



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION FOR DEVELOPMENTS AND SUBDIVISIONS

C242 - Flexible Pavements

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ORIGIN OF DOCUMENT, COPYRIGHT

This document was originally based on AUS-SPEC - Development Construction Specification C242 - Flexible Pavements. Substantial parts of the original AUS-SPEC document have been deleted and replaced in the production of this Tamworth Regional Council Specification. The parts of the AUS-SPEC document that remain are still subject to the original copyright.

REVISIONS: C242 – FLEXIBLE PAVEMENTS

REVISION	AMENDMENT DETAILS	CLAUSES AMENDED	DATE ISSUED (The new version takes effect from this date)	Authorised - Director Regional Services
0	Original Issue		30/11/2018	

GENERAL

C242.01 SCOPE

This Specification is for the supply, spreading, compaction and trimming of base and subbase courses of flexible and semi-rigid (bound) pavements to the specified levels and thicknesses as shown on the approved design drawings.

Requirements for quality control and testing, including maximum lot sizes and minimum test frequencies, are cited in *CQC-Quality Control Requirements Sub-Annexure B5*.

Quality

C242.02 REFERENCES

Documents referenced in this Specification are listed in full below whilst being cited in the text in the abbreviated form or code indicated.

**Documents
Standards Test
Methods**

Where not otherwise specified in the relevant Tamworth Regional Council (TRC) Specifications or the approved design drawings, the Constructor shall use the latest versions of the Reference documentation, including amendments and supplements, listed in the Specifications at the time of the Works approval.

Currency

(a) Tamworth Regional Council (TRC) Specifications

C213 – *Earthworks*.

C241 – *Stabilisation*.

CQC – *Quality Control Requirements*

(b) Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) Specifications

RMS 3051 – Granular Base and Subbase Materials.

(c) RMS Test Methods

RMS T114 - Maximum Dry Compressive Strength of Road Materials.

RMS T116 - Unconfined Compressive Strength - Remoulded Material.

RMS T130 - Dry Density Moisture Relations for Mixtures of Road Materials and Cement.

RMS T160 - Benkelman Beam Deflection Test.

RMS T171 - Modified Texas Triaxial Compression Test.

(d) Australian Standards

References in this Specification or on the approved design drawings to Australian Standards are noted by their prefix AS or AS/NZS.

AS 1141.14 Particle shape, by proportional calliper.

AS 1141.22 Wet/dry strength variation.

AS 1289.3.1.1 Determination of the liquid limit of a soil - Four point Casagrande method.

AS 1289.3.3.1 Calculation of the plasticity index of a soil.

AS 1289.3.6.1 Determination of the particle size distribution of a soil - Standard method of analysis by sieving.

AS 1289.3.6.3 Determination of the particle size distribution of a soil - Standard method of fine analysis using a hydrometer.

AS 1289.5.1.1 Determination of the dry density/moisture content relation of a soil using standard compactive effort.

AS 1289.5.3.1 Determination of the field density of a soil - Sand replacement method using a sand-cone pouring apparatus.

- AS 1289.5.4.1 Compaction control test - Dry density ratio, moisture variation and moisture ratio.
- AS 1289.6.1.1 Determination of the California bearing ratio of a soil - Standard laboratory method for a remoulded specimen.

(e) Other Publications

Austrroads Guide to Pavement Technology.

(f) TRC Standard Drawings Applicable to this Section

- RD001 Typical Rural Cross Section
- RD002 Typical Urban Cross Section

TRC Standard Drawings shall take precedence over ALL other drawings related to the Works.

Where any TRC Standard Drawings conflicts with this Specification, the requirements of this Specification shall take precedence. Proposals to deviate from this Specification shall constitute a **HOLD POINT**.

TRC HOLD POINT

All proposed deviations from the approved design drawings, TRC Standard Drawings, this Specification or the documents referenced within it, shall be submitted for approval to the TRC Representative with supporting evidence at least five (5) working days prior to the work being undertaken.

PROCESS HELD: The lot or element affected by the proposed deviation.

TRC Hold Point

C242.03 PAVEMENT STRUCTURES

Preliminary flexible or semi-rigid pavement material types and layer thicknesses shall be as shown on the approved design drawings.

**Material Types
and Layer
Thickness**

C242.04 INSPECTION, SAMPLING AND TESTING

Inspection, sampling and testing of the pavement shall be undertaken by the Constructor in accordance with the requirements of this Specification before, during and after the construction of the pavement. Testing shall be carried out by a NATA registered laboratory with appropriate accreditation and suitably qualified personnel.

**Constructor's
Responsibility**

Field density tests shall be carried out in accordance with AS 1289.5.3.1 or AS 1289.5.8.1 in accordance with Clause C242.15.

Density Test

Before the commencement of the relevant stages of road construction, reports shall be submitted by a suitably qualified and experienced consultant demonstrating to the Developer's Representative's satisfaction that the:

- Pavement materials comply with this specification or the current version of RMS QA Specification 3051, as applicable.
- Subgrade under the subject pavement has been prepared and compacted in accordance with C213 - *Earthworks*.

Sections C242.14 to C242.17 sets out testing frequency, relative compaction, acceptance/rejection criteria, and actions to follow tests which reveal non-conformance.

**Testing
Frequency**

MATERIALS

C242.05 GENERAL

The Constructor shall submit details of all constituents of the proposed base and subbase materials, including sources of supply and the proposed type and proportion of any binder. These details shall be submitted to the Developer's Representative, supported with test results from a NATA registered laboratory confirming that the constituents comply with the requirements of this Specification. If the proposed base or subbase is a bound material, the Constructor shall conform to the requirements of C241 - Stabilisation.

**Details of
Proposed Base
and Subbase to
be Submitted**

No pavement material shall be delivered until the Developer's Representative has released the associated Hold Point.

Source of Supply

The Developer's Representative can only release the hold point if the materials are found to conform to all the requirements of this Specification.

If, after the Constructor's proposals have been approved, the Constructor wishes to make changes in any of the material constituents the Constructor shall inform the TRC Representative in writing of the proposed changes. No delivery of material produced under the altered proposal shall take place without the approval of the TRC Representative.

**Variations by
Constructor**

The cost of testing associated with any altered proposal shall be borne by the Constructor.

**Constructor's
Cost**

At least ten (10) working days before placement of the material on the Works site, the Constructor shall submit a Certificate from a laboratory with appropriate NATA registration demonstrating and stating that the unbound material or the mix and its constituents comply with the requirements of this Specification.

NATA Certificate

Ongoing testing of materials during delivery and construction shall be undertaken on samples taken from the Works site.

**Sampling on
Works site**

Hold Point

A Certificate of Conformance, including all relevant test records, for all pavement materials shall be submitted to the Developer's Representative at least ten (10) working days prior to the delivery of pavement materials to the Works site.

Process Held: Delivery of Pavement Materials.

Hold Point

C242.06 TRAFFIC CATEGORY

Pavement materials are specified in terms of the Traffic Categories given in Table C242.1 for the calculated design traffic of the pavement.

**Pavement Material
Traffic Category**

The Traffic Category (or Design Traffic) for the pavement materials shall be as shown on the approved design drawings.

Design Drawings

Road Hierarchy	Description
Arterial	Highest Order Road whose primary function is to provide links between urban centres.
Sub-Arterial	Roads whose main function is to provide a link between arterial roads or to arterial roads from rural centres, or other major traffic generating developments.
Collector	Road who carry traffic between the arterial and sub-arterial roads or from local and access road to sub-arterial roads.

Local and Access	Lowest order roads consisting of local streets and access streets. They generally provide no strategic link from one region to another.
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Table C242.1 - Traffic Categories

C242.07 UNBOUND BASE AND SUBBASE

Unbound materials, including blends of 2 or more different materials, shall consist of granular material which does not develop significant structural stiffness when compacted. Material produced by blending shall be uniform in grading and physical characteristics.

Granular Material

Crushed rock materials are designated as follows:

Crushed Rock

- DGB20 (HD) 20mm nominal sized densely graded base (heavy duty).
- DGB20 (LD) 20mm nominal sized densely graded base (light duty).
- DGS20 20mm nominal sized densely graded subbase.
- DGS40 40mm nominal sized densely graded subbase.

Base materials shall comply with the requirements of Table C242.3. Subbase materials shall comply with the requirements of Table C242.4

Base & Subbase Materials

Test Method	Description	Base Material Requirements	
		DGB20 (HD)	DGB20 (LD)
AS 1289.3.6.1	Coarse Particle Size Distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % passing 75.0mm sieve • % passing 53.0mm sieve • % passing 37.5mm sieve • % passing 26.5mm sieve • % passing 19.0mm sieve • % passing 13.2mm sieve • % passing 9.5mm sieve • % passing 6.7mm sieve • % passing 4.75mm sieve • % passing 2.36mm sieve 	- - - 100 95-100 78-92 63-83 50-70 44-64 33-49	- - - 100 95-100 78-92 63-83 50-70 44-64 33-49
AS 1289.3.6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % passing 0.425mm sieve • % passing 0.075mm sieve • % passing 0.0135mm sieve 	14-23 7-14 3-7	14-23 7-14 3-7
AS 1289.3.1.1	Liquid Limit (if non plastic)	20 (max)	23 (max)
AS 1289.3.3.1	Plastic Limit (if plastic)	20 (max)	20 (max)
AS 1289.3.3.1	Plasticity Index (PI)	2-6 (max)	2-8 (max)
RMS T114	Maximum Dry Compressive Strength on fraction passing 19mm sieve (only applies if PI is less than 1)	1.7 MPa (min)	1.7 MPa (min)
AS 1141.14	Particle Shape by Proportional Caliper: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % misshapen (2:1) 	35 (max)	35 (max)
AS 1141.22	Aggregate Wet Strength	80kN (min)	70kN (min)
AS 1141.22	Wet/Dry Strength Variation: <u>Dry - Wet</u>	35 (max)	35 (max)

	<u>%</u>		
	Dry		
AS 1289.6.1.1	4 day Soaked CBR • (100% Standard Compaction)	80	60

Table C242.3 - Unbound Base Material Properties

Notes on Table C242.3:

- (i) Material consisting of rounded river stone shall have a minimum of 2 fractured faces on at least 75% of the particles larger than 6.70mm.
- (ii) The maximum value of the Liquid Limit may be increased to 23 for non-plastic material, provided that the value determined is not influenced by the presence of adverse constituents.
- (III) All fractions of the sample specified by AS 1141.22 must be within specification. The fraction with the highest wet/dry strength variation is the value for determining conformance with the specification. The fractions 19.0mm to 13.2mm and 6.7mm to 4.75mm must be tested.

Test Method	Description	Subbase Material Requirements	
		DGS20	DGS40
AS 1289.3.6.1	Coarse Particle Size Distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % passing 75.0mm sieve • % passing 53.0mm sieve • % passing 37.5mm sieve • % passing 26.5mm sieve • % passing 19.0mm sieve • % passing 13.2mm sieve • % passing 9.5mm sieve • % passing 4.75mm sieve • % passing 2.36mm sieve 	- - - - 100 95-100 70-90 58-80 43-65 30-55	- - 100 95-100 75-95 64-90 - 42-78 27-64 20-50
AS 1289.3.6.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % passing 0.425mm sieve • % passing 0.075mm sieve • % passing 0.0135mm sieve 	10-30 4-17 2-10	10-23 4-12 2-7
AS 1289.3.1.1	Liquid Limit (if non plastic)	23 (max)	23 (max)
AS 1289.3.3.1	Plastic Limit (if plastic)	20 (max)	20 (max)
AS 1289.3.3.1	Plasticity Index (PI)	10 (max)	10 (max)
RMS T114	Maximum Dry Compressive Strength on fraction passing 19mm sieve (only applies if PI is less than 1)	1.0 MPa (min)	1.0 MPa (min)
AS 1141.14	Particle Shape by Proportional Caliper: % misshapen (2:1)	35 (max)	35 (max)
AS 1141.22	Aggregate Wet Strength	70kN (min)	70Kn (min)
AS 1141.22	Wet/Dry Strength Variation: <u>Dry - Wet %</u> Dry	35 (max)	35 (max)

AS 289.6.1.1	4 day Soaked CBR • (100% Standard Compaction)	30	30
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Table C242.4 - Unbound Subbase Material Properties.

Notes on Table C242.4:

- (i) Material consisting of rounded river stone shall have a minimum of 2 fractured faces on at least 75% of the particles larger than 6.70mm.
- (ii) The maximum value of the Liquid Limit may be increased to 23 for non-plastic material, provided that the value determined is not influenced by the presence of adverse constituents.
- (iii) All fractions of the sample specified by AS 1141.22 must be within specification. The fraction with the highest wet/dry strength variation is the value for determining conformance with the specification. The fractions 19.0mm to 13.2mm and 6.7mm to 4.75mm must be tested.

Where the proposed unbound base or subbase material complies with all of the requirements of Table C242.3 or Table C242.4 as appropriate, except gradings (AS 1289.3.6.1 and AS 1289.3.6.3), the Constructor may propose the use of the material, subject to approval of the TRC Representative, if the material complies with the RMS Modified Texas Triaxial Classification Number (RMS Test Method T171) requirements specified in Table C242.5, (T171 tested at not less than 85% of Optimum Moisture Content and 100% of Maximum Dry Density as determined by AS 1289.5.1.1).

**Modified Texas
Triaxial
Classification**

Road Hierarchy	Modified Texas Triaxial Classification Number (RMS Test Method T171)	
	Base	Subbase
Arterial	2.0 (max)	2.5 (max)
Sub-Arterial	2.2 (max)	2.5 (max)
Collector	2.5 (max)	3.0 (max)
Local and Access	3.0 (max)	3.0 (max)

Table C242.5 - RMS Modified Texas Triaxial Classification Number Requirements

C242.08 LIME MODIFIED BASE AND SUBBASE MATERIALS

Modification of unbound base and subbase materials to meet the requirements of Clause C242.07 by the addition of hydrated lime or quicklime shall be subject to approval of the TRC Representative and to the additional requirements of this Clause.

**Lime
Modification**

Modification of materials may be by the use of either hydrated lime through a stationary mixing plant or by hydrated lime or quicklime utilising in-situ operations.

Material requirements of hydrated lime and quicklime shall be in accordance with C241 - Stabilisation

Lime Type

The method of incorporating lime through the stationary mixing plant shall ensure that the lime is mixed uniformly through the material

Incorporation

In-situ operations shall be in accordance with C241 - Stabilisation

**In-situ
Operations**

The lime treated material shall yield an unconfined compressive strength not exceeding 1.5 MPa, when tested in accordance with RMS Test Method T116 where sampling is undertaken within 24 hours of adding the lime and testing is after 7 days accelerated curing.

**Unconfined
Compressive
Strength**

For DGB20 material, prior to being treated with lime, the material shall comply with the requirements of DGS20 in Table C242.4, except that the aggregate wet strength shall not be less than 80kN and the wet/dry strength variation shall not exceed 60%.

DGB20

For DGB20, the lime treated material shall yield a CBR value of not less than 100 when tested in accordance with AS 1289.6.1.1, where sampling is undertaken within 24 hours of adding the lime and testing is after 7 days of accelerated curing.

CBR Value

DELIVERY, STOCKPILING AND PROCESSING OF PAVEMENT MATERIAL

C242.09 DELIVERY TO WORKS SITE

Materials shall be supplied sufficiently damp to avoid segregation and loss of fines during transit.

Damp Condition

C242.10 STOCKPILING OF UNBOUND MATERIALS

Stockpile sites shall be located as shown on the approved design drawings plans and/or the approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) with associated control measures in place.

Stockpile Sites

Stockpile sites, which shall be cleared of all vegetation and extraneous matter, shall be shaped to form a crown so as to be free draining.

Free Draining

Stockpiles and stockpile sites shall be maintained so as to prevent the stockpiled materials from becoming intermixed or contaminated with foreign material. The total height of any stockpile shall not exceed 3m.

Stockpile Requirements

Stockpiles shall be of uniform shape with side slopes neither steeper than 1.5 H to 1 V nor flatter than 3 H to 1 V.

Stockpile Slopes

The worked face of any stockpile shall be the full face of the stockpile. The stockpiled material shall be maintained at a moisture content sufficiently damp to avoid loss of fines.

Maintained Damp

At the completion of the work, stockpile sites shall be cleared of all surplus material and left in a clean and tidy condition.

Completion of Work

SPREADING OF PAVEMENT MATERIAL

C242.11 SPREADING PAVEMENT MATERIALS

Unbound materials shall not be spread upon an underlying pavement layer which has a moisture content exceeding 90% of the laboratory optimum moisture content as determined by AS 1289.5.1.1 or which has become rutted or mixed with foreign matter. The underlying layer shall be corrected to comply with this Specification before spreading of the next layer of pavement.

Underlying Layer Quality

Where the underlying layer was constructed by the Constructor, or where the Constructor's activities caused the underlying layer constructed by others to become non-complying with this Specification, the cost of correcting the underlying layer to comply shall be borne by the Constructor.

Constructor's Costs

Each layer of material shall be deposited and spread in a concurrent operation and, after compaction, the finished surface levels on the base and subbase courses shall be within the permitted tolerances stated in Clause C242.18 without subsequent addition of material. The thickness of each compacted layer shall be neither less than 100mm nor more than 200mm for all pavement layer types.

Tolerances

At all work boundaries and tie ins with existing pavement, the Constructor shall provide vertical faces for transverse and longitudinal joints which are keyed in to the existing pavement as shown on TRC Standard Drawing RD002.

Joints

When spread for compaction processes, the moisture content of the base or subbase materials shall be in the range of 60-90% of laboratory optimum moisture content in accordance with AS 1289.5.1.1.

Moisture Content

C242.12 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Each layer of the base and subbase courses shall be uniformly compacted over its entire area and depth to satisfy the requirements of relative compaction set out in Clauses C242.15 and C242.16.

Uniform Compaction

On sections of pavement with one-way crossfall, compaction shall begin at the low side of the pavement and progress to the high side. On crowned sections, compaction shall begin at the sides of the pavement and progress towards the crown. Each pass of the rollers shall be parallel with the centreline of the roadway and uniformly overlap each preceding pass. The outer metre of both sides of the pavement shall receive at least 2 more passes by the compaction plant than the remainder of the pavement.

Compaction Procedure

At locations where it would be impractical to use self-propelled compaction plant, the pavement material shall be compacted by alternative hand-operated plant.

Hand Operated Plant

Watering and compaction plant shall not be allowed to stand on the pavement being compacted.

Plant Movement Restrictions

If any unstable areas develop during rolling, the unstable material shall be rejected. The rejected material shall be removed for the full depth of the layer, disposed of and replaced with fresh material in accordance with Clause C242.20. This operation will be at cost to the Constructor.

Unstable Areas

Constructor 's Cost

The placement of subsequent layers shall not be allowed until the requisite testing has been completed and the lot is deemed to comply with all requirements.

Placing Subsequent Layers

Any unbound material in a layer that has attained the specified relative compaction but subsequently becomes wetted up shall be dried out and, if necessary, uniformly recompacted and trimmed to meet the specified density requirements and level tolerances.

Excessive Moisture Content

ACCEPTANCE OF COMPACTED LAYERS

C242.13 LOTS FOR ACCEPTANCE

Acceptance of work, as far as compaction is concerned, shall be based on density testing of the work in lots. A lot shall be nominated by the Constructor, but shall conform to the following:

Lot Requirements

- (a) cover only a single layer of work which has been constructed under uniform conditions in a continuous operation and not crossing any transverse construction joints;
- (b) for unbound materials it may equal a day's output using the same material.

C242.14 COMPACTION ASSESSMENT

The Constructor shall undertake the number of tests as prescribed in Table C242.6 below.

Density Testing Frequency

Specified Relative Compaction (%)		Minimum Testing Frequency For Lot Area of:				
		>5000m ²	1000-5000m ²	500-1000m ²	50-500m ²	50m ²
	90.0	1 per 3000m ²	1 per 2000m ² (min 2)	1	1	1
>90.0	95.0	1 per 2000m ²	1 per 1000m ² (min 3)	1 per 250m ² (min 3)	2	1
>95.9	98.0	1 per 2000m ² (min 6)	5	4	3	1
>98.0	100.0	1 per 2000m ² (min 6)	5	4	3	1
>100.0		1 per 2000m ² (min 10)	1 per 500m ² (min 5)	4	3	1

Table C242.6 – Minimum Testing Frequency for Relative Compaction

The cost of all testing for compaction assessment of any layer in an area of pavement shall be borne by the Constructor.

Constructor's Costs

In addition to the compaction assessment, acceptance of lots shall be determined according to the elastic rebound deflection. The elastic rebound deflection shall be taken as the maximum deflection in accordance with RMS Test Method T160 utilising the Benkelman Beam. The allowable maximum deflection and characteristic deflection for any lot shall not exceed the tolerances as prescribed in Table C242.7, and the co-efficient of variation (CV) in recorded deflections shall not exceed 30%. Measurements shall be taken at the rate of 4 per 1000m², with a minimum of 10 measurements per lot.

Benkelman Beam Testing

The characteristic deflection for each lot of road shall be computed as follows:

$$d = Y + 1.65 \times S$$

Where:

d – characteristic deflection (mm)

Y – mean deflection (mm)

S – standard deviation of deflection (mm)

Road Type	Depth Below FSL (mm)	Maximum Deflection (mm)	Characteristic Deflection (mm)
Minor Cul-de-Sac and short through roads (AADT < 500) (less than 15 dwellings)	0	1.2	1.0
	-150	1.4	1.2
Local Access Roads (AADT < 1000) (15 – 100 dwellings)	0	1.2	1.0
	-150	1.4	1.2
Collector (AADT < 4000) (100 – 300 dwellings)	0	1.0	0.85
	-150	1.15	1.0
Distributor (AADT < 10000)	0	0.8	1.0
	-150	0.9	0.65
Industrial	0	0.8	0.65
	-150	0.9	0.8

Table C242.7 – Allowable Maximum Deflection and Characteristic Deflection

C242.15 RELATIVE COMPACTION

The relative compaction of pavement material at each location tested for in-situ dry density shall be calculated in accordance with AS 1289.5.4.1 as follows:

Calculation

$$\text{Relative Compaction (\%)} = \frac{\text{In-situ dry density}}{\text{Maximum dry density}} \times 100$$

For unbound layers, the sample shall be tested in accordance with AS 1289.5.1.1 to determine the maximum dry density (standard compactive effort) for the material.

Maximum Dry Density

For bound layers, the sample shall be tested within 2 hours after the addition of stabilising agent to the mix in accordance with RMS Test Method T130 to determine the maximum dry density (standard compactive effort) for the material. This test method shall also be used to determine the optimum moisture content

Time for Testing

C242.16 COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS AND ACCEPTANCE

A lot shall be accepted for compaction if the characteristic value (Q) for relative compaction for each lot exceeds 102% for base and 100% for subbase. Calculation of the characteristic value Q shall be determined in accordance with **Annexure C242A**.

Lots or areas of pavement not achieving these specified values shall be rejected. Unbound layers may be reworked as provided by Clause C242.17, but the bound materials in rejected layers/courses shall be removed and replaced with fresh materials in accordance with Clause C242.20.

Rejection of Lots

C242.17 REWORKING OF REJECTED UNBOUND LAYERS

Lots or areas of pavement that have been rejected in regard to compaction shall be reworked before resubmission for compaction assessment.

Reworking

Material that has become degraded, segregated or otherwise reduced in quality by reworking shall be rejected. The rejected material shall be removed, disposed of and replaced with fresh material complying with this Specification in accordance with Clause C242.20. When a lot or area of pavement is resubmitted for compaction assessment, testing shall be carried out in accordance with Clauses C242.15 and C242.16.

Rejected Material

All costs associated with corrective work carried out before the resubmission of a lot for compaction assessment, including rewatering, re-rolling, removal and replacement of material as well as reworking shall be borne by the Constructor.

Constructor's Costs

C242.18 TOLERANCES

a) General

The tolerances stated are the acceptable limits of departure from the dimensions shown on the approved design drawings, which may occur during construction.

Tolerances

Areas for assessment of conformity with tolerance requirements shall be divided into lots and presented to the Developer's Representative together with survey reports covering line and level.

Lots for Assessment of Conformity

b) Width

At any cross section without kerb and/or guttering, and for pavement layers extending under the kerb and/or guttering, the horizontal dimension measured from the design centre line to the edge of the constructed pavement surface shall be neither less than 20mm less than the dimension nor more than 60mm greater than the dimension shown on the approved design drawings.

Horizontal Dimensions

The average width of the layer determined from measurements at 3 locations selected at random by the Developer's Representative over any 200m road length, or part thereof, shall be not less than the specified width.

Average Width

c) Levels, Thickness and Surface Trim

The levels of the finished surface of the top of the unbound subbase course shall not vary by more than $\pm 15\text{mm}$.

Subbase Surface Level

Level tolerances at the top of the unbound base course shall not vary by more than $\pm 15\text{mm}$. In addition, where kerb and gutter exists or is being constructed, the level of the top of the base course adjacent to the kerb and gutter shall not vary by more than $\pm 5\text{mm}$ from the lip level of the gutter minus the design thickness of the wearing surface.

Base Surface Level

The thickness of any layer that shall be achieved in all instances is $+30\text{mm}$ and -0mm of the design thickness

Thickness of Pavement Layers

The design level of the top of the subbase course shall be determined from the design level of the finished road surface less the thickness of the base course and the wearing course, including an allowance for any flush seal layer in the pavement design.

Subbase Design Level

The pavement surface after trimming and immediately prior to sealing shall be of a quality such that the deviation under a 3m straight edge placed in any direction does not exceed 12mm. Measurements for conformance shall be taken in accordance with the maximum lot size and minimum test frequencies in *CQS-Quality Control Requirements Sub-Annexure B5*.

Straight Edge Deviation

TRC Hold Point

Notification shall be given to the TRC Representative no less than two (2) working days prior to the top of the pavement layer being available for inspection and Benkelman Beam testing. Records verifying full conformance of the pavement layer with this Specification shall be made available to the TRC Representative.

Process Held: Placement of subsequent pavement layers or wearing course.

TRC Hold Point

C242.19 ACTION ON REJECTION

(a) Unbound Materials

A lot that has not complied with the requirements for width or level tolerance as set out in Clause C242.18 shall be rejected except as otherwise provided in this Clause. Rejected lots shall be removed, disposed of and replaced with fresh material in accordance with Clause C242.17.

Rejection Criteria

Notwithstanding the above, where the rejected lot can be corrected by further trimming, the TRC Representative may allow the surface to be corrected without complete removal and replacement with fresh material. Such trimming shall be undertaken in a manner that produces a uniform, hard surface and shall be achieved by cutting only without filling. After any such cutting, the level tolerances in Clause C242.18 shall apply.

Corrective Action

The cost of surface correction or replacement work ordered in accordance with this Clause including removal of material, disposal and supply and transport of replacement material, shall be borne by the Constructor.

Constructor's Costs

C242.20 REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF REJECTED COURSES

Sections of the work that have been rejected shall be removed from the work and replaced with fresh material. Rejected material shall be removed from the Works site.

Rejected Material

In rejected sections, the material shall be removed over the full length of the rejected lot, except that a minimum length of 50m of pavement layer shall be removed and replaced. Any damage to underlying or abutting layers or structures shall be made good by the Constructor using methods approved by the TRC Representative.

Length to be Removed

The TRC Representative may approve removal for less than the full width as constructed if the cause of the rejection of the work can be isolated transversely to the TRC Representative's satisfaction. In this case, the new longitudinal cold joint shall be formed and located along the centreline of the road pavement.

TRC Representative's Discretion

After removal of rejected base or subbase course material, the section shall be presented for inspection to the TRC Representative before replacement work is commenced.

Inspection Before Replacement

Materials used as replacement materials, and the subsequent spreading, compaction, trimming, curing and testing of the replacement materials, shall comply with the requirements of this Specification.

Replacement Material

All costs associated with removals, replacements and corrections of base and subbase courses required under this Clause and the extra costs incurred by the Constructor in respect of delays caused by such removals, replacements and corrections shall be borne by the Constructor.

Constructor's Costs

C242.21 MAINTENANCE BEFORE COMPLETION OF WEARING SURFACE

Following the TRC Representative's acceptance of any section of the work, the Constructor shall maintain the prepared surface of the base in the condition specified for acceptance until the wearing surface is completed. The base course of sections of the accepted work shall be covered with a primerseal over the full width of pavement in accordance with *C244 -Sprayed Bituminous Surfacing* within seven (7) days of the date of the acceptance of such sections.

Primerseal

Should the pavement condition deteriorate before the application of the primerseal and consent to proceed with the bitumen surfacing work is withdrawn by the TRC Representative, the Constructor shall re-prepare the pavement and re-present the pavement for inspection by the TRC Representative.

Constructor's Responsibility

The cost of re-preparing areas of the deteriorated pavement shall be borne by the Constructor.

Constructor's Cost

The Constructor shall maintain adequate drainage of the pavement and remove any ponded water within 12 hours of its creation if free drainage cannot be achieved, prior to the completion of the wearing course.

Surface Drainage

OPENING TO TRAFFIC

C242.22 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

For unbound pavements, construction plant and vehicles not involved in the current construction or testing of the work shall not be permitted to use the pavement until the primerseal has been applied.

Restrictions on Movement

For bound pavements, construction plant and vehicles not involved in the current construction or testing of the work shall not be permitted to use the pavement until the primerseal has been applied and seven (7) days have elapsed since placement of the base. In any case only vehicles registered for legal road usage and loaded within legal limits will be allowed to use the pavement.

Restrictions on Movement of Construction Traffic

For bound pavements, traffic shall not be allowed to use the constructed pavement until a minimum of seven (7) days after completion of the full pavement depth and the primerseal.

Open to Traffic Bound Pavement

LIMITS AND TOLERANCES

C242.23 SUMMARY OF LIMITS AND TOLERANCES

The limits and tolerances applicable to the various clauses in this Specification are summarised in Table C242.8 below:

Item	Activity	Limits/Tolerances	Spec Clause
1	Stockpile Sites		
	Stockpile Sites	(i) Stockpile height <3m	C242.10
		(ii) Stockpile batter <1.5:1 and >3:1	
2	Spreading Pavement Materials		
	Compacted Layer Thickness	>100mm, <200mm	C242.11
3	Compaction Acceptance		
	Minimum Characteristic Value: Q	Base: 102% Subbase: 100%	C242.16
4	Width of Pavement		
	(i) Design centre-line to edge of constructed Pavement	-0mm to +60mm of dimensions on the approved design drawings	C242.18(b)
	(ii) Average Width	The average width determined from 3 random sites over any 200m road length, or part thereof, shall be not less than the specified width.	C242.18(b)
5	Surface Level		
	(i) Subbase levels	±15mm	C242.18(c)
	(ii) Base levels	±15mm	C242.18(c)
	(iii) Base levels adjacent to Kerb and Gutter	<±5mm from the lip levels of adjacent gutter minus design thickness of wearing surface.	C242.18(c)
	(iv) Layer Thickness	Final thickness of layers shall not vary more than +30mm and -0mm of required thickness.	C242.18(c)
	(v) Shape	Deviation from a 3m long straight edge on base surface immediately prior to sealing shall be less than 12mm.	C242.18(c)

Table C242.8 - Summary of Limits and Tolerances

ANNEXURE C242A

STATISTICAL CALCULATION FOR CONFORMITY OF LOTS

When acceptance criteria, specify a maximum and/or minimum characteristic value of attribute (Q), Q_U and/or Q_L must be used to determine Q.

The calculation of the characteristic value of attribute (Q) for the Lot must be as follows:

(a) Sample Size = 1

$$Q_U = Q_L = \text{Test result}$$

(b) Sample Size = 2

$$Q_U = \text{highest test result}$$

$$Q_L = \text{lowest test result}$$

(c) Sample Size > 2

$$Q_U = \bar{x} + ks$$

$$Q_L = \bar{x} - ks$$

where \bar{x} = arithmetic mean of attribute test results for all sub-Lots

S = standard deviation of sub-Lot attribute test results

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

k = acceptance constant from Table Q/L.2 (based on 10% producer's risk)

Table Q/L.2 – Acceptance Constant k

Sample Size	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 +
k	0.52	0.62	0.67	0.72	0.75	0.78	0.81	0.83	0.90	0.95

A Lot achieves conformity if:

Q_U = the specified upper limit for characteristic value of the attribute; and

Q_L = the specified lower limit for characteristic value of the attribute.

If: Q_U is more than the specified upper limit for characteristic value; or

Q_L is less than the specified upper/lower limit for characteristic value,

and reworking is subsequently undertaken, the complete Lot must be resampled and retested to verify conformity.