# Towards Using Microbes for Sustainable Construction Materials: a Feasibility Study

Sarah–Jane Haig<sup>1,2</sup>, Steven Sachs<sup>1</sup>, and Max Stephens<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering,

<sup>2</sup>Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, PA, USA

## THE PROBLEM

 Reinforced concrete is susceptible to damage.



- Current repair strategies include cementitious patching and/or chemical treatment.
  - Expensive: estimated to cost \$18-21 billion per year
  - Causes pollution issues



## A POTENTIAL SOLUTION: BIOCONCRETE



#### **BIOINSPIRED SUSTAINABLE CONCRETE**

Using & understanding microorganisms & their metabolic processes to repair cracks in concrete is a promising new approach to solve a grand challenge for engineering.

#### RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Demonstrate the feasibility of using microbes to provide self-healing properties to RC structures – preventing water and chloride ingress.



# APPROACH - TASKS

■ Task A: Literature Review (Milestone 1)

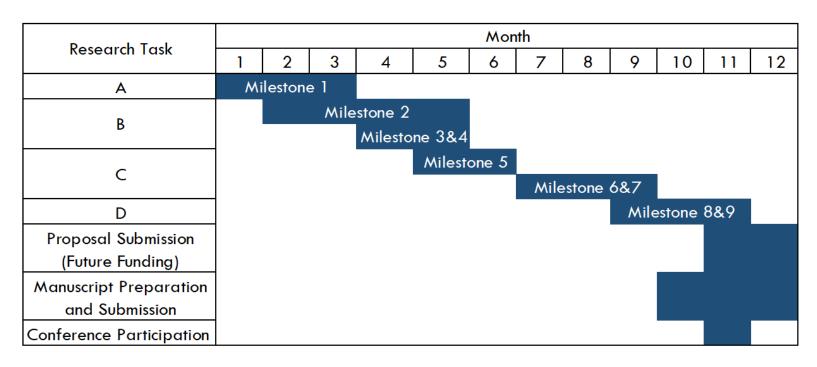
■ Task B: Isolate Microbes from Reinforced Concrete. (Milestones 2 – 4)

**Task C:** Development & Evaluation of Concrete Mixes. (Milestones 5-7)

Task D: Bench-Scale Self-Healing & Leaching Tests. (Milestones 8 and 9)



### **SCHEDULE**



- Starting May 13<sup>th</sup>
- 2 students over the summer will work on Milestones 1 2



# APPLICATION OF RESEARCH PRODUCT

- Results from this feasibility study will provide a first step towards the development of a new reinforced concrete design which:
  - Has a longer service life
  - Is more economical
  - Is more environmentally friendly / sustainable

- If feasible, BioConcrete can be scalable for applications to a wide range of infrastructure and buildings
- Results will be used to expand BioConcrete concept to address other durability issues in RC (e.g. corrosion)