

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION TO THE
STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, EDITION 2007**

Delete SECTION 603 and replace with the following:

SECTION 603

ASPHALT PAVEMENT SMOOTHNESS

603.1 DESCRIPTION

Determine the smoothness of the pavement surface and correct the deficiencies as specified in the Contract Documents.

BID ITEM

Asphalt Pavement Smoothness

UNITS

Lump Sum

603.2 MATERIALS - None specified.

603.3 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

a. Profilograph Testing. Determine the pavement smoothness by profiling the pavement surface of through traffic lanes and ramps. Excluded from profilograph testing, and not eligible for pay adjustments, on all projects are:

- bridge decks
- acceleration and deceleration lanes of at-grade intersections
- turning lanes
- shoulders
- pavement on horizontal curves with centerline radius of curvature of less than 1000 feet, and pavement within the superelevation transition of such curves
- individual sections of pavement less than 50 feet in length
- the first (or last) 15 feet of a pavement section where the Contractor is not responsible for the adjoining surface
- side roads less than 1 section (528 feet) in length
- county secondary projects
- Federal aid urban projects with posted speeds of 40 mph or less, unless specified otherwise in the Contract Documents
- projects (excluding bridge lengths) less than ½ mile in length
- existing roadways that are surfaced with a plan thickness of less than 4 inches of either hot mix asphalt (HMA) or warm mix asphalt (WMA)
- chip seals
- microsurfacing

Profile and correct, if necessary, the following categories of asphalt surfacing. These are not eligible for pay adjustments:

- existing roadways that are milled, then surfaced with a plan thickness of less than 4 inches of either hot mix asphalt (HMA) or warm mix asphalt (WMA).
- existing roadways that are surfaced with a plan thickness of less than 4 inches of either HMA or WMA that is placed in 2 or more lifts.
- existing roadways that are cold in-place recycled (CIR) with a plan depth of 2 inches or more, then surfaced with either Ultrathin Bonded Asphalt Surface (UBAS) or a plan thickness of less than 4 inches of either HMA or WMA.
- existing roadways that are hot-in-place recycled (HIR) with a plan depth of 2 inches or more, then surfaced with either UBAS or a plan thickness of less than 4 inches of either HMA or WMA.

In addition to the asphalt surfacing above, profile and correct, if necessary, the following categories of asphalt base, prior to placement of the surface course. These are not eligible for pay adjustments:

- CIR pavement with a plan thickness of 2 inches or more.
- HIR pavement with a plan thickness of 2 inches or more.

b. Equipment. Use a California type profilograph, prequalified by the Bureau of Materials and Research, to determine the pavement profile. If approved by the Bureau of Materials and Research, other types of profilographs that produce results compatible to the California type profilograph may be used. If the profilograph has a mechanical recorder, provide a ProScan electronic scanner with motorized paper transport to reduce the trace. Use the motorized paper transport when scanning the profilograph traces. The Bureau of Materials and Research can provide the information necessary for the Contractor to obtain a ProScan electronic scanner. If approved by the Bureau of Materials and Research, other types of automated trace reduction equipment may be used. If the profilograph has a computerized recorder, the trace produced is evaluated without further reduction.

c. Profilograph Operation. Provide an operator for the profilograph certified according to KT-46, Part V.

Determine the pavement profiles for each lane according to the procedures for 1 lane shown in Kansas Test Method KT-46. Additional profiles may be taken only to define the limits of an out-of-tolerance surface variation. The Engineer may use a 10 foot straightedge (or other means) to detect irregularities outside the required trace paths. The Engineer may also use the straightedge to delineate the areas that require corrective action.

Determine a profile index (in./mi.) for each pavement section of finished pavement. A pavement section is a continuous area of pavement surface 0.1 mile long by 1 lane wide (12 feet nominal). A partial pavement section resulting from an interruption (such as a bridge) of the continuous pavement surface is subject to the same testing and evaluation as a whole section.

For projects with asphalt smoothness pay adjustments, profile the pavement after final rolling, and within 24 hours of placement of the pavement.

For projects with no asphalt smoothness pay adjustments, profile the pavement after final rolling, and within 72 hours of completing the asphalt paving on the project. At the engineer's discretion, the Contractor will profile the pavement after final rolling, and within 24 hours of placement of the pavement.

If the Contractor elects to test intermediate lifts with the profilograph, make the profilograms available to the Engineer to review for evaluating the paving methods and equipment.

On surfaces excluded from profilograph testing, the Engineer will determine the pavement smoothness using a 10 foot straightedge. The Engineer will select the locations to be tested. The variation of the surface from the testing edge of the straightedge shall not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch between any 2 contacts, longitudinal or transverse.

Correct all irregularities exceeding the specified tolerance using equipment and methods approved by the Engineer. After the irregularities are corrected, the Engineer will retest the area to verify compliance with the specified tolerance.

d. Profilograph Evaluation and Corrective Actions. Evaluate the profilograph results according to KT-46. For projects with asphalt smoothness pay adjustments, provide the Engineer with the profilograms and their evaluation the first working day after placement of the pavement. For projects with no asphalt smoothness pay adjustments, provide the Engineer with the profilograms and their evaluation the first working day after profiling the roadway.

Determine and evaluate the profile index (in./mi.) for each trace and the average profile index (in./mi.) for each section to identify where corrective action is needed.

Determine the daily average profile index (in./mi.) for each day's paving operation. A day's paving operation is the pavement placed in a day (a minimum of 1 pavement section). If less than 1 pavement section is placed in a day, the day's production is grouped with the next day's production. If the production of the last day of project paving is less than 1 pavement section, it is grouped with the previous day's production. The Contractor has the option of profiling the final portion of a day's production (not to exceed 5 sections) the first working day that paving is continued in the same lane. If the Contractor opts to profilograph the final portion of a day's paving the next working day that paving is continued in the same lane, those results (the final portion of the previous day's paving) are grouped with the day's paving as the lane is continued.

Take the required corrective actions according to **TABLES 603-1**.

TABLE 603-1: ASPHALT PAVEMENT		
Pavement Surface Tolerances (in./mi.)		Required Corrective Action
Through Lanes	Acceleration Lanes* Deceleration Lanes* Ramps* 2" Surface Recycled Asphalt/Hot In-place Recycled Asphalt Pavement Cold Recycle Asphalt Construction	
Profile Index per Section of 30 or less for an individual trace	Profile Index per Section of 40 or less for an individual trace	Correct all bumps and dips**.
Profile Index per Section greater than 30 for an individual trace		Correct the Profile Index of each individual trace to 30 or less per section**.
	Profile Index per Section greater than 40 for an individual trace.	Correct the Profile Index of each individual trace to 40 or less per section**.
Profile Index per Section greater than 40 for an individual trace	Profile Index per Section greater than 50 for an individual trace.	Suspend the paving operations until corrective actions are taken to improve the paving operations.

*Acceleration/deceleration lanes include the taper. Acceleration lanes that become through lanes are limited to 500 feet from the nose of the ramp. Ramps are from the nose to the intersection of the adjoining road.

**Correct all areas within each section having high or low points (bumps or dips) with deviations in excess of 0.40 inches in a length of 25 feet or less regardless of the profile index value.

Use these methods for corrections:

- diamond grinding when the layer is the final riding surface
- when the layer will be covered with an asphalt seal or microsurfacing
 - micro-milling or fine-lace milling (minimum of 60 teeth per foot) may be done in a continuous 100 foot segment provided there is at least 400 foot of the surface adjacent to the segment that is not milled or diamond ground
 - diamond grind when more than 100 feet within a 400 foot segment requires correction. The Engineer may permit micro-milling if in the opinion of the Engineer the resulting surface is not detrimental to the functionality of the asphalt seal or the microsurfacing
- milling if the layer will be covered by another action
- remove and replace the entire pavement thickness
- remove the surface by milling, and replace the specified surface course
- overlay (not patch) with the specified surface course
- other methods that are approved by the Engineer

Apply the corrective measure to the full-lane width of the pavement. The corrected areas shall have uniform texture and appearance. The beginning and ending of the corrected areas shall be squared normal to centerline of the paved surface.

When grinding is performed, use vacuum equipment or other continuous methods to remove grinding slurry and residue. Remove from the project and properly dispose of the material. Do not allow the grinding slurry to flow across lanes being used by traffic, onto shoulder slopes, into streams, lakes, ponds or other bodies of water, or gutters or other drainage facilities. Do not place grinding slurry on foreslopes.

After pavement sections are corrected, re-profile the pavement surface to verify compliance with the specified pavement smoothness. Provide the Engineer with the profilograms and their evaluation within 2 working days after correcting the pavement surface.

Make the required corrections for pavement smoothness before making the pavement thickness determinations.

The Engineer may perform profilograph testing on the pavement surface for monitoring and comparison purposes. If the Engineer determines that the Contractor's certified test results are inaccurate, the Engineer may choose to test the entire project length. The Engineer will charge the Contractor for such testing at the rate of \$500 per mile per profile track, with a minimum charge of \$1000. Providing inaccurate test results may result in de-certification of the Contractor's certified operator.

603.4 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

The Engineer will base the pay adjustment for pavement smoothness on the initial average profile index of the pavement section before any corrective work is performed. If the Contractor elects to remove and replace a pavement section, the Engineer will base the pay adjustment for pavement smoothness on the initial average profile index of the pavement section after the replacement.

The Engineer will apply the contract price adjustment according to **TABLE 603-2**. Payments for "Asphalt Pavement Smoothness" are an added item to the contract.

TABLE 603-2: ASPHALT PAVEMENT SMOOTHNESS PAY ADJUSTMENT	
Average Profile Index (in./mi. per lane per 0.1 mi. section)	Contract Price Adjustment (per 0.1 mi. section per lane)
7.0 or less	+\$152.00
7.1 to 10.0	+\$76.00
10.1 to 30.0	0.00
30.1 to 40.0	0.00*
40.1 or more	-\$203.00*

*Correct to 30.0 in./mi. (40.0 in./mi. as noted in **TABLE 603-1**).