

## Chip Seal

**Chip Seal** – Chip seal is applied by spraying an application of emulsified asphalt binder onto a roadway surface and then covering that surface with small aggregates. Construction rollers are then utilized to embed the aggregate into the binder, forming a new wearing surface. Generally, a chip seal is applied to streets with light traffic and when the pavement deterioration is greater than what is required for a [slurry seal](#), but has not yet deteriorated to the point of requiring a [hot mix asphalt concrete resurfacing](#).

Chip sealing prevents water from penetrating through the roadway section thereby reducing any subsequent damage to the cross section of the road; chip sealing fills and seals cracks and raveled surfaces of old pavements – it minimizes the effects of aging. A chip seal also provides an anti-glare surface during wet weather and an increased reflective surface for night driving. A chip seal creates a new skid resistant surface, and can extend the life of the pavement an average of 6 to 8 years. The cost for a chip seal treatment is approximately 60% higher than that of a slurry seal.

### **Construction process:**

1. Pavement failure areas will be dug out and repaired.
2. Street cracks will be cleared of vegetation and debris. The cracks will be filled with a crack sealant to prevent water intrusion.
3. 72 hours prior to the chip sealing process, affected residents/property owners will be notified via written notice by the City's Contractor.
4. On chip day, asphalt binder will be applied to the pavement. Immediately after the application of the binder, aggregate chips will then be placed on top of the binder. The aggregate chips are then rolled with a roller to embed the chips into the pavement surface. The street will remain closed for 1 to 2 hours during this operation.
5. Street will be swept to remove any loose aggregate chips.
6. Permanent striping will be replaced approximately two weeks after the final surfacing.