

# **WARM ASPHALT PLANT #91 COLUMBUS OHIO**

**FLEXIBLE PAVEMENTS  
ANNUAL MEETING  
MARCH 29, 2006**

Larry Shively

The Shelly Company

# WHAT IS WARM ASPHALT?

- **PROCESS BY HMA:  
CAN BE PRODUCED AND  
PLACED AT LOWER  
TEMPERATURES**
- **SOME ROAD FOREMEN SAY THE  
INDUSTRY HAS BEEN  
PRODUCING THIS TYPE OF MIX  
FOR YEARS!!**



# Why Warm Asphalt?

- Reduce production and laydown temperatures
- Reduce emissions
- Reduce energy costs
- Reduce aging of binder
- Other Possible Benefits:
  - Cool weather paving (extend season)
  - Compaction aid for stiff mixes

# Why Warm Asphalt?



Research by Stroup-Gardiner and Lange at AU  
Indicates increased emissions with increased temp.

# Comparison of Visible Emissions



# What are Warm Asphalt Mixes?

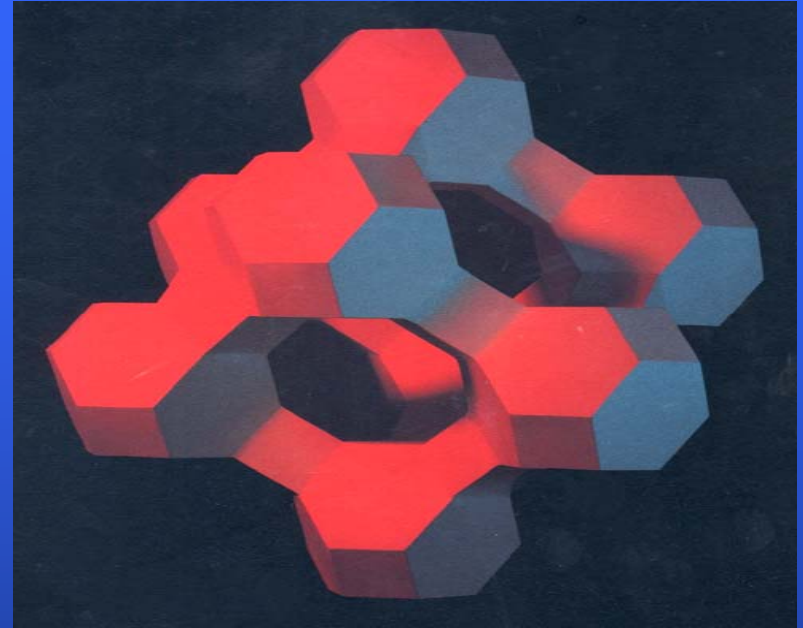
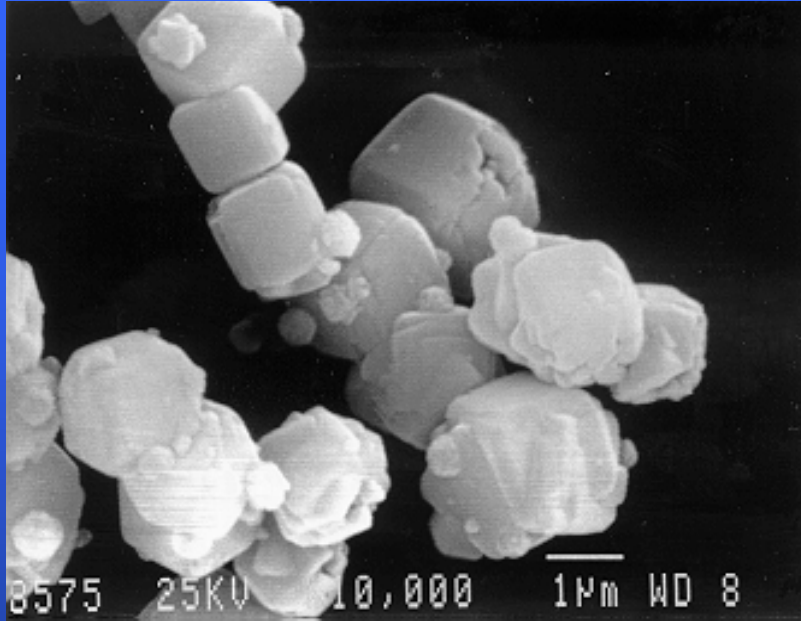
Several process have been developed to improve mixture workability allowing lower production and laydown temperatures

- WAM Foam – Shell/Kolo Veidekke
- Zeolite – Eurovia/Hubbard Construction
- Sasobit – Sasol Int./Moore and Munger
- New processes
  - MeadWetvaco

# Zeolite

- Zeolites are crystalline hydrated aluminum silicates
- Aspha-min®, is a special Zeolite added to the hot mix asphalt in the temperature range of 100 to 200 °C (212 to 392 °F)
- When the Zeolite is heated; it gives up it's internal moisture, approximately 21% by weight, **microscopically** foaming the asphalt





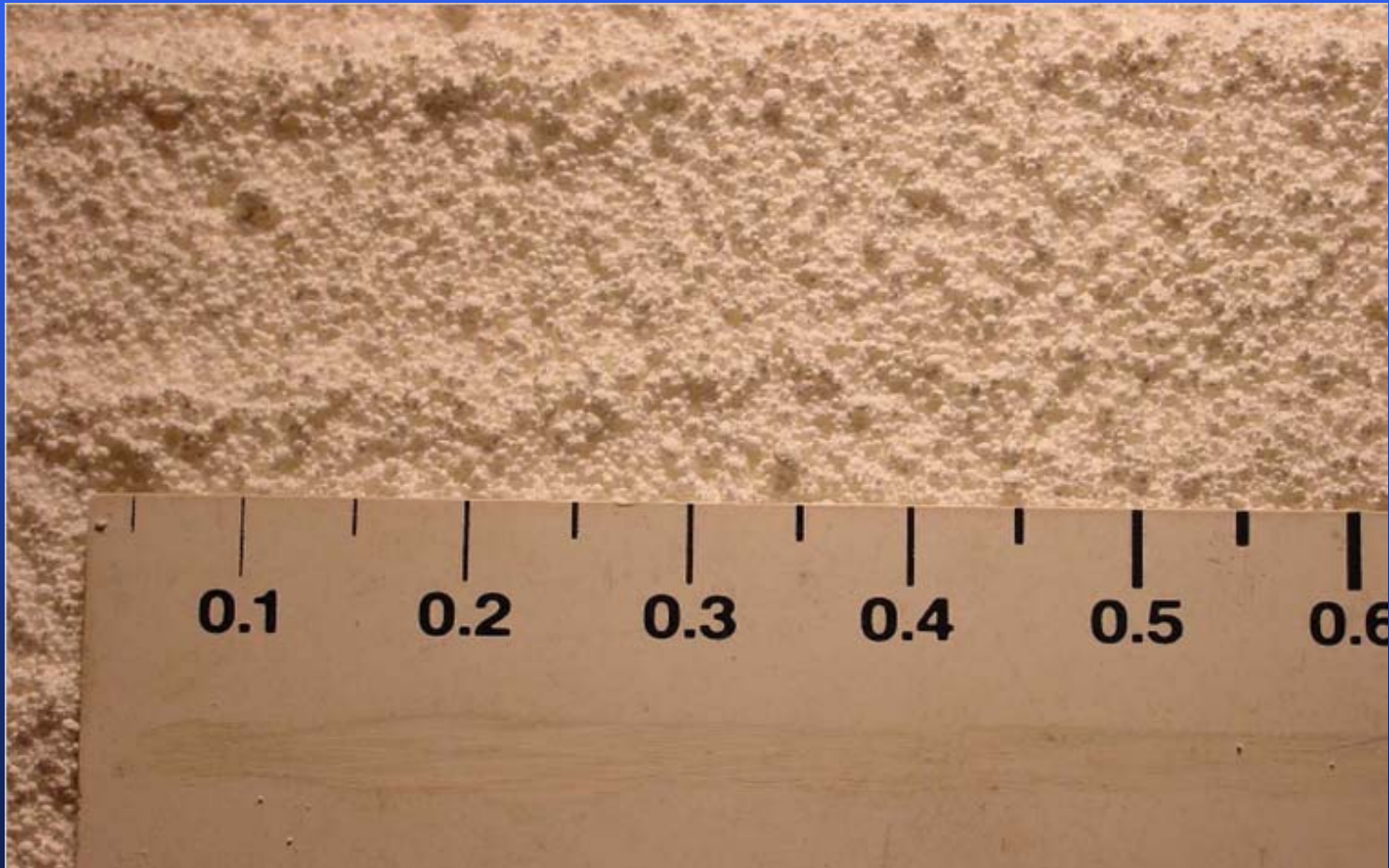
Above 100°C the water is slowly released  
providing a workable mix at a lower  
temperature.



# Aspha-min



# Granulated aspha-min<sup>®</sup>



# **Addition of aspha-min®**

- Aspha-min is added at an addition rate of 0.3% by weight of mix
- 6 pounds of Aspha-min per ton



# Aspha-Min



Creates a controlled microscopic foaming effect

Creates an increased volume of the binder in the mix

Creates micro pores in the mix making a higher workability of the mix along with obtaining a higher compactability

Previously only possible at higher temperatures



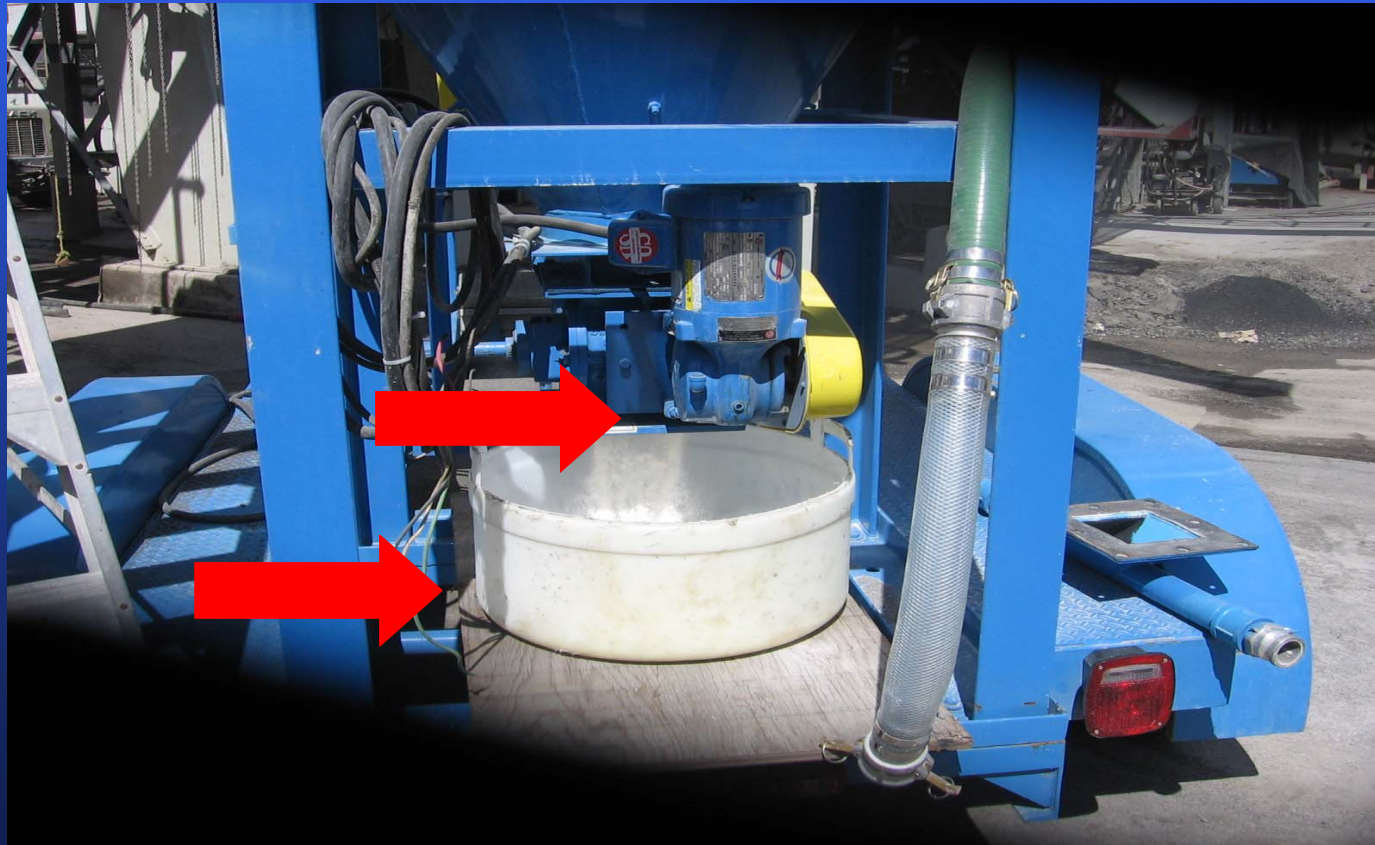
# Type of Mineral Filler Bin used



# Calibrating the Feeder

The outlet is removed

A container is placed under the hopper  
and the unit started





# Bags of Aspha-min



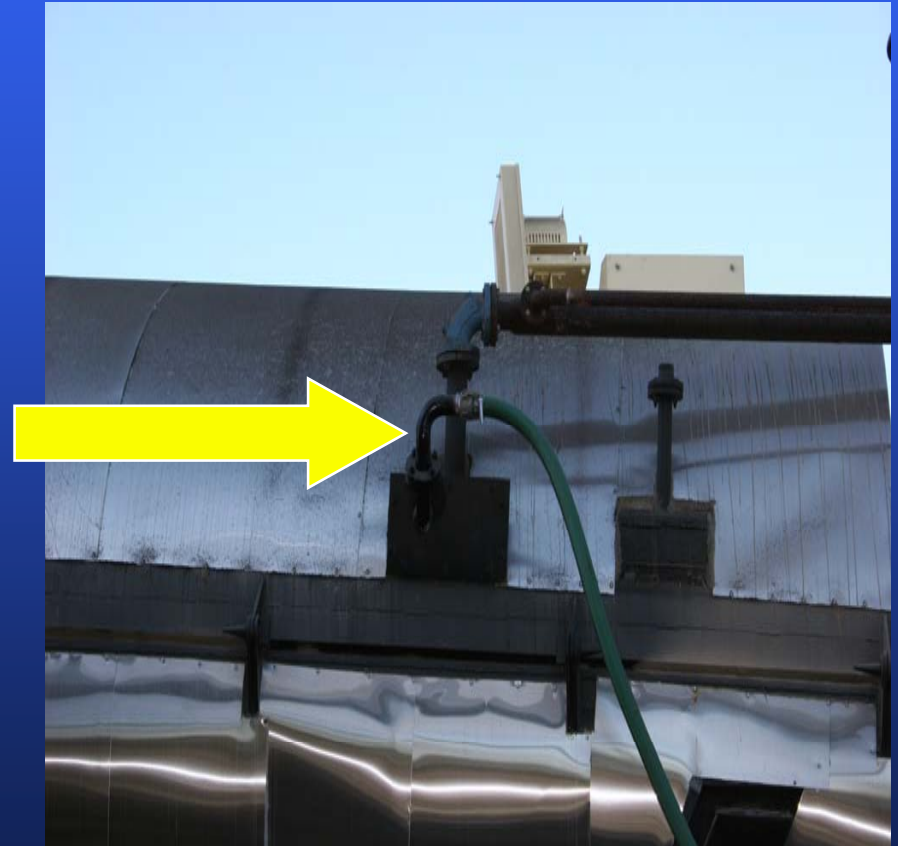


# HAD SOME PROBLEMS WITH FEED SYSTEM

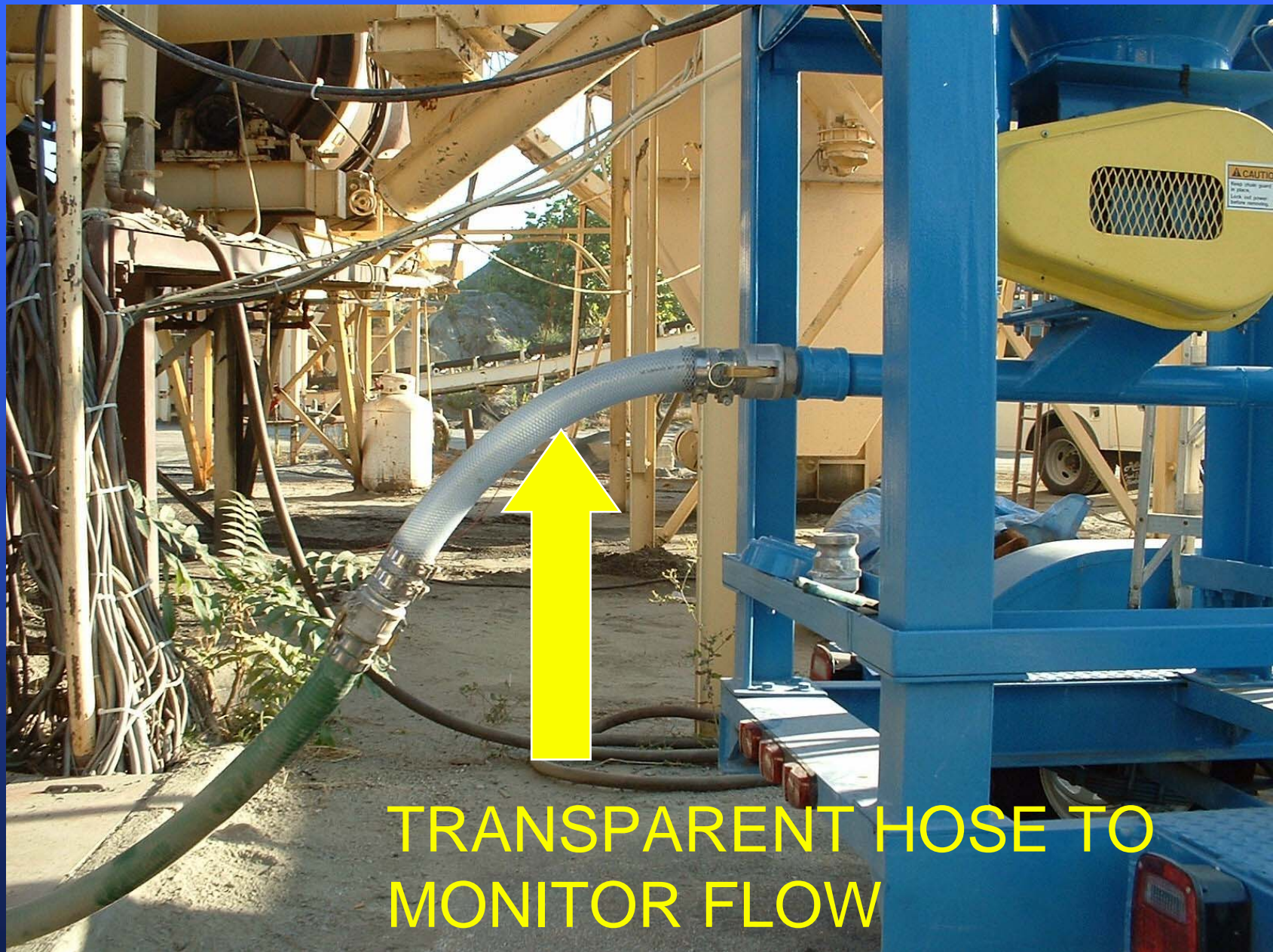


# Drum mix plant

Aspha-min blown into drum close to binder delivery point.







TRANSPARENT HOSE TO  
MONITOR FLOW



# MAIN ENTRANCE TO PLANT SITE



# MAIN ENTRANCE TO PLANT SITE



# PAVEMENT DESIGN



Not drawn to scale



**Mixes were designed using Marshall  
Mix Design Procedures per ODOT  
specifications  
75 blows**





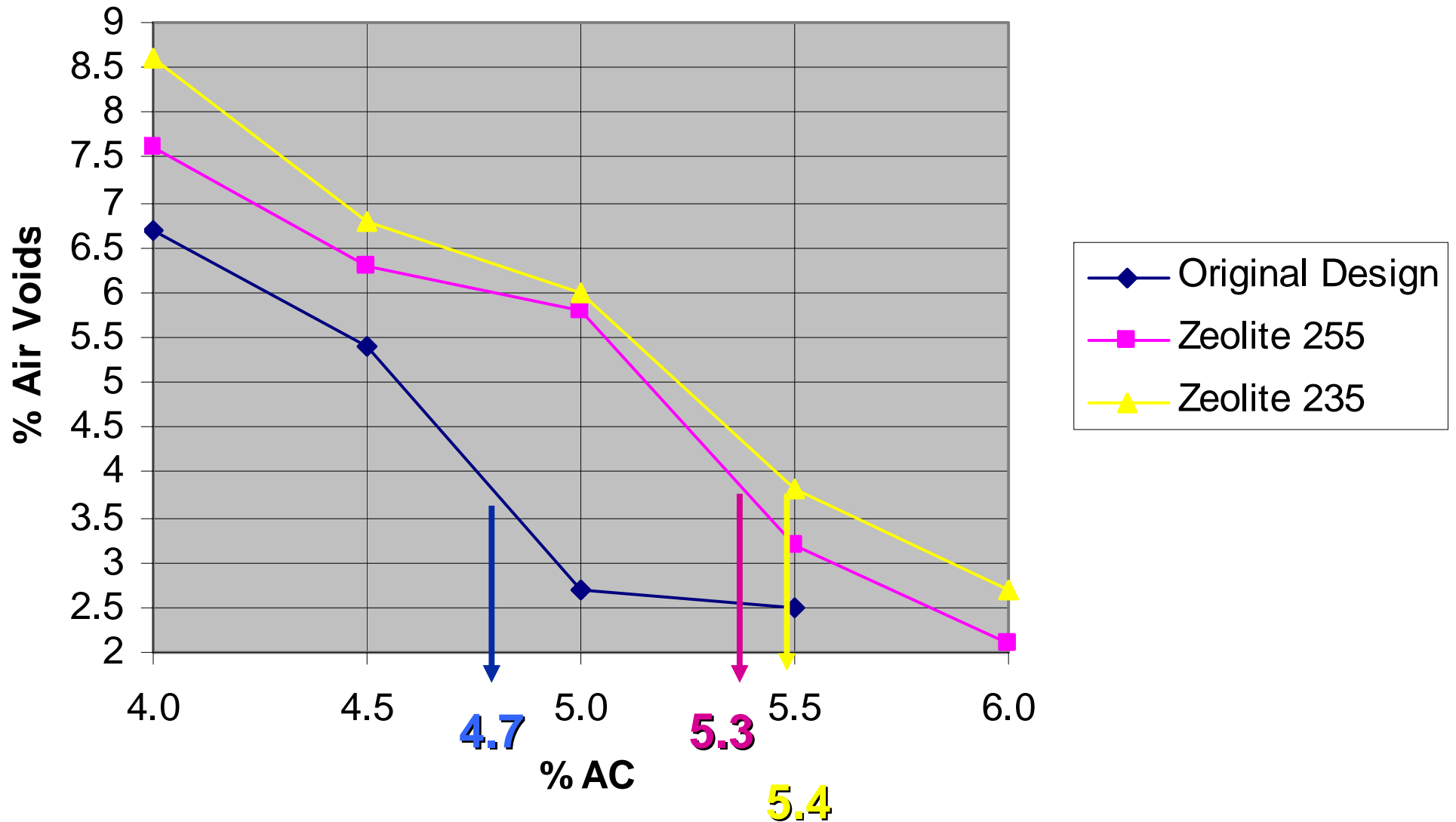
# Production Temperatures

- EACH OF THE TWO MIXES WERE PRODUCED AT:
- 300 °F
- 240-255 °F
- 230-235 °F

# Mix Design Issues

- What temperature should specimens be compacted?
- TSR
- Volumetrics at plant
- Superpave vs. Marshall

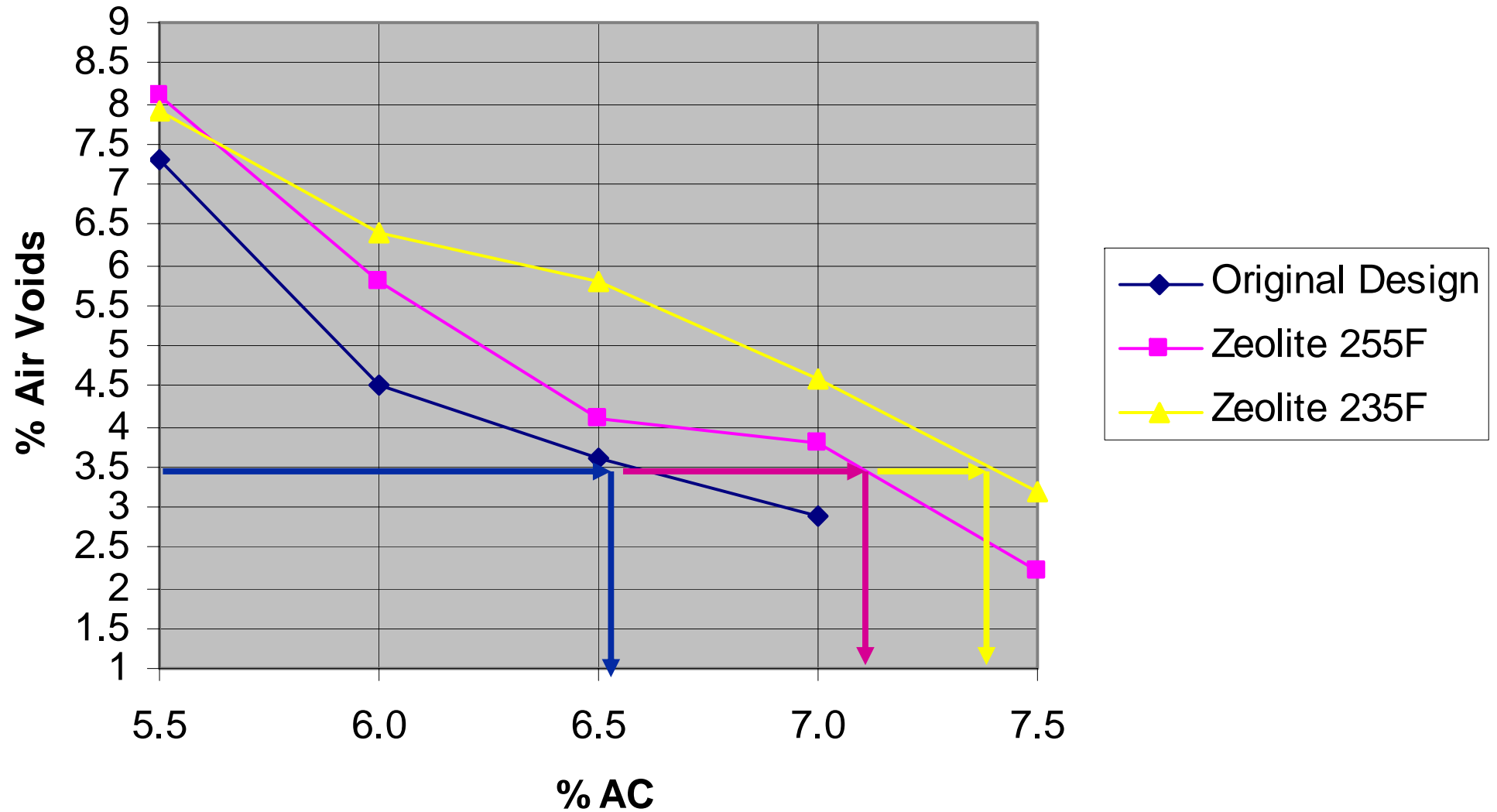
## Type 2 Zeolite Mix % Air Voids



# WHAT BINDER CONTENT SHOULD WE USE?

- DECIDED TO USE THE ORIGINAL DESIGN BINDER CONTENT
- WILL COMPACT SPECIMENS AT THE DESIGN TEMPERATURE NOT THE PLACEMENT TEMPERATURES

## Type 1 Zeolite Mix % Air Voids



# **SAME ISSUE WITH TYPE 1**

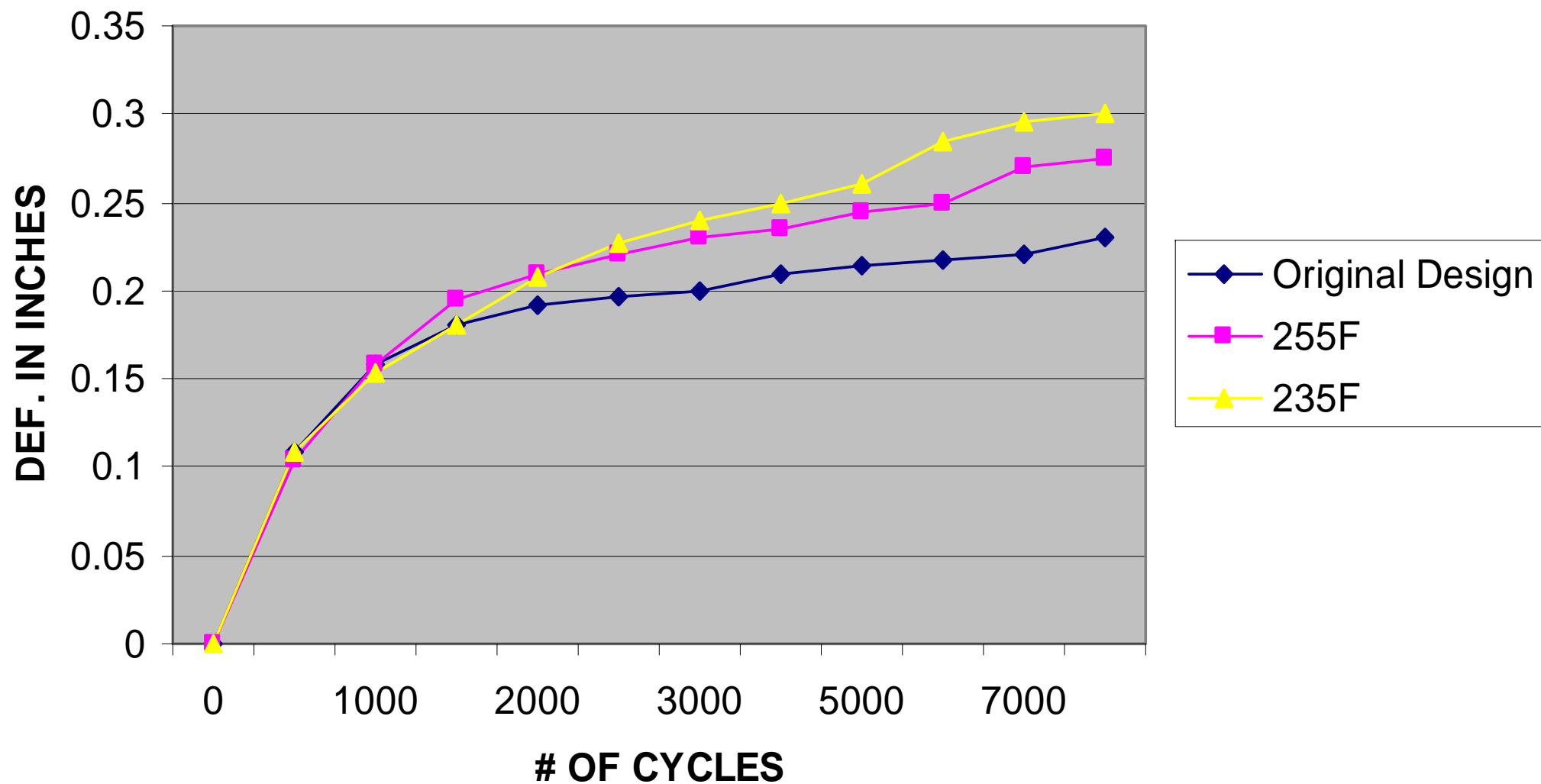
- DECIDED TO STAY WITH ORIGINAL DESIGN TEMPERATURES
- WILL USE ORIGINAL MARSHALL MIX DESIGN

# APA RUT TESTING

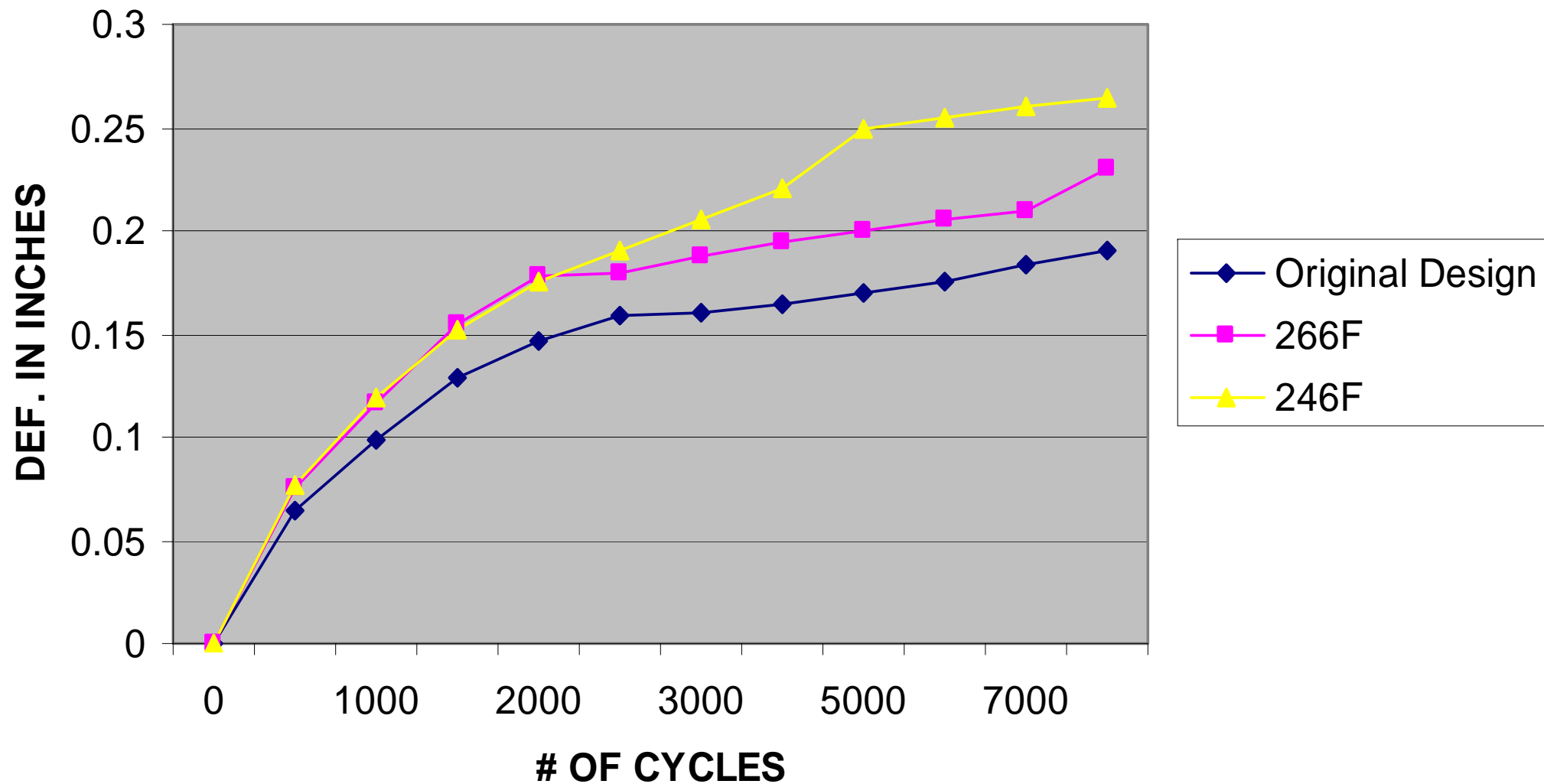




# T-2 WARM ASPHALT STUDY LOADED WHEEL TEST COMPARISON

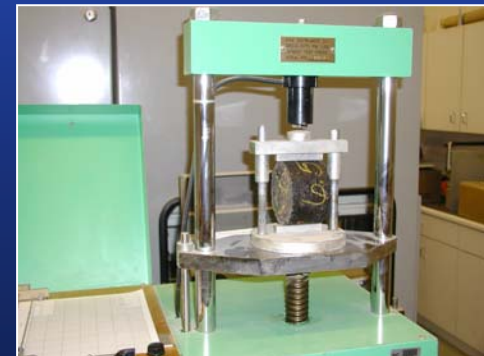


# T-1 WARM ASPHALT STUDY LOADED WHEEL TEST COMPARISON

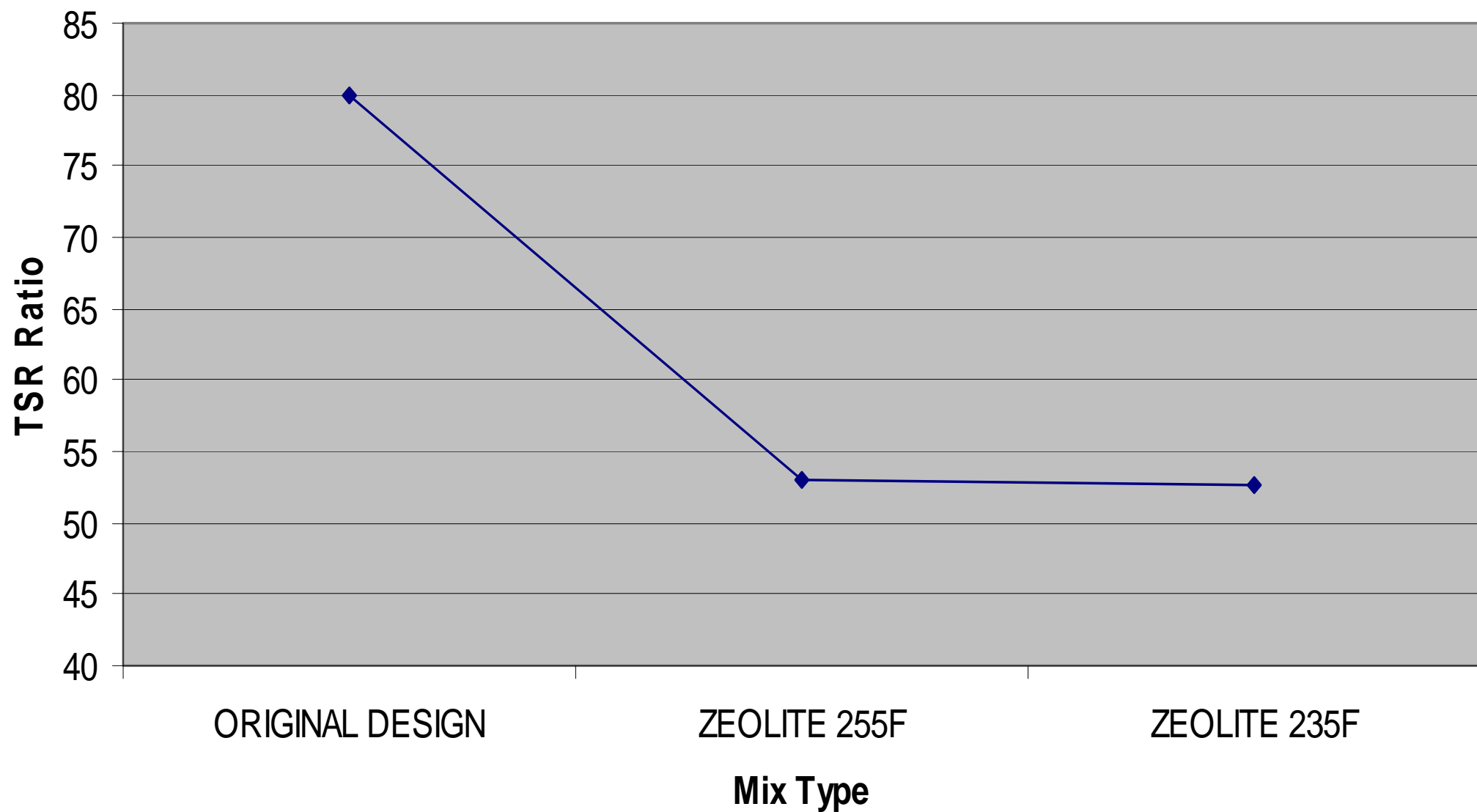


# TSR

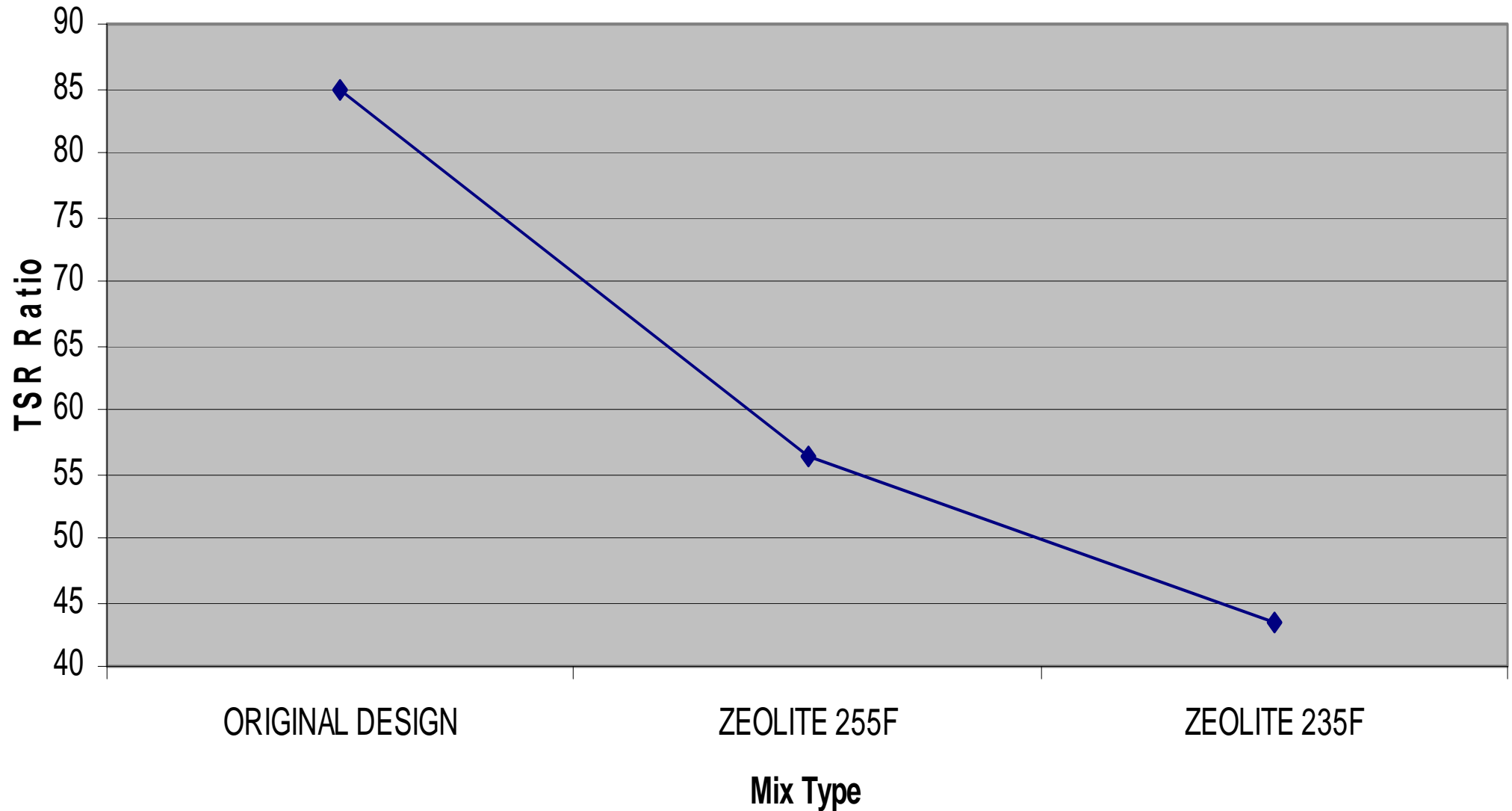
- EXAMINED THE TSR VALUES IN THE LABORATORY AS RELATED TO ORIGINAL DESIGN AND EACH TEMPERATURE



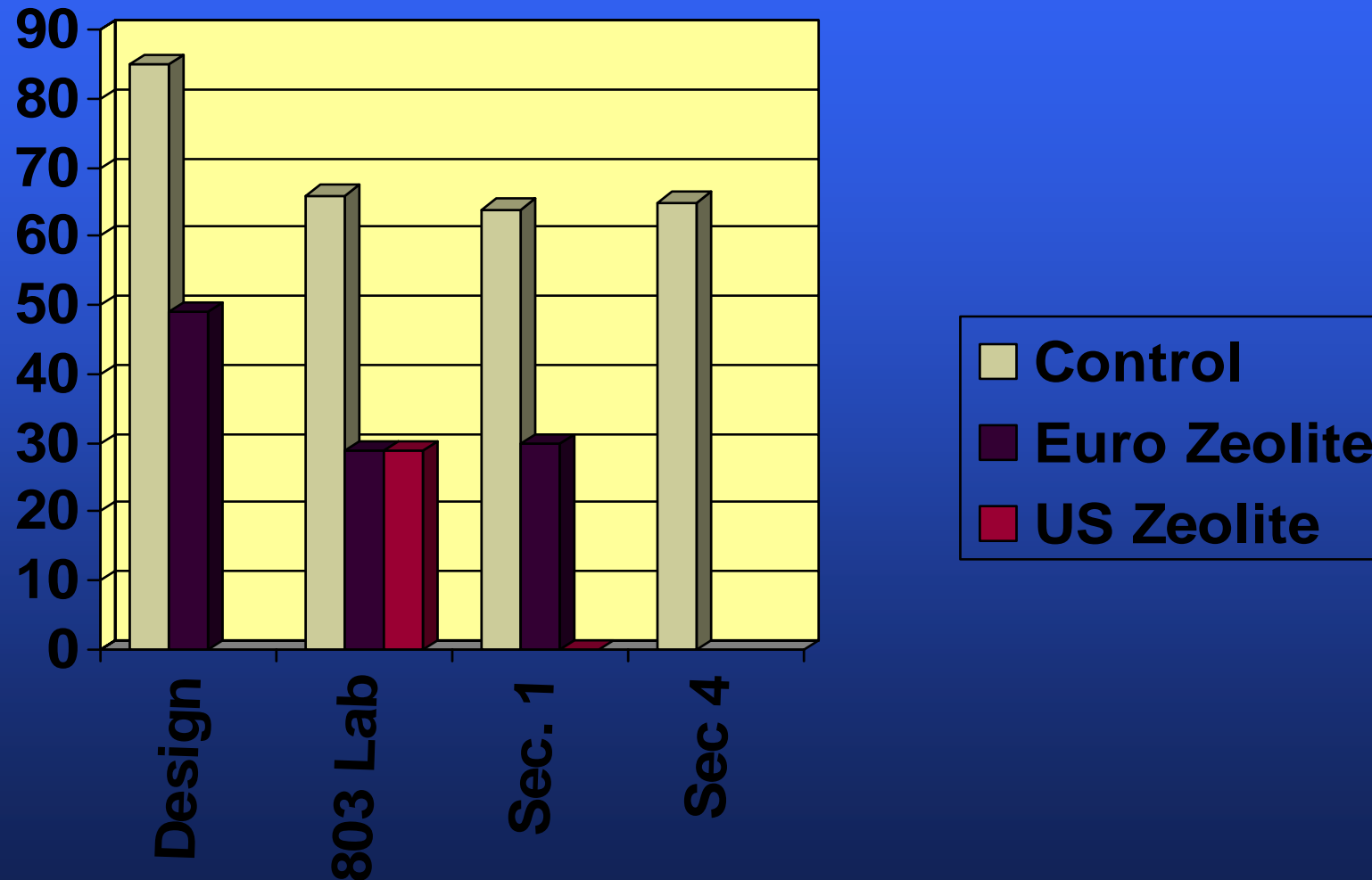
## TYPE 2 Zeolite Tensile Strength Ratio



## TYPE 1 Zeolite Tensile Strength Ratio



# SISTER COMPANY PIKE INDUSTRIES FOUND SOME ISSUES WITH TSR



# PRODUCTION

- ASTEC DOUBLE BARREL
- CALIBRATED THE ASPHA-MIN TO PLANT'S EXPECTED TONS PER HOUR
- EXPECTED TPH - 200-250 TPH
- SILO STORAGE TIME APPROX 20-30 MINUTES
- WEATHER: COOL LOW MID 40'S HIGH 65



# FIRST MATERIAL PRODUCED

- The material coming out of the dryer-drum discharge chute was uncoated
- When the material was loaded into the truck the material was coated!



During production,  
noticed higher  
amp draw for the  
slant conveyor



# Production

- Easier to produce than expected
- Some concerns about baghouse temperature
- Did experience decrease in tons per hour





# Seeing is Believing!

Hot Mix 314 F



Warm Mix 254 F





# Laydown

- Did not tell crew temperatures at first
- Fewer paver fumes
- Private crew did the hand work
- Little to no build up in trucks



# Workability of the Mix

Warm Asphalt Mix  
at lower temperature  
could be handled in  
the same way as  
normal HMA





# TYPE 2 PLACEMENT





# Compaction





# CONDUCTED NUCLEAR GAUGE TESTS





**Mix cooled quickly**



# Loadout with Warm Asphalt





# Loadout

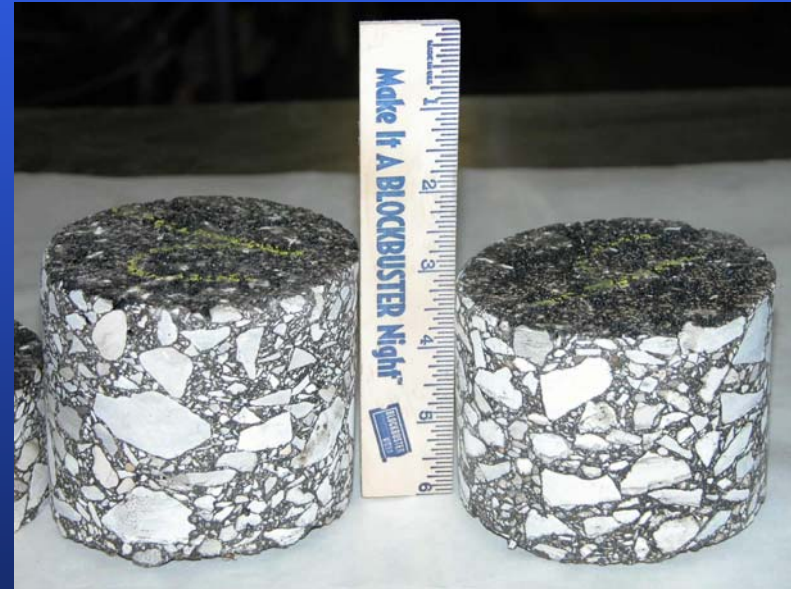
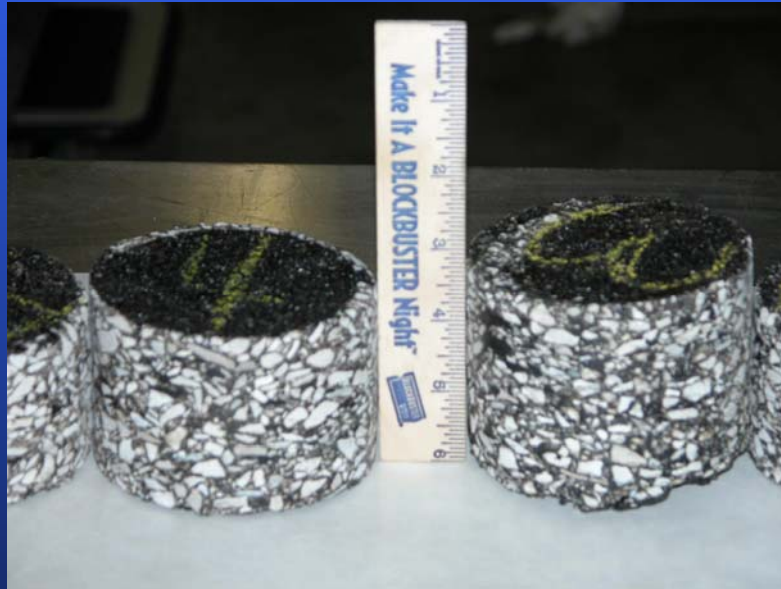


# TEST RESULTS OF PRODUCED MIX

- TSR TYPE 2 ONE HOUR CURE= **87%**
- TSR TYPE 1 ONE HOUR CURE= **80%**
- BETTER THAN MIX DESIGN RESULTS



# Cores yielded good density



# PAVEMENT DENSITY-AVERAGE

**BASED ON FIELD MTD 1 HOUR CURE**

TYPE 1 PG 70-22 **94.4% (230F)**

TYPE 2 PG 70-22 **95.3%(230F)**

TYPE 2 PG 70-22 **96.5% (240F)**

**AVERAGE DENSITY STANDARD  
TEMPERATURES 93%**

# Cure Time – Early Concern

- In some cases, Europeans allow pavement to “cure” before allowing traffic on roadway
- When does Warm Asphalt’s workability end?
- Will pavements rut if traffic allowed on an hour or so after placement?

# Conclusions-Pro

- Mix can be produced and placed at lower temperatures
- Density did not seem to be an issue
- Lower emissions from load out and paving spread
- Workability improved
- Fuel savings

# Conclusions-Con

- Expense of the additive offsets fuel savings
- Concerned about lower temperatures in Baghouse-corrosion, caking of bags
- Possible lower tph, more load on slant conveyor
- Low TSR values in design stage-did not see stripping in place-may be too soon
- Need larger project to gain experience

# A Word About Cost

- Most additives, warm asphalt or other, are expected to increase the price of the HMA
- Some processes or additives may require plant/production modifications
- It is not anticipated that the fuel savings will totally offset these costs



# Questions to be answered

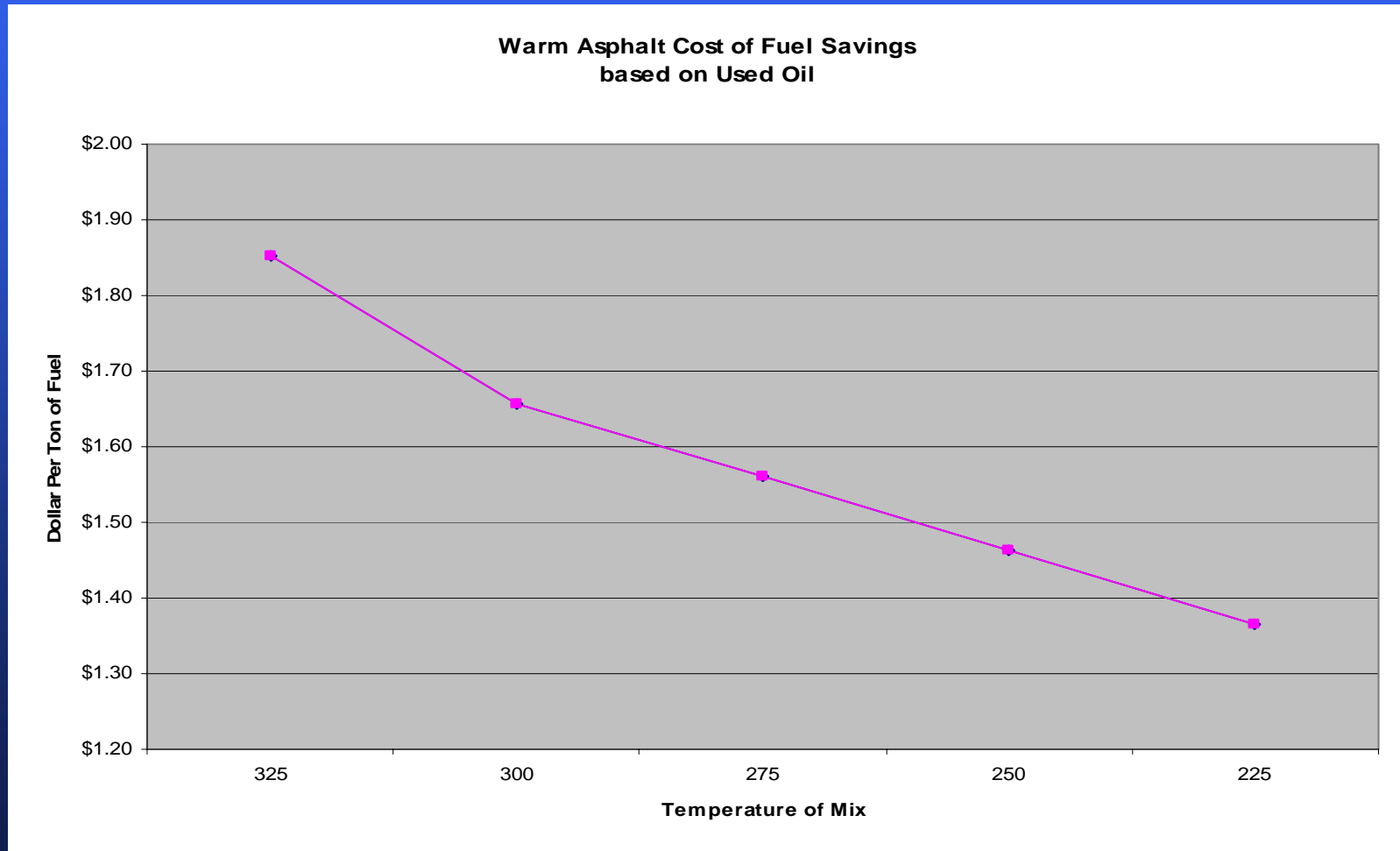
- Are there economic benefits?
- How will compaction be affected?
- What temperature should volumetric specimens be compacted?
- Antistrip - Is it needed?
- DOT acceptance?
- EPA possible involvement???

# Questions?





# Projected cost savings used oil



# Economics of warm asphalt

- Zeolite-\$0.60 per pound (not including shipping)
- 0.3% per ton of mix
- 6 # per ton
- \$3.60 per ton of mix







