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Installation Guidelines for Enviroseal LDC

All soil is not equal. Prior to any installation, it is important to perform testing on your soil. Particle size, density, liquid limit and plasticity will have varying results. The following are generalized instructions and determination of individual results depends on factors that include site conditions and available equipment.

1. Prepare the surface

For best results, smooth, grade & compact the soil to 95% density. If the treatment area is natural soil or clay, loosen the top 1 or 2 inches (2.5 to 5 cm) and then compact prior to treatment.

2. Pre-Wetting

If the soil is very dry, pre-wet the surface with water to help lower the surface tension and allow for deeper penetration. Do not saturate the surface with water.

3. Application Rates

Application rates vary depending on desired outcome, end use, and dosage rate. Typically, concentrated LDC is used at 0.25 to 0.50 gallons per square yard.

4. Dilution rates

Dilution rates will vary depending on soil type, penetration depth, and in-situ soil moisture content. Typical water mix rates are three to seven parts water. Addition of Enviroseal LDC to the water last will prevent foaming. Determine water mix rates immediately prior to application by testing various mix rates within a given area and checking depth of penetration.

5. Application process

Application should be performed with a pressurized water truck. Apply material in 2 or more passes. Do not let the area dry between coats.

6. Curing

For best results, lightly static compact the treated area after +/- 30 minutes. Do not compact if soil is too wet. Cure time is approximately 6 hours depending on ambient conditions. Hotter and drier conditions accelerate curing while lower temperatures and higher humidity reduce cure time. Treated areas can be opened to traffic immediately after application providing surface is not wet. Normal vehicular traffic will aid in compaction.

7. Turning areas

Areas subjected to turning vehicles will require heavier and more frequent applications because these areas are subject to shearing that causes potholes and rutting.