

DURABILITY OF KMI ZEOLITE IN SPORTS FIELDS INFILL APPLICATIONS

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Introduction

Arenito Minerals and Chemicals Corporation ("Arenito") was requested by KMI Zeolite Inc. ("KMI") to report on the durability of KMI zeolite in sports fields. This report is to address the durability of KMI zeolite during hydration and dehydration, as well as freezing and thawing in sports field infill applications. The results represented here refer only to KMI zeolite, which is 97% pure and contains no clays. Clays are water soluble and may exist in other zeolites, in up to 15%, which results in degradation when in prolong contact with water.

The Technical Data Sheet for KMI zeolite shows the purity of the KMI zeolite as determined by Xray Diffraction (XRD) and Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) analysis. Both XRD and SEM should be used when comparing zeolites. *Attached as Plate 1 is the Technical Data Sheet for the KMI zeolite*.

Durability of KMI Zeolite in Repeated Cycling from Hydration to Dehydration

Examination of the KMI in repeated cycling from hydration to dehydration has been observed in a wide number of applications. KMI zeolite is used in water filtration and as a desiccant to absorb/adsorb liquids, where experience demonstrates degradation of the KMI zeolite is not an issue. *See attached Plate 2 Testing Hydration and Dehydration*. The hydration/dehydration test confirms there is no degradation, nor any swelling of the zeolite. KMI zeolite's swelling index is nil. *See Swelling Index on Plate 1*.

Durability of KMI Zeolite in Repeated Freeze/Thaw Cycling

The durability of the KMI zeolite during the freeze/thaw cycle was tested in November 2014. This study was conducted outdoors during temperatures continuously below freezing. The test procedure was to place the zeolite on ice in a container. By means of solar absorption, the zeolite was slowly absorbed through the ice to the bottom of the container. The block of ice was then turned over and the zeolite once again went through the ice, back to the bottom of the container. This procedure was repeated several times, always with the same result - there was no degradation of the KMI zeolite. *See attached Plate 3 Repeated Freeze/Thaw Cycling*.

Results

KMI zeolite can withstand freeze/thaw cycles indefinitely without degradation in the same manner as the hydration/dehydration cycles, exemplifying the purity of the KMI zeolite assures the performance in varying weather conditions.

Conclusions

Neither moisture, freezing temperatures, nor extreme heat conditions contribute any degradation of the KMI zeolite on the sports field. KMI zeolite is thermally stable. There is no structural integrity of the zeolite lost by repeated freeze/thaw or hydration/dehydration cycles.

Moisture and cold/hot temperatures do not have any bearing on the degradation that will happen on the sports field infill over time due to repeated impact.



Plate 1

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Hydrous Sodium Aluminosilicate Natural Clinoptilolite Zeolite Granules and Powders

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

General Chemical Formula	Na ₆ [Al ₆ Si ₃₀ O ₇₂]24H ₂ O
Clinoptilolite Content	97%+
Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC)	1.6 – 2.0 meg/g
Form	Granules and powders
Shape	Angular
Color	Gray – green
Pore Diameter	4.0 – 7.0 angstroms
Specific Gravity	1.89
Specific Surface Area	40m²/g
Bulk Density	50 - 65 lbs/ft ³
pH (natural)	7.0
Alkali Stability	pH of 7 - 10
Acid Stability	ph of 3 - 7
Hardness	4.0 - 5.0 Mohs
Swelling Index	Nil

TYPICAL CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

SiO ₂	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	CaO	MgO	Na_2O	K_2O	MnO	TiO ₂
66.7	11.48	0.9	1.33	0.27	3.96	3.42	0.025	0.13

This product contains no detectable crystalline silica

MAJOR EXCHANGEABLE CATIONS

Rb+	Na+	$Ba+^2$	$Mg+^2$	Li+	Ag+	$Sr+^2$	$Fe+^3$	<i>K</i> +	$Cd+^2$
$Cu+^2$	$Co+^3$	Cs+	$Pb+^2$	$Ca+^2$	$Al+^3$	$NH+^4$	$Zn+^2$	$Hg+^2$	$Cr+^3$

Plate 2



Hydration/Dehydration Test
As water evaporates, the KMI zeolite grains resume their dehydrated color with no degradation or change in shape or swelling.

Plate 3

Repeated Freeze/Thaw Cycling Test

As the KMI zeolite grains move through the ice to the bottom, the block of ice is turned over and the process repeats itself with the same result every time – no degradation of the zeolite.