



Designation: D 3666 – 07<sup>ε2</sup>

## Standard Specification for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Testing and Inspecting Road and Paving Materials<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3666; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.*

<sup>ε1</sup> NOTE—Editorially corrected NICET designations in February 2007.

<sup>ε2</sup> NOTE—Editorial corrections made to the text in April 2007.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the minimum requirements for field and laboratory personnel, for establishing and maintaining a quality system, and establishes minimum qualifications for agencies engaged in the testing and inspection of road and paving materials.

1.2 Criteria are provided for evaluating the capability of an agency to properly perform designated tests on road and paving materials, and for establishing guidelines pertaining to an agency's organization, personnel, facilities, and quality system. This specification may be supplemented by more specific criteria, such as that in Specification E 329, and requirements for particular projects.

1.3 This specification can be used as a basis to evaluate testing or inspection agencies, or both, and is intended for use for the qualifying or accrediting, or both, of testing or inspection agencies, public or private, engaged in the testing and inspection of road and paving materials.

1.4 Accreditation is required to comply with this standard. (See 8.1.5.)

1.5 The users of the accredited agency must review the agency's scope of accreditation to ensure the agency has been accredited for its technical competence to perform the tasks requested by the user.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 The following referenced documents are those that are specifically mentioned in Specification D 3666. These refer-

enced documents are not meant to be all inclusive, as Specification D 3666 applies, as appropriate, to all test methods under the jurisdiction of Committee D04.

2.2 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

C 128 Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Fine Aggregate

D 5 Test Method for Penetration of Bituminous Materials

D 8 Terminology Relating to Materials for Roads and Pavements

D 36 Test Method for Softening Point of Bitumen (Ring-and-Ball Apparatus)

D 70 Test Method for Density of Semi-Solid Bituminous Materials (Pycnometer Method)

D 92 Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester

D 113 Test Method for Ductility of Bituminous Materials

D 139 Test Method for Float Test for Bituminous Materials

D 244 Test Methods and Practices for Emulsified Asphalts

D 1074 Test Method for Compressive Strength of Bituminous Mixtures

D 1075 Test Method for Effect of Water on Compressive Strength of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures

D 1560 Test Methods for Resistance to Deformation and Cohesion of Bituminous Mixtures by Means of Hvem Apparatus

D 1561 Practice for Preparation of Bituminous Mixture Test Specimens by Means of California Kneading Compactor

D 1754 Test Method for Effects of Heat and Air on Asphaltic Materials (Thin-Film Oven Test)

D 1856 Test Method for Recovery of Asphalt From Solution by Abson Method

D 2041 Test Method for Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures

D 2170 Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Asphalts (Bitumens)

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D04 on Road and Paving Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D04.95 on Quality Control, Inspection and Testing Agencies.

Current edition approved Jan. 15, 2007. Published January 2007. Originally approved in 1978. Last previous edition approved in 2006 as D 3666 – 06.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- D 2171** Test Method for Viscosity of Asphalts by Vacuum Capillary Viscometer
- D 2872** Test Method for Effect of Heat and Air on a Moving Film of Asphalt (Rolling Thin-Film Oven Test)
- D 3142** Test Method for Specific Gravity, API Gravity, or Density of Cutback Asphalts by Hydrometer Method
- D 3143** Test Method for Flash Point of Cutback Asphalt with Tag Open-Cup Apparatus<sup>3</sup>
- D 4402** Test Method for Viscosity Determination of Asphalt at Elevated Temperatures Using a Rotational Viscometer
- D 5506** Practice for Organizations Engaged in the Certification of Personnel Testing and Inspecting Bituminous Paving Materials
- D 6084** Test Method for Elastic Recovery of Bituminous Materials by Ductilometer
- D 6307** Test Method for Asphalt Content of Hot-Mix Asphalt by Ignition Method
- D 6521** Practice for Accelerated Aging of Asphalt Binder Using a Pressurized Aging Vessel (PAV)
- D 6648** Test Method for Determining the Flexural Creep Stiffness of Asphalt Binder Using the Bending Beam Rheometer (BBR)
- D 6925** Test Method for Preparation and Determination of the Relative Density of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Specimens by Means of the Superpave Gyrotory Compactor
- D 6926** Practice for Preparation of Bituminous Specimens Using Marshall Apparatus
- D 6927** Test Method for Marshall Stability and Flow of Bituminous Mixtures
- D 6307** Test Method for Asphalt Content of Hot-Mix Asphalt by Ignition Method
- D 7175** Test Method for Determining the Rheological Properties of Asphalt Binder Using a Dynamic Shear Rheometer
- E 329** Specification for Agencies Engaged in Construction Inspection and/or Testing

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The approved standard definitions are listed below. In addition, for information purposes only, **Appendix X1** includes definitions for the terms *verification*, *calibration*, *traceability*, and *uncertainty*.

3.1.1 *quality system, n*—the organizational structure, responsibilities, procedures, activities, capabilities, and resources that together aim to ensure that laboratory services satisfy data requirements.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *agency, n*—the organization engaged to test or inspect road and paving materials as required by a specification or contract.

3.2.2 *quality system manual (QSM)*—a set of documents describing an agency's quality system.

3.2.3 *user*—the person or organization engaging the agency to provide inspections or tests; or using this specification to evaluate or accredit the agency.

3.2.4 *calibration, n*—a process that establishes the relationship (traceability) between the results of a measurement instrument, measurement system, or material measure and the corresponding values assigned to a reference standard.

3.2.4.1 *Discussion*—The purpose of calibration is to establish the traceability of a measurement on certain types of equipment, such as balances (measurement instrument) and dynamic shear rheometer (measurement system). Uncertainty estimates obtained during calibration are used to judge if an instrument is suitable for its intended purpose. There is a need to re-establish traceability or recalibrate only when instrument measurements drift out of control (as determined through verification of calibration).

3.2.5 *check, n*—a specific type of inspection and/or measurement performed on equipment and materials to indicate compliance or otherwise with stated criteria.

3.2.5.1 *Discussion*—Checks are performed on items of equipment that do not make measurements, such as specimen molds and ovens. Stated criteria can be dimensional tolerances.

3.2.6 *quality system manual (QSM), n*—a set of documents describing an agency's quality system.

3.2.7 *standardization, n*—a process that determines whether adjustments are needed to a specific piece of equipment, such as pycnometers and flow meters, when its performance is compared with that of a generally accepted standard.

3.2.8 *traceability, n*—the property of a result of a measurement whereby it can be related to stated references, usually national or international standards, through an unbroken chain of comparisons all having stated uncertainties.

3.2.8.1 *Discussion*—There is a need for traceable measurements. Measurements, not the instrument, can be traceable. Measurement traceability is established through calibration. Measurement traceability is maintained through check of calibration (a regular check of instrument output using a control standard).

3.2.9 *uncertainty, n*—a parameter associated with the result of a measurement that defines the range of the values that could be attributed to the measured quantity.

3.2.9.1 *Discussion*—The uncertainty of a measurement is required in order to establish its traceability. The uncertainty estimates obtained during calibration are used to judge if an instrument is suitable for its intended purpose.

3.2.10 *user, n*—the person or organization engaging the agency to provide inspections or tests; or using this specification to evaluate or accredit the agency.

3.2.11 *verification, n*—a process that establishes whether the results of a previously calibrated measurement instrument, measurement system, or material measure are stable.

3.2.11.1 *Discussion*—Verification is used to maintain the traceability of a measurement and to determine when to recalibrate. Control charts are often used to plot verification results and determine if instrument measurements have drifted out of control.

3.3 *Other Definitions:*

3.3.1 Refer to Terminology **D 8**.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This specification provides the basic minimum criteria for use in evaluating the qualifications of testing or inspection

<sup>3</sup> Withdrawn.

agencies, or both, for road and paving materials. The criteria may be supplemented by more specific criteria and requirements. An individual user can also use it to judge the qualification of an agency.

4.2 The intent of this specification is to provide a consensus basis for evaluating a testing or inspection agency, or both, with respect to that agency's capability to objectively and competently provide the specific services needed by the user.

4.3 This specification can be used as a basis for accreditation.

## 5. Responsibilities and Duties

5.1 The agency shall ensure that only inspections or tests for which it is adequately equipped and staffed are performed.

5.2 The agency shall ensure that personnel perform only inspections and tests for which they are adequately trained, qualified, and certified in accordance with applicable specifications.

5.3 The agency shall ensure that all equipment is properly maintained in good operating condition and is calibrated as applicable.

5.4 The agency shall perform all testing and inspection in accordance with appropriate standards and quality control criteria. Documents unique to the user shall be furnished to the agency.

## 6. General Capabilities

6.1 *Laboratory Testing*—The laboratory testing services of a road and paving materials testing agency shall include some or all of the following capabilities:

6.1.1 Testing of road and paving materials and mixtures in the laboratory,

6.1.2 Testing of aggregate for compliance with specification requirements,

6.1.3 Preparation and evaluation of mix design in accordance with the proper method common to the geographical area in which it offers services or in accordance with the appropriate ASTM or AASHTO standard procedure,

6.1.4 Determination of percent binder and gradation of plant aggregates in plant mix, and

6.1.5 Determination and verification of mix properties for comparison with the mix design.

6.2 *Field Testing and Inspection*—The field services of a road and paving materials testing and inspection agency shall include some or all of the following capabilities:

6.2.1 Investigation of aggregate at the source for compliance with specification requirements,

6.2.2 Inspection of proportioning and mixing at the plant or project site in accordance with user's requirements.

6.2.3 Inspection of handling, laying, and rolling operations of the mixture at the site,

6.2.4 Determination of thickness of compacted mixture, and

6.2.5 Determination of density and the percent compaction of a bituminous pavement after construction.

**NOTE 1**—Since the requirements for construction control can vary widely from project to project depending upon the nature of the mixture, location, and intended use of the bituminous mixture in the project, the

capability of the agency for testing and inspection should be that necessary to accomplish construction control of the user's specific project or special requirements.

## 7. Personnel Qualifications

7.1 *Management and Supervision*—The testing and inspection services of the agency shall be under the direction of a person charged with scientific or engineering managerial responsibility. This person should be a licensed engineer and a full-time employee of the agency and shall have a minimum of 5 years experience in inspecting and testing of road and paving materials and construction; however, in place of being a licensed engineer, a person with equivalent science-oriented education and experience in having satisfactorily directed testing or inspection services, or both, of road and paving materials is acceptable. This person shall possess all applicable professional licenses or certificates required by public law or requirements of the authority in one or more fields which the person directs. A NICET Level IV Certification in Construction Materials Testing—Subfield Asphalt would be considered an example of an acceptable certification of the experience of this individual.

**NOTE 2**—The National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET) is a nationally recognized certification organization.<sup>4</sup>

7.2 *Supervising Field or Laboratory Technician or Inspection:*

7.2.1 This person shall have a minimum of 3 years of relevant and progressively more responsible experience in testing and/or inspection of road and paving materials and hot mix asphalt construction as appropriate to their job classification.

7.2.2 This person shall have applicable technician level or inspector level, or higher, certifications/qualifications (see **Note 3**) through a program approved by a State DoT, or have a NICET Level I certification in Construction Materials Testing—Asphalt, or Transportation Technologist—Highway Materials.

7.3 *Field/Plant Inspector or Testing Technician:*

7.3.1 This person shall have applicable technician level or inspector level certifications/qualifications (see **Note 3**) through a program approved by a State DoT, or, have a NICET Level II certification in Construction Materials Testing—Asphalt, or Transportation Technologist—Highway Materials.

7.3.2 Trainees working toward certification can be used to perform the inspection or test, or both, if they work under the supervision of a certified/qualified individual as described in Sections 7.2.2 or 7.3.1, at the same facility, project, or plant. The trainee cannot evaluate the test or inspection results or sign acceptance reports. The trainee must achieve certification within 2 years from the start of work as a trainee.

7.4 It is satisfactory for a person to fill one or more of the levels of management, supervision, inspector, or technician positions in accordance with 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3 provided that person qualifies for the highest level. It is also recognized that frequently a few laboratory control tests are conducted at small

<sup>4</sup> National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies, 1420 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2715.