



Role of Indonesian Natural Pozzolana in the Roadmap to Decarbonization

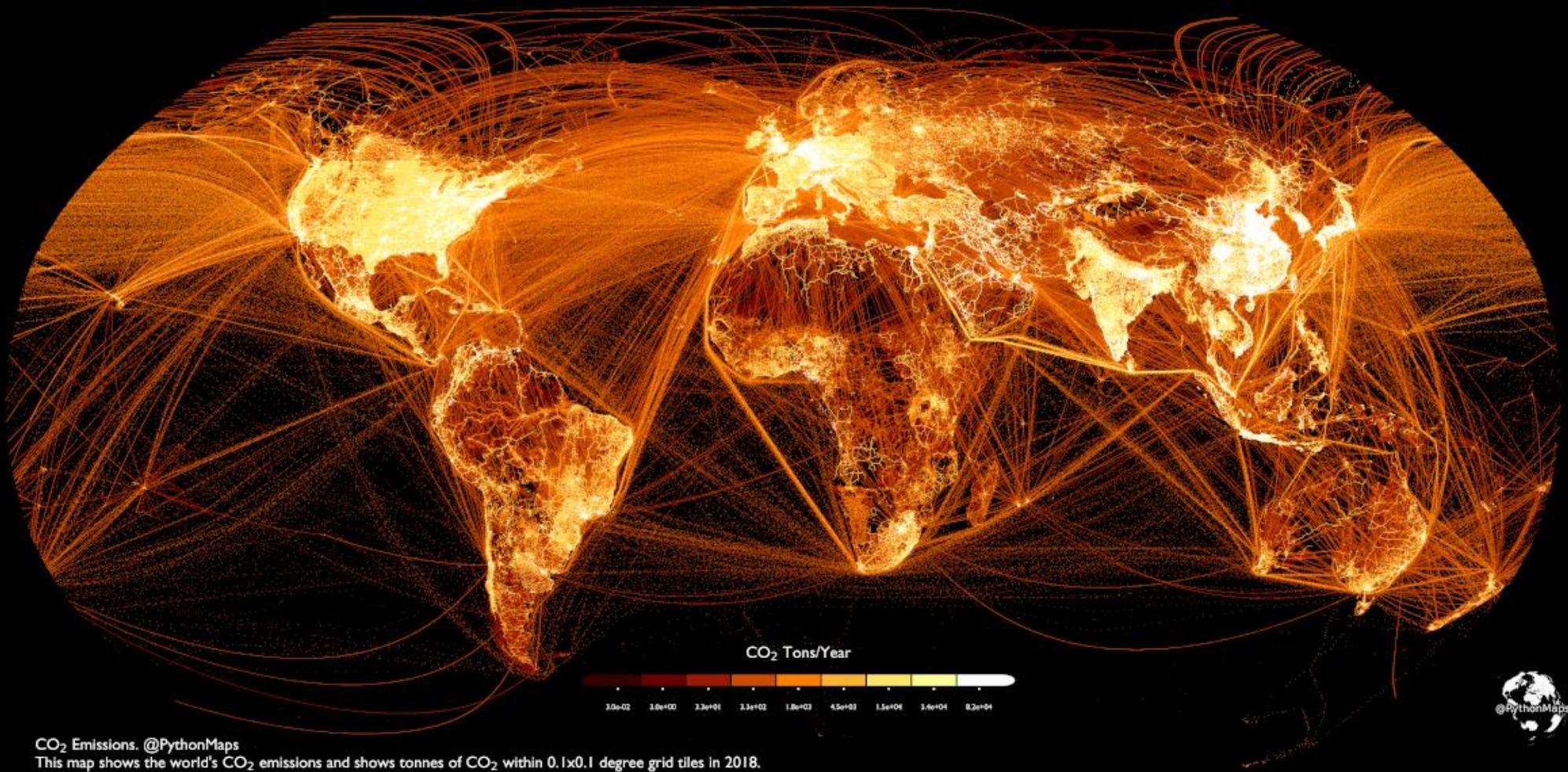
Presented by

Fazle Azim

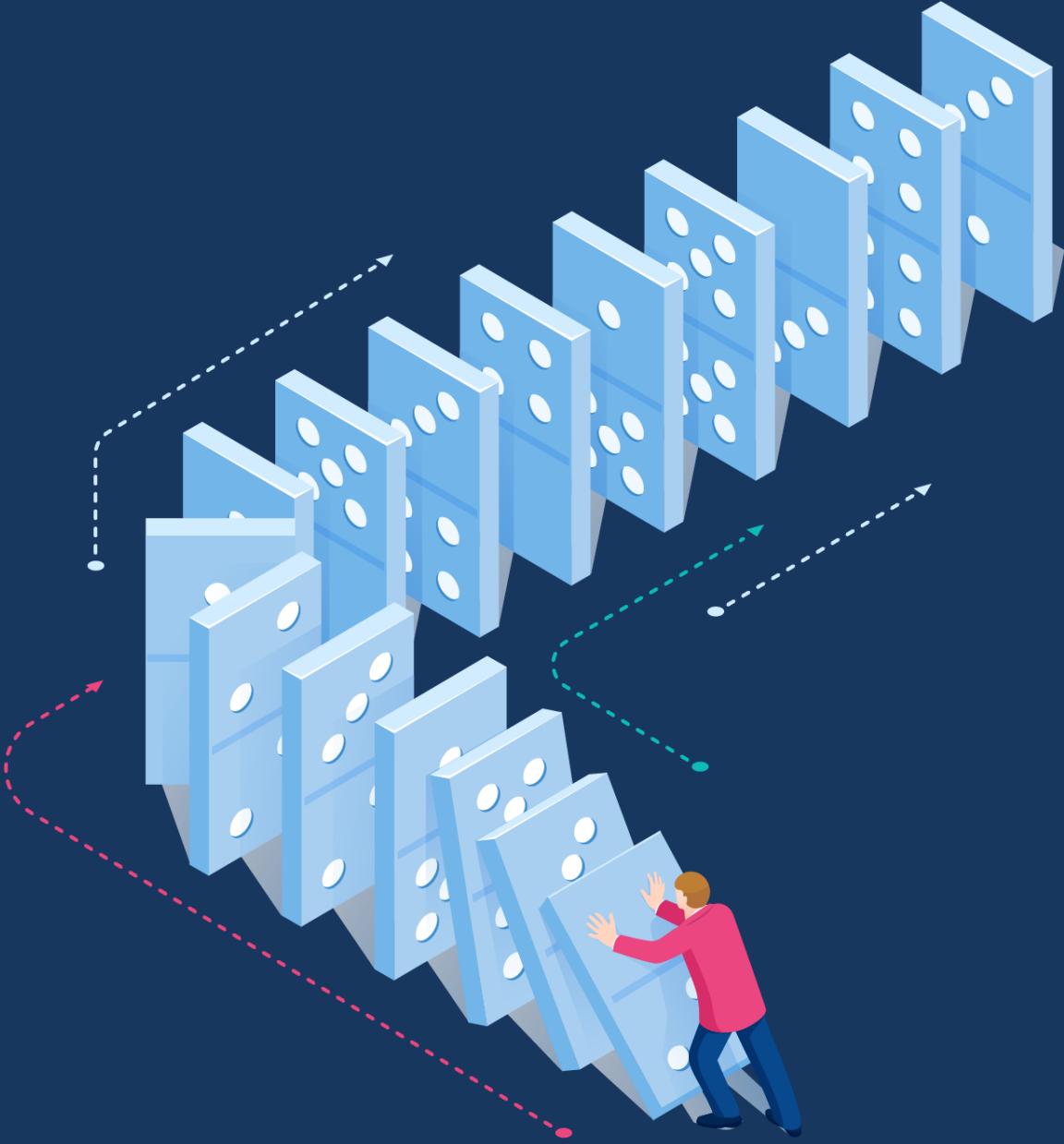
Chairman
Peakward Group



GLOBAL WARMING



**What are the
CONSEQUENCES
of this?**



Planetary Boundaries Breached

Earth's Precarious State

- Earth is well outside the safe operating space for humanity.
- Six out of nine planetary boundaries have been breached due to human-caused pollution and environmental destruction.
- The boundaries for climate, water, and wildlife diversity have been significantly compromised.
- The Earth's systems have moved far from the stable state that existed during the Holocene.
- All four biological boundaries are at the highest risk level.



Take Immediate Action for a
Sustainable Future





The real solution lies in reducing all materials produced by using **FOSSIL FUELS**

PEAKWARD NATURAL POZZOLANA

A photograph showing a massive, dark-colored pile of aggregate or gravel. In the background, there are several pieces of heavy construction machinery, including excavators and a dump truck, suggesting an active quarry or construction site.

“

A PROMISING NEW MATERIAL

(Commented by California Department of Transportation, Caltrans)



What is so special about **PEAKWARD**
POZZOLANA
that Caltrans is calling it a **promising new**
material?

Test 1 of 4

DIME Test ID: 2022-09-19-2-2
Test Method: ASTM C109-16a: Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars (Using 2-in. or 1-in. cubes) - Standard Practice
Verified Date: 12/02/2022
Date Tested: 10/05/2022
Submitted By Organization: CT HQ - Sacramento Cement Testing Laboratory
Organization Address: 5900 Folsom Blvd.,
Organization City: Sacramento
Organization State: CA
Organization Zipcode: 95819
Organization Email: ben.lenz@dot.ca.gov
Organization Phone: (916) 227-7071
General Comments for this Test:
Test Result Compliance:
Additional Comments When Verified:

Will control cubes be used per ASTM C311?	yes
Age of specimen	7 days
The amount of flow	97 %
The amount of water used	48.0 %
Compressive strength of 1st specimen	3928 psi
Compressive strength of 2nd specimen	3806 psi
Compressive strength of 3rd specimen	4009 psi
Average Compressive strength (to nearest 10 psi)	3910 psi
Average Compressive strength (to nearest 10 psi) control group	4370 psi
Strength Activity Index of Portland Cement per ASTM C109	89 %

Test 2 of 4

DIME Test ID: 2022-09-19-2-3
Test Method: ASTM C109-16a: Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars (Using 2-in. or 1-in. cubes) - Standard Practice
Verified Date: 12/02/2022
Date Tested: 10/26/2022
Submitted By Organization: CT HQ - Sacramento Cement Testing Laboratory
Organization Address: 5900 Folsom Blvd.,
Organization City: Sacramento
Organization State: CA
Organization Zipcode: 95819
Organization Email: ben.lenz@dot.ca.gov
Organization Phone: (916) 227-7071
General Comments for this Test: Specimen 2 was eliminated from the average for being outside allowable limits per Section 10.1.1
Test Result Compliance:
Additional Comments When Verified:

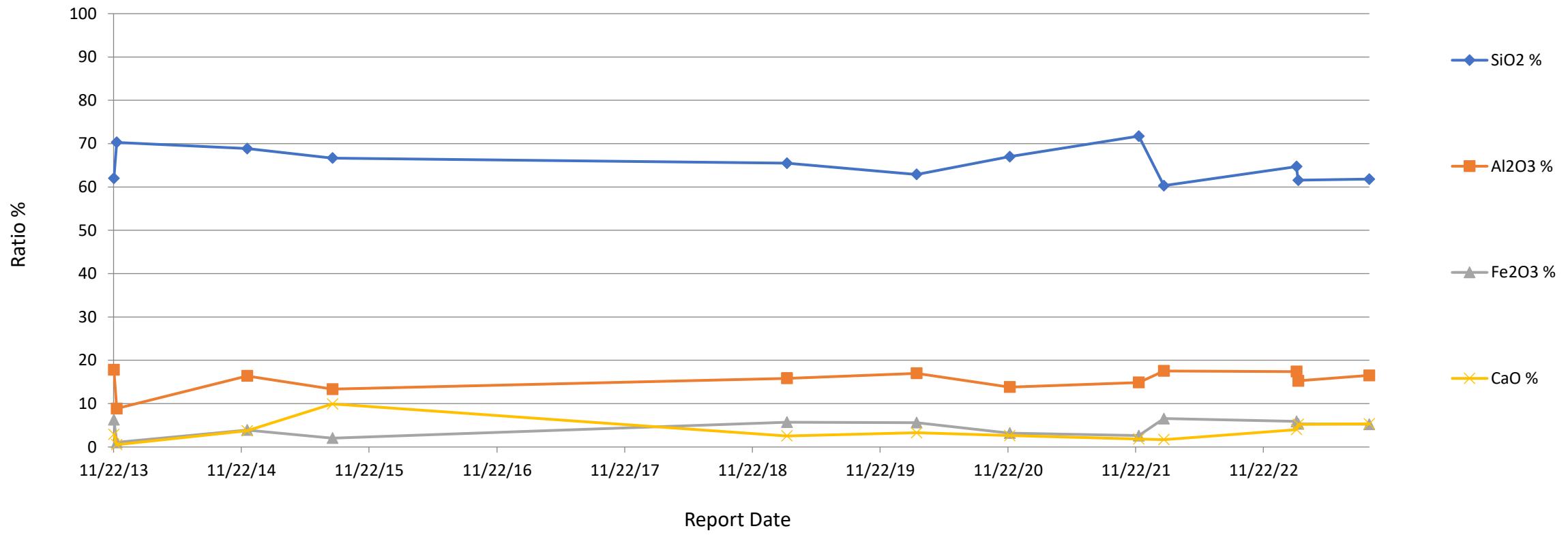
Will control cubes be used per ASTM C311?	yes
Age of specimen	28 days
The amount of flow	97 %
The amount of water used	48.0 %
Compressive strength of 1st specimen	5307 psi
Compressive strength of 2nd specimen	4602 psi
Compressive strength of 3rd specimen	5347 psi
Average Compressive strength (to nearest 10 psi)	5330 psi
Average Compressive strength (to nearest 10 psi) control group	5110 psi
Strength Activity Index of Portland Cement per ASTM C109	100 %

Caltrans test report shows ACTIVITY INDEX

100%

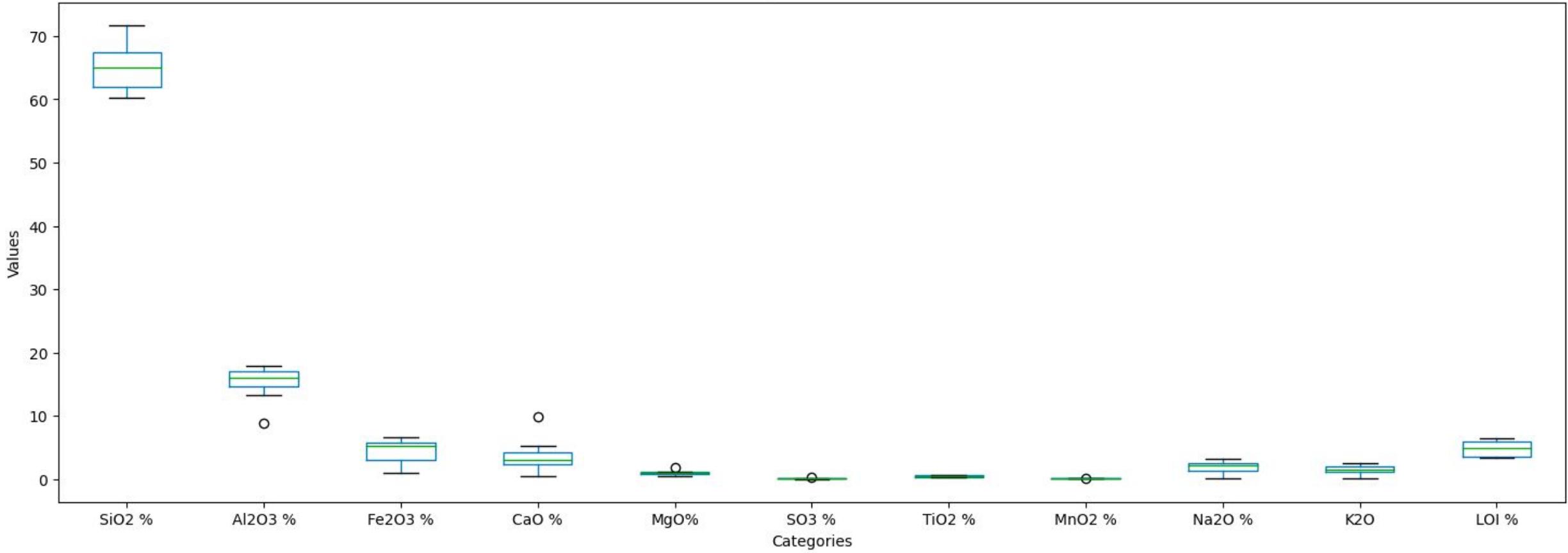
Consistency of Chemical Components

Natural Pozzolana



Natural Pozzolana Chemical Composition Consistency With Time

Box Plot of Chemical Composition of Pozzolana Over 10 Years



Our Natural Pozzolana product has demonstrated remarkable **consistency in quality over the past decade, backed by extensive research and comprehensive data analysis**. This consistency is evidenced by the relatively **low standard deviations and the minimal variation in these chemical constituents over time**. This extensive research and data provide solid evidence of the product's consistent quality and further assure our customers of its dependable performance in various applications.

Made with KINEMASTER



Peakward

NATURAL POZZOLANA

CO₂ emission of OPC
100%

CO₂ emission of
Peakward Pozzolana
0%





Strength Activity

Raw, Sieved, Ground

Code Number	101 4980	102 4981	103 4982	104 4983	105 4984	106 5005	107 5006	108 5028	111 4999	112 5000
Grade	40/20	60/20 SCC	60/20 SCC							
PC	100% PC	60% PC	75% PC	75% PC	75% PC	90% PC	90% PC	90% PC	60% PC	60% PC
SCM										
MS										
ADD										
Date	10/02/22	10/02/22	10/02/22	10/02/22	14/02/22	14/02/22	28/02/22	28/02/22	12/03/22	26/02/22
Components	400	440	440							
CIM I	kg	400	240	300	300	360	360	360	250	313
GGBS	kg	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	168	-
Silica Fume	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22
Pozzolana	kg	-	0	100	100	40	40	40	-	105
20mm	kg	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	380	380
10mm	kg	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	420	420
05mm	kg	530	500	500	500	500	500	500	610	590
Dune	kg	340	320	320	320	320	320	320	440	440
Free Water	kg	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	145	145
MasterPozzolith 10	kg	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
MasterGlenium 120AE	kg	6.33	7.00	8.50	12.83	10.83	7.17	8.50	-	-
△ 120AE	kg	N/A	0.67	2.17	6.5	4.5	0.84	2.17	-	-
MasterGlenium 502AD	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.33	10.50
△ 502AD	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	4.17
Fresh Concrete										
A/Cm	ratio	4.75	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.20	4.16
Free W/Cm	ratio	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.380	0.330	0.330
Plastic Density (kg/m³)	30 min	2470	2456	2445	2429	2426	2427	2421	2437	2457
Air content (%)	30 min	1.80%	1.60%	2.00%	2.10%	2.30%	2.90%	3.00%	1.90%	1.20%
Bleeding (%)	30 min	Nil	Nil							
Setting Time	hrs	10.0	16.5	21.0	72.0	48.0	17.5	11.1	18.5	-
Initial	220	230	220	210	220	230	230	230	720	700
30 min	200	220	130	170	200	220	215	220	730	680
Slump or Flow (mm)	60 min	180	210	110	140	180	210	200	210	720
90 min	160	200	90	110	140	200	175	200	720	640
120 min	140	180	80	90	120	170	150	180	710	600
Hardened concrete										
Compressive Strength (N/mm²)	1 day	24.5	10.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	17.5	11.0	10.0	18.5
	3 days	51.5	46.0	46.0	12.5	31.5	48.0	47.0	48.0	39.5
100mm Cubes	7 days	63.5	55.0	52.5	34.5	47.0	46.5	44.0	54.0	64.0
	28 days	74.5	67.0	64.5	46.0	57.5	62.5	61.5	64.5	79.5
	56 days	80.5	74.0	70.0	50.0	62.0	68.0	69.5	73.0	89.0
	90 days	84.0	80.0	74.5	56.0	65.0	71.0	74.0	77.5	93.5
RCP (coulombs)	28 days	3 935	1 903	3 138	1 740	3 908	6 096	5 306	3 966	720
	56 days	3 428	1 325	2 200	1 536	3 560	3 757	2 460	1 764	415
	90 days	2 072	849	1 265	962	1 829	3 033	2 114	560	293
Water Absorption (%)	28 days	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.1
	56 days	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.8
	90 days	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.6
Notes	Control								Control	

102	103
4981	4982
40/20	40/20
60% PC	75% PC
40% GGBS	25% Pozz

Hardened concrete	10/02/22	Raw	
		10/02/22	10/02/22
Compressive Strength 100mm Cubes (N/mm ²)	1 day	10.0	3.5
	3 days	46.0	46.0
	7 days	55.0	52.5
	28 days	67.0	64.5
	56 days	74.0	70.0
	90 days	80.0	74.5
RCP (coulombs)	28 days	1 903	3 138
	56 days	1 325	2 200
	90 days	849	1 265
Water Absorption (%)	28 days	1.8	1.9
	56 days	1.3	1.5
	90 days	1.1	1.3

Strength Activity of Raw Pozzolana

Hong Kong University Report

Design of Durable Concrete with Natural Pozzolana

Hong Kong University Report

Design of Durable and Sustainable Concrete with Natural Pozzolana

Submitted by

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Prof. Thomas Ng
Dr. Haiseng Ye

Department of Civil Engineering
The University of Hong Kong



30 November 2021

Disclaimer: this study was conducted with the support of the Peakward Enterprises (Holdings) Ltd, Hong Kong, and the University of Hong Kong (HKU). The source of natural pozzolana used in this study is from Indonesia, which is supplied by the Peakward (named as Peakward Pozzolana).

We collaborated with Professor Thomas NG who is the Head & Chair Professor of Dept. of Architectural and Civil Engineering at HKU. A well-known and well-respected contributor/advisor to the HK construction industry

Hong Kong University Report

Design of Durable and Sustainable Concrete with Natural Pozzolana

Objectives

- To examine the mechanical performances and durability in order to evaluate the feasibility of using VA-based natural pozzolana in concrete production, compared to that of its counterparts; and
- To evaluate the comprehensive environmental sustainability of VA-based concretes compared to its conventional counterparts.



Chemical and physical characteristics of OPC and SCMs

Oxides (% by mass)	OPC	GGBS	PFA	MK	LS	VA
MgO	0.84	6.33	2.70	-	0.95	0.81
Al ₂ O ₃	3.95	13.81	20.38	43.05	0.08	14.86
SiO ₂	19.88	32.53	50.74	54.67	-	71.73
SO ₃	5.06	3.16	1.61	-	0.07	0.05
CaO	65.54	40.73	9.37	-	54.57	1.84
TiO ₂	-	1.28	1.15	0.69	-	0.33
Fe ₂ O ₃	2.73	0.31	6.19	0.43	0.03	2.60
MnO	-	0.17	0.14	-	-	0.09
Na ₂ O	0.38	0.74	3.18	-	-	3.50
Loss on ignition at 900 °C	1.43	0.54	3.91	1.15	45.43	3.37

- Preprocessing of raw VA
 - Milling→Sieving (150 µm sieve)→Drying (105 °C)
- The VA after preprocessing confirms with ASTM C628.

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Pozzolanic activity & Particle size distribution of cementitious materials

- Pozzolanic activity by Chapelle test (NF P18-513)
 - Mix 1g SCM and 1g Ca(OH)₂ with 200 mL distilled water
 - Heat up the solution and keep at the boiling temperature for 16h
 - Add 20 g sucrose after cooling down to dissolve the remaining Ca(OH)₂
 - Filter the solution through a Buchner filter
 - Titrate with 0.1 N HCl using methyl orange as an indicator

Pozzolanic materials	PFA	MK	VA
Activity (mg of Ca(OH) ₂ consumed per g of SCM)	545	673	321



Particle size distribution of cementitious materials

Mixture proportions (>Grade 50)

Materials (kg/m ³)	Study influences of different SCMs (30% vol. replacement of OPC)									
	NC	SC	PC	MLC	VLC	VC	VC-0.4	VC-0.33	VC40-0.33	VC50-0.33
Ordinary Portland cement (OPC)	450	315	315	315	315	315	380	343	323.5	269.6
Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS)	0	119.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fly ash (FA)	0	0	104.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volcanic ash (VA)	0	0	0	0	74.3	109	131.4	118.6	178	222.5
Metakaolin (MK)	0	0	0	74.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limestone (LM)	0	0	0	37.1	37.1	0	0	0	0	0
Coarse aggregates	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
Fine aggregates	745	745	745	745	745	745	745	745	745	745
Water	198	198	198	198	198	198	168.8	184.7	165.5	162.4
Superplasticizer	2.2	2.3	2	5.2	3.7	3.3	5	8.2	9	10.8
W/B ratio	0.44	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.4	0.33	0.33	0.33

NC: OPC as the only binder
SC: 70% vol. OPC +30% vol. GGBS as the binder
PC: 70% vol. OPC +30% vol. PFA as the binder
MLC: 70% vol. OPC +20% vol. MK +10% vol. LS as the binder
VLC: 70% vol. OPC +20% vol. VA +10% vol. LS as the binder
VC: 70% vol. OPC +30% vol. VA as the binder

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Scope of Study

- Fresh properties**
 - Initial and final setting time of cementitious paste (ASTM C807)
 - Slump (BS EN 12350)
- Mechanical properties (BS EN 12390)**
 - 3, 28, 56 days compressive strength
 - 3, 28, 56 days splitting tensile strength
 - 3, 28, 56 days flexural strength
- Durability properties**
 - Initial and secondary rates of absorption of water (ASTM C1585)
 - ASR-induced expansion (ASTM C1260, ASTM C1567)
 - Bulk chloride diffusion tests (ASTM C1556)

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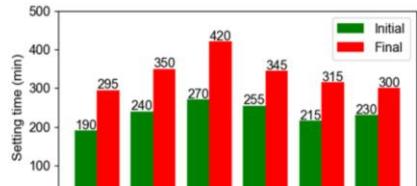
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Design of Durable Concrete with Natural Pozzolana



Setting time of cementitious paste (ASTM C807)



- Addition of SCMs increases the initial and final setting time.
- The setting times of VC paste are comparable to those of SC paste, but are smaller than those of PC paste.
- Partial replacement of VA by limestone reduces the initial and final setting time of cementitious paste.

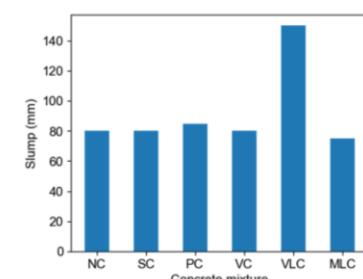
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Slump (BS EN 12350)



- Replacement of VA partially by LS can increase the slump of concrete.

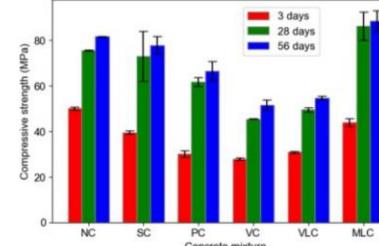
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Compressive strength (BS EN 12350)



Specimen: 100 mm Cube
Loading rate: 3kN/s
Curing: Water curing
Test age: 3, 28, 56 days

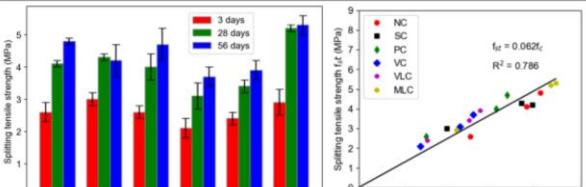
- VC has the lowest compressive strength at all test ages.
- MLC has the largest compressive strength at 28 and 56 days.
- Addition of SCMs decreases 3-day compressive strength.

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Splitting tensile strength (BS EN 12350)



φ100 × 200 mm cylinder specimen
Loading rate: 3kN/s

- Splitting tensile strength is linearly proportional to compressive strength approximately.

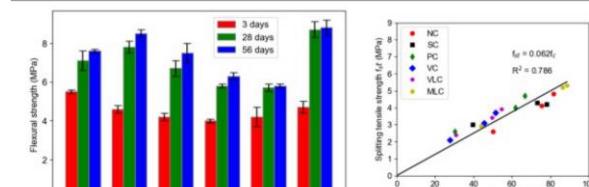
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Flexural strength (BS EN 12350)



100 × 100 × 500 mm prism specimen
Loading rate: 1kN/s

- Flexural strength is linearly proportional to compressive strength approximately.

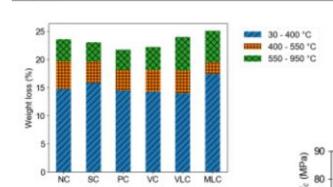
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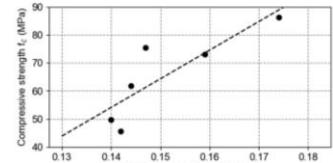
Thermal gravimetric analysis of different binders (28 days)



Weight losses of different cementitious materials within different temperature ranges

- CH content of MLC is obviously the least
- Consistent with the highest pozzolanic reactivity of MK
- Compressive strength increases with the increase in the mass loss from 30 °C to 400 °C generally

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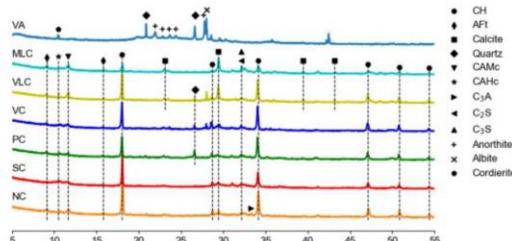
Correlation between compressive strength and mass loss

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Design of Durable Concrete with Natural Pozzolana

XRD patterns of different binders (28 days)

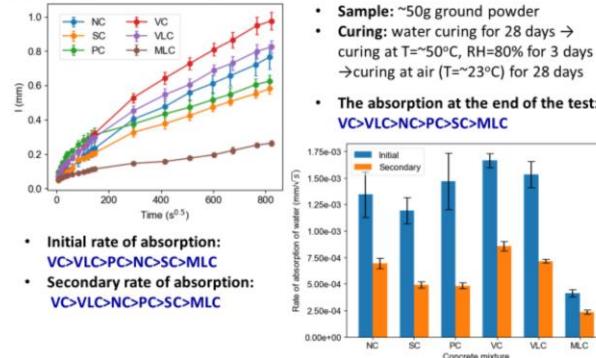


- The peak intensity corresponding to CH phase is the lowest for MLC
- Consistent with the highest pozzolanic reactivity of MK

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Initial and secondary rates of absorption of water (ASTM-C1585)



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ASR-induced expansion (ASTM C1260, ASTM C1567)



- The water/binder mass ratios of all mixes are set at 0.47.
- The aggregate/binder mass ratios of all mixes are set at 2.25.
- 1 N NaOH solution

Aggregate Grading Requirements

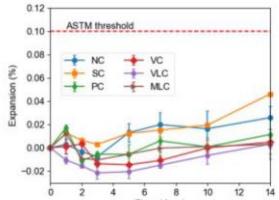
Sieve size	Passing	Retained on	Mass, %
	Passing	Retained on	Mass, %
4.75 mm (No. 4)	2.36 mm (No. 8)	10	
2.36 mm (No. 8)	1.18 mm (No. 16)	25	
1.18 mm (No. 16)	600 um (No. 30)	25	
600 um (No. 30)	300 um (No. 50)	25	
300 um (No. 50)	150 um (No. 100)	15	

Test standard: ASTM-C1567 (14-day Accelerated Mortar Bar Test)
Aggregate type : Granite

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ASR-induced expansion (ASTM C1260, ASTM C1567)



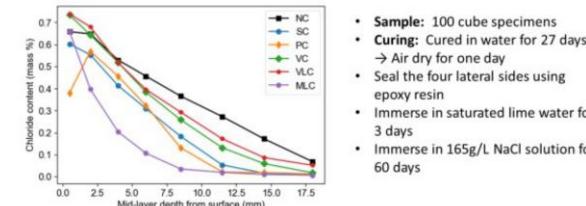
- Replacement of OPC by FA, VA, and MK/LS partially facilitates mitigating ASR-induced expansion.

Test standard: ASTM-C1567 (14-day Accelerated Mortar Bar Test)
Aggregate type : Granite

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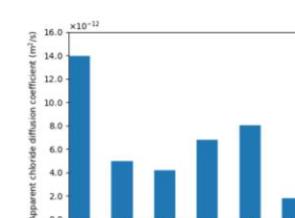
Bulk chloride diffusion tests (ASTM C1556)



- Sample: 100 cube specimens
- Curing: Cured in water for 27 days → Air dry for one day
- Seal the four lateral sides using epoxy resin
- Immerse in saturated lime water for 3 days
- Immerse in 165g/L NaCl solution for 60 days

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Bulk chloride diffusion tests (ASTM C1556)



Apparent chloride diffusion coefficients of different concretes
NC>VLC>VC>SC>PC>MLC

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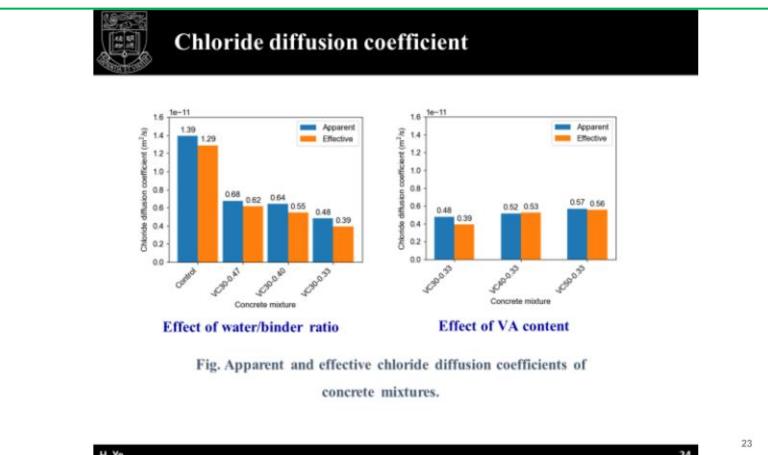
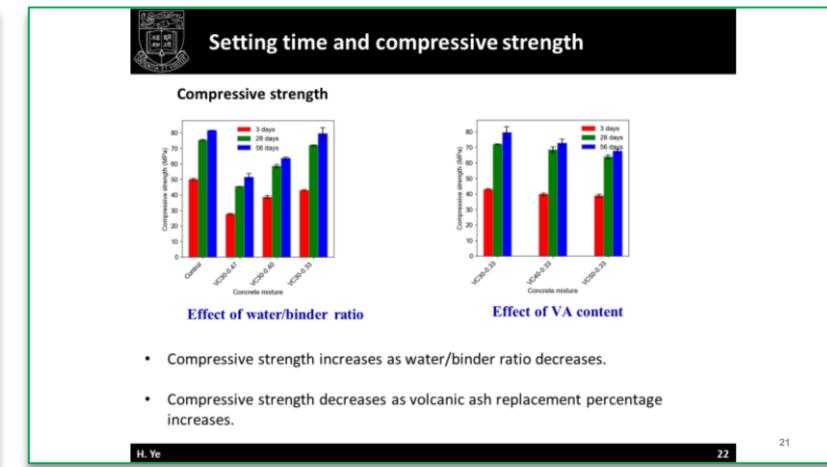
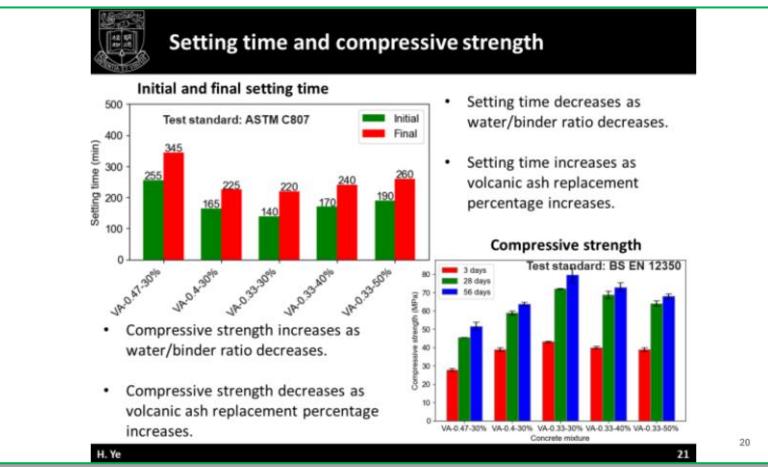
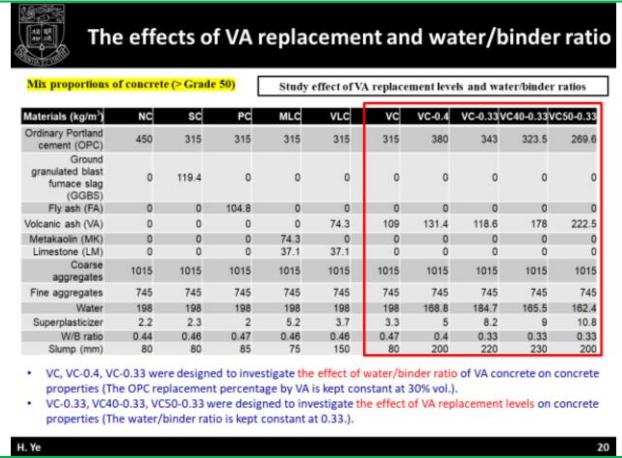


Table 2. Mixtures of the designed concrete mixes.						
Materials (kg/m^3)	Concrete codes					
	NC	SC	PC	VLC	VC	
Ordinary Portland cement (OPC)	450.0	315.0	315.0	315.0	315.0	
Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS)	0.00	119.4	0.00	0.0	0.00	
Patented fly ash (PFA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Volcanic ash (VA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.3	109.0	
Limestone (LM)	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.1	0.00	
Causec aggregates	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	
Fine aggregates	745	745	745	745	745	
Water	198	198	198	198	198	
Superplasticizer	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.6	3.7	
Total (kg/m^3)	2401.0	2300.7	2379.5	2378.4	2385.7	
w/b ratio	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.47	
[Note: NC: normal concrete produced with OPC; SC: slag concrete with 30% OPC replacement; PC: fly ash concrete with 30% OPC replacement; VLC: concrete with 20% and 10% OPC replacement with volcanic ash and limestone (total 30%), respectively; VC: natural pozzolana concrete with 30% OPC replacement]						

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Design of Durable and Sustainable
Concrete with Natural Pozzolana

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graph TD
    A[Ordinary Portland cement  
(Lang Kwai Fong, Hong Kong)] --> B[Superplasticizer  
(Guangdong, China)]
    A --> C[Aggregates  
(Guangdong, China)]
    A --> D[Ground granulated  
blast furnace slag  
(Guangdong, China)]
    A --> E[Patented fly ash  
(Tap Shek Kok, Hong Kong)]
    A --> F[Limestone  
(Southern Japan)]
    A --> G[Volcanic ash  
(Indonesia)]
    B --> H[Concrete batching plant]
    C --> H
    D --> H
    E --> H
    F --> H
    G --> H
    
```

The diagram illustrates the flow of materials from various sources to a central concrete batching plant. The sources include Ordinary Portland cement (Lang Kwai Fong, Hong Kong), Superplasticizer (Guangdong, China), Aggregates (Guangdong, China), Ground granulated blast furnace slag (Guangdong, China), Patented fly ash (Tap Shek Kok, Hong Kong), Limestone (Southern Japan), and Volcanic ash (Indonesia). Arrows indicate the flow from each source to the concrete batching plant.

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Design of Durable and Sustainable Concrete with Natural Pozzolana

Table 3. Energy consumption and the sources of energy for materials/processes of the designed concrete mixes.

Materials/processes	Energy consumption	Upstream data/ databases
Fine aggregates (crushed stone)	7.57 kWh/t (electricity) and 1.37 L/t (diesel) ^a	[54-56]
Coarse aggregates (crushed stone)	6.07 kWh/t (electricity) and 1.37 L/t (diesel) ^a	[54-56]
Ordinary Portland cement production	R ^b	[59-60]
Pulverized fly ash production	9.3 kWh/t (electricity) ^b	[54, 56]
Ground granulated blast furnace slag production	72.15 kWh/t (electricity) ^c	[54, 56]
Limestone production	12.7 kWh/t (electricity) ^d	[54, 56]
Superplasticizer production	2500 kWh/t (electricity) ^b	[54, 56]
Volcanic ash production	4.93 L/t (diesel for excavation) ^d , 1.89 kWh/t (for grinding, sieving and drying)	[54, 56]
Concrete batching	2.5 kWh/t (electricity) for per m ³ concrete ^e	[54, 56]

^aReferred to the database/references in the right column; ^bHossain et al. [45]; ^cMPA [51]; ^dFirst-hand data; ^eDunlap [61]; ^fFor further VA processing; ^gZhang et al. [53]; ^hJones et al. [52].



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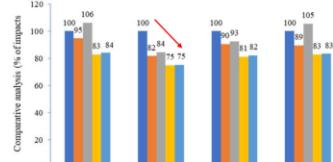


Fig. 3. Comparison of environmental impacts for the designed concretes.

Concrete codes	Respiratory inorganics (kg PM2.5 eq)	Global warming potential (kg CO ₂ eq)	Non-renewable energy (MJ)	Acidification potential (kg SO ₄ eq)
NC	0.342	520	3616	8.495
SC	0.324	425	3271	7.591
PC	0.364	439	3349	8.957
VLC	0.283	389	2933	7.044
VC	0.288	392	2973	7.080

Table 4. Selected environmental impacts (per m³) for the designed concretes.

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- Up to 29% lower carbon emission was associated with VA-based concretes for replacing 30-50% OPC by VA compared to the control one.

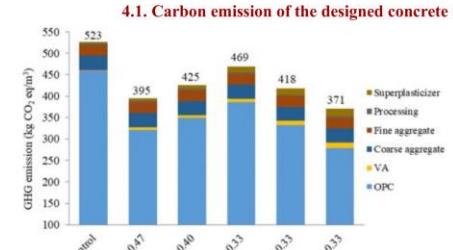


Fig. 4. Comparative carbon emission of the designed concrete.

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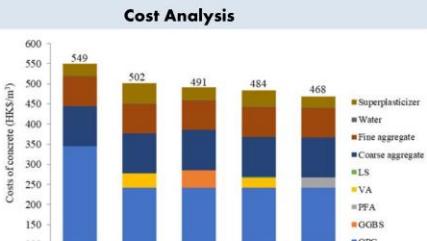


Fig. 6. Comparative cost analysis of the studied concretes.

*The production costs for OPC concrete (NC) are about 9%, 11%, 12%, and 15% higher than VC, SC, VLC and PC, respectively.

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Overall Performance and Ranking

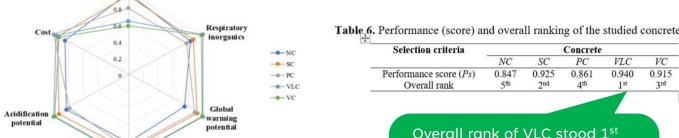


Fig. 7. Normalized matrix score of concretes with different alternatives.

Overall rank of VLC stood 1st in performance ranking.

VLC: Concrete with (20%) and (10%) OPC replacement with Volcanic Ash and Limestone (30%)

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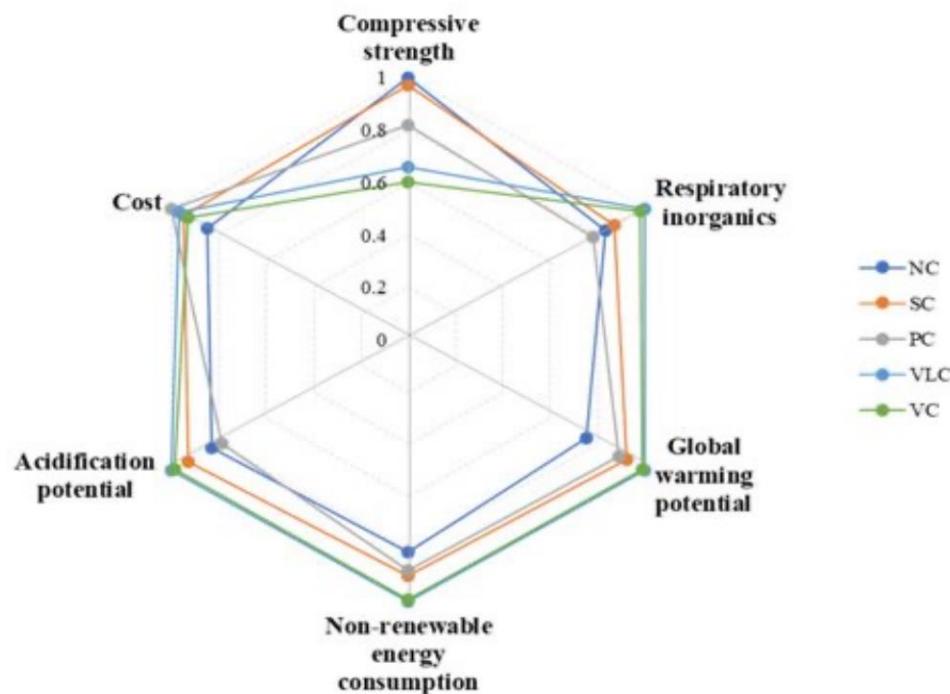


Fig. 7. Normalized matrix score of concretes with different alternatives.

Overall Performance and Ranking

Table 6. Performance (score) and overall ranking of the studied concrete mixes.

Selection criteria	Concrete				
	NC	SC	PC	VLC	VC
Performance score (P_s)	0.847	0.925	0.861	0.940	0.915
Overall rank	5 th	2 nd	4 th	1 st	3 rd

Overall rank of VLC stood 1st in performance ranking.

VLC: Concrete with (20%) and (10%) OPC replacement with Volcanic Ash and Limestone (30%)

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Design of Durable and Sustainable Concrete with Natural Pozzolana

1. It notes that concrete using VA based has the lowest impact on the environment than other alternative binders.
2. Our Natural Pozzolana can save up to **29% of carbon emissions** in production of concrete if our volcanic ash replaced **30-50%** of OPC.
3. "Overall results in terms of mechanical, environmental and cost performance, it can be concluded that VA can be effectively used as a substitute of OPC by a range between **30-50%** in the concrete, depending on the targeted concrete in terms of strength, costs and carbon emissions".
4. In the report it also shows the designed concrete of (VLC) which has a mixture of our VA and limestone (**20% VA & 10% limestone**) can enhance the mechanical and environmental performance and reduce the production costs was ranked first among other SCM's.
5. Based on this report our NP can be an attractive alternative SCM for substituting OPC in producing sustainable concrete.
6. These figures show that utilizing NP into concrete can indeed save on carbon footprint by a big margin.

CO₂ emission of OPC
100%

CO₂ emission of
Peakward Pozzolana
0%



WHO ARE WE



SERVING SATISFIED GLOBAL
CLIENTS **FOR 33 YEARS**

3 million tons of Cement and cement
industry raw materials supplied globally.

- Cement of all types (Type I, II, III, IV, V, I/II, II/V) in **40/50 kg Bags** (or other packings) in **1-2 MT Sling Bags**, bulk in **1-2 MT Jumbo Bags**, and loaded in bulk in bulk-career vessels.
- Clinker.
- All SCMs: **Slag** (GBFS/GGBS), **Fly Ash**, **Natural Pozzolana**, **Micro Silica**.
- Natural and Flue Gas **Gypsum**.
- Limestone.
- Aggregate for concrete.



A large cargo ship with a red hull and blue superstructure is sailing on a blue ocean. The ship is viewed from a low angle, showing its long length and wake.

AND SETTING REMARKABLE
NEW RECORDS

THANK YOU

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