
CORROSION MITIGATION - LESSONS FROM UTAH AND OTHER STATE DOTs

CORROSION PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY(CPT) FOR WINTER MAINTENANCE CONFERENCE

UC-DAVIS, DAVIS, CA



PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Multi-DOT practitioner's viewpoint
 - Findings / Research from Utah DOT project
 - Comparative DOT Observations
 - Illinois
 - Missouri
 - WSHEMA Scan Tour
 - Other Comments / Observations

UTAH DOT PROJECT - OVERVIEW

- 2015 Equipment Lifecycle Analysis project
- Examined 500-unit Class 8 snowplow fleet
- Key Objectives:
 - Identify optimal lifecycle replacement criteria
 - Identify funding needs target replacement scenario
 - Recommend how to address frame-cracking issues associated with corrosion damage

UTAH DOT PROJECT – END RESULTS

■ Recommendations

- Reduced replacement criteria
- Implemented an equipment corrosion assessment program
- Prioritized replacement of corrosion-impacted units

■ Outcome

- Recommended replacement standard adopted
- Corrosion assessment program implemented
- UDOT used the results of condition assessment program and report to secure a 50% increase in replacement funding

UTAH DOT PROJECT – CORROSION

- UDOT was experiencing corrosion-related frame cracking
 - Attributed to double “C”-channel frame design
 - 197 total units with this design
 - 59 units had experienced significant frame cracking
- Other corrosion issues also being experienced plow trucks
 - Oil pans, differential cases and covers, brake shoes and lines, cab floors, firewall and doors, windshield frames, etc.
 - Electrical connections, steel hydraulic connectors, battery cases, dump body, etc.

FRAME CRACKING*

*Picture provided by UDOT



FRAME – SIDE VIEW*

*Picture provided by UDOT



UTAH DOT PROJECT – RESEARCH AND OUTREACH

- Performed literature review on winter maintenance practices and relationship to equipment corrosion
- Surveyed fourteen (14) peer public sector entities
 - 44-question survey
 - Covered changes in winter maintenance practices and impacts
 - Reviewed corrosion damage experience and mitigation efforts
 - Specification changes
 - Equipment storage and cleaning
 - Results / outcomes

UTAH DOT PROJECT – CORROSION LITERATURE REVIEW

- Much of the highly relevant research originated with Washington State DOT (WSDOT) sponsored studies
 - Contractor was Western Transportation Institute at Montana State University
 - MnDOT and sponsored and published an update of this research in 2015
- Major findings:
 - Use of wet-type roadway chemicals have significantly increased corrosion
 - Roadway chemical types vary in terms of impact on equipment
 - Specification changes have reduced (but not eliminated) corrosion damage
 - Stringent cleaning of units post-storm events reduces deterioration

UTAH DOT PROJECT – SURVEY

- Most DOTs (8 of 12) respondents reported changing roadway treatment approach in last few years
 - Most moved to abrasives to granular/liquid chemicals
 - Provided better road clearance and less clean-up
 - Salt was primary treatment, following by Magnesium Chloride, Redmond Materials Salt/Ice Slicer[®] and brine

UTAH DOT PROJECT – SURVEY

(CONTINUED)

- 11 of 12 fleets reported increased corrosion with change
 - Magnesium chloride identified as most corrosive
 - Redmond Material Salt/Ice Slicer next
- 10 fleets indicate mitigation efforts (specification changes, revised policies, etc.) where at least somewhat effective
 - 4 fleets indicated around 50% workforce compliance with changes
 - 4 fleets reported that at least one of their changes did not work

UTAH DOT PROJECT – SURVEY

(CONTINUED)

- 10 fleets implemented changes to mitigate impacts
 - Post-storm washing
 - Use of neutralizing chemicals, soaps and/or coatings
 - Increased PM cycle frequency
- Post-event washing practices
 - Only 3 fleets had undercarriage washing racks
 - Significant interest in expanding but limited by cost/environmental issues
 - Most fleets report using fire hoses/ pressure washers for cleaning*

UTAH DOT PROJECT – SURVEY

(CONTINUED)

- Specification changes – 11 fleets reported positive impact
 - Use of stainless steel bodies
 - Upgraded wiring workmanship requirements
 - Defined locations of electrical junction boxes
 - Movement to single rail frame
- Some changes reported as ineffective or poor cost/benefit
 - Stainless bodies (Oregon - “just moved rust to chassis”)
 - Powder coating (Idaho and Colorado)
 - Special paint (Idaho)

UTAH DOT PROJECT – POSITIVE CHANGES

- Frame corrosion linked to gaps in double “C” frames
 - Prioritized the replacing vehicles with nested frame design
 - Shift to single rail design mostly addressed frame cracking
- Changed specs of oil pans and differential covers to non-rusting / rust-resistant materials
- Improved electrical connector specs and junction box location
- Implemented corrosion assessment program and include the calculated score as part of the replacement prioritization

UTAH DOT PROJECT – UNRESOLVED ISSUES

- General lack of wash bays or commercial washing facilities
- Extreme weather encourages maintenance forces to park vehicles indoors
 - Thawed snow/ice + chemicals = corrosion
- Reluctance to push maintenance forces wash vehicles post event
- Lack of facilities to gather/treat vehicle wash run-off

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI DOTs – COMPARISON TO UDOT

Similarities

- Large winter maintenance operations
- Heavy snowfall states
- Similar equipment makes/models

■ Differences

- Significant summer maintenance vehicle use*
- Few mountains, much lower elevation
- Trucks less heavily spec'ed for plow duty and more Class 7/single axle units
- Unclear as to differences in chemical application types or rates

ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI (CONTINUED)

Illinois DOT (IDOT)

- Visited four (4) IDOT maintenance yards at locations across the state
- Plow trucks generally older than UDOT's
- Many with nested frame design
- Vehicles mostly parked in unheated sheds without doors
- Less corrosion damage noted than at UDOT

Missouri DOT (MoDOT)

- Only visited main shop and auction yard
- Observed plow trucks were similar age to UDOT (mostly younger than IDOT)
- Corrosion damage tended to be worse than IDOT but less than UDOT

COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS

- Differences in observed corrosion impact at UDOT, IDOT and MoDOT point out the challenge of providing ‘one size fits all’ recommendations
- Laboratory research allows controlling for single factor analysis and most reliable findings
- Real world experience still can vary because of the near-infinite number of variables

WSHEMA SCAN TOUR

- WSHEMA members performed scan tour of four (4) DOT to compare winter equipment maintenance practices
 - Targeted DOTs in other EMTSP Partnership Regions that have winter highway maintenance equipment fleets and operating environments similar to WSHEMA members
 - Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania visited
 - Conducted in June 2017
 - Information gathered was generally consistent with UDOT project
 - Report available from EMTSP website
 - Includes links to various support documents, videos, etc.

TREATMENT CHOICE AND APPLICATION - SUMMARY

- Major variables in corrosion impact
 - Transportation infrastructure – impacts in bridges, concrete rebar, etc.
 - Environmental impacts – water, soil, plants and animals
 - DOT Equipment
 - Commercial and private vehicles
- Recent research suggests some potential practice changes
 - Challenges some existing treatment practices
 - Identifies new additive options for reducing corrosion and environmental impact
 - See presentation notes for details

EQUIPMENT CLEANING / WASHING - SUMMARY

- Maintenance forces typically perform post-event equipment cleaning
- Having appropriate wash facilities encourages maintenance forces to engage in cleaning activities
 - Invest in facilities and mitigation or replace equipment more frequently
- Best practice guidance discourages cleaning practices that can push materials into small areas and encourage corrosion
- Excellent MnDOT video on recommended washing practices

QUESTIONS AND CONTACT INFO

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