Michigan DOT's Direct Liquid Application (DLA) Pilot

2025 Michigan Winter Operations Conference

October 21st, 2025

Justin Droste P.E.

MDOT Maintenance Section Engineer

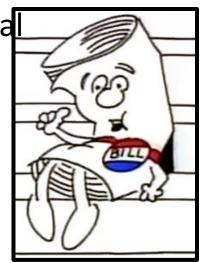
Act 51 of 1951 Use of Agricultural Additives Pilot Program





Michigan Public Act 310 of 2020 (PA 310)

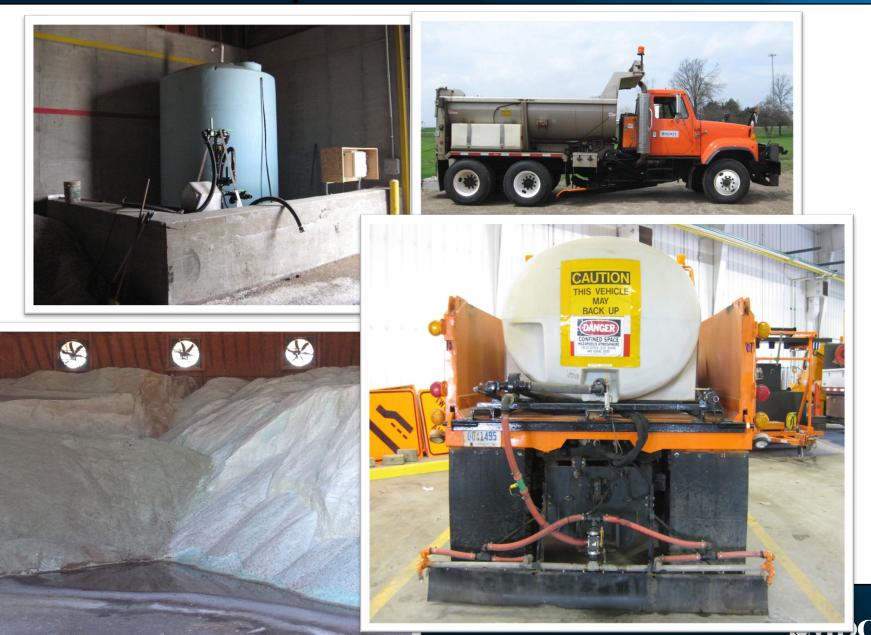
- Study <u>liquid only</u> plow routes...aka Direct Liquid application (DLA)
- Examine results from expanded use of Agricultural Byproducts (ABP) (inc liquid sugar beet by products)
- Pilot in at least three (3) test locations
 - Collaborate with at least one (1) local road agency
- Review Environmental and Fiscal Impacts
- MDOT to provide report by June 2025







Historical Liquid Use



Salt Bounce and Scatter Studies

Maintenance Advisory

MA 2013-01 August 27, 2013

From Mark Geib, Engineer of Operations Field Services Division

MDOT Operations Field Services Division 6333 Lansing Road Lansing, MI 48917

Questions regarding this advisory should be directed to:

Tim Croze Engineer Manager Region Support Phone/517-322-3394 CrozeT@michigan.gov

Justin Droste Roadway Operations Engineer Phone/517-636-0518 DrosteJ@michigan.gov



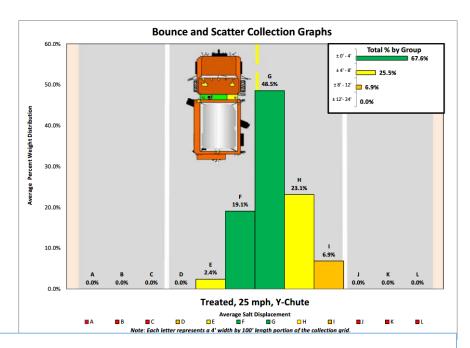
Best Practices for Applying Deicing Materials

Due to increasing costs and growing environmental concerns regarding the use of deicing materials for winter maintenance operations, it is critical we do everything possible to reduce the use of these materials, while still providing adequate levels of service. A major component of reducing the amount of deicing material required is conducting operations in ways that limit the amount of material that bounces and scatters off the roadway during application. The 2012 MDOT Salt Bounce and Scatter Study concluded that using pre-wet salt and applying deicing materials at slower speeds significantly increases the amount of material that stays on the roadway. Incorporating these practices into MDOT's winter operations program will ensure that as much deicing material as possible remains on the roadway and within the target area (4' on either side of the centerline), where it is most effective.

In order to keep the most deicing material on the roadway during the application process, the following guidelines should be followed (for all MDOT maintenance facilities beginning with the 2013/2014 season):

- The truck's speed should operate be applying deicing material. Every effort sh as slow a speed as possible while applying
 - Justified exceptions to this practice may i
 - Peak hours on high-speed roads
 - Trucks equipped with technology the as zero-velocity spreaders, slurry ge results from the <u>2013 MDOT Salt Bo</u> these advanced systems should no mph
 - Other circumstances approved by the
- All salt applied to a roadway should chloride product. Rates of pre-wetting s

gallons per ton of untreated salt (salt slurry will require more, per manufacturer's recommendations). Salt can be treated at the stockpile, by the truckload, or at the point of application on the truck.



 All salt applied to a roadway should be pre-wet with a liquid chloride product. Rates of pre-wetting should be between 7 to 10 gallons per ton of untreated salt (salt slurry will require more, per manufacturer's recommendations). Salt can be treated at the stockpile, by the truckload, or at the point of application on the truck.

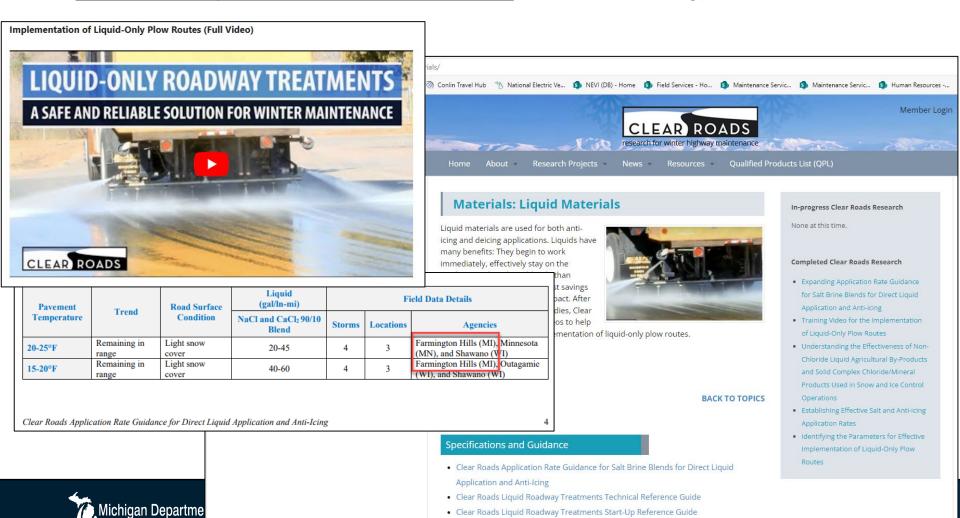


Wisconsin DOT Trip (Feb 2020)



Liquid Use Resources

• <u>Materials: Liquid Materials - Clear Roads</u> (clearroads.org)



Clear Roads Material Application Methodologies Guidebook

MDOT Tasks/Objectives for Pilot

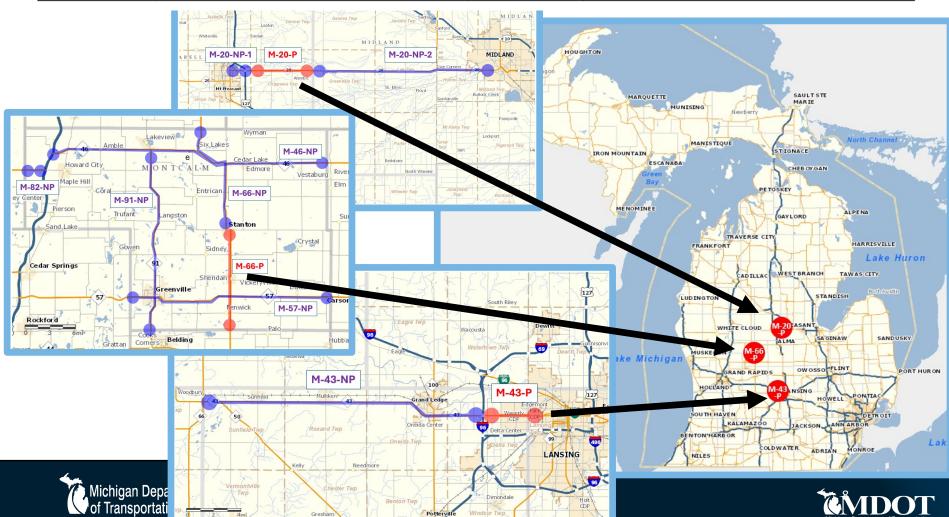
- Pilot on three snow routes (1 local agency maintained)
- Equip Routes with Liquid Tank Trucks
- Procure <u>Liquid Chlorides</u> with Agricultural Byproducts (ABP) for Testing
- Ensure adequate liquid storage at each facility for their route
- Study Direct Liquid application (DLA)
 - Liquid Mostly Routes (at times solids may be applied)
- Review Environmental and Fiscal Impacts
- Record information over Five Winter seasons for final report to legislature by June 2025
- SAFETY is TOP PRIORITY! Strive for liquid routes to meet (or exceed) LOS from nearby rock salt routes)





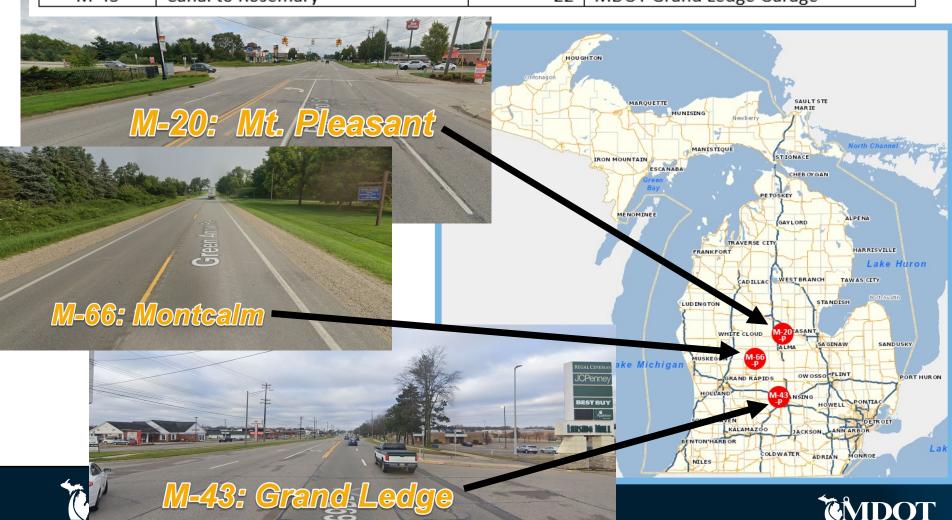
Pilot Routes

Route	<u>Limits</u>	Lane-Miles	Maintenance Provider
M-66	Ionia County line to City of Stanton	24	Montcalm County Road Commission
M-20	Summerton to Midland County line	30	MDOT Mt. Pleasant Garage
M-43	Canal to Rosemary	22	MDOT Grand Ledge Garage



Pilot Routes

<u>Route</u>	<u>Limits</u>	Lane-Miles	Maintenance Provider
M-66	Ionia County line to City of Stanton	24	Montcalm County Road Commission
M-20	Summerton to Midland County line	30	MDOT Mt. Pleasant Garage
M-43	Canal to Rosemary	22	MDOT Grand Ledge Garage



Equipment

<u>Route</u>	<u>Limits</u>	Lane-Miles	Maintenance Provider
M-66	Ionia County line to City of Stanton	24	Montcalm County Road Commission
M-20	Summerton to Midland County line	30	MDOT Mt. Pleasant Garage
M-43	Canal to Rosemary	22	MDOT Grand Ledge Garage













Liquid Materials

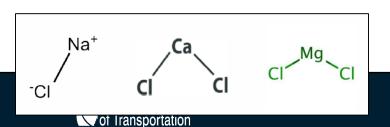
Considerations:

- Chloride Liquids (In solution) melt snow and ice
- Ag Byproducts (ABPs) help chlorides work at lower temperatures (ABPs need a Chloride)

<u>Liquids Used</u>: (1,131,000 total gallons of liquid applied over 5 seasons)

(FY25: 290K gal: FY24: 200K gal FY23: 290K gal; FY22: 282K gal FY21: 69K gal)

Natural Occurring Calcium Chloride Mineral Well Brine (MWB)...No ABP











Liquid Materials

- Montcalm CRC (M-66) able to procure their own liquids
- MDOT set up contracts for its garages
- MWB least expensive (\$0.23), MWB+Corn ABP (\$0.55), Beet and Sugar Cane liquids (Over \$1.00)
- Garages tried blending or just MWB to reduce costs.

5-year Liquid Pilot Application	<u>Total</u> <u>Gallons</u>	<u>Liquid Ln-</u> <u>Mi</u>	Avg Rate (Gal/Ln- MI)	<u>MWB</u>	MWB +Corn ABP *	CaCL2 +Beet ABP **	MWB +Beet ABP ***	CaCL2 +Sugar Cane ABP ****	Rock Salt (ton)
Total	1,132,147	20,112	56	698,236	315,157	9,964	98,457	10,013	808
Montcalm CRC (M-66)	429,215	8,182	52	325,537	93,714	9,964	0	0	20
Mount Pleasant Garage (M-20)	465,221	8,700	53	245,238	173,210	0	46,763	0	135
Grand Ledge Garage (M-43)	237,711	3,230	74	127,461	48,233	0	51,694	10,013	653





Facility Storage

- 40,000 50,000 gal storage required at each facility for their pilot route (filled as needed throughout a season).
- Montcalm had sufficient tank storage
- MDOT garages had some existing tank storage, but relied on rental tanks each season to ensure sufficient product on hand.







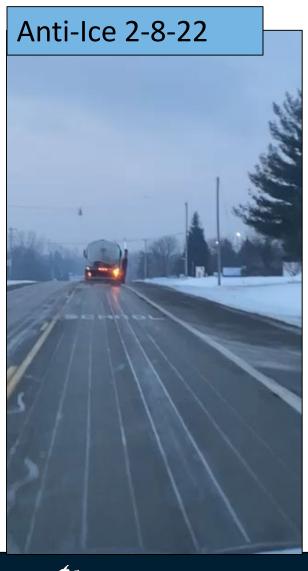


Data Reporting

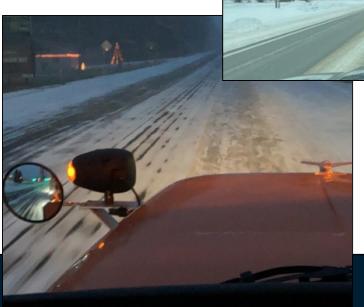
G	iarage:			DATE:	2/22/2023		
Mt.	Pleasar	7t	TIM	IE IN: (AM/PM)	6:00 AM		
Truck #:	04-	4125	TIME	OUT: (AM/PM)	2:00 PM		
ROUTE:		M-20)	LANE MILES:	30		
EMPLOYEE N	IAME:			(Omitted)			
AIR TEMP @	START:	27	AIR	TEMP @ END:	27		
ROAD TEMP	@ STAR	<u>T:</u>	18	ROAD TEMP @ END:	20		
TYPE OF PRE	CIPITATI	ON OR IN	CIDENT: (CIR	CLE ONE)			
DRY	RAIN	FREE	ZING RAIN	SLEET	SNOW		
SNOW DEPT	<u>H:</u>	7	-2"	HARD PACK:			
DRIVING SUI	RFACE CO	ONDITION	: (CIRCLE ONE	1			
WET DRY	ICE	WET DRY ICE DRIFTIN		HARD PACK	SLIPPERY IN SPOTS		
LIQUID NAME: LIQ1: DIMP							
LIQUID NAM	IE:	LIQ1: DII	MP	LIQ2: Brine	LIQ3:		
LIQUID NAM			MP 25%	LIQ2: Brine 75%	LIQ3:		
LIQUID BLEN		2			LIQ3:		
LIQUID BLEN	ID %:	2	!5% le one)	75% TANK REFILL TIME (NA	LIQ3:		
LIQUID BLEN	ID %: or ANTI-	ICE (circ	25% le one)	75% TANK REFILL TIME (NA or total minutes)			
DE-ICE	ID %: or ANTI-	ICE (circ	le one) APF	75% TANK REFILL TIME (NA or total minutes) PLICATION #1:	60		
DE-ICE	or ANTI-	ICE (circ	le one) APF	75% TANK REFILL TIME (NA or total minutes) PLICATION #1: PLICATION #2:	60		
DE-ICE	ID %: or ANTI- N RATE F	ICE (circ	le one) APF	75% TANK REFILL TIME (NA or total minutes) PLICATION #1: PLICATION #2:	60 80		
DE-ICE APPLICATIO TOTAL GALL APPLICATIO	ID %: OR ANTI-I N RATE F ONS APP	ICE (circ	le one) APF	75% TANK REFILL TIME (NA or total minutes) PLICATION #1: PLICATION #2:	60 80		

- Operator Log
- Summary Tacking Sheets
- Season End Reports and Observations
- Season Cost Reports for pilot route and local non-pilot routes

Feb 2022: Montcalm











2-12-25: Mt Pleasant



Liquid Truck
Start of Event

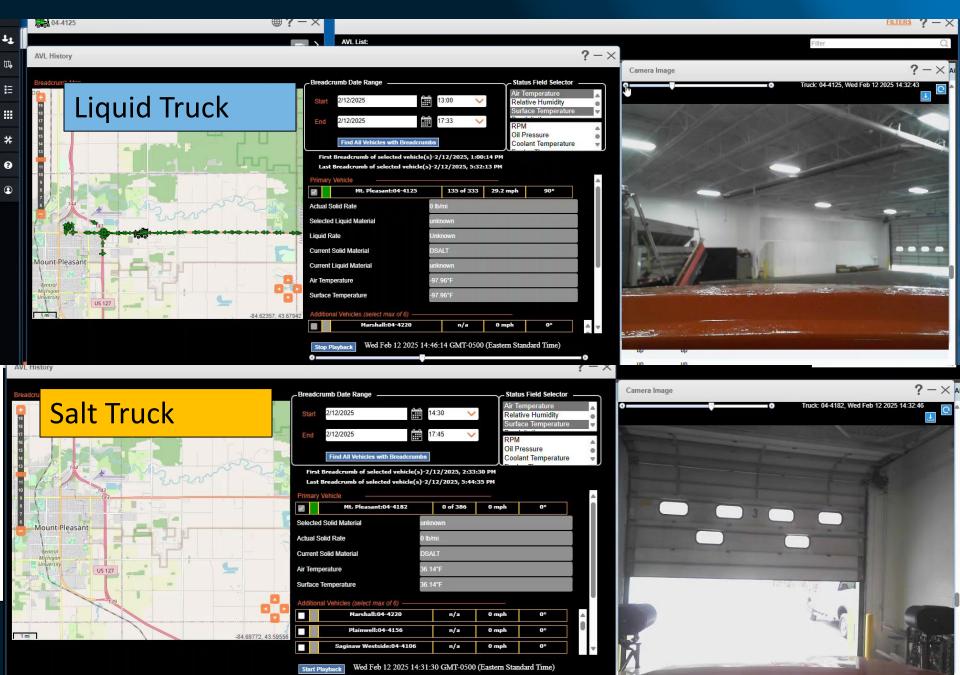
Truck Tank Fill-Up







2-12-25: Mt Pleasant



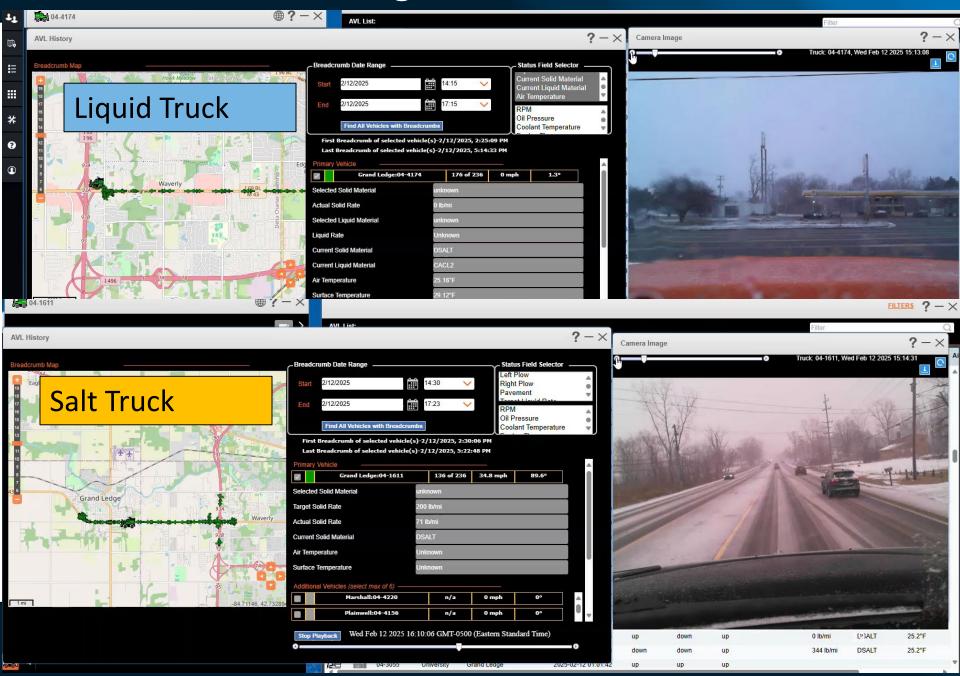
2-13-25: Mt Pleasant







2-12-25: Grand Ledge



2-18-22: Grand Ledge









Cost Comparisons

Table 5.3. Costs for 2022 Season

Route	Brine Pilot Cost (\$/lane-mile)	Non-Pilot Cost (\$/lane-mile)	Comparative Cost of Pilot to Non-Pilot (%)		
Montcalm	959	2,412	60% lower		
Mt. Pleasant	5,128	2,459	109% higher		
Grand Ledge	2,896	1,382	110% higher		

Table 5.5. Costs for 2023 Season

Route	Brine Pilot Cost (\$/lane-mile)	Non-Pilot Cost (\$/lane-mile)	Comparative Cost of Pilot to Non-Pilot (%)	
Montcalm	3,359	2,734	23% higher	
Mt. Pleasant	2,688	1,399	92% higher	
Grand Ledge	2,634	2,371	11% higher	

Table 5.7. Costs for 2024 Season

Route	Brine Pilot Cost (\$/lane-mile)	Non-Pilot Cost (\$/lane-mile)	Comparative Cost of Pilot to Non-Pilot (%)		
Montcalm	1,812	2,574	30% lower		
Mt. Pleasant	1,792	506	254% higher		
Grand Ledge	2349	1295	81% higher		

Table 5.9. Costs for 2025 Season

Route	Brine Pilot Cost (\$/lane-mile)	Non-Pilot Cost (\$/lane-mile)	Comparative Cost of Pilot to Non-Pilot (%)		
Montcalm	\$2,236	\$3,316	33% lower		
Mt. Pleasant	\$2,220	\$1,457	52% higher		
Grand Ledge	\$3,190	\$1,204	165% higher		

- DLA Route Lane Mile Costs Vs Salt Routes.
- Costs include Labor, Equipment and Materials
- Liquid Material Costs
 - costs (ABPs Expensive)
- More Liquids may have been applied to ensure





Environmental Analysis

- Approximate gallons CaCl2 as equivalent Tons of NaCL
 - 2.7 lb. of CaCl₂ per 1 gallon of 26% CaCl₂ solution
 - Pure rock salt (100% NaCl)
 - 110.98 lb. of CaCl₂ contains 70.91 lb. of elemental chloride
 - 58.44 lb. of NaCl contain 35.45 lb. of elemental chloride

1000 Gal CaCL2 liquid ≈ 1.42 tons of NaCL Rock Salt

Location	Route	Route Lane Miles	Actual Liquid CaCl2 (gallons)	Liquid CaCl2 as equivalent rock salt (tons)	Actual rock salt applied (tons)	Total chloride impact (equivalent + actual, tons)	Chloride impact per lane mile (tons per mile)	Comparative impact of pilot to non- pilot
Montcalm	M-66-P	24	121,051	172	20	192	8.0	4% lower
Montcalm	(5) M-Routes	214.3			1781	1781	8.3	
Mt. Pleasant	M-20-P	30	109,500	156	22	178	5.9	21% higher
Mt. Pleasant	(2) M-Routes	90			441	441	4.9	
Grand Ledge	M-43-P	22	59,472	85	190	275	12.5	18% lower
Grand Ledge	M-43-NP	57			869	869	15.2	



Environmental Analysis

Table 5.12. Chemicals Applied in 2024 Season — Pilot versus Non-Pilot Routes

Location	Route	Route Lane Miles	Actual Liquid CaCl2 (gallons)	Liquid CaCl2 as equivalent rock salt (tons)	Actual rock salt applied (tons)	Total chloride impact (equivalent + actual, tons)	Chloride impact per lane mile (tons per mile)	Comparative impact of pilot to non- pilot
Montcalm	M-66-P	24	68,600	98	0	98	4.1	6% lower
Montcalm	(5) M-Routes	214.3			930	930	4.3	
Mt. Pleasant	M-20-P	30	93,100	132	54	186	6.2	4% higher
Mt. Pleasant	(2) M-Routes	90			539	539	6.0	
Grand Ledge	M-43-P	22	38,117	54	81	135	6.1	12% lower
Grand Ledge	M-43-NP	57			396	396	6.9	

Table 5.13. Chemicals Applied in 2025 Season — Pilot versus Non-Pilot Routes

Location	Route	Route Lane Miles	Actual Liquid CaCl2 (gallons)	Liquid CaCl2 as equivalent rock salt (tons)	Actual rock salt applied (tons)	Total chloride impact (equivalent + actual, tons)	Chloride impact per lane mile (tons per mile)	Comparative impact of pilot to non- pilot
Montcalm	M-66-P	24	89,778	128	3	131	5.4	21% lower
Montcalm	(5) M-Routes	214.3			1,481	1,481	6.9	
Mt. Pleasant	M-20-P	30	111,050	158	48	206	6.9	30% lower
Mt. Pleasant	(2) M-Routes	90			878	878	9.8	
Grand Ledge	M-43-P	22	88,772	126	73	199	9.1	49% lower
Grand Ledge	M-43-NP	57			1,009	1,009	17.7	





Environmental Analysis

Chloride Impact Trends 2023-2025

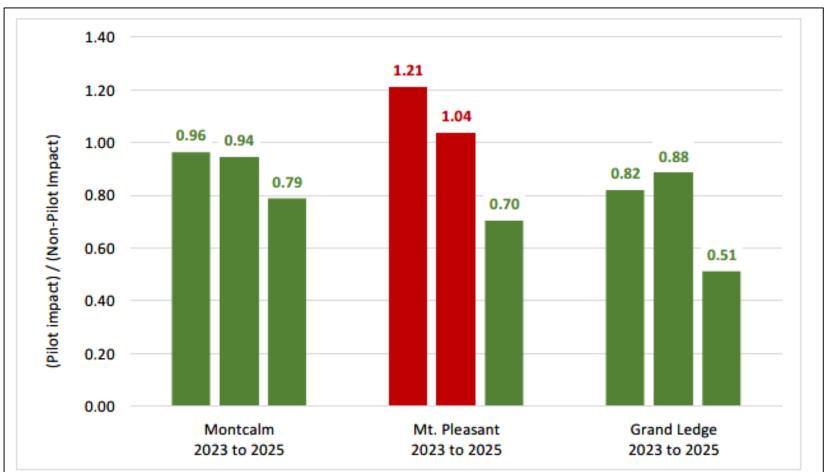


Figure 5.4. Comparison of Chloride Impact of Pilot Routes to Non-Pilot Routes by Location and Year





DLA Pilot Takeaways

- LOS can be met with DLA (<u>liquid mostly</u>)
- Liquids work fast, but not as long as salt
- ABP liquids best for anti-ice and colder temps
- ABP liquids more expensive than Salt
- Success with just MWB (no ABP)
- Success with blending MWB with ABP liquid
- Significant investment would be required to convert garage facilities and equipment to liquid mostly
- Environmental impacts of DLA were similar to Rock Salt routes
- Two pilot garages plan to continue liquid applications at their facility.



Thanks!!

Thanks

- Montcalm County Road Commission, MDOT Cadillac TSC, MDOT Grand Region.
- MDOT Mount Pleasant Garage, MDOT Mount Pleasant TSC, MDOT Bay Region.
- MDOT Grand Ledge Garage, MDOT Lansing TSC, MDOT University Region.







Final Report

Act 51 of 1951 Use of Agricultural Additives Pilot Program



FY 2025 Appropriation Report

Public Act 51 of 1951 MCL 247.661a, Section 11a (as amended by Public Act 310 of 2020)

247.661a Use of agricultural additives pilot program; report to legislature.

Sec. 11a.

- (1) As provided in this section, the department must implement a pilot program on the use of agricultural additives to control ice on public roads, highways, and bridges in this state and to review the potential efficacy and environmental impacts of agricultural additives, while maintaining the safety and mobility of the motoring public.
- (2) At a minimum, the pilot program described in subsection (1) must be designed to study liquid-only plow routes and must do all of the following:
- (a) Identify and utilize methods for the use of agricultural additives, including, but not limited to, liquid sugar beet by-products, that promote surface adhering and reduce the freezing point of applied substances.
- (b) Examine results from expanded use of agricultural additives, including, but not limited to, potential environmental and fiscal impacts.
- (c) Develop best practices and technical guidelines for the use of agricultural additives, and



