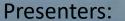
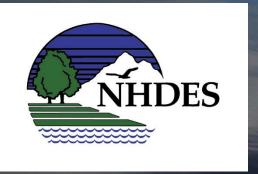
# Help Put Our Lakes on a Low-Salt Diet this Winter!



David Neils, NHDES Chief Aquatic Biologist
Stephen Landry, NHDES Watershed Assistance Section Supervisor





#### Presentation outline

Science meets Management....

- 1) Overview of salt use as a deicer and risk to aquatic life
- 2) Status of salt in New Hampshire surface waters
- 3) Climate change and salt use
- 4) New Hampshire salt use
- 5) Green SnowPro Program and commercial applicator certification

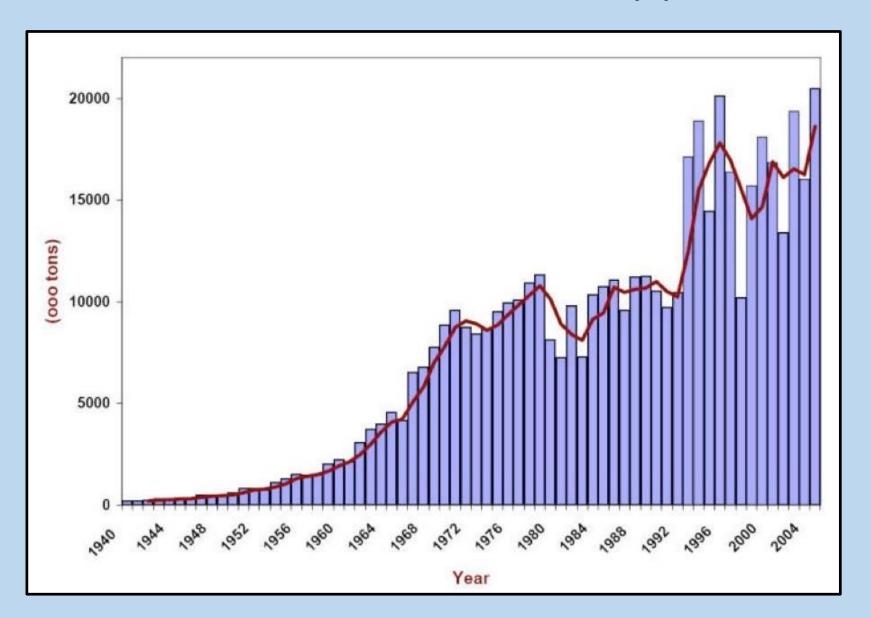
#### History of use of salt as a deicing compound



- New Hampshire "first in the nation" to use salt on roads - 1938
- Today, approximately 20 million tons used annually in U.S.



### Use of salt on roads in U.S. by year



Source: Salt Institute

### How salt works

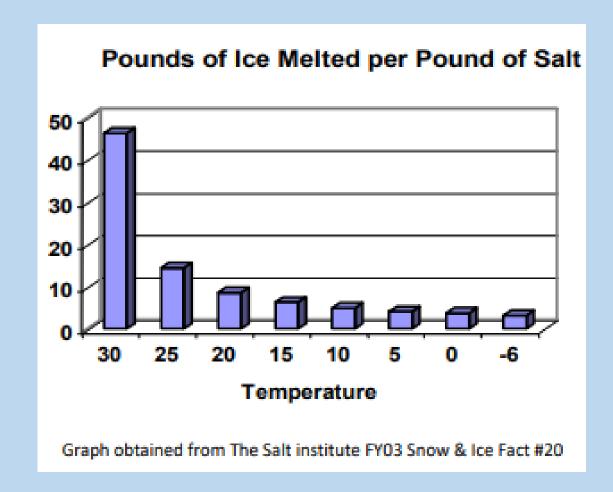
 Salt molecules pull water molecules out of ice formations – to form a salt brine with a reduced freezing temperature.

 Once the brine is formed the melting process is greatly accelerated



#### The effectiveness of salt changes with temperature!

POUNDS OF ICE MELTED PER POUND OF SALT					
Temperature Degrees F	One Pound of Sodium Chloride (Salt)				
30	46.3 lb of ice				
20	8.6 lb of ice				
15	6.3 lb of ice				
10	4.9 lb of ice				
5	4.1 lb of ice				
0	3.7 lb of ice				
-6	3.2 lb of ice				



#### Salt: Na<sup>+</sup> + Cl<sup>-</sup>

Both are conservative ions: they never go away and are very soluble in water

#### **CI-** (Chloride)

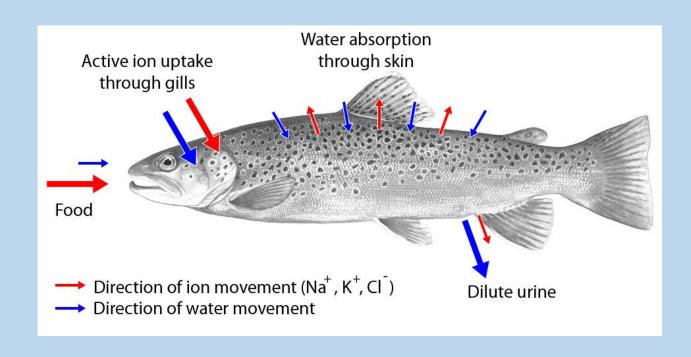
State Water Quality Criteria: acute (1-hr avg.) - 860mg/L; chronic (4-day avg.) – 230mg/L; Secondary drinking water criteria (aesthetic) – 250mg/L (salty taste).

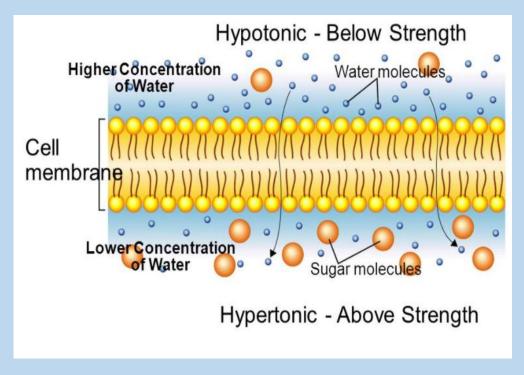
#### Na+ (Sodium)

Secondary drinking water criteria (aesthetic): 250mg/L, 20mg/L for those on low sodium diet.

# We are talking about CHLORIDE when considering water quality impacts

#### Impacts to aquatic life: Osmoregulation (water / ion balance)!

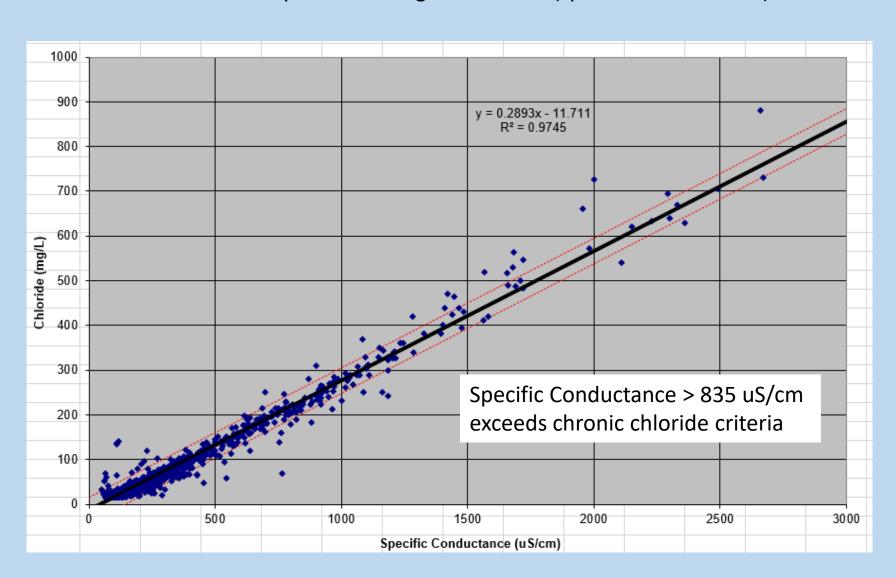


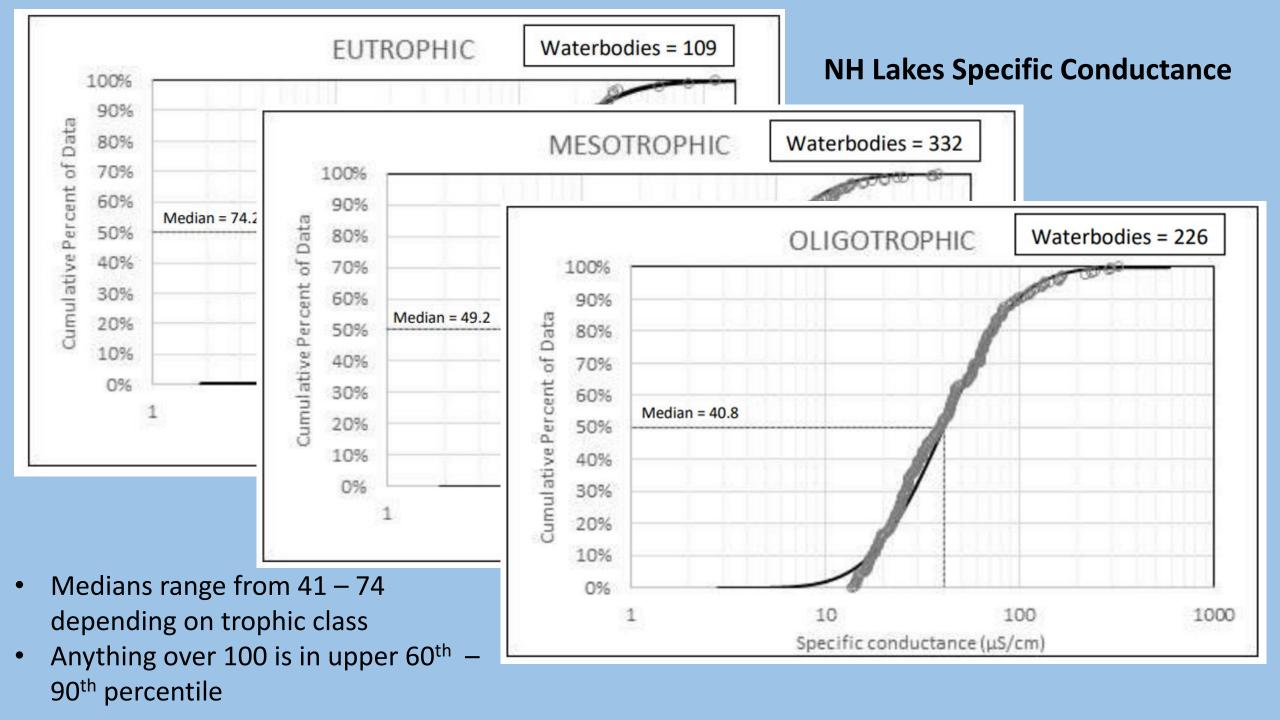


<sup>\*\*</sup>In general invertebrates are more sensitive than vertebrates and plants have wide range of tolerance\*\*

#### Chloride in New Hampshire surface waters

Measure directly or use surrogate measure (specific conductance)



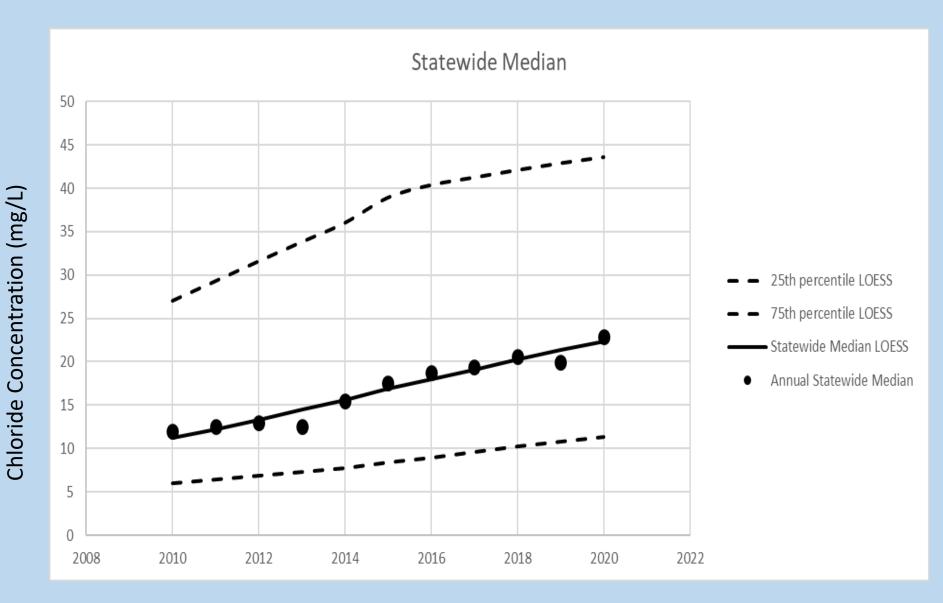


#### Specific Conductance trends in New Hampshire lakes

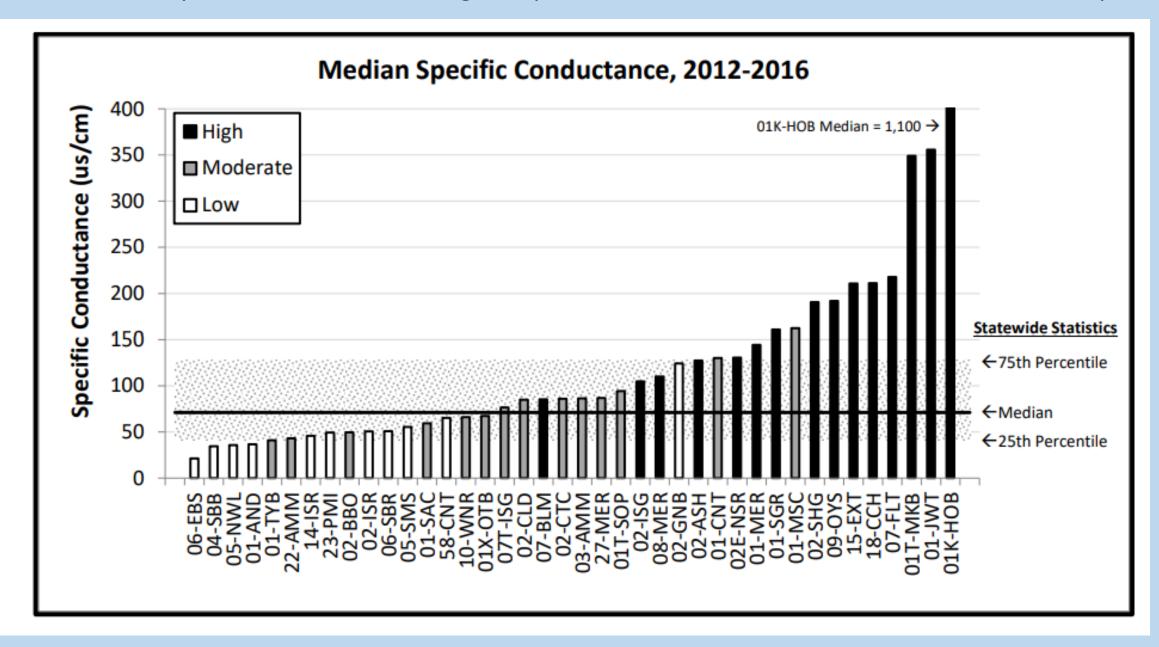
**Table 8.** Number of VLAP waterbodies with increasing, decreasing, or no trend in specific conductance levels.

Trophic Class	Number of		Count			Percent	
	Waterbodies	No trend	Increasing	Decreasing	No trend	Increasing	Decreasing
EUTROPHIC	10	5	5	0	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
MESOTROPHIC	71	38	29	4	53.5%	40.8%	5.6%
OLIGOTROPHIC	69	33	28	8	47.8%	40.6%	11.6%
ALL	150	76	62	12	50.7%	41.3%	8.0%

#### Chloride trends in New Hampshire lakes



- Avg in 2010=12 mg/L; Avg in 2020=23 mg/L
- 60 out of 80 lakes with increasing trend
- On average, chloride concentrations have increased 71%
- Most lakes well below WQ criteria; 2-3 lakes above



#### Climate change and salt use / impacts

**Projections:** 1) Temperature increases year round. 2) Increased precipitation (frequency & severity) especially during winter and spring. 3) Summer and fall seasonal drought occurrence is more likely.

Source: 2018 National Climate Assessment.

#### **Potential Salt-Related Outcomes:**

- 1) More winter storm events, especially those when salt is most effective. => more salt use
- 2) More frequent groundwater "flushing" events during high precipitation events. => Salt export from groundwater increases
- 3) Extended periods of low flow when groundwater is the primary contributor to our surface waters. => No dilution of high salt sources by surface runoff

Stripe et al. 2017

**How Will Climate Change Affect Road Salt Export from Watersheds?** 

- ⇒ Study of Hudson River tributary watershed
- Chloride concentrations peaked during winter precipitation events
- Overall, >80% of annual chloride load in streams came from baseflow
- Salt (chloride) concentrations increased in streams during dry summer/fall time periods

## Science

meets

Management





# Pass the Salt, Hold the Liability

Addressing Chloride
Contamination in New
Hampshire with the Green
SnowPro Program



Help Put Our Lakes on a Low-salt Diet this Winter

NH Lakes Webinar Series

November 3, 2021





# The road to salt reduction in New Hampshire was paved with eight lanes











## 7 months





5 months







Why do we use salt?

**TOURISM** 











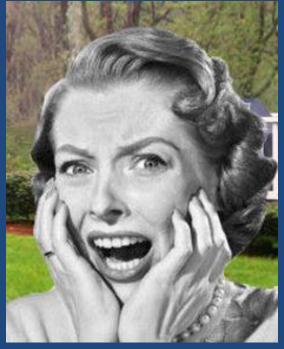
#### **Wants vs Needs**

























Roughly 400,000 tons of salt applied in New Hampshire every year.







# The problem is overuse of salt



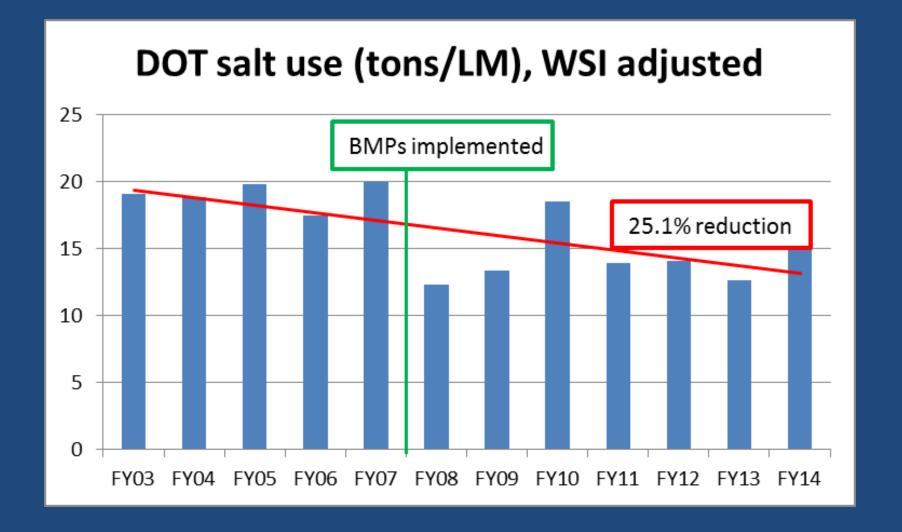
Research shows that people use 30-50% more salt than is needed to protect public safety

The goal is to use the right amount of salt at the right place, under the right conditions, at the right time





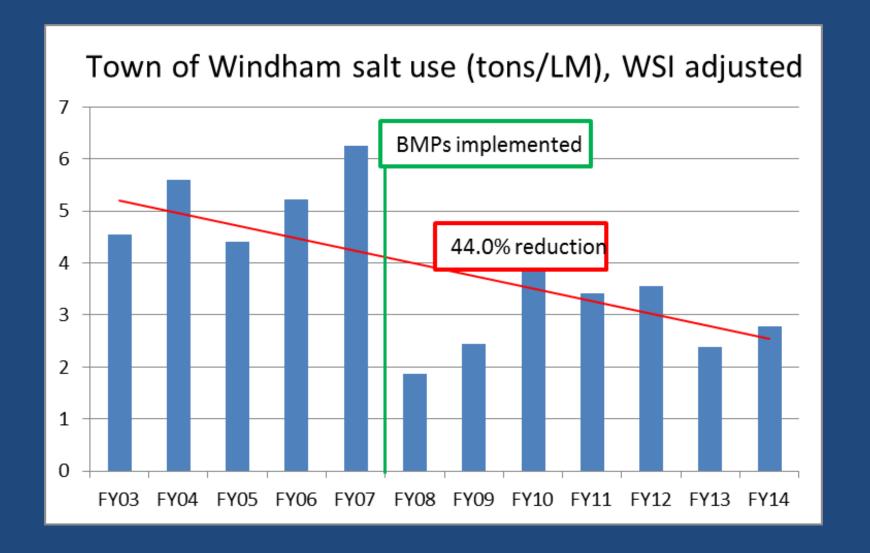
#### DOT salt reduction achieved







### Windham salt reduction







# What about commercial and private sector salt use?







# Green SnowPro Training Est. 2010







# History of the Green SnowPro Program

- ☐ Emerged out of chloride contamination issues in the I-93 corridor widening project
- ☐ Large chloride reductions are needed
- ☐ Private and commercial salt application are the largest sources in New Hampshire

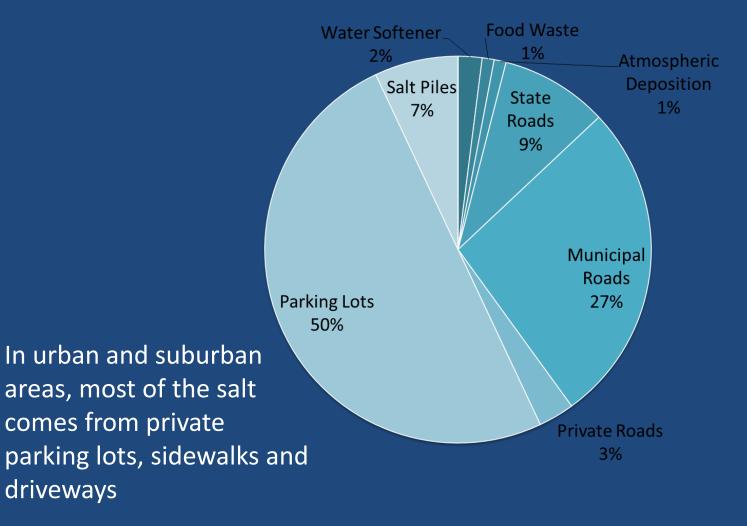


SOURCE; NHDOT





## Sources of salt in New Hampshire





driveways



# Liability issues

- ☐ Private salt applicators are concerned about liability if they reduce salt use
- ☐ Law passed to provide limited liability relief (based upon ski industry)
- ☐ Liability relief depends on Green SnowPro certification status

☐ Liability relief applies to contractors, their clients, and property owners

alike







# Certification program

☐ Complete full course & exam (requirement for certification) —
Master, Individual, Subordinate levels available - \$\$\$
☐ Apply for certification with NHDES and provide payment
Renew certification annually (due June 15th EVERY year) - \$\$
Report annual salt usage in tons applied per city or town
☐ Track your salt usage per storm
☐ What Certified Green SnowPro Professionals get:
liability protection and monetary savings for them and their clients
☐ Competitive edge over other companies that are not GSP
☐ Many clients and insurance companies required GSP





# Two required tracks for certification



2. Certify



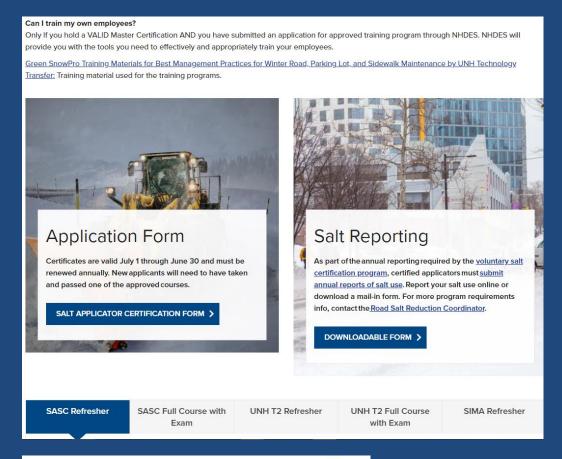




## Authorized Providers and Partners













## 1,700 commercial certificates issued since 2013



Municipalities are next!



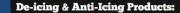


### But...what can we do???











#### Super Brine:

LS25 Super Brine is an All Natural clear to slightly yellow liquid chloride brine that consists of sodium, calcium, potassium and magnesium chlorides that is affective to -18 degrees available for bulk pick/delivery, 5 gallon pails, 55 gallon drums and 250 gallon totes.



#### W-Series Walkway

12 gallon walkway sprayer with hos and poly tank. Adjustable nozzle al









UPC: 023883618001 SKU: 10208826

Backpack Professional 4 gallon poly sprayer with carrying straps. 4 position spray valve for control of pressure from 15-60 PSI. Right or left pump handle, adjustable nozzle and reinforced

Please contact us for current pricing and availability.

Give Us A Call To Set Up A Demonstration

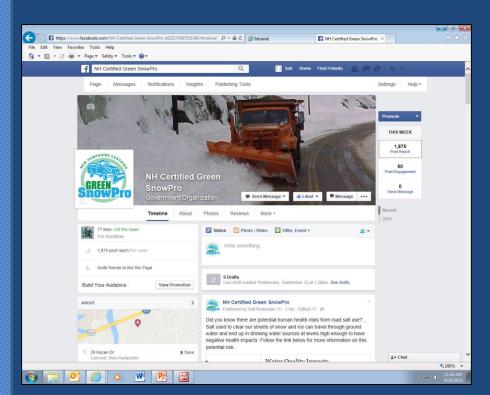
833-635-8423 \* 83-Melt-Ice





# Is Green SnowPro working?

www.des.nh.gov and search for "Road Salt Reduction"





#### Road Salt Reduction-Related Resources

Technologies and Best Management Practices for Salt Reduction
These documents include technologies and best management practices (BMPs) for Salt Reduction: how salt works, calibration, prewetting, brine making, anti-icing and good housekeeping. These BMPs were developed by the University of New Hampshire
Technology Transfer Center for New Hampshire snow and ice management professionals. NHDES, NHDOT, Federal Highway Administration, EPA, several private snow and ice management companies and several New Hampshire communities have

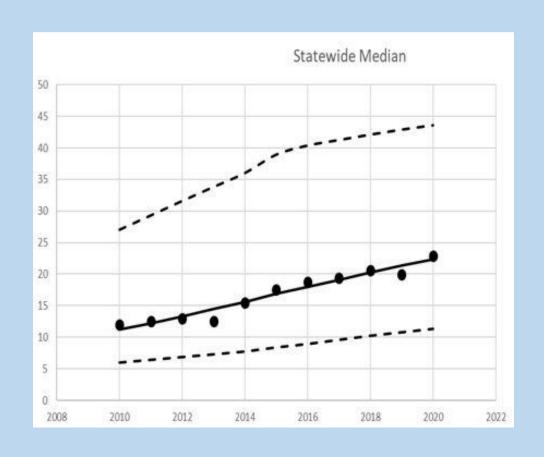


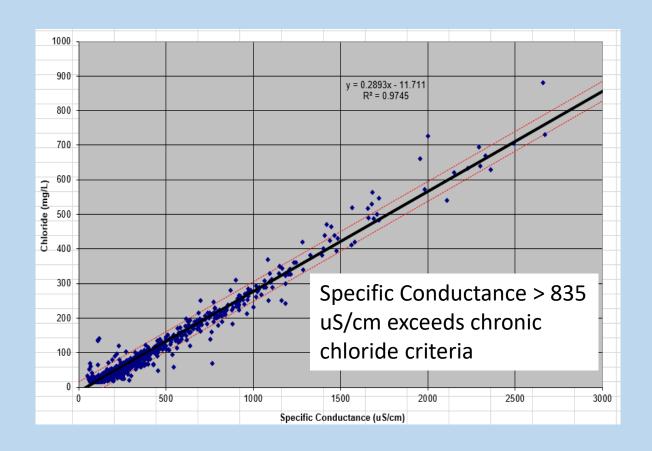


Find us on Facebook: @NHGreenSnowPro



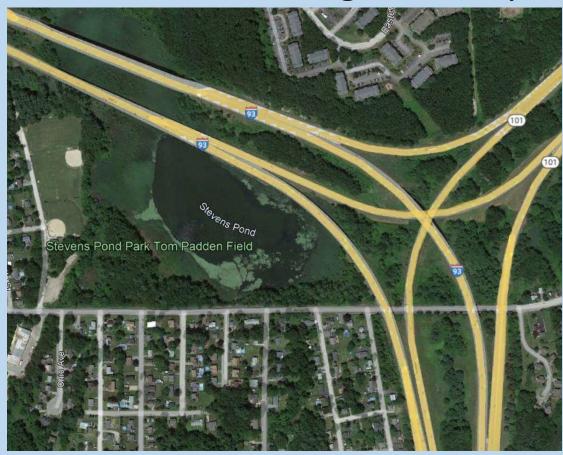
Specific conductance and chlorides are increasing in lakes statewide

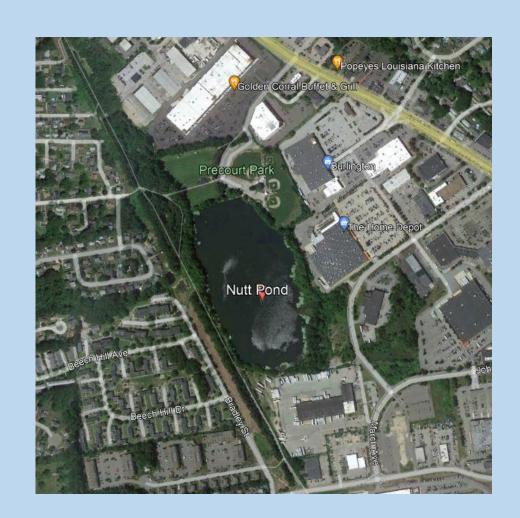




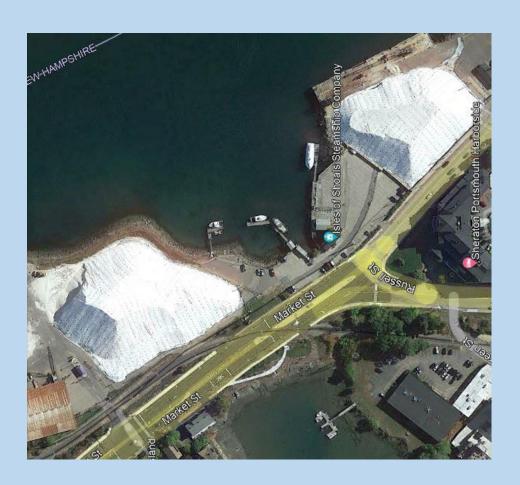
Surface waters with higher chlorides and specific conductance tend

to be in areas of high development





Too much salt is applied in the winter throughout New Hampshire





- We need to apply the right amount of salt, the right type (brine), and at the right temperature to reduce salt use
- We have to change people's expectations of what "safe" looks like





