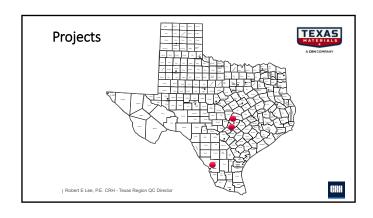




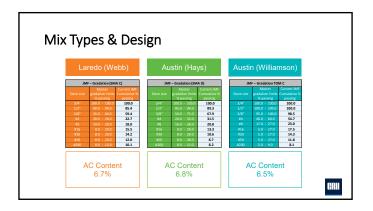
# Challenges

- New Technology (at least to TxDOT and us)
- Stiffer Mix
- Night Work
- Project Sequencing
- Belly Dumps & Windrowed Mix
- · Gravel Aggregate Design did not include Lime

CRH

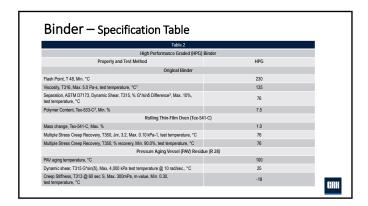


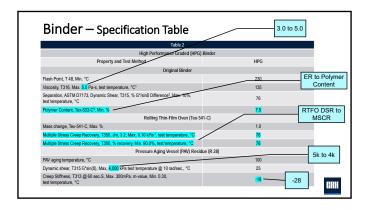












Binder — Table Notes

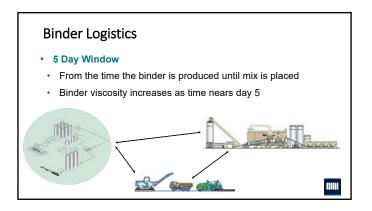
Viscosity

1. This requirement may be waived at the Department's discretion if the supplier warrants that the asphalt binder can be adequately pumped, mixed, and compacted at temperatures that meet all applicable safety, environmental, and constructability requirements. Use Spindle 21 when testing for rotational viscosity.

2. Determined as the absolute value of the percent difference in G\*/sin6 measured on samples taken from the top and bottom: 100\*(G\*/sin6 (top) - G\*/sin6 (bottom))/ G\*/sin6 (top)

3. In Tex-533-C, the SBS peak is changed to 699cm¹, representing the polystyrene band.

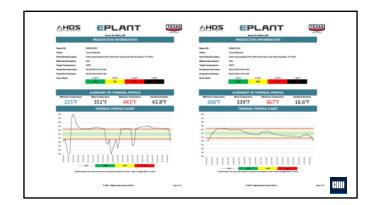
Polymer Content



# HMA Plant - Take Aways

- · Plant production rate lowered
- ~ 200 tons/hour
- Tighten production temperature variability
- Plant temps raised from
- 325°F to 345°F
- · Ensure enough trucks to the project
- balanced production





# Construction – Take Aways

- · Minimize hand work
- Dump half a load at a time conserve mix temperature
- Keep paver moving speed 20 to 30 ft./min
- Roller needs to stay close to paver mat temperature
- Mix needs to cool before opening to traffic pick up issues

CRH



# Construction – IH 35, Hays Co.





Construction – US 183, Williamson Co.

## Summary

- TxDOT partnered with us throughout all projects
- Team approach TxDOT, Ergon, CTR and TM
- Lenient related to binder properties (direct and indirect)
- Communication is key
- · Daily testing & communication
- Debrief with TxDOT after projects
- The Good, the Bad & the Ugly
- Possible changes to the Specification



