

## Surface Type Guidelines in PHD

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In the **Segment Lanes** screen, and under the **Lane Details**, please use the following guidelines in selecting Surface Type (pavement cross-section). **All existing layers underneath the top surface placed with the current project should be considered.** This applies to each Lane and Shoulders since it is possible for Lanes and Shoulders (within the same segment) to have different existing layers.

- If the entire pavement was replaced in this job with asphalt, then the surface type is **(HMA Full Depth)**. Similarly, if the entire concrete pavement was replaced in this job with new Jointed Plain Concrete Pavement (JPCP), then the surface type is (JPCP).
- If an HMA overlay occurred in a lane with existing HMA but without any existing concrete pavement, then the surface type is **(HMA over existing HMA)**.
- If an HMA overlay occurred in a lane with existing concrete pavement (regardless of directly or indirectly below the new overlay), then the surface type is **(HMA over existing Jointed Conc)**.
- If an unbonded concrete overlay occurred in a lane with existing concrete, then the surface type is **(Unbonded Concrete Overlay on Existing Conc)**. Note that if an HMA separator layer is used, this would still be considered **(Unbonded Concrete Overlay on Existing Conc)**.

**Please note** that for a cross-section that is made up of existing concrete, a very thick aggregate overlay, and new HMA pavement, the surface type is considered **(HMA Full Depth)**. The existing concrete is deep enough that it does not significantly affect the surface HMA pavement. A note can be added to the Project or Segment Comment box to indicate this deep existing concrete.

- If HMA layers constructed in a lane with Rubblized Concrete, then the surface type is **(HMA Full Depth)**. The Rubblized Concrete will act as unbound aggregate layer
- For Micro-Surface, Chip Seal, etc., if the **thickness  $\geq 0.5$ "**, then this is considered as a structural layer, and the surface type is **HMA over existing HMA/Conc**. If the **thickness  $< 0.5$ "**, then this is **NOT** considered as a structural layer, and the surface type is determined considering the existing layers only. Even if the layer is not considered a structural layer, it must still be entered into PHD as a layer.