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# CMA DEICER Highway

## URGENT - READ CAREFULLY

Cryotech CMA® is solid calcium magnesium acetate - a low-corrosion, environmental alternative to ordinary deicers like road salt, calcium chloride, and magnesium chloride. CMA is selected when concrete damage, corrosion, or the environment are issues for winter operations. CMA works differently than ordinary deicers, however when used according to these guidelines, it is just as effective.

## CMA Field Application Guidelines for Highway Customers

*CMA Works  
Differently*

CMA pellets release heat and burrow to the pavement.

- CMA does not create a flowing brine.
- Early application of CMA just as the snow begins to fall and prior to ice formation will significantly improve its performance.
- CMA takes longer than salt to deice (about 10-20 minutes).

CMA sticks to the pavement, giving residual, anti-icing action.

- Broadcast evenly across the entire lane.
- Better than salt at preventing pack.
- Continues working, and requires fewer applications.

CMA lasts longer than chloride-based deicers.

- CMA dissolves less quickly than chlorides.
- CMA refreezes slower with dilution than chlorides.

CMA treated roads are drier.

- Lighter, fluffier snow is easier to plow.
- Oatmeal appearance means good traction - not likely to pack with traffic.
- After the storm, CMA treated roadways are darker and road markings are clearly visible.

*CMA Treated  
Snow Looks  
Different*

For Product Information, Call 800/346-7237

CMA Has  
a Different  
Density

$$\text{CMA} = 44 \text{ lbs./Ft}^3$$

v  
vv  
vvv  
vvvv  
vvvvvv

$$\text{Salt} = 70 \text{ lbs/Ft}^3$$



CMA weighs 44 lbs/CuFt.

- CMA gives denser, more uniform coverage - more particles per square foot.
- Proper calibration is important to compensate for density.

CMA Must  
Be Used Like  
CMA

CMA Application

- Start applying 25-50% more CMA than salt (typically 300-400 pounds per lane mile). After operators gain experience, CMA application rates may be reduced to optimal levels for local climate.
- Apply just as road turns white, snow begins to stick, or ice begins to form. Premature application may result in product loss from traffic moving the CMA off of the road. Late application reduces effectiveness.
- After application allow enough time (at least 20 minutes) to plow; expect good plow runs.
- Spread CMA across the entire lane.
- Re-apply when new snow accumulation shows first tendency to pack or when roadway starts to refreeze.
- Like road salt, product effectiveness diminishes below 20°F.

CMA Can be  
Prewet

Prewetting CMA

- CMA's effectiveness when used as a deicer is enhanced by prewetting it with CF7 at the spreader spinner.
- Prewetting causes CMA to stick and begin melting almost immediately after application.
- The freezing point of the combined products is lower than that of pure CMA.

Keep CMA in  
Dry Storage

CMA Storage

- CMA will last indefinitely in storage if it is kept dry.
- If overhandling causes dust, wear a paper dust mask.
- CMA may cake in equipment if it gets wet. Don't park loaded trucks outside in the weather.

CMA and  
Sand or  
Cinders

CMA/Sand Mixtures

- Applications of straight CMA followed by plowing and sanding gives best possible traction.
- Use it like salt/sand mixtures. Six parts CMA by weight to four parts sand is a common practice.
- Use 5% by weight to keep sand piles free flowing in freezing weather.

