

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
ACCEPTANCE OF HOT MIX ASPHALT MIXTURE ON LOCAL AGENCY PROJECTS

CFS:KPK

1 of 7

APPR:CJB:JWB:07-05-16
FHWA:APPR:07-05-16

a. Description. This special provision provides sampling and testing requirements for local agency projects using the roller method and the nuclear density gauge testing. Provide the hot mix asphalt (HMA) mixture in accordance with the requirements of the standard specifications, except where modified herein.

b. Materials. Provide aggregates, mineral filler (if required), and asphalt binder to produce a mixture proportioned within the master gradation limits shown in the contract, and meeting the uniformity tolerance limits in Table 1.

Table 1: Uniformity Tolerance Limits for HMA Mixtures

Parameter		Top and Leveling Course		Base Course		
Number	Description	Range 1 (a)	Range 2	Range 1 (a)	Range 2	
1	% Binder Content	-0.30 to +0.40	±0.50	-0.30 to +0.40	±0.50	
2	% Passing	# 8 and Larger Sieves	±5.0	±8.0	±7.0	±9.0
		# 30 Sieve	±4.0	±6.0	±6.0	±9.0
		# 200 Sieve	±1.0	±2.0	±2.0	±3.0
3	Crushed Particle Content (b)	Below 10%	Below 15%	Below 10%	Below 15%	
<p>a. This range allows for normal mixture and testing variations. The mixture must be proportioned to test as closely as possible to the Job-Mix-Formula (JMF).</p> <p>b. Deviation from JMF.</p>						

Parameter number 2 as shown in Table 1 is aggregate gradation. Each sieve will be evaluated on one of the three gradation tolerance categories. If more than one sieve is exceeding Range 1 or Range 2 tolerances, only the one with the largest exceedance will be counted as the gradation parameter.

The master gradation should be maintained throughout production; however, price adjustments will be based on Table 1. Aggregates which are to be used in plant-mixed HMA mixtures must not contain topsoil, clay, or loam.

c. Construction. Submit a Mix Design and a JMF to the Engineer. Do not begin production and placement of the HMA until receipt of the Engineer's approval of the JMF. Maintain the binder content, aggregate gradation, and the crushed particle content of the HMA mixture within the Range 1 uniformity tolerance limits in Table 1. For mixtures meeting the definition of top or leveling course, field regress air void content to 3.5 percent with liquid asphalt cement unless

specified otherwise on HMA application estimate. For mixtures meeting the definition of base course, field regress air void content to 3.0 percent with liquid asphalt cement unless specified otherwise on HMA application estimate.

Ensure all persons performing Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA) HMA field sampling are "Local Agency HMA Sampling Qualified" samplers. At the Pre-Production or Pre-Construction meeting, the Engineer will determine the method of sampling to be used. Ensure all sampling is done in accordance with *MTM 313 (Sampling HMA Paving Mixtures)* or *MTM 324 (Sampling HMA Paving Mixtures Behind the Paver)*. Samples are to be taken from separate hauling loads.

For production/mainline type paving, obtain a minimum of two samples, each being 20,000 grams, each day of production, for each mix type. The Engineer will sample and maintain possession of the sample. Sampling from the paver hopper is prohibited. Each sample will be divided into two 10,000 gram parts with one part being for initial testing and the other part being held for possible dispute resolution testing. Obtain a minimum of three samples for each mix type regardless of the number of days of production.

Obtain samples that are representative of the day's paving. Sample collection is to be spaced throughout the planned tonnage. One sample will be obtained in the first half of the tonnage and the second sample will be obtained in the second half of the tonnage. If planned paving is reduced or suspended, when paving resumes, the remaining sampling must be representative of the original intended sampling timing.

Ensure all persons performing testing are Bit Level One certified or Bit QA/QC Technician certified.

Ensure daily test samples are obtained, except, if the first test results show that the HMA mixture is in specification, the Engineer has the option of not testing additional samples from that day.

At the Pre-Production or Pre-Construction meeting, the Engineer and Contractor will collectively determine the test method for measuring asphalt content (AC) using *MTM 319 (Determination of Asphalt Content from Asphalt Paving Mixtures by the Ignition Method)* or *MTM 325 (Quantitative Extraction of Bitumen from HMA Paving Mixtures)*. Back calculation will not be allowed for determining asphalt content.

Ensure all labs performing local agency acceptance testing are qualified labs per the *HMA Production Manual* and participate in the MDOT round robin process, or they must be *AASHTO Materials Reference Laboratory (AMRL)* accredited for *AASHTO T 30* or *T 27*, and *AASHTO T 164* or *T 308*. Ensure on non-National Highway System (NHS) routes, Contractor labs are made available, and may be used, but they must be qualified labs as previously stated. Contractor labs may not be used on NHS routes. Material acceptance testing will be completed by the Engineer within 14 calendar days, except holidays and Sundays, for projects with less than 5,000 tons (plan quantity) of HMA and within 7 calendars days, except holidays and Sundays, for projects with 5,000 tons (plan quantity) or more of HMA, after the Engineer has obtained the samples. QA test results will be provided to the Contractor after the Engineer receives the QC test results. Failure on the part of the Engineer or the laboratory to provide Quality Assurance test results within the specified time frame does not relieve the Contractor of their responsibility to provide an asphalt mix within specifications.

The correlation procedure for ignition oven will be established as follows. Asphalt binder content based on ignition method from MTM 319. Gradation (*ASTM D 5444*) and Crushed particle content (*MTM 117*) based on aggregate from *MTM 319*. The incineration temperature will be established at the Pre-Production Meeting. The Contractor will provide a laboratory mixture sample to the acceptance laboratory to establish the correction factor for each mix. Ensure this sample is provided to the Engineer a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to production.

For production/mainline type paving, the mixture may be accepted by visual inspection up to a quantity of 500 tons per mixture type, per project (not per day). For non-production type paving defined as driveways, approaches, and patching, visual inspection may be allowed regardless of the tonnage.

The mixture will be considered out-of-specification, as determined by the acceptance tests, if for any one mixture, two consecutive tests per parameter, (for Parameter 2, two consecutive aggregate gradations on one sieve) are outside Range 1 or Range 2 tolerance limits. If a parameter is outside of Range 1 tolerance limits and the second consecutive test shows that the parameter is outside of Range 2, then it will be considered to be a Range 1 out-of-specification. Consecutive refers to the production order and not necessarily the testing order. Out-of-specification mixtures are subject to a price adjustment per the Measurement and Payment section of this special provision.

Contractor operations will be suspended when the mixture is determined to be out-of-specification, but contract time will continue to run. The Engineer may issue a Notice of Non-Compliance with Contract Requirements (Form 1165), if the Contractor has not suspended operations and taken corrective action. Submit a revised JMF or proposed alterations to the plant and/or materials to achieve the JMF to the Engineer. Effects on the Aggregate Wear Index (AWI) and mix design properties will be taken into consideration. Production and placement cannot resume until receipt of the Engineer's approval to proceed.

Pavement in-place density will be measured using one of two approved methods. The method used for measuring in-place density will be agreed upon at a pre-production or pre-construction meeting.

Pavement in-place density tests will be completed by the Engineer during paving operations and prior to traffic staging changes. Pavement in-place density acceptance testing will be completed by the Engineer prior to paving of subsequent lifts and being open to traffic.

Option 1 – Direct Density Method

Use of a nuclear density gauge requires measuring the pavement density using the Gmm from the JMF for the density control target. The required in-place density of the HMA mixture must be 92.0 to 98.0 percent of the density control target. Nuclear density testing and frequency will be in accordance with the *MDOT Density Testing and Inspection Manual*.

Option 2 – Roller Method

The Engineer may use the Roller Method with a nuclear or non-nuclear density gauge to document achieving optimal density as discussed below.

Use of the density gauge requires establishing a rolling pattern that will achieve the required in-place density. The Engineer will measure pavement density with a density gauge using the Gmm from the JMF for the density control target.

Use of the Roller Method requires developing and establishing density frequency curves, and meeting the requirements of Table 2. A density frequency curve is defined as the measurement and documentation of each pass of the finished roller until the in-place density results indicate a decrease in value. The previous recording will be deemed the optimal density. The Contractor is responsible for establishing and documenting an initial or QC rolling pattern that achieves the optimal in-place density. When the density frequency curve is used, the Engineer will run and document the density frequency curve for each half day of production to determine the number of passes to achieve the maximum density. Table 5, located at the end of this special provision, can be used as an aid in developing the density frequency curve. The Engineer will perform density tests using an approved nuclear or non-nuclear gauge per the manufacturer's recommended procedures.

Table 2: Minimum Number of Rollers Recommended Based on Placement Rate

Average Laydown Rate, Square Yards per Hour	Number of Rollers Required (a)	
	Compaction	Finish
Less than 600	1	1 (b)
601 - 1200	1	1
1201 - 2400	2	1
2401 - 3600	3	1
3601 and More	4	1

a. Number of rollers may increase based on density frequency curve.
b. The compaction roller may be used as the finish roller also.

After placement, roll the HMA mixture as soon after placement as the roller is able to bear without undue displacement or cracking. Start rolling longitudinally at the sides of the lanes and proceed toward the center of the pavement, overlapping on successive trips by at least half the width of the drum. Ensure each required roller is 8 tons minimum in weight unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

Ensure the initial breakdown roller is capable of vibratory compaction and is a maximum of 500 feet behind the paving operations. The maximum allowable speed of each roller is 3 miles per hour (mph) or 4.5 feet per second. Ensure all compaction rollers complete a minimum of two complete rolling cycles prior to the mat temperature cooling to 180 degrees Fahrenheit (F). Continue finish rolling until all roller marks are eliminated and no further compaction is possible. The Engineer will verify and document that the roller pattern has been adhered to. The Engineer can stop production when the roller pattern is not adhered to.

d. Measurement and Payment. The completed work, as described, will be measured and paid for using applicable pay items as described in subsection 501.04 of the Standard Specifications for Construction, or the contract, except as modified below.

Base Price. Price established by the Department to be used in calculating incentives and adjustments to pay items and shown in the contract.

If acceptance tests, as described in section c. of this special provision, show that a Table 1 mixture parameter exceeds the Range 1, but not the Range 2, tolerance limits, that mixture parameter will be subject to a 10 percent penalty. The 10 percent penalty will be assessed based on the acceptance tests only unless the Contractor requests that the 10,000 gram sample part retained for possible dispute resolution testing be tested. The Contractor has 4 calendar days from receipt of the acceptance test results to notify the Engineer, in writing, that dispute resolution testing is requested. The Contractor's QC test results for the corresponding QA test results must result in an overall payment greater than QA test results otherwise the QA tests will not be allowed to be disputed. The Engineer has 4 calendar days to send the dispute resolution sample to the lab once dispute resolution testing is requested. The dispute resolution sample will be sent to an independent lab selected by the Local Agency, and the resultant dispute test results will be used to determine the penalty per parameter, if any. Ensure the independent lab is a MDOT QA/QC qualified lab or an AMRL HMA qualified lab. The independent lab must not have conflicts of interest with the Contractor or Local Agency. If the dispute testing results show that the mixture parameter is out-of-specification, the Contractor will pay for the cost of the dispute resolution testing and the contract base price for the material will be adjusted, based on all test result parameters from the dispute tests, as shown in Table 3 and Table 4. If the dispute test results do not confirm the mixture parameter is out-of-specification, then the Local Agency will pay for the cost of the dispute resolution testing and no price adjustment is required.

If acceptance tests, as described in section c. of this special provision, show that a Table 1 mixture parameter exceeds the Range 2 tolerance limits, the 10,000 gram sample part retained for possible dispute resolution testing will be sent, within 4 calendar days, to the MDOT Central Laboratory for further testing. The MDOT Central Laboratory's test results will be used to determine the penalty per mixture parameter, if any. If the MDOT Central Laboratory's results do not confirm the mixture parameter is out-of-specification, then no price adjustment is required. If the MDOT Central Laboratory's results show that the mixture is out-of-specification and the Engineer approves leaving the out-of-specification mixture in place, the contract base price for the material will be adjusted, based on all parameters, as shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

In the case that the Contractor disputes the results of the test of the second sample obtained for a particular day of production, the test turn-around time frames given would apply to the second test and there would be no time frame on the first test.

The laboratory (MDOT Central Laboratory or independent lab) will complete all Dispute Resolution testing and return test results to the Engineer, who will provide them to the Contractor, within 13 calendar days upon receiving the Dispute Resolution samples.

In all cases, when penalties are assessed, the penalty applies to each parameter, up to two parameters, that is out of specification.

Table 3: Penalty Per Parameter

Mixture Parameter out-of-Specification per Acceptance Tests	Mixture Parameter out-of-Specification per Dispute Resolution Test Lab	Price Adjustment per Parameter
NO	N/A	None
YES	NO	None
	YES	Outside Range 1 but not Range 2: decrease by 10%
		Outside Range 2: decrease by 25%

The quantity of material receiving a price adjustment is defined as the material produced from the time the first out-of-specification sample was taken until the time the sample leading to the first in-specification test was taken.

Each parameter of Table 1 is evaluated with the total price adjustment applied to the contract base price based on a sum of the two parameter penalties resulting in the highest total price adjustment as per Table 4. For example, if three parameters are out-of-specification, with two parameters outside Range 1 of Table 1 tolerance limits, but within Range 2 of Table 1 limits and one parameter outside of Range 2 of Table 1 tolerance limits and the Engineer approves leaving the mixture in place, the total price adjustment for that quantity of material is 35 percent.

Table 4: Calculating Total Price Adjustment

Cost Adjustment as a Sum of the Two Highest Parameter Penalties		
Number of Parameters Out-of-Specification	Range(s) Outside of Tolerance Limits of Table 1 per Parameter	Total Price Adjustment
One	Range 1	10%
	Range 2	25%
Two	Range 1 & Range 1	20%
	Range 1 & Range 2	35%
	Range 2 & Range 2	50%
Three	Range 1, Range 1 & Range 1	20%
	Range 1, Range 1 & Range 2	35%
	Range 1, Range 2 & Range 2	50%
	Range 2, Range 2 & Range 2	50%

Table 5: Density Frequency Curve Development

Tested by: _____ Date/Time: _____

Route/Location:		Air Temp:
Control Section/Job Number:		Weather:
Mix Type:	Tonnage:	Gauge:
Producer:	Depth:	Gmm:

Roller #1 Type:

Pass No.	Density	Temperature	Comments
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
Optimum			

Roller #2 Type:

Pass No.	Density	Temperature	Comments
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
Optimum			

Roller #3 Type:

Pass No.	Density	Temperature	Comments
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
Optimum			

Summary: _____
