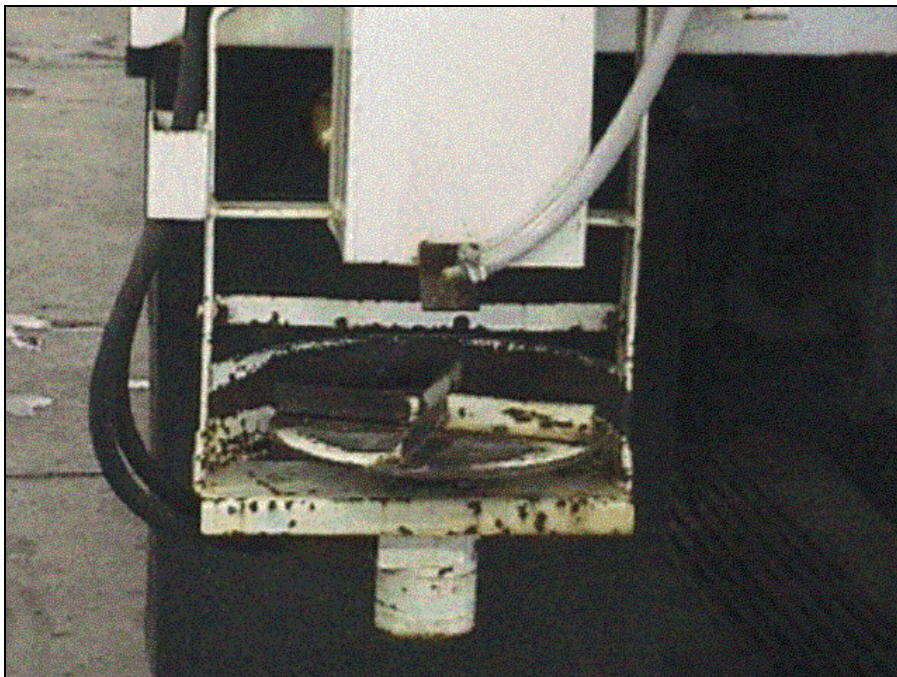




- c. Brine used in pre-wetting solid material
 - i. In the pre-wetting of solids, the brine is usually placed in a holding tank on the salt truck and sprayed on the salt at the time of spreading.
 - ii. Pre-wetting the solid material improves its effectiveness in many ways:
 - a) Accelerates the solution process
 - b) The pre-wetted material adheres to the road surface better than a dry material and results in less loss through bounce and scatter.
 - c) Provides faster effect of the chemical
 - d) Reduces material requirements because more stays on the road surface.
 - iii. Salt brine is widely used because it is:
 - a) Readily available (easy to produce)
 - b) Very economical
 - c) Effective for events occurring at moderate subfreezing temperatures



7. Other Chlorides (Calcium or Magnesium)

- a. What are chlorides?
 - i. These materials are also naturally occurring and are liquids in their natural state and maintain an affinity for returning to a liquid.

- ii. Both materials are commercially manufactured by either an extraction or chemical process.
- iii. Both are produced and sold as a liquid solution and as a solid flake form.
 - a) ODOT typically uses calcium chloride as it is more readily available and slightly less expensive than magnesium.

b. How calcium and magnesium chlorides work

- i. Unlike salt (sodium chloride), these chemicals do not require heat energy to go into a solution; instead they give off heat when they go from a solid into solution.
 - a) Releasing heat when going into a solution is referred to as exothermic.
- ii. Calcium and magnesium chloride also attract moisture from their surroundings.
 - a) This improves their effectiveness in dry, cold conditions.
- iii. These materials have low eutectic temperatures so they provide more melting action at lower temperatures.
- iv. Both materials are also very corrosive by nature and are frequently purchased with added corrosion inhibitors.

Exercise: Other Chlorides

True or False? Calcium chloride releases heat as it goes into solution which improves effectiveness in cold weather.

c. How calcium chloride is used

- i. The liquid calcium chloride and the corrosion-inhibited versions as purchased by ODOT are within a 30-33% solution.
 - a) This is the concentration that relates back to the eutectic temperature (-60° F).
- ii. These products are typically used for pre-wetting salt and can be used to pre-wet abrasives.

- iii. It is also common to purchase calcium chloride in a dry flake form and mix it with salt or abrasives for effective melting at low temperatures.
- iv. The higher cost of calcium products frequently prohibits use for routine purposes.
 - a) These products can also be used in anti-icing; however, at the higher cost they quickly become uneconomical.
- v. As detailed on ODOT's Route Application Guidelines and Goals document, the use of calcium chloride (or a corrosion-inhibited version) is recommended for use at temperature ranges below 25° F.

8. Agricultural By-products

- a. Agricultural by-products work basically the same way as other snow and ice control chemicals although they do not form a brine.
 - i. They are soluble in water and the resulting solution acts by depressing the freezing point of water.
- b. In addition to the melting characteristics, the agricultural by-products are environmentally friendly and less corrosive than many conventional materials.
- c. These products are the concentrated liquid residues from the processing of grains and other agricultural products.
 - i. They are derived from the processing of agricultural raw materials and are often used in combination with other materials (for example, mixed with magnesium chloride).
 - ii. Like the chloride materials, their higher cost frequently prohibits use for routine purposes.

C. Material Handling and Storage

1. Material Handling

- a. Handling abrasives, salt and other chemicals need not be hazardous, if you know what you are handling, and follow common sense requirements for personal protection.

2. MSDS Sheets

- a. All chemical manufacturers are required to have a Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each of their products.