

RESURFACING RESIDENTIAL STREETS

PURPOSE

The purpose of this brochure is to inform you of the upcoming resurfacing of your neighborhood residential roads and to describe the process that is used.

INTRODUCTION

The County of Henrico Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for maintaining over 3200 lane-miles of streets. Residential streets are programmed for resurfacing using the slurry seal method. Slurry seal is the preferred material-of-choice to resurface residential streets. It contains small aggregate and a liquid asphalt emulsion that enhances the existing pavement, fills crack and small voids, seals the surface, and extends the life and serviceability of the pavement.

HOW RESURFACING BENEFITS ROADS

- Extends the service life of the wearing surface.
- Helps prevent moisture from getting into the base or subbase, therefore

Community involvement is essential to the success of our resurfacing program

extending the life of the road.

- Seals small cracks and levels minor surface imperfections.
- Is a cost effective means of resurfacing on a regular basis.
- Widely used throughout the mid-Atlantic

STREET REPAIR PROCESS

Resurfacing your road is a two step process. Prior to slurry seal resurfacing, DPW will evaluate the pavement and perform any repairs such as crack sealing and patching. Depending upon the condition of the pavement, one or more of the following repair options may be employed.

Step 1

Asphalt Patching - Areas of pavement distress are excavated, and replaced with hot mix asphalt. This method is used in isolated areas where pavement failures extend through the road base. Asphalt patching restores the pavements integrity and capacity to support vehicle loads.

Chip Seal - This method is used to address large areas of moderate to heavy pavement (distress) cracking. It is an

effective and cost efficient method of paving large areas throughout the road. The chip seal method of patching involves several steps.

- First, the pavement is primed (sprayed) with an emulsified asphalt binder. Next, the chips or small stones are broadcast throughout the area to be patched. Then a roller compacts the material to crush the stone into the pavement cracks. After approximately 2 to 4 weeks, a power broom sweeper removes the loose stones and prepares the surface to receive the slurry seal resurfacing. The 2 to 4 weeks time period is to allow the stone to set up in the asphalt binder.
- Please expect that some loose stone may remain after sweeping. A second sweeping will remove the residual stone or it will be incorporated as additional aggregate in the final resurfacing with slurry seal.

Asphalt Reclamation – As with chip seal, asphalt reclamation is an effective and cost efficient method of rehabilitating large portions or all of a road. This involves the existing pavement being heated and recycled in place.

This seals the cracks and levels out small depressions in the existing pavement.

Step 2

Slurry Seal

The final step in the resurfacing process is the application of the slurry seal material. Generally, this step will follow the patching by 3-6 weeks. The slurry seal overlay will cover the entire road surface including the chip seal patches. This will fill in slight imperfections and will give your street a uniform color, texture and riding surface similar to "blacktop" pavement.

CONTACTS

Should you desire additional information about Henrico County's Paving Program, please visit our web page at:

<http://www.co.henrico.va.us/works/roadmain/roadresurface.html>

or

via mail at:

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Or you can reach us by phone at
(804) 727-8300



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March 2008