

Early Investments in Fly Ash Research

1.00

The 100-year Highway and its reduced Carbon Footprint

Ramon Carrasquillo, Ph.D., P.E.

Engineer Mentor Colleague Friend for 40 years



Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, 1976)

- EPA Guidelines for Federal Procurement of Cement and Concrete Containing Fly ash (1983)
 - 1st Recovered Material selected by EPA
 - Significant solid waste material by volume
 - Economical to separate and recover
 - Technically proven uses
 - Federal purchasing power must be substantial
- Prior to 1986, 2-3 million tons/yr used in cement or concrete production in US

EPA's Anecdotal Evidence for technically proven uses

- Buildings
 - Sears Tower
 - John Hancock Center
 - McCormick Plane
 - Standard Oil Building
 - Prudential Building
 - Davis-Bessie Nuclear Power Plant
 - Detroit General Hospital

- Federal Infrastructure
 - Hungry Horse Dam
 - Dworshak Dam
 - Libby Dam
 - Tombigbee Riverway locks and dams
 - Central Arizona Aqueduct
 - 200 lane miles of Georgia DOT roads

States were given until January 28^{th,} 1986 to allow Fly Ash in nearly all Highway Concrete

- Federal Procurement
- Minimum 20% by mass of CM
- Risk losing all Fed Transp. \$\$\$

Carrasquillo proposes (1983) : TxDOT Projects 364 and 481



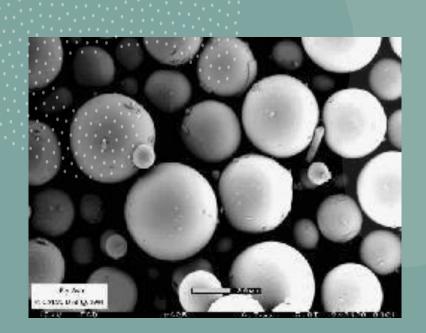
364: Mixture Design with Concrete Containing Fly Ash

- 481: Durable Concrete Mixtures Containing Fly Ash
 - Guidelines for Structural Concrete
 - Enduring Pavement Concrete
 - Economics
 - Design/Construction considerations
 - Quality Assurance / Oversight



Results led to greater investments from FHWA, EPRI, NRMCA, SFA, other DOTs in Concrete Containing Fly Ash and Pozzolans

Chemistry is Important



- The chemistry of the cementitious system can resist almost any exposure.
- Fly ash added excellent technical properties in both strength and durability
- Chemistry of fly ash was very important
- Admixture chemistry changes the rules of mixture design



ACI Responds to demand for Guidelines

- ACI 226 Splits
 - ACI 232 ACI 232
 ACI 240
 - ACI 233

• ACI 234

Resilient Infrastructure

Fly Ash was key to extending the life cycle of the nation's infrastructure

- Sulfate Resistance
- ASR Resistance
- Impermeability
- Lower Heat
- Long-Term Strength



Long-Life is not Expensive

- Don't confuse durable, longlife structures with expensive and special.
- Well trained crews and quality control is the first step to both economic and excellent concrete.





Long-Life vs. Sustainability

- 12-13 million tons of fly ash per year are used in cement or concrete production in US
- Long Technical Life leads to an even lower lifetime CO₂e footprint

The 100-year highway has 67% deduction in CO_2 and lower lifecycle cost vs. a 33-year highway, and a proportional cost savings.

Embodied Energy

50

100

PER EMBODIED ENERGY MJ/KG

Stabilised earth Concrete blocks In situ concrete Precast tilt-up concrete Kiln dried sawn hardwood Precast steam-cured concrete Clay bricks Gypsum plaster Kiln dried sawn softwood Autoclaved aerated concrete (AAC) Plasterboard Fibre cement* Cement Local dimensioned granite Particleboard Plywood Glue-laminated timber Laminated veneer lumber MDF (medium density fibreboard) Glass Imported dimensioned granite Hardboard Galvanised steel Acrylic paint PVC (polyvinyl chloride) Plastics — general Copper Synthetic rubber Aluminium

Air dried sawn hardwood

Fly Ash further reduced the embodied energy and the CO_2 Equivalent contribution to the environment.

150

* Fibre cement figure updated from earlier version and endorsed by Dr Lawson.

MATERIA

200

Ramon Carrasquillo, Ph.D., P.E.

- Concrete is Science and an Art
- Keep learning
- Look Ahead and keep moving



The fundamentals still work and are the core of innovation





Other Impacts of Long-Life

- Long life structures with fly ash reduced the interruption to other commercial enterprises.
- Continuous operations during emergency

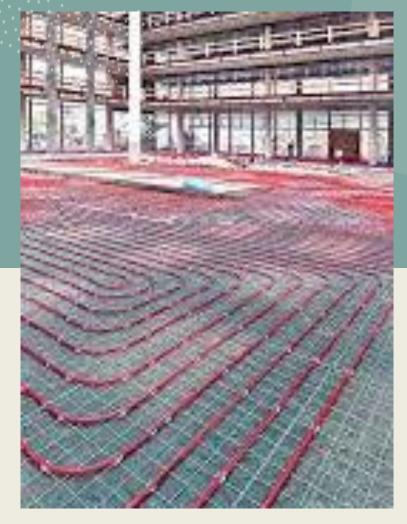


Endurance based design with concrete

- Integrated Structural System
 - Concrete Shear walls (inside the building for integrity also see energy savings)
 - Avoid high deflection elements (cantilevers)
- Enduring Materials
 - Continuously reinforce connections
 - Low permeable exposed concrete
 - Low to moderate shrinkage slabs
- Consider how it could be tougher or how it could be quickly restored in a singular event

Passive Energy for Long-Life and operation during bad times.

- Interior thermal mass (concrete) reduces the stress on Mechanical systems and maintains environment during outages (concrete shear walls and floors)
- Hydronic cooling/heating of concrete can be powered with low amp off grid power.



Final Lessons from Ramon

 No matter how long it's been, reach out

• Laugh and have a good story

• Start the next chapter, sooner than later.

