

NOTE: The following language is ADDED to the version of the NJTA 2004 Standard Supplementary Specifications which existed prior to the issuance of this DCA.

SECTION 902 - AGGREGATES

The following Subsection is added:

902.07 AGGREGATE BASE

The following Paragraph is added to the end of this Subsection:

A. Virgin Aggregate and Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement ("RAP")

Dense-graded aggregate ("DGA") may be produced by mixing a maximum of 50% RAP that conforms to Subsection 902.01 with previous approved virgin dense-graded aggregate and to the following:

1. Composition.

Ensure that the composition conforms to the requirements of the following table:

Aggregate Property	Maximum Percent by Weight
RAP	50
Concrete	5
Brick, schist, and other friable material	4
Reactive material	0
Wood	0.1

2. Plasticity and Gradation.

Use a blended material that is non-plastic when the portion passing the No. 40 sieve is tested according to AASHTO T90. Ensure that the DGA containing RAP conforms to the gradation for DGA as specified earlier in Subsection 902.07, except that the percent passing the No. 200 sieve is 0 to 10 percent when tested according to Subsection 990.12.

3. Density Control.

Perform density control as specified in Subsection 301.03, except for the method for determining the dry density. After determining the wet density according to AASHTO T310 (Direct Transmission Mode), the Engineer will take a 1000-gram sample of the DGA for subsequent weighing, drying, and reweighing in the laboratory to determine the moisture content. The Engineer will calculate the dry density using the wet density measured according to AASHTO T310 and the moisture content measured from the lab tested sample.

SECTION 990 - METHODS OF TESTS

The following Subsection is added:

A-6 DETERMINING GRADATION OF DENSE-GRADED AGGREGATE ("DGA") CONTAINING RECLAIMED ASPHALT PAVEMENT ("RAP")

A. Scope.

This test method is used to rapidly determine the gradation of DGA containing more than 10 percent RAP. Due to the melting and adhering of the asphalt portion of RAP, typical oven or hotplate drying of the sample is detrimental. This test method is a modification of AASHTO T27.

B. Apparatus.

Use apparatus according to AASHTO T2, T11, T27, and M92.

C. Procedure.

Perform the following steps:

1. Sieve a minimum 5000-gram sample of DGA without drying (wet-sieved) through the following sieves: 2-inch 1-1/2-inch, 3/4-inch, and No. 4. Weigh the material retained on each sieve and the material passing the No. 4 sieve. Record the weights.
2. Reduce the material passing the No. 4 sieve to a 500-gram sample.
3. Spread the 500 gram sample out in a pan and put it in an oven preheated to 175 ± 5 °F for approximately 1.5 hours. At 15 minute intervals, remove the sample from the oven and weigh it. Remix the material to promote even and thorough drying then return it to the oven. Continue to dry the material until it reaches a constant weight.
4. After drying the material passing the No. 4 sieve to a constant weight, record the final weight.
5. Wash the material passing the No. 4 sieve according to AASHTO T 11 and dry the sample using the procedure in Step 3.
6. Determine the gradation of the sample according to AASHTO T 27.
7. Mathematically combine the gradation results of the plus No. 4 and minus No. 4 portions of the material for a final gradation.

D. Report

Report the mathematically combined gradation results as a total percent passing the required sieves.