

## Conclusions Snow plowing is a messy and dangerous operation The instrumentation and data collection system developed for this study is effective in assessing several field factors. The Blade saver option reduces stresses in the snow plow and the carrier structure, this was true for three different cases: Dry runs on asphalt pavement, Dry runs on concrete pavement, and Soil-dry runs on concrete pavement. Higher stresses are observed when plowing concrete pavements compared to asphalt pavements.

#### Conclusions - Continued Using the underbody scraper simultaneously with the front body plow during a heavy snow event is an effective way of providing a cleaner driving lane faster. Using the underbody scraper simultaneously with the front body plow on a ramp is an effective way to ensure that more ice is removed. The ramp can then be made even less slippery by the addition of salt. Snow plow operators need to be very alert and need to have an excellent understanding of the equipment they are working with to reduce hazard to themselves and the public 2015 Public Agency Deicing Workshop



# Synthesis of Best Practices Visited with a national plow manufacturer Visited with a blade manufacturer Summarizing the best practices in a well organized report based on a classification system and criteria that were developed by the research team 2015 Public Agency Deicing Workshop







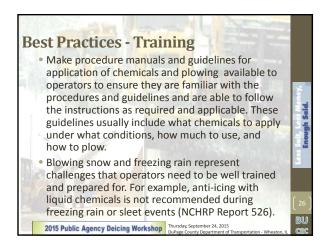
#### Best Practices - Management Management and field operators need to be flexible in terms of adopting the changing technology and procedures of operations. Management and field operators need to make sure equipment is ready and drivers are prepared to respond in a timely manner when the weather condition warrants it. The efficiency of ice and snow control operations diminishes when managers focus on reducing hours of operation and use of materials. Operators should be instructed to focus on ensuring the safety of the traveling public first.

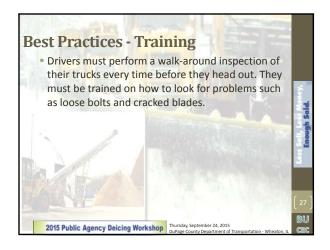
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## Management and field operators must watch for changing weather conditions. Sometimes a storm may start with 100% snow but a sudden change in temperature and dew point creates favorable conditions for the sudden formation of black ice, necessitating a change in the treatment approach. Plow drivers are first on the road; therefore, they are the best positioned to evaluate the situation and adjust the snow-clearing operation as necessary to ensure successful results. 233 \*\*Thursday, September 24, 2015 \*\*Dublic Agency Deicing Workshop\*\* Thursday, September 24, 2015 \*\*Dublic Agency Deicing Workshop\*\* \*\*Thursday, September 24,

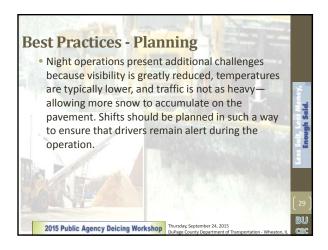
## Practices - Training Initial and continual training must be required of all truck operators. Hands-on training is necessary, and job shadowing or riding along during an actual snow- and ice-clearing operation is highly recommended. The Clear Roads Project and AASHTO offer a number of training manuals and videos that can be incorporated in a comprehensive training program. Training programs must be updated on a regular basis to incorporate new information and the use of new technology.

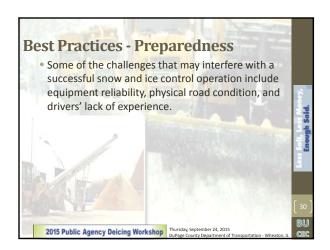






## Best Practices - Planning • Snow and ice control operations may be severely hampered by shortages in material, equipment, and personnel. Failure to plan ahead will put the safety of the public at risk. • Larger counties may need to have different operations running in different parts (such as one for snow and one for sleet). Such counties need to have the proper equipment and materials ready to be deployed where they are needed in a timely manner.





#### Best Practices - Preparedness It is extremely important for drivers to be familiar with the routes they are assigned to clear snow and ice from. Drivers need to be aware of obstacles on the roadway surface, such as manhole covers, curbs, and joints at railroad crossings and bridges. Driver training programs should include route scouting missions before the snow season, and drivers should be assigned to clear the same route throughout the season.

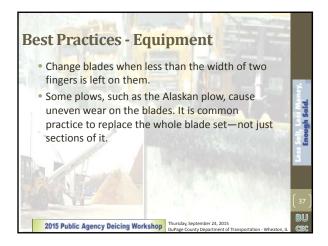
# Pre-plowing guidelines: Perform a quick inspection of the equipment (truck and plow) and ensure adequate quantities of anti-icing and deicing materials. Make sure there is enough of the blade left to avoid having to change it during the storm. It may also be worthwhile to mention here that a more thorough inspection of the equipment is necessary after the current operation is completed to make sure the equipment is ready for the next storm.

# Best Practices - Preparedness • A safety inspection should be conducted on trucks every 6 months. • Keep adequate truck maintenance and inspection records. • Keep adequate blade replacement records.

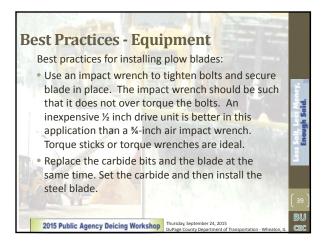
## Plow trucks should have the adequate capacity to carry the required amount of material, both solid and liquid, for treating their assigned route. In connection with knowing when and how much anti-icing or deicing material to apply, trucks should be equipped with sensors to measure road temperature. High-output plows, such as the Alaskan plow, should be used in rural areas only. In urban areas, 12-ft-long flush plows are best.

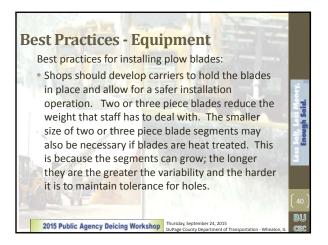
# Best Practices - Equipment One-way plows can handle more snow and may be more efficient in clearing large areas such as parking lots and interstate highways. Reversible blades are more efficient for clearing roadways because they can be used to push the snow away to the left or right of the road. Use a hydraulic system that limits the down force on the blade when available. It does make a difference.

# Best Practices - Equipment • High performance blade systems that use multiple materials, such as Joma or PolarFlex, provide improved performance. Some materials may wear out quicker but they are also less expensive. • Steel blades cut ice better than carbide blades, but also they wear out faster. The best setup is to use a steel blade in front of a carbide-reinforced plate. The steel blade ensures cutting adequacy, while the carbide ensures durability.











# Best Practices - Equipment • Guidelines for truck replacement must be developed. These guidelines must take into consideration any value added by new technology in addition to comparing maintenance to replacement costs. Plows do not need to be replaced as long as they are still structurally adequate and safe to use.

## Best Practices - Technology • Technology is improving and can be integrated to make snow and ice control operations more efficient. This includes GPS, weather-monitoring systems, road temperature sensors, computerized salt control and slurry technology, automatic vehicle location (AVL), a maintenance decision support system (MDSS), and mobile apps to keep the public informed about road conditions.

# Practices - Environment Type of pavement: The dark color of asphalt makes it absorb solar radiation and radiate heat better than concrete, which means that concrete is quicker than asphalt to freeze. Moreover, the permeability of asphalt allows the liquids to dissipate faster and not freeze. Bridge vs. roadway: Bridges are more likely than roadways to have ice on them as bridges cool much faster because of the air passing under them. The soil underneath provides thermal mass to roads. Thurday September 24, 2015 Diffuge County Operatment of Transportation - Wheaton, IL. Thurday September 24, 2015 Diffuge County Operatment of Transportation - Wheaton, IL. Thurday September 24, 2015 Diffuge County Operatment of Transportation - Wheaton, IL. Thurday September 24, 2015 Diffuge County Operatment of Transportation - Wheaton, IL. Thurday September 24, 2015 Diffuge County Operatment of Transportation - Wheaton, IL. Thurday September 24, 2015

# Best Practices - Environment • Time of day: Night operations are more challenging and require increased alertness. Also, temperature is typically lower during the night, which increases the probability of ice formation. • ADT: Affects the priority and timing of snow-clearing operations. • Topography and trees: They affect snow distribution and the amount of snow accumulated. • When there is blowing snow, do not get pavement wet because it will build snow packs. \*\*Tourisday September 24, 2015 (Delayer County Operation - Wheaton, IL.) \*\*Tourisday September 24, 2015 (Delayer County Operation - Wheaton, IL.) \*\*Tourisday September 24, 2015 (Delayer County Operation - Wheaton, IL.) \*\*Tourisday September 24, 2015 (Delayer County Operation - Wheaton, IL.) \*\*Tourisday September 24, 2015 (Delayer County Operation - Wheaton, IL.) \*\*Tourisday September 24, 2015 (Delayer County Operation - Wheaton, IL.)

#### Best Practices - Environment • Look out for reflectors ("cat eyes") because hitting them will tear up the carbide, will cause vibrations in the plow, and may cause bolts that are holding the blade to come loose. Raised pavement markers can also be knocked loose and become a dangerous projectile. They tear up the carbide by acting as a ramp and causing the blade to bounce. This is problem is worse for blades with trapezoidal carbide. The material used to hold the carbide in the blade fractures and the carbide is lost in chunks.

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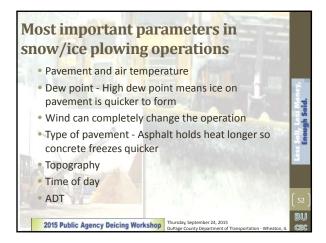
#### Pavement temperature: Critical in determining the type of anti-icing or deicing material to use, if any. Temperature: The warmer it is, the faster and easier it is to get snow off the pavement. Dew point: The higher the dew point, the quicker and more likely ice is to form on the pavement. Wind speed and direction: Wind can completely change the operation because it can cause snow drifts and possibly blow the dry chemicals away from the pavement.

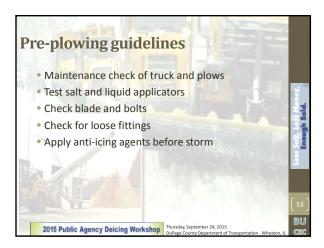
#### Reep communications open with the foreman and report any incidents immediately. Monitor temperature and general weather conditions on a regular basis. If conditions are favorable, pretreat the roadway before the snow starts to fall. It could take up to four times the amount of salt to remove ice and snow than it it does to prevent it from bonding in the first place. Pre-wetting rock salt before spreading it on a dry roadway will prevent it from bouncing. A sodium chloride brine solution will help safe our roadway. | Thursday, September 24, 2015 | Daylogae County Department of Transportation - Wheaton, It would be prevented by the proposed of the proposed of

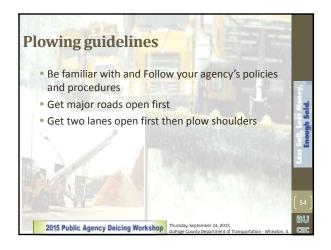
### Best Practices - Operation • When plowing on an interstate highway using the front plow, speed may be as high as 30 to 40 mph. A lower speed should be used on secondary roads. The operator must consider weather and traffic conditions and use an appropriate and safe speed. • The underbody scraper is harder on the pavement, so a lower speed of 20 to 30 mph should be used. • When wind is blowing above 10 mph, do not use solid pretreatment on a dry pavement.

# Best Practices - Operation Completely clean and adequately inspect trucks and plows after the plowing event. Inspect tires, bolts, lights, springs, spreaders, curb guards, liquid tanks, truck fluids, etc. All maintenance must be performed if due.

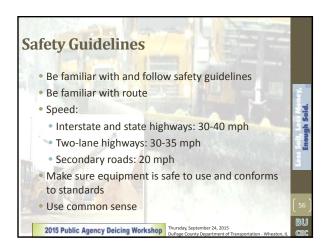
Pitfalls to watch out for in snow/ice plowing operations	
Changing weather conditions	
• Equipment reliability	ey,
<ul> <li>Railroad crossing and bridge joints</li> </ul>	100
<ul> <li>Road obstacles: manhole covers, curbs, reflectors</li> </ul>	e S
Inexperienced drivers	Enou
Not knowing proper amounts of salt and chemicals to apply	28
• Sudden changes in temperature	
Blowing and drifting snow	51
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Rules of Thumb	
<ul> <li>Pre-treatment is effective: it takes four times the amount of salt to remove ice than it takes to prevent it from bonding to the pavement</li> <li>Lookout for reflectors</li> </ul>	Said.
<ul> <li>Do not get pavement wet in blowing snow situations</li> </ul>	Enough
<ul> <li>Replace blade when blade is less than two fingers (about 1.5 in) away from the bottom of the plow</li> </ul>	2
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