

EXPECTED IMPLEMENTATION JANUARY 2015

300 PRIME AND TACK COATS. **(REV 6-19-14) (FA 7-2-14) (1-15)**

ARTICLE 300-2 is deleted and the following substituted:

300-2 Materials.

300-2.1 Prime Coat: For prime coat, use a product listed on the Department's Approved Products List (APL), meeting the requirements of 916-2, or other types and grades of bituminous material if specified in the Contract Documents.

Where prime coats are to be diluted, certify that the dilution was done in accordance with the specific dilution requirements for each product and for each load of material used.

The Contractor may select any of the approved prime coats unless the Contract Documents indicate the use of a specific material. The Engineer may allow types and grades of bituminous material other than those specified above if the Contractor can show the alternate material will properly perform the function of prime coat material.

300-2.2 Cover Material for Prime Coat: Uniformly cover the primed base by a light application of cover material. However, if using EPR-1 prime material, the Engineer may waive the cover material requirement if the primed base is not exposed to general traffic and construction traffic does not mar the prime coat so as to expose the base. The Contractor may use either sand or screenings for the cover material. For the sand, meet the requirements as specified in 902-2 or 902-6, and for the screenings, meet the requirements as specified in 902-5. If the primed base course will be exposed to general traffic, apply a cover material that has been coated with 2 to 4% asphalt cement. Apply the asphalt coated material at approximately 10 lb/yd². Roll the entire surface of asphalt coated prime material with a traffic roller as required to produce a reasonably dense mat.

300-2.3 Tack Coat: Unless the Contract Documents call for a specific type or grade of tack coat, use PG 52-28 meeting the requirements of 916-1, heated to a temperature of 250 to 300°F or use an undiluted emulsion listed on the APL, meeting the requirements of 916-2. Heat the emulsion to the temperature recommended by the tack coat manufacturer.

For night paving, use PG 52-28 tack coat. The Engineer may approve an emulsified tack coat for night paving if the Contractor demonstrates, at the time of use, that the emulsion will break and not affect the progress of the paving operation.

SUBARTICLE 300-7.1 is deleted and the following substituted:

300-7.1 General: Clean the surface to be primed and ensure that the moisture content of the base does not exceed the optimum moisture. Heat the prime coat material to the temperature recommended by the prime coat manufacturer. Apply the material with a pressure distributor. Determine the application amount based on the character of the surface. Use an amount sufficient to coat the surface thoroughly and uniformly with no excess.

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SUBARTICLE 300-8.4 is deleted and the following substituted:

300-8.4 Rate of Application: Use a rate of application as defined in Table 300-1. Control the rate of application to be within plus or minus 0.01 gallon per square yard of the target application rate. The target application rate may be adjusted by the Engineer to meet specific field conditions. Determine and record the rate of application a minimum of twice per day, once at the beginning of each day's production and again as needed to control the operation. When using PG 52-28, multiply the target rate of application by 0.6.

Asphalt Mixture Type	Underlying Pavement Surface	Target Tack Rate (gal/yd ²)
Base Course, Structural Course, Dense Graded Friction Course	Newly Constructed Asphalt Layers	0.03 minimum
	Milled Surface or Oxidized and Cracked Pavement	0.06
	Concrete Pavement	0.08
Open Graded Friction Course	Newly Constructed Asphalt Layers	0.05
	Milled Surface	0.07

SUBARTICLE 30-8.5 is deleted and the following substituted:

300-8.5 Curing and Time of Application: Apply the tack coat sufficiently in advance of the laying of the bituminous mix to permit drying, but do not apply the tack coat so far in advance that it might lose its adhesiveness as a result of being covered with dust or other foreign material.