

REFERENCES

- Abdul Awal A.S.M. , and Abubakar S. I. (2011). Properties of Concrete Comtaining High Volume Palm Oil Fuel Ash : A Short-Term Investigation. *Malaysian Journal of Civil Engineering* , 54-66.
- Azimah Ali (2002). Opportunities in the Silica.based Industries in Malaysia. *Mineral Exploration Conference 2002, Minerals and Geoscience Dept Malaysia*.
- ASTM C 150-05, (2005). Standard Specification for Portland Cement, American Society for Testing and Material, Annual Book of ASTM Standards, West Conshohocken, PA, Vol.04.01.
- Adesanya, D. A. and Raheem A. A (2009). A study of the workability and compressive strength characteristics of corn cob ash blended cement concrete. *Construction and Building Materials*, 311-317.
- Bazant, Z. P., Novak, D., (2001). Proposal for standard test of modulus of rupture of concrete with its size dependence . *Am. Concrete Instit. Mater. J.* 98 (1), 28-35.
- Borhan, M.N., Ismail, A. and Rahamt, R.A. (2010). Evaluation of Palm Oil Fuel Ash on Asphalt Mixture. *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Science*, 4(10), 5456-5463.
- Brabha H. Nagaratnam, Rahman, M.E., Mirasa, A.K., Mannan M.A. and Lame, S. O. (2015). Workability and heat of hydration of self-compacting concrete incorporating agro-industrial waste. *J.Clean.Prod.*
- Chindaprasirt, P. Homwuttiwong S, and Jaturapitakkul C. (2007). Strength and water permeability of concrete containing palm oil fuel ash and rice husk-bark ash. *Constr. Build. Mater.* 21,, 1492-1499.

- Celik, K., Meral, C., Gursel, A.P., Mehta, P.K., Horvart, A., Monteiro (2015). Mechanical properties , durability, and life-cycle assessment of self-consolidating concrete mixtures made with blended portland cements containing fly ash and limestone powder. *Cem. Concr. Compos*, 56, 59-72.
- Gambhir, M.L (2004). Concrete technology . *Tata McGraw-Hill Education, New Delhi*.
- Hussin, M.W., Muthusamy, K and Zakaria, F. (2010) Effect of Mixing Constituent Toward Engineering Properties of POFA Cement -Based Aerated Concrete. *Journal of Materials in Civil Engineering*, 287-295
- Hassan, J.U., Noh, M.Z., Ahmad , Z.A., (2014). Effects of palm oil fuel ash composition on the properties and morphology of porcelain-palm oil fuel ash composite. *J. Teknol.* 70(5).
- Jitchaiyaphum. Sinsiri and Jaturapitakkul. (2013). Cellular lightweight concrete containing high-calcium fly ash and natural zeolite. *International Journal of Minerals, Metallurgy and Materials. Vol.20, pp.*, 462-471.
- Jaturapitakkul, C., Kiattikamol, K., Weerachart, T., Saeting, T., (2007). Evaluation of the sulfate resistance of concrete containing palm oil fuel ash. *Constr. Build. Mater.* 21,, 1399-1405.
- Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB). *Economic and statistic; 2009* <http://econ.mpob.gov.my/economy/annual/stat2007/EID_statistics07.htm>.
- Megat Johari, M.A., Zeyad A.M., N. Muhammad Bunnori and Ariffin K.S, (2012). Engineering and transport properties of high-strength green concrete containing high volume of ultrafine palm oil fuel ash. *Constr. Build. Mater.*, 30:, 281-288.

- Awalludin, M.F., Sulaiman, O., Hashim, R., and Wan Nadhari, W.N.A. (2015). An overview of the palm oil industry in Malaysia and its waste utilization through thermochemical conversion specifically via liquefaction. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 1473.
- Mehta, P.K. 1986. Concrete: Structure, properties, and materials. NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Mindess, S., & Eng, P. (2003). Concrete Constituent Materials.
- Muthusamy, K., Zamri, N., Zubir, M. A., Kusbiantoro, A., & Ahmad, S. W. (2015). Effect of mixing ingredient on compressive strength of oil palm shell lightweight aggregate concrete containing palm oil fuel ash. *Procedia Engineering*, 125, 804–810. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeng.2015.11.142>
- Nagaratnam, B.H., Rahman, M.E., Mirasa, A.K., Mannan, M.A., Lame, S.O., (2015). Workability and heat of hydration of self-compacting concrete incorporating agro-industrial waste. *J.Clean.Prod.*
- Neville, A. M. *Properties of Concrete*. 4th edition. Prentice Hall, (2005).
- Oil Palm market monitor. FAO.
<<http://www.fao.org/economic/est/publications/oilpalm-publications/en/>>.
FAO. (accessed 21.05.14.).
- Oosterveer, P. (2014). Promoting sustainable palm oil : viewed from a global networks and flows perspective. *J. Clean. Prod.*, 107, 146-153.
- Shafigh, P., Mahmud, H.B., Jumaat, M.Z., Zargar, M., (2014). Agricultural wastes as aggregate in concrete mixtures. A review. *Constr. Build. Mater.* 53, 110-117.

- Sata,V.,Jaturapitakkul, C.,& Kiattikomol, K.(2004). Utilization of palm oil fuel ash in high-strength concrete. *Journal of Materials In Civil Engineering*, 16(6), 623-628.
- Sooraj, V.M.(2013). Effect of palm oil fuel ash (POFA) on strength properties of concrete. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications*
- Sumathi, S., Chai, S.P., Mohamed, A.R., (2008). Utilization of oil palm as a source of renewable energy in Malaysia. *Renew. Sustain. Energy rev.* 12,, 2404-2421.
- Scanlon, J. M. (1994). Factors influencing concrete workability. P.Klieger, and J. F. Lamond,ed., *Significance of tests properties of concrete and concrete-making*. American Society for Testing and Materials, STP 169C, Philadelphia, PA.
- Thani MI, Hussin R. Ibrahim WWR and Sulaiman MS (1999). Industrial processes & the environment: crude palm oil industry. *Handbook No.3. Department of Environment, Kuala Lumpur*, pp, 7-54.
- Tay, H. and Show, K. (1995). "Use of ash derived from oil-palm Waste incineration as a partial replacement of cement.". *Cement and Concrete Composites*,Vol. 13, No. 1, pp., 27-36.
- Teoh, L.H. and Kamal Daril (1993). Mineral Commodity Report:Silica Sand . *Geological Survey Report , CRU 3/1993. Geological Survey Dept Malaysia*.
- Van den Heede P, D. B. (2012). Environmental impact and life cycle assessment (LCA) of traditional and 'green ' concrete:literature review and theoretical calculations. *Cement Concr Comp* 2012;34(4):431-42.