



Hinkson Creek

Collaborative Adaptive Management

Chloride Task Force Meeting Minutes

Date: January 18, 2022

Time: 8:00- 9:30 am

Location: Teams

Present: Pete Millier, Cody Luebbering, Rusty Strodman, Tom Boland, Richard Stone, Greg Edington, Alba Argerich, Georganne Bowman,

Absent: Doug Coley, Hannah Wichern, Stacy Salter, Jessica Scholz, Tom Trabue, Mark Fuchs, Mark Woodward

❖ Minutes

- a. November Minutes were approved

❖ Experiences/ Lessons learned from this winter season

- a. Practices were altered, and chloride products were not as effective in the last week of 2022 due to the extreme cold temps
- b. The city of Columbia is posting an article in the City Source talking about the impact of chloride and the methods the city uses to remove snow
- c. The importance of communication with customers is a key practice for private and municipalities removers
 - i. New agencies have seemed to be better at explaining how salt works
- d. The time of day and day of the week make a significant impact on how many people can come in for a snow event
- e. Weather is extremely variable within the community- whether or not (private company) that many removers use to have a more accurate local information
- f. The city is looking to install a road weather information system (rwis) to have them available to the public
 - i. The weather sensors measure road sensors and weather information. It can be used to apply salt better

- 1. Greater Bonne Femme weather station

❖ Rate Priorities

- a. Group 1 prioritizations
- b. The actions that are listed fall under three main categories
 - i. Data and information,
 - 1. Temperature sensors & weather information can make the application more targeted and reduce unnecessary application
 - a. Secondly, there needs to be a better understanding how much salt is being used and by who
 - b. Instream data to identify high-priority areas that can be targeted in the future
 - ii. Education (outreach & training),
 - 1. Public and private applicators about appropriate applications and methods
 - iii. Design and Engineering.
 - 1. Building design would be the low-hanging fruit to prevent the thaw and refreeze cycle
- c. Group 2
 - i. A cooperative system for applicators
 - ii. Pavement sensors
 - iii. Data
 - iv. Promote work from home
 - v. Building design and stormwater design symptoms
- d. Group 3
 - i. Outreach and education
 - 1. Applicator information and proper application
 - 2. Public engagement and outreach to help people understand chloride and why applicators are doing what they do
 - ii. Work from Home
 - 1. Made a major impact on road cleaning and parking lot.

- iii. Data and better information such as better forecasting and road temperature information would have a huge impact on the small applicier
- iv. Post-storm reports can help keep information relevant and connect the salt application with the instream concentration data.

❖ **Evaluation of programs for Chloride reduction and mitigation**

❖ To make it a manageable list the group chose the top suggestion for bringing forward a continual list of information to stakeholders

- a. Weather and tempered data were on all the group's lists and seems like a good suggestion to be presented
- b. Data chloride usage would help the program be more effective, including the source, quantity, location, and reason behind the chloride application.
 - i. How much is making it to the streams
 - ii. There is missing information on how much is being used by homeowners
- c. Education Program strategy to reach a multitude of groups
 - i. Institutions, private contractures, municipalities, homeowners, archives & engineers
 - ii. Overall education messaging programming
 - 1. The use of salt and tips for mitigation
 - iii. Consistent language for how to use salt so that people can have
 - 1. Key messaging that everyone uses could help push the narrative
 - 2. Working from home can be part of the education outreach
 - a. To help give positive
 - iv. Corporative relationships between the group will strengthen the message
 - 1. The evolution of the process makes sure that the education group can
 - v. Peer-to-peer learning
- d. Building and Disgne suggestions should be followed up by a different group made up of team members that are more knowledgeable about architects, building codes, and engines to help with appropriate recommendations.

- e. Engage studies on effective alternatives to chloride usage, how it impacts our waterways, and the negative impacts of these alternatives. Such as steam tunnels, heated stairs, brine methods,

❖ **Next Steps**

- a. Create a working document outlining the suggestion for people to be researching and working on over the next month before the meeting
- b. Researching priority programs
 - i.