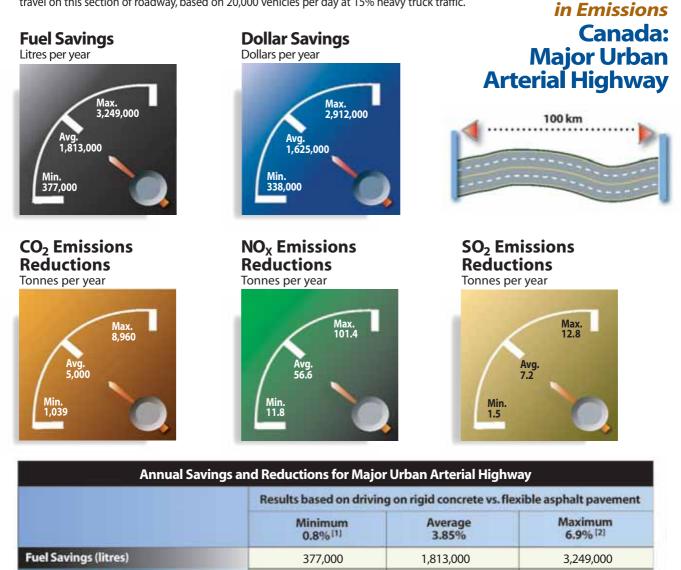
## CONCRETE THINKING

his case study presents the range of potential fuel savings and reductions in emissions that could be achieved if a 100 km section of a major urban arterial highway in Canada were to be paved in concrete. This example is based on latest available data from the Transportation Association of Canada Geometric Design Guide. It is assumed 1,095,000 heavy trucks per year travel on this section of roadway, based on 20,000 vehicles per day at 15% heavy truck traffic.



338,000

1,039

11.8

1.5

References: [1] Effects of Pavement Structure on Vehicle Fuel Consumption - Phase III, CSTT-HVC-TR-068, Taylor and Patten, January 2006. [2] Additional Analysis of the Effect of Pavement Structures on Truck Fuel Consumption, G.W. Taylor, August 2002.

Average Bulk Diesel Fuel Price for Major Canadian Urban Centres from Jan. 01/06 to Jun. 01/06: 0.90 \$/litre

Dollar Savings (\$)

Assumptions:

NO<sub>x</sub> Reductions (tonnes)

SO<sub>2</sub> Reductions (tonnes

Fuel Efficiency of Heavy Truck: 43 litres/100 km

NOx (oxides of nitrogen): 31.22 g/litre SO<sub>2</sub> (sulfur dioxide): 3.95 g/litre

CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent Reductions (tonnes)

CO2 Equivalent (carbon dioxide + methane + nitrous oxide): 2,758 g/litre



1,625,000

5,000

56.6

7.2

Association Canadienne du Ciment

2,912,000

8,960

101.4

12.8

**Fuel Savings** 

and Reductions