Whether it's repairing utility cuts or patching reoccurring potholes, HP Asphalt Cold Patch is rapidly becoming the material of choice. HP Asphalt Cold Patch is approved as a high-performance patching material in most states and other user agencies within the United States. HP Asphalt Cold Patch is specifically formulated for wide-ranging temperature and climate. HP Asphalt Cold Patch is permanent, fully guaranteed against any failure, comes in an easy-to-open bag, and most important, does the job right the first time.

FEATURES

• Works in all weather conditions: wet, cold or hot
• Approved, used and tested by utilities and states nationwide
• Easy to use bags prevent waste and save money
• No mixing, mechanical compaction or tacking
• Cost effective with no messy clean-up or time constraints
• Adheres to asphalt, concrete or steel
• Perfect for bridge, drain, utility cuts and cutter work
• Patch will not release, eliminates milling before repaving
• Proven non-hazardous
• For use in all seasons
RECOMMENDED INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

Concrete or Bituminous Surfaces: Clean out the pothole or area to be repaired. Remove all loose debris and clean and square the edges, if possible. Larger potholes, or utility cuts, should be filled in no more than 2” (5cm) lifts, using HP Asphalt Cold Patch, available in bulk from a local stockpile or in convenient 50 lbs. (22.7kg) plastic bags. Compaction of each 2” (5cm) lift of HP is highly recommended. In some soil conditions, it may be necessary to place sufficient material to form a 1/2” (1cm) crown to allow for latent compaction by traffic. (In soft sub-base conditions, settlement may occur and additional HP can be added later to bring the repair to level with the existing pavement surface.)

Several methods of compaction are available:

Throw and Go: Let the traffic compact the repair. This is the least expensive installation method. However, high-speed traffic may cause excessive raveling and may pull the product out of the repair area. Stop and Go traffic and the severe turning of wheels may also hamper compaction and result in an unsatisfactory repair.

Hand Tamp: This is a quick and easy method with very low equipment cost. The effectiveness of the repair is dependent on the strength and motivation of the tamp person.

Plate Compactor/Jumping Jack: This is also a quick and easy repair method with somewhat higher equipment costs than Hand Tamp compaction. However, with mechanical compaction and minimal operator effort, a better repair is assured.

Truck Tire: In the absence of either a hand or mechanical tamper, a tire of the repair crew’s truck may be driven slowly and carefully over the repair a few times to achieve a satisfactory repair. This method is particularly effective for small potholes and rebuilding the edges of paved shoulders. A truck tire repair is cost effective as no additional equipment or manpower is required.

Ride on or Walk Behind Compactor: This method is the most expensive from an equipment perspective but produces the most effective repair. A ride on or walk behind compactor is highly recommended for large road repairs, utility cuts and water main break repairs.

Pothole Repairs: Clean out the hole. Remove loose stones and debris from the hole. HP Asphalt Cold Patch will adhere to clean asphalt. Although HP displaces water and maintains its tenacity to bond to old asphalt in wet conditions, it is important to remove excess water, especially in winter conditions. Excess water left in the hole may result in premature failure of the repair because of ice build up underneath the surface. REMEMBER: The better the compaction, the better the result. Install and compact HP Asphalt Cold Patch. Shovel or pour HP in sufficient quantity to fill the hole in 2” (5cm) lifts. Compact the material before adding additional material. Over-fill the hole to create 1/2” (1cm) crown to allow traffic to further compact the hole in some soil conditions.

Road Cuts or Water Main Breaks: Road cuts and water main repairs are generally larger than a pothole and as a result, additional care should be taken in preparation. The sides of the road cut, or excavated area to repair a water main break, should be saw-cut back to a solid asphalt surface. The repair area should be swept to remove residual dust to assure bonding of the HP Asphalt Cold Patch to the existing asphalt or concrete road surface. HP Asphalt Cold Patch should be placed or poured in no more than 2” (5cm) lifts and compacted using recommended procedures for each 2” (5cm) lift. A 1/2” (1cm) crown on the repair is recommended to accommodate future traffic compaction of the repaired area.

Trip Point Repairs: A trip point is the result of frost heave in a concrete or asphalt sidewalk, walkway, or golf course cart path. Prepare the area by removing loose material such as sand or dust. Spread HP Asphalt Cold Patch over the repair area to form a sloped ramp to the highest point. Compact the area using a hand or plate tamper. To eliminate “pick-up” that may occur on pedestrians’ shoes, cover the freshly repaired area with a thin layer of Portland cement or mortar.

HP Asphalt Cold Patch is specifically engineered to remain somewhat pliable following application. This allows our product to eliminate small voids and crevices through continual compaction. Should you require faster set up times, a light sprinkling of Portland cement or mortar dust prior to compaction will help to speed the curing process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hole dimension</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Total bags needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2’ x 2’ (.61m x .61m)</td>
<td>2” (5cm)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2’ x 2’ (.61m x .61m)</td>
<td>3” (8cm)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2’ x 2’ (.61m x .61m)</td>
<td>4” (10cm)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3’ x 4’ (.94m x 1.2m)</td>
<td>2” (5cm)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3’ x 5’ (.94m x 1.5m)</td>
<td>2” (5cm)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3’ x 3’ (.94m x .84m)</td>
<td>4” (10cm)</td>
<td>8</td>
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