

# 11<sup>TH</sup> GEOPOLYMER CAMP – 10 JULY 2019

A background image showing a sunset over the ocean. The sky is a deep orange-red, and the sun is a bright yellow circle. In the foreground, there are several large, dark fishing nets or structures extending into the water.

## RED MUD – FLY ASH [RFFFG] GEOPOLYCRETE ROAD TRIALS

**R V RAMANI**

# KIRAN GLOBAL

- **2<sup>nd</sup> largest in Silicates;**
- **operational in 7 countries;**
- **largest supplier of Tunnel backfill grouts**
- **Captive Quartz & Feldspar mines; GGBS grinding facility**
- **Provides FREE supply of silicate binder for research work undertaken by institutes**

# ARGUS CONCRETE

- **2<sup>nd</sup> largest in active Geopolymer projects**
- **operational in 4 countries**
- **consuming average 40 tons of silicate binder everyday**
- **Heading the standards committee (BIS)**



**UNUTILISED**

**MINERAL**

**WASTE**

**70 (750) MTPA**







**AUSTRALIA**  
**CHINA**  
**BRAZIL**  
**INDIA**  
**USA**

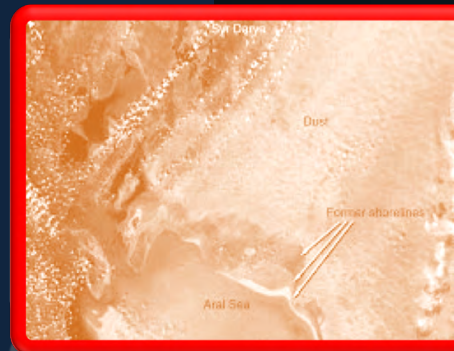
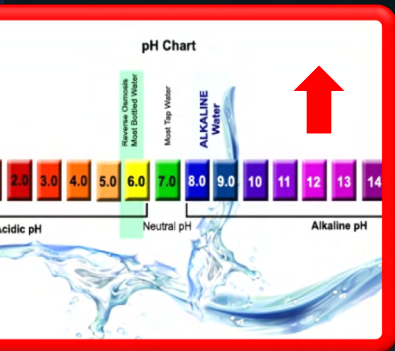
**20,000 TPD**



# RED MUD DISPOSAL NOW...

- contain substantially elevated levels of **several trace and toxic metals** including iron, manganese, copper, zinc, cadmium, lead, chromium, arsenic & nickel make it difficult to safely dispose of and treat RM.
- Limited Safe & Economical large-scale application
- **Currently disposed of into on-site waste lakes for further dewatering, consolidation and storage**
- very costly due to mandatory environmental monitoring and long-term maintenance
- **RED MUD IS A COMPLEX MATERIAL**





**HIGH pH**

**LARGE STORAGE**

**ALKALI LEACH**

**AIRBORNE DUST**

**HIGH IRON**



# RED MUD ISSUES



**22**

**Ti**

**47.87**

**Titanium**

# RED MUD TYPICAL ANALYSIS...

|                          | TYPICAL   | HINDALCO | NORANDA   |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| $\text{Fe}_2 \text{O}_3$ | 35 – 50 % | 63.3 %   | 42 – 44 % |
| $\text{Al}_2 \text{O}_3$ | 8 – 14 %  | 13.7 %   | 11 – 19 % |
| $\text{Si O}_2$          |           | 5.26 %   | 8 – 16 %  |
| $\text{Na}_2 \text{O}$   |           | 2.84 %   | 5 – 8 %   |
| $\text{Ca O}$            |           | 1.14 %   | 1 – 12 %  |
| $\text{Ti O}_2$          | 4 – 10 %  | 4.13 %   | 4 – 9 %   |
| LOI                      | 5 – 10 %  | 7.72 %   | 5 – 8 %   |
| Moisture                 | 35 – 52 % |          | 36 – 40%  |

**Maghenite  
Hematite  
Goethite**





# Geopolycrete





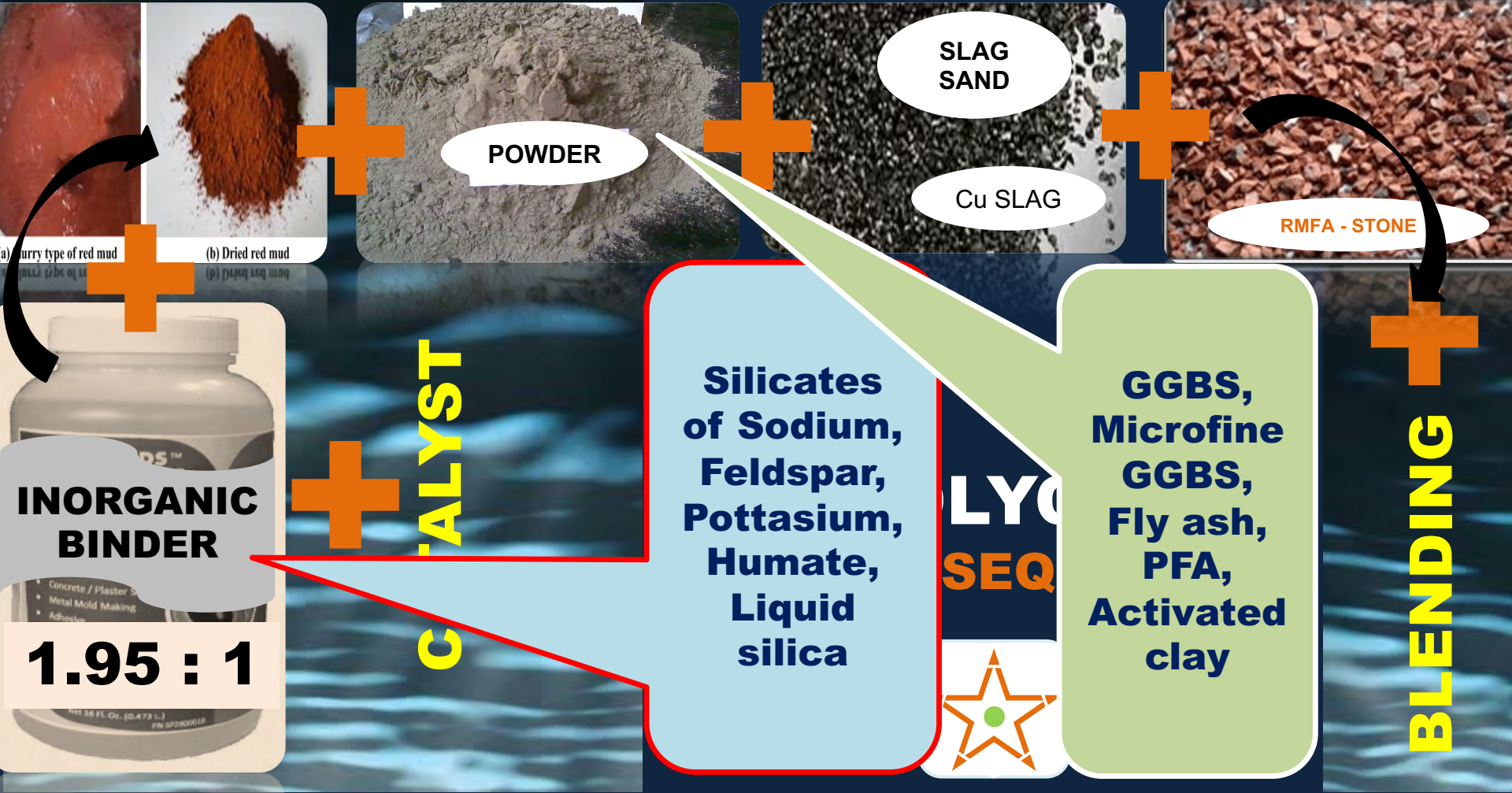
**BINDALLINO**



# INORGANIC BINDER

**BLEND OF SILICATES + POWDER + CATALYST**

**USER FRIENDLY**







A - STONE







RM POND



PREPARING SITE



# ROAD TRIALS



# REDMUD CONCRETE VIDEOS





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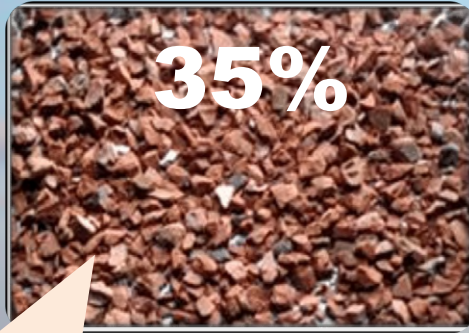




# REDMUD CONCRETE VIDEOS



# COASTAL PROTECTION PRODUCTS



**RMFA – STONE  
PILOT PLANT**

- **ROBOTIC SHOTCRETING** with mobile app
- **SENSORS IN MARINE GEOCRETE ARMOUR**
- **2 AXIS PROGRAMMABLE CONCRETE POURING SYSTEM**



**20%**



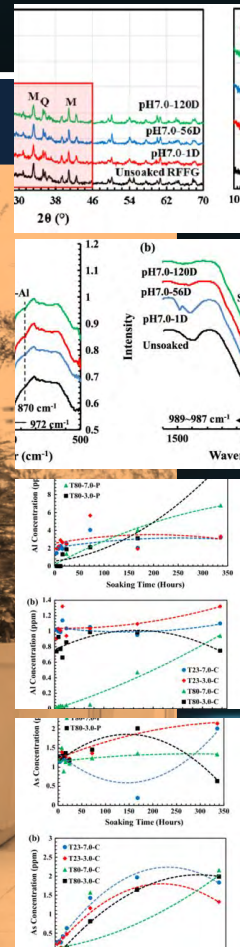
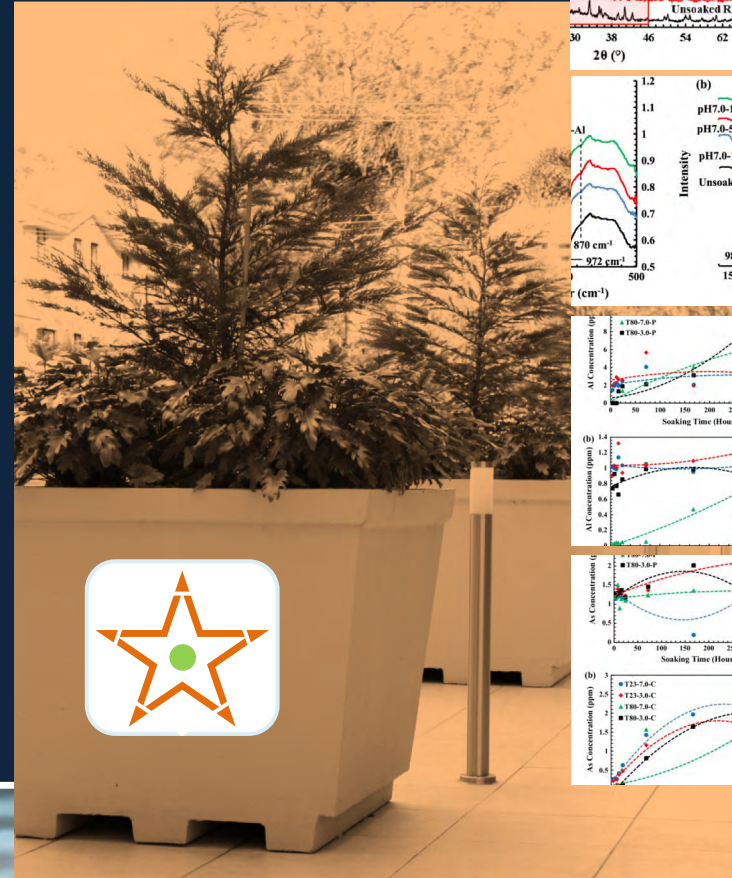


# TCLP AVERAGE FINDINGS

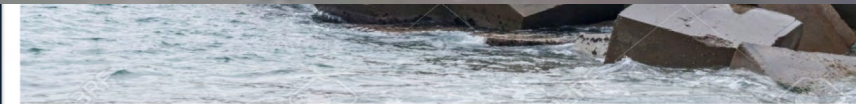
- The concentrations of As, Cu, Cr and Cd detected in the leachate of the RFFG samples were all much lower than the respective contamination limits in soils set by the US EPA standard, even for the leachate of the powder RFFG samples. (FITR)
- The maximum contamination limits in soils set by US EPA are, in ppm

|             | <b>Cu</b>   | <b>Cr</b>   | <b>Cd</b>   | <b>As</b>  |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| <b>ppm</b>  | 45          | 212         | 2           | 5.6        |
| <b>&lt;</b> | <b>0.15</b> | <b>0.15</b> | <b>0.15</b> | <b>2.0</b> |

- Furthermore, the use of RFFG in civil engineering projects that may be exposed to a sulfuric acidic environment will not introduce heavy metals at a level exceeding the respective EPA limits to the surrounding soils.







**GEOPOLYMER Biorock under water for 18 months;  
augments marine life growth - Marine Gardens,  
New Orleans, LA**







# FENCING SYSTEMS





# TOXIC & RADIOACTIVE CATALYTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT





# SPOT CRETE-XT XTRA

ALL PURPOSE

**INSTANT  
GREEN  
CONCRETE**  
any time. any where.





# CHANNEL PARTNERS

- 
- **Marine Gardens, USA**
  - **Kamachi Steels Ltd, India**
  - **ASTA Constructions, India**
  - **I C C Ltd, Srilanka**
  - **QGC International, Kuwait**
  - **PT SMEC Denka Indonesia**
  - **Alcon Group, India**
  - **Pacifique Environment, New Caledonia**
  - **GULF Minerals, Oman**

# CONCLUSIONS



- Therefore, **red mud-fly ash** based geopolymerization technology not only produces a more economical and **'greener' alternative to OPC**, but also lends itself to recycle and reuse two abundant industrial wastes: red mud and fly ash.
- The process of geopolymerization was confirmed by the composition of the final products analyzed by X-ray diffraction.
- The findings suggest that the two major industrial wastes, red mud and fly ash, can be **reused to produce geopolymers** that would hence be applied in civil infrastructure construction.





**ARGUS  
CONCRETE  
SOLUTIONS**

**INDIA - USA - SINGAPORE**

***THANK YOU***

# GEOPOLYCRETE APPLICATIONS


- Coastal armor
- Concrete Roads
- Heavy Foundations
- Canal bank / River bed
- Shotcreting
- Precast products
- HM Waste containment
- **Container Home**





# COMPARISON

| M30             | G P C / cu.m    |         |  |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------|--|
| <b>TANGIBLE</b> | Curing water    | 150 lt  |  |
|                 | Disposal of R M | 180 kg  |  |
|                 | Land reclaim    | 0.7 sqm |  |
|                 | C S R/ TeNORM   | ✓       |  |
|                 |                 |         |  |

| M35               | RFFG / cu.m                        |        |   |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---|
| <b>INTANGIBLE</b> | CO2 emission                       | 700 lb | min   |
|                   | Labour reduction                   | 25%    | min   |
|                   | Landfill reduction (mining + fill) | 8cft   | min   |
|                   | Sustainability                     | ▶▶     |  |
|                   |                                    |        |   |




|     | How utilised         |              | Observations         |
|-----|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1.  | LAGOONING (WET POND) | 1500 T/ ACRE | VAST LAND AREA       |
| 2.  | DEWATERING           | ...          | ...                  |
| 3.  |                      |              | Concrete             |
| 4.  |                      |              | ement                |
| 5.  |                      |              | e                    |
| 6.  |                      |              | ility                |
| 7.  |                      |              | cost                 |
| 8.  | METAL RECOVERY       |              | Very low ROI         |
| 9.  | NEUTRALISATION       |              | High processing cost |
| 10. | GEOPOLYCRETE         | > 50%        | Technology access    |

**TECHNOLOGY & ECONOMY**  
**DISPOSAL & ENVIRONMENT**  
**UTILISATION & PROCESSING**





# RED MUD ADVANTAGES ...

- 
- alkaline content
  - Si & Al - potential source material
  - Reduction in alkali hydroxide
  - industrial waste
  - low carbon footprint - sustainable
  - High iron content binds well
  - For better strength & desirable setting time Red Mud & Fly Ash to be ground to  $> 45\mu$
  - Natural colourant

