Lime Reactivity Map

STABILISING SOUTH

Improve strength and stability

Working alongside industry professionals and specialists, Graymont has studied and mapped soil reactivity in the South Island. The above soil type map clearly demonstrates, the extent and distribution of strongly reactive (3,902.57sq km), moderately reactive (26,873.55sq km) and potentially reactive (23,625.08sq km) soils.

The large area of plastic/clay soils in Southland and smaller concentrations in southern Otago, for example, are sites where applying lime will rapidly reduce moisture content and permeability, and improve strength, plasticity and shrinkage characteristics.

Graymont also uncovered some common misconceptions about the use of lime vs cement. That lime can be difficult and expensive to apply; that cement gives longerlasting results; that cement is more readily available and environmentally sustainable.

Call 0800 245 463 now for accurate information and advice.



- **Cost-effective:** Sub-par fill can be strengthened and built on, rather than removed and replaced with expensive quality fill.
- Efficient: Lime can speed up the construction process by drying up saturated building sites, reducing downtime and providing an improved working surface.
- Protective: Lime reacts with clay-bearing soils and gravels, protecting them against shrinkage and swelling and hardening them through a complex cementing reaction.

Strength gains: QuickLime can achieve strength gains over CBR 15% or five times the previous strength, and the gains are long-lasting.

Reduced aggregate thickness: Additional strength reduces required aggregate thickness and provides a stable platform to add aggregate.

Asphalt modifier: Adding hydrated lime to hot mix asphalt (HMA) can reduce pavement stripping, rutting, cracking and ageing.

Graymont's Burnt Lime consists of calcium oxide combined with small amounts of calcium carbonate and silica.





