

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
MARSHALL HOT MIX ASPHALT MIXTURE

CFS:JWB

1 of 2

APPR:KPK:CJB:03-04-20
FHWA:APPR:03-13-20

a. Description. This work consists of furnishing a hot mix asphalt (HMA) mixture, designed using Marshall Mixture Design Methods, in accordance with the standard specifications except as modified by this special provision.

b. Mix Design. Submit the mix design for evaluation in accordance with the Department's *HMA Production Manual*. Use a 50 blow Marshall hammer when compacting mixtures for developing Marshall mix designs.

c. Recycled Mixtures. Substituting reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) for a portion of the new material required to produce the HMA mixture is allowed provided that the mixture is designed and produced to meet all criteria specified herein, unless otherwise prohibited. Ensure RAP materials are in accordance with the standard specifications.

d. Materials. Table 1 provides the mix design criteria and volumetric properties. Table 2 provides the required aggregate properties. Use aggregates of the highest quality available to meet the minimum specifications. Use the mixture designation number shown in the pay item name when determining mix design properties from Tables 1 and 2.

e. Measurement and Payment. The completed work, as described, will be measured and paid for at the contract unit price using the following pay item:

Pay Item**Pay Unit**HMA, (type)Ton**Table 1: Mix Design Criteria and Volumetric Properties**

	Mixture No.				
	2C	3C	4C	13A	36A
Target Air Void, % (a)	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
VMA (min) (b)	11.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
VFA	65-78	65-78	65-78	65-78	65-78
Fines to Binder Ratio (max) (c)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Flow (0.01 inch)	8-16	8-16	8-16	8-16	8-16
Stability (min), lbs	1200	1200	1200	900	900

- a. Lower target air voids by 1.00% if used in a separate shoulder paving operation. Consider reducing air void targets to 3.00% for lower traffic volume roadways when designing 13A and 36A mixtures for local agency use.
- b. VMA calculated using Gsb of the combined aggregates.
- c. Ratio of the weight of aggregate passing the No. 200 sieve to total asphalt binder content by weight; including fines and binder contributed by RAP.

Table 2: Aggregate Properties

	Mixture No.				
	2C	3C	4C	13A	36A
	Percent Passing Indicated Sieve or Property Limit				
1½ inch	100				
1 inch	91-100	100			
¾ inch	90 max.	91-100	100	100	
½ inch	78 max.	90 max.	91-100	75-95	100
⅜ inch	70 max.	77 max.	90 max.	60-90	92-100
No. 4	52 max.	57 max.	67 max.	45-80	65-90
No. 8	15-40	15-45	15-52	30-65	55-75
No. 16	30 max.	33 max.	37 max.	20-50	
No. 30	22 max.	25 max.	27 max.	15-40	25-45
No. 50	17 max.	19 max.	20 max.	10-25	
No. 100	15 max.	15 max.	15 max.	5-15	
No. 200	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-10
Crushed (min), % (MTM 117)	90	90	90	25	60
Soft Particle (max), % (a)	12.0	12.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Angularity Index (min) (b)	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	3.0
L.A. Abrasion (max), % loss (c)	40	40	40	40	40
Sand Ratio (max) (d)	-	-	-	50	50
a. The sum of the shale, siltstone, structurally weak, and clay-ironstone particles must not exceed 8.0 percent for aggregates used in top course. The sum of the shale, siltstone, structurally weak, and clay-ironstone particles must not exceed 12.0 percent for aggregates used in base and leveling courses. b. The fine aggregate angularity of blended aggregates, determined by MTM 118, must meet the minimum requirement. In mixtures containing RAP, the required minimum fine aggregate angularity must be met by the virgin material. NAA fine aggregate angularity must be reported for information only and must include the fine material contributed by RAP if present in the mixture. c. Los Angeles abrasion maximum loss must be met for the composite mixture, however, each individual aggregate must be less than 50 d. Sand ratio for 13A and 36A no more than 50% of the material passing the No. 4 sieve is allowed to pass the No. 30 Sieve.					