

# 1.) PREPARE THE SITE

#### One to three months before application

City crews repair small areas of damaged pavement and ask residents to prune their vegetation—especially lowgrowing vegetation—to create 14 feet of vertical clearance above the right-of-way so work crews can apply slurry seal up



to the curb. If residents do not or cannot trim vegetation that obstructs the public right-of-way, work crews will. Crews also sweep pavement. Roads remain open.

#### 2.) PREPARE RESIDENTS

### One to two weeks before application



Residents receive street-by-street slurry seal schedules on a postcard. Crews finalize street preparation. Roads remain open.

### 3.) NOTIFY RESIDENTS

### At least one day before application

Work crews remind residents of slurry seal date with a door hanger at least one day before applying slurry seal. Residents remove all personal items—including cars— from the road and prevent water from flowing from their properties into the street.

#### 4.) SEAL THE ROADS

### Day of application

Work crews close the street and apply slurry seal. Road closures begin as early as 8 a.m. and end as late as 6 p.m. Some closures begin later in the morning. After application, slurry seal is brown and sticky. To prevent damage, residents do not drive, bike, walk, or allow their pets on the street until the slurry seal has cured and the City has re-opened the street.



# 5.) ADAPTING TO THE NEW SURFACE

## Up to one year after application

The new surface is rougher and sheds some of the larger aggregate, creating gravel deposits on top of the new slurry seal. The contractor's crews sweep the streets twice—approximately one week after application and then again three weeks after application. As time progresses, traffic smooths the surface by dislodging the larger aggregate and pushing smaller aggregate into the underlying pavement. Sweepings and rain also help.