

## **Glossary of Pavement Maintenance Terms**

**Rehabilitation** - Involves the removal or recycling of an existing pavement and placement of additional granular materials. Normally includes drainage improvements to culverts and ditches and rock excavation if required. In Urban areas may include repairs to concrete curbs and drainage structures. A new surface is placed with paved shoulders.

**Resurfacing** - Failing areas are patched and roadway is resurfaced with new hot mix asphalt. May also include repairs to concrete curb and drainage structures.

**Micro-Surfacing** - An unheated mixture of polymer-modified asphalt emulsion, high-quality frictional aggregate, mineral filler, water and other additives are mixed and uniformly spread over the pavement surface as a slurry.

**Surface Treatment** - Failing areas are patched and an application of asphalt emulsion and aggregate chips are spread and rolled onto the roadway.

**Cold-In-Place Recycling** - Reprocesses existing pavements to a depth of 100mm to produce a sound base pavement structure which is then resurfaced with new asphalt.

**Reclamanite** – An asphalt rejuvenator and sealant to be placed on hot mix roads to retard cracking.

**Stress Absorbing Membrane** – A Fiberglass membrane layer placed on asphalt roads before resurfacing to minimize reflective cracking.

**Crack Sealing** – A hot rubber compound used to fill cracks in asphalt roads to keep water out of the granular base and extend the life of the asphalt.