



Designation: D8038 – 16 (Reapproved 2022)^{ε1}

Standard Practice for Reclamation of Recycled Aggregate Base (RAB) Material¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D8038; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—Reapproved with editorial changes in June 2022.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers selected aspects for reclamation of recycled aggregate base (RAB) material derived from asphalt pavement or concrete. RAB may be called recycled asphalt pavement (RAP) or recycled concrete aggregate (RCA).

1.2 This practice is provided related to material quality, material quality control testing, and also operator and facility qualifications.

1.3 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

NOTE 1—Sieve size is identified by its standard designation in Specification E11. The alternative designation given in parentheses is for information only and does not represent a different standard sieve size.

1.4 This practice offers a set of instructions for performing one or more specific operations. This document cannot replace education or experience and should be used in conjunction with professional judgment. Not all aspects of this practice may be applicable in all circumstances. This ASTM standard is not intended to represent or replace the standard of care by which the adequacy of a given professional service must be judged, nor should this document be applied without consideration of a project's many unique aspects. The word "Standard" in the title means only that the document has been approved through the ASTM consensus process.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recom-*

mendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- C117 Test Method for Materials Finer than 75-μm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
- C131/C131M Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
- C136/C136M Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
- C535 Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Large-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
- C702/C702M Practice for Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size
- D8 Terminology Relating to Materials for Roads and Pavements
- D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids
- D75/D75M Practice for Sampling Aggregates
- D2940/D2940M Specification for Graded Aggregate Material for Bases or Subbases for Highways or Airports
- D6307 Test Method for Asphalt Content of Asphalt Mixture by Ignition Method
- D6928 Test Method for Resistance of Coarse Aggregate to Degradation by Abrasion in the Micro-Deval Apparatus
- E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of common technical terms in this standard, refer to Terminology D653 and D8.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *asphalt/concrete recycling facility (facility)*, *n*—the physical plant (or plants) where disposed asphalt and concrete are received, processed, tested, and stockpiled. This may include material handling operations.

3.2.2 *asphalt/concrete recycling operator (operator)*, *n*—the company or companies that receive disposed asphalt and

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concrete material and transform these materials into a finished recycled aggregate product.

3.2.3 *recycled aggregate base (RAB), n*—aggregate derived from processed/crushed asphalt or concrete pavement or structural concrete.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Use of recycled aggregate base has become commonplace in transportation applications.

4.2 RAB may be used alone or in mixtures with other aggregate materials (virgin and/or recycled) in the production of unbound base course materials.

4.3 Quality of RAB is critical for successful reuse in pavement base applications. This practice is intended to provide a common baseline framework for assuring material, operator, and facility quality for production of RAB.

5. Material Quality Specifications

5.1 *General*—The material quality specifications are designed to ensure that the operator and the facility produce a RAB product that meets appropriate, generic quality specifications. Therefore, the limits contained within this ASTM standard may be considered as minimum quality standards. Individual RAB users and local agencies may make their individual RAB specifications more stringent than what is provided herein to meet local requirements.

NOTE 2—RAB has an established history of use in construction and is considered a nonhazardous recyclable material (after Texas Department of Transportation, “DMS-11000 Evaluating and Using Nonhazardous Recyclable Materials Guidelines,” ftp://ftp.dot.state.tx.us/pub/txdot-info/cst/DMS/11000_series/pdfs/11000.pdf, 2014) as long as it has not come into contact with any hazardous materials.

5.2 The requirements for as-delivered (that is, incoming) materials are:

5.2.1 Only disposed asphalt and concrete free of significant impurities, deleterious materials such as wood, metal, plaster, rubbery material (for example, tires, carpet pads), glass, geosynthetics, and inclusions are admissible for producing recycled aggregate. The recycled aggregate is derived from processed/crushed asphalt or concrete pavement or structural concrete, including reclaimed asphalt, hydraulic cement concrete, lean concrete base, cement treated base, or natural aggregates. The recycled aggregate materials shall be clean, hard, sound, durable, and uniform in quality. Overall, all incoming materials shall be largely free from reinforcing steel,

trash; wood; roots; vegetation; soft, friable, thin, elongated or laminated pieces; disintegrated material; and hazardous materials, and also shall be free from solvents or other contaminating substances.

5.2.2 Each incoming load of asphalt and/or concrete shall be visually inspected at the facility for deleterious materials prior to loading materials to the crusher.

5.3 The requirements for finished product are:

5.3.1 The final recycled aggregate shall be free (total of no more than 1 % by mass) of organic and deleterious materials such as wood, metal, plaster, rubbery material (for example, tires, carpet pads), glass, and geosynthetics, when these materials are not classified as solid waste.

5.3.2 The final recycled aggregate may contain clay brick or clay tile up to 20 % by weight. Users can specify a different value for brick or clay tile content.

5.3.3 The final recycled aggregate product shall conform to the gradation requirement given in Table 1 based on ASTM D2940/D2940M and shall be of such nature that it can be compacted readily under watering and rolling to form a firm stable base.

NOTE 3—Additional material characteristics also can be specified for RAB. Durability can be evaluated and having a loss of no more than 50 % by the Los Angeles abrasion test (following C131/C131M or C535 as appropriate) can be used for guidance. For RAP with binder and/or asphalt content, having a loss of no more than 20 % by the Micro-Deval test (following D6928) can be used as guidance. The asphalt content (determined using D6307) of the final recycled aggregate product also may be specified. In addition, if the incoming material is sourced from concrete known to have experienced either D-cracking or alkali silica reaction (ASR), freeze/thaw durability and alkali-reactivity of the recycled aggregate product can be determined. Furthermore, the ratio of RAB in a mixture with other aggregates may be specified based on intended end use.

6. Sampling and Testing for Gradation and Deleterious Materials

6.1 Sample each finished product, in accordance with Practice D75/D75M or in accordance with the requirement of the governing transportation agency. Sampling shall be done at a rate established by the local transportation agency or at a rate of two samples per day per active stockpile. Thoroughly mix the sample and reduce it to an amount suitable for testing using the applicable procedures described in Practice C702/C702M. The sample for the test shall be approximately the quantity desired when dry and shall be the end result of the reduction procedure. Reduction to an exact predetermined quantity is not required.

TABLE 1 Aggregate Grading Requirements for RAB (ASTM D2940/D2940M)

Sieve Size ^A	Design Range (Percentage Passing by Mass)		Tolerances (Percentage Passing by Mass)	
	Bases	Subbases	Bases	Subbases
50.0 mm (2 in.)	100	100	−2	−3
37.5 mm (1.5 in.)	95-100	90-100	±5	±5
19.0 mm (0.750 in.)	70-92		±8	
9.5 mm (0.375 in.)	50-70		±8	
4.75 mm (No. 4)	35-55	30-60	±8	±10
0.60 mm (No. 30)	12-25		±5	
0.075 mm (No. 200)	0-8	0-12	±3	±5

^ASieve size is identified by its standard designation in Specification E11. The alternative designation given in parentheses is for information only and does not represent a different standard sieve size.