

INTRODUCING FLY ASH INTO READY MIXED CONCRETE

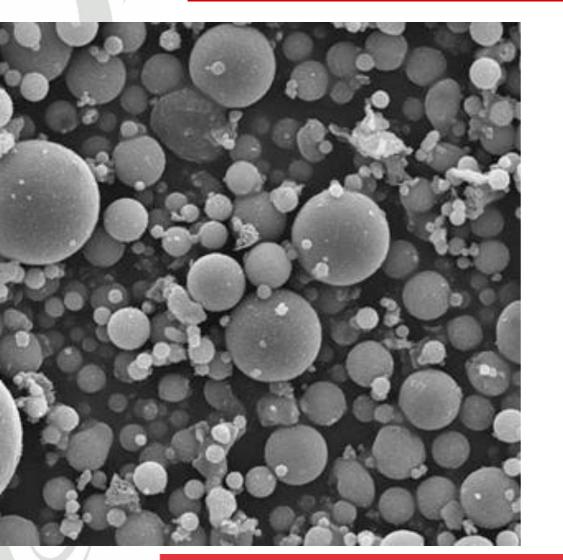


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- Benefits of Fly Ash on Concrete
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- Environmental Impact
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- Summary

What Is 'Fly Ash'?





Fly ash is a by-product of burning pulverized coal in an electrical generating station. Specifically, it is the unburned residue that is carried away from the burning zone in the boiler by the flue gases and then collected by either mechanical or electrostatic precipitators.

What Is 'Fly Ash'?





ash is used as Fly a supplementary cementitious material (SCM) in the production of portland cement concrete. A supplementary cementitious material when used in conjunction with portland cement contributes to the properties of the hardened concrete through hydraulic or pozzolanic activity or both.

Physical Aspect





The fly ash from the boilers where mechanical collectors are used is coarser than fly ash from electrostatic precipitators

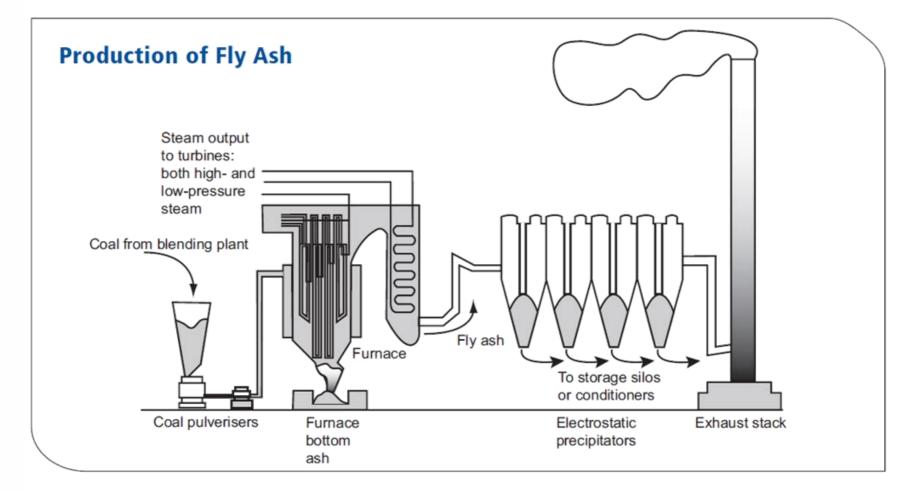
The color varies from light to dark grey depending upon its carbon contents

The quality of fly ash varies from source to source

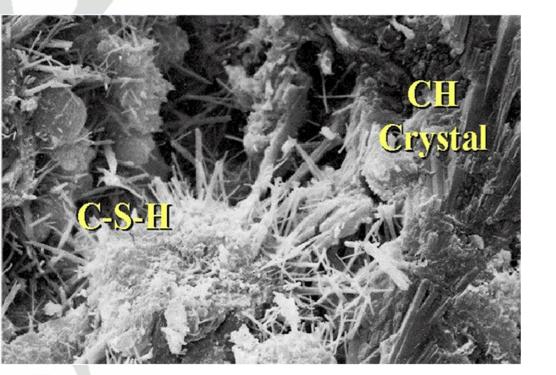
Fly ash particles are small, they effectively fill voids

How does Fly Ash produced?







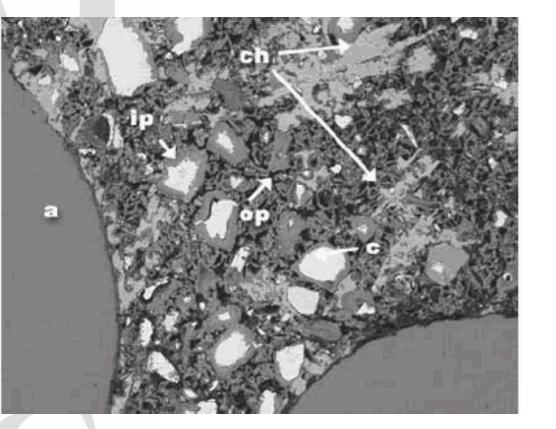


Fly ash has a high amount of silica and alumina in a reactive form. These reactive elements complement hydration chemistry of cement.

When cement reacts with water, we say that hydration of cement has began and produces C-S-H (Calcium-Silicate-Hydrate) Gel.

C-S-H Gel binds the aggregates together and strengthens concrete.





However, one more compound is produced on hydration that is so different in behaviour. It is non other than the Calcium Hydroxide Ca(OH)2.

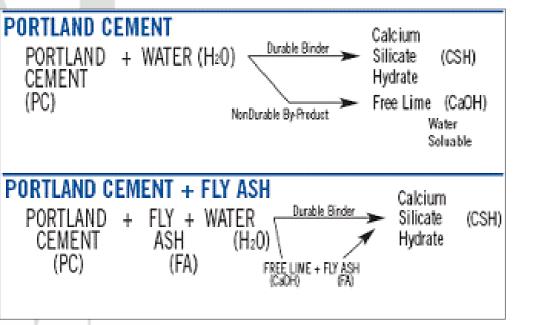
In construction industry, it is generally referred to as **Free Lime**.





Aggressive environmental agents like water, sulphates, CO_2 attack this free lime leading to deterioration of the concrete.





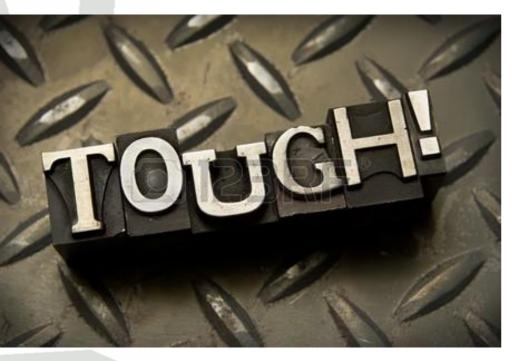
Fly ash, on itself, can not react with water. It needs *free lime*, produced on hydration of Portland cement, to trigger off its Pozzolanic effect.

Once it is triggered, it can go on and on!

Definition: A pozzolan is defined as a siliceous or siliceous and aluminous material that in itself possesses little or no cementitious value, but that will, in finely divided form and in the presence of moisture, **chemically react** with calcium hydroxide at ordinary temperatures to form compounds having cementitious properties







In simple words, all this means a much longer life for our concrete structure.

Concrete Performance





Specific benchmarks have been set up to evaluate the performance of concrete with respect to durability—mainly Strength and Permeability. This means to produce a durable and long lasting concrete, it must posses: -

> High strength And Low permeability

Concrete Performance





Fly ash makes concrete denser, and hence less permeable, mainly by : -

- Reducing water demand in concrete
- Improving microstructure of concrete

At the same time, fly ash improves long term strength of concrete due to the **continued** Pozzolanic reaction as discussed earlier.



ASTM C618 defines two (2) classes of Fly Ash:

- ✓ Class C
- ✓ Class F

Primary difference between Class C and Class F fly ash are the amount of calcium, silica, alumina & iron content.

Table 2. ASTM Specification for Fly Ash

Class	Description in ASTM C 618	Chemical Requirements
F	Fly ash normally produced from burning anthracite or bituminous coal that meets the applicable requirements for this class as given herein. This class of fly ash has pozzolanic properties.	$SiO_2 + Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3 \ge 70\%$
С	Fly ash normally produced from lignite or sub-bituminous coal that meets the applicable requirements for this class as given herein. This class of fly ash, in addition to having pozzolanic properties, also has some cementitious properties. Note: Some Class C fly ashes may contain lime contents higher than 10%.	$SiO_2 + Al_2O_3 + Fe_2O_3 \ge 50\%$

Classification of Fly Ash





Class F

Produced from burning harder, older anthracite and bituminous coal.

Contains less than 15% lime.

Requires cementing agent like PC, quick lime, hydrated lime.

Used in high sulfate exposure conditions

□Use for structural concrete, high performance concrete, high sulfate exposure concrete.

Useful in high fly ash content concrete mixes.

Classification of Fly Ash





Class C

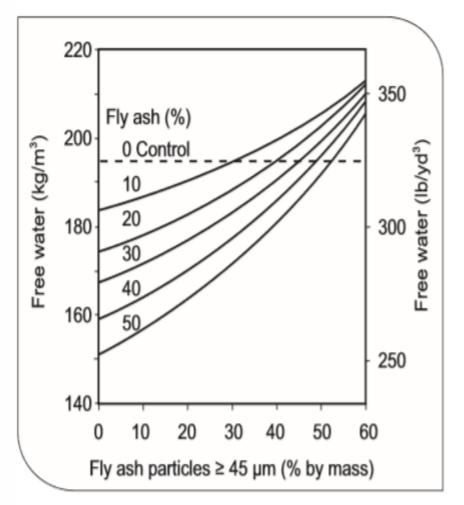
- Produced from burning lignite and sub-bituminous coal.
- □ Higher concentration of alkali and sulfate.
- Contains more than 15% lime.
- □ Self-cementing properties.
- □ Not to be used in high sulfate conditions.
- □ Primarily residential construction.
- Limited to low fly ash content concrete mixes.

Comparison between different classes of Fly Ash & OPC



CHEMICAL Compound	POZZOLAN TYPE			CEMENT
OOM OOND	CLASS F	CLASS C	CLASS N	
SiO	54.90	39.90	58.20	22.60
A1203	25.80	16.70	18.40	4.30
Fe ₂ O ₃	6.90	5.80	9.30	2.40
CaO	8.70	24.30	3.30	64.40
MgO	1.80	4.60	3.90	2.10
SO3	0.60	3.30	1.10	2.30
Na:0 & K:0	0.60	1.30	1.10	0.60





Workability

The use of good quality fly ash with high fineness and low carbon content reduces the water demand of concrete and consequently, the use of fly ash should permit the concrete to be produced at a lower water content when compared to a portland cement concrete of the same workability.

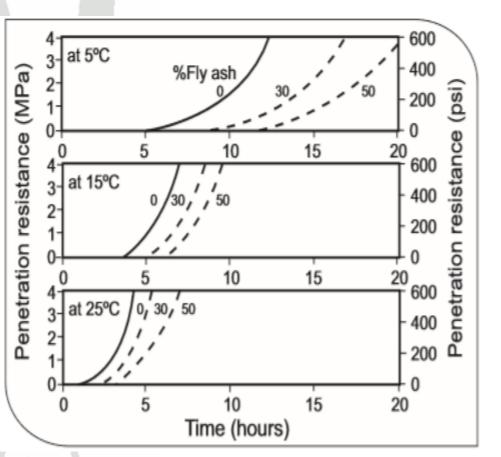




Bleeding

Generally fly ash will reduce the rate and amount of bleeding primarily due to the reduced water demand.

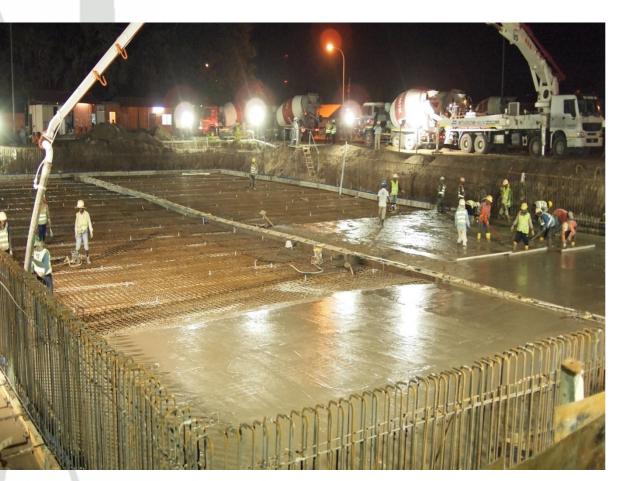




Setting Time

The impact of fly ash on the setting behaviour of concrete is dependent not only on the composition and quantity of fly ash used, but also on the type and amount of cement, the water-to-cementitious materials ratio (w/cm), the type and amount of chemical admixtures, and the concrete temperature. However, it is well-established that lowfairly calcium fly ashes extend both the initial and final set of concrete.



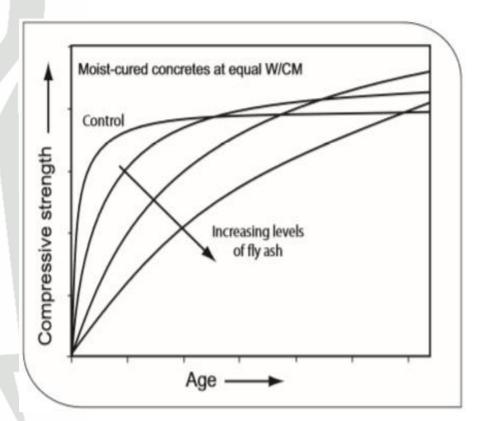


Heat of Hydration

The reduction in the rate of the heat produced and the internal temperature rise of the concrete has long been an incentive for using fly ash in mass concrete construction.

Effects of Fly Ash in Hardened Concrete





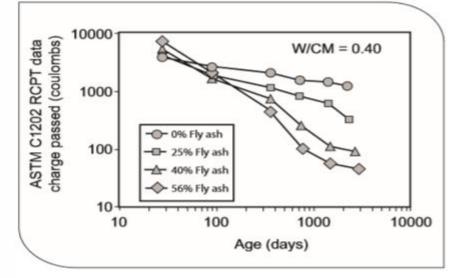
Strength Development

By replacing a certain amount of portland cement with the same amount of fly ash and maintaining a constant w/c. As the level of replacement increases the early-age strength decreases. However, long-term strength development is improved when fly ash is used as against portland cement concrete.

Durability of Concrete







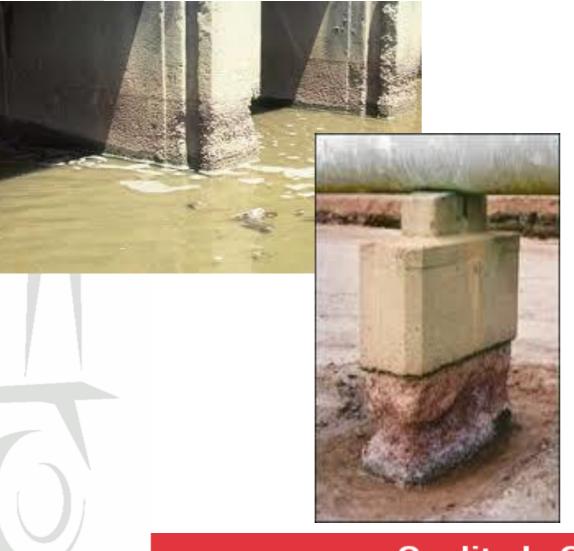
Resistance to the Penetration of Chlorides

Fly ash reduces the permeability of concrete to water and gas provided the concrete is adequately cured (*Thomas 2002*).

This has been attributed to a refinement in the pore structure.

Durability of Concrete





Sulphate Resistance

Studies have demonstrated that the use of sufficient quantities of low-calcium Class F fly ash can increase the resistance of concrete to chemical attack when the concrete is exposed to sulphate-bearing soils or groundwater.

Durability of Concrete





Alkali-Silica Reaction

It is well established that lowcalcium (Class F) fly ash is capable of controlling damaging alkali-silica reaction (ASR) in concrete at moderate levels of replacement (20% to 30%) and the effect has been ascribed to the reduced concentration of alkali hydroxides in the pore solution when fly ash is present.

Importance of Curing





Important for development of strength & durability properties Prevention of moisture loss is important : (a) when W/C ratio is low (b) when cement has a high rate of strength development & (c) when concrete contains mineral admixtures Moisture loss from concrete surface specially for thin elements, relatively high in hot & dry climate

Fly Ash Is GREEN, Not Gray

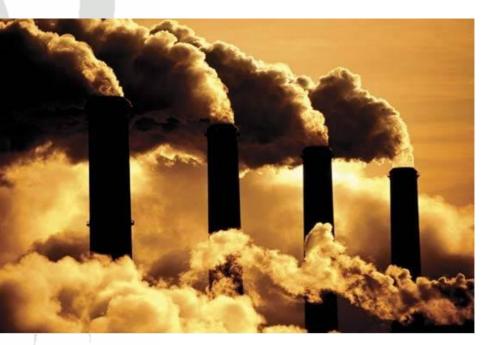




Quote by: Nicholas Edward, Ready Mix USA, 19 February 2010

Green Energy



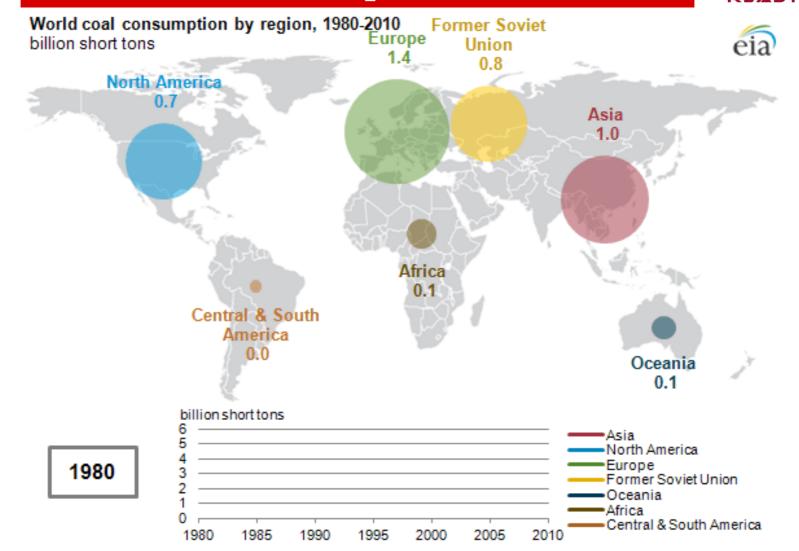


Growth of cement usage leads to greater production of CO_2 which is one of the major cause of global warming

Cement industry contributes 5% of total anthropogenic CO_2 emission globally

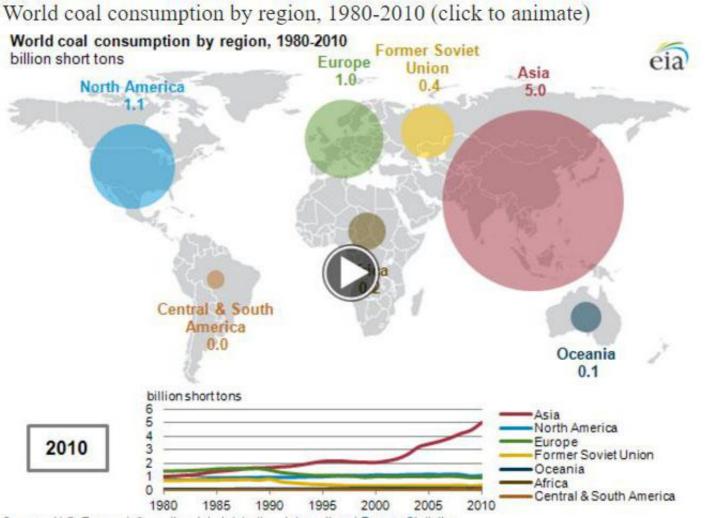
Global Coal Consumption













Approved Fly Ash Importer

Tuan,

PER : PERMOHONAN BAGI KEBENARAN MEMASUKKAN 'FLY ASH'

Dengan hormatnya sukacita merujuk permohonan Tuan yang bertarikh 19hb Ogos, 2014 mengenai dengan perkara yang tersebut diatas.

Sehubungan dengan ini, sukacita dimaklumkan bahawa Jabatan ini tidak ada halangan bagi Syarikat Tuan untuk memasukkan "Fly Ash" bagi tujuan dalam proses pembuatan konkrit.

Sekian disampalkan untuk perhatian dan apa jua tindakan dari pihak Tuan selanjutnya.

"HIDUP BERDIKARI, KEHIDUPAN TERJAMIN"

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Pengurus Pencari Bahan Mentah	
Readymix Concrete (B) Sdn Bhd	
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Spg 158, Jin Pg Babu Raja, Kg. Klarong BE 1318	
Negara Brunei Darussalam	
Tuan,	
PER : PERMOHONAN BAGI KEBENARAN	MEMASUKKAN 'FLY ASH'
Dengan hormatnya sukacita merujuk permohonan Tua mengenai dengan perkara yang tersebut diatas.	an yang bertarikh 19hb Ogos, 2014
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Negara Brunei Darussalam

S.K Jabatan Kastam dan Eksais Diraja





Pumped into silo

Loaded into Readymix tanker



Plants	Batching Capacity	Batching Software
P4 – Anduki Plant	60 m ³ /hour	MHW Industrial Automation
P7 – Telisai Plant	60 m ³ /hour	MHW Industrial Automation
P5 – Hj. Halus Plant	60 m ³ /hour	MHW Industrial Automation
P23 – Sg. Akar Plant	75 m ³ /hour	MHW Industrial Automation
P26 – Lugu On-Site Plant	60 m ³ /hour	MHW Industrial Automation









Client: Indramas Sdn Bhd Project: UBD Sport Complex Phase 2 Quantities: 470 m³ Date: 21 April 2105 Start: 4:45pm, 21 April 2015 End: 00:45am, 22 April 2015



All ready with RCB Team at site by 4:30 pm





First discharge: 4:45pm





As at: 7:35pm





As at: 11:58pm





Continuous monitoring by RCB Technical Manager









https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ldLwFSLMgM



24 hours





7 days







7 days





7 days







Readymix PFA Workshop 7 May 2015







Readymix PFA Sharing with PICE 1 Nov 2015





JKR/BKS-UBB/BR01

Test Results (100% OPC) Grade 30



Construction Material Research and Testing Section Department of Technical Services Public Works Department Ministry of Development Negara Brunei Darussalam

CONCRETE CUBE / CYLINDER TEST

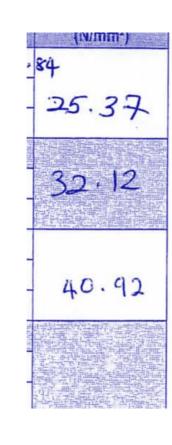
A. TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANTS

Project	PRODUCT DEMO	t.	
Part of Structure	TRIAL MIX	Casting Date	07 may 2015
Concrete Mix Grade	CSO OPC	Slump Test	Bomm
Cement Type	OPC	Admixture Type	P30012 + G.A. 8538
Coarse Agg. Size & Source	20mm - D/ORITE	Fine Agg. Type & Source	SG. PAKU SAND
Department or Section		Consultant	Contact no:
Project Engineer		1	Contact no:
Contractor	READYMIX CONORETE (B)	SDN. BHD.	Contact no: 7182633
Site Supervisor			Contact no:

	Cube Age	Submit			
	(days)	Name	Company/Supplier	Signature	Quantity
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04-06-15	28	GUERRER ILASIN	RCB	A	3
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B. TO BE COMPLETED BY LABORATORY

Testing Date	Cube Age (days)	Cube no.	Weight (Kg)	Density (Kg/m³)	Dial Gauge Reading	Comp. Strength (N/mm²)	Average Comp. Strength (N/mm ²)	
11.05.15	1.1	1 .	7.940	2370	581.4	581,425,	84	
	4	2	8-0	2370	588-0	26.17		
		3	7.94	2370	542.5	24.11	25.37	
14-05-15	7	4	7.82	2310	720.2	32.01		
		5	7.96	2370	722.8	32.13	32.12	
		6	8-04	2370	725.3	32.23		
04.06.15	23	\$10	7.94	2340	924.9	41.4	E These State of Basel (1748-2016) 1919 20	
		u	7.90	2340	901.8	40.03	*0 00	
		12	7.97	2370	935.4	41.57	40.92	
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Test Results (75% OPC + 25% PFA)

Grade 30



Construction Material Research and Testing Section Department of Technical Services Public Works Department

JKR/BKS-UBB/BR01

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Physical Appearance





Physical Appearance





More local testing @ BHC





First Commercial Delivery : 1 April 2016



Around the world





It started more than 2,000 years ago...

The ash generated from Volcanoes was used extensively in the construction of Roman structures.

Colosseum is a classic example of durability achieved by using volcanic ash.

This is a building constructed 2,000 years ago and still standing today!

Around the world



Ghatghar Dam



But the Ghatghar Roller Compacted Concrete Dam was a unique project in all respects. For the upper dam, 65% fly ash was used with 35% Portland cement. The result was much better than expected.

So Fly Ash was increased to 70% with only 30% of Portland cement!! Of course, this was possible due to the roller compacting technology employed and definitely not be advised for other regular structures. Though, it is amazing to see how the younger one turns into the Big Brother and carries the elder one in his arms!!

Around the world



Burg-Al-Khalifa, Dubai



Concrete used

- High performance concrete(HPC)
- Low permeability
- High durability
- C80-C60 cube strength concrete was used
- It includes fly ash, Portland cement
- Two largest concrete pumping machines in the world were used for this purpose
- For reducing cracks due to high temperature concreting was done only at night
- So that air is cooler and humidity is higher with ice added to the mix

http://www.slideshare.net/jojikulangara/burj-khalifamode-of-construction

SUMMARY – WHY FLY ASH



- ✓ It delays the heat of hydration and hence reduces the thermal cracks in concrete
- ✓ It improves the workability of concrete
- ✓ It makes the mix homogeneous and hence reduces segregation and bleeding
- ✓ The concrete finish is improved due to perfectly spherical fly ash particles
- ✓ The concrete permeability is substantially reduced which enhances the life of the structure
- ✓ Fly ash contributes to the long term strength in concrete

CLOSING



Engineers urged to rebuild mindset to face challenges

From Page One

the 'specifications' that have been agreed upon.

He said that the ministry often encounters 'over specs' leading to wastage and decline in the capacity or durability of the project.

He said, "The ministry welcomes every improvement in the skills of its officers and employees as it will not only add value to the organisation but also equip them with knowledge which is relevant to their respective career or work responsibilities".

The minister emphasised on improving

the design, technology and building materials to overcome the challenges posed by on-site accidents and natural disasters.

"The construction industry is a very complex field not because of its major role in science and technology, but as an industry which prioritises Health, Safety and Environment (HSE).

"It is essential for young engineers to strive for enhancing their technical skills so that they can produce high quality work and manage and supervise construction projects efficiently," he added.





SALES ENQUIRIES

SALES MANAGER

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