

MTD's Efforts to Ensure SCM Supply in Texas

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TxDOT's Research Efforts (2000 to Present)

- 0-4085 Mitigating ASR in New Concrete
- 0-4888 Sulfate Attack Mitigation
- 0-5207 Air Entrainment and Fly Ash
- 0-6648 Characterizing Class C Fly Ash
- 0-6717 Alternate SCM's
- 5-6717 Alternate SCM's Implementation
- 0-6656 ASR Aggregate Testing
- 0-6906 Chemical Solutions for Durability
- 0-6966 Assessment of SCM's
- 0-6958 High Performance Concrete

Use Fly Ash for Durability

How to Use Bad Ash

How to Use Something Other Than Fly Ash

What do We Really

Coal Ashes

- Broaden the type of coal ashes
 - Blended Coal Ashes
 - Ground Bottom Coal Ashes
 - Harvested Coal Ashes
- Off-Spec Ashes
 - Evaluating fineness spec limits to allow coarser fly ashes
 - Chemical properties

Coal Ash

DMS-4610

Coal Ash

Effective Date: Draft



DESCRIPTION

This Specification establishes the requirements, test methods, and the Coal Ash Quality Monitoring Program (CAQMP) for non-blended and blended sources of fly ash, modified fly ash (MFA), harvested coal ash, and ground bottom ash (GBA) used in concrete products. Non-blended fly ash is the finely divided residue or ash that remains after burning finely pulverized coal at high temperatures. Blended fly ash is fly ash blended by interblending or intergrinding with other supplementary cementing materials including other coal ash, slag cement, natural pozzolans, etc. MFA is a non-blended or blended fly ash produced by intergrinding with or without additional additives. Harvested coal ash is ash extracted from a landfill and processed to meet this specification. GBA is the coarse residue or ash that remains after burning finely pulverized coal at high temperature and is ground to finer material.

Coal Ash Samples	% Retained on 45µm sieve	% Retained on 150µm sieve
FA1	39.74%	6.29%
FA2	43.20%	7.21%
FA3	37.16%	3.93%
FA5	51.96%	14.13%
HCA2	17.78%	0.42%
HCA4	51.62%	26.58%
HCA6	53.60%	23.60%

What is the impact of fly ash fineness on fresh and hardened concrete properties?

Coal Ashes – Fresh Properties: Slump



Coal Ashes – Fresh Properties: Setting Time



Coal Ash - Hardened Properties: Strength



Coal Ash – Hardened Properties - Permeability



Coal Ash – ASR Mitigation



Harvested Coal Ash



Normal spacing without agglomerates

Irregularly shaped vesicular particle

Large agglomerate

Natural Pozzolans

DMS-4635¶ Natural Pozzolan¶

Effective Date: DRAFT

1. \rightarrow DESCRIPTION¶

This Specification establishes requirements and test methods for Natural Pozzolans. Pozzolans are finely divided siliceous or siliceous and aluminous material that will not react chemically with water but will react with calcium hydroxide and water at ordinary temperature to from compounds possessing cementitious properties. Raw or calcined natural pozzolans may be diatomaceous earths; opaline cherts and shales; tuffs and volcanic ashes or pumicites, calcined or uncalcined; and carious materials requiring calcination to induce satisfactory properties, such as some clays and shales. ¶





Natural Pozzolans Cont.

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- Natural Pozzolans have not been readily available in Texas
- Like other SCM's, Natural Pozzolans generally improve concrete fresh and hardened properties
- Can be more efficient in mitigating ASR



Slag Cement

- Slag Cement has not been readily available in Texas
- Two slag cement grinding facilities in Houston
 - One scheduled to come on-line by early spring
 - The other on-line by late summer
- Some limited research on slag cements effectiveness to mitigate ASR in Texas
 - Not an issue for pavement and most non-structural concrete
 - May need higher replacements for structural concrete

Summary of Actions

- Propose changes to Coal Ash spec to allow slightly coarser fly ashes
- Continue to approve Natural Pozzolans
- Work with slag cement facilities to get accelerate approval once plants are on-line
- Plan to evaluate slag cements for ASR mitigation effectiveness

Questions?

