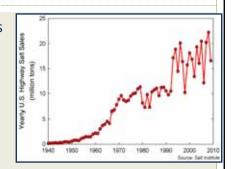


Chloride & Water Quality

What's the problem?

- Safe roads, parking lots & sidewalks are essential – high expectations from the public
- Chloride is a permanent pollutant
 - Cannot be treated or filtered with traditional BMPs
- 78% of the chloride applied in the TCMA is retained here (Stefan et al. 2008)
- Chloride concentrations in streams in the Northern US have approximately doubled from 1990-2011 (corsi et al. 2015)



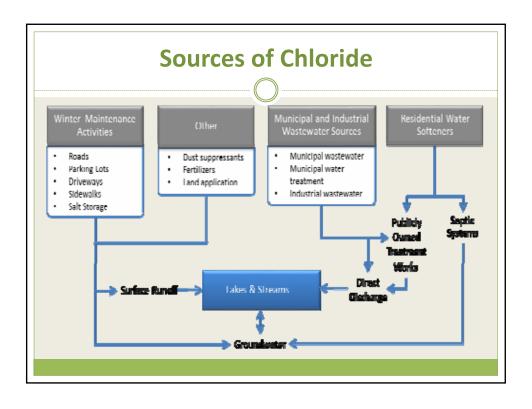
1 tsp. of de-icing salt pollutes
5 gallons of water

What's the problem with salt?

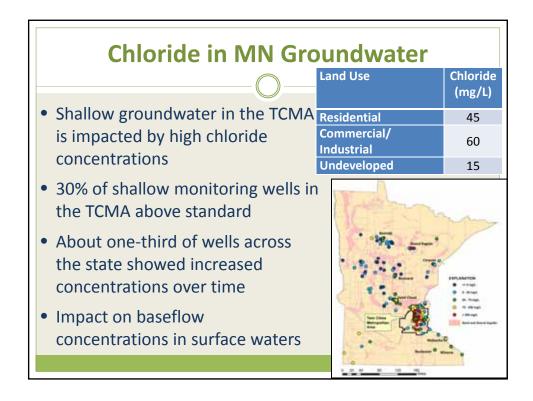
- Chloride is toxic to aquatic life
 - o 230 mg/L- long-term
 - o 860 mg/L- short-term
- Contaminates groundwater
- Chloride can disrupt the natural mixing process in lakes
- Impacts vegetation and wildlife
- Corrodes road surfaces/bridges and damages reinforcing rods
- Potential human consumption concern













Chloride Management Plan Purpose - Scope - Audience Highlight the impacts of chloride on TCMA water quality Develop an appreciation of the competing demands of level of service and reduced salt usage Purpose Set performance-based goals for restoration and protection Inform and guide implementation of improved winter maintenance practices and policy needs Demonstrate the success and economic benefits of improved practices Status and trends of chloride levels in lakes, wetlands, streams, and groundwater Sources of chloride Restoration and protection goals Scope Implementation strategies to reduce chloride impacts Educational and training resources Continued monitoring, tracking and adaptive management Local working groups (local governments, watershed management groups, etc.) Winter maintenance groups (MnDOT, local governments, private applicators, commercial Audience property owners, residents, etc.) **Elected officials and policy-makers** State agencies (MPCA, MnDOI, DNR, BWSR, etc.)

Implementation Plan Committee (50)

MPCA, MnDOT, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Shoreview, Burnsville, Plymouth, Capitol Region WD, Ramsey-Washington WD, Bassett Creek WMC, Mississippi WMO, Nine Mile Creek WD, Scott County WMO, Minnehaha Creek WD, Rice Creek WD, Dakota County, Scott County, Hennepin County, Waconia, Met Council, Three Rivers Park District, Enviro Tech Services, Prescription Landscape, Force America, East Metro Water Resource Education Program, Scott Clean Water Education Program, Freshwater Society, U of M Extension, U of M Twin Cities, U of M Duluth, Minneapolis Park & Rec Board

Technical Advisory Committee (17)

MPCA, MnDOT, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Shoreview, Burnsville, Plymouth, Capitol Region WD, Ramsey-Washington WD, Bassett Creek WMC, Mississippi WMO, Nine Mile Creek WD, Scott County WMO, Minnehaha Creek WD, Rice Creek WD

Technical Expert Group (13)

MnDOT, Dakota, Scott & Hennepin Counties, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Waconia, Three Rivers Park District, Enviro Tech Services, Prescription Landscape, Force America

Monitoring Sub-Group (18)

MPCA, DNR, Met Council, USGS, Capitol Region WD, Ramsey-Washington WD, Rice Creek WD, Minnehaha Creek WD, Mississippi WMO, Ramsey County, Minneapolis Park & Rec Board, Three Rivers Park District

Inter-Agency Advisory Team (24)

MPCA, MnDOT, Met Council, BWSR, DNR, USGS, U of M, Dept. of Health

Education & Outreach Committee (21)

MPCA, MnDOT, East Metro Water Resource Education Program, Scott Clean Water Education Program, Nine Mile Creek WD, Freshwater Society, Mississippi WMO, U of M Extension, Minnehaha Creek WD, Ramsey-Washington Metro WD, Dakota County

Outline of the CMP

- 1. Background and Description
- 2. TCMA Chloride Conditions
 - Water quality conditions, sources, trends and TMDL summary, protection
- 3. Prioritizing and Implementing Restoration & Protection
 - O Prioritization
 - o Implementation strategies, Education resources, Citizens attitudes
 - O Case studies, Cost, and Funding Opportunities
- 4. Monitoring and Tracking
 - Recommendations for monitoring, Tracking implementation efforts
- 5. Research Needs
- 6. Stakeholder Process

Audience	years 1-2	years 3-5	years 6-10	Beyond year 10
Winter Maintenance Leadership (state, county, city, schools, private): those not involved in day to day operations of maintenance crew.	Review responsibilities Develop policies Assess the situation Create goals Set priorities Implement changes Use WMAt	- Follow plan - Share successes	- Re-assess operations - Revise goals - Continue to implement changes - Share successes	- Re-assess operations - Revise goals - Continue to implement changes - Share successes.
Winter Maintenance Professionals (state, county, city, schools, privatel): plow drivers, mechanics, supervisors of crew.	- Attend training - Keep an open mind towards change - Look for ways to make salt use more efficient - Use WMAt tool - Create list with your desired changes - Prioritize your action plan - Implement changes - Use less salt - Use less salt	- Follow plan - Eliminate poor practices - Share successes - Use less salt	Re-assess operations Adjust goals Follow plan Eliminate all poor practices Share successes Use less salt	Re-assess operations Revise goals Continue to implement changes Share successes Use less salt
Municipalities	- Create a plan - Start implementing the plan - Track progress - Use the WMAt - Prioritize actions - Continue monitoring	- Follow plan - Continue to improve practices - MS4s report progress to MPCA	Review and revise plan Continue to improve practices MS4s report progress to MPCA	 Follow plan Continue to improve practices MS4s report progress to MPCA
Citizens	Follow recommendations Use less salt Encourage others to use less salt	Reduce salt use Encourage others to reduce salt use	Reduce salt use Encourage others to reduce salt use.	- Continue to reduce salt use.
Policy Makers (city, county, state, other)	Understand why we use salt Understand what the options are for lower salt use	- Improve policy	- Improve policy	- Improve polic

Success Stories						
Entity	Time Period	Main Actions Implemented	Salt Reduction	Cost Savings		
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities	Start 2006	Began making salt brine and anti-icing and adopted several other salt reduction BMPs.	48%	New equipment cost \$10,000 \$55,000 cost savings first year		
City of Waconia	Start 2010	Switch from 1:1 sand:salt to straight salt & liquid anti-icing; calibration; equipment changes; use of air and pavement temperatures.	70%	\$8,600 yearly cost savings (\$1.80 per lane-mile)		
City of Prior Lake	2003-2010	Upgrade to precision controllers & sanders; anti-icing & pre-wetting; use of ground temperatures, best available weather data; on-site pre-mix liquid & bulk-ingredient storage, mixing & transfer equipment; staff education.	42%	\$2,000 per event estimated cost savings, 20 – 40 mg/L decrease in receiving-wate chloride (liquid app-only watershed)		
City of Richfield	Start 2010	All-staff Training*; yearly sander calibration; use of low-pavement- temp de-icers; road crown-only application; minor-arterial-road policy adjustments.	> 50%	\$30,000: 2010-2011 \$70,000: 2011-2012		
Rice Creek Watershed District Cities	2012-2013	Staff training; purchased shared anti-icing equipment	32%	\$26,400 in one winter		
City of Cottage Grove	2011-2012	Staff training	Not available	\$40,000 in one winter		
City of Shoreview	Start 2006	Stopped using a salt/sand mixture and moved on with straight salt; set up all its large plow trucks with state of the art salt spreading controls, pre-wetting tanks and controls and pavement sensors; use of calcium chloride in the pre-wetting tanks reduced the amount of rock salt as well; all applicators and supervisors annually attend *Training; crews attend an annual snowplow meeting to review procedures and talk about salt use and conservation methods; trucks set up for anti-icing main roads with calcium chloride.	44% since 2006	\$24,468 in 2014		
City of Eagan	Start 2005	Moved from a 50/50 salt/sand mix to straight salt; eliminated purchase of safety grit; EPOKE winter chemical application technology; use AVL; pre-wet at spinner	Unknown	\$70,000 annual savings		
Joe's Lawn & Snow	Start 2013- 2014	Owner & staff Training*; purchase of new spreader, temperature sensors; equipment calibration; use of temperature data; on-going experimentation.	50%	\$770 estimated cost savings in 2014 Expected to use 20 tons, only use 9 tons		

Winter Maintenance Assessment tool (WMAt)

Partnership







WORLD

- Technical Expert Team 2011
 - State: MnDOT
 - O County: Scott, Dakota, Hennepin
 - O City: Minneapolis, St. Paul, Waconia
 - Other Gov't: Three Rivers Park District
 - Private: EnviroTech, Prescription Landscape, Force America, Fortin Consulting (hired by MPCA)

Technical Team Goal

Develop an easy-to-use, flexible and comprehensive tool to help agencies and companies reduce salt usage in the 7-county metro

WMAt Goals



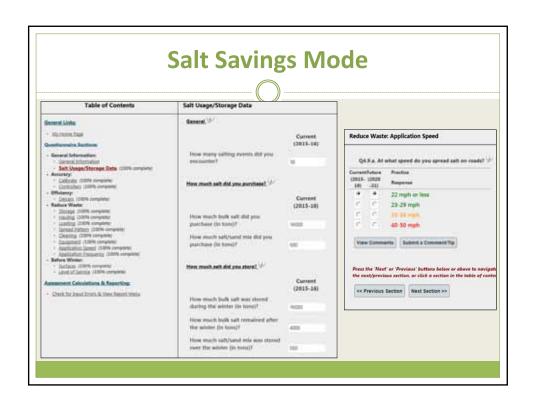
- 1. Document current practices
- 2. Chart a path towards salt reduction
- 3. Allow a flexible approach for implementing BMPs
- 4. Develop a strategy unique to operation
- 5. Evaluate small areas of winter maintenance
- 6. Shows user recommended practices (learning tool)

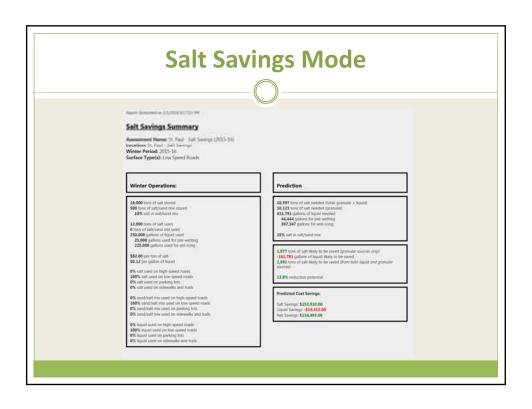
LIVE DEMO



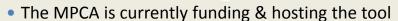
nter Maintenance Assessment tool (WMAt)

http://ltiweb02.limno.com/WMAT/User.vbhtml





How Can I Access the WMAt



- Available NOW for use (Google search WMAt stormwater)
- Visit the MPCA's Minnesota Stormwater Manual new Smart Salting section:

http://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/Road_salt, smart_salting_and_winter_maintenance

 Link can also be found at MPCA's Road Salt & Water Quality website

MPCA Smart Salting Level 2 Training

- Explore the tool with guided instruction
- Demonstrate how the tool can assist with planning and prioritizing BMPs
- Demonstrate how the tool can help show progress
- Discuss how the tool can be used to gain support to implement BMPs
- First pilot Nov. 2015 hosted by Minnesota Street Superintendents Association

Audience: Winter Maintenance Supervisors and Leadership





