

Type II Cements and Adjustments to the Construction Process

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Iowa Better Concrete Conference
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Introduction & Affiliations

▶ Construction or Service Issues

- Materials
- Flatwork
- Structural
- Mass concrete
- Moisture

▶ ACI Committees



Overview

- ▶ Type IL cement
- ▶ Implementation
- ▶ Experiences
- ▶ Adjustments

Type IL – Overview

▶ Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC)

- ASTM C150 – Portland Cement
- Type I/II (Type III, IV, V)
- Limestone: 0 to 5 percent

▶ Portland Limestone Cement (PLC)

- ASTM C595 – Blended Cements
- Type IL (Type IP, IS)
- Limestone: >5 to 15

Type IL – Local Markets

- ▶ Indiana – March 2021 First Type IL SOG
- ▶ Supply of Type I/II – Jan to Mar 2022
- ▶ Iowa – 2023
- ▶ Varies in United States
- ▶ Canada – 2008

Type IL – Why?

The Construction Specifier - January 2023

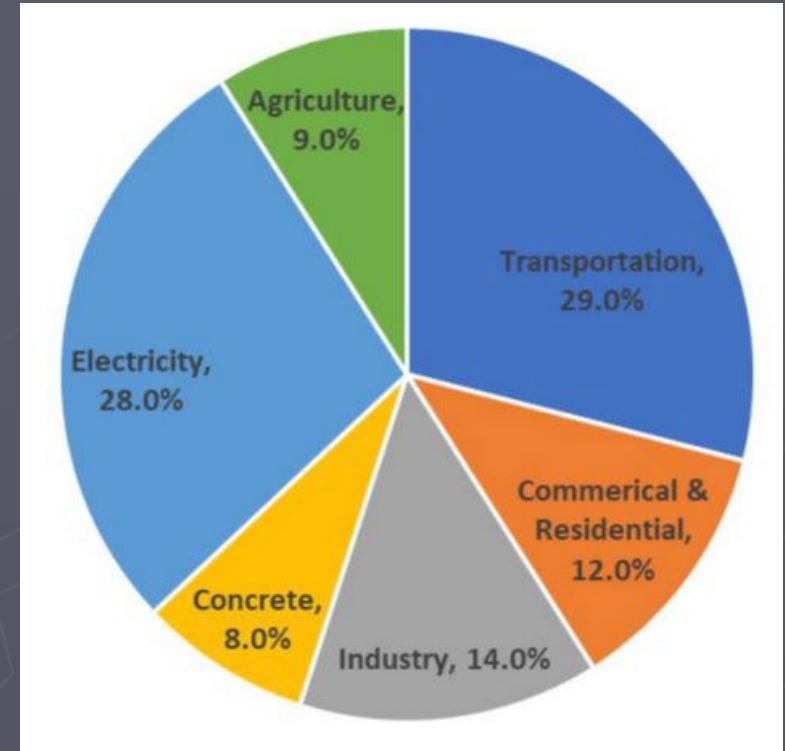
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The unintended consequences of 'simple solutions'
in reducing embodied carbon in concrete

Concrete's "Cobra" Effect

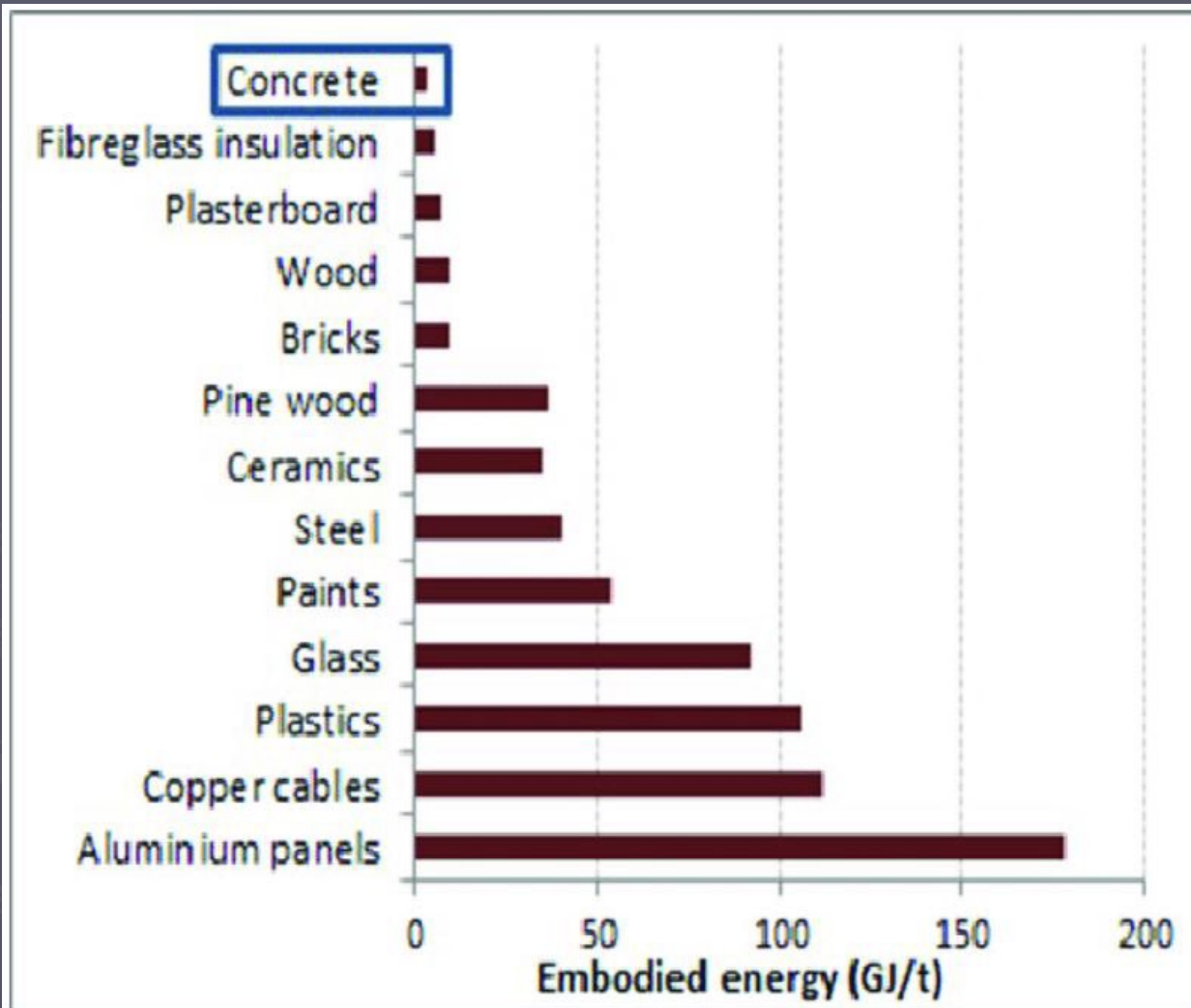
- ▶ Cement & concrete responsible for 8% of global carbon emissions
- ▶ Industry Goal: Carbon Neutral by 2050
- ▶ Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) embodied carbon
- ▶ Concrete Paving Industry Sustainability



Concrete's "Cobra" Effect

- ▶ Current approaches to reduce
 - SCMs (fly ash, slag, limestone, kaolin, etc.)
 - Designs (thinner slabs, strength, timber walls, etc.)
- ▶ **Type II cement**
- ▶ Quality curing to develop alternative mixes
 - Wet curing, curing compounds, curing "aids"
 - Nanosilicate internal curing

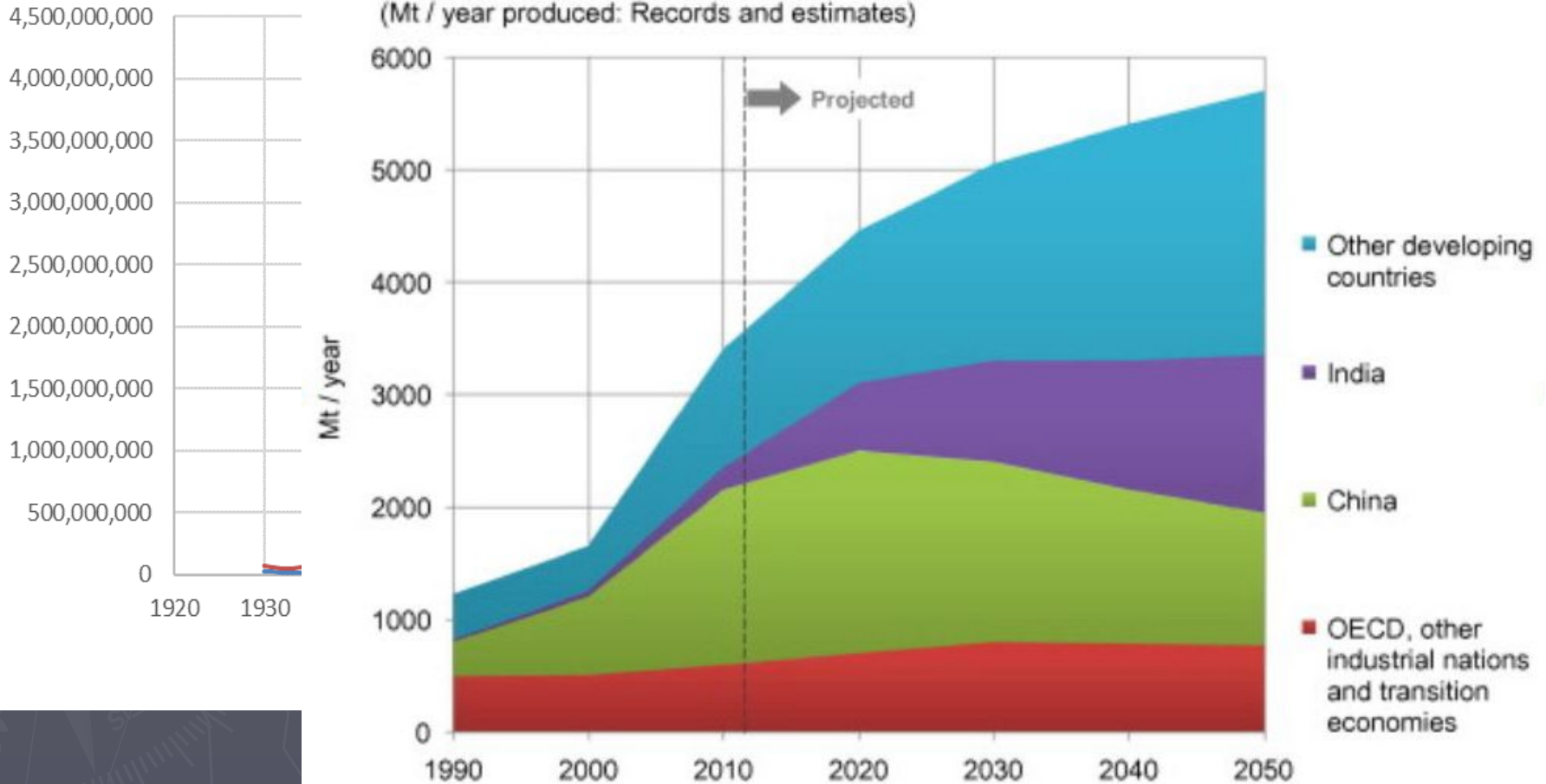
Embodied Carbon Energy



Comparison of embodied energy of construction materials per ton of product [9]

Cement Production

IISGS: Cement Production (metric tons)



World Portland cement production 1990–2050.

Industry – Sustainability

Member Sign-In



America's Ceme

About | C

Home > Sustain

The value chain



Data source: BS EN 15978:2011

STAGE



GHG Emissions



Time



MODULE

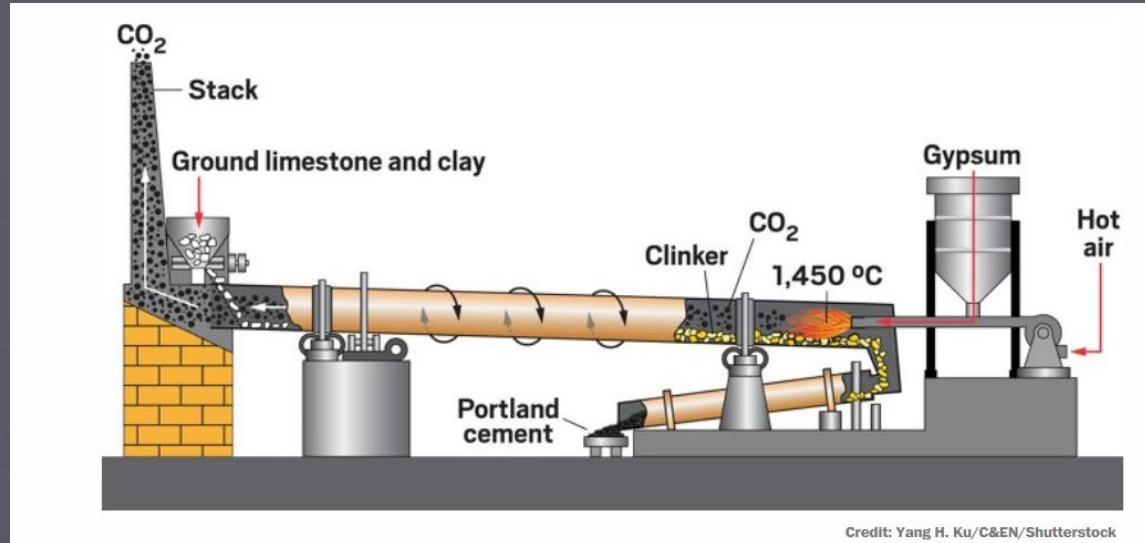
© New Buildings Institute

Life Cycle Stages of Building Materials - Types of Embodied Carbon

Overview

- ▶ Type IL cement
- ▶ **Implementation**
- ▶ Experience
- ▶ Adjustments

Type I/L – Manufacturing



Type IL – Implementation

[Home](#)[Why PLC](#)[CO2 Calculator](#)[Resources](#)[Partners](#)[FAQs](#)

1:1 Replacement & Performance

The same durable, resilient concrete you depend on just got better.

Now you can reduce the carbon footprint of your structure with one simple change.

That easy change will have a big, sustainable impact. Swapping out ordinary portland cement (OPC) for portland-limestone cement (PLC) 10% reduces CO2 by roughly 10%. And because PLC works with other supplementary cementing materials, you can still use fly ash or slag to reduce the carbon footprint of your concrete even further.

Ready mix producers know materials in their market and work with many of them. If a material changes, some testing is warranted until they understand how it works with other ingredients in the mix.

A switch to PLC (Type IL) is handled the same way as a switch to any other new material, with an investigation of fresh mixture



Blended Hydraulic Cement Type II

Production Period: 11/1/2022 To 11/30/2022

STANDARD REQUIREMENTS

Chemical Data			Item
Item	Spec. Limit	Results	Item
SiO ₂ (%)		17.9	Air Content of mortar (%)
Al ₂ O ₃ (%)		4.5	Blaine fineness (m ² /kg)
Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)		2.9	Retained 325 (%)
CaO (%)		60.2	Specific Gravity (g/cm ³)
MgO (%)		3.5	Autoclave expansion (%)
SO ₃ (%)*	3.0 max	3.5	Compressive strength (MPa)
Loss of ignition (%)	10.0 max	5.9	1 day
Na ₂ O (%)		0.09	3 days
K ₂ O (%)		0.86	7 days
CO ₂ (%)		5.1	28 days (previous month's data)
Limestone (%)	15.0 max	11.9	Time of setting (minutes)
CaCO ₃ in limestone (%)	70 min	95	(Vicat) Initial
Inorganic process addition(%)	5.0 max	0.0	(Vicat) Final
			Mortar Bar Expansion (%)

OPTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Item	Spec. Limit	Results
Equiv. Alkalies (%)	A	0.66
Additional Data		
Type	Limestone	Inorganic Processing Addition
Amount (%)	11.9	0.0
SiO ₂ (%)	3.8	
Al ₂ O ₃ (%)	0.7	
Fe ₂ O ₃ (%)	1.0	
CaO (%)	50.9	
SO ₃ (%)	0.0	

This cement meets ASTM C595 and AASHTO M 240 Specification for Blended Hydraulic Type II Cements. Test Methods: C114, C151, C155, C185, C191, C204, C430, C451 and C1038

*It is permissible to exceed the max value for SO₃ content, provided it is demonstrated by C1038 that the cement meets the requirements for sulfate resistance.

December 15, 2022
 St. Marys Cement
 Charlevoix Cement Plant
 16000 Bells Bay Road
 Charlevoix, MI 49719
 Tel: (231) 547-1362 - Fax: (231) 547-6202

Certification

This cement meets the specifications of ASTM C595 and AASHTO M240 for Type II cement.

General Information

Supplier:	Holcim (US) Inc.	Source Location:	Ste. Genevieve Plant
Address:	8700 West Bryn Mawr Ave Chicago, IL 60631		2942 US Highway 61 Bloomsdale, MO 63627
Contact:		Contact:	Ben Kist / (636) 524-6197

The following is based on average test data during the test period. The data is typical of product shipped from this source; individual shipments may vary.

Test Data on ASTM Standard Requirements

Chemical			Physical		
Item	Limit *	Result	Item	Limit *	Result
Sulfate as SO ₃ (%)	3.0 max	3.18	+45 µm (No. 325) Sieve (%)	-	1.9
Loss on Ignition (%)	10.0 max	4.60	Blaine Fineness (m ² /kg)	-	472
CaCO ₃ in Limestone (%)	70 min	89	Density (g/cm ³) (Specific Gravity)	-	3.10
			Autoclave Expansion (%) (C151)	-0.20 to +0.80	0.01
			Initial Vicat (minutes)	45-420	88
			Air Content (%)	12 max	7
			Compressive Strength Mpa (psi)		
			3 daf	13.0 (1890) min	31.7 (4600)
			7 daf	20.0 (2900) min	37.4 (5430)
			28 daf (previous month's data)	26.0 (3620) min	44.3 (6430)
			Mortar Bar Expansion (%) (C1038)	0.02	0.007

Test Data on ASTM Optional Requirements

Chemical			Physical		
Item	Limit *	Result	Item	Limit *	Result
Equivalent Alkalies (%)	-	0.62			

Notes (*1-9)

- Dashes in the Limit / Result columns mean Not Applicable.
- It is permissible to exceed the specification limit provided that ASTM C1038 Mortar Bar Expansion does not exceed 0.020% at 14 daf. This data may have been reported on previous mill certificates.

 Benjamin Kist,
Quality Manager

Type IL – vs. Type I/II Mixes

- ▶ 517 lbs./yd³ Type I/II (2.2% Limestone)
 - 11 lbs./yd³ Limestone
 - 506 lbs./yd³ Cement

- ▶ 517 lbs./yd³ Type IL (11.9% Limestone)
 - 62 lbs./yd³ Limestone
 - 455 lbs./yd³ Cement

Mix Design Proposal
 Client: MIDDLETON CONSTRUCTION
 Project: ULINE W-8 AND I-7 BUILDINGS - KENOSHA

Mix Design Number	2595MID	1099MID	4302MID	4302MIDR
Specified Strength (psi)	4000 @ 28 days	4000 @ 28 days	4000 @ 28 days	4000 @ 28 days
Slump Range	4.00 To 6.00 in.	4.00 To 6.00 in.	4.00 To 6.00 in.	4.00 To 6.00 in.
Air %	0.00 To 3.00 %	0.00 To 3.00 %	4.50 To 7.50 %	4.50 To 7.50 %
Slump Range w/ HRWR				
Usage	INTERIOR SOG - HAND POUR WORK	INTERIOR SOG - LASER SCREED WORK	EXTERIOR SOG	EXTERIOR SOG - with RETARDER
Material Specification & Description	One Cubic Yard Weights (\$SD)			
C 150 - CEMENT ✓ Per spec	517 lb	517 lb	550 lb	550 lb
ASTM C 618 CLASS C - FLY ASH			50 lb	50 lb
WATER - POTABLE	29.8 gal	29.8 gal	32.4 gal	32.4 gal
ASTM C260 - AIR ENTRAINER			(*)	(*)
ASTM C494 TYPE A/D - TYPE A WATER REDUCER			(*)	(*)
ASTM C494 TYPE B/D - TYPE D WATER REDUCER & RETARDER				(*)
ASTM C494 TYPE AF - TYPE F HIGH RANGE WATER REDUCER	(*)	(*)		
ASTM C33 #4 - COARSE AGGREGATE		700 lb		
ASTM C33 #67 - COARSE AGGREGATE	1945 lb	1315 lb	1810 lb	1810 lb
ASTM C33 SAND - FINE AGGREGATE	1435 lb 1430 lb on W5	1370 lb	1280 lb 1254 lb on W5	1280 lb
W / C / M RATIO:	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.45

Additional Comments:
 2595MID
 1099MID
 4302MID
 4302MIDR

(*) Admixture dosage rates may vary based on concrete temperature, ambient temperature, haul time, etc. Exact proportions on these mixes may be altered for yield, performance, etc.

www.ozinga.com

Type IL – Implementation

▶ 1:1 Replacement

- Differences/compared to Type I/II
- Cement shipments timing/availability
- Trial batches and testing
- Submittals
- % Limestone/manufacturing variability

▶ Strength

Overview

- ▶ Type IL cement
- ▶ Implementation
- ▶ Experiences
- ▶ Adjustments

Type II – Performance/Experience

▶ Feedback

- Contractors
- Concrete suppliers
- ACI meetings
- World of Concrete
- ASCC survey

▶ Variability + OPC differences

▶ Depends on location

Type II – Performance/Experience

- ▶ Strength development
- ▶ Finishing / Workability
 - Water demand varies / admixtures
 - Bleeding characteristics vary / unpredictable
 - Setting time (finishing / sawcutting)
 - Cold weather placements / admixtures
 - Delaminations / surface scaling
- ▶ Shrinkage & curling
- ▶ Surface durability or wear resistance
- ▶ Aesthetics (Color and uniformity)

Type IL – ASCC Survey

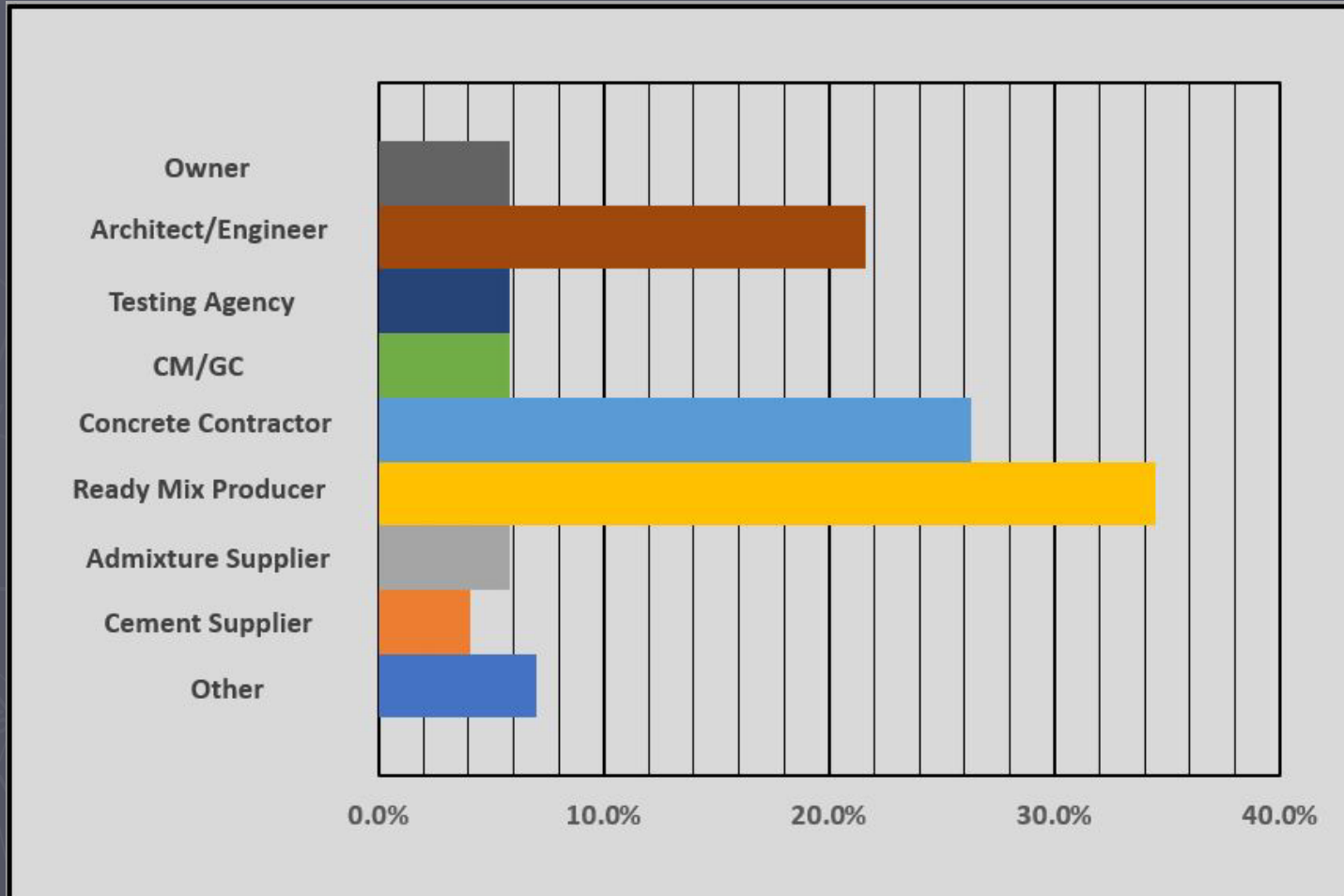


ACI-ASCC Concrete Floor and Slab Construction Survey on Type IL Portland-Limestone Cement Concrete

ACI 302 and ASCC are collaborating to survey ACI members on their use and experiences with Type IL Portland-limestone cement concrete. Currently, Type IL cement (ASTM C595) is available in about 40% of the United States and in less than a year is likely to be about 80% of the market. The responses will be used to evaluate the current state-of-the-art for Type IL cement concrete to provide feedback to the concrete industry.

Type II – ASCC Survey

▶ 173 Respondents



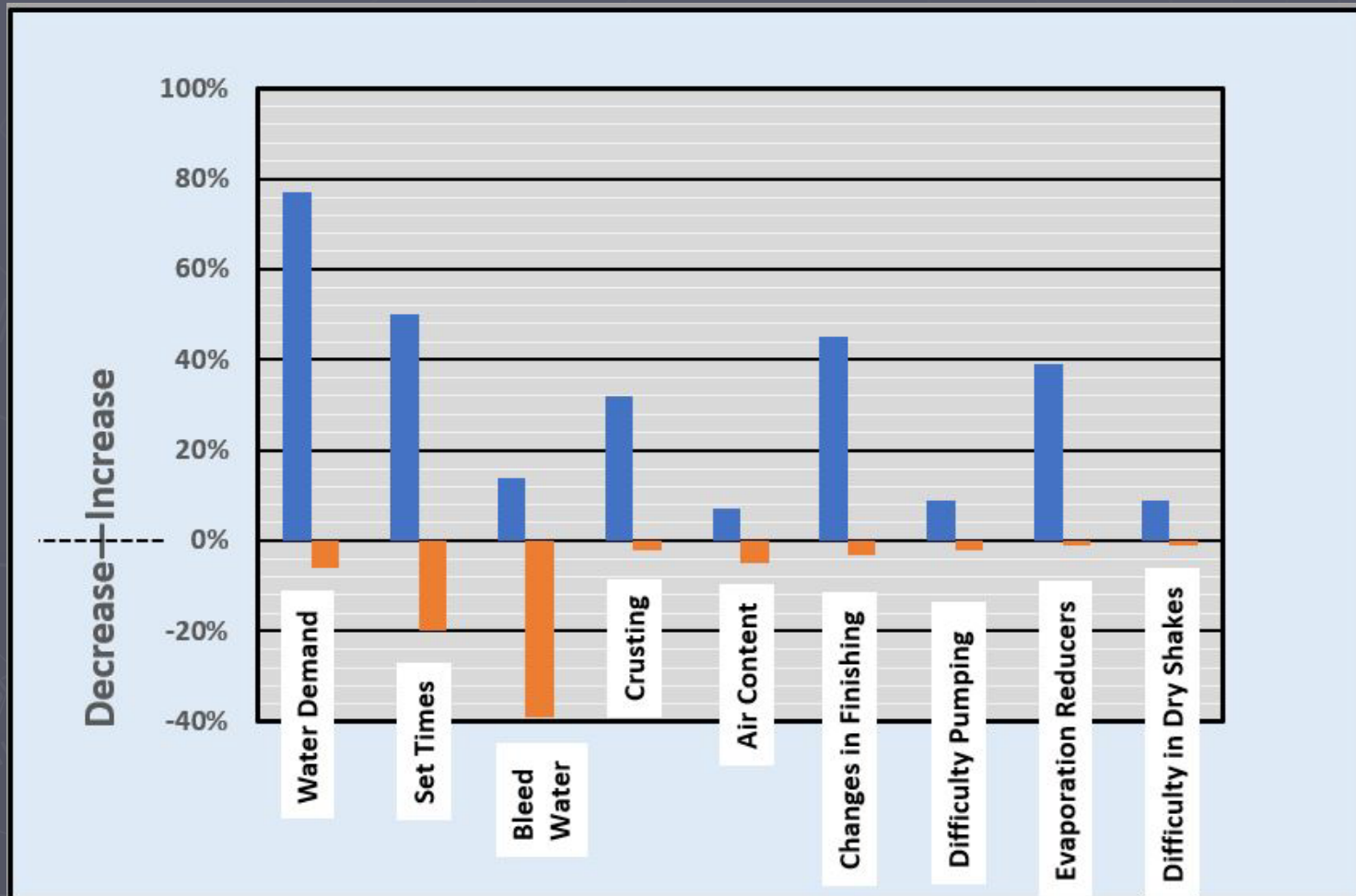
Type IL – ASCC Survey

► Experience problems with Type IL?

Profession	Occur at the Same Frequency	Occur at a Lower Frequency	Occur at a Greater Frequency
Owner	20%	0%	80%
Architect/Engineer	47%	0%	53%
Testing Agency	40%	0%	60%
CM/GC	40%	0%	60%
Concrete Contractor	26%	2%	72%
Ready Mix Producer	60%	2%	38%
Admixture Supplier	11%	0%	89%
Cement Producer	86%	0%	14%
Other	30%	0%	70%

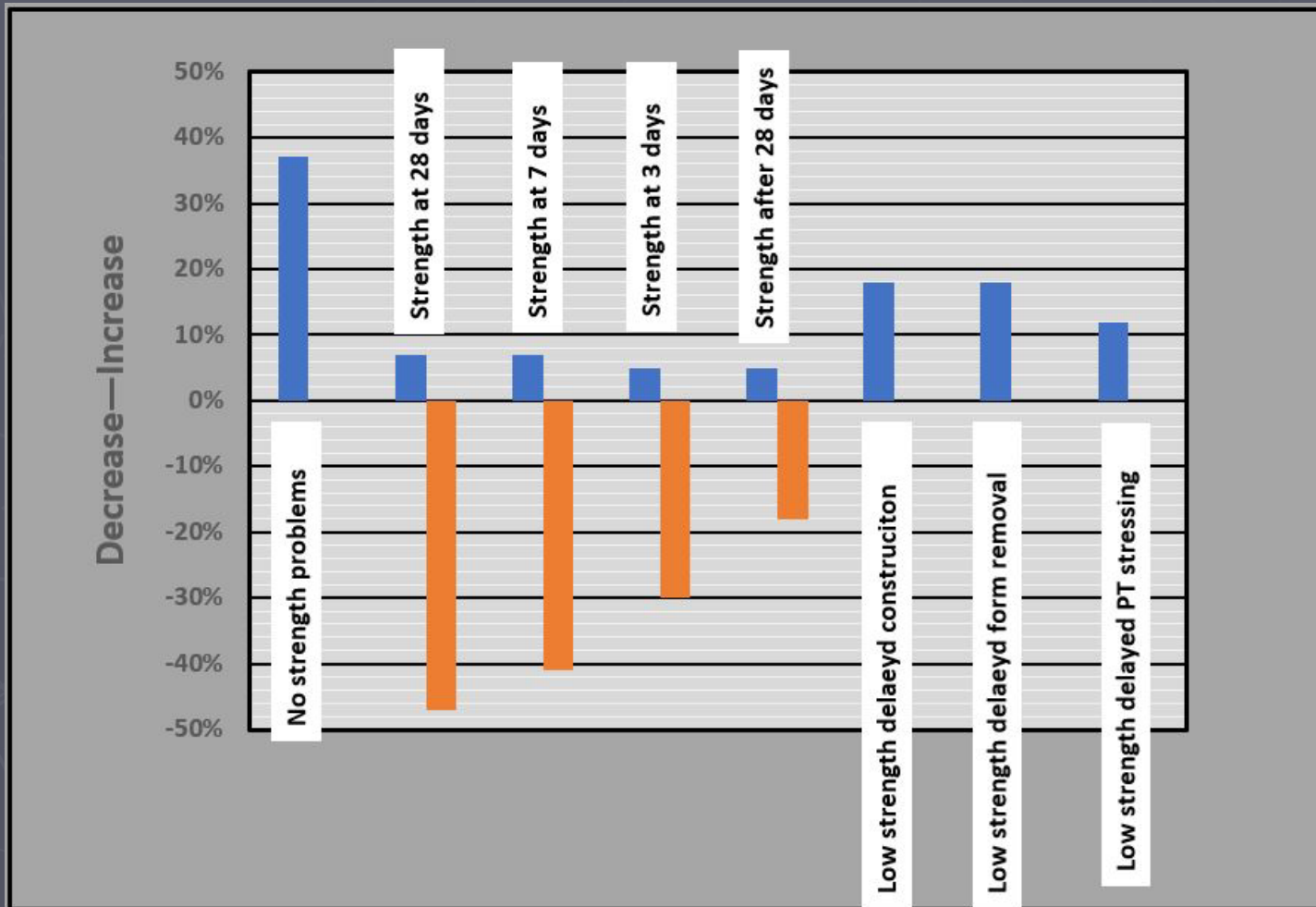
Type IL – ASCC Survey

- Experience the following w/Type IL?



Type IL – ASCC Survey

► Type IL strength vs. OPC?



Type II – Performance/Experience

- ▶ Strength development
- ▶ Finishing / Workability
 - Water demand varies / admixtures
 - Bleeding characteristics vary / unpredictable
 - Setting time (finishing / sawcutting)
 - Cold weather placements / admixtures
 - Delaminations / surface scaling
- ▶ Shrinkage & curling
- ▶ Surface durability or wear resistance (Curing)
- ▶ Aesthetics (Color and uniformity)

Overview

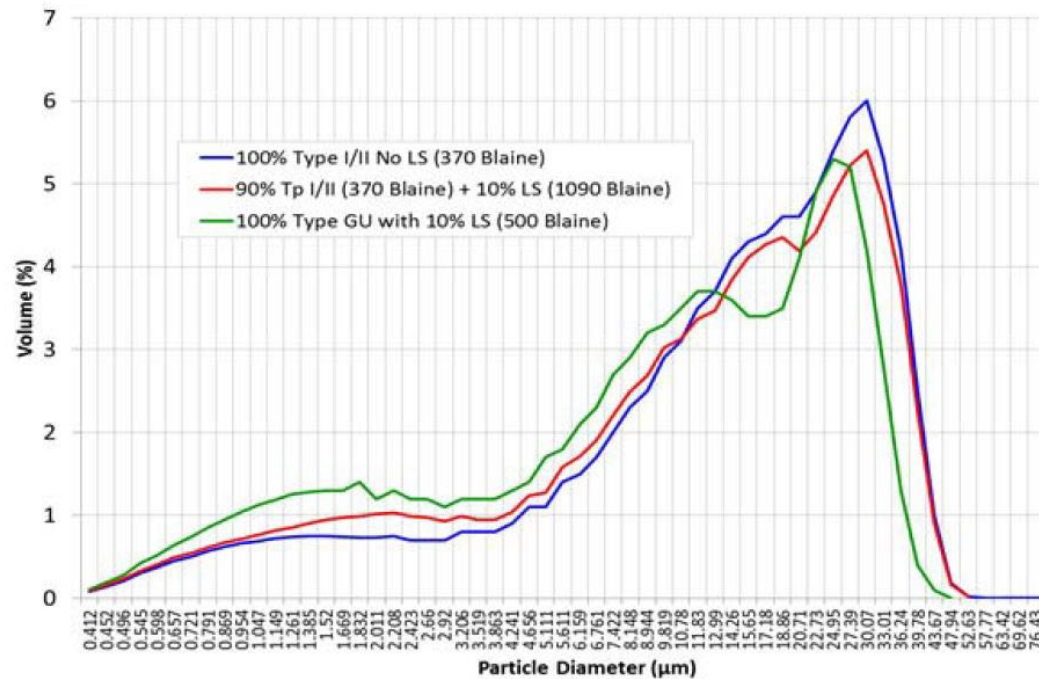
- ▶ Type IL cement
- ▶ Implementation
- ▶ Experience
- ▶ **Adjustments**

Type II – Strength/Grinding

- ▶ Type I/II Blaine Fineness ~ 390 to 420 m²/kg
- ▶ Particle Size Distribution (PSD)

Example
for 2 Bla

PSD (differential volume) compared, Type I/II with and without 10% added LS vs. mill-ground 10% LS Type GU



Particle size analyses of individual materials performed using a Beckman Coulter LS 13 320 laser diffraction PSA

Type IL – Blaine Fineness/PSD

- ▶ Type IL higher Blaine?
- ▶ +100 m²/kg?
- ▶ Particle Size Distribution
- ▶ Depends on % limestone
- ▶ 20% more grinding time
- ▶ Production
- ▶ Strength – Monitor/TBD

Type II – Strength Adjustments

- ▶ Trial batches and testing
- ▶ Historical performance data
- ▶ Source / changing sources
- ▶ Production variability
 - Materials generally
 - % Limestone
 - Grinding – Blaine fineness or PSD
 - More cement?
- ▶ QA/QC Testing (ASTM C31)

Type II – Scaling



Type IL – Finishing/Processes



Type II – Finishing/Processes



Type II – Finishing Adjustments

- ▶ Experience based skills / processes
 - Bleeding
 - Setting
 - Timing
 - Variability / different
- ▶ Source / changing sources or production
 - % Limestone
 - Grinding – Blaine fineness or PSD
- ▶ Field bleeding and setting tests

Type II – Cold Weather Adjustments

- ▶ ACI PRC-306 Guide to Cold Weather Concreting
 - Manage placement temperatures/conditions
 - Heated mix water
 - Heated aggregates
 - Increase cement / decrease SCMs
 - Curing and protection period length
 - Accelerating admixture dosages

OPC – Curing Processes



Source: Gomaco

OPC – SOG Curing/Appearance



Type II – Curing Options/Risk

- ▶ Full development of strength and durability characteristics
- ▶ Placement & protection conditions
- ▶ Common approaches
 - Wet cure (ASTM C171)
 - Membrane forming (ASTM C309)
 - Cure & seal (ASTM C1315)
 - Tilt-up bond breakers
 - Silicate-based “curing aids”

Spray Applied "Curing Aids"



Type IL – SOG Curing/Appearance



Type II – Curing Adjustments

- ▶ Strength and durability characteristics more susceptible?
- ▶ Processes: More robust methods for certain applications + longer?
 - Curing/protection environment
 - % Limestone
 - SCMs
 - Functional + Aesthetics

Type II – Adjustments

- ▶ Re-evaluate practices and processes
- ▶ Strength
 - Trial batches and testing
 - Historical performance data
- ▶ Finishing
 - Field bleeding and setting tests
 - Timing varies significantly (cold weather)
- ▶ Curing
 - Full strength and durability potential

Questions?



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