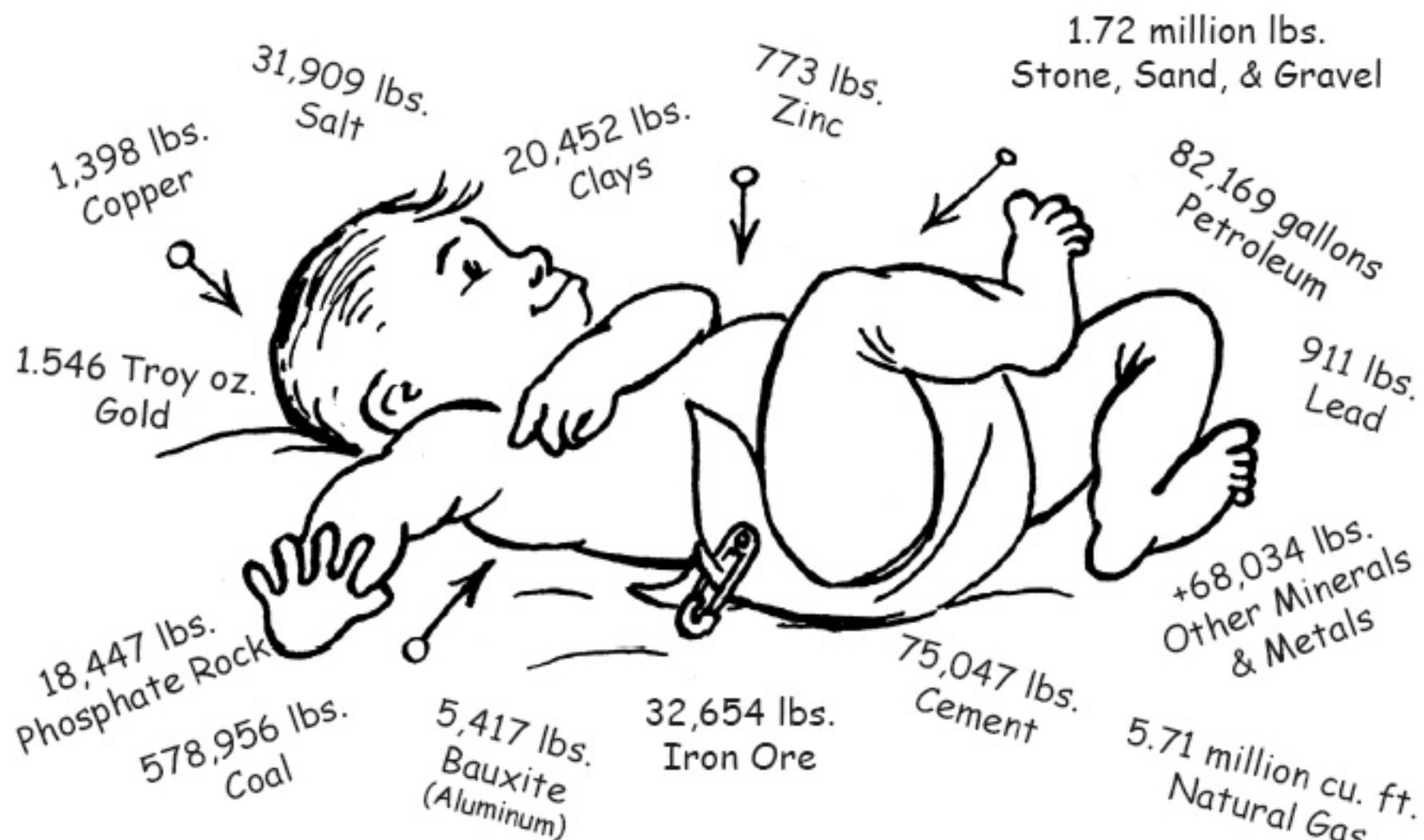


Use of Quarry Fines to Make a Construction Aggregate

Sallie Gaillard
William Miller
Robert Mensah-Biney

NC State University Minerals Research Lab
University of North Carolina at Asheville

Every American Born Will Need . . .



3.7 million pounds of minerals, metals, and fuels in their lifetime

Mineral Extraction

- Locate Ore Body
- Mine
- Mill
- Separation

Tailings Properties & Disposal



Pointer 31°49'45.27" N 111°01'58.82" W elev 3223 ft

Streaming [|||||]

60%

Eye alt 4351 ft

©2005 Google

Environmental Hazards

- Acid Mine Drainage
- Heavy Metal Contamination
- Processing Chemical Contamination
- Erosion & Sedimentation

Project Purpose

- Convert tailings waste to usable product
- Decrease the environmental hazards
- Decrease impoundment land use

Materials

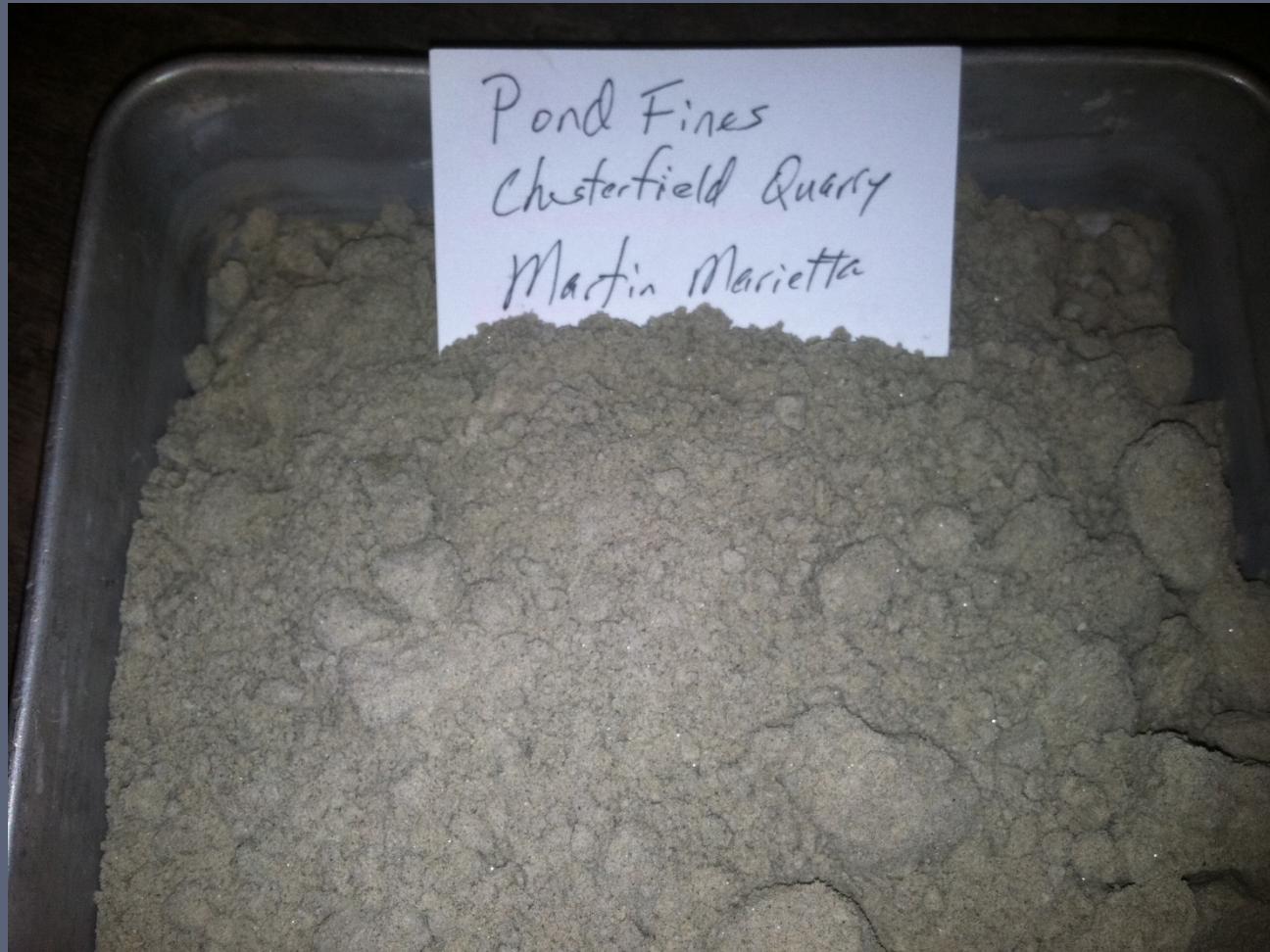
- Obtained mine tailings from
Chesterfield Quarry – Jefferson, SC
- Used colloidal silica as binder

Test Methods

- NCDOT test methods:
 - Sieve analysis
 - L.A. Abrasion
 - Absorption
 - Specific Gravity
 - Sodium Sulfate Soundness

Making a Synthetic Aggregate

Dried & Sieved Tailings Sample



Pelletizing



Pelletizing



Pelletizing



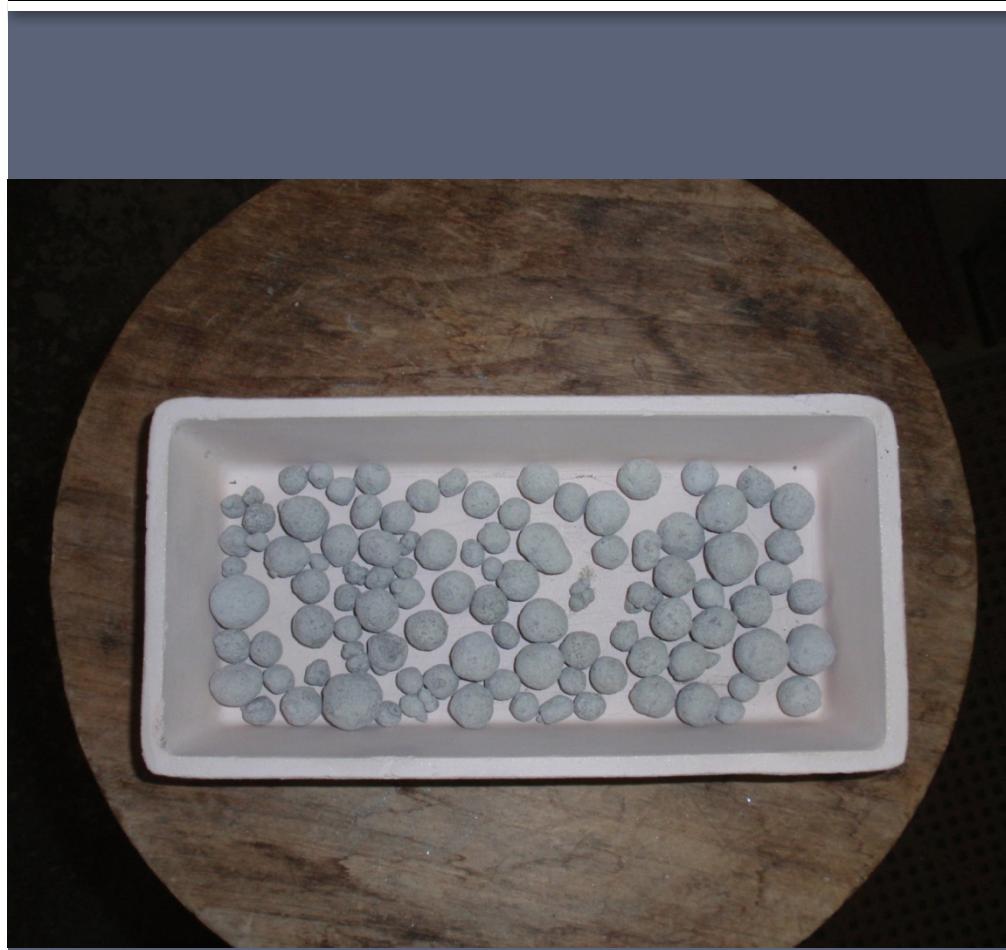
Pelletizing



Air Drying



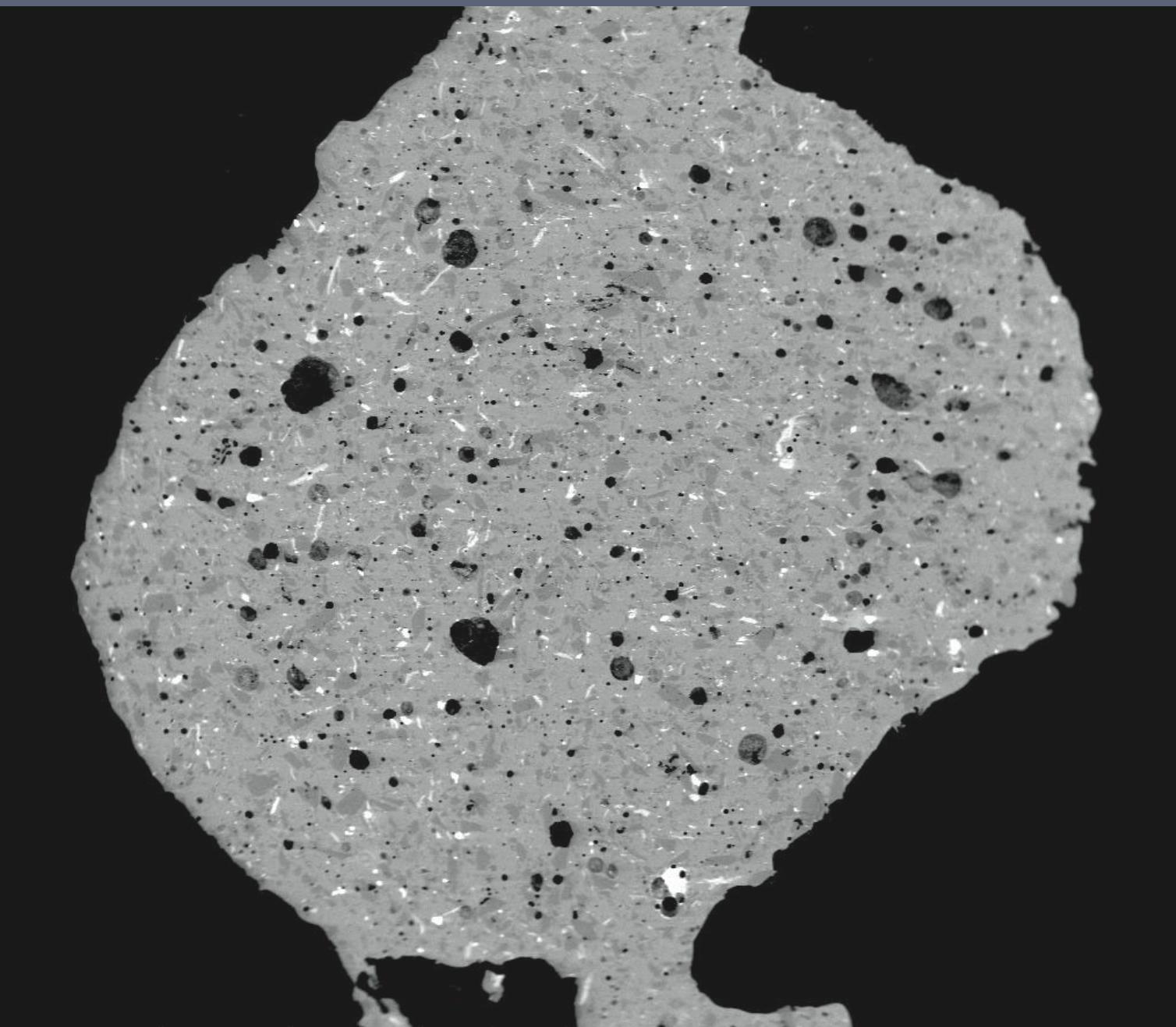
Firing



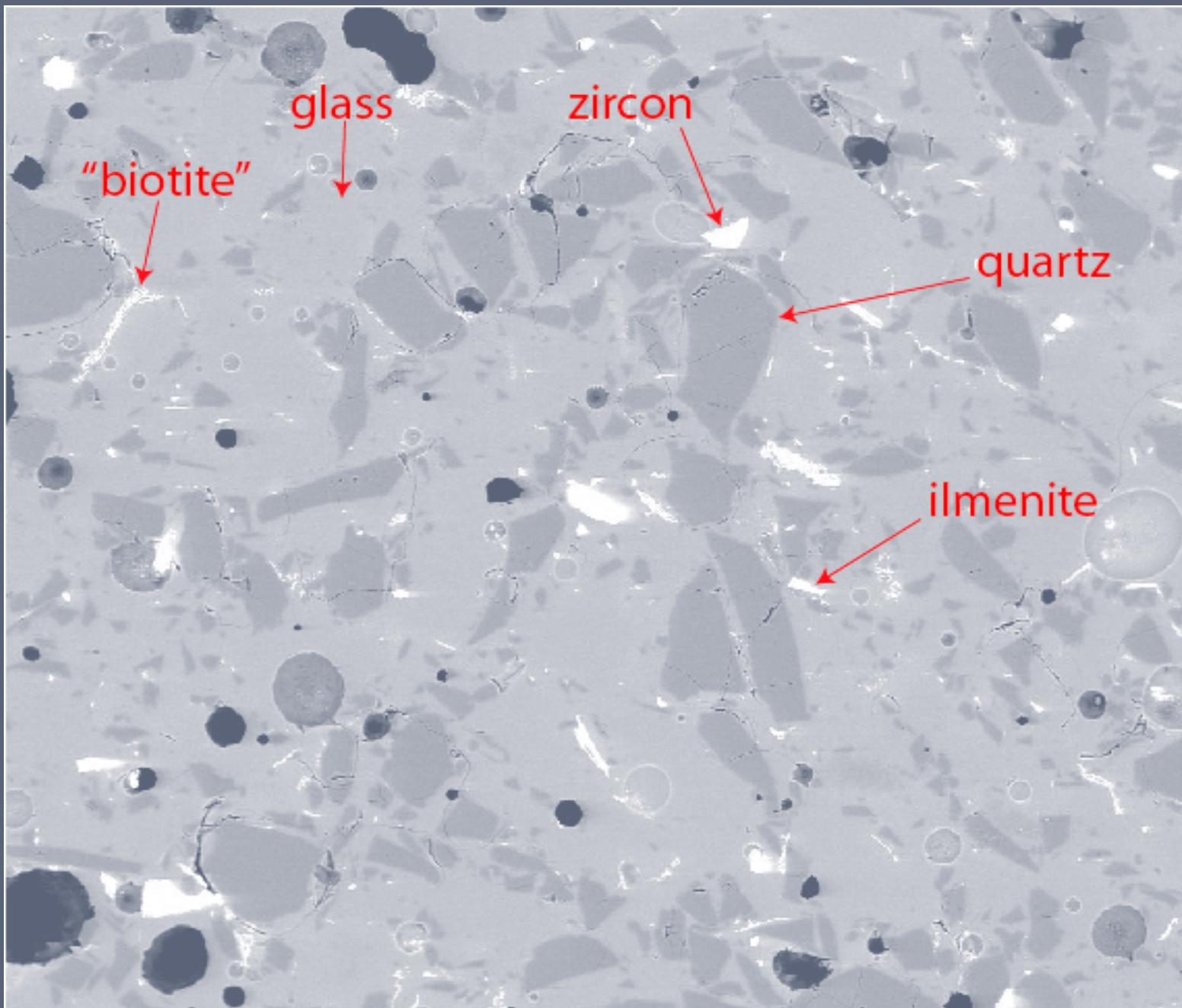
Product: Synthetic Aggregate



Synthetic Aggregate Composition



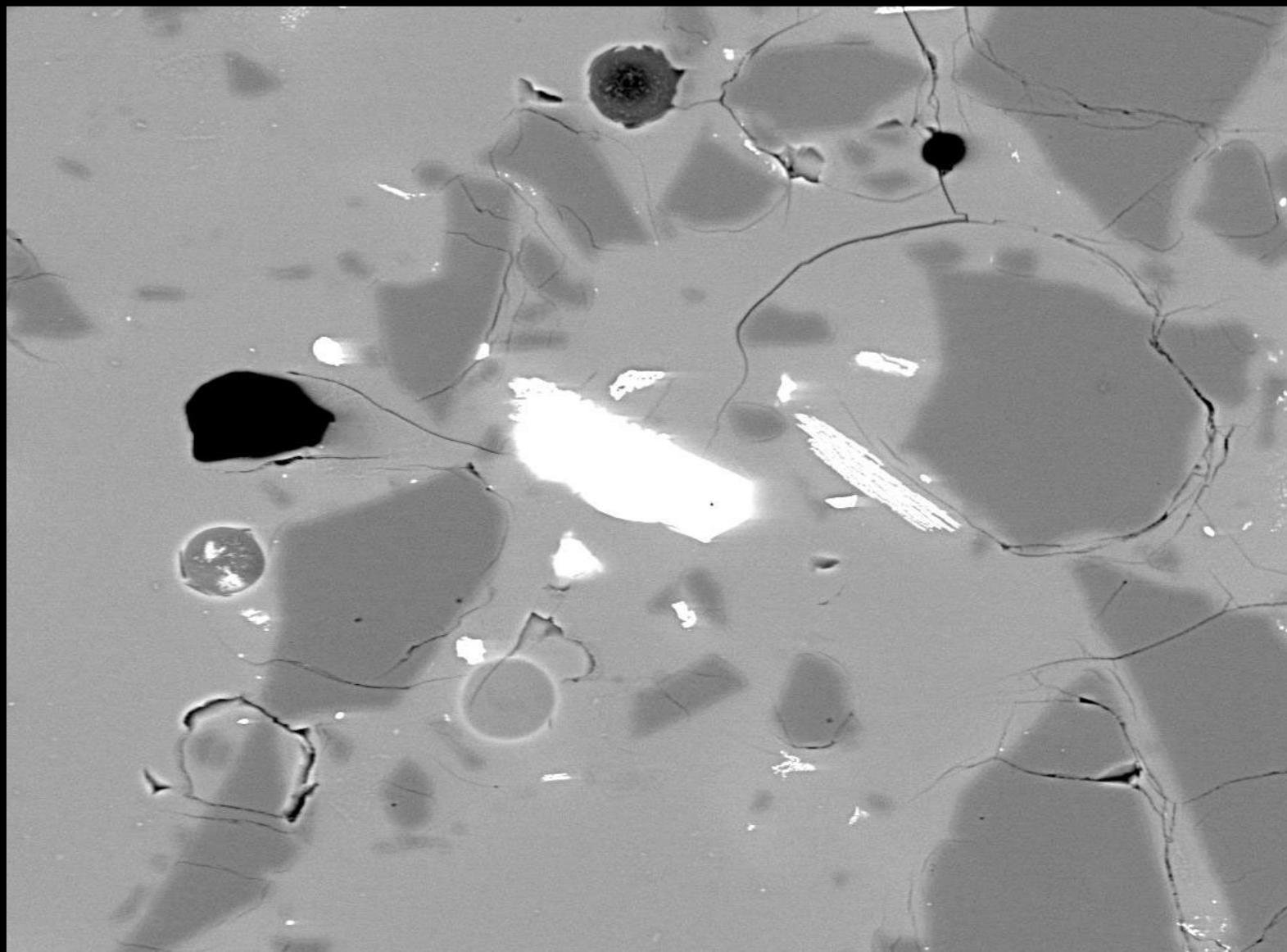
8/4/2011	HFW	WD	Mag	Det		2.0mm
1:17:57 PM	6.47 mm	10.3 mm	21x	SSD		



8/4/2011 | HFW | WD | Mag | Det | 400.0 μ m
1:20:29 PM | 0.85 mm | 10.1 mm | 160x | SSD

Glass Composition

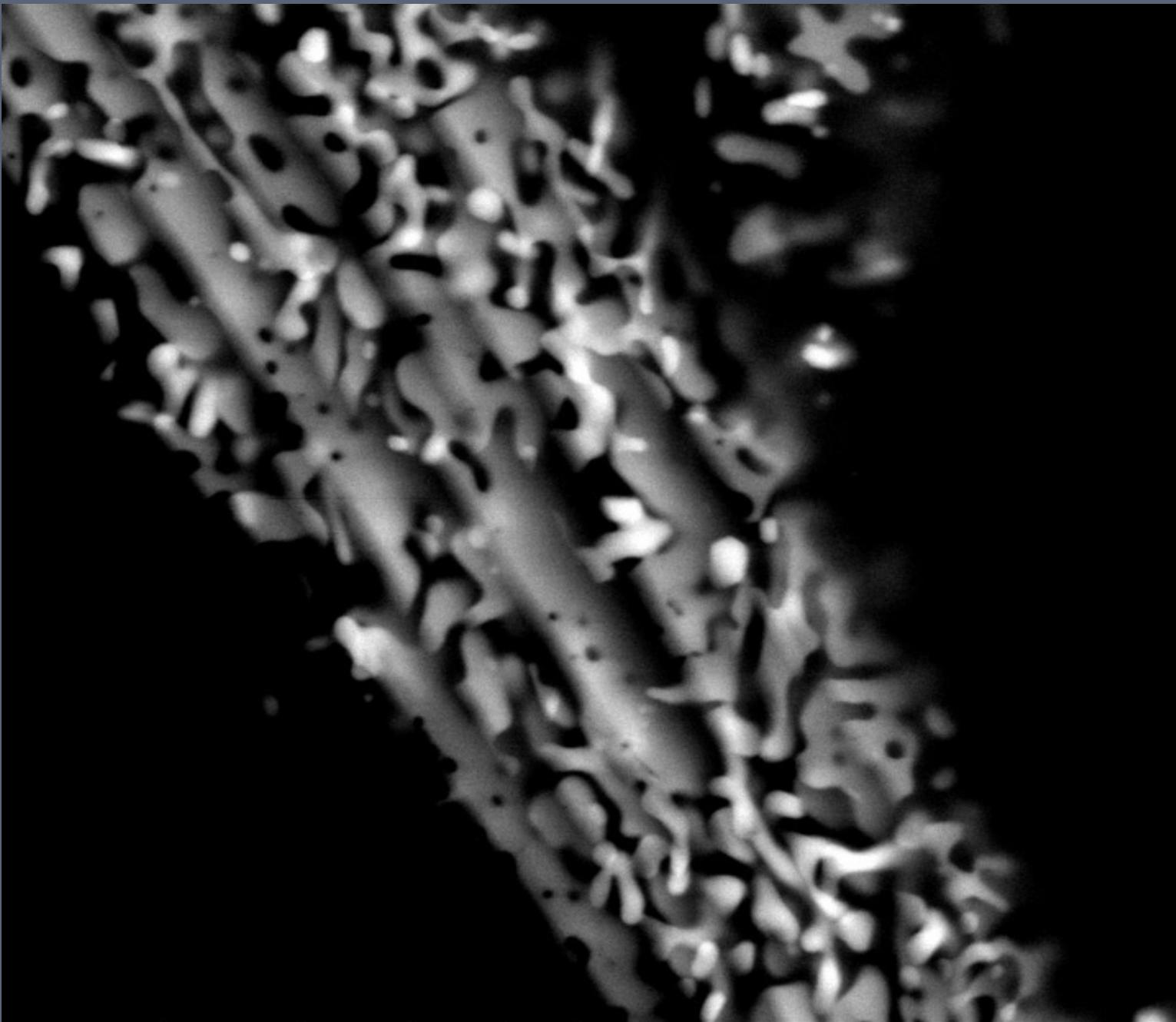
	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	K ₂ O	CaO	FeO	total
albite	11.2		20.4	67.4	3.3	1.1		100.0
glass	4.2	0.1	18.5	68.4	6.9	1.1	3.1	100.0
microclin e			18.3	64.8	16.9			100.0



8/4/2011	HFW	WD	Mag	Det	100.0µm
1:21:52 PM	0.23 mm	10.0 mm	600x	SSD	

Biotite Assimilation

	Na ₂ O	MgO	Al ₂ O ₃	SiO ₂	K ₂ O	CaO	TiO ₂	MnO	FeO	Fe ₂ O ₃	H ₂ O +	Total
Alt'd biotite	2.3	8.4	17.7	31.6	3.3	0.5	n/a	1.1	35.1	n/a	n/a	100.0
Biotite	0.2	4.2	14.6	37.2	8.3	0.2	3.1	0.1	26.9	3.8	1.4	99.7



10/5/2011	HFW	WD	Mag	Det	10.0 μ m
7:37:21 AM	27.04 μ m	7.9 mm	5000x	SSD	

Testing

Sieve Analysis

Retained on Sieve Size (inches)	Weight Retained on sieve (g)	% by Weight
1	0.0	0.0
3/4	61.1	0.5
1/2	8975.7	68.9
3/8	3034.5	23.3
#4*	951.4	7.3

* U.S. mesh size

L.A. Abrasion Test

- Abrasion resistance
- Maximum allowable loss for natural aggregate: 40-45%

L.A. Abrasion Test

Loss
Synthetic Aggregate: 21%

Granite Aggregate: 27-49%

Limestone
Aggregate: 19-30%

Water Absorption

- Proportion mixing

Pellets	Weight (g)	% Absorption by weight
Dry	218.0	
24 hour soak	219.3	0.596
2 hour boil	219.0	0.459

Specific Gravity

No.	Specific Gravity
1	2.05
2	2.00
3	2.03
4	1.98
5	1.95
6	1.91
7	1.96

Average 1.98 ± 0.05

Sodium Sulfate Soundness Test

- Resistance to disintegration by chemical saturation
- Average allowable loss for natural aggregate: 14%

Sodium Sulfate Soundness Test

- No adverse effects such as:
 - Splitting
 - Crumbling
 - Cracking

PASSED!

Production Cost Estimate

- \$17 - \$33 / ton
- based on:
 - \$33/ton for aggregate from coal ash
 - Biernacki (2007)
 - \$17/ton for aggregate from fly ash/biosolids
 - Minerals Research Lab (2005)

Conclusion

- Meets NCDOT natural aggregate requirements
- Decreases environmental impacts
- Converts waste to useful product

Acknowledgements

- Martin Marietta Aggregates - Chesterfield Quarry
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- Rudolph Olson of SELEE Corp.
- Tate Erickson & Larry Barnhill of Froehling & Roberson
- Bruce Brothers from Nyacol
- Dr. Joe Fahmy of UNC Asheville's Engineering Department

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