

## 1. Appendix A, Core Only Project.

### Test Methods & Sampling for HMA PWL QMP Projects.

The following procedures are included with the HMA Pavement Percent Within Limits (PWL) Quality Management Program (QMP) special provision:

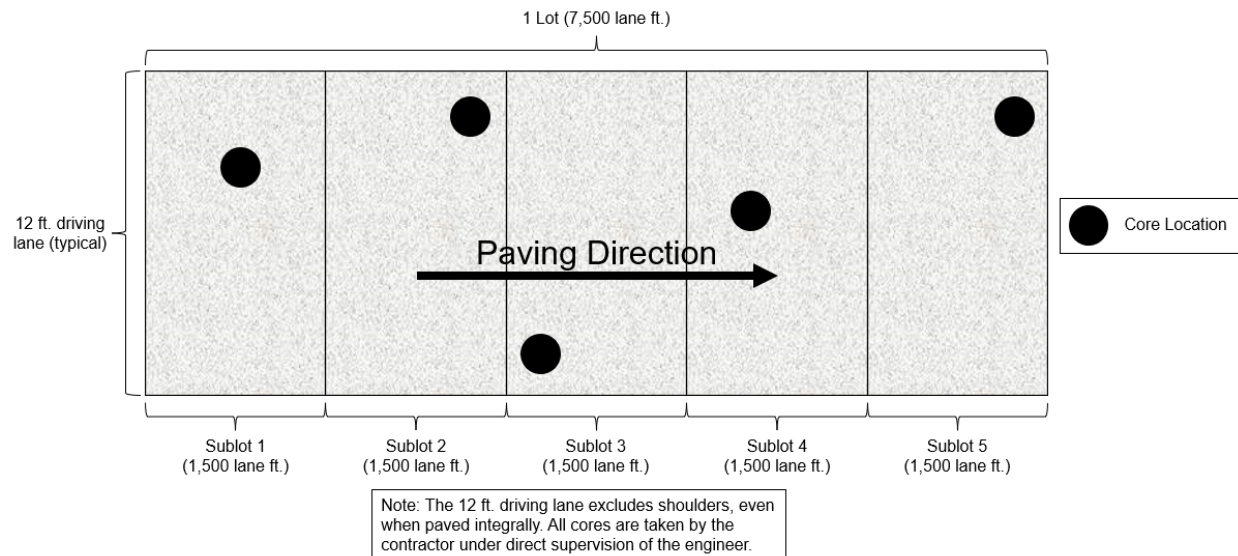
- WisDOT Test Method for HMA PWL QMP Density Measurements for Main Production
- Sampling for WisDOT HMA PWL QMP
- Calculation of PWL Mainline Tonnage Example

#### WisDOT Test Method for HMA PWL QMP Density Determination for Main Production

For mainline density determination, typical subplot lengths are 1,500 lane feet and lots typically consist of 5 sublots. Partial lots with less than three sublots remaining at the end of the project will be included in the previous lot, by the engineer. The PWL Density measurements do not include the shoulder and other appurtenances. Such areas are tested by the department and are not eligible for density incentive but are subject to disincentive according to 460.5.2.2(5) of the HMA PWL QMP STSP.

#### **Determination by Cores**

For mainline density determination by cores, collect one core per subplot. Each core location is determined by the engineer using random numbers and represents the entire length and width of the subplot. The contractor is responsible for all work related to coring and filling of the core holes according to WTM R67. Each core is tested for density according to WTM T166 by the contractor and witnessed by a department representative. The department must always maintain custody of the cores during collection, transportation, and testing. Figure 5 shows an example coring layout for a 12-foot-wide lane.



**Figure 5: Example core density locations for traffic lanes**

#### Sampling for WisDOT HMA PWL QMP Production

Sampling of HMA mix for QC, QV, Retained, and Extra split samples shall conform to WTM R97 and WTM R47.

#### **Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt**

At the beginning of the contract, determine the anticipated tonnage to be produced. The frequency of sampling is 1 per 750 tons (subplot) for QC and Retained Samples and 1 per 3,750 tons (lot or 5 sublots) for QV as defined by the HMA PWL QMP STSP. A test sample is obtained randomly from each subplot. Collect each random sample at the plant according to WTM R97. Submit the random numbers for all mix sampling to the department before production begins.

### Example 1

Expected production for a contract is 12,400 tons. The number of required samples is determined based on this expected production (per HMA PWL QMP SPV) and is determined by the random sample calculation.

Sample 1 – from 50 to 750 tons  
Sample 2 – from 751 to 1500 tons  
Sample 3 – from 1501 to 2250 tons  
Sample 4 – from 2251 to 3000 tons  
Sample X – .....  
Sample 16 – from 11,251 to 12,000 tons  
Sample 17 – from 12,001 to 12,400 tons

The approximate location of each sample within the prescribed sublots is determined by selecting random numbers using WTM D3665. The random numbers selected are used in determining when a sample is to be taken and will be multiplied by the subplot tonnage. This number will then be added to the final tonnage of the previous subplot to yield the approximate cumulative tonnage of when each sample is to be taken.

To allow for plant start-up variability, the procedure calls for the first random sample to be taken at 50 tons or greater per production day (not intended to be taken in the first two truckloads). Random samples calculated for 0-50 ton shall be taken in the next truck (51-75 ton).

This procedure is to be used for any number of samples per contract.

If the production is less than the final randomly generated sample tonnage, then the random sample is to be collected from the remaining portion of that subplot of production. If the randomly generated sample is calculated to be within the first 0-50 tons of the subsequent day of production, it shall be taken in the next truck. Add a random sample for any fraction of 750 tons at the end of the contract. Lot size will consist of 3,750 tons with sublots of 750 tons. Partial lots with less than three subplot tests will be included into the previous lot, by the engineer.

It's intended that the plant operator is not advised ahead of time when samples are to be taken.

If belt samples are used during troubleshooting, the blended aggregate will be obtained when the mixture production tonnage reaches approximately the sample tonnage. For plants with storage silos, this could be up to 60 minutes in advance of the mixture sample that's taken when the required tonnage is shipped from the plant.

Collect QC, QV, Retained, and Extra split samples for all test strip and production mixture testing using a four-part splitting procedure according to WTM R47.

### **Calculation of PWL Mainline Tonnage Example**

A mill and overlay project is being constructed with a 12-foot traffic lane and an integrally paved 3-foot shoulder. The layer thickness is 2 inches for the full width of paving. Calculate the tonnage in each subplot eligible for density incentive or disincentive.

**Solution:**

$$\frac{1500 \text{ ft} \times 12 \text{ ft}}{9 \text{ sf/sy}} \times \frac{2 \text{ in} \times 112 \text{ lb/sy/in}}{2000 \text{ lb/ton}} = 224 \text{ tons}$$