data Input Sheet

Analysis Start

<u>م ا</u>



Pervious concrete	
Thickness	5 in
Surface area	7,020 sq ft
Porosity	20 %
Gravel base	
Thickness	6 in
Porosity	40 %
Ponding limit	4 in
Exfiltration rate	2.500 in/hr
Impervious surface	
Surface area	0 sq ft
Off-site drainage	
Area	2,000 sq ft
CN	61
	\
24-hr Precipitation	9.25]in

Location

Return period

Boca Raton, FL

100<u>l</u>yr



Result	S
a contraction of the second se	N/h

Rainfall Info



SCS Curve Numbers



Help

Storage Base Design





Storage Base Design





Graphic Results



AHEAD

Storage Base Design





Storage Base Design Report

Results Sheet

Project:	Stanfill Towers
Designer:	кмј



Values shown in blue are user inputs. Values shown in red are computed results. See caution note below.

< Back

Configuration	
Pervious concrete	
Thickness	5 in
Surface area	7,020 sq ft
Porosity	20 %
Gravel base	
Thickness	6 in
Porosity	40 %
Ponding limit	4 in
Exfiltration rate	2.500 in/hr
Impervious surface	
Surface area	0 sq ft
Off-site drainage	
Area	2,000 sq ft
CN	61

Run date 04/01/19

24-hr Precipitation 9.3 in Location Boca Raton, FL Return period 100 yr

Design aim	
Target CN	65
Allowable runoff	4.93 in



Storage Base Design





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Caution: This spreadsheet is intended for study purposes to illustrate expected hydrologic behavior of pervious concrete. Designers must verify results for specific sites by independent means.



Storage Base Design

Summary of results Effective CN 18 Estimated runoff (5 days) 0.00 in Available storage used 27 % Number of hours of ponding 0 -6.0 in Max ponding depth Available storage after 24 hr 100 % Available storage after 5 days 100 % Stage after 5 days 0.0 in Additional time to drain completely 0 hr

Intermediate results

Total drained surface area	9,020 sqft
Storage capacity, pervious concrete	585 cuft
Storage capacity, gravel base	1,404 cuft
Storage capacity, ponding	2,340 cuft
Total stormwater storage	4,329 cuft
Total precip volume	6,148 cuft
5-day exfiltration volume	6,148 cuft
Total runoff (overflow)	0 cuft
Water stored after 5-days	0 cuft
Water balance error	0.0 cuft



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Caution: This spreadsheet is intended for study purposes to illustrate expected hydrologic behavior of pervious concrete. Designers must verify results for specific sites by independent means.



Typical Details







- NOTES:
- PERVIOUS CONCRETE MUST BE SUPPLIED AND INSTALLED BY NRMCA CERTIFIED PRODUCERS AND CONTRACTORS.
- JOINTS, IF SPECIFIED, TO BE SAWCUT 48 TO 60 HOURS AFTER PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE.
- PERVIOUS CONCRETE MUST BE COVERED WITH 6 MIL PLASTIC, SECURELY FASTENED ON THE EDGES AND ACROSS THE TOP, FOR A MINIMUM OF SEVEN (7) DAYS.
- D1 AND D2 AS PER THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- 5. D1 HAS A 5" MINIMUM THICKNESS
- D2 HAS A 6" MINIMUM THICKNESS



PLACEMENT

CURING

DURABLE, SUSTAINABLE, CONCRETE.

Stormwater Storage Design Example: 30" diameter perforated "half pipe" over aggregate





Open area within pipe sections allow for greater storage until water can percolate into subgrade





East Atlanta Library Example







- Stormwater storage capacity is <u>maximized</u> when concrete grade is <u>flat</u>
- Can be placed on a slope by utilizing special techniques



Pavement Grades



0% slope is best for detention



Alternate Designs on Slope



Dams

Tiered Base



NOTES:

- ADD FINES TO DAMS TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF STORMWATER TO OTHER CELLS.
- A 6" PERFORATED PIPE MAY BE INSTALLED PERPINDICULAR TO THE SIDEWALK, ON THE LOWER DAM OF EACH CELL, TO AID IN WATER DISPERSION.
- DISTANCE BETWEEN DAMS EQUALS DISTANCE INFILTRATED WATER TRAVELS BEFORE REACHING TOP OF AGGRGATE BASE IN EACH CELL, AS SHOWN ON DETAIL.





Slopes > 1%





Stone dams in base

Header curb



Traffic markings are no problem with Pervious Concrete









Pervious Concrete can be colored and stamped too!





Pervious Gets Decorative

A Pholossional Trade Publications Magazini)

Get in the Game: Jobs at Stadiums

Better Bidding



www.ConcreteDecorShow.com

sent to you by:



About 2.7 million square feet of pervicus concrete was placed in Beijing, China, for the 2008 Summer Olympics. At this location, the blue and gray part of the ring in the middle is made from conventional concrete, while the center of the ring and the outer pattern is integrally colored pervicus.



DURABLE, SUSTAINABLE, CONCRETE.



- 1. Freeze/Thaw
- 2. Maintenance
- 3. Cost


Freeze/Thaw

Pervious Concrete Design



DURABLE, SUSTAINABLE, CONCRETE.

Can Pervious Concrete Withstand Freeze-Thaw?

- 15-25% void structure and high infiltration rate means little moisture trapped in matrix
- Expansion of moisture due to freezing does not exert undue pressures on matrix
- Can withstand over 300 freeze/thaw cycles <u>fully saturated</u> without damage
- SEALCOAT RECOMMENDED TO PROTECT FROM SALT / DEICING DAMAGE



Freeze Thaw Comparison

Melting snow on impervious pavements can become BLACK ICE







Freeze Thaw Comparison

- Melting snow on a pervious concrete parking lot does not leave a "trail" of water that could freeze
- Melting snow goes through the pavement







Maintenance

Pervious Concrete Design



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Before Cleaning

After Cleaning





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Broom and/or garden hose







Power Washing



Power Washing / Vacuum











Vacuuming





Vacuum Sweeper





The Bible for Maintaining Pervious Concrete



Pervious Concrete Pavement Maintenance and Operations Guide



•The following recommendations should be followed:

- Anti-icing pre-treatments should never be used on pervious concrete pavements. If these products are used on adjacent pavements, care should be taken to prevent the adjacent runoff from infiltrating the pervious concrete.
- Deicers containing magnesium chloride, calcium magnesium acetate or potassium acetate should *never be* used on pervious concrete pavement.
- Deicing agents that contain fertilizer ingredients such as Ammonium Sulfate and Ammonium Nitrate cause chemical deterioration to any Portland cement-based concrete pavement and should *never be used.*
- Coarse sand (minimum 1/8"), or small crushed aggregate (1/4 10, or similar gradation) can be used as an anti-skid material with the understanding that vacuum cleaning will be performed after the winter season.











Do not use on concrete that is less than two (2) years old or that was not properly mixed, finished or cured. Flaking or spalling may occur when using any ice melting product on concrete surfaces, especially those that are noorly constructed, contain porous concrete or mortar joints, bricks and flagstone May be harmful when used excessively or repeatedly applied.



Contains sodium chloride and magnesium chloride. Avoid prolonged contact with skin. If swallowed give 1 or 2 glasses of water and call physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Hot Melt contains a unique blend of high performance ice melting chemicals that, when combined, produce a superior ice melting product.



- Sealers are highly recommended
- Silane or silane/siloxane blends
- Applied in two to three coats
- Reapplied every 3-5 years depending on traffic/use
- OR
- Use coarse sand for skid resistance
- Vacuum all sand in spring



Pervious Concrete Design

Cost



DURABLE, SUSTAINABLE, CONCRETE.

Cost of laying pervious pavement exceeds that of traditional pavement, historically:

• Pervious concrete is approximately 4%-15% higher than regular concrete PER YARD,

BUT . . .



• Higher installation costs can be off-set by elimination of the need for curbs, gutters, storm drains and large retention ponds.



How much does it cost????

Given: 100,000 SF parking lot



6" pervious concrete + 12" aggregate recharge bed, installed = \$355,000



4" asphalt + 8" aggregate base = \$285,000





6" pervious concrete + 12" aggregate recharge bed, installed = \$355,000



4" asphalt + 8" aggregate base = \$285,000 + Inlets = \$25,00018" Pipe = \$85,000 1 acre detention pond with land cost = \$135,000= \$530,000





Let's Take a Look at Some Projects



DURABLE, SUSTAINABLE, CONCRETE.





Constructed August 2009









500 year storm – March 2010

Super Storm Sandy 2012



Pervious concrete survives Hurricane Sandy at the New Jersey shore

> AND STILL FUNCTIONS!

Fishing Pier Mantoloking, NJ





Promenade @ 7 World Trade





Pervious Concrete Contractor Training & NRMCA Certification



Must Read:

PCA/NRMCA – Pervious Concrete Pavements



(PCA Publication - EB302) (NRMCA Publication - #2PCP)



NRMCA – Pervious Concrete Contractor Certification (NRMCA Publication - #2PPCRT)



NRMCA Resources

I STATE OF ANY

How Can We Assist You for Free?



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- Design and Jointing recommendations and reviews for FREE
- Cost comparisons including life cycle costs
- Specification review
- Ready mixed products:
 - -Conventional concrete (full depth and overlays)
 - -Pervious concrete
 - -Roller compacted concrete
 - -Cement slurry for full depth reclamation (FDR)



Local Paving Division: State and Regional Assignments





Local Paving Division: State and Regional Assignments





www.paveahead.com/education

- More NRMCA Concrete Pavement professional development:
 - Each Thursday beginning at 2:00 pm EDT
 - May 28 Designing Pervious Concrete
 - June 4 Specifying Pervious Concrete
 - June 11 Installing Pervious Concrete
 - June 18 Maintenance Guidelines for Pervious Concrete
- Portland Cement Association Webinar Series: www.cement.org/events/pca-infrastructure-webinar-series
 - Full-Depth Reclamation with Cement
 - Lightweight Cellular Concrete for Geotechnical Applications
 - Roller-Compacted Concrete Pavements
 - Cement Stabilized Subgrade Soils
 - Cement-Based Water Resource Applications

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 - Designing Concrete Industrial Pavements
 - Soils 101: What to Know for a Successful Paving Project
 - Concrete Pavement Jointing and Details
 - Materials and Construction Specifications for Concrete Pavement Projects
 - Concrete Street and Parking Lot Maintenance and Repair
 - Concrete Overlays of Existing Asphalt Surfaced Streets and Parking Lots
 - Concrete Trail Design
- NRMCA Concrete Buildings Webinar Series: <u>buildwithstrength.com/education/</u>



Recordings available for these previous webinars!



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A COALITION OF THE NATIONAL READY MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION

MENU ×

CLOSE MENU

CONSTRUCTION IS

ESSENTIAL

HOME

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BWS MEMBERS

RESOURCES

MEDIA

SUSTAINABILITY

DESIGN CENTER

EDUCATION

STRENGTH

SAFETY

HAZARD MITIGATION

VALUE

EASE OF USE

NO WOOD HIGH-RISES

AMERICA IS BURNING

ESSSENTIAL.

CONSTRUCTION

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Questions??

Concrete home survives Hurricane Ike in Gilchrist, Texas

September 2008



