

# SNOW & ICE CONTROL

2017 Winter Operations
Conference

October 18, 2017
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### LOCAL ROAD RESEARCH BOARD



### Serves local agencies to:

- Develop new initiatives
- Apply new knowledge
- Implement new technologies

### ...MAKING A DIFFERENCE

### PROJECT NEED

- Initial need: educate on extensive research that has been conducted winter maintenance chemical performance
- Identified need: there is a lack of information on the basics of snow maintenance for new staff





#### TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL

- John Brunkhorst, McLeod County (Chair)
- Tom Broadbent, EnviroTech Services
- Steve Collin, City of Minneapolis
- Bruce Holdhusen, MnDOT
- Matt Morreim, City of St. Paul
- Mike Kennedy, City of Minneapolis
- Mike Legg, Carver County
- Renae Kuehl, SRF
- Mike Marti, SRF
- Scott Petersen, SRF

- Tim Plath, City of Eagan
- Brian Pogodzinski, Houston County
- Kathleen Schaefer, MnDOT
- Stephen Schnieder, Nobles County
- Joe Spah, City of St. Paul
- Ryan Sutherland, Itasca County
- Rick West, Otter Tail County

### FINAL PRODUCTS

Guidebook and PowerPoint Presentation



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### WINTER PAVEMENT CONDITION DEFINITIONS



**Bare Pavement** 



**Plowed and Treated** 



**Bare Wheel Paths** 



**Plowed to Snowpack** 

\*Final winter pavement conditions are defined by each agency based on their own service goals, budgets, and policies.

### SECTION 1: SNOW AND ICE CONTROL STRATEGIES

### **BEFORE THE STORM - ANTI-ICING/ PRETREATMENT**

Anti-icing is the application of liquid chemicals to the roadway before a winter storm





### SECTION 1: SNOW AND ICE CONTROL STRATEGIES

### **DURING AND AFTER THE STORM - DEICING**

De-icing is the application of chemicals during or after a storm.



Truck with V-box insert spreader Source: Lindco Equipment Sales, Inc.



Truck with a tailgate spinner

### SECTION 1: SNOW AND ICE CONTROL STRATEGIES

### **PREWETTING**

Prewetting is adding brine or other liquids to granular material to help jump start the melting process.



### **SNOW PLOWING**

Snow plowing is the removal of snow and ice from the roadway by mechanical means.



Plowing snow is typically complemented with applying de-icing chemicals.



Echelon plowing (commonly called "gang plowing"), or tow plows may be used to clear multiple lanes in one pass.

### **TYPES OF SNOW PLOWS**



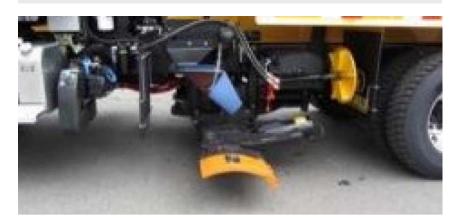
**Front End Reversible Plow** 



**Wing Plow** 

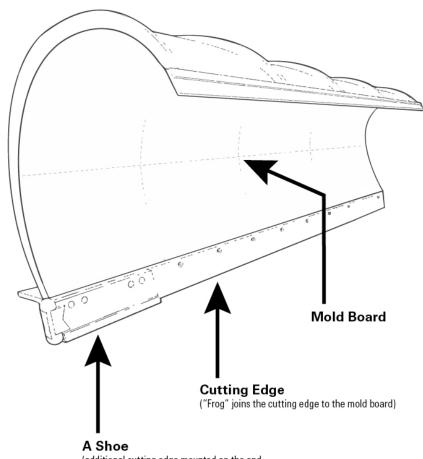


**One Way Fixed Plow** 



**Underbody Plow** 

### **PLOW DIAGRAM**



(additional cutting edge mounted on the end of the mold board used primarily by municipalities to protect the plow from the curb and gutter)

#### **SNOW PLOW VEHICLES**

A variety of construction equipment can be used for plowing either as-is, or by fitting the equipment with appropriate apparatus or attachments.



Dump Truck with underbody and front plows as well as a material spreader



Motor Grader with wing plow attachment (currently in the raised position)

#### **SNOW PLOW VEHICLES**

Loader with reversible front plow, which allows snow to be thrown to the left and right, as needed. Snow removal using trucks and loader with blower



Loader with reversible front plow, which allows snow to be thrown to the left and right, as needed



Snow removal using trucks and loader with blower

### **SNOW PLOW CUTTING EDGES**

Commonly Used Cutting Edges



Source: Northern Tool

#### Steel

Wears faster than carbide.



#### **Carbide**

More expensive than steel, but long-lasting.



#### **Combination**

Segmented blade that is a combination of steel, carbide, and rubber

### **SNOW PLOW CUTTING EDGES**

**Newer Cutting Edge Options** 



**Multi-Blade System** 



**Ceramic Cutting Edge** 



Rubber Cutting Edge

#### **SOLID MATERIAL SPREADERS**

Solid material spreaders are used to distribute granular material on the roadway in a consistent and measured way.



Truck with Slide-in, V-box spreader

Source: StarTribune



Truck with rear mounted spreader and spinner

Source: New Jersey DOT

### **LIQUID MATERIAL APPLICATORS**

Liquid material applicators are used to consistently apply liquid chemicals to the roadway in a deliberate and controlled spray pattern.



"Pencil-lines" application for anti-icing with pressurized liquid being applied from the left side of the truck.



Tailgate Liquid Tank

### **SOLID SPREADER AND LIQUID APPLICATIOR IN-CAB CONTROLS**

Plow operators regulate material application rates using in-cab controls.

Various types of in-cab controls allow the operator to adjust plows and chemical application



Source: Force America

Source: Varitech Industries

#### **IMPORTANCE OF CALIBRATION**

Calibration is an essential procedure to measure the amount of liquid and solid material applied to the roadway at various settings in relation to truck speed.

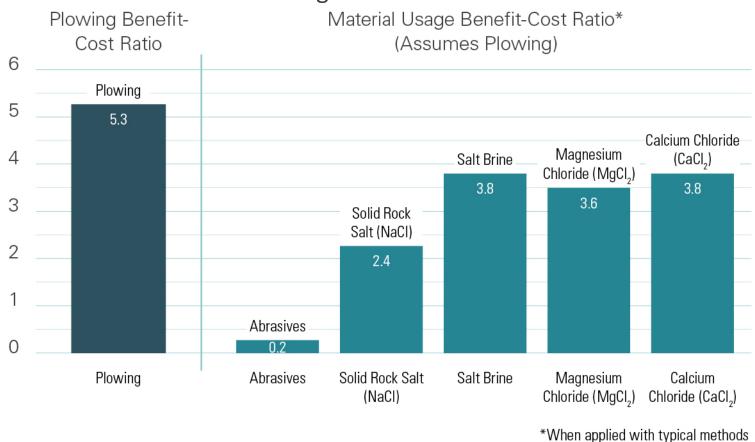


	Abrasives	Solid Rock Salt	Salt Brine	Magnesium Chloride	Calcium Chloride	Acetates	
		(NaCI)		(MgCl <sub>2</sub> )	(CaCl <sub>2</sub> )	Calcium Magnesium Acetate	Potassium Acetate
Usage	Mix with salt to provide traction to slippery roads.	Deicing or anti-icing	Prewetting and anti-icing	Deicing, prewetting, and anti-icing	Deicing	Anti-icing	Anti-icing
Typical Form	Sand (paved roads) or gravel (unpaved roads). Mixed with salt (20% to 33% salt).	Solid granular	Liquid	Liquid or solid	Liquid	Liquid	Liquid
Lowest Practical Melting Temperature	Minimal melting benefit	15° F	15° F	-10° F	-20° F	20° F	-15° F
Positive	Provides temporary traction     More effective than chemicals at very low temperatures and for spot traction at targeted locations (hills, curves, bridges, intersections, shaded areas, windblown areas)     Useful alternative in environmental sensitive locations (no salt roads)	Excellent melting capacity     Lower cost compared to     other chemicals     Clear roads of snow and ice	Prevents snow and ice from bonding to pavement (anticing)     Lower cost compared to other chemicals     Reduced granular scatter when used for prewetting     Low cost	Reduced amount of product used, reduced salt and abrasive use over rock salt     Better cold temperature performance than rock salt     Persists on the road surface, aiding in longer black ice prevention than sodium chloride	Better cold temperature performance than rock salt     Reduced amount of product used	- Non-corrosive	
Attributes							- Often used on bridge anti-icing systems

	Abrasives	Solid Rock Salt (NaCl)	Salt Brine	Magnesium Chloride (MgCl <sub>2</sub> )	Calcium Chloride (CaCl <sub>2</sub> )	Calcium Magnesium Acetate	Potassium Acetate
Negative Attributes	- Recovery from storms is slower than chemicals when used alone or in combination with only plowing  - More plow passes and applications are required than if chemicals are used  - Cannot achieve deicing  - Requires clean up after winter season	- Corrosion - Impacts on roadside and waterways - Pavement deterioration - Corrosion to vehicles and infrastructure	- Corrosion - Impacts on roadside and waterways - Corrosion to vehicles and infrastructure	Pavement deterioration     Corrosion     Material cost is higher than rock salt     More corrosive than sodium chloride	- Pavement deterioration - Corrosion - Material cost is higher than rock salt - More corrosive than sodium chloride	- Expensive	
Environmental Impacts	Abrasives can enter the waterways and clog streams, clog drains, can impact water quality and aquatic species     Straight abrasive use does not pose corrosion issues, but abrasive-salt mixes can cause this issue	- Entry into waterways - Impact to roadside soil, vegetation	- Entry into waterways - Impact to roadside soil, vegetation	- Entry into waterways - Impact to bridge infrastructure - Leaching/run-off from stockpiles	- Entry into waterways - Impact to roadside - May mobilize heavy metals in soil releasing them into the water	- Their decomposition consumes dissolved oxygen, resulting in lower oxygen levels in water.	

#### BENEFIT-COST OF PLOWING AND MATERIAL USAGE

Findings from a Clear Roads pooled fund that analyzed the costs and benefits of various winter maintenance strategies.



#### **BLENDED PRODUCTS AND CORROSION INHIBITORS**

#### **Blended Products**

- Blended products can combine benefits of various chemicals, such as the low cost of rock salt with the low freezing point of calcium chloride as well as a corrosion inhibitor.
- Can be blended on site or purchased pre-blended.

#### **Corrosion Inhibitors**

- Corrosion inhibitors are generally additives that reduce the corrosiveness of a chemical.
- Premixed chemicals with corrosion inhibitors can be purchased under trade names or are organics, such as beet juice or molasses.
- Typically used in spot locations.

#### **ROAD WEATHER INFORMATION SYSTEM (RWIS)**

A RWIS is a combination of field hardware and software that provides detailed and timely road-weather information that is used to support operations and maintenance decisions.

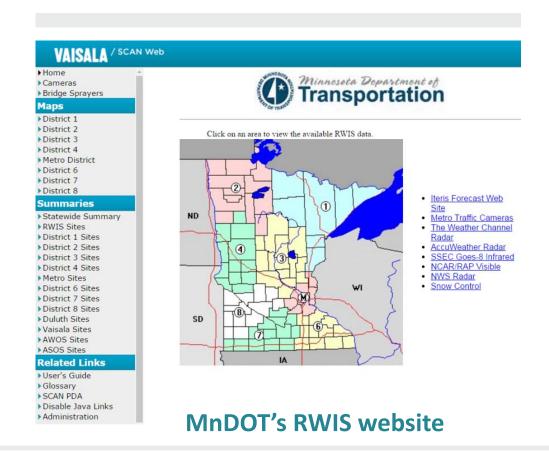
- Atmospheric data Air temperature
  - Humidity
  - Visibility distance
  - Wind speed and direction
  - Precipitation type and rate
- Pavement data Pavement temperature
  - Pavement condition (dry, wet, ice, frost)
  - Subsurface temperature



**Environmental Sensor Station** 

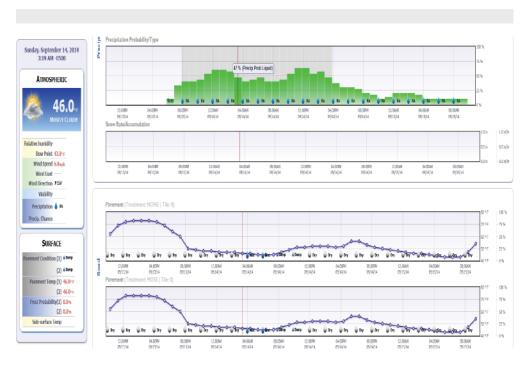
#### **MNDOT'S RWIS SYSTEM**

Local agencies can benefit from this system and use it to determine weather conditions of nearby roads.



### **MAINTENANCE DECISION SUPPORT SOFTWARE (MDSS)**

The MDSS provides reliable weather, road condition, and maintenance information enabling transportation agencies to accomplish their winter maintenance missions.





**Example Software Screenshot** 

**Example Software Screenshot** 

### **AUTOMATIC VEHICLE LOCATION (AVL)**

Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) systems are used to automatically determine and transmit the location of a vehicle.



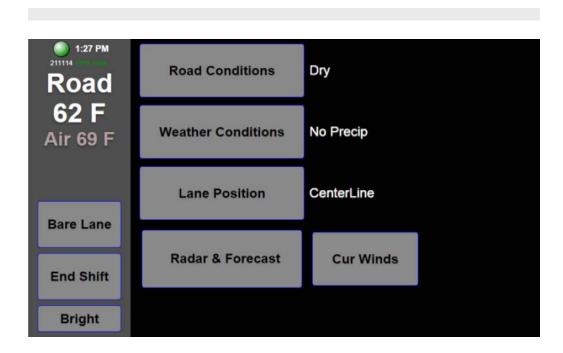
**AVL** hardware



Some AVL systems have a mobile data terminal operator interface

### **AUTOMATIC VEHICLE LOCATION (AVL)**

AVL systems can automatically generate "end-of-shift" reports that determine the amount of material used rather that the operator manually filling out a worksheet.

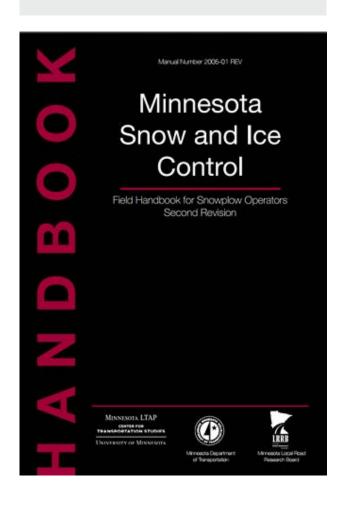


**Automated End-of-Shift Reports** 

### SECTION 5: WINTER MAINTENANCE POLICIES AND BEST PRACTICES

### **MINNESOTA SNOW AND ICE CONTROL HANDBOOK (2012)**

- Promotes "the understanding of the tools, best practices, and limitations for snow and ice control."
- "...encourages progressive changes in snow and ice control practices that will help you reduce salt/sand use and environmental impacts while meeting the safety and mobility needs of roadway users."
- Offers "standard best practices expected in a quality snow and ice control program."



### SECTION 5: WINTER MAINTENANCE POLICIES AND BEST PRACTICES

#### IMPORTANCE OF HAVING A SNOW AND ICE CONTROL POLICY

- Allows the agency to manage risks
- Encourages the agency to study, develop, follow policies
- Communicates the policy to citizens and staff
- Provides an opportunity for the agency to review and monitor the processes
- Allows the agency to learn and improve



CONNECTING & INNOVATING

### RISK MANAGEMENT INFORMATION LMCIT MODEL SNOWPLOWING AND ICE CONTROL POLICY

#### 1. Introduction

The city of assume basic responsibility for control of snow and so on city streets. Reasonable read snow control is necessary for routine travel and emergency services. The city will attempt to provide such control in a safe and cost effective manner, keeping in mind safety, budget, personnel, and environmental concerns. The city will use city employees, equipment and/or private contractors to provide this service. This policy does not relieve the operator of private vehicles, pedestrians, property owners, residents and all others that may be using public streets, of their responsibility to act in a reasonable, prudent and cautious manner, given the prevailing street conditions.

#### 2. When Will the City Start Snow or Ice Control Operations?

The Street Superintendent will decide when to begin snow or ice control operations. The criteria for that decision are:

- A. Snow accumulation of three (3) inches or more;
- B. Drifting of snow that causes problems for travel
- C. Icy conditions which seriously affect travel; and
- D. Time of snowfall in relationship to heavy use of streets

Snow and ice control operations are expensive and involve the use of limited personnel and equipment. Consequently socreplowing operations will not generally be conducted for snowfall of less than three (3) inches.

#### 3. How Snow will be Plowed

Snow will be plowed in a manner so as to minimize traffic obstructions. The center of the roadway will be plowed first. The snow shall then be pushed from left to right on two-way streets. On one-way streets or where there is a center boulevard, snow may be pushed in either direction. The discharge shall go onto the boulevard area of the street. Snow on cul-de-saces will normally be plowed to the center in an attempt to provide the largest turning radius possible for emergency vehicle ingress and egress. When a plow goes on a bridge, the driver shall slow down so snow does not go over the bridge, if possible. In times of extreme snowfall, streets will not always immediately be able to be completely cleared of snow.

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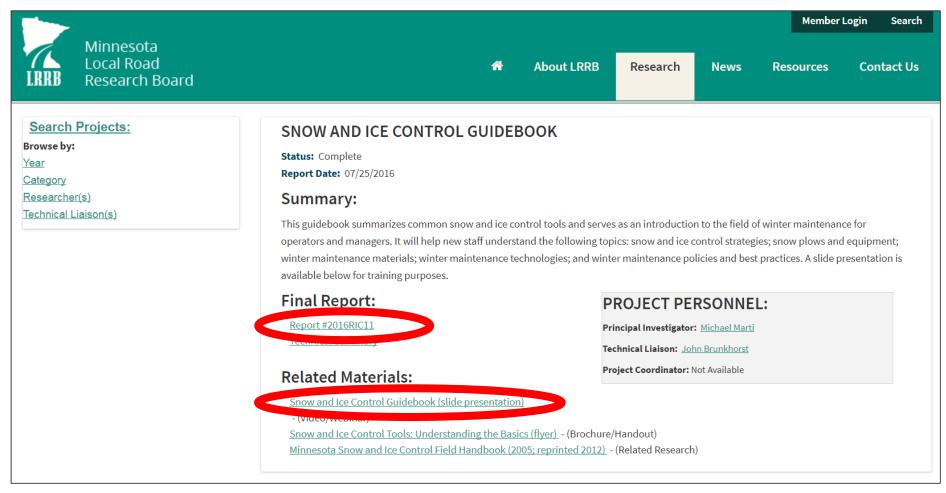
### SNOW & ICE CONTROL: GUIDEBOOK

Read the full guidebook that this presentation is based on at: <a href="https://www.lrrb.org/media/reports/2016RIC11.pdf">www.lrrb.org/media/reports/2016RIC11.pdf</a>



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### LRRB Winter Maintenance Research

- Salt Brine Blending to Optimize Deicing and Anti-Icing Performance and Cost Effectiveness Phase III
- Field Usage of Alternative Deicers for Snow and Ice Control
- Chloride Free Snow and Ice Control Material
- Snowplow Blade Life Span: A Survey of State Experience
- Pedestrian Snow Removal Best Practices and Lessons Learned
- Snow Plow Cutting Edges
- Assessing the Use of Shrub-Willows for Living Snow Fences in Minnesota
- Automatically Measuring Traffic Recovery Times After Snowstorms
- Web-Based Preventative Blowing and Drifting Snow Control Calculator Decision Tool