



#### How Cool is Warm Mix Asphalt in South Africa

Krishna Naidoo

Road Pavement Forum

12-13 November 2018- CSIR Pretoria





- TMH5 Revision: The partnership between RMC & SABITA, Conc. Institute & rest of industry is going well.
- Being chaired by RMC's Gretchen-Webber Cherry
- Formation of Southern African Road Profiler User Group (SARPUG)
- Users wanting to join should e-mail:
- ► RMC Krishna Naidoo NaidooKr@nra.co.za
- User Group Lead Werner Lategan <u>Lategan@nra.co.za</u>

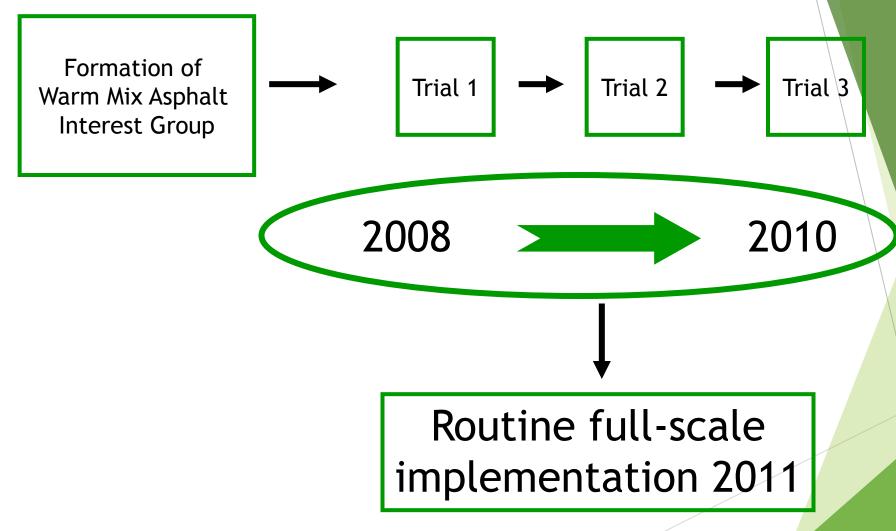
## WMA: Re-defining Asphalt?

WMA is asphalt that is manufactured and paved at between 20°C and 30°C lower than conventional hot mix asphalt (HMA), with all its properties and performance being equal to or better than HMA





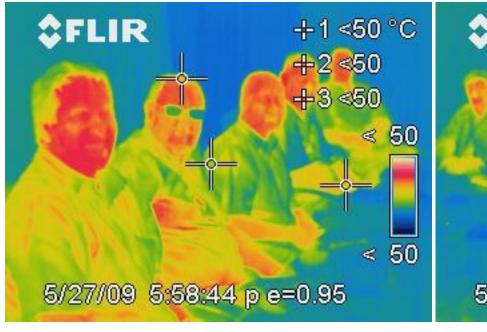










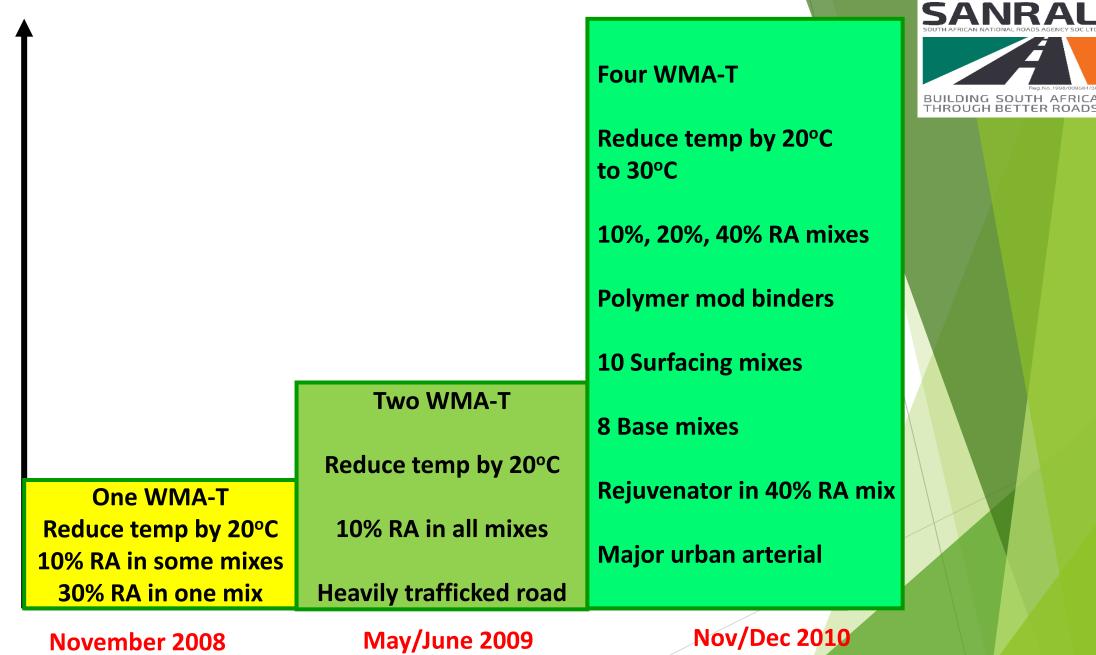






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# Publication of SA national WMA Guideline September 2012





#### Manual 32

Best practice guideline and specification for warm mix asphalt

ISBN 978-1-8974968-55-1

September 2011



This document presents best practice guidelines for the production and construction of Warm Mix.Asphalt (WMA) for roads and airports. WMA, which has significant environmental, cooppational health and safety, economic and engineering benefits, is already being used extensively in the USA, some European countries and China, and its use seems set to expand significantly over the next five years.

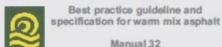
The main purpose of these guidelines, which utilize knowledge and experience gained from extensive local trists as well as that gleaned from international experience, is to ensure that best practice is implemented in the application of WMA in South Africa.

Accompanying these best practice guidelines is a stand-alone interim specification, its purpose being to assist practitioners to implement the production and paving of WMA in South Africa.

The full range of Sabita manuals, guidelines and other publications is more fully described and may be ordered from the Sabita website:

www.sabita.co.za Tel: +27 21 531 2718 Fax: +27 21 531 2606 email: info@sabita.co.za





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#### WMA BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINE & SPECIFICATION

FAQ	CHAPTER
What are the benefits of WMA in terms of the environment, working conditions and costs?	3
What technologies are used to reduce the asphalt temperature while still enabling a high level of compaction to be achieved?	4
How are WMA Technologies classified?	5
Are any additional or less stringent measures required regarding HSE when manufacturing and paving WMA?	6
How should the various components that are used to make up the WMA handled?	7
What quality assurance methods should be applied to the mix components?	8
What process is used to approve the mix? What changes are there to the mix design procedures normally used for HMA?	9
How is WMA manufactured; can both batch and continuous drum mixer type plants be used to produce WMA, what modifications are required? How is the plant adjusted to produce the lower temperature mixes?	10
What quality assurance measures should be implemented during the manufacture of WMA? Are aspects such as moisture susceptibility and rutting potential addressed?	11
Are any special measures required during the transportation and paving of WMA?	12
What quality assurance measures should be implemented at the paving site?	13
When new WMA Technologies become available what procedure is used to implement and approve them?	14









Intelligent compaction or

paying attention

Moisture in the crusher dust or

polluting forward

Logistics management or

paying attention

Rolling pattern or

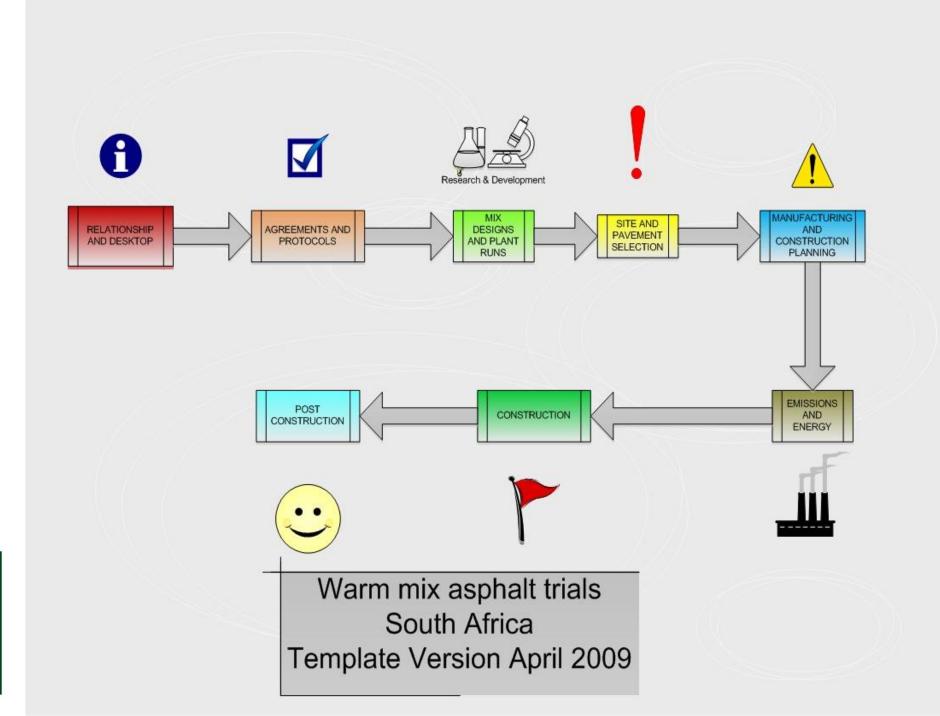
being efficient

► High speed tampers or

adjusting equipment

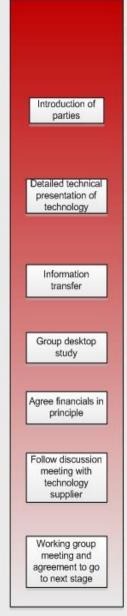
Morning construction planning meetings or rush tackling

- Quality management of raw materials or blame the supplier
- Calibration of burners or blame the moisture
- Plant heat lose
- Mixing time



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successfully loading, support, temp, etc

Agree mix design protocol Agree testing Agree monitoring, protocol at plant and paver (include curing effect) Agree manufacturing Agree emission monitoring requirements / protocols modifications Agree Agree energy manufacturing consumption plant staff protocols requirements Agree materials Agree LTTP requirements Agree blending / Working group additive addition meeting to go to protocol, applicab next stage Agree construction staff and plant requirements

Agree conditions within which the product can

Agree safety protocols

Planning meeting for this stage

check

sampling and testing team Manufacturing plant laboratory

Mix designs

Manufacturing plant staff education

> Manufacturing plant modifications and check

> > Plant runs of mix

Testing of plant runs

Discussion of results meeting

Working group agreement to go to next stage

Site selection

Detailed pavement investigation

Rehabilitation Pavement design

Rehabilitation pavement design report

Site preparation

Site approval and agreement to go to next stage

Construction and manufacturing planning meeting

Agree construction methods and construction programme

Monitoring and testing planning meeting

Agree construction plant to be used

> Manufacturing plant check

Construction plant check

Plant laboratory check

Manufacturing plant check

Emission monitoring

Pave WMA

Manufacture WMA

ANRAL

ILDING SOUTH AFRICA

ROUGH BETTER ROADS

Energy consumption monitoring End of construction day

Construction team education

End of construction meeting

meeting

Post construction testing

> Trials report writing - draft consultant

Trials report draft Technology supplier

Trials report

LTTP



WMA Trials Template April 2009



## WMA - Catalyst for further new developments

- Very early question What is workability?
- TRH 21 40% RA mixes coupled with WMA is winning formulae
- EME Guideline Piet Myburgh " why are you not trialing EME" - WMA Trial Template
- TRH 21 Recovered binder properties, Rejuvenation and handling RA
- TRH 8 Can Marshall still Marshall



## WMA - Catalyst & Stimulation for revision of other documents Technology

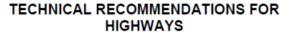
Technical Recommendations for Highways TRH 21: 2016

Use of reclaimed asphalt in the production of

asphalt

1/6/2017





TRH 21: 2009

**HOT MIX RECYCLED ASPHALT** 

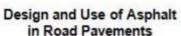
July 2009



Design procedure for high modulus asphalt (EME)

Manual 33 July 2015





Manual 35 / TRH 8











### SA WMA Usage to since 2012



Over a millions tonnes paved successfully

Used by all 3 level of client bodies

Most of the larger manufacturers are WMA ready

## WMA Specification development











FIRST WORKING DRAFT (WD) FOR CIRCULATION TO COTO ROAD MATERIALS COMMITTEE (RMC) AND INDUSTRY AS AT MAY 2018



Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Works

Working Draft (WD)
CHAPTER 9: ASPHALT LAYERS
May 2018

#### Confidential

This document is confidential and may only be distributed for purposes of obtaining comment and not intended for use.





#### WMA Making SANI PASSable since 2012



Client: KZNDOT

Manufacturer: National Asphalt

Haul from Shongweni to Sani Pass

2am departure

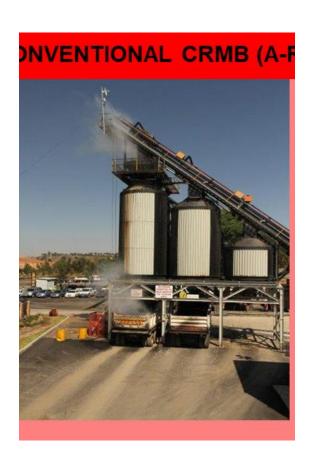
5 hr haul + 2 hr standing on site

Manufactured at @ 165 deg

Lost 10/15 deg in the truck









- Client: Edwin Construction / SANRAL
- Manufacturer: Much Asphalt
- ► Haul distance: 370km
- Mix Type : NCRT Thin layer Porous Asphalt
- Compaction Temp: 90-140 deg

#### WMA Foam Frontier

Foamed bitumen + Foam enhancer + 40% RA + Rejuvenator = Asphalt @ 105 deg

Foam half life increased from 30 s to 1 minute

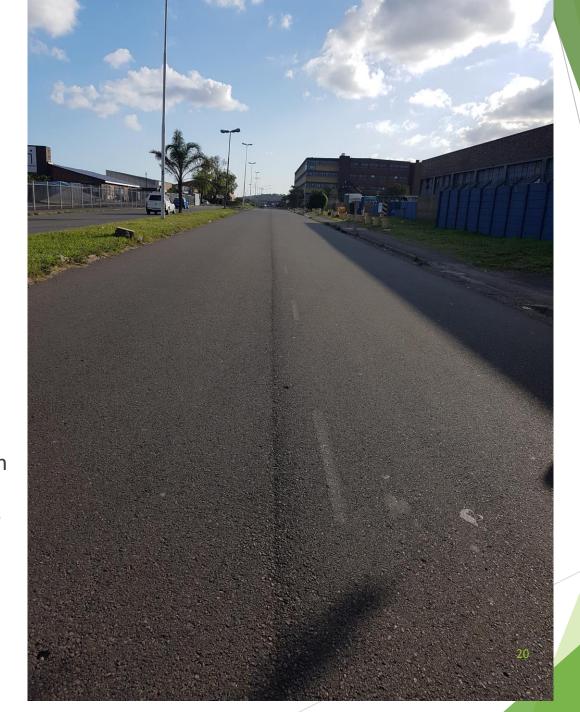
Next step

Same technology combination for EME (10/20 pen)



#### WMA National Trail 2: Leceister Rd, Durban - +-10 years on.

- Paved June 2009
- Traffic is heavily laden container trucks, multi-links
- Speeds from standstill to about 60km/hr
- Lots of turning action
- Visual assessment Nov 2018 -Looking good, quite good, yeah quite good.
- Longitudinal paving joints open in some places
- Some very slightly coarse surface texture in section where paver stopped
- Isolated fatty spot
- NO RUTTING
- NO CRACKING





















- ▶ 39 % asphalt of produced in 2017 was WMA
- Equivalent of 147.4 million tonnes
- > 777% increase since 2009

Reference www.asphaltpavement.org/recycling



## Long-Term Field Performance of Warm Mix Asphalt Technologies

- NATIONAL COOPERATIVE
  HIGHWAY RESEARCH PROGRAM:
  RESEARCH REPORT 843
- Published in 2017
- A total of 17 WMA technologies were used in the field projects, including asphalt foaming additives, plant foaming units, chemical additives, and organic additives.

asphalt rsa

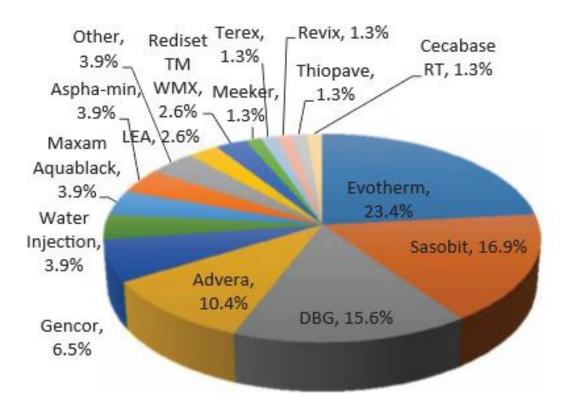


Figure 1.2. Distribution of WMA technologies based on individual technologies.

# International status - NCHRP: RESEARCH REPORT 843





- This research report compares material properties and field performance of warm mix asphalt (WMA) and control hot mix asphalt (HMA) pavement sections constructed at 28 locations across the United States between 2005 and 2012 and evaluated in the period 2012 through 2015.
- ▶ Pavements containing various WMA technologies exhibited long-term field performance comparable with that of the companion HMA pavement in terms of transverse cracking, wheel-path longitudinal cracking, and rutting.
- No moisture-related distress was found in the field for either the HMA or the WMA pavements.







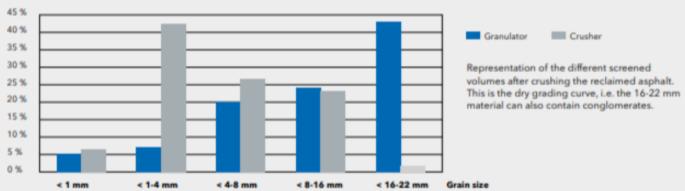


# How have the asphalt plants responded

- Most major asphalt plant manufacturers have now incorporated WMA technology into their plants.
- Common to find proprietary foaming technologies
- Common to find WMA additive addition mechanical and software options
- As we have found, high RA & WMA systems appear a symbiotic relationship



#### Granulator vs. crusher for reclaimed asphalt processing



#### DESIGN AND FUNCTION



#### // DESIGN OF THE GRANULATOR

- 1 Power unit
- 3 Pre-grinding of large slabs with reciprocating tampers
- 4 Primary granulator milling shaft, grain size: 0-70 mm
- 5 Magnetic separator
- 7 Stockpile conveyor 1, grain size 0-8 mm
- 8 Stockpile conveyor 2, grain size: 8-22 mm (0-22 through conglomerates)
- 9 Secondary granulator, variable grain size adjustable: 0-22 mm
- 10 Return of oversize aggregate



// SECONDARY GRANULATOR SHAFTS WITH HARD CAST

#### // CRUSHING STAGE 1/2 // CRUSHING STAGE 3

The granulator is loaded with reclaimed asphalt by a wheel loader - as a one-person operation. During the first crushing stage, the asphalt slabs are broken into smaller pieces and pressed down onto the milling shaft. During the upwards motion, the reciprocating tampers prevent bridge formation in the hopper. The milling shaft achieves an output of 0-70 mm in the second grinding stage.

Before the broken material is conveyed to the screen, any contained iron parts are removed by a magnetic separator. After fractioning trough the screen, the oversize aggregate from crushing stage 3 is fed to the secondary granulator. The result of stage 3 is variable analogue to the screen used - and is fed back to the screen through the oversize aggregate return (output free from oversize aggregate).



#### Processing of RA: Granulate for truer particle size of RA

#### SYSTEM MEETS PLANT.

#### OVERVIEW RECYCLING SYSTEMS AND PLANTS



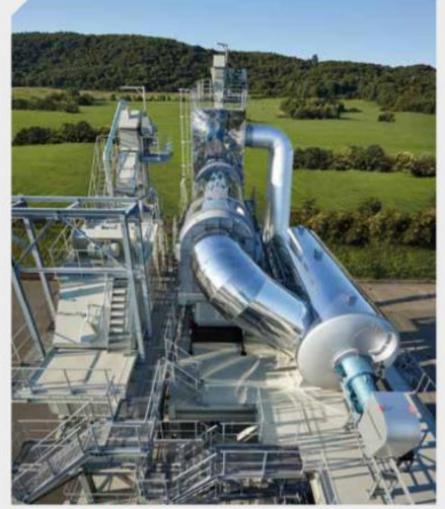
	Plant								
		Plant	Mixing capacity		Middle ring dosing system	Dosing system into the mixer	Multivaria- ble dosing system	Parallel drum	RPP
1	MBA 2000	160 t/h							
1	MBA 3000	240 t/h	x						
•	ECO 2000	160 t/h		x					
	ECO 3000	240 t/h	x	x					
B	ECO 4000	320 t/h	x	x					
1	TBA 2000	160 t/h		x	x				
	TBA 3000	240 t/h	x	x	x	x			
	TBA 4000	320 t/h	x	x	x	x			
	BA 3000	240 t/h		x	x	x	x	x	
	BA 4000	320 t/h		x	x	x	×	x	
	BA 5000	400 t/h		x	x	x	x	x	



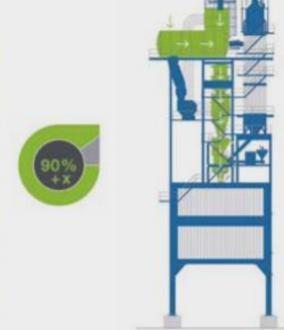
Plant RA
Capabilities System &
Energy
optimization

type BA 4000 with a mixing capacity of 320t/h. A parallel drum in counterflow with a hot gas generator for the gentle, indirect heating of granulated RAP ensures a high level of environmental friendliness and maximum RAP material rates. This unique innovation enables RAP material rates of 90 + X% to be achieved – higher than with any other recycling system on the market. Presented at Bauma 2016 and





// HOT GAS GENERATOR



#### // HOT GAS GENERATOR

- > Parallel drum in counterflow with hot gas generator
- > Highest possible feed rates of RAP material
- > Indirect heating of the material
- > Lowest emission rates
- > Significant positive overall energy balance of the plant

#### South Africa's Carbon Tax Bill

- December 2017, Second Draft Carbon Tax bill published for comment.
- Intended implementation date: July 2019
- Proposed tax is R120/ton of carbon dioxide equivalent for emissions above tax free threshold.
- Polluter pays we all pay



## Industry Response to Carbon Tax

 Mitigation measures in place - active monitoring and reducing emissions

WMA will be default mix, should you want HMA, then you pay extra to off-set Carbon Tax implication.



what should we change for more use producers say

1

spec it and we will produce it

2

remove compaction temperature limit

#### Overcoming transition pains



**Pains** 

Current mixed demand of

Makes plant operations as well as product production inefficient

AMW & AMH

 Project specific plants to only produce WMA

 Client combination / co-operation for larger quantity with less WMA /HMA swing

3

 Manufacturer changing fixed plant default to WMA



33



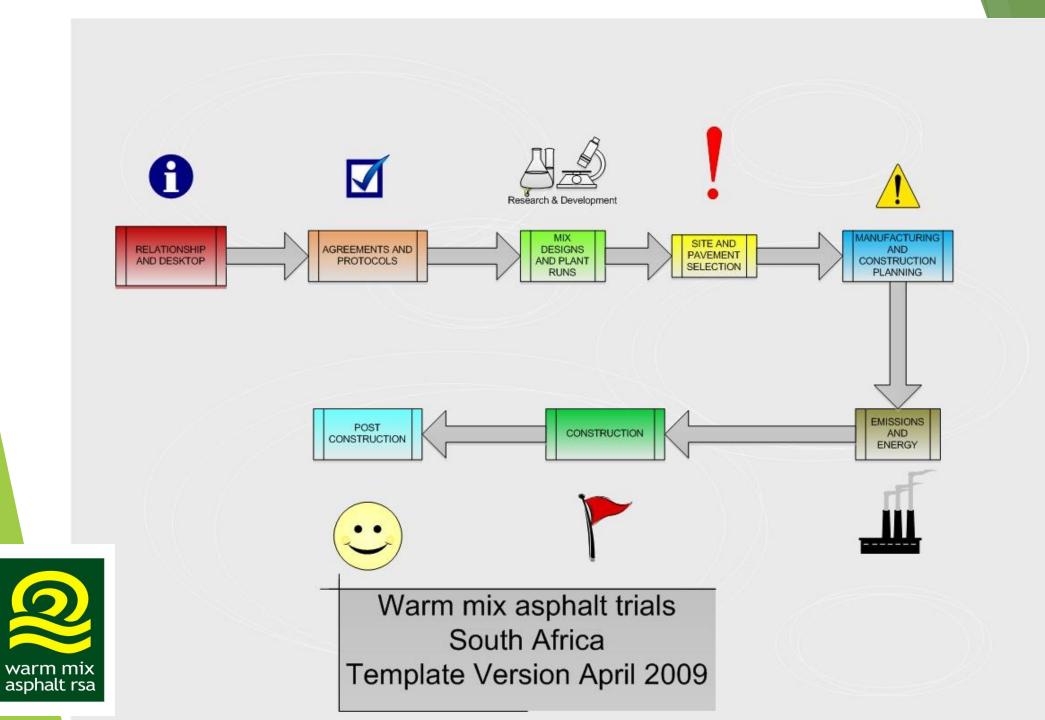
#### WMA Interest Group

SANRAL
SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY SOC LTD

Reg.No. 1998/000584/30

BUILDING SOUTH AFRICA
THROUGH BETTER ROADS

▶ Interest Group needs to do more work.......







## SA Intention get us back on pace with international best practice

Detailed evaluation of in-service of trials sections

Review of other work done to date

Detailed
Desktop
Review of
WMA
Guideline

Update WMA Guideline



