

**Table 17  
Performance-Graded Binders**

Property and Test Method	Performance Grade																	
	PG 58			PG 64				PG 70				PG 76				PG 82		
	-22	-28	-34	-16	-22	-28	-34	-16	-22	-28	-34	-16	-22	-28	-34	-16	-22	-28
Average 7-day max pavement design temperature, °C <sup>1</sup>	< 58			< 64				< 70				< 76				< 82		
Min pavement design temperature, °C <sup>1</sup>	>-22	>-28	>-34	>-16	>-22	>-28	>-34	>-16	>-22	>-28	>-34	>-16	>-22	>-28	>-34	>-16	>-22	>-28
<b>ORIGINAL BINDER</b>																		
Flash point, T 48, Min, °C	230																	
Viscosity, T 316. <sup>2,3</sup> Max, 3.0 Pa-s, test temperature, °C	135																	
Dynamic shear, T 315. <sup>4</sup> G*/sin(δ), Min, 1.00 kPa Test temperature @ 10 rad/sec., °C	58			64				70				76				82		
Elastic recovery, D 6084, 50°F, % Min	-	-	30	-	-	30	50	-	30	50	60	30	50	60	70	50	60	70
<b>ROLLING THIN-FILM OVEN (Tex-541-C)</b>																		
Mass loss, Tex-541-C, Max, %	1.0																	
Dynamic shear, T 315. G*/sin(δ), Min, 2.20 kPa Test temperature @ 10 rad/sec., °C	58			64				70				76				82		
<b>PRESSURE AGING VESSEL (PAV) RESIDUE (R 28)</b>																		
PAV aging temperature, °C	100																	
Dynamic shear, T 315. G*/sin(δ), Max, 5000 kPa Test temperature @ 10 rad/sec., °C	25	22	19	28	25	22	19	28	25	22	19	28	25	22	19	28	25	22

**Table 17 (continued)  
Performance-Graded Binders**

Property and Test Method	Performance Grade																	
	PG 58			PG 64			PG 70			PG 76			PG 82					
	-22	-28	-34	-16	-22	-28	-34	-16	-22	-28	-34	-16	-22	-28	-34	-16	-22	-28
Average 7-day max pavement design temperature, °C <sup>1</sup>	< 58			< 64			< 70			< 76			< 82					
Min pavement design temperature, °C <sup>1</sup>	>-22	>-28	>-34	>-16	>-22	>-28	>-34	>-16	>-22	>-28	>-34	>-16	>-22	>-28	>-34	>-16	>-22	>-28
Creep stiffness, T 313: <sup>5,6</sup> S, max, 300 MPa, m-value, min, 0.300 Test temperature @ 60 sec., °C	-12	-18	-24	-6	-12	-18	-24	-6	-12	-18	-24	-6	-12	-18	-24	-6	-12	-18
Direct tension, T 314: <sup>6</sup> Failure strain, min, 1.0% Test temperature @ 1.0 mm/min., °C	-12	-18	-24	-6	-12	-18	-24	-6	-12	-18	-24	-6	-12	-18	-24	-6	-12	-18

1. Pavement temperatures are estimated from air temperatures using an algorithm contained in a Department-supplied computer program, may be provided by the Department, or by following the procedures outlined in AASHTO MP 2 and PP 28.
2. This requirement may be waived at the Department's discretion if the supplier warrants that the asphalt binder can be adequately pumped, mixed, and compacted at temperatures that meet all applicable safety, environmental, and constructability requirements. At test temperatures where the binder is a Newtonian fluid, any suitable standard means of viscosity measurement may be used, including capillary (T 201 or T 202) or rotational viscometry (T 316).
3. Viscosity at 135°C is an indicator of mixing and compaction temperatures that can be expected in the lab and field. High values may indicate high mixing and compaction temperatures. Additionally, significant variation can occur from batch to batch. Contractors should be aware that variation could significantly impact their mixing and compaction operations. Contractors are therefore responsible for addressing any constructability issues that may arise.
4. For quality control of unmodified asphalt binder production, measurement of the viscosity of the original asphalt binder may be substituted for dynamic shear measurements of G\*/sin(δ) at test temperatures where the asphalt is a Newtonian fluid. Any suitable standard means of viscosity measurement may be used, including capillary (T 201 or T 202) or rotational viscometry (T 316).
5. Silicone beam molds, as described in AASHTO TP 1-93, are acceptable for use.
6. If creep stiffness is below 300 MPa, direct tension test is not required. If creep stiffness is between 300 and 600 MPa, the direct tension failure strain requirement can be used instead of the creep stiffness requirement. The m-value requirement must be satisfied in both cases.