

TIPS FOR HANDLING

Order of Addition: Always put water into the tank first before adding Resinator. This will prevent foam and ensure consistency.

Ground Inventory: Because Resinator is non-leaching and non-degrading, it builds up on the road base with each application. Therefore, product usage and application frequency drops each year as shown in the chart below:

Example of typical product usage reduction over time (results may vary)	
Year 1	2,228 gal. of Resinator per lane mile
Year 2	1,782 gal. of Resinator per lane mile
Year 3	1,425 gal. of Resinator per lane mile
Year 4	1,140 gal. of Resinator per lane mile
Year 5	800 gal. of Resinator per lane mile
Year 6+	550 gal. of Resinator per lane mile

Grading and Pre-wetting: These practices are highly beneficial and produce longer lasting surfaces. A good roadbase, free of large, loose aggregate, is important since large, loose aggregate will abrade the treated surface.

Compaction: Rolling a treated road immediately following application improves penetration and performance. Allowing traffic onto treated surfaces immediately also aids in penetration and compaction.

Precautions: Do not apply Resinator during a storm event or when a storm event is imminent. Resinator should not be mixed with hazardous waste/materials, used oils, or any other mixture that may have the potential to contaminate groundwater or surface water. Extreme caution must be used when applying the product to prevent direct runoff into waters of the state.

Approved Make-Up Water Sources: Resinator is compatible with hard and soft water sources. It can also be diluted with saltwater and brackish water. Diluted solutions should be used within 6-12 hours or mixed periodically to ensure consistency.

Dilution Rates: Moist, lighter soils can be treated with a 1:4 dilution of Resinator. Greater amounts of water may be used to lower the viscosity and improve the product penetration into very dry, packed road surfaces. Hard, compacted soils may take as much as a 1:50 dilution in order to break the surface tension.

Reseeding: Resinator has been used successfully in soil retention applications where reseeding took place. It can be applied over seeded areas and it can be applied during seeding. The dark color, wetting properties, and biobased components aid in seed germination.

Freeze-Thaw: Resinator freezes at 32°F. When thawed the product can be remixed to restore consistency. Do not use heat to thaw as heat can cause volatile components to gas off, destroying the integrity of the product.

Heat Stability: Do not expose Resinator to temperatures greater than 110°F.

Tanks: Metal and Poly tanks can be used to store Resinator.

Product Preparation: Because the product has a tendency to settle over time, it is strongly recommended that the solution be mixed well before use. The product should be circulated at least three times through the pump. In the case of a tote, this will take approximately 30 minutes with a 50 gpm pump. Larger tanks will require larger pumps and more time to circulate. If the product is not well circulated, it will not achieve optimal performance.

Pumps: Use Diaphragm and Trash Pumps that are suitable for recirculating and transferring material. Gear pumps can be used for stationary tanks.

Equipment, Lines, & Nozzles: Flush all lines and nozzles well immediately after application to prevent Resinator from hardening inside equipment. Momar's Brute™ or C-Cide™ can be used to remove Resinator from painted surfaces. Momar's Vega-Sol™ can be used to remove Resinator from unpainted surfaces.

Erosive vs. Corrosive: Resinator is not corrosive to metal, but because of its high solids (66%) it can be erosive to metals. Therefore, mixers and pumps should be designed for erosive materials.