WANCHAI, HONG KONG

Application of RJSeal™ BeiHuan & XiGang Street, QinHuangDao, Hebei, Peoples Republic of China

October/November 2005



Application of RJSeal BeiHuan & XiGang Street, QinHuangDao, Hebei, Peoples Republic of China

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Application of RJSeal[™]
BeiHuan & XiGang Street,
QinHuangDao, Hebei
Peoples Republic of China

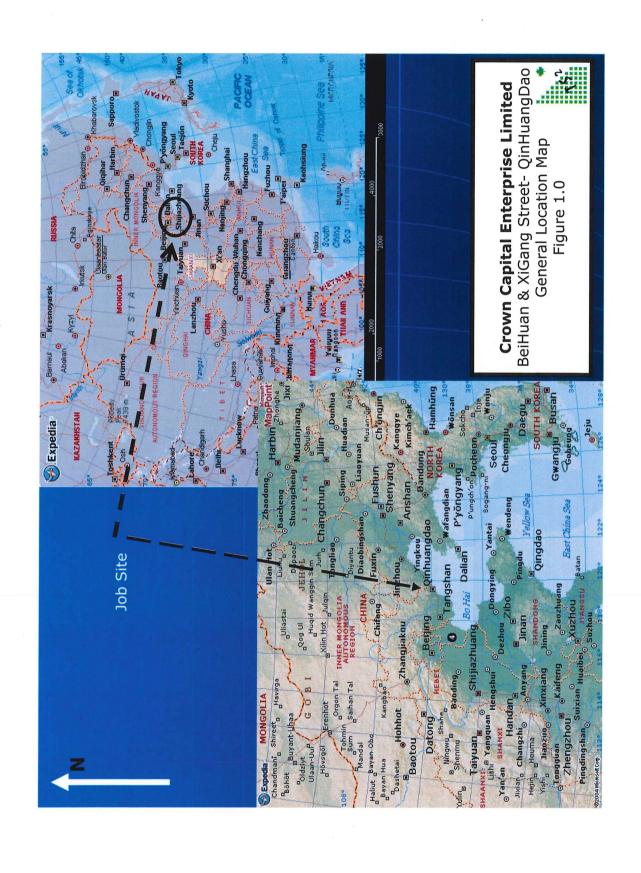
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Crown Capital Enterprise Limited of Hong Kong initially entered into a contract with the QinHuangDao City Construction Investment Inc. (QICIC) of the City of QinHuangDao, Hebei Province, China in October 2003. The arrangement led to the analysis of the performance of RJSealTM, a sealer/rejuvenator for one-year old asphalt pavement on Hong Qing Lu. This was a precursor to further work in 2004, on newly-paved streets, primarily in proximity to the newly constructed Olympic Stadium. In 2005 the work was extended to include newly-paved streets in proximity to the North (primary) Train Station.

Hebei Province is situated to the north of the Yellow River (HuangHe) at its confluence with the Sea of Bohai. Henan, Shanxi, Shandong and Liaoning Provinces as well as Inner Mongolia border Hebei Province. Hebei has seen a major growth in the highway system, in recent years, due to a government drive to build national highways linking Beijing and TianJin with major cities in the adjoining provinces and the massive increase in the world export trade. QinHuangDao lies some 250 kilometres east of Beijing and some 100 kms northeast of TianJin. The capital city of Hebei Province is Shijiazhuang with a population of approximately 3 million. See figure 1.0 for a map showing the location of QinHuangDao and Hebei Province. The majority of the area lies at 10 to 20 metres in elevation, on the extensive coastal plain that borders the Sea of Bohai. The regions' latitude (39 degrees north), means that there are four seasons, with temperatures ranging from 45 Celsius in the long, hot summer to minus 15 Celsius in the short winter. Their is no rainy season perse, just thunderstorms and these occur primarily in June thru August, but can extend into September.

In the immediate QinHuangDao area, there are hills, with exposures of weakly cemented fine-grained sandstone. The asphalt in the area is manufactured from imported materials, which is comprised of crushed and screened sandstone and diorites hauled in from quarries elsewhere in Hebei Province, as well as washed gravels from the various rivers. The bitumen binder for the asphalt is sourced from various locations. Since Hebei Province borders the Sea of Bohai, the possibility of bitumen being sourced from offshore is a distinct possibility so refineries in Singapore and the like should not be forgotten.



2.0 CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAM

The intent of the arrangement with the City of QinHaungDao is to demonstrate RJSealTM and subsequently allow analysis of the performance of RJSealTM on a variety of asphalt surfaces. A demonstration was undertaken on Hong Qi Lu, in the central core of the city of Qinhuangdao, on October 15 and 16, 2003. Subsequent to the demonstration on Hong Qi Lu, interest was generated in treating a newly laid asphalt pavement with significant water penetration problems on Ying Bin Lu. This led to the an agreement to apply RJSealTM to the entire portion of this street, which stretched some 2.3 kilometres northwards from JianShe Road through Gang Cheng Road and Yan Shan Road, terminating at a park. Ultimately this has resulted in additional newly paved streets being treated with RJSealTM throughout the balance of 2004 and now in 2005. This report pertains to the application of RJSealTM on BeiHuan and XiGang Streets in proximity to the North Train Station.

3.0 RJSeal[™]

RJSealTM is a proprietary product that is supplied by Crown Capital Enterprise Limited of Wanchai, Hong Kong. RJSealTM has been proven in numerous applications in North and South America and recently in China to rejuvenate asphalt pavement at various stages of its life and economically extend the life of the pavement. RJSealTM is a three component, asphalt sealer rejuvenator that is comprised of Coal Tar, Coal Tar Oils and Petroleum Solvents.

3.1 PRIOR EXPERIENCE

Refer to Appendix A for a copy of the brochure that outlines the experience with RJSealTM at various locations in North America and South America as well as China. Further information is available from Crown Capital Enterprise Limited. RJSealTM has been used at numerous airports in North and South America, as well as highways in Alberta, Canada; Cearo State, Brazil and other locations in the U.S.A. Since 2000, RJSealTM has been demonstrated successfully at over fifty (50) locations in China and over sixty (60) commercial-scale applications have taken place at various locations, including Beijing and Tangshan in Hebei Province as well as Shanghai, ShenYang, ChangChun, Harbin and Kunming.

4.0 TEST PROGRAM

Since Hebei Province is located in a semi-tropical climate (Latitude: 39 North) at a low altitude (10 to 20 metres), it's a demanding setting for asphalt, given the year round warm climate (extremes of 45 Celsius in summer and minus 5 Celsius in the winter) and intense exposure to ultraviolet radiation, all which contribute to the oxidation and breakdown of the asphalt binder.

Hebei has the second greatest concentration of highways in China (after ShangDong), with some 10,000 kms of National and Provincial highway. QinHuangDao is responsible for approximately 100 kms of streets in QinHuangDao and other neighbouring communities

The city of QinHuangDao has an extensive network of roads and the relatively short life of the asphalt surface, accordingly it is definitely interested in determining how to economically extend the life of the asphalt road surface. To this end, the QinHuangDao Civic Construction Department has agreed to try RJSealTM on BeiHuan & XiGang Street, near the northern train station of QinHuangDao. See Figure 4.0, showing the location of this street with respect to QinHuangDao and Hebei

On October 20, a test strip in the westbound, service road of the BeiHuan Street (four lane street with service road on each side separated by a median), was treated with RJSealTM. The test strip with respect to the Application portion of the street is graphically shown in figure 4.1, which follows.

Subsequent inspection of the test strip, showed that the trial application rate of 4.0 m²/kilogram was a adequate at this location. The portion of BeiHuan Street that had RJSealTM applied was at the following geographic location:

Table 4.1 Ge	ographic Location	Bei Huan Street			
System	<u> </u>	Northing	Easting		
West End of	Geographic (deg, min)	39 ⁰ 57.712'	119 ⁰ 35.192'		
RJSeal [™]	Universal Transverse Mercator	4426745	0720922		
Application	Grid (metres) 50S				
East End of	Geographic (deg, min)	39° 56.480'	119 ⁰ 35.362		
RJSeal TM	Universal Transverse Mercator	4424472	0721230		
Application	Grid (metres) 50S				

The portion of XiGang Street that was treated with RJSealTM, commenced at BeiHuan Street and ran south from the intersection

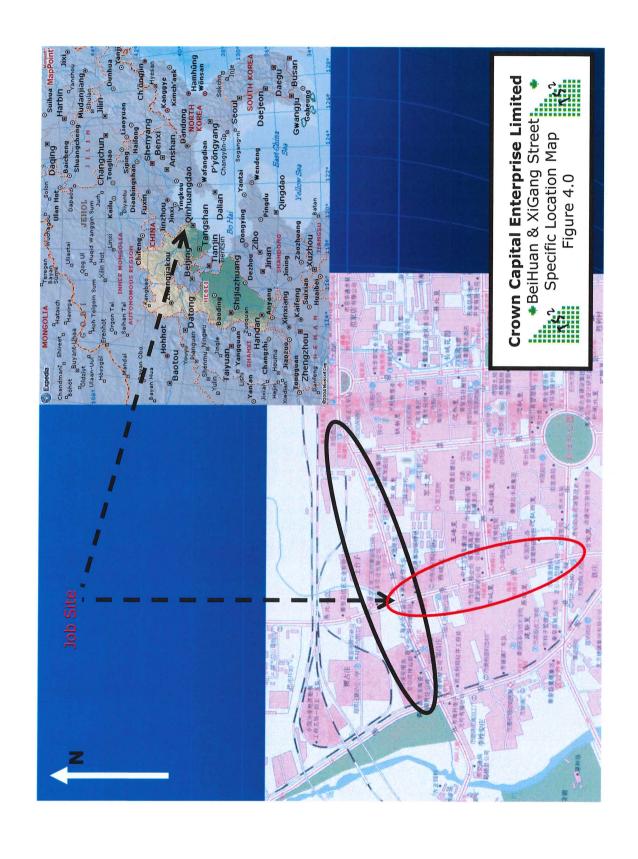




Figure 4.1 Test Strip at Application Site

Work commenced on the Application section at 6:00 am on October 20, on a cloudy day, where the mid-day temperature reached 20 Celsius. There is a slight camber to the streets, which causes water to run off toward the shoulder, rather than puddle on the road. The asphalt surface on BeiHuan & XiGang Street, was reputedly less than one month old (2005 vintage). No significant oil spills were observed, just the occasional drop of transmission oil, crankcase oil or hydraulic fluid. The asphalt pavement surface was not appreciably worn with no rutting due to traffic wear. There was no aging and oxidation of the bitumen. There were cold joints between the parallel mats which were susceptible to water penetration. The entire portion of the treated street was composed of asphalt pavement that was purportedly 25 centimetres thick and underlain by a gravel base, which was on a compacted silty-clay, sub-grade.

Details of the application are summarized in the table that follows:

Table 4	4.2	Deta	ils on R	ISeal™	Applica	ation or	n BeiHua	an & Xi	Gang S	treet
		Work	Tetal	RJSeal TM Applied			Application Rate			
Street	Work Day	Time (hrs)	Total Area m²	US gals	Litres	Kgs	USGal /yd²	Litres /m²	m² /Litre	m²/Kg
	20-Oct	6.0	9,418	599	2,264	2,400	0.053	0.24	4.16	3.92
	23-Oct		10,158	649	2,453	2,600	0.053	0.24	4.14	3.91
	31-Oct		16,969	1,086	4,104	4,350	0.054	0.24	4.13	3.90
B E	1-Nov		20,832	1,348	5,094	5,400	0.054	0.24	4.09	3.86
	2-Nov		10,023	649	2,453	2,600	0.054	0.24	4.09	3.85
H U	3-Nov		10,023	636	2,406	2,550	0.053	0.24	4.17	3.93
A	4-Nov		14,381	911	3,443	3,650	0.053	0.24	4.18	3.94
N	5-Nov		2,950	187	708	750	0.053	0.24	4.17	3.93
s	6-Nov		15,986	998	3,774	4,000	0.052	0.24	4.24	4.00
Т	7-No\		15,340	998	3,774	4,000	0.054	0.25	4.07	3.83
	8-Nov		9,874	649	2,453	2,600	0.055	0.25	4.03	3.80
	9-Nov	+	11,051	724	2,736	2,900	0.055	0.25	4.04	3.81
	22-00		9,633	624	2,358	2,500	0.054	0.24	4.08	3.85
X	24-00	t 8.5	18,625	1,198	4,528	4,800	0.054	0.24	4.11	3.88
G	25-00	t 6.0	15,829	1,023	3,868	4,100	0.054	0.24	4.09	3.86
A N	26-00	+	3,287	212	802	850	0.054	0.24	4.10	3.88
G S T	28-00	et 8.3	15,889	1,023	3,868	4,100	0.054	0.24	4.11	3.86
	29-00	ct 4.0	14,615	961	3,632	3,850	0.055	0.25	4.02	3.80
	30-0	ct 4.0	13,319	874	3,302	3,500	0.055	0.25	4.03	3.81
	11-Nc	ov 6.0	7,971	524	1,981	2,100	0.055	0.25	4.02	3.80
	Tota	s 121.4	4 246,173	15,873	60,000	63,600	0.054	0.24	4.10	3.87

Ambient temperatures throughout the entire 23 days of the RJSealTM application were in the 15 degrees Celsius range at the commencement of work on October 20, at 6 am and rose to 25 degree Celsius by mid-afternoon, with humidity in the 50% range. However by time the work was completed in early November the early morning temperatures had slid to 8 Celsius and mid-afternoon temperatures were in the 20 Celsius range. The entire work area was treated with copper slag at an application rate of 0.24 kgs/square metre, immediately after the application of RJSealTM. Photos showing the application of RJSealTM follow in figures 4.2, 4.3 and 4.3 on the following pages.

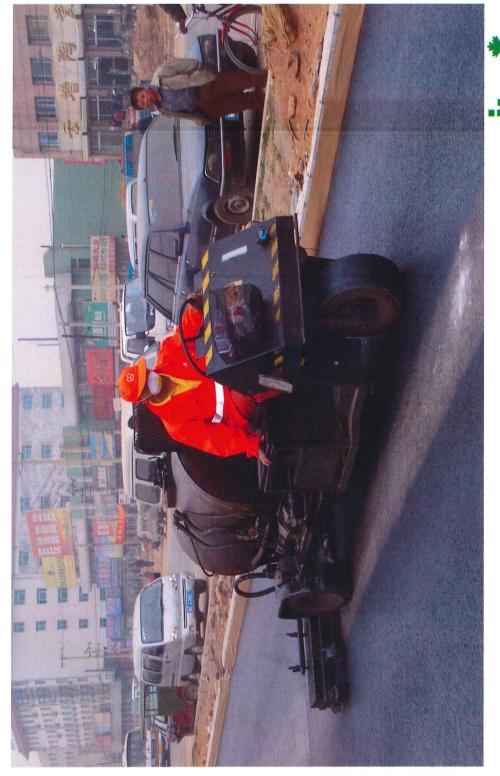








Figure 4.3 Copper Slag Application





Figure 4.4 Finished Surface

4.1 RJSealTM Testing

To date the comparison of the asphalt treated with RJSealTM has been compared on a subjective basis over a very short period on BeiHuan & XiGang Street in QinHuangDao. Testing equipment was brought to the site for comparison on a more disciplined, objective basis included the following tests.

- Skid Resistance
- Water Penetration
- Macrotexture (Depth of Texture)

At a later date, cores will be acquired from the asphalt pavement for laboratory testing and the following properties of the asphalt pavement will be determined:

- Viscosity
- Ductility
- Penetration
- Softening Point

4.2 Skid Resistance

A British Pendulum (ASTM Standard E303-93 OR China Standard T 0964-95) was employed to determine the skid resistance of the road surface prior to the application of RJSealTM and also after the application.

Test Results from the British Pendulum Testing are contained in the table that follows:

Table 4.3		Res	Results from the British Pendulum Tests				
					British Pe	ndulum #	
Location	Date	Lane	Wheel Path	Traffic Direct'n	Before RJSeal™	After RJSeal™	
k220+460 (BeiHuan)	20-Oct	Middle	Left	Southbound	50	52	
K12+265 (XiGang)	22-Oct	Middle	Left	Westbound	40	42	
K12+265 (BeiHuan)	23-Oct	Fast	Right	Westbound	45	48	
K12+265 (XiGang)	25-Oct	Middle	Left	Westbound	30	31	
k220+460 (XiGang)	26-Oct	Middle	Right	Southbound	42	45	
k220+460 (XiGang)	30-Oct	Fast	Right 1	Southbound	40	42	
k220+460 (BeiHuan)	8-Nov	Middle	Right	Northbound	41	42	
k220+460 (BeiHuan)	20-Oct	Middle	left	Southbound	50	52	

The test results from the British Pendulum are not directly correlatible with the sand patch test. A BPN of 42 is indicative of an acceptable road surface from a skid resistance point of view. Whereas a BPN of 26 infers that the road surface is unacceptable.

See figure 4.5 for a photo of the British Pendulum testing at the demonstration site

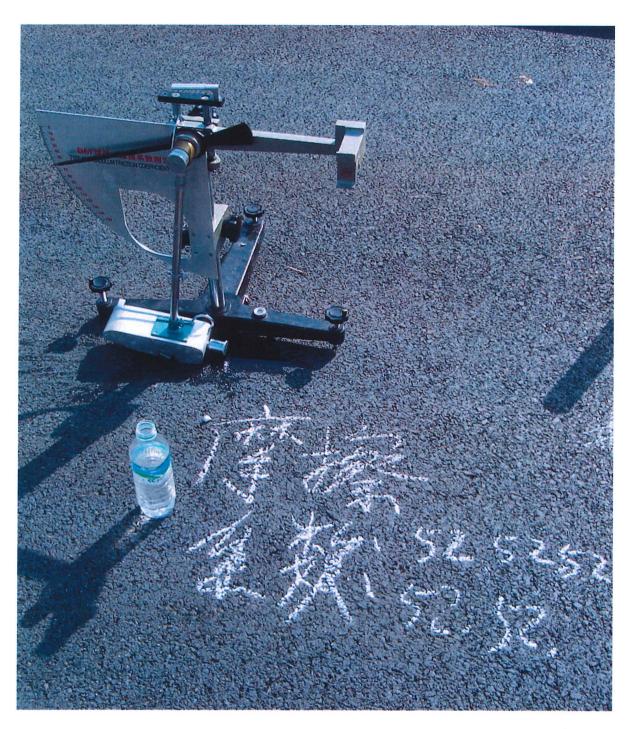


Figure 4.5 British Pendulum



4.3 Water Penetration

Water Penetration Tests (China Testing Standard T 0730-2000) were undertaken at several locations on the untreated portion of the street, in close proximity to the test strip and later on the RJSealTM treated section, in close proximity to the British Pendulum tests.

Table 4.4		Res	Results from the Water Penetration Tests				
					Water Infl	ow ml/min	
Location	Date	Lane	Wheel Path	Traffic Direct'n	Before RJSeal™	After RJSeal™	
k220+460 (BeiHuan)	20-Oct	Middle	left	Southbound	35	16	
K12+265 (XiGang)	22-Oct	Middle	left	Westbound	40	19	
K12+265 (BeiHuan)	23-Oct	Fast	Right	Westbound	35	11	
K12+265 (XiGang)	25-Oct	Middle	left	Westbound	30	10	
k220+460 (XiGang)	26-Oct	Middle	Right	Southbound	30	15	
k220+460 (XiGang)	30-Oct	Fast	Right 1	Southbound	25	10	
k220+460 (BeiHuan)	8-Nov	Middle	Right	Northbound	35	14	

See Figure 4.6 that follows for a pictorial presentation of the Water Penetration Meter.

4.4 Macrotexture (Depth of Texture)

The sand patch test (ASTM Standard E965-96 OR China Standard T 0961-95) was used to ascertain the Pavement Macrotexture Depth. Comparison was undertaken at several locations on both the untreated and RJSealTM treated sections. The results of the testing are documented in the table that follows:

Table 4.5		Results from the Sand Patch Tests				
			Wheel	Traffic	Depth of Structure (mm)	
Location	Date	Lane	Path	Direct'n	Before RJSeal™	After RJSeal™
k220+460 (BeiHuan)	20-Oct	Middle	Left	Southbound	0.48	0.43
K12+265 (XiGang)	22-Oct	Middle	Left	Westbound	0.49	0.45
K12+265 (BeiHuan)	23-Oct	Fast	Right	Westbound	0.41	0.38
K12+265 (XiGang)	25-Oct	Middle	Left	Westbound	0.37	0.35
k220+460 (XiGang)	26-Oct	Middle	Right	Southbound	0.63	0.55
k220+460 (XiGang)	30-Oct	Fast	Right1	Southbound	0.50	0.45
k220+460 (BeiHuan)	2-Nov	Slow	Left	Northbound	0.53	0.47
k220+460 (BeiHuan)	8-Nov	Middle	right	Northbound	0.52	0.47

See Figure 4.7 which follows, showing the sand patch testing procedure.



Figure 4.6 Water Penetration Test





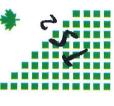


Figure 4.7 Sand Patch Test

4.5 <u>Ductility/Viscosity/Penetration Testing</u>

This aspect of the testing is beyond the capabilities Crown Capital Enterprise Limited personnel and external assistance has been sought from outside experts in the field of Asphalt Testing. To this end, the QinHuangDao's Civic Construction Department will retain an independent testing company to conduct tests on the treated section. This will be reported separately.

5.0 Test Completion Schedule

Technicians from the independent testing agency will be dispatched to undertake further testing on the trial sections in the near future. The projected completion of this testing is scheduled as shown in the following chart.

F T W T M S S F T W T M S S F T W T M S S F T W T M S S F T **-_** Off. Qtr 3 Predecessors Successors 10 2 9 _∞ 6 14/11/2005 | 14/11/2005 | 3 15/11/2005 30/12/2005 4 11/11/2005 19/10/2005 17/10/2005 128 days | 14/11/2005 | 10/5/2006 12/5/2006 22/5/2006 25/5/2006 4/1/2006 Finish 20/10/2005 18/10/2005 11/5/2006 15/9/2005 15/5/2006 23/5/2006 2/1/2006 Start LiveProject - BeiHuan & XiGang Schedule Duration 23 days 34 days 27 days 3 days 1 day? 6 days 3 days 2 days Field Testing & Core Sample Acquis 2 days Report Preparation & Submission Negotiate Contract for Demo Core Sample Testing Report Preparation Mobilization Application Inspection Task Name Hiatus Hiatus 10

\$ External task: Milestone: Deadline: Rolled up Summary task: Summary task: % complete: Normal task: Critical task: Split task:

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Appendix A

RJSeal[™] Descriptive Literature



WANCHAI, HONG KONG

Application of RJSeal™ BeiHuan & XiGang Street, QinHuangDao, Hebei, Peoples Republic of China

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Appendix B

Desco D200 Sprayer Technical Specifications



Application of RJSeal BeiHuan & XiGang Street, QinHuangDao, Hebei, Peoples Republic of China

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