

# AfPA National Sustainability Committee

## Sustainability Framework for Pavements - Asphalt Plant

### Categories, Indicators & Points [59] + Additional Capability [6]

#### Plant Management & Reporting Systems [13]

- 01\_Pla-M1 – Product Composition [3]
- 02\_Pla-M2 – Maintenance & QC [2]
- 03\_Pla-M3 – Green House Gas intensity [3]
- 04\_Pla-M4 – Carbon Footprint [2]
- 05\_Pla-M5 – Energy Usage [3]

#### Binders [7]

- 06\_Pla-B1 – Virgin Binder Replacement [4] + Additional Capability [3]
- 07\_Pla-B2 – Alternative Binders and Bituminous Additives [3] + Additional Capability [3]

#### Aggregates, Fillers and Additives [9]

- 08\_Pla-A1 – Moisture [3]
- 09\_Pla-A2 – Recycled Aggregate [3]
- 10\_Pla-A3 – Recycled Filler [3]

#### Energy [24]

- 11\_Pla-E1 – Energy Audit [3]
- 12\_Pla-E2 – Implemented Energy Efficiency [3]
- 13\_Pla-E3 – Site Renewable Electricity [4]
- 14\_Pla-E4 – Alternative Fuel [4]
- 15\_Pla-E5 – Climate Active Certification – Carbon Neutrality [4]
- 16\_Pla-E6 – Warm Mix Asphalt [3]
- 17\_Pla-E7 – Burner Energy Used [3]

#### Product performance [3]

- 18\_Pla-P1 – Plant and Product Performance [3]

#### Innovation [3]

- 19\_Pla-I1 – Outstanding Sustainable Performance [3]



## Plant Management & Reporting Systems [13]

### 01\_Pla-M1 – Product Composition [3]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] The plant has measurement systems in place to report (average) asphalt product compositions (mix design) per annum  
Level 2. Criteria [3] The plant has measurement systems in place to report (average) asphalt product compositions (mix design) per client / job (road project)

#### *Evidence Required*

*Level 1: Report outlining the average annual asphalt composition (i.e. material inputs) for the previous 12-month reporting period.*

*Level 2: Evidence of Level 1 and within the previous 12-month reporting period, and at least three real examples of supplied reporting (either internally or externally to clients), outlining the (average) asphalt composition per client / job (road project).*

### 02\_Pla-M2 – Maintenance & QC [2]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] The plant has a working plant calibration and maintenance procedure in place  
Level 2. Criteria [2] Effective quality control (QC) processes in the production and processing of aggregates, binders, fillers and additives, recycled materials and asphalt mixes are in place

#### *Evidence Required*

*Level 1: Evidenced by existence of current procedure at plant/corporate level and identification of person/position responsible for implementation at plant level.*

*Level 2: Evidence of Level 1 and a Quality Management Plan (ISO 9001 accredited) - with dedicated sections on quality control processes and procedures and provision of valid ISO accreditation.*

### 03\_Pla-M3 – Green House Gas intensity [3]

Level 1. Criteria	[1] Average annual GHG intensity of asphalt plant production only (scope 1+2) is reported for the plant (kg CO2e/tonne) for the 12-month reporting period
Level 2. Criteria	[2] Average monthly GHG intensity of asphalt plant production only (scope 1+2) is reported for the plant (kg CO2e/tonne) for the 12-month reporting period
Level 3. Criteria	[3] Average monthly and annual GHG intensity of asphalt plant production only (scope 1+2) is available and reported for the plant (kg CO2e/tonne) for the 12-month reporting period

#### *Evidence Required*

*The data should be supplied, either through readily available information (e.g., website, annual report, sustainability report) or a specific report for purposes of assessment as part of this framework (e.g., supply of electricity invoicing). This includes a clear statement for which plant the data are valid. The data reporting method should align with NGER reporting (National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting) or a suitable alternative reporting protocol (Applicants should report data in a format consistent with NGER-style reporting. It is expected that information will be submitted via a structured spreadsheet, accompanied by appropriate supporting evidence—such as fuel receipts, electricity invoices, or other relevant documentation—to verify the reported figures) and should indicate whether a location-based or market-based approach to electricity emissions reporting has been used.*

#### *Notes:*

*Scope 1 and 2 relate to emissions at plant level, i.e. stationary fuel, fuel for mobile equipment (excluding trucks that cart material to/from the plant), and electricity consumption. Where sites have a single electricity source or fuel consumption is shared, applicants are to nominate the proportion that is associated with the asphalt plant production. For clarity, asphalt plant production includes burner, heating, and loader.*

### 04\_Pla-M4 – Carbon Footprint [2]

Level 1. Criteria	[1] Use of the AfPA LCA Calculator to assess mix-specific cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of asphalt mixtures produced that represent 80% of production volume (scope 1, 2 and 3) are available and reported for the plant (kg CO2e/tonne)
Level 2. Criteria	[2] EPD documentation for mix-specific cradle-to-gate carbon footprint of asphalt mixtures (scope 1, 2 and 3) has been developed and are available for the plant (kg CO2e/tonne)

#### *Evidence Required*

*The scope 3 emissions of the carbon footprint include embodied emissions of raw materials as well as transport of raw materials to the plant. The AfPA's available regional appendix to the Product Category Rules for asphalt mixtures provide more guidance on scope and methodology:*

- <https://epd-australasia.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/EPDA-AfPA-Technical-Guidance-document-final-for-publication-20220427.pdf>

### 05\_Pla-M5 – Energy Usage [3]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] Average annual energy use of asphalt production (Scope 1 in MJ/tonne) and plant electricity use (Scope 2 in kWh/tonne) is available and reported for the plant for the 12-month reporting period
- Level 2. Criteria [3] Average monthly energy use of asphalt production (Scope 1 in MJ/tonne) and plant electricity use (Scope 2 in kWh/tonne) is available and reported for the plant for the 12-month reporting period

#### *Evidence Required*

*The data should be supplied, either through readily available information (e.g., website, annual report, sustainability report) or a specific internal report for purposes of assessment as part of this framework (e.g., supply of electricity invoicing, fuel invoicing etc.). This includes a clear statement for which plant the data are valid. The data reporting method should align with NGER reporting (National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting).*

#### *Notes:*

*Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions are to be reported at the plant level and relate specifically to energy use. For clarity, this includes energy consumed by the burner, binder heating systems, and loaders associated with asphalt production.*

*Note that Scope 1 and 2 reporting under this framework does not account for embodied emissions from raw material inputs such as aggregates, reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP), or bitumen. These are considered separately under Scope 3 emissions reporting, where applicable.*

## Binders [7]

### 06\_Pla-B1 – Virgin Binder Replacement [4]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] The average virgin binder replacement using RAP across the plant’s production exceeds 5% (over the 12-month reporting period)
- Level 2. Criteria [2] The average virgin binder replacement using RAP across the plant’s production exceeds 10% (over the 12-month reporting period)
- Level 3. Criteria [4] The average virgin binder replacement using RAP across the plant’s production exceeds 20% (over the 12-month reporting period)

#### *Evidence Required*

*This indicator is measured by the amount of virgin bitumen binder that is replaced by binder in RAP. For instance, if the default virgin binder content is 5.5%, and the asphalt products over the 12-month reporting period contained 5% virgin binder, the replacement percentage is calculated as  $100\% - (5/5.5) = 9.1\%$*

*This represents the virgin bitumen binder replacement achieved through the use of RAP.*

*Evidenced by production data, summary report and calculations.*

### 07\_Pla-B2 – Alternative Binders and Bituminous Additives [3]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] The plant provides a product with a non-fossil fuel binder (other than RAP) that replaces virgin bitumen. Replaced virgin binder content across the plant’s production exceeds 5% (over the 12-month reporting period)
- Level 2. Criteria [2] The plant provides a product with a non-fossil fuel binder (other than RAP) that replaces virgin bitumen. Replaced virgin binder content across the plant’s production exceeds 7% (over the 12-month reporting period)
- Level 3. Criteria [3] The plant provides a product with a non-fossil fuel binder (other than RAP) that replaces virgin bitumen. Replaced virgin binder content across the plant’s production exceeds 10% (over the 12-month reporting period)

#### *Evidence Required*

*The percentage replacement is calculated as  $[(\text{mass of non-fossil fuel binder excl. RAP}) / (\text{mass of total binder quantity, incl. RAP})]$*

*Evidenced by site mass balance (and underlying data such as delivery dockets for alternative and virgin binder), summary report and calculations.*

#### *Notes:*

*Non-fossil fuel binders need to not rival any human food material.*

*Examples of non-fossil fuel binders include: Asphalt binder, binder extender or rejuvenator that is not bituminous, e.g. tyre derived rubber, waste toner, waste plastic, bio-oil, recycled oil, etc.*

## Aggregates, Fillers and Additives [9]

### 08\_Pla-A1 – Moisture [3]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] The moisture content of aggregates going into the asphalt production process is actively measured
- Level 2. Criteria [2] The plant has covered bins that contain sand, dust, and RAP against water ingress
- Level 3. Criteria [3] The plant has covered all aggregate bins against water ingress and all bins on site are equipped with adequate drainage facilities

#### *Evidence Required*

*Level 1: Proof of daily production recording and reporting process for moisture content measurement over the 12-month reporting period.*

*Level 2: Evidence of Level 1 and photographic evidence that sand, dust, and RAP are covered.*

*Level 3: Evidence of Level 2 and photographic evidence including site plans demonstrating all aggregate storage area(s) are covered and how drainage is managed.*

### 09\_Pla-A2 – Recycled Aggregate [3]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] The average recycled aggregate content across the plant's production exceeds 10% (over the 12-month reporting period)
- Level 2. Criteria [2] The average recycled aggregate content across the plant's production exceeds 15% (over the 12-month reporting period)
- Level 3. Criteria [3] The average recycled aggregate content across the plant's production exceeds 20% (over the 12-month reporting period)

#### *Evidence Required*

*This indicator is measured by the amount of recycled aggregates that is used in production. The percentage is calculated by dividing the amount of recycled aggregates (e.g. crushed glass) by the total amount of aggregates used in production (virgin plus recycled) over the 12-month reporting period.*

*Evidenced by supporting data, summary report and calculations.*

#### *Notes:*

*Definition: Recycled aggregates are materials (used to replace aggregate) that have not come directly from a traditional quarrying process.*

*The following are classified as recycled aggregates: Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP), Recycled Crushed Glass, Used Foundry Sand or Spent Foundry Sand, Recycled Concrete Aggregate (RCA), Recycled Concrete and Masonry (RCM), Reclaimed Aggregate (RA). The following reused by-products may also be counted towards recycled aggregates: Blast Furnace Steel Slag (BFSS), Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GBS), Electric Arc Furnace Slag (EAFS), Steel Furnace Slag (SFS), Furnace Bottom Ash (FBA), Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA), Coal Washery Reject (CWR).*

### 10\_Pla-A3 – Recycled Filler [3]

Level 1. Criteria	[1] The average recycled filler content across the plant's production exceeds 5% (over the 12-month reporting period)
Level 2. Criteria	[2] The average recycled filler content across the plant's production exceeds 7.5% (over the 12-month reporting period)
Level 3. Criteria	[3] The average recycled filler content across the plant's production exceeds 10% (over the 12-month reporting period))

#### *Evidence Required*

*This indicator is measured by the amount of recycled fillers used in production. The percentage is calculated by dividing the amount of recycled fillers (e.g. fly ash) by the total amount of fillers used in production (virgin plus recycled) over the 12-month reporting period.*

*Evidenced by supporting data, summary report, and calculations.*

#### *Notes:*

*Definition: Recycled fillers are materials used as a filler that come as a by-product from another industry/process or from recycled materials.*

*The following are classified as recycled fillers: Fly Ash (FA), Crusher Fines (ultra-fine i.e., less than 400micron)*

*Not classified as recycled fillers: Baghouse fines that are reincorporated within the same asphalt production system are not to be reported as recycled material. Baghouse fines refer to dust generated during the asphalt manufacturing process, which is typically captured and reused internally. As this material does not leave the production system, its reuse does not meet the criteria for recycling as defined under ISO 14021 and must therefore be excluded from recycled content reporting.*

## Energy [24]

### 11\_Pla-E1 – Energy Audit [3]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] An energy audit has been undertaken by internal staff within the last five years. The audit is to be undertaken in accordance with "AS/NZS 3598.2:2014 Energy Audits—Industrial and related activities". A report of the energy audit is available.
- Level 2. Criteria [2] A Type 1 energy audit of the plant (AS/NZS 3598.2:2014 Energy Audits—Industrial and related activities) has been undertaken within the last five years. The audit may be completed by internal resources. The audit report must be compliant with the standard.
- Level 3. Criteria [3] A Type 2 energy audit of the plant (AS/NZS 3598.2:2014 Energy Audits—Industrial and related activities) has been undertaken by an external third-party audit within the last five years. The audit report must be compliant with the standard.

#### *Evidence Required*

*Evidenced by the signed audit report.*

### 12\_Pla-E2 – Implemented Energy Efficiency [3]

*(For plants that are <2 years old, this criterion is automatically assigned Level 2 until such time that a comparison can be undertaken.)*

- Level 1. Criteria [1] Implementation of energy efficiency initiatives has resulted in asphalt plant energy (scope 1 and 2 ) efficiencies of 1% reduction relative to the previous reporting period.
- Level 2. Criteria [2] Implementation of energy efficiency initiatives has resulted asphalt plant energy (scope 1 and 2) efficiencies of 2% reduction since the previous reporting period.
- Level 3. Criteria [3] Implementation of energy efficiency initiatives has resulted in asphalt plant energy (scope 1 and 2) efficiencies of 3% reduction since the previous reporting period.

#### *Evidence Required*

*Evidenced by an energy use report (scope 1 and 2 i.e., directly associated with the plant, such as burner and heating and excluding loader and ancillary activities ) for the plant, detailing the energy use during the reporting year and the previous reporting period .*

*The report should include an overview of energy efficiency measures taken, including the date/period of implementation and a quantification of the achieved energy reduction. The energy efficiency (in MJ/t) is calculated as total energy use (fuel and electricity in MJ) divided by the total production mass (in tonnes).*

#### *Notes:*

*Electricity sourced from the grid should be converted to primary energy (1 kWh = 9 MJ) before the energy is added to fuels. (This accounts for the energy conversion factor (3.6 MJ/kWh) as well as the assumed efficiency of power plants (40%).)*

*The previous reporting period is to be defined by the applicant and can be reflected by non-sequential years (i.e., it could be several years post the previous application year to demonstrate that progress has been made relative to that reporting period, therefore where a year shows no change, the applicant will select N/A for the submission year as part of the annual application process) .*

### 13\_Pla-E3 – Site Renewable Electricity [4]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] The site (plant + office) is powered by >25% of its annual electricity consumption directly from renewable electricity.  
 Level 2. Criteria [2] The site (plant + office) is powered by >50% of its annual electricity consumption directly from renewable electricity.  
 Level 3. Criteria [4] The site (plant + office) is powered by >90% of its annual electricity consumption directly from renewable electricity.

#### *Evidence Required*

*Level 1, 2 and 3: Evidenced by the following:*

*a) on-site solar and wind: a metered contribution of on-site generation to the plant's total electricity use. If the on-site renewable electricity source is not metered, electricity bills for a 12-month period since instalment of renewables can be compared against electricity bills over the 12-month reporting period prior to instalment of renewables.*

*b) contractual arrangements when purchasing off-site renewable electricity (e.g. through Power Purchasing Agreements (PPA's), retirement of Large Generation Certificates (LGCs), GreenPower).*

### 14\_Pla-E4 – Alternative Fuel [4]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] The site uses a fuel derived from waste or bio-based sources to replace more than 10% of its stationary energy consumption, provided that GHG emissions from the alternative fuel are not worse than those from the site's baseline fuel (e.g., petroleum-based fuels).  
 Level 2. Criteria [2] The site uses a fuel derived from waste or bio-based sources to replace more than 50% of its stationary energy consumption, provided that GHG emissions from the alternative fuel are not worse than those from the site's baseline fuel (e.g., petroleum-based fuels).  
 Level 3. Criteria [4] The site uses a fuel derived from waste or bio-based sources to replace more than 80% of its stationary energy consumption, provided that GHG emissions from the alternative fuel are not worse than those from the site's baseline fuel (e.g., petroleum-based fuels).

#### *Evidence Required*

*Evidenced by a report comparing Scope 1 (fuel combustion) and fuel related Scope 3 (fuel production and supply) emissions from the alternative fuel to the traditional fuel source(s), prepared or reviewed by a qualified person (in LCA or GHG accounting). Furthermore, evidence should be provided of the % contribution of the alternative fuel (measured in GJ) to total stationary fuel use on the site.*

#### *Notes:*

*Any alternative fuel can qualify as waste-derived fuel (a fuel produced from non-hazardous waste materials that are no longer intended for their original use, but can be processed, treated, or refined to serve as an energy source in industrial combustion systems) or bio-based fuel (a fuel derived from biomass, meaning it is produced from biological materials such as plants, agricultural residues, forestry by-products, or organic waste, rather than from fossil sources), provided it is produced within Australia.*

*Applicants must ensure that any alternative fuel used does not result in an increase in Scope 1 (fuel combustion) and fuel related Scope 3 (fuel production and supply) emissions beyond what the plant was originally configured to operate with. Supporting documentation should be provided to demonstrate emissions equivalence or improvement.*

## 15\_Pla-E5 – Climate Active Certification – Carbon Neutrality [4]

Level 1. Criteria	[1] The plant has one or more Climate Active certified carbon neutral products available. This can be achieved through an "opt-in system", where customers can opt to order a carbon neutral version of a product or through providing a carbon neutral product range.
Level 2. Criteria	[2] The plant has supplied Climate Active certified carbon neutral products to clients, covering more than 30% of its previous annual production volume.
Level 3. Criteria	[4] The plant has supplied Climate Active carbon neutral products to clients for 100% of its previous annual production volume.

### *Evidence Required*

*Climate Active certification is evidenced by the availability of a Public Disclosure Statement on the Climate Active website (<https://www.climateactive.org.au/>) that identifies the plant and products covered by the certification.*

*The Climate Active program sets requirements regarding every aspect of carbon neutrality: the carbon accounting methodology, types of approved offsets, reporting requirements and verification. Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) published through EPD Australasia can simplify Climate Active certification, as they cover the carbon footprint calculation and independent verification aspects of carbon neutral certification.*

### *Notes:*

*To achieve Level 2 or Level 3, the carbon neutral certification verifier will compare the volume of carbon neutral products sold (as stated in the Climate Active PDS) against the annual production volume (in tonnes) as reported in 05\_Pla-M5 – Energy Usage.*

## 16\_Pla-E6 – Warm Mix Asphalt [3]

Level 1. Criteria	[1] Registered mix designs for production and delivery of warm mix asphalt (WMA) products have been obtained and are valid.
Level 2. Criteria	[2] More than 10% of the plant's annual production over the 12-month reporting period consisted of warm mix asphalt (WMA) products.
Level 3. Criteria	[3] More than 30% of the plant's annual production over the 12-month reporting period consisted of warm mix asphalt (WMA) products.

### *Evidence Required*

*Level 1: Registered mix designs (where applicable) must be confirmed through mix design certificates (e.g., a certificate issued by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (Queensland or other State Road Authority) to a manufacturer confirming that the manufacturer has a registered mix design). It may be either a laboratory verified certificate, issuing Road Authority registration or a production verified certificate.*

*Level 2 and 3: Evidence of Level 1 and production records over the 12-month reporting period. Percentage WMA is calculated based on tonnages produced or sold.*

*Evidenced by supporting data, summary report and calculations.*

*All Levels: The temperature requirement for WMA is a function of the mix type and binder used:*

*< 165°C for crumb rubber modified binder asphalt*

*< 160°C for Polymer Modified Binder (PMB) asphalt and EME2 high modulus asphalt;*

*< 150°C for unmodified asphalt*

*The temperature is measured and confirmed at the plant when the product is loaded onto the truck (i.e., when laboratory sample is taken in the truck/tipper) and should be submitted as evidence as part of submission.*

### 17\_Pla-E7 – Burner Energy Used [3]

Level 1. Criteria	[1] Average annual burner fuel scope 1 emissions of the asphalt plant are below 23 kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/tonne (see note).
Level 2. Criteria	[2] Average annual burner fuel scope 1 emissions of the asphalt plant are below 21 kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/tonne (see note).
Level 3. Criteria	[3] Average annual burner fuel scope 1 emissions of the asphalt plant are below 19 kgCO <sub>2</sub> e/tonne (see note).

#### *Evidence Required*

*The intensity is calculated by dividing the amount of burner fuel energy used by the asphalt plant by the total amount of asphalt produced over the 12-month reporting period.*

*Total annual burner fuel energy use is the sum of all burner fuel required by the plant to dry aggregates (i.e., natural gas, LPG, fuel oil, diesel, biofuels, etc.).*

*Evidenced by supporting data, summary report and calculations .*

#### *Notes:*

*Please refer to the latest NGA factors or NGER Measurement Determinations for the relevant factors to convert fuel scope 1 emissions into the required kgCO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne for evaluation purposes (<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors>) to determine the equivalents.*

## Product Performance [3]

### 18\_Pla-P1 – Plant and Product Performance [3]

- Level 1. Criteria [1] The plant must demonstrate that it can consistently deliver products in accordance with mix designs. The plant performance is monitored through: A) Production testing being undertaken.
- Level 2. Criteria [2] The plant must demonstrate that it can consistently deliver products in accordance with mix designs. The plant performance is considered through: B) Statistical process control (SPC) charts representing annual asphalt output covering binder content, gradation, air voids etc.
- Level 3. Criteria [3] The plant must demonstrate that it can consistently deliver products in accordance with mix designs. The plant performance is considered through: C) Using SPC and introducing production tolerance levels and feedback control systems to demonstrate convergence to production tolerances.

#### *Evidence Required*

*Level 1: Summary of production test results as per NATA requirements over the 12-month reporting period.*

*Level 2: Evidence of Level 1 and Statistical Process Control charts provided over the 12-month reporting period.*

*Level 3: Evidence of Level 2 and demonstrated improved performance relative to the previous 12-month reporting period in the form of a summary report, accompanying evidence and appropriate calculations.*

## Innovation [3]

### 19\_Pla-I1 – Outstanding Sustainable Performance [3]

Criteria: Based on Innovation Credit Scoring: Innovations that demonstrate best practice in areas of sustainability can achieve additional points. Innovations may capture sustainability initiatives at plant level in areas not covered by the SF4P, or they may showcase outstanding performance well beyond the level 3 criteria requirements. Innovative initiatives that improve the sustainability of the asphalt value chain may also be rewarded.

#### *Evidence Required*

*The innovation relates to processes, plants or products that are new to Australia (i.e., not done by anyone else already in Australia, patent award, exclusive licence etc.)*

*The innovation credit is to be limited to 3 years and applicable to the company(s) (i.e., for joint ventures) for each site where this is implemented (i.e., it is a maximum of 3 years from when the innovation is first registered/approved in this scheme, regardless of when it is implemented on a specific site).*

*The innovation credit is only applicable where it can be clearly demonstrated that the innovation is novel.*

*The innovation credit is only applicable when it can be demonstrated to provide at least one the following:*

- *a net positive CO<sub>2</sub> reduction of at least 5% or*
- *an increase in the use of circular materials by at least 5% without CO<sub>2</sub> increase or*
- *demonstrates an ability to increase the life of the product by at least 30%*

#### *Notes:*

*Benefits need to be demonstrated that they are permanent/utilised at that plant and results in the stated achievements relative to existing technology.*

*The innovation credit is limited to be applied only once to the site/plant for the duration of the innovation's validity.*

*Evidenced by providing supporting data, summary report, and calculations.*

## Scoring for Additional Asphalt Plant Capability

The addition of “Asphalt Plant Capability” is included in the Forms-based input for the toolkit.

For Capability Assessment, evidence is based on proof of current requirements for Levels 1 to 3.

When claiming points above Level 3, proof is required as per specified evidence requirements related to Virgin Binder Replacement and Alternative Binders.

Note: This assessment is not limited by client specifications or standards but reflects the delivery capability of the plant and its operations.

### Pla-B1 Virgin Binder Replacement

#### ADDITIONAL Capability Points

Assessed as Level 1, but able to demonstrate Level 2 achievement = + 1 point

Assessed as Level 1 or Level 2, but able to demonstrate Level 3 achievement = + 2 points

Assessed as Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3, but able to demonstrate Level 4 achievement = Capability greater than 40% RAP = + 3 points

#### Evidence Required for Level 4:

Undertake a trial to demonstrate that the plant has produced and placed a mix at this higher RAP level and supply supporting evidence, such as production and field-testing report (i.e., information related to ATO R&D rebates). The plant also needs to provide evidence of a registered and current mix with the relevant state road agency at this higher RAP level (i.e., supply of the registration certificate)

### Pla-B2 Alternative Binders

#### ADDITIONAL Capability Points

Assessed as Level 1, but able to demonstrate Level 2 achievement = + 1 point

Assessed as Level 1 or Level 2, but able to demonstrate Level 3 achievement = +2 points

Assessed as Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3, but able to demonstrate Level 4 achievement = Capability greater than 15% alternative binder usage = + 3 points

#### Evidence Required for Level 4:

The plant has produced a mix using alternative binders at this higher level and is able to supply appropriate supporting lab performance testing evidence. The plant needs to provide evidence of an accepted mix design by a relevant and suitably qualified authority at this higher alternative binder level (i.e., supply of the relevant information meeting the local authorities' specification requirements).

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