

Cost Reduction



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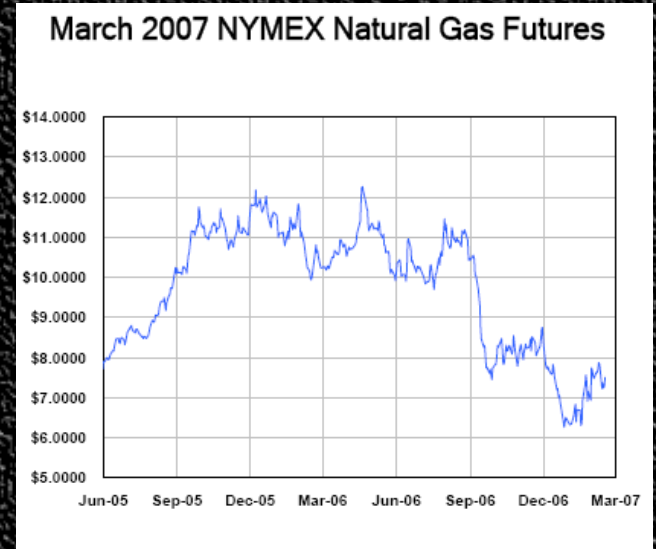


Agenda

- Drying Aggregate
- Heating stored asphalt cement
- Electrical Power
- Trucking
- NAPA as your resource
- Questions?

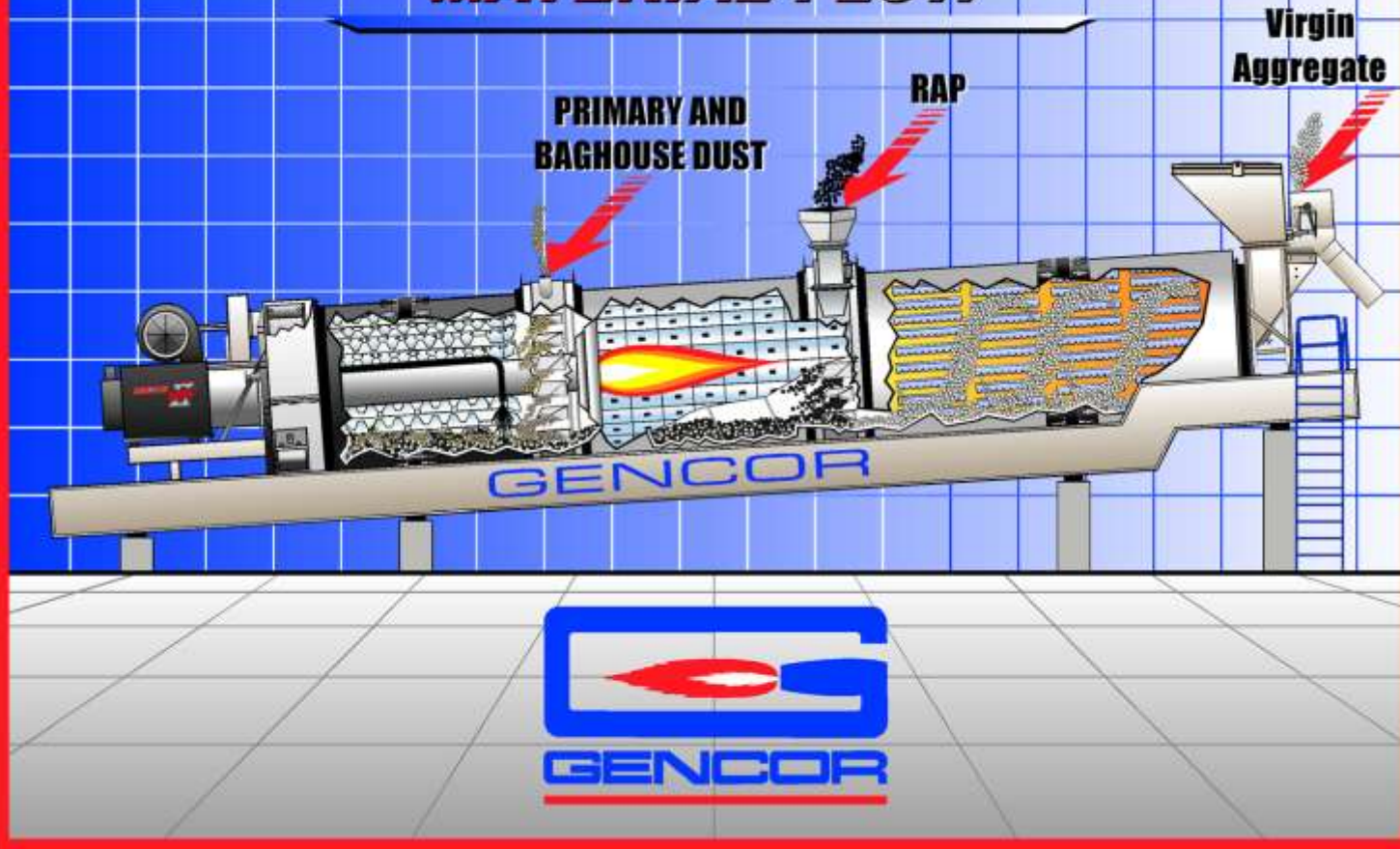


Energy Cost have gone up Time to re-evaluate payback



**Those over 400Kw could
See a 30% increase in price**

ADVANCED RAP ENTRY MATERIAL FLOW



How can we reduce our drying cost?

Here are a few ideas

- Reduce Aggregate Moisture
- Insulating Dryer Shell / surface
- Reduce Exit Gas Temperature
 - Replace worn flights
- Reduce Mix Temperature
- Use Alternate Fuels



**1% change in composite
moisture in the aggregate will
reduce your BTU or fuel
requirements by 10%**

NAPA pub-IS52

How can we reduce the moisture in our stock piles?



The Drying Process



MOISTURE REMOVAL



HEATING AGGREGATE

**REMOVE MOISTURE
(250°F STACK)**



**HEAT ROCK
TO 300°F**



MOISTURE

7% _____	1.12 gal. / ton _____	0.83 gal. / ton
6% _____	0.96 gal. / ton _____	0.83 gal. / ton
5% _____	0.80 gal. / ton _____	0.83 gal. / ton
4% _____	0.64 gal. / ton _____	0.83 gal. / ton

Production — 400 Tph..... 10 hours = 4,000 Tpd

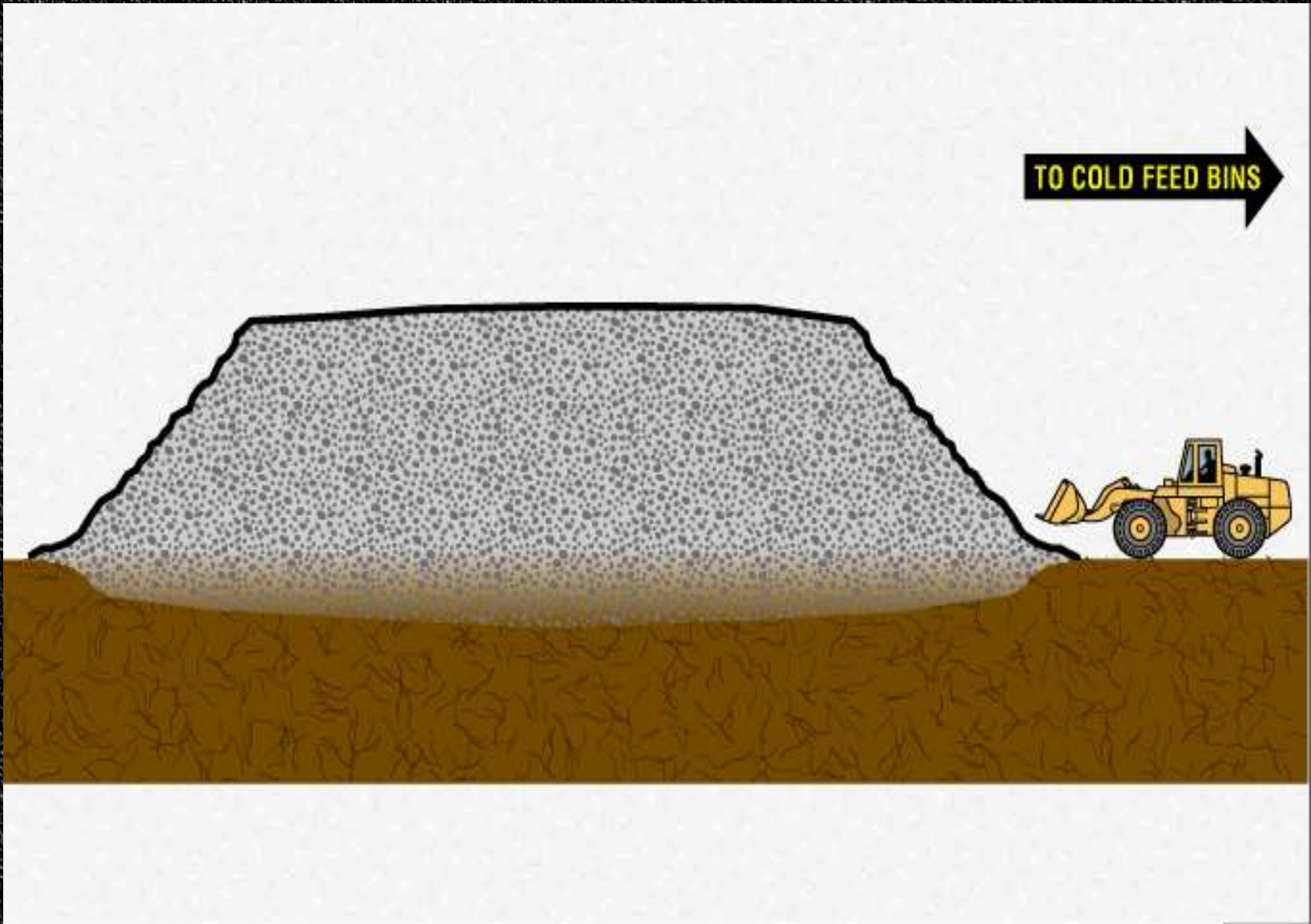
Moisture — 7%.....28 Tph water = 56,000 lb. = 6,747 gal. / hr.
= 67,470 gal. / day or 11.25 Transport Loads / Day

Moisture — 6%.....24 Tph water = 48,000 lb. = 5,783 gal. / hr.
= 57,830 gal. / day or 9.64 Transport Loads / Day

Moisture — 5%.....20 Tph water = 40,000 lb. = 4,819 gal. / hr.
= 48,190 gal. / day or 8.03 Transport Loads / Day

Moisture — 4%.....16 Tph water = 32,000 lb. = 3,855 gal. / hr.
= 38,550 gal. / day or 6.42 Transport Loads / Day

Fig. 6A WATER EVAPORATION REQUIRED



Material sinks into the ground under unpaved stockpiles



TO COLD FEED BINS

Moisture Drains
to Bottom of
Stockpile

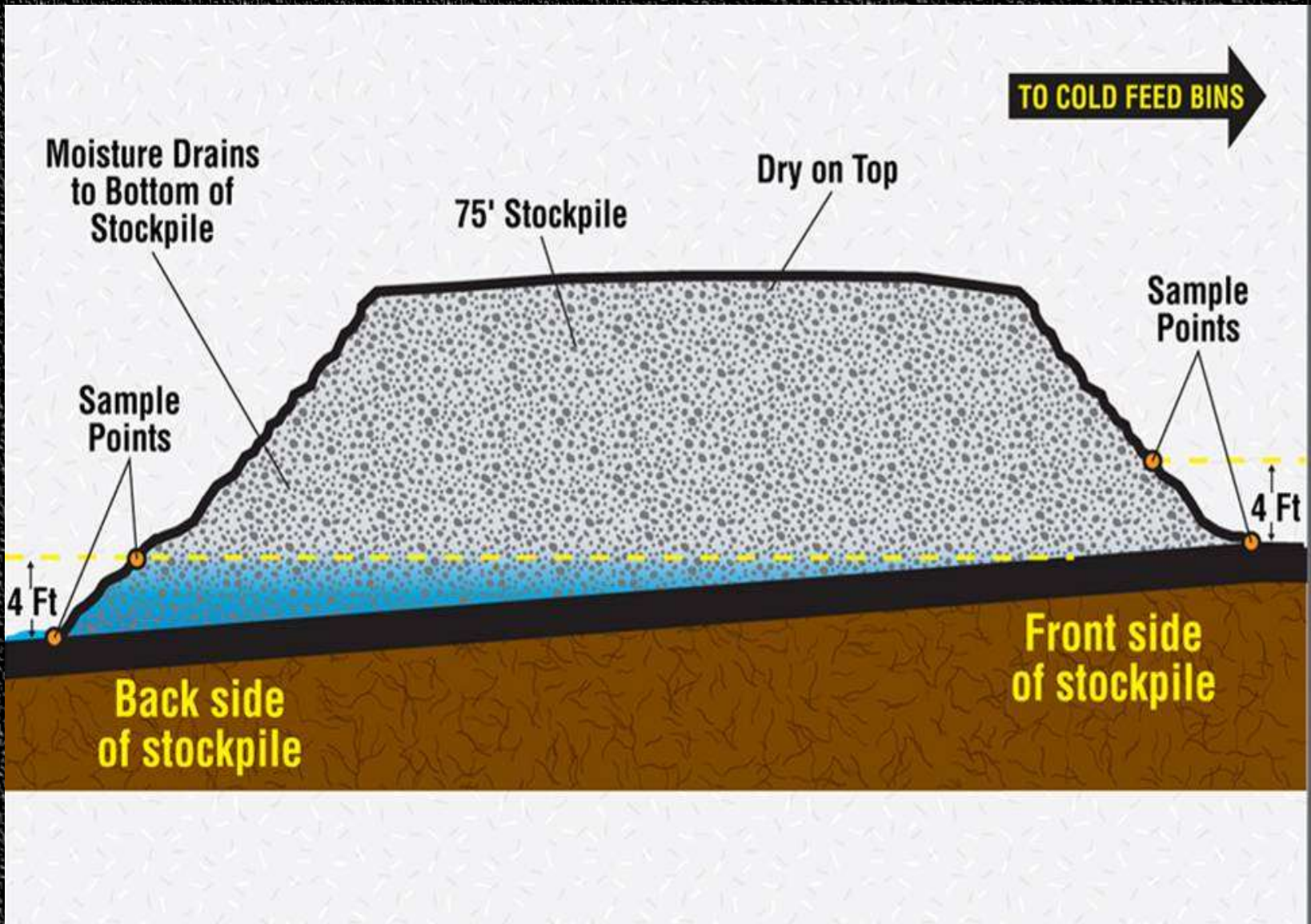
Dry on Top

Well on Loader End



No Slope for Drainage or
Storm Water Runoff

Unsloped stockpiles hold water



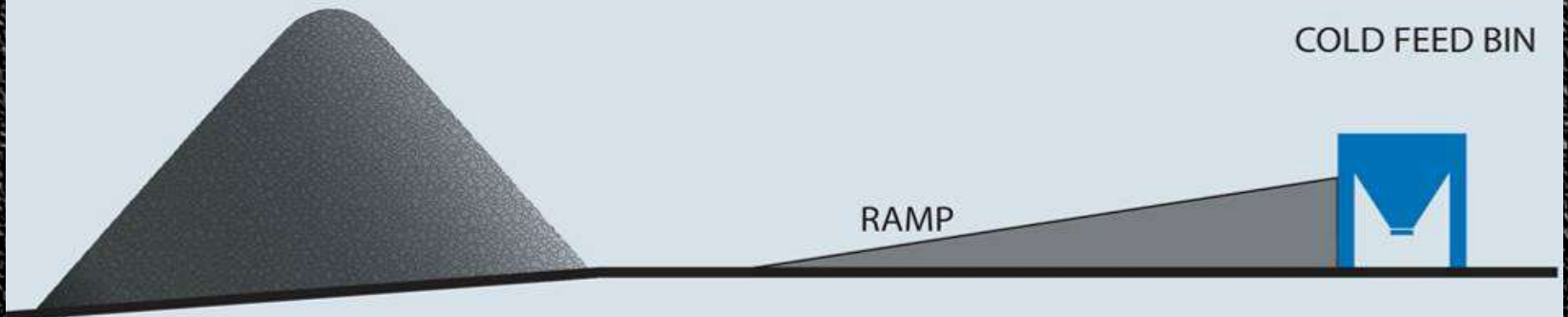
Stockpiles with ideal 6 percent slope

INCORRECT

STOCKPILE

COLD FEED BIN

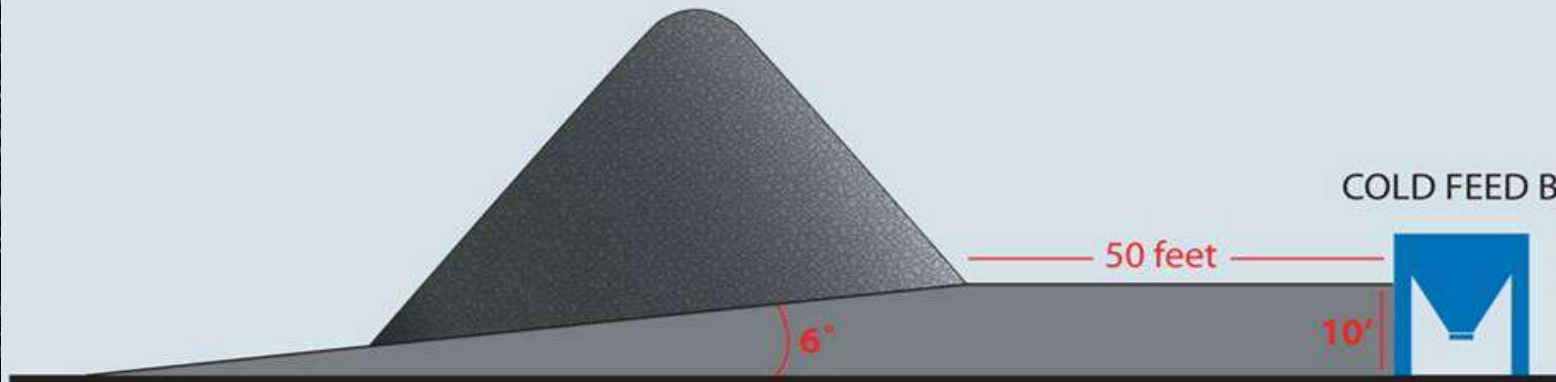
RAMP



CORRECT

STOCKPILE

COLD FEED BIN



With just 1% reduction in moisture

- Cost of Paving – 60,000 ft.², 6" thick = \$36.00 / ton
2,000 tons x \$36.00 = \$72,000.00

- Based – 200,000 tons / year; \$2.40 /ton fuel cost
10% Fuel Savings = \$0.24 /ton

200,000 tons x \$0.24 / ton = \$48,000.00 per year

- ROI ≈ 18 months

Percent of Moisture Removed and Gallons of Fuel per Ton

DRUM DIAMETER	PROCESS GASES THRU DRUM	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	TOTAL EXHAUST THRU SYSTEM
		1.43	1.63	1.84	2.05	2.26	2.48	2.71	2.94	3.17	3.41	
6'	27,315	262	219	188	164	145	130	117	107	97	90	30,487
7'	40,911	392	328	281	245	217	194	175	159	146	134	45,869
8'	54,751	525	439	376	328	291	260	235	213	195	180	60,700
9'	68,286	655	548	469	409	362	324	292	266	244	224	76,219
1 Increase in production of 86 TPH									319	292	268	91,737

- Process Temperatures: 240F Stack, 300F Mix, 5% AC
- Drum Process Oxygen = 9% (well-tuned burner)

Fuel: No. 2 Diesel with LHV of 132300 Btu/gal

Actual tonnage rates may be limited by mixing capacity, actual fuel heating values and/or maximum burner output.

Production rates of Counter Flow Drum Mixers (Imbedded Burner) including liquid asphalt







Which one of these things is not like the others?



Reduce Shell Loss with Insulation

- The NAPA IS-52 report states that insulating the dryer shell can save 10%
- Most new dryers now come insulated
- $\$480,000 \times 5\% = \underline{\$24,000}$
- Talk to after market suppliers

Reduce Exit Gas Temperature

- A 40°F reduction in exit gas can save 4%
- Replace worn flights
- Check the temperature across the back
- Don't go too low... Minimum of 240°F



USING WELL DESIGNED FLIGHTS AND KEEPING THEM IN GOOD CONDITION CAN SAVE A LOT OF MONEY.

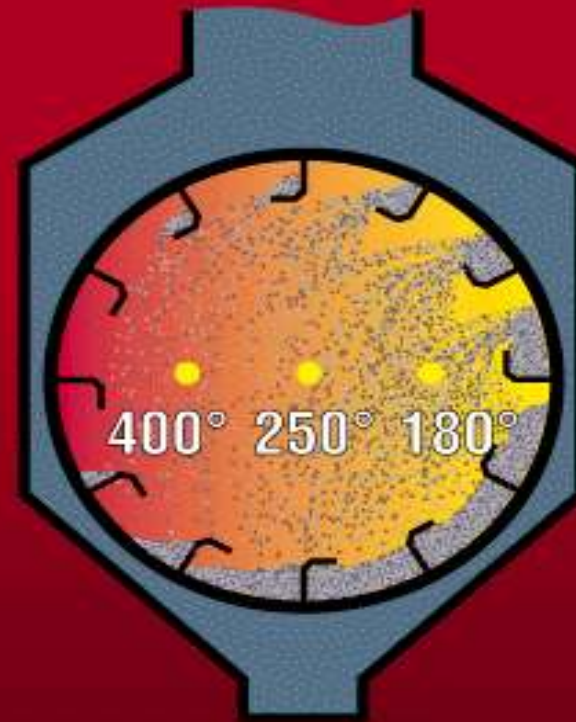




**BURNED PAINT ON ONE
SIDE OF BREECHING
INDICATES EXTREME
HEAT LOSS.**



NEW FLIGHTS



OLD WORN FLIGHTS

HOW WORN FLIGHTS AFFECT TEMPERATURES

TEMPERATURES ACROSS THE INTAKE BREECHING SHOULD BE CONSTANT.



BETTER FLIGHTS SAVE FUEL
BY CONTROLLING STACK TEMP.

**EXAMPLE: DECREASE STACK TEMPERATURE FROM
300 F TO 240 F**

**ASSUME: 200,000 TON ANNUAL PRODUCTION
FUEL COST \$2.40/ton**

**SAVINGS = \$2.40 X 200,000 TON X (4% Savings) =
\$ 19,200/YR**

08/01/2006

OVER HEATED MIX WASTES FUEL,
REDUCES CAPACITY, AND INCREASES
EMISSIONS.



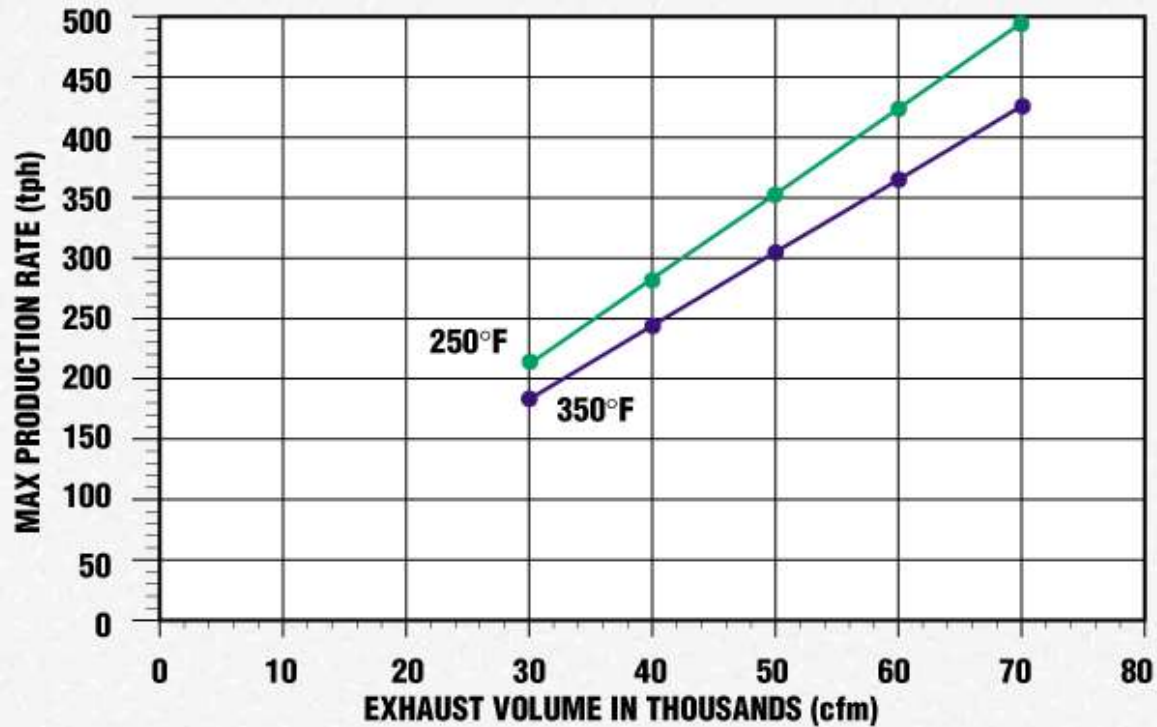
• 2-3% savings for every
10°F final mix temperature

COMBINED FUEL SAVED DUE TO STACK TEMPERATURE AND MIX TEMPERATURE REDUCTIONS.

STACK TEMP. REDUCTION	\$19,200
MIX TEMPERATURE REDUCTION	<u>\$12,000</u>

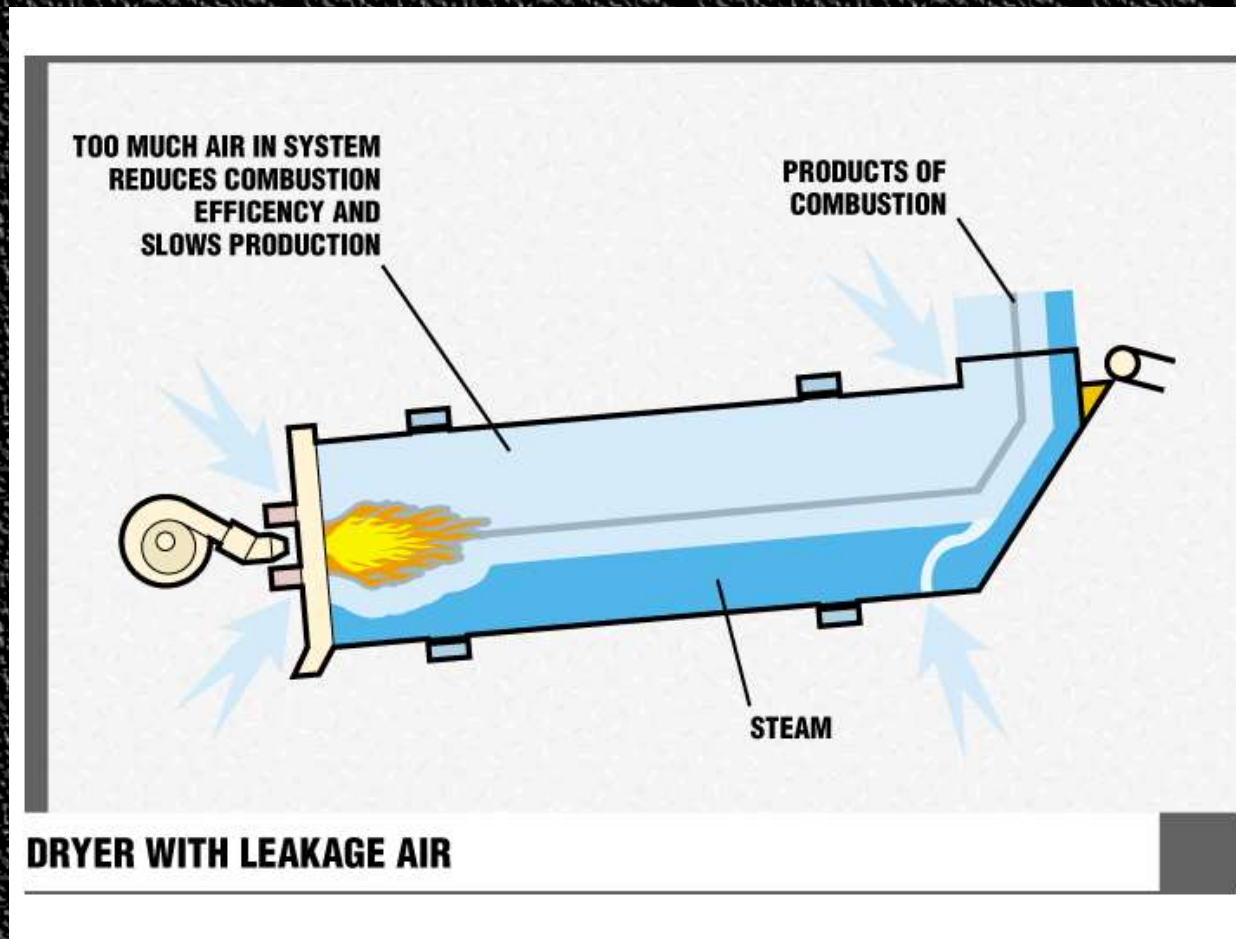
TOTAL FUEL SAVINGS	\$31,200
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LOWERING STACK TEMPERATURE INCREASES EFFECTIVE CAPACITY TOO.



EFFECT OF EXHAUST TEMPERATURE ON PRODUCTION

REDUCING EXCESS AND LEAKAGE AIR SAVES FUEL AND INCREASES EFFECTIVE CAPACITY.



SOURCES OF UNNEEDED AIR

- » BURNER EXCESS AIR
- » DRUM SEALS
- » FLOPGATES (100 TPH)
- » UNSEALED DUCT JOINTS
- » LOOSE DOORS
- » MISSING GASKETS
- » AIRLOCKS

EXHAUST FAN

- VFD
- Dual vs. Single motor
- Dampers functional & controlled
- Impeller clean and balanced
- Backward Incline Fan
- Power Monitoring



Multiple communication protocols allow connectivity to any existing automation systems

- ModBus
- Profibus DP
- LonWorks
- CanBus
- CANopen
- DeviceNet

SVX9000 enclosures
Standard NEMA Type 1 (IP21)
Sealed NEMA Type 12 (IP54)
(Metal Cover, Internal Fan, Conduit Plate)

Power module

- 24 hp to 1100 hp
- 208/230 V, 480 V, 575/690 V
- Semiconductor technology
- Connections via multi-pole connector
- Remote mount with a fiber optic cable
- 208/230/480 V AC frame sizes
- 4-6 equipped with a built-in brake chopper

Power unit options:

- Input and output filters
- Brake resistors
- NEMA Type 1 (IP21)
- NEMA Type 12 (IP54)
- Open chassis frame 10 and larger

Power supplies

- ±10 V DC reference
- ±24 V DC auxiliary
- Encoder (±15 V DC/±24 V DC)

Seven built-in applications
Use for material handling, extruders, mixers, pumps, fans, cranes and more.

- Basic
- Standard
- Local/Remote Control
- Multi-step Speed Control
- PID Control
- Multi-purpose Control
- Pump and Fan Control with Auto-changeover



Using Alternate Fuels

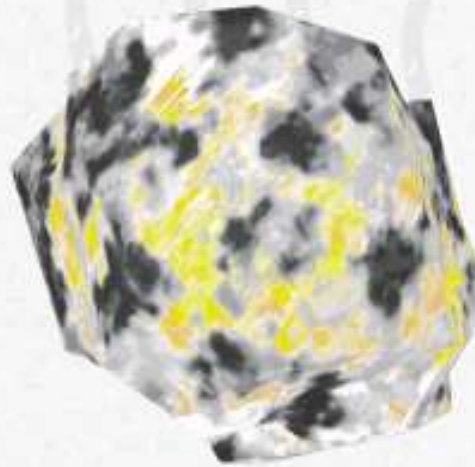
- **Natural Gas**
 - **Propane**
 - **No. 2 diesel Fuel**
 - **No. 5 oil**
 - **Reclaimed oil or Re-fined oil (RFO)**
 - **Coal**
- Clean and easy to burn
- Maybe cheaper with some challenges
- Less than No.2
- Very cheap..takes work/equipment - emissions

Which one is best?

It's all about the BTU's



MOISTURE REMOVAL



HEATING AGGREGATE

The Drying Process

Equivalent Energy Costs

Equivalent Energy Costs

Type of Energy	Heating Value (Net or LHV)		Billing Units	Cost Comparisons Based On Heating Values																	
				\$0.80	\$0.90	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50
NO. 2 FUEL OIL	Btu/gal	132,000	Per Gallon	\$0.80	\$0.90	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	\$2.50
NO. 5 FUEL OIL	Btu/gal	143,250	Per Gallon	\$0.87	\$0.98	\$1.09	\$1.19	\$1.30	\$1.41	\$1.52	\$1.63	\$1.74	\$1.84	\$1.95	\$2.06	\$2.17	\$2.28	\$2.39	\$2.50	\$2.60	\$2.71
PROPANE (LPG)	Btu/gal	84,345	Per Gallon	\$0.51	\$0.58	\$0.64	\$0.70	\$0.77	\$0.83	\$0.89	\$0.96	\$1.02	\$1.09	\$1.15	\$1.21	\$1.28	\$1.34	\$1.41	\$1.47	\$1.53	\$1.60
NATURAL GAS	Btu/CCF (see note*)	90,500	Per CCF	\$0.55	\$0.62	\$0.69	\$0.75	\$0.82	\$0.89	\$0.96	\$1.03	\$1.10	\$1.17	\$1.23	\$1.30	\$1.37	\$1.44	\$1.51	\$1.58	\$1.65	\$1.71
	Btu/Therm	100,000	Per Therm	\$0.61	\$0.68	\$0.76	\$0.83	\$0.91	\$0.98	\$1.06	\$1.14	\$1.21	\$1.29	\$1.36	\$1.44	\$1.52	\$1.59	\$1.67	\$1.74	\$1.82	\$1.89
ELECTRICITY	Btu/Kwh	3,413	Per Kwh	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.03	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06	\$0.06
COAL	Btu/pound	12,000	Per Ton	\$145	\$164	\$182	\$200	\$218	\$236	\$255	\$273	\$291	\$309	\$327	\$345	\$364	\$382	\$400	\$418	\$436	\$455

Each column of cost comparisons relates the costs of various types of energy to each other based on heating values.

For example, the cost of No. 2 fuel oil at \$1.00 per gallon is equivalent to a cost of \$1.09 for No. 5 fuel oil for the same Btu. Thus, if No. 2 fuel oil is \$1.00 per gallon it doesn't pay to choose No. 5 fuel oil unless it is less than \$1.09.

Likewise, it wouldn't pay to use electricity unless it is less than \$0.03 per Kwh when No. 2 fuel oil is \$1.00 per gallon.

The actual heating values of various fuels vary somewhat from one region to another. However, the values used here are for fuels commonly used in the U.S.

CCF stands for 100 cubic feet. The net heating value of one cubic foot of natural gas is 905 Btu. *However, natural gas is normally billed at its gross heating value, which is approximately 1,000 Btu per cubic foot.

Suppliers may show prices for natural gas as \$ per MMBtu (dollars per million Btu). If so, divide the price by 10 to obtain the price Per Therm.

You can download this from Astec



**ON THE BASIS OF HEAT PROVIDED
PER DOLLAR, THESE ARE ALL EQUAL
VALUES:**

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. WASTE OIL AT | \$1.00/GAL * | } Higher BTU |
| 2. NO. 2 OIL AT | \$0.98/GAL | |
| 3. NATURAL GAS AT | \$0.74/THERM | |

*** WASTE OIL CONTAINING 5% WATER.**

RECYCLED OIL:

IS GENERALLY
LESS EXPENSIVE THAN NO. 2 OIL
BUT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY SCARCE
WHILE QUALITY STEADILY DIMINISHES.

MAKE SURE YOU CONSIDER THE
HIDDEN COSTS.

EXPEND THE EXTRA EFFORT TO
DO IT RIGHT.

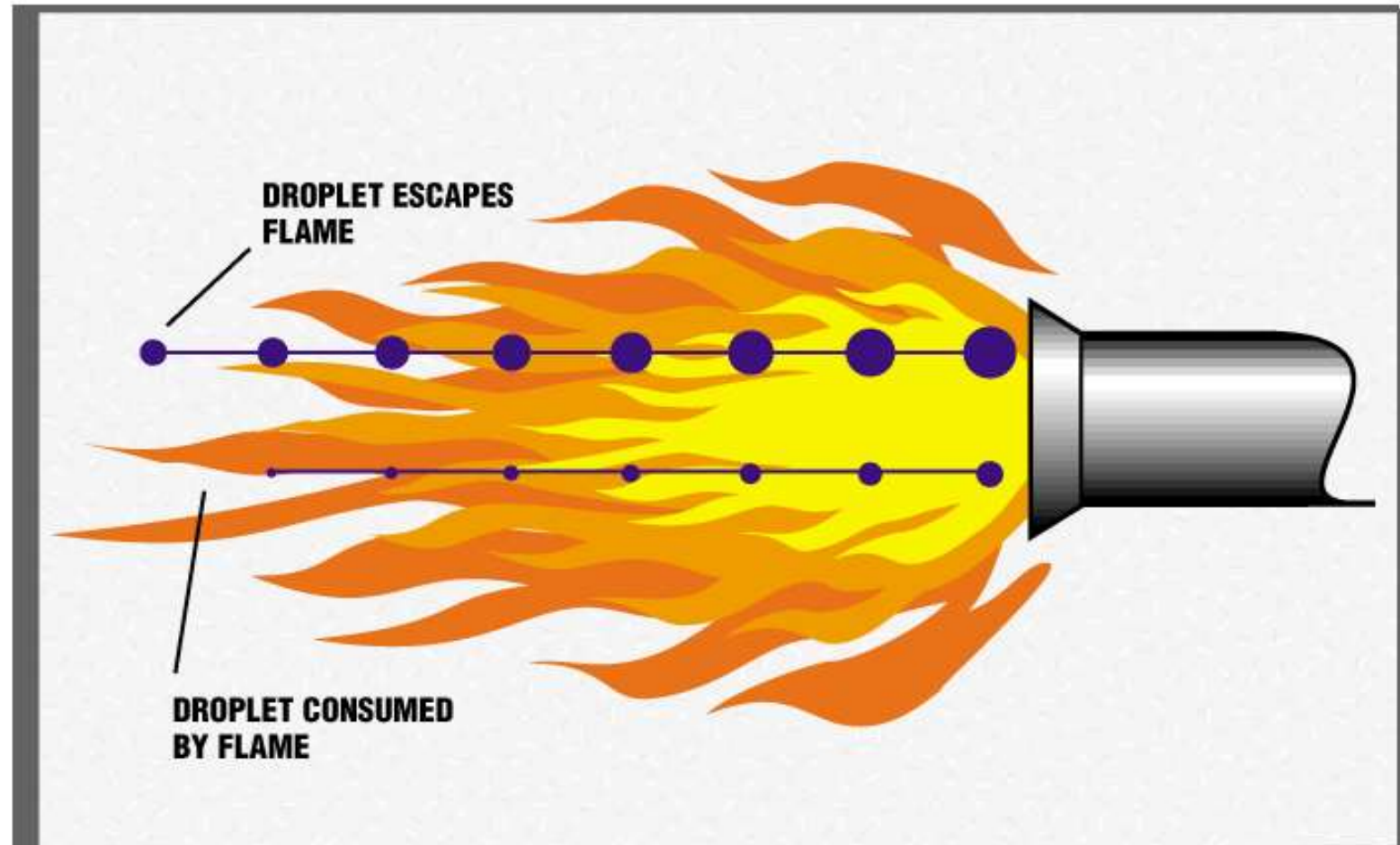
SUBTRACT THE WATER

5% WATER IN THE FUEL AMOUNTS TO A DECREASE IN HEATING VALUE OF ABOUT ABOUT 7,500 BTU PER GALLON.

FUEL OIL HHV	142,000 BTU/GAL
<u>WATER LOSS</u>	<u>7,500 BTU/GAL</u>
USABLE HEAT	134,500 BTU/GAL

KEYS TO BURNING RECYCLED OIL

- KEEP OIL CLEAN COMING IN
- KEEP BURNER CLEAN AND IN GOOD CONDITION
- VISCOSITY
 - 80 SSU or less
 - Must be preheated for good atomization.
 - Preheating is easier if oil is “pushed” through the preheater.
 - Vaporizing in the nozzle is minimized by using an air atomized nozzle.
- OIL PROPERTIES
 - Make sure the oil is free of destructive contaminants.



OVERSIZE DROPLETS ESCAPE FLAME

ATOMIZATION IS CRITICAL

**MANY WASTE OIL BURNING
PROBLEMS ARE RELATED
TO POOR ATOMIZATION.**



IMPROPERLY ATOMIZED OIL CAN FOUL THE WHOLE BURNERFRONT.



**LARGE OIL DROPLETS WILL BE
BLOWN INTO THE VEIL BEFORE
THEY CAN BURN COMPLETELY.**



**POOR ATOMIZATION
CAN LEAD TO A
DISASTER.**



POOR ATOMIZATION DESTROYS COMBUSTION ZONE FLIGHTS.



**PROPERLY ATOMIZED FUEL HELPS
PRODUCE A FLAME THAT IS SHORT
AND SMALL IN DIAMETER LIKE THIS.**



VISCOSITY AT THE BURNER IS WHAT MATTERS.

- **CONTROL VISCOSITY, NOT OIL TEMPERATURE.**
- **AVOID LONG UNINSULATED FUEL LINES.**
- **KEEP FUEL HOSES UP OFF OF THE GROUND AND OUT OF THE MUD.**
- **RECIRCULATE BEFORE LIGHTING.**
- **HEAT IN-LINE (OK TO HEAT TANK TOO BUT NOT INSTEAD OF IN-LINE.)**



**RECYCLED OIL CANNOT BE BURNED
EFFECTIVELY WITHOUT PROPER PREHEATING.**



THIS WASTE OIL SYSTEM WORKS WELL EVEN WITH LONG PIPING RUNS BECAUSE THE PIPING IS WELL INSULATED.

WORN ATOMIZERS WASTE FUEL AND MONEY.



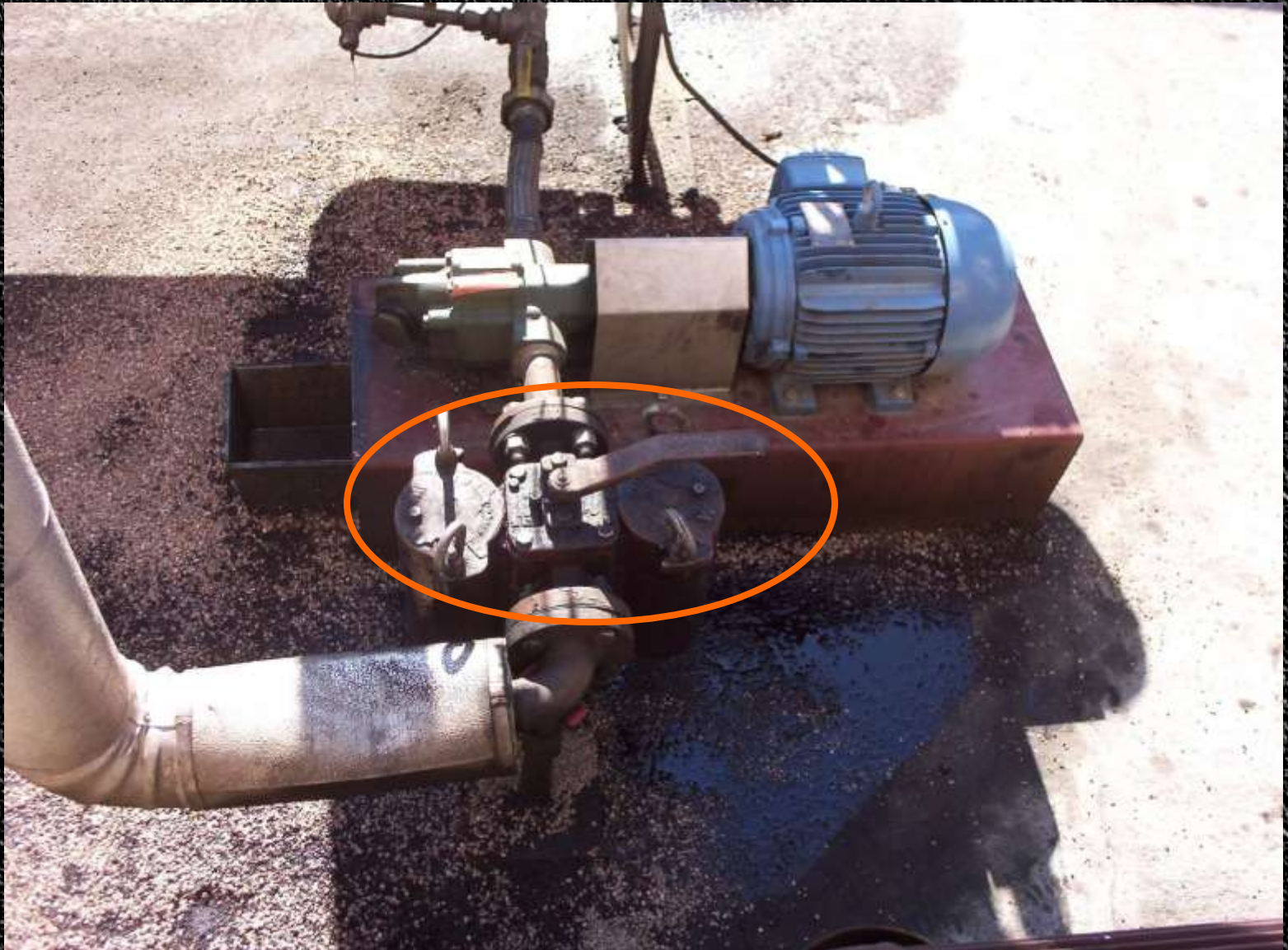
**PINTLE EDGE
WORN THIN**



NEW PINTLE



USE SOCK FILTER AT UNLOADING POINT.



DUPLEX SCREENS JUST BEFORE PUMP

KEEP BURNER AIR AND OIL PASSAGES CLEAN.



KEEP EXCESS AIR LOW. CHECK EXHAUST GASES WITH AN ANALYZER.

Cutting Edge Technology for Customer Service and Maintenance Technicians

More robust, longer-living, faster and safer, thanks to an extended sensor life

NEW!

LL 4 years warranty on instrument and probe

°C
%
O₂
CO₂
NO
%



TÜV SÜD
EN 18209

EN 18209-2 und 1.816.824WGD
TÜV Tester für O₂, CO, H₂
TÜV für H₂ für EN 18209-2
TÜV für H₂ für EN 18209-2





**NORMAL RECYCLED
OIL APPEARANCE**

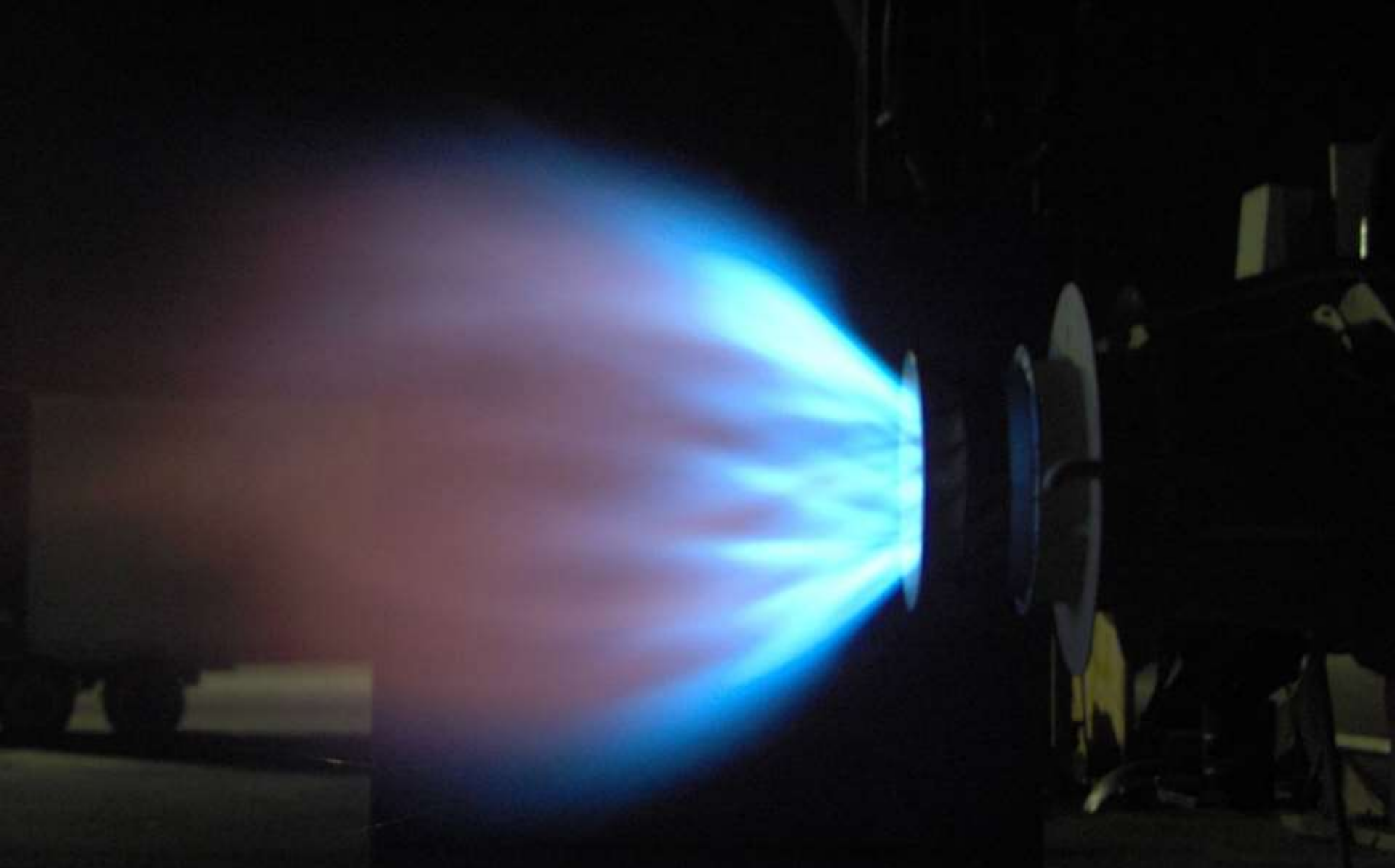
**SEPARATED WASTE
OIL COMPONENT
MAKING ASH**



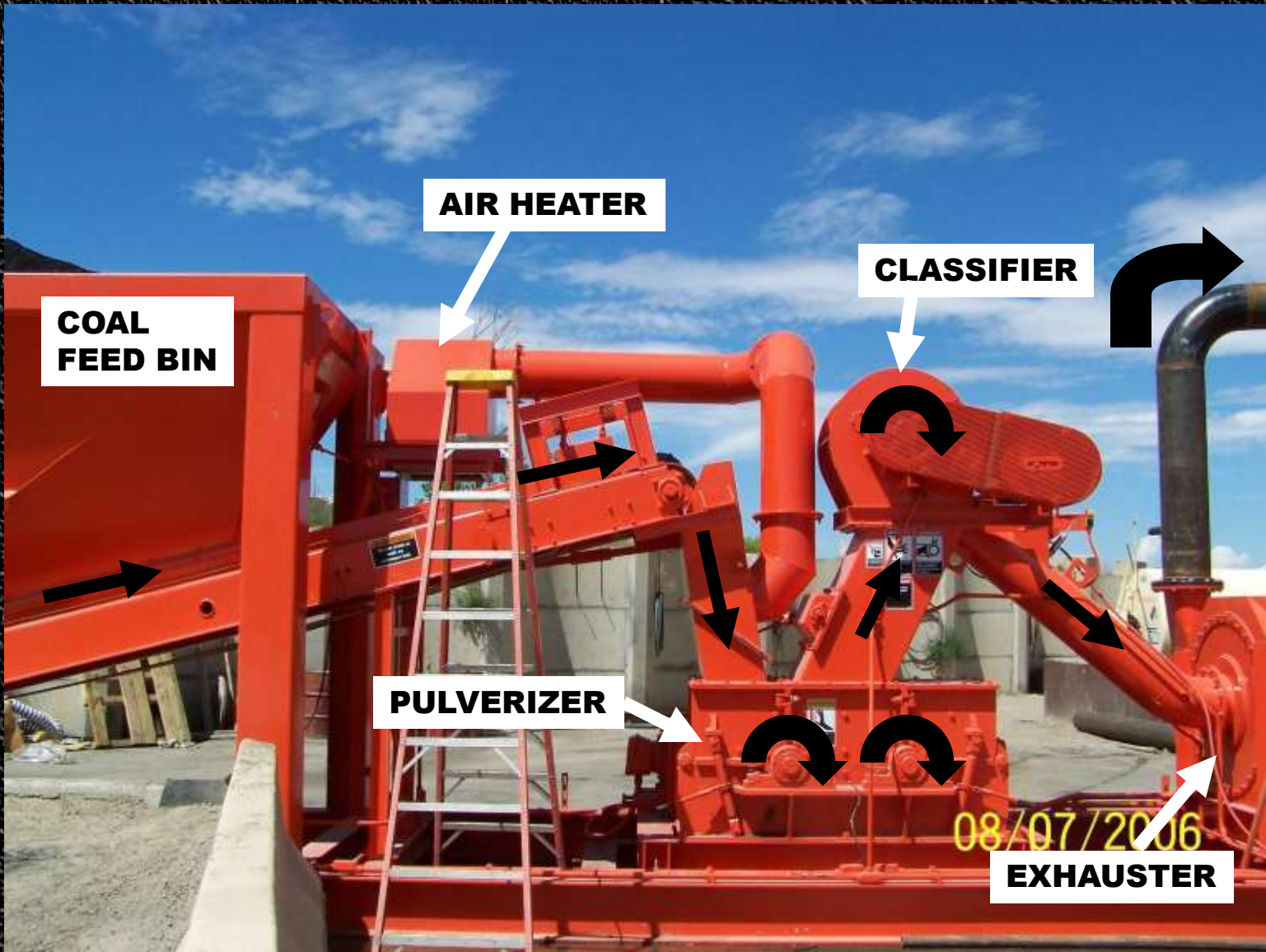
BEWARE OF CORROSIVE CONTAMINANTS



**THIS DAMAGE WAS CAUSED BY
SULFURIC ACID RESIDUAL FROM A
WASTE OIL TREATMENT PROCESS.**



**A SHORT FLAME IMPROVES DRYER THERMAL EFFICIENCY
AND ENSURES NEAR 100% COMBUSTION EFFICIENCY.**

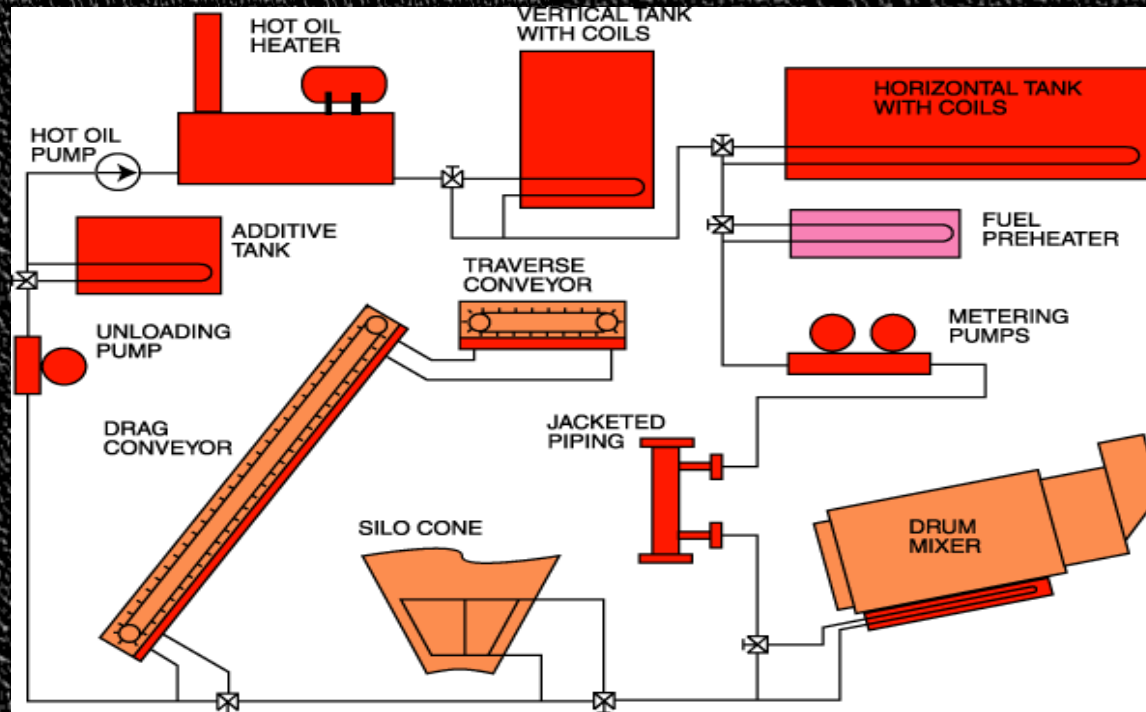


COAL PREPARATION SYSTEM

ELEMENTS OF AN ENERGY SAVING STRATEGY FOR HMA PLANT DRYING OPERATIONS:

- **FUEL CHOICE**
- **BURNER PERFORMANCE**
- **FLIGHTING SYSTEM PERFORMANCE**
- **MIX TEMPERATURE**
- **AIR IN THE SYSTEM**
- **HEAT LOSS**

Efficient Asphalt Storage and Heating



Typical Heating And Storage For A Large HMA Plant

Efficient Asphalt Storage



Vertical & Horizontal Storage Tanks

Vertical Tank Advantages

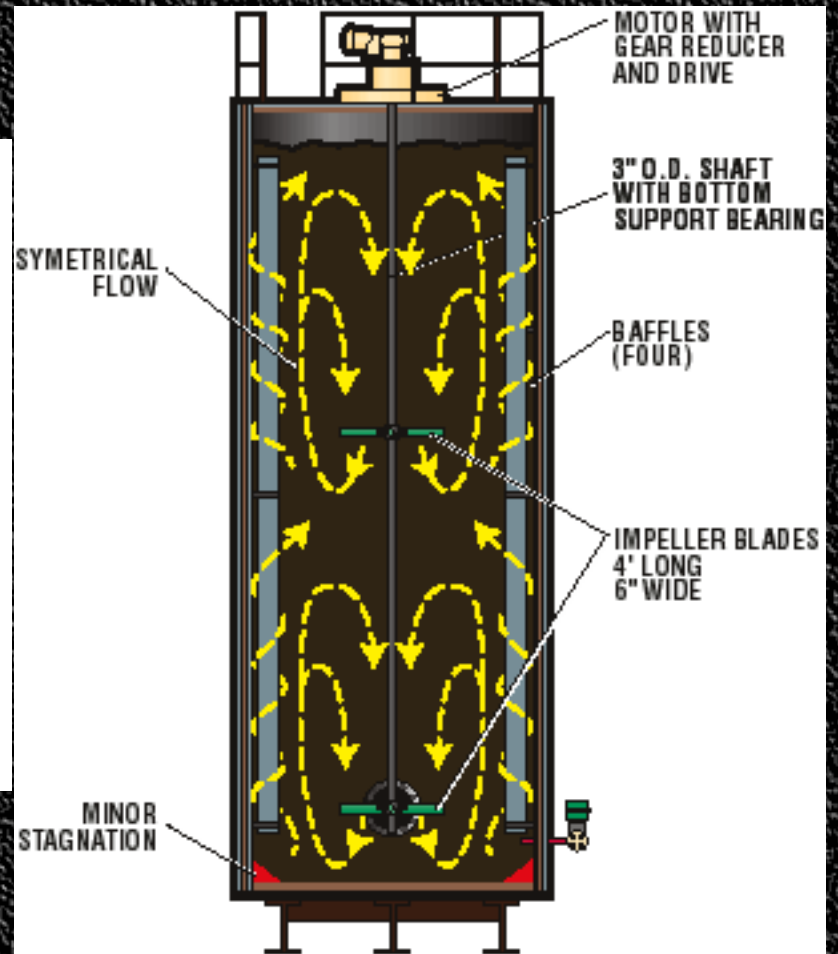
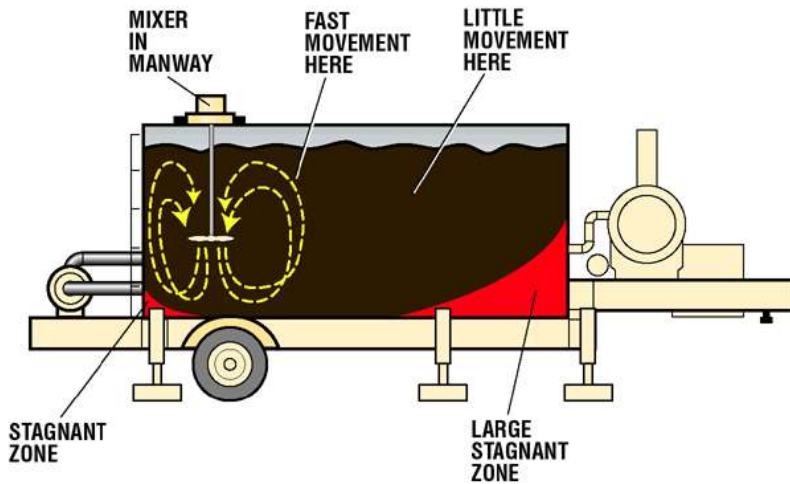


Secondary Containment



Small Footprint

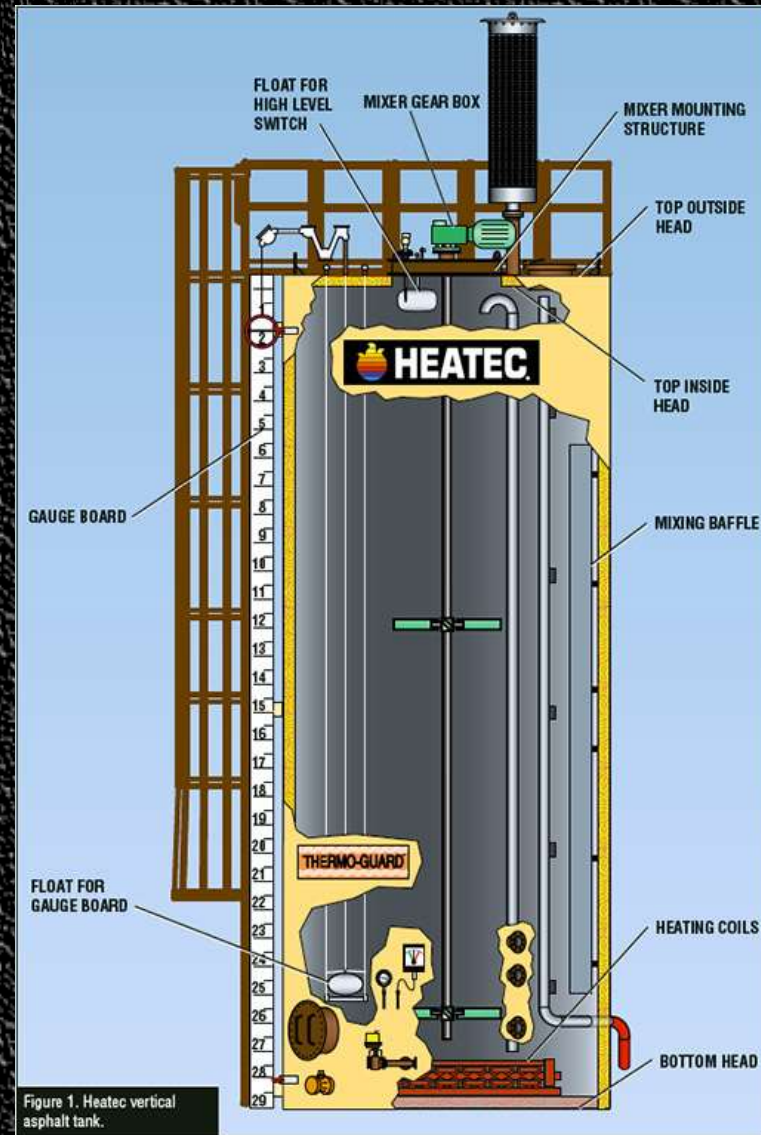
Vertical Tank Advantages



Excellent Mixing In Vertical Tanks

Vertical Tank Advantages

- Accurate Level Measurement
- Reduced Oxidation



Conserving Energy



Two Layers of 3" Thick Insulation

Capacity (Gallons)	Btu Per Hour		
	Horizontal Tank No Insulation	Horizontal Tank 3-inch Insulation*	Horizontal Tank 6-inch Insulation*
10,000	633,850	21,217	11,760
15,000	791,621	26,179	14,347
20,000	1,006,753	33,117	18,118
25,000	1,221,886	40,054	21,889
30,000	1,437,018	46,992	25,660
35,000	1,562,050	50,933	27,755
40,000	1,786,536	58,411	31,813

* Btu values are for new Heatec tanks and do not include heat for valves or connections. Old tanks may require double the heat or more. Asphalt temperature = 300 degrees F.

Asphalt Tanks — Maintaining Temperature



Conserving Energy

30,000 Gallon Tank

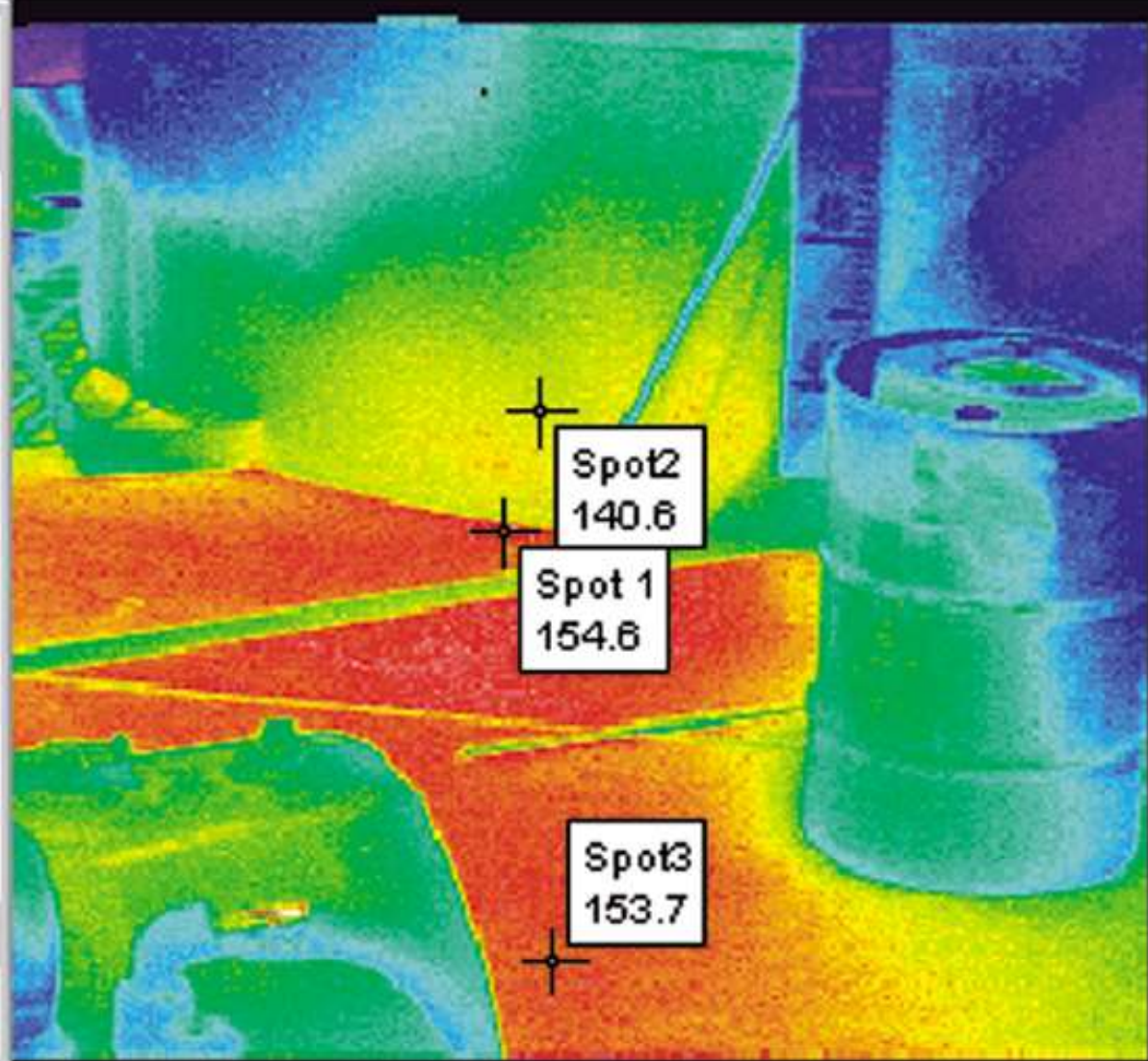
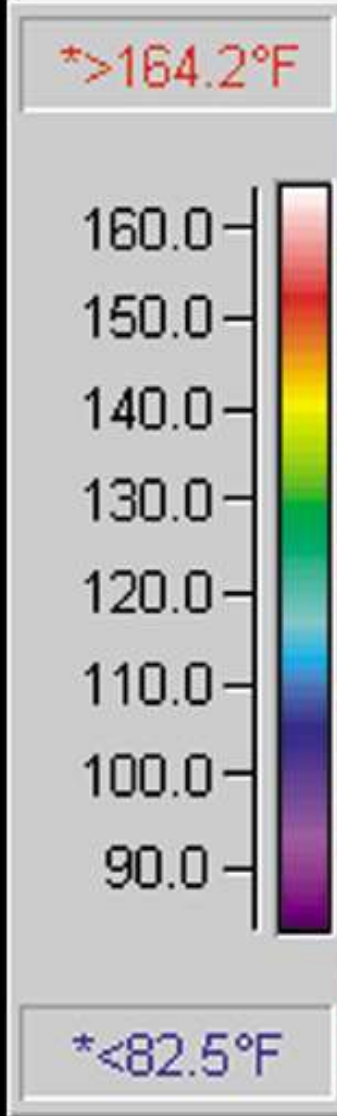
$46,992 \text{ BTU/hr} - 25,660 \text{ BTU/hr} = 21,332 \text{ BTU/hr saved}$

$21,332 \text{ BTU/hr divided by } .85 \text{ heater efficiency} = 25,096 \text{ BTU/hr}$

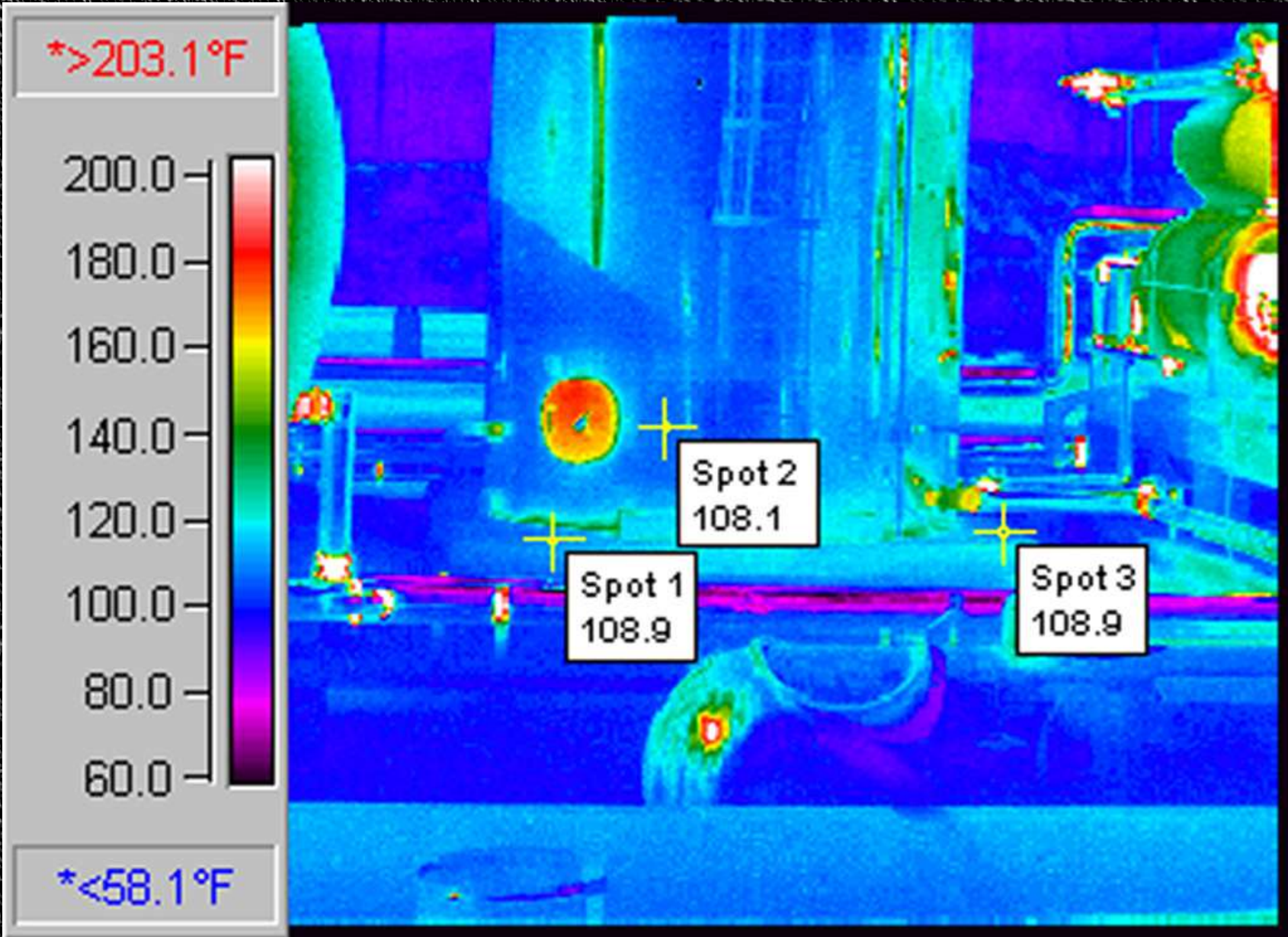
$25,096 \text{ BTU/hr divided by } 132,000 \text{ BTU/gal} = 0.19 \text{ gal/hr}$

$0.19 \text{ gal/hr} \times 24 \text{ hrs/day} \times 260 \text{ days} \times \$2.00/\text{gal} = \$2,371/\text{year}$

6" vs 3" Insulation Savings



Infrared Photo Of A Poorly-Insulated Tank



Infrared Photo Of Insulated Tank

Conserving Energy



Insulated Piping

Conserving Energy



Softpack Insulation

Heater Efficiency

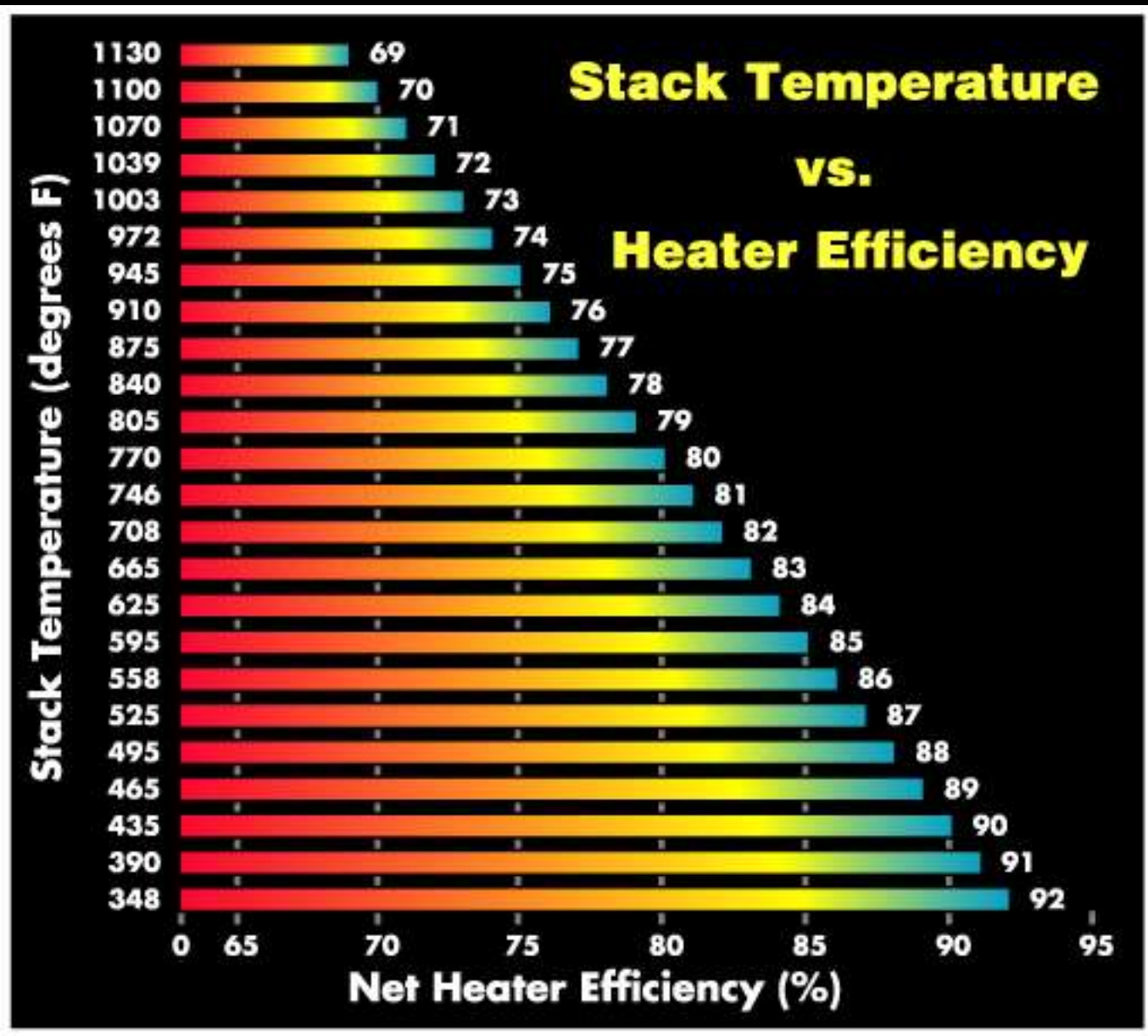


Heatec Helical Oil Heater

HEATER EFFICIENCY	COST PER HOUR				
50 PERCENT	$\frac{1,000,000}{132,000}$	Btu per hour Btu per gallon	X	$\frac{1}{0.50}$	X \$ 2.00 = \$ 30.30
60 PERCENT	$\frac{1,000,000}{132,000}$	Btu per hour Btu per gallon	X	$\frac{1}{0.60}$	X \$ 2.00 = \$ 25.25
70 PERCENT	$\frac{1,000,000}{132,000}$	Btu per hour Btu per gallon	X	$\frac{1}{0.70}$	X \$ 2.00 = \$ 21.65
80 PERCENT	$\frac{1,000,000}{132,000}$	Btu per hour Btu per gallon	X	$\frac{1}{0.80}$	X \$ 2.00 = \$ 18.94
85 PERCENT	$\frac{1,000,000}{132,000}$	Btu per hour Btu per gallon	X	$\frac{1}{0.85}$	X \$ 2.00 = \$ 17.83

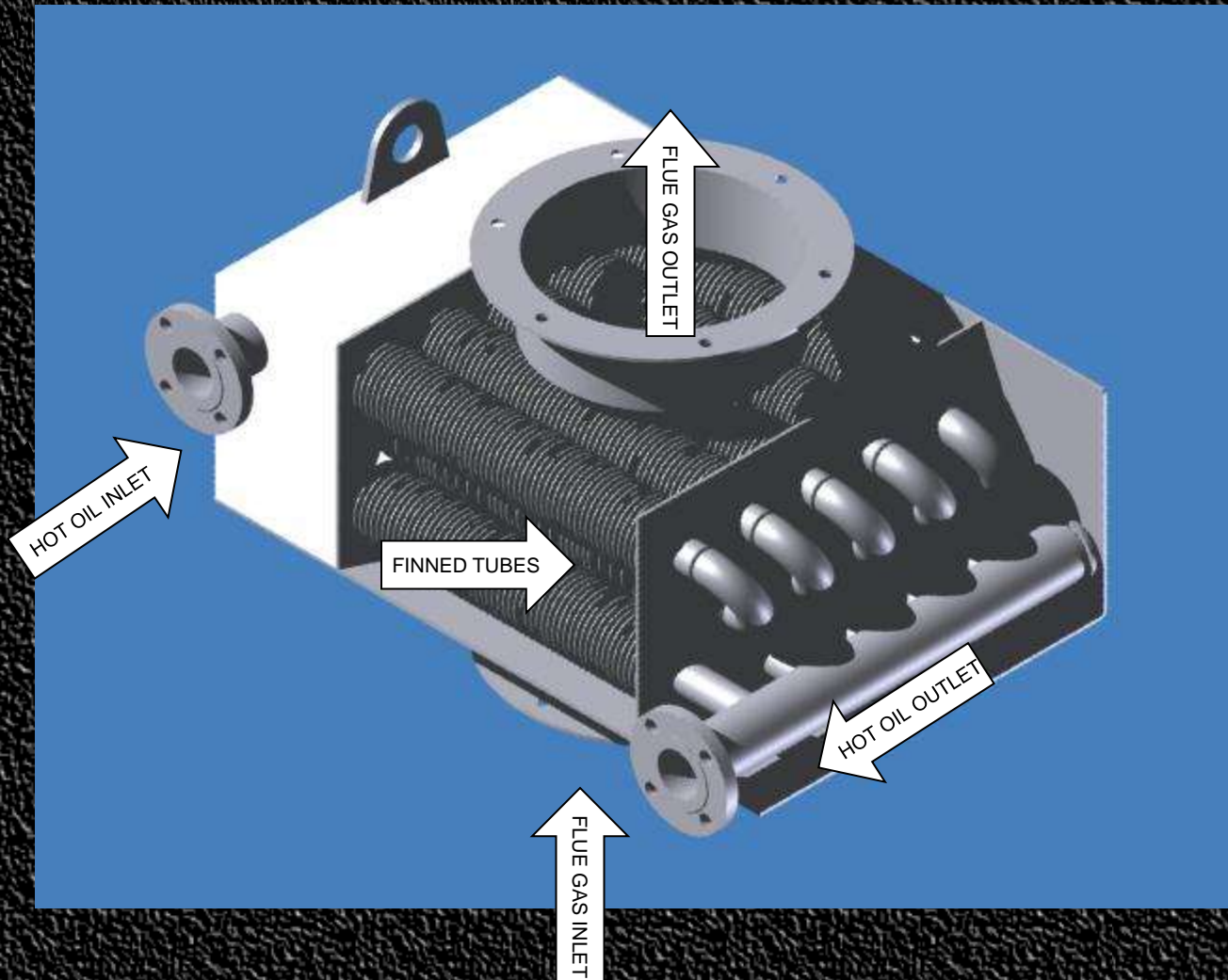
Heating load = 1,000,000 Btu per hour. No. 2 fuel oil LHV (low heating value) = 132,000 Btu per gallon.
No. 2 fuel oil cost = \$2.00 per gallon.

Calculating Heater Fuel Costs Per Hour



Stack Temperature Vs. Heater Efficiency

Heater Efficiency



Stack Economizer

Heater Efficiency



Stack Economizer

Economizer Test Data

Case Study:

- Heater Size – HCS 175
- Fuel - Diesel
- Exhaust Gas Inlet Temp. = 541 F
- Exhaust Gas Outlet Temp. = 395.9 F
- Thermal Oil Inlet Temp. = 279.9 F
- Thermal Oil Outlet Temp. = 281.9 F
- Efficiency Increase – 5%

Heater Efficiency

Stack Temperature Vs. Heater Efficiency

- Change Heat Transfer Oils
- Sample the Heat Transfer Oils
- Filter Heat Transfer Oils
- Burner Tune-Ups—Immediate Savings!!
- Eliminate Leaks –Oil is costly!!

Heater Maintenance

Conserving Energy

- Invested App. \$12,000.00 in Stack Economizer, Burner Tune-Up, Pipe Insulation and Installation
- Fuel Usage Dropped From 6 GPH to 3.7 GPH Saving \$4.60/hr
- Will Result In Yearly Savings of App. **\$40,000.00 or \$0.27/ton**



Case Study

Telephone Dialers

- Alerts plant personnel before tanks cool down
- Eliminates expensive down time before Monday morning backups
- If it works one time will pay for itself



Calibration Tanks

- Fast and trouble free meter calibration
- No tracking down distributor and driver
- Safety
- Accuracy



Automated Valves

- Automated Valves Are Air Operated
- Allows Control House Operation
- Visual Indicators Easy To Notice
- With The More Tanks /PG Grades Becomes More Practical



**How many
more slides
does he have?**



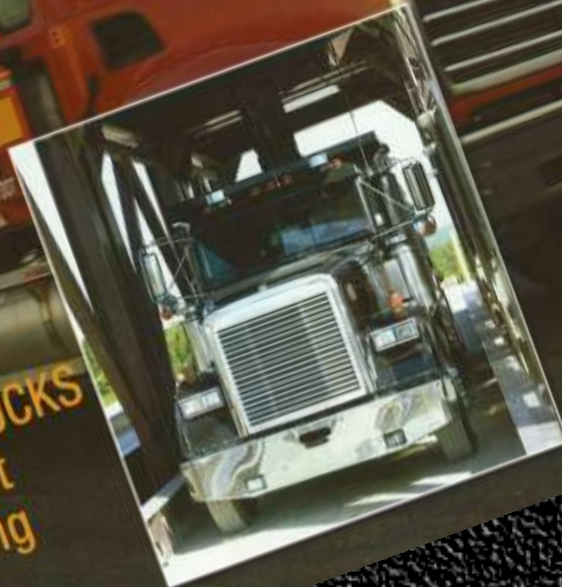
Reducing Trucking Costs

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2006

HMAAT

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ASPHALT PAVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Hot Mix
Asphalt
Technology
VOLUME 11, NUMBER 1



MANAGING TRUCKS
for an Efficient
Asphalt Paving
Operation



HMAT – Trucking Articles

- Balancing Production Rates in Hot Mix Operations
- Dump Truck Diligence: Keeping your Work Zone and Workers Safe
- Truck Management is Crucial to a Successful Paving Operation

Asphalt Production Cost Categories

- **Material – 60 % of Cost**
- **Plant Production – 11 % of Cost**
- **Trucking – 15% of Cost ↑**
- **Lay Down – 14 % of Cost**

Factors that Increase Trucking Costs

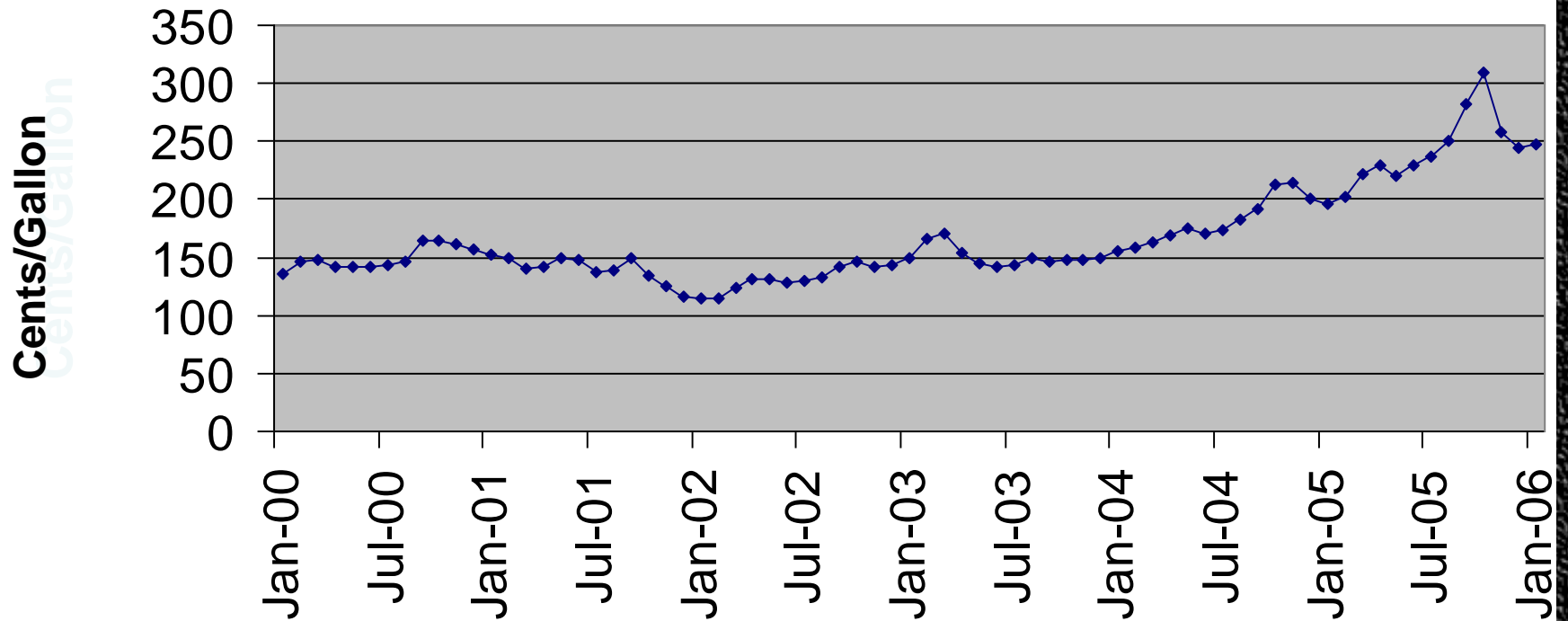
- Higher Fuel cost & Fuel Tax
- Higher Equipment cost
- Higher License fees
- Higher Insurance cost
- Regulations limiting Driver hours
- Higher Labor cost
- Less Skilled Drivers
- Congestion
- Delays in Trucking Cycle

Factors that Increase Trucking Costs

- **Higher Fuel cost & Fuel Tax**
- **Higher Equipment cost**
- **Higher License fees**
- **Higher Insurance cost**
- **Regulations limiting Driver hours**
- **Higher Labor cost**
- **Lower Quality Drivers**
- **Congestion**
- **Delays in Trucking Cycle**

Rising Cost Of Fuel

Diesel Fuel Prices



Rising Cost Of Fuel

US 48 State Average Retail Price Per Gallon

January 2004 \$ 1.55

January 2006 \$ 2.46

59% Increase

- **Control Excess Engine Idling**
- **Maintain Truck Engine Performance**
- **Insure Tire Pressure Levels - Lower Rolling Resistance**
- **Shorten Haul Cycles – Minimize Stop & Go's**
- **Find Most Economical Haul Route in relation to Grade**

Factors that Increase Trucking Costs

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- Higher Equipment cost
- Higher License fees
- Higher Insurance cost
- Regulations limiting Driver hours
- Higher Labor cost,
- Less Skilled Drivers
- Congestion
- Delays in Trucking Cycle

OEM Truck Price Increases

2002 – 2006 U.S. Truck Manufacturers by Model Year

Paccar Corp. (Kenworth-Peterbilt)	19%
Volvo – Mack	17%
Freightliner	21%

Factors that Increase Trucking Costs

- Higher Fuel cost & Fuel Tax
- Higher Equipment cost
- Higher License fees
- Higher Insurance cost
- Regulations limiting Driver hours
- Higher Labor cost,
- Less Skilled Drivers
- Congestion
- Delays in Trucking Cycle

- **Production: 240 tons per hour = 2,400 tons per day**
- **20 Tons per Truck**
- **Truck Cost: \$85 per hour = \$1.42 per minute**

• Delay at Plant	15 Min.
• Loading Time	5 Min.
• Ticket, Tarp, Sampling	5 Min.
• Haul to Lay Down	20 Min.
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• Return to Plant	<u>20 Min.</u>
Total Cycle Time	85 Min.

Cost Cycle	\$120.70
Cost / Ton	\$ 6.04
Trucks Required	17

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**Delay Time can be Improved
To as Little
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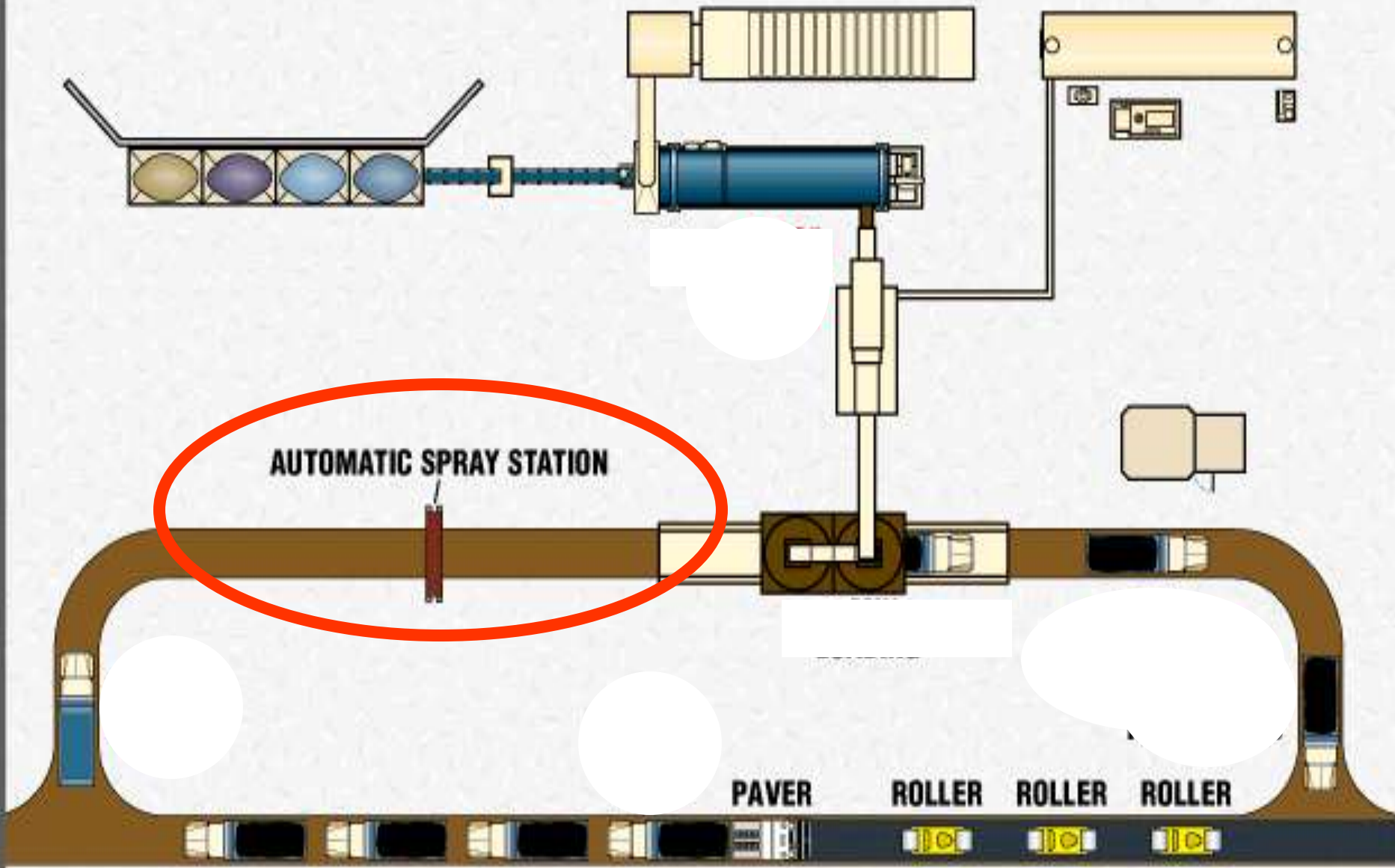
Delays at Plant

- **Automatic spray system**

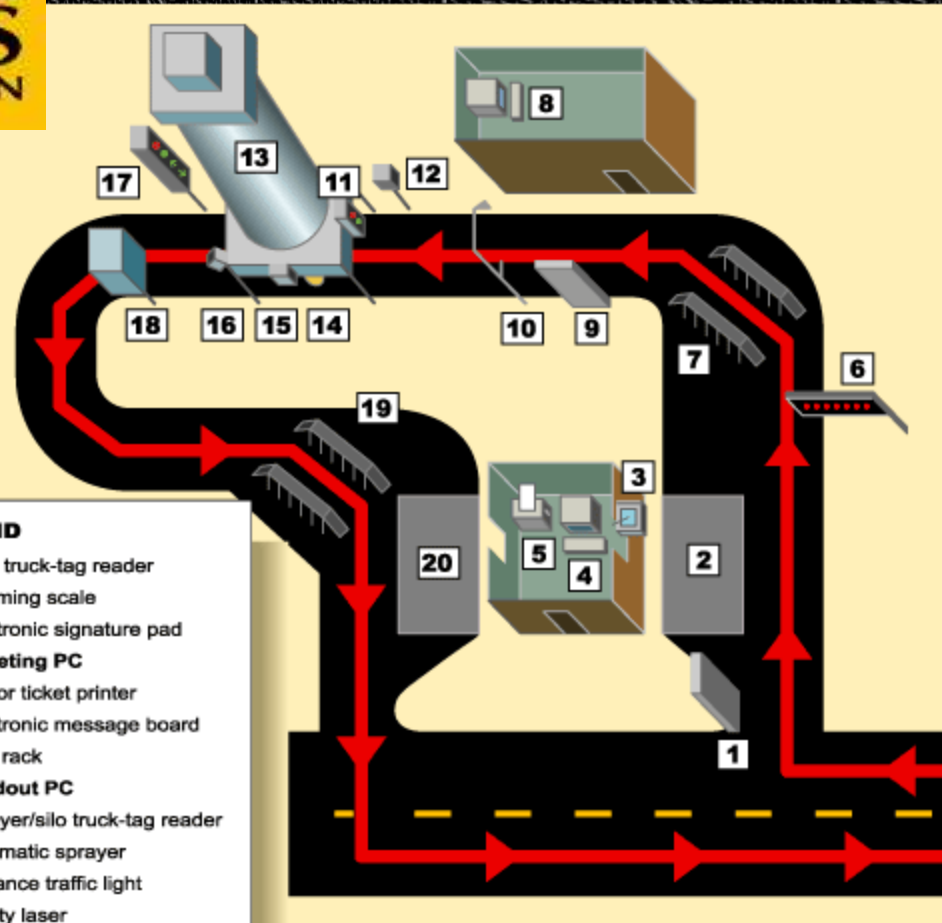


Release Agent Application System





Locate Spray System in line with Plant



- LEGEND**
- 1** Yard truck-tag reader
 - 2** Incoming scale
 - 3** Electronic signature pad
 - 4** Ticketing PC
 - 5** Indoor ticket printer
 - 6** Electronic message board
 - 7** Tarp rack
 - 8** Loadout PC
 - 9** Sprayer/silo truck-tag reader
 - 10** Automatic sprayer
 - 11** Entrance traffic light
 - 12** Safety laser
 - 13** Silo
 - 14** Silo selected light
 - 15** Speaker
 - 16** Video camera
 - 17** Exit traffic light
 - 18** Outdoor ticket printer
 - 19** Tarp rack
 - 20** Exit scale

Delays at Plant

- Automatic spray system
- Bed liners

QuickSilver
THE RIGHT BRAND

QuickSilver outlasts aluminum — and steel in many cases. QuickSilver is a specially formulated UHMW to achieve a super slick, tough surface. It handles hot asphalt up to 350°F. Its impact strength has been tested to -100°F without cracking or breaking.



GILGHER
ASPHALT

Delays at Plant

- Automatic spray system
- Bed liners
- Stagger truck start time



Left Unmanaged ;
Trucks Start the Day in a Group and Stay in a Group

- Production: 240 tons per hour = 2,400 tons per day
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**Loading Time
can be Improved
To as Little
2 minutes**

Cost Cycle	\$120.7
Cost / Ton	\$ 6.04
Trucks Required	17



- Poor Loading Time Is Directly related to how well Silos are managed

End The Day With Silos Full

- **Less labor cost through out day**
- **Time to do maintenance on the plant in the afternoon**
- **95% of all plant breakdowns occur at start-up in the morning**



- Well managed Silos eliminate long truck loading times through out the day

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**Ticket, Tarp,
& Sampling
Time
can be Improved
To as Little
2 minutes**

Cost Cycle	\$120.70
Cost / Ton	\$ 6.04
Trucks Required	17

Improving Ticket, Tarp, & Sampling

- **Remote Ticket Printing System**



Remote Printing is Faster than
Conventional Vacuum Ticket Tube Delivery System



Ticket 382973

5:57 A 10/01/01 6:29 A

Crew: RED. Foreman: CM. CCode: 43000

SOLD
GALLAGHER ASPHALT 30780
18100 S.INDIANA AVE

JOB
THORNTON, IL 60476-
THE MEADOWS OF PEOTONE GE01333
4TH ADDITION
NORTH OF WILL./PEOTONE RD
LOC
MEADOWS OF PEOTONE

TRUCK: SHEPLEY 51094 TRP N/A

MATERIAL: REGULAR BINDER
THORNTON, Printer C

TARE: 29860 LBS
GROSS: **71180 LBS**
NET: 41320 LBS TAXABLE
20.66 Tons

DIRECT
LOAD NO. 2
ACCUM TOTAL: 42.11 Tons
30 TO GOVERNORS HWY, SOUTH TO WILL./PEOTONE RD.
(SOUTH OF TOWN AT STOP SIGN) WEST TO RATHJE RD.,
NORTH TO THE MEADOWS

Received by _____

Late payments subject to 1% monthly interest. Buyer shall also pay all attorney and collection expenses.



Improving Ticket, Tarp, & Sampling

- **Remote Ticket Printing System**
- **Automatic Tarping**



Help increase productivity because you can tarp and un-tarp while on the move



Driver operates from the cab. No climbing or dangling off the truck. No out-of-control flying cranks to break hands or arms. No chain guard to block rear vision



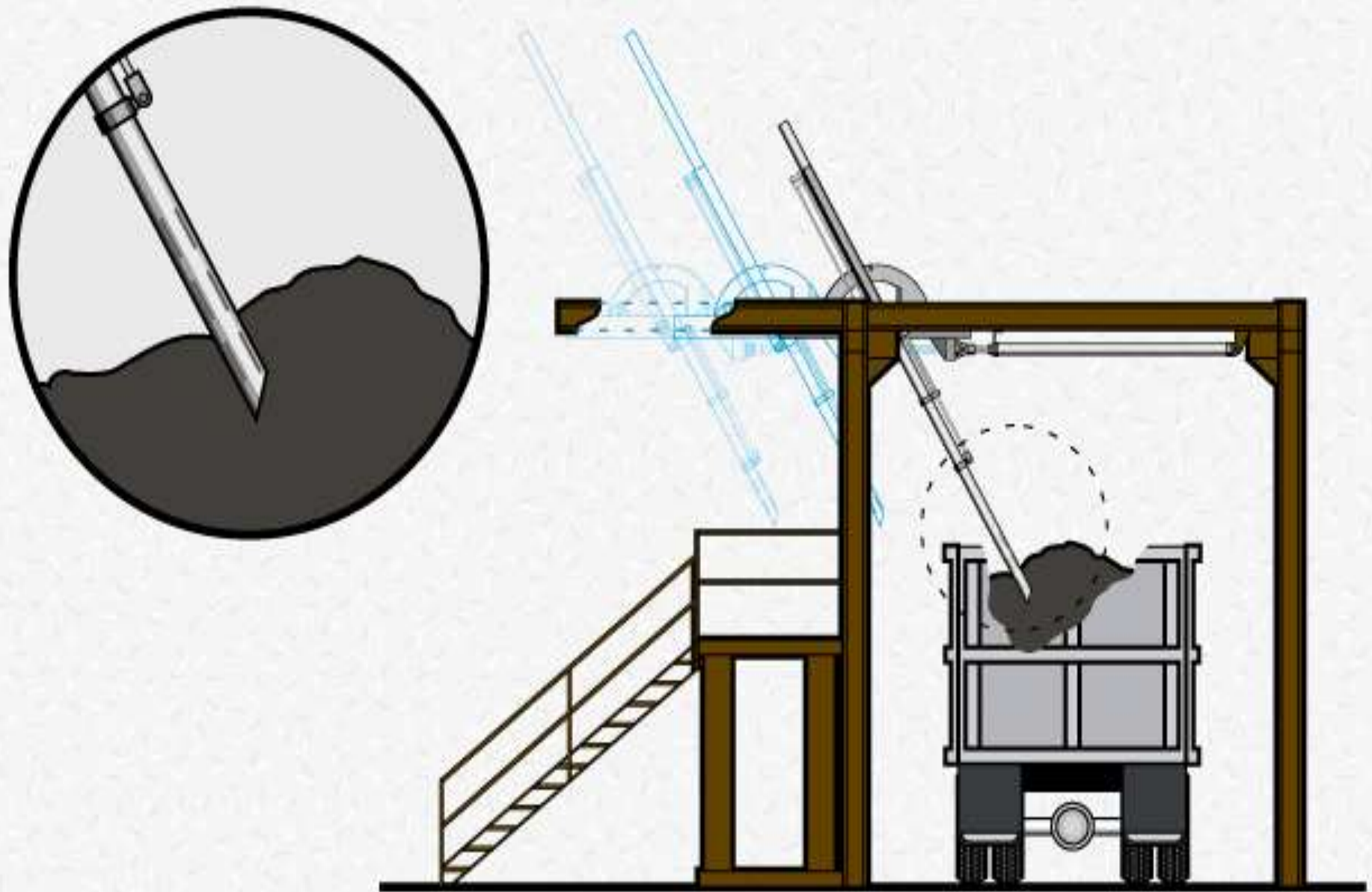
Just turn a switch mounted inside the cab. Includes circuit breaker and indicator light

Neilly

MILGHER
CANVAS GOODS COMPANY

Improving Ticket, Tarp, & Sampling

- **Remote Ticket Printing System**
- **Automatic Tarping**
- **Automatic Sampling**



Automatic Truck Sampling System

- Production: 240 tons per hour = 2,400 tons per day
- 20 Tons per Truck
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• Return to Plant	<u>20 Min.</u>
Total Cycle Time	85 Min.

**Haul to Lay Down
&
Return to Plant
Time
can be Improved
20%**

Cost Cycle	\$120.7
Cost / Ton	\$ 6.04
Trucks Required	17

Better Management of Trucking

Make a Interested person Truck Foreman to Identify Opportunities

- Best Truck Driver
- Young Engineer

Supervisors Responsibilities

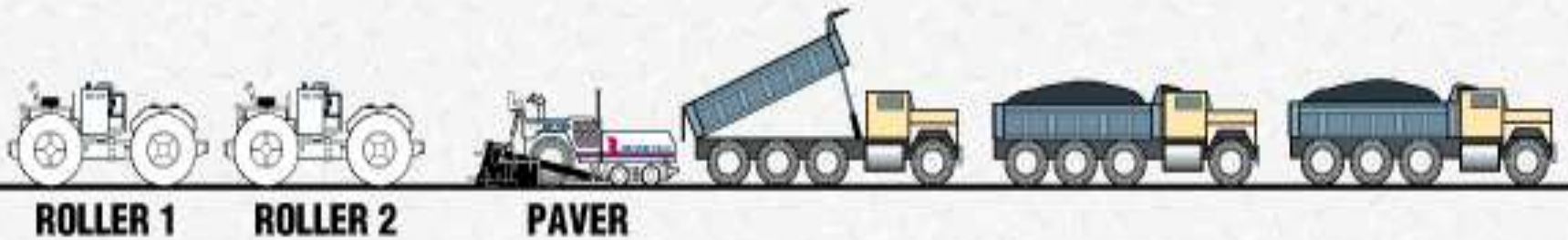
- Monitor & Improve Driver Skills
- Ride Frequently with Drivers
- Define Route for Drivers before shift starts
- Teach Technique on Paving Trucking
- Lowering the Amount of Over Trucking

- Production: 240 tons per hour = 2,400 tons per day
- 20 Tons per Truck
- Truck Cost: \$85 per hour = \$1.42 per minute

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• Delay at Job	15 Min.
• Truck Exchange	2 Min.
• Dump	3 Min.
• Return to Plant	<u>20 Min.</u>
Total Cycle Time	85 Min.

Delay At Job Time can be Improved To as Little 4 minutes

Cost Cycle	\$120.70
Cost / Ton	\$ 6.04
Trucks Required	17



- Space Trucks to correlate with Coverage
- Do not Over Truck

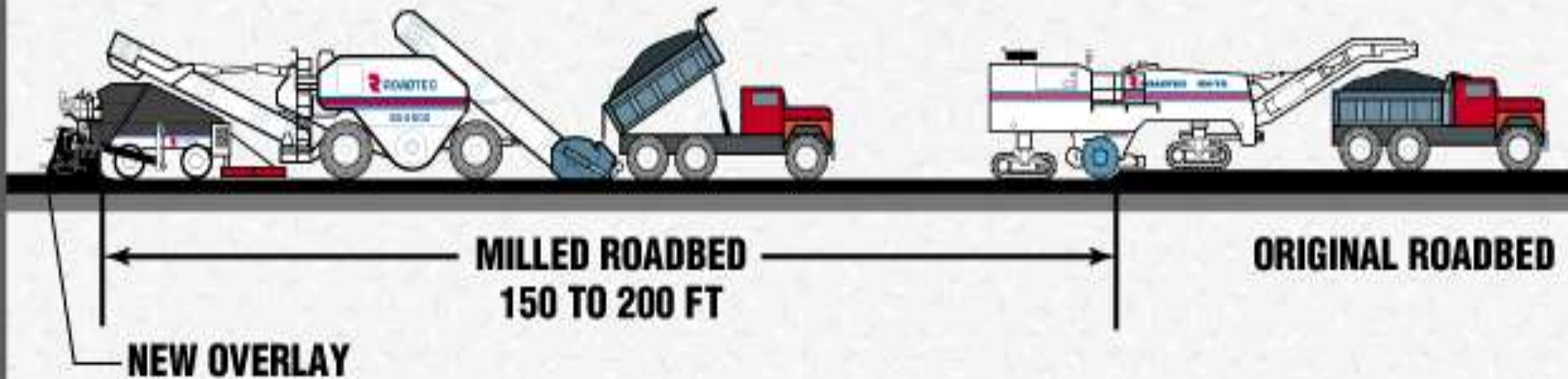
GRAVITY-FED PAVER WITH PREHEATER

MATERIAL TRANSFER VEHICLE

HOT MIX TRUCK

MILLING MACHINE

TRUCK



Find ways to increase Double Hauling

- Production: 240 tons per hour = 2,400 tons per day
- 20 Tons per Truck
- Truck Cost: \$85 per hour = \$1.42 per minute

• Delay at Plant	15 Min.
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• Ticket, Tarp, Sampling	5 Min.
• Haul to Lay Down	20 Min.
• Delay at Job	15 Min.
• Truck Exchange	2 Min.
• Dump	3 Min.
• Return to Plant	<u>20 Min.</u>
Total Cycle Time	85 Min.

• Delay at Plant	2 Min.
• Loading Time	2 Min.
• Ticket, Tarp, Sampling	2 Min.
• Haul to Lay Down	16 Min.
• Delay at Job	4 Min.
• Truck Exchange	2 Min.
• Dump	3 Min.
• Return to Plant	<u>16 Min.</u>
Total Cycle Time	47 Min.

Cost Cycle \$120.7
 Cost / Ton \$ 6.04
 Trucks Required 17

Cost Cycle \$66.74
 Cost / Ton \$ 3.34 **(\$2.70)**
 Trucks Required 10

2400 tons X (\$6.04-\$3.34) = \$6,480



Gross Loading

- **Find methods to increase the load on each and every Truck**
- **Use truck scales to maximize the GVW of each Truck**

- Production: 240 tons per hour = 2,400 tons per day
- 20 Tons per Truck
- Truck Cost: \$85 per hour = \$1.42 per minute

Increase Truck Load
To 21.5 Tons Per Truck

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• Ticket, Tarp, Sampling	5 Min.
• Haul to Lay Down	20 Min.
• Delay at Job	15 Min.
• Truck Exchange	2 Min.
• Dump	3 Min.
• Return to Plant	<u>20 Min.</u>
Total Cycle Time	85 Min.

• Delay at Plant	2 Min.
• Loading Time	2 Min.
• Ticket, Tarp, Sampling	2 Min.
• Haul to Lay Down	16 Min.
• Delay at Job	4 Min.
• Truck Exchange	2 Min.
• Dump	3 Min.
• Return to Plant	<u>16 Min.</u>
Total Cycle Time	47 Min.

Cost Cycle	\$120.70
Cost / Ton	\$ 6.04
Trucks Required	17

Cost Cycle	\$66.74
Cost / Ton	\$ 3.10
Trucks Required	10

Additional \$60,000 a year savings at 250,000 tons

Review Truck Specs

- Trucks are typically overspec'd for use
- Consider using lighter trucks for increased hauling weight
- Most often trucks have higher HP than required, structural components made of steel instead of lighter alloys
- Trade trucks more often to get increased hauling loads to offset costs

Conclusion

- **Do not Over-Truck**
- **Have an alternate use for the trucks, during slow times of day**
- **Double-haul when possible**
- **Eliminate all delay...keep the trucks moving**
- **Keep the Drivers in the Trucks**



National Asphalt Pavement Association


THE FUNDAMENTALS
OF THE
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
OF THE
EXHAUST GAS SYSTEM
IN A HOT MIX
ASPHALT FACILITY



New NAPA Publication coming out soon

“The Energy Audit”



NAPA

**NATIONAL ASPHALT
PAVEMENT ASSOCIATION**
NAPA Building ■ 5100 Forbes Blvd. ■ Lanham, MD 20706-4413
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JOIN NAPA

Plus next tons over 5,000,000	@ 0.55¢ per ton (\$.0055)
Plus next tons between 1,000,000 AND 5,000,000.....	@ 0.60¢ per ton (\$.0060)
Plus next tons between 500,000 AND 1,000,000.....	@ 1.35¢ per ton (\$.0135)
Plus next tons between 100,000 AND 500,000.....	@ 1.85¢ per ton (\$.0185)
For first tons up to 100,000.....	@ 3.25¢ per ton (\$.0325)

MINIMUM DUES OF \$1,000 PER YEAR

NAPA plays a vital role in keeping the HMA industry vibrant and profitable. Supporting NAPA is one way that companies can make sure that the industry will stay healthy tomorrow.

NAPA is an investment that pays dividends for its members today and in the future.





NAPA's Diamond Achievement Commendation

- Appearance
- Operations
- Environmental
- Safety
- Regulatory Compliance
- Community Relations





Earn Your Diamond Today



Illinois Diamond Winners

Arrow Road Construction

Plant #1 Mt. Prospect

Plant #3 Carpentersville

Central Blacktop Co., Inc.

Quarry Materials – Hodgkins Plant

Gallagher Asphalt Corporation

Joliet Plant

Thornton Plant

Geneva Construction Co.

North Aurora

K-Five Construction

Chicago Plant

Dupage Materials

Lemont Facility

Markham Facility

Naperville Facility

Payne & Dolan, Inc.

Fox Lake Asphalt Plant

Plote Construction, Inc.

Allied Asphalt at Franklin Park

Allied Asphalt at Huntley

Allied Asphalt at West Chicago

Rockford Blacktop Construction

Nimtz Plant

E.T. Simonds Construction

Anna Plant

Campbell Hill Plant

Shetlerville Plant

Southern Illinois Materials Co., Inc.

Asphalt Plant #1 Buncombe

Asphalt Plant #2 Mt. Vernon



NEXT WEEK



World of Asphalt® 2007
SHOW & CONFERENCE

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