

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

SECTION 306

CEMENT TREATED BASE

Page 300-13, subsection 306.2a.(5). Add the following to the beginning of subsection 306.2a.(5).

(5) Record all original documentation in a bound field book or other KDOT approved bound record and turn over to KDOT at the end of the project.

Page 300-17, subsection 306.4g, 1st paragraph. Delete this paragraph and replace with the following:

g. Compressive Strength Determination. Using random numbers, select and obtain sampled material at the plant. Make and cure compression test specimens to represent each subplot. Make and cure compression test specimens, and determine the 7-day compressive strength of the CTB according to **DIVISION 2500**. Sulfur cap compression test specimens in accordance with AASHTO T 231. When additional test specimens are taken for early determination of the compressive strength, the specimens are for information only. Perform the 7-day compressive strength testing. Maintain records of all sampling and testing. The Engineer will witness all compressive strength tests and initial the Contractor's documentation.

Page 300-17, subsection 306.4g, 3rd paragraph. Delete this paragraph and replace with the following:

KDOT will use a spreadsheet program to calculate pay adjustments for compressive strength and to compare the Contractor's QC and KDOT's verification test results. If the comparison fails, KDOT's value will be used to calculate the pay adjustment for that lot. The lot comparison is based on KDOT's verification result falling within the Contractor's mean, plus or minus 2 times the Contractor's sample standard deviation. When the Contractor's sample standard deviation is less than 260 psi, then 260 psi shall be used for the sample standard deviation during lot comparison with KDOT's value. When there are 3 or more tests in a lot and when the lot comparison between Contractor and KDOT tests pass, the Contractor's actual standard deviation will be used to calculate the compressive strength pay factor. When requested, KDOT will provide a copy of this program to the Contractor. It is the Contractor's responsibility to obtain the Microsoft Excel software required to run this program.

Page 300-17, subsection 306.4g., 1st paragraph after TABLE 306-1. Delete this paragraph and replace with the following:

Adjust the quantity of the last subplot to accommodate any minor changes in production, and adjust the random location for sampling based on the size of the subplot. When there is only 1 test in a lot, the pay factor will be automatically calculated by the KDOT spreadsheet using a sample standard deviation of 260 psi and n of 3. When there are 2 tests in a lot, the pay factor will be calculated by the KDOT spreadsheet using a spreadsheet calculated standard deviation and n of 3. When there are 3 or 4 tests, the lot stands on its own. Regardless of the number of Contractor tests in a lot, the lot comparison between Contractor and KDOT tests will apply. When the quantity exceeds 115% of the normal daily quantity, increase the number of sublots and restrict the 4th subplot to a maximum of 100% of the established normal daily quantity. Each subplot added may have a maximum of 25% of the normal daily quantity.

Page 300-18, subsection 306.4g., last paragraph. Delete this paragraph and replace with the following:

Compressive Strength Pay Factor (Failing Comparison Test). When the comparison between Contractor and KDOT tests fails, KDOT test results shall be used to calculate the compressive strength pay factor for the lot. Follow the procedures as stated above to determine the pay factor or disposition of the lot. Use the following values to determine Q_L : \bar{X} of KDOT's test result for the lot, S of 260 psi, LSL of 650 psi. When selecting the PWL_C value from the PWL Table in 5.17.09, use n of 4.