Ice Melt Resource Guide

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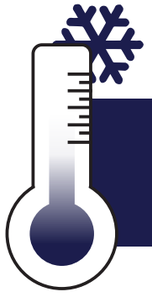
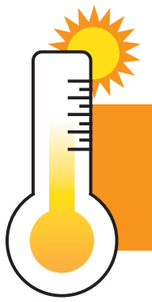
How Ice Melters Work

There are two ways to melt snow/ice; turning it into a brine (liquid solution), ultimately breaking the bond between the snow/iceand the surface area



Endothermic

Lowers the Freezing Point of the Surface Area (e.g. Rock Salt)



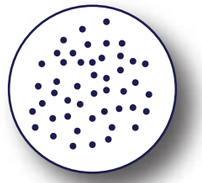
Exothermic

Reacts with the Moisture in the Snow/Ice to Create Heat (e.g. Calcium Chloride)

Most Common Forms of Ice Melter

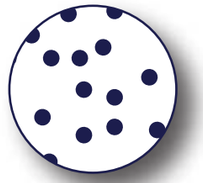
- Rock Salt
- Magnesium Chlroide
- Potassium Chloride
- Urea
- Value Added Blends

Ice Melter Granular Size



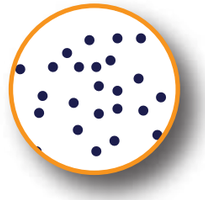
Too Small

Small granules melt quickly, and a large amount of them can get the melting process off to a fast start



Too Large

Larger particles have a slower melting action, and will not completely dissolve the underlying layer



Correct Size

Medium sized granules are the most effective and can bore through the surface and maximize brine formation

When to Appy Ice Melters

De-Icing:
Application of ice melter to melt existing snow/ice

Anti-Icing:
Proactive application of ice melter to surface prior to a storm

Helpful Tip:

begreen®

Too little ice melter will not control ice and snow as intended, and too much ice melter is wasteful and can be harmful to the environment

Visit www.kissner.com and go to the 'Information Library' to read more in depth facts, and learn more about ice melter