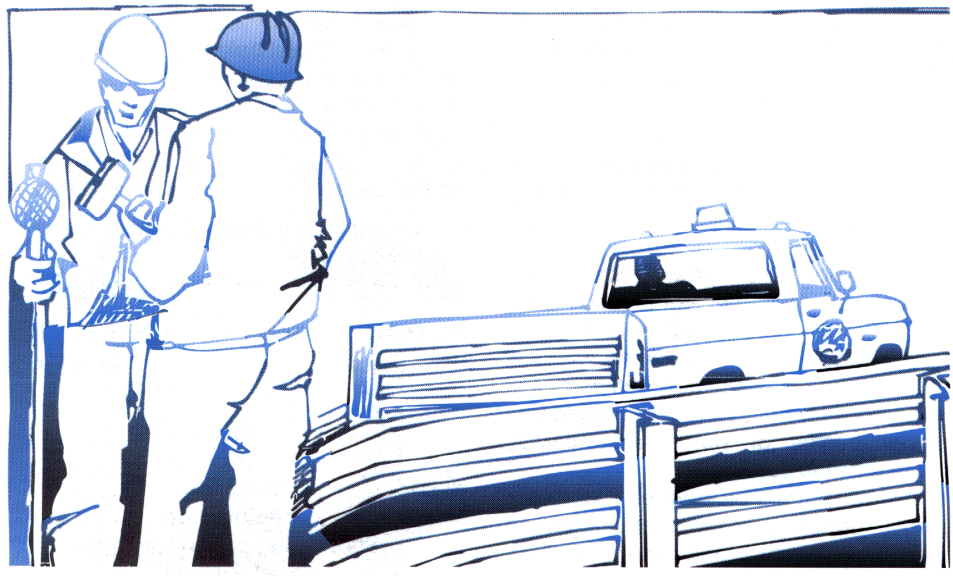
street or road is worthless unless traffic can get on and off. Plow and salt ramps of major arterials early in storm.

After thorough planning has been done, post a master-map showing routes, snowplowing and salting schedules and equipment and operator assignments. For added control, give each driver an individual map of his route or area. Be sure to update maps each year to show new roads, interchanges, streets, bridges and governmental boundary lines.

For top efficiency in scheduling operations, aim for maximum equipment and manpower utilization. Try setting up salt routes that bring spreaders back to storage sites as they empty. It may be desirable to stockpile salt at several locations so spreaders won't waste time "deadheading."

Spreading rates differ based on types of storm, weather conditions and operational procedures. Application rates generally range from 300 to 800 pounds per two-lane mile. ***For convenience in estimating your season needs, the following chart is based on four 500-lb. applications per storm.***

Mark the spots that won't be there. Before winter, mark all structures, such as drop inlets, catch basins, ends of curbing and guardrail and fire hydrants. Once covered with snow, they will be difficult or impossible to see from a plowing or spreading vehicle. Use special markers to pinpoint locations of drains and waterways that must be opened after each storm.



Where does snow fencing go? Only practical experience and analysis can tell where to erect snow fencing. Where it is placed depends entirely upon topography, prevailing winds and existing vegetation. Fencing should never be erected nearer than 75 to 100 feet from the centerline. It always is placed on the side of the roadway from which prevailing winter winds blow and should be perpendicular to wind direction, not necessarily parallel to the road. Positioning of snow fencing may be changed from one year to the next. Slopes, grading and tree growth often alter placement.

Notify property owners. Remember to contact property owners before erecting snow fence outside rights-of-way. In long fence sections, leave an occasional gap so livestock can go through. It is good community relations and will prevent damage to fencing as well.

TONS OF SALT REQUIRED PER SEASON

(Based on 4 applications of 500 lbs. per 2-lane mile per storm)

No. of Storms	Miles of Two-lane Highway on Clear Pavement Standard						
	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
4	400	800	1200	1600	2000	2400	2800
6	600	1200	1800	2400	3000	3600	4200
8	800	1600	2400	3200	4000	4800	5600
10	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000
12	1200	2400	3600	4800	6000	7200	8400
14	1400	2800	4200	5600	7000	8400	9200
16	1600	3200	4800	6400	8000	9600	10,200
18	1800	3600	5400	7200	9000	10,800	11,600
20	2000	4000	6000	8000	10,000	12,000	14,000

Note: Minimum storage requirement is usually half of annual salt use.
This chart is computed on the basis of one ton of salt per two-lane mile per storm, or four 500-lb. applications per storm.
Note: These are average figures. Conditions in some areas require several times the salt needed in some other areas.