



Designation: ~~D5710/D5710M – 21~~ D5710/D5710M – 22

Standard Specification for Trinidad Lake Modified Asphalt¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5710/D5710M; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers Trinidad Lake modified asphalt for use in the construction of pavements.

1.2 This specification covers the following penetration grades:

40–55
60–75
80–100
120–150

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system are not necessarily exact equivalents; therefore, to ensure conformance with the standard, each system shall be used independently of the other, and values from the two systems shall not be combined.

1.4 *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.*

1.5 *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 Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

- D5/D5M Test Method for Penetration of Bituminous Materials
- D92 Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester
- D113 Test Method for Ductility of Asphalt Materials
- D140/D140M Practice for Sampling Asphalt Materials
- D1754/D1754M Test Method for Effects of Heat and Air on Asphaltic Materials (Thin-Film Oven Test)
- D1856 Test Method for Recovery of Asphalt from Solution by Abson Method
- D2170/D2170M Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Asphalts
- D2172/D2172M Test Methods for Quantitative Extraction of Asphalt Binder from Asphalt Mixtures
- D2415 Test Method for Ash in Coal Tar and Pitch

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D04 on Road and Paving Materials and is under the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D04.40 on Asphalt Specifications.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2021/May 1, 2022. Published November 2021/May 2022. Originally approved in 1995. Last previous edition approved in 2015/2021 as ~~D5710/D5710M – 15~~ D5710/D5710M – 21. DOI: ~~10.1520/D5710-D5710M-21~~ 10.1520/D5710_D5710M-22.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[D2872 Test Method for Effect of Heat and Air on a Moving Film of Asphalt \(Rolling Thin-Film Oven Test\)](#)

[D7553 Test Method for Solubility of Asphalt Materials in N-Propyl Bromide](#)

3. Manufacture

3.1 Trinidad Lake modified asphalt shall be prepared by blending naturally occurring Trinidad Lake asphalt (TLA) (20 to 50 %) with asphalt cement obtained by the refining of crude petroleum by methods suitable to produce a homogeneous final product. The percentage of TLA in the blend shall be clearly stated by the supplier. Fillers other than those from TLA will not be allowed in the asphalt cement blend.

4. Properties

4.1 The blended Trinidad Lake modified asphalt shall be homogeneous as determined by appropriate sampling and testing.

4.2 The various grades of Trinidad Lake modified asphalt shall conform to the requirements prescribed in [Table 1](#).

5. Sampling and Testing

5.1 The material shall be sampled and the properties enumerated in this specification shall be determined in accordance with the following ASTM International standards:

NOTE 1—Local agencies will determine sampling and testing procedures before a contract is awarded. Methods that have been used include sampling at various levels from storage tanks or transports followed by penetration testing or spectroscopic examination of these samples.

5.1.1 *Sampling*—Practice [D140/D140M](#).

5.1.2 *Penetration*—Test Method [D5/D5M](#).

5.1.3 *Flash Point*—Test Method [D92](#).

5.1.4 *Thin-Film Oven Test*—Test Method [D1754/D1754M](#).

5.1.5 *Solubility in N-Propyl Bromide*—Test Method [D7553](#).

5.1.6 *Ductility*—Test Method [D113](#).

5.1.7 *Inorganic Material (Ash)*—Test Method [D2415](#).

5.1.8 *Quantitative Extraction of Bitumen from Bituminous Paving Mixtures*—Test Method [D2172/D2172M](#).

5.1.9 *Recovery of Asphalt from Solution by Abson Method*—Test Method [D1856](#).

TABLE 1 Requirements for Trinidad Lake Modified Asphalt for Use in Pavement Construction

| | Penetration Grade | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | min | max | min | max | min | max | min | max |
| Penetration at 25 °C [77 °F], 100 g, 5 s | 40 | 55 | 60 | 75 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 150 |
| Kinematic viscosity at 135 °C [275 °F], cst | 385 | — | 275 | — | 215 | — | 175 | — |
| Ductility at 25 °C [77 °F], 5 cm/min, cm | 100 | — | 100 | — | 100 | — | 100 | — |
| Flash point, °C [°F] | 232 | — | 232 | — | 232 | — | 232 | — |
| | [450] | | [450] | | [450] | | [450] | |
| Solubility in N-Propyl Bromide, % ^A | 77 | 90 | 77 | 90 | 77 | 90 | 77 | 90 |
| Retained penetration after thin-film oven test, % | 55 | — | 52 | — | 47 | — | 42 | — |
| Ductility at 25 °C [77 °F], 5 cm/min, cm, after thin-film oven test ^B | 50 | — | 50 | — | 75 | — | 100 | — |
| Inorganic matter (ash), % | 7.5 | 19.0 | 7.5 | 19.0 | 7.5 | 19.0 | 7.5 | 19.0 |

^A Solubility requirements to be established by the user, within this range, from targeted percentage of TLA in blend.

^B The reference test method is [D1754/D1754M](#). Optionally, Test Method [D2872](#) may be used as agreed between the purchaser and the seller. The two test methods give different degrees of heat conditioning ([D2872](#) is more severe), so the two methods may give different results for retained penetration and ductility.