



Astec Sustainability

BUILT TO **CONNECT**

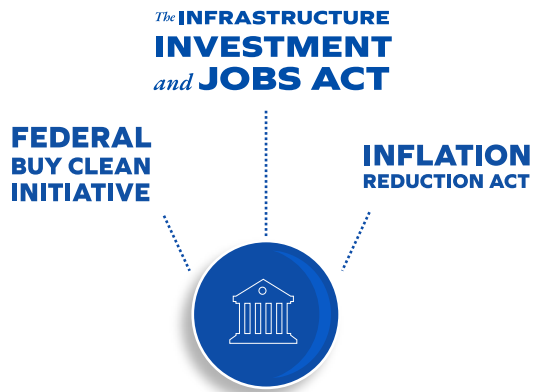
Greg Renegar

Reducing the Carbon Footprint
and the Plant of the Future

2024



Sustainability: Why Now?



Large federal spending programs have outlined how certain funding pools may be accessed by using reduced-carbon products and solutions.



Specific government agencies have outlined details of how products and solutions will be identified as reduced-carbon.



Industry organizations have outlined their goals and action plans to reduce the industry's carbon footprint.



Astec has created a program to reduce the carbon footprint of its products and solutions.



Our industry has come a long way... 



1912



2024



The Plant of the Future



Innovation Example



Looks similar – Both instantly recognizable as a Mustang

Not similar performance due to technology



Innovation Drivers

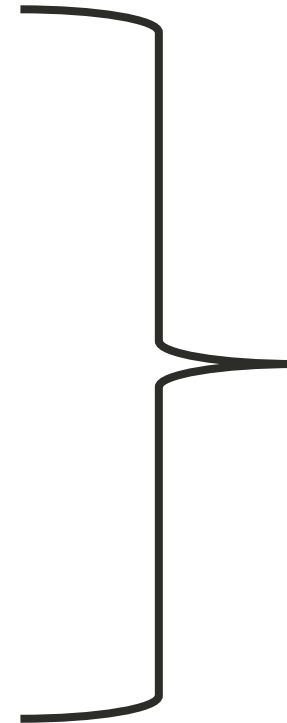


ECONOMICS, MIX DESIGN, **REGULATION**, COMPETITION

CREATES NEED

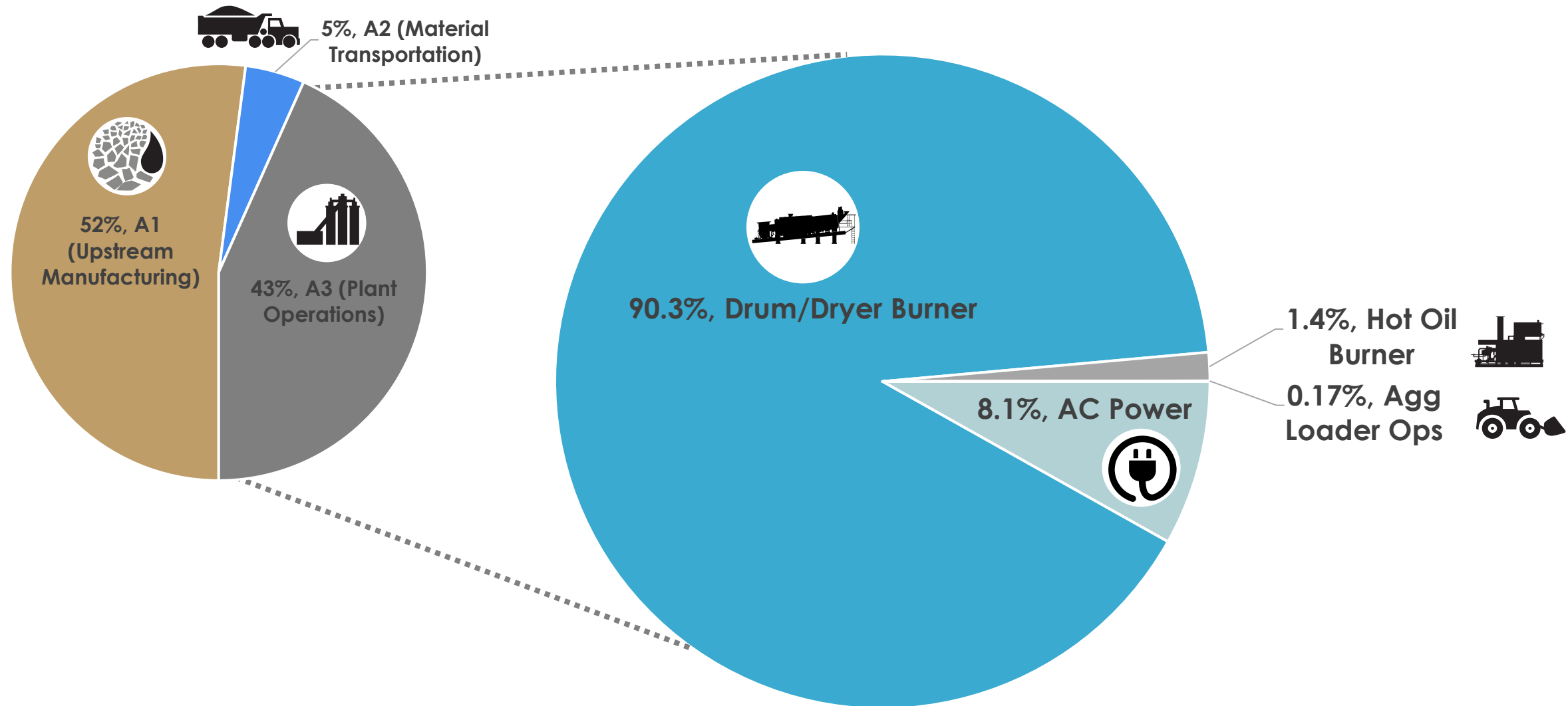
AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY

ADAPT, INNOVATE



New “recipe”

Asphalt Plant Carbon Footprint



Just the facts



- 94% of roads are asphalt – importance of industry
- HMA/WMA requires energy
- Recycled Asphalt Pavement (RAP) is the USA's most recycled material – 22% average -opportunity
- Current plant technology can produce mix with 50% to 70% RAP - capability
- Many things can be done now to lower the energy requirements (component & operation efficiency)



Asphalt plant current technology



- **Ultra-low NOx burner technology developed for California requirements – Regulation driven example**



Existing Technology: Burners

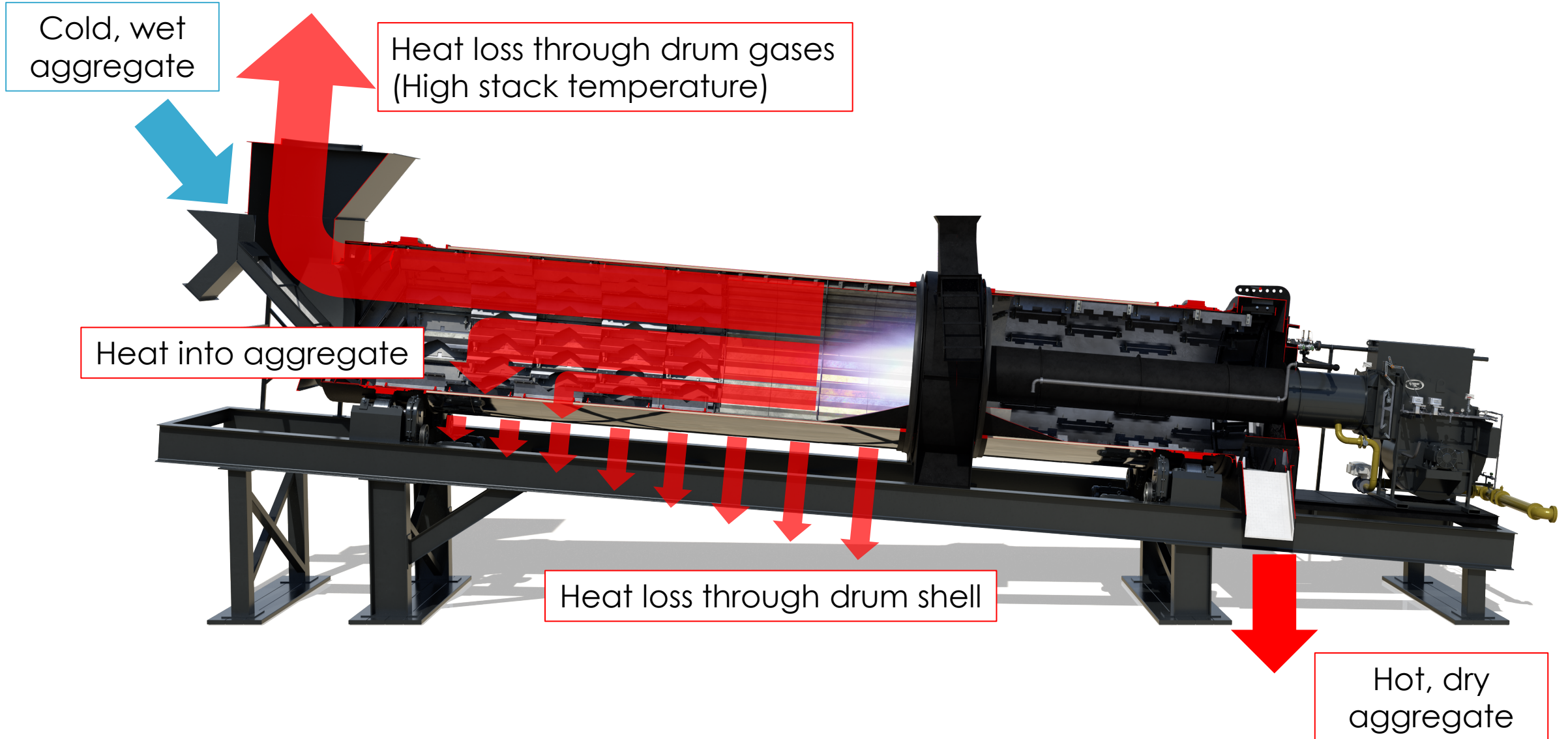


Switching from Waste Oil to Natural Gas can lead to a **29%* reduction** in carbon emissions.

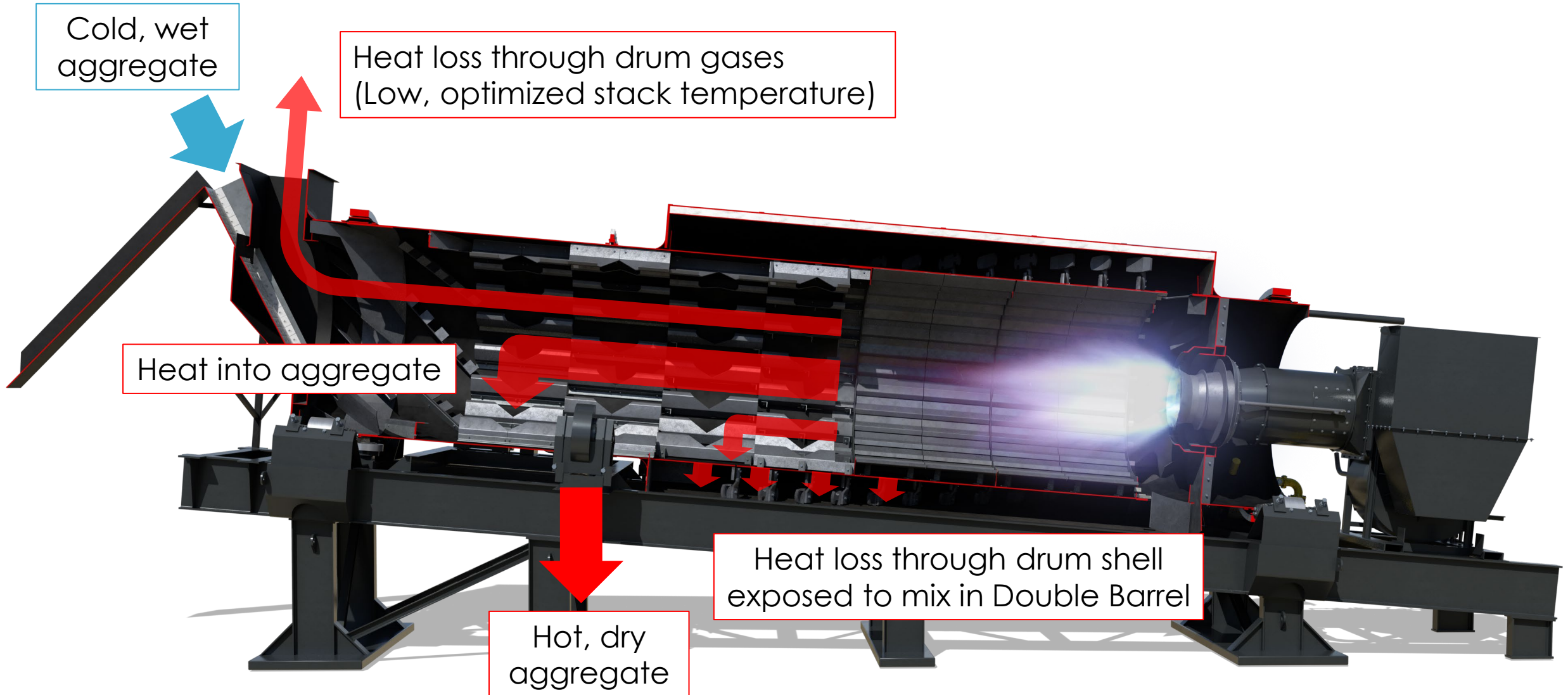


Astec has tested a hydrogen-enriched natural gas fuel train up to 30% hydrogen. 30% Hydrogen results in a 12% reduction in CO₂ with a slight increase in NOx.

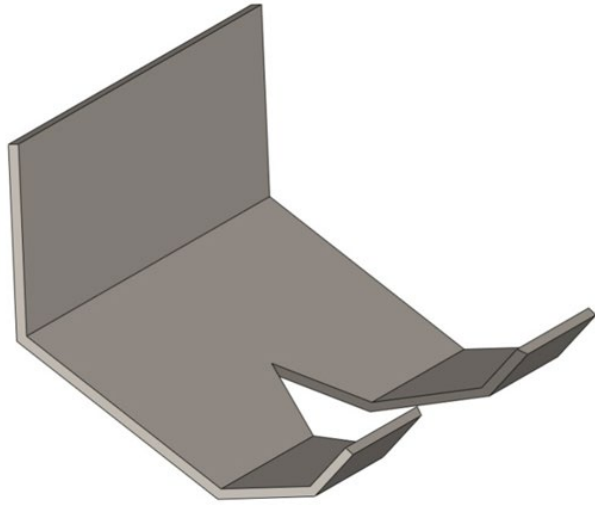
System Efficiency



System Efficiency

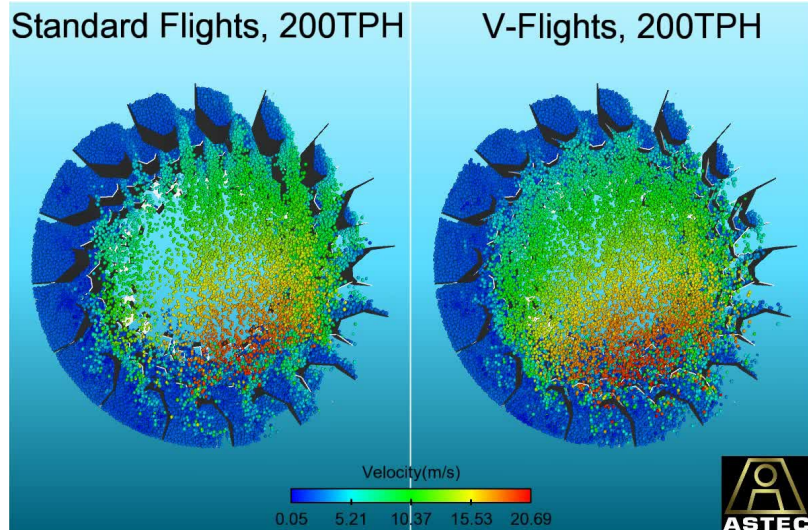


V-Pack™ Stack Temperature Control Carbon



Standard Flights, 200TPH

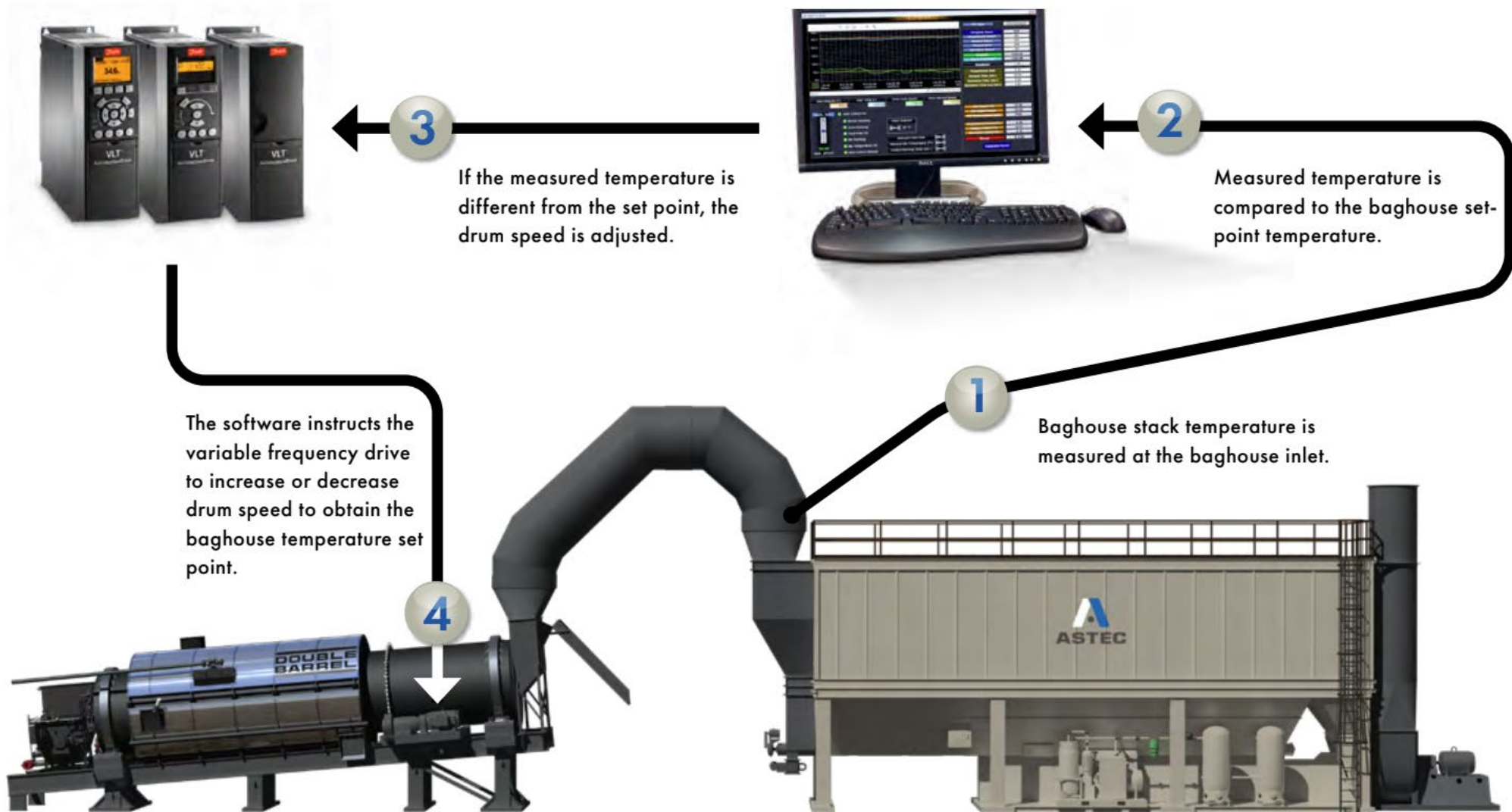
V-Flights, 200TPH



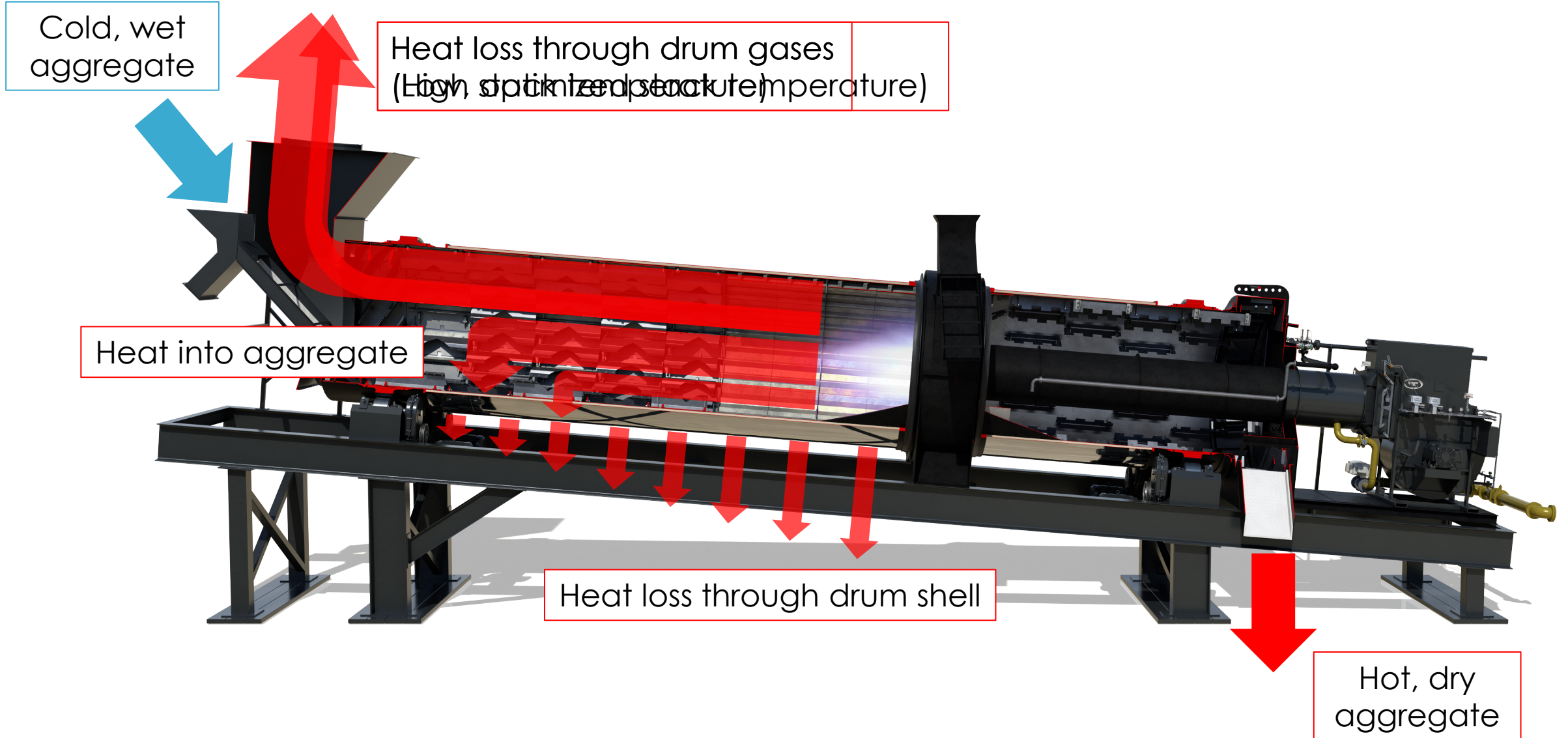
VFD plus Controls

The VFD changes the drum speed. Controls determines how much.

Existing Technology: V-PAC™



System Efficiency



Asphalt plant current technology



- **Variable frequency drive (VFD) Dryer technology**

- 60F stack = 10% production rate change
- 60F stack = 4% fuel change
- Safety – drum flight changing
- 250 tph to 300 tph

- **60-10-4**



Fan Laws



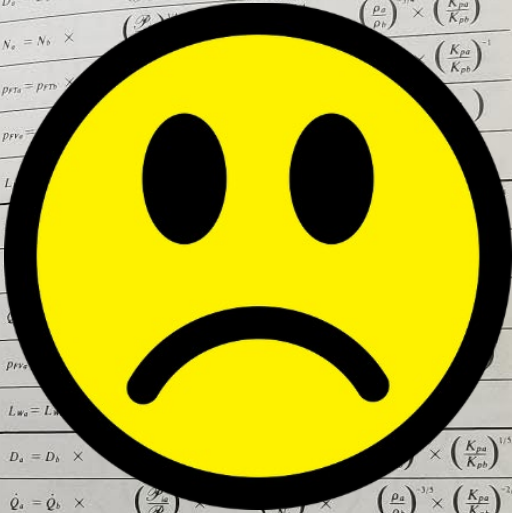
CHAPTER 12 — FAN LAWS 12-5

Table 12.1 (cont.) Fan Laws

For all fan laws: $\eta_{T_a} = \eta_{T_b}$ and (point of rating)_a = (point of rating)_b

| No. | Dependent Variables | Independent Variables |
|-----|--|-----------------------|
| 7e | $L_{w_a} = L_{w_b} + 35 \log \left(\frac{\rho_{T_a}}{\rho_{T_b}} \right) - 20 \log \left(\frac{N_a}{N_b} \right) - 15 \log \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)$ | |
| 8a | $D_a = D_b \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{-1/4} \times \left(\frac{Q_a}{Q_b} \right)^{3/4} \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{1/4} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{1/2}$ | |
| 8b | $N_a = N_b \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{-1/4} \times \left(\frac{Q_a}{Q_b} \right)^{3/4} \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{1/4} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{1/2}$ | |
| 8c | $p_{T_a} = p_{T_b} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{-1}$ | |
| 8d | $p_{T_a} = p_{T_b} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{-1}$ | |
| 8e | $L_a = L_b \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{-1}$ | |
| 9a | | |
| 9b | | |
| 9c | | |
| 9d | $p_{T_a} = p_{T_b} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{-1}$ | |
| 9e | $L_{w_a} = L_{w_b} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{-1}$ | |
| 10a | $D_a = D_b \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{-1/5} \times \left(\frac{Q_a}{Q_b} \right)^{4/5} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{1/5}$ | |
| 10b | $Q_a = Q_b \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{-1/5} \times \left(\frac{N_a}{N_b} \right)^{4/5} \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{1/5} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{1/5}$ | |
| 10c | $p_{T_a} = p_{T_b} \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{-1/5} \times \left(\frac{N_a}{N_b} \right)^{4/5} \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{1/5} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{1/5}$ | |
| 10d | $p_{T_a} = p_{T_b} \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{-1/5} \times \left(\frac{N_a}{N_b} \right)^{4/5} \times \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)^{1/5} \times \left(\frac{K_{pa}}{K_{pb}} \right)^{1/5}$ | |
| 10e | $L_{w_a} = L_{w_b} + 14 \log \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right) + 8 \log \left(\frac{N_a}{N_b} \right) + 6 \log \left(\frac{\rho_a}{\rho_b} \right)$ | |

Note that an entire set of dependent variables must be calculated whenever a particular set of independent variables is changed.

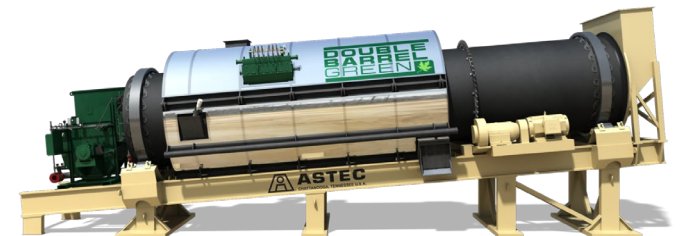


VFD – Variable Speed Drives What are they good for?



- **Energy savings:**

- Baghouse exhaust fan **(80% speed = 50% energy)**
- Burner fan **(50% speed = 12.5% energy)**
- Much less noise – less worker stress – happier neighbors

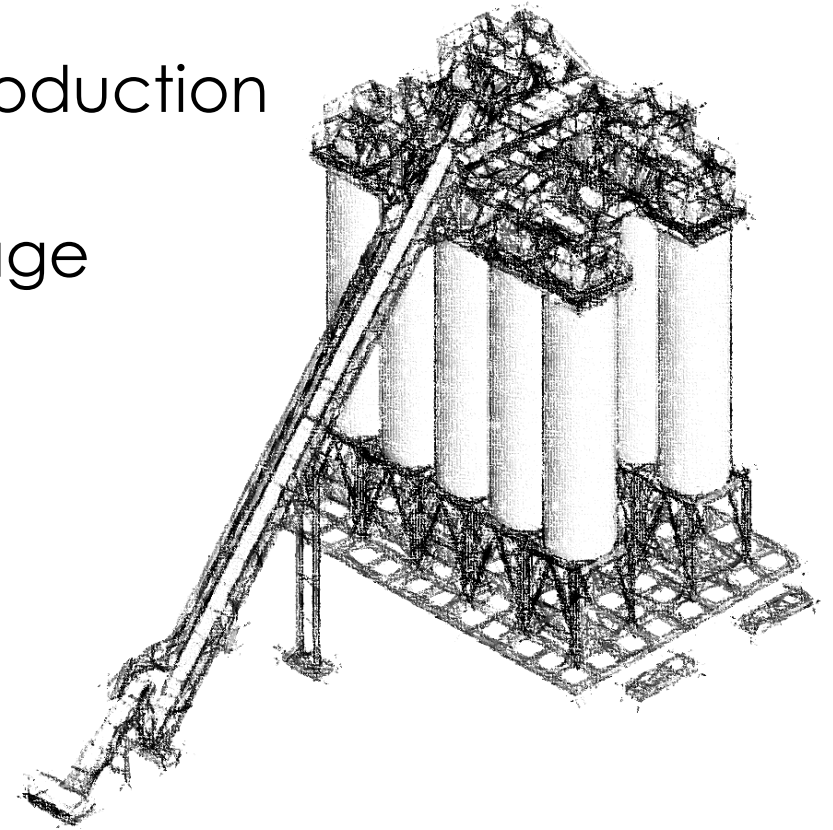


VFD – Variable Speed Drives One more thing...



- **Wear:**

- Drag Conveyor – enables balancing chain speed with production rate
- Slats have a higher fill percentage at lower production
- Less wear over time – about 40% less on average
- **Less maintenance = less carbon**



What can be done NOW



- **Go Electric**
 - AC tanks
 - Hot oil heater
 - AC piping
 - Plant component heat
 - Drag slat conveyor
 - Silo cone heat
 - Traverse slat conveyors



Insulating Your Plant



- AC tank farm → Yes!
- AC piping → Yes!
- Pipe flanges → Yes!

This will become more important as producers look to pick all the “low hanging fruit”

| Jacketed Asphalt Piping | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Asphalt Pipe Nominal Size | Hot-Oil Jacket Nominal Size | Loss Per Linear Foot BTU Per Hour | | Loss Per Flange BTU Per Hour | |
| | | Un-insulated Jacket | Insulated Jacket | Un-insulated | Insulated |
| 3 inches | 4 inches | 1598 | 86 | 1890 | 120 |
| 4 inches | 6 inches | 2349 | 122 | 2600 | 134 |
| 5 inches | 8 inches | 3057 | 148 | 3240 | 178 |

| Hot Oil Piping | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Pipe Diameter | Loss Per Linear Foot BTU Per Hour | | Loss Per Flange BTU Per Hour | |
| | Un-insulated | Insulated | Un-insulated | Insulated |
| 1-1/2 inches | 676 | 47 | 1205 | 97 |
| 2 inches | 846 | 54 | 1660 | 115 |
| 2-1/2 inches | 1024 | 55 | 2155 | 125 |
| 3 inches | 1243 | 72 | 2485 | 130 |

What about Electrification?



Where is the dryer?

400 TPH (100 MM BTU/hr burner) = __HP ?

39 HP ?

390 ?

3900 ?

39,300 HP

We aren't there yet

Vertical AC Tanks

| Model | Volume (Gal.) | Heating |
|------------|---------------|---------|
| TAV-10D | 10,000 | HOT OIL |
| TAV-15D | 15,000 | HOT OIL |
| TAV-20D | 20,000 | HOT OIL |
| TAV-25D | 25,000 | HOT OIL |
| TAV-30D | 30,000 | HOT OIL |
| TAV-40D* | 40,000 | HOT OIL |
| TAV-45D* | 45,000 | |
| TAV-50D* | 50,000 | |
| TAV-10DEL | 10,000 | |
| TAV-15DEL | 15,000 | |
| TAV-20DEL | 20,000 | |
| TAV-25DEL | 25,000 | |
| TAV-30DEL | 30,000 | |
| TAV-40DEL* | 40,000 | |
| TAV-45DEL* | 45,000 | |
| TAV-50DEL* | 50,000 | |

*Shipping constraints, consult



Horizontal AC Tanks

| Model | Volume (Gal.) | Heating |
|----------|---------------|----------|
| TA-10D | 10,000 | HOT OIL |
| TA-15D | 15,000 | HOT OIL |
| TA-20D | 20,000 | HOT OIL |
| TA-25D | 25,000 | HOT OIL |
| TA-30D | 30,000 | HOT OIL |
| TA-40D* | 40,000 | HOT OIL |
| TA-45D* | 45,000 | HOT OIL |
| TA-50D* | 50,000 | HOT OIL |
| TA-10DEL | 10,000 | ELECTRIC |



Note: Other models available upon request

13

Thermal Fluid Heaters



Electric Heaters

| Model Number | BTU Output |
|--------------|------------|
| EH-150 | 511,000 |
| EH-225 | 767,000 |

*Available in single circuit or multi-circuit designs.



What can be done NOW ?



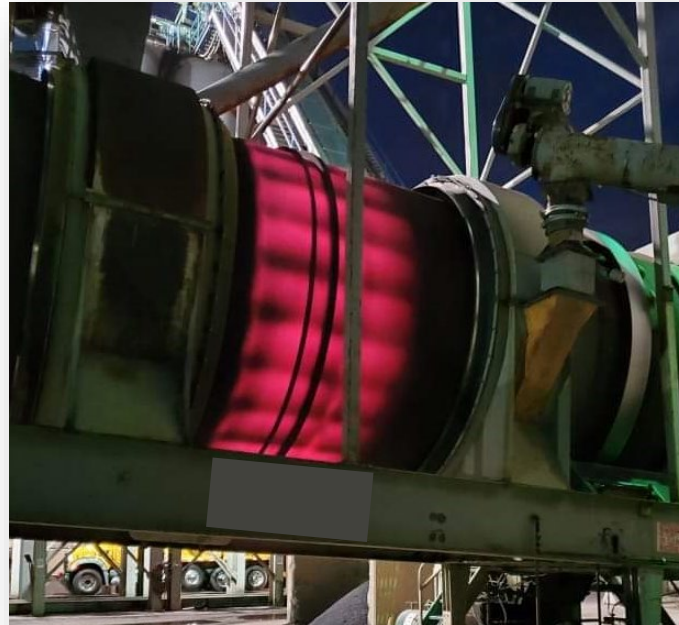
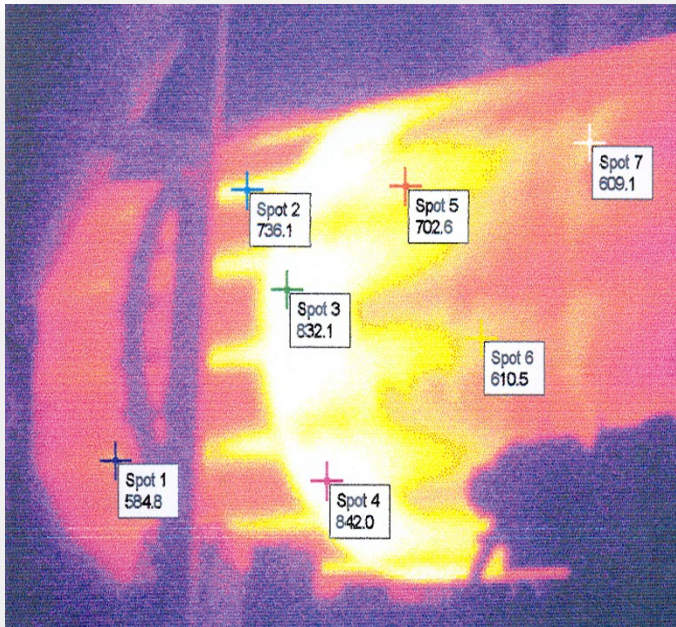
- Insulate everything that gets hot - almost



Insulating Your Plant



- Dryer drum → Insulate?
- Duct work → Worth the effort?
- Baghouse → Lots of surface area



What can be done NOW



- Utilize storage silos to keep plant running efficiently
 - Minimize waste
 - Maximize quality
 - Manage end of day stop - starts



Plant Efficiency – Operations



- Plants that start and stop more than 3 times per shift use up to **20 - 35%*** more fuel

The solution: Storage silos.

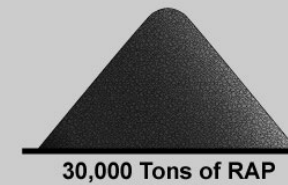
Operate your continuous plant...continuously!



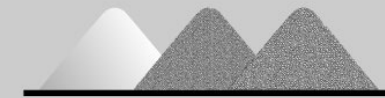
What can be done NOW



- Use as much RAP as possible – do it the right way
 - “Best practice” if below 25% RAP
 - Fractionate if above 25% RAP
 - Equipment – training – mix design



70 - 6,000 Gallon Transport Trailers
and 28,200 Tons of Clean Aggregate



RAP is Worth the Virgin Material It Replaces

Excess RAP is an Urban Issue



Even with aggressive recycling excess RAP is a growing situation in urban areas

What can be done NOW



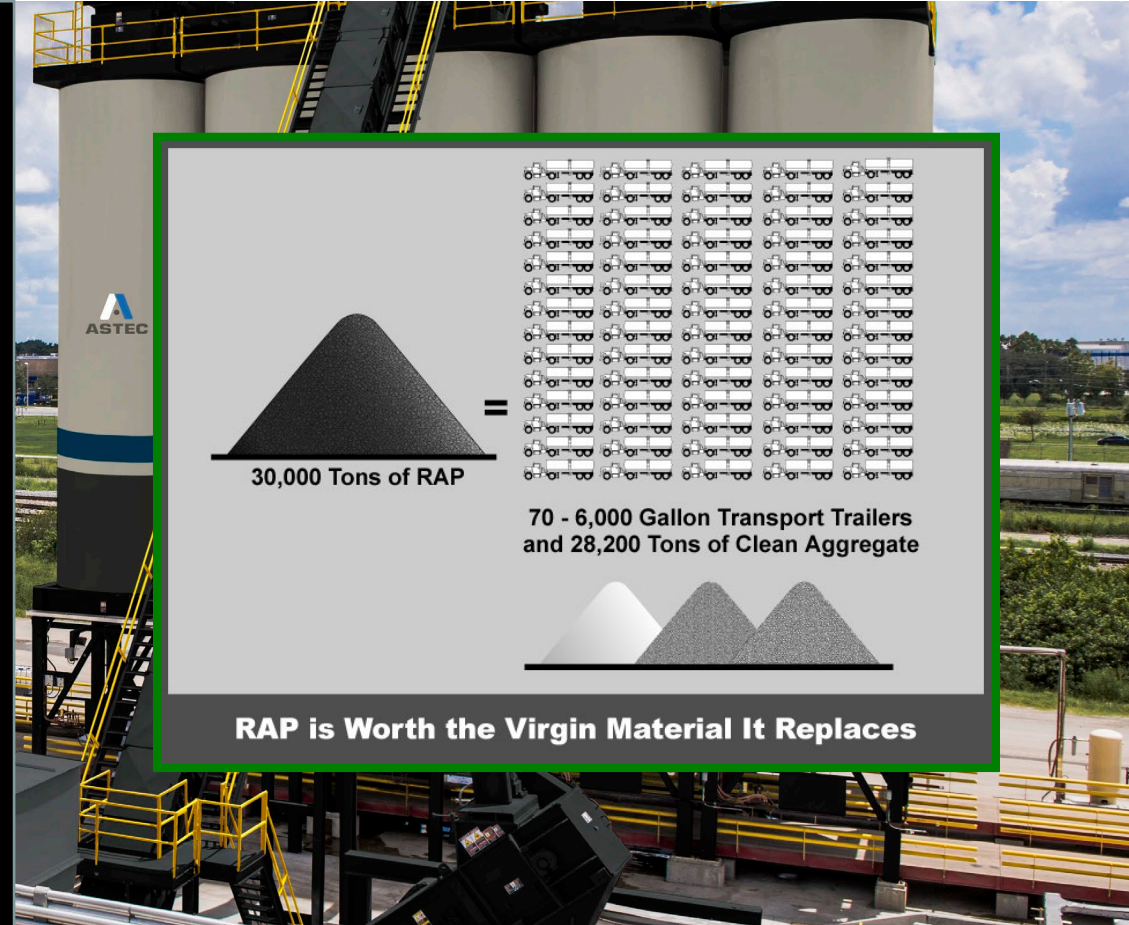
- **CCPR (Cold Central Plant Recycling) – no heat req'd**

- **What is it?**

- **97% RAP Product**
- **Water added as compaction aid**
- **2% AC**
- **1% cement**
- **RAP + AC spot welds + water = CCPR**

- **What is it good for?**

- **Base**
- **Binder**
- **Rock base substitute**



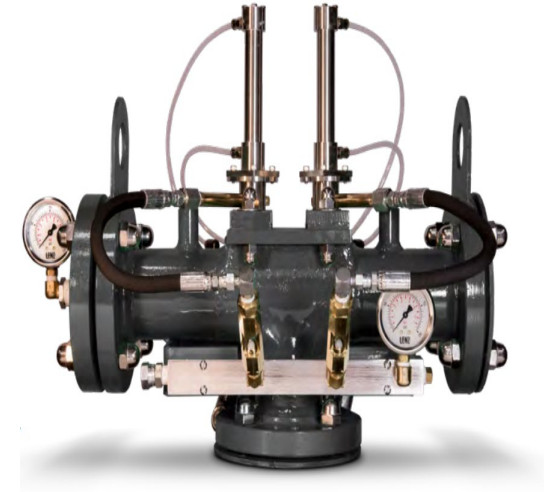
What can be done NOW



- **WMA (warm mix asphalt)**
- **Just do it – yes you can!**
- **Yes you will....sooner or later...**



Who is in charge?



50F lower mix temperature = 11% less fuel

Many see more!

Pick a WMA technology and sell it

Existing Technology: Operations



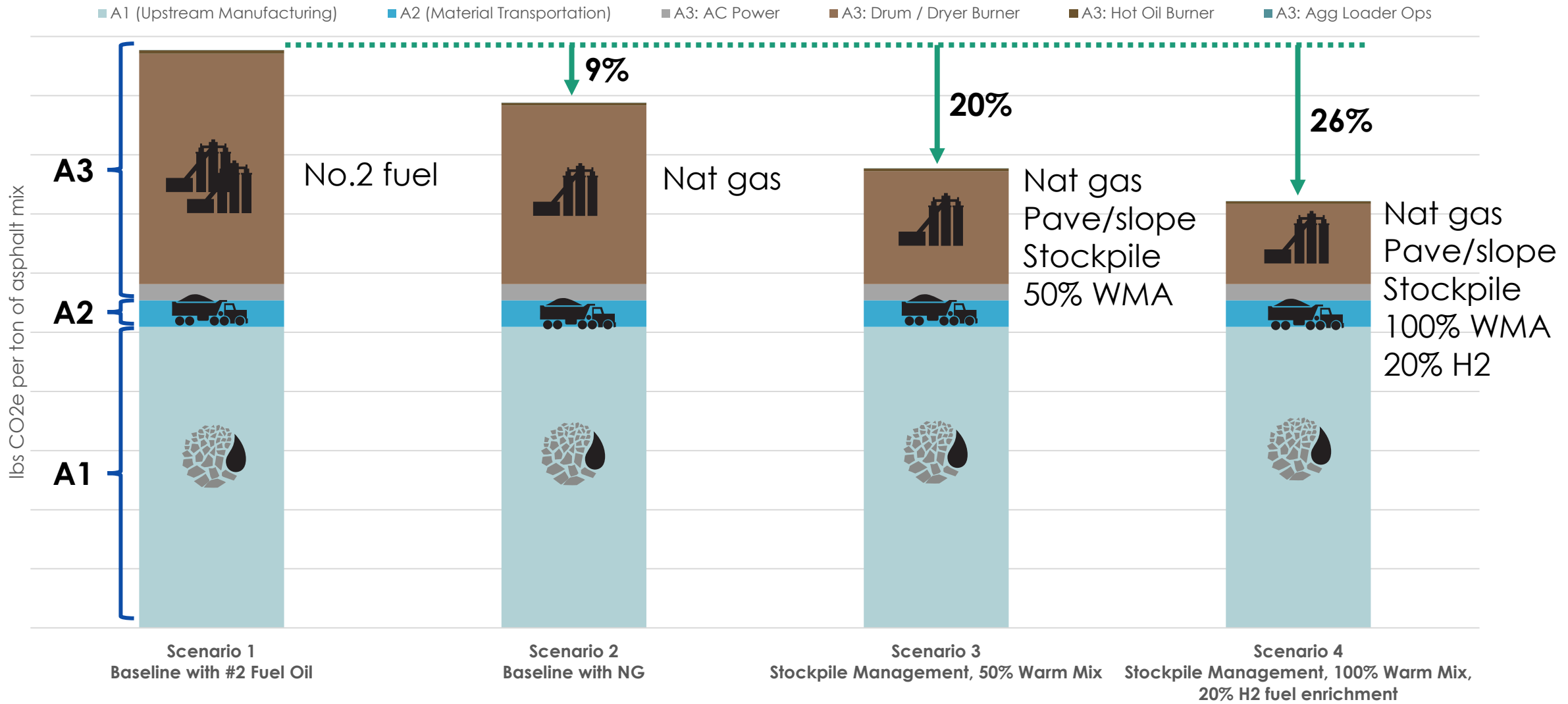
Good stockpile management practices can have an oversized effect on **plant output** and mix cost.



A 2% reduction in moisture can reduce the burner energy requirement by 21%*.



How things add up

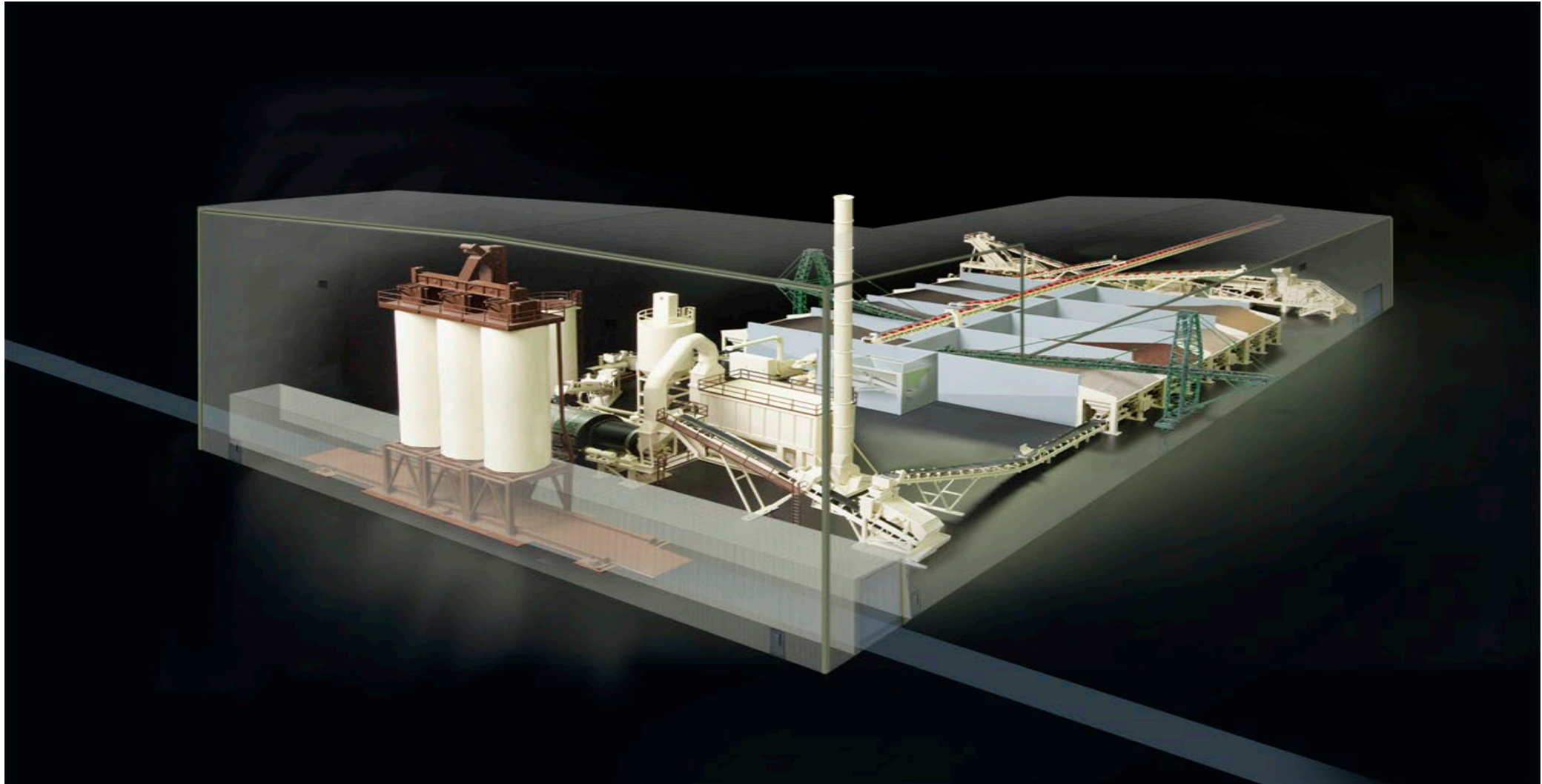


*Stockpile Management = 2% Moisture Reduction

**Warm Mix = 75° F Temperature Reduction

No change to A1, A2, A3: AC Power, A3: Outbound Trucking, or A3: Agg Loader Ops

Covered indoor facilities



Astec Asphalt Plant - France



Covered indoor facility, France, 2013



Welcome to the future – Covered everything!



Sydney, Australia

What might the future look like?



- Barely audible, if at all, to neighbors
- No odors or visible hydrocarbon emissions
- More fuel efficient & less greenhouse gas emissions
- Mostly electric plant components
- Covered or partially covered facilities

Less Impact... Better Neighbor.

What will the future look like?



- Condition monitoring systems (CMS) anticipate **maintenance**
- Realtime process and **energy** use monitoring with visual KPI
- Operator Assist technologies to **minimize material/energy waste**
- Easy to operate well

Connecting Equipment with Action Takers and Decision Makers

Enhanced Control... Better Operation

We can safely predict...



Less impact!!!

Better neighbor.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS

HIGH RECYCLE

WHITE BINS, BLACK BINS

RAPID WASTE

TECHNOLOGY APPLICATION



ABOUT **ASTEC**

- Based in Chattanooga, TN USA and founded in 1972
- Unique vision to bring state-of-the-art technology to traditionally low-tech industries
- Built on the legacy of putting customer service first.
- Market-leading brands have become a global leader in the manufacture of equipment from Rock to Road.





Greg Renegar
grenegar@astecindustries.com