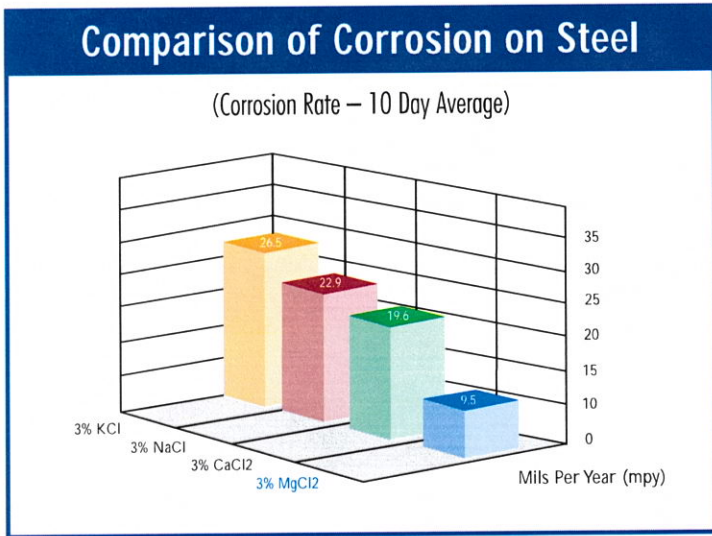


MAG® Is Less Corrosive Than Other Ice Melters

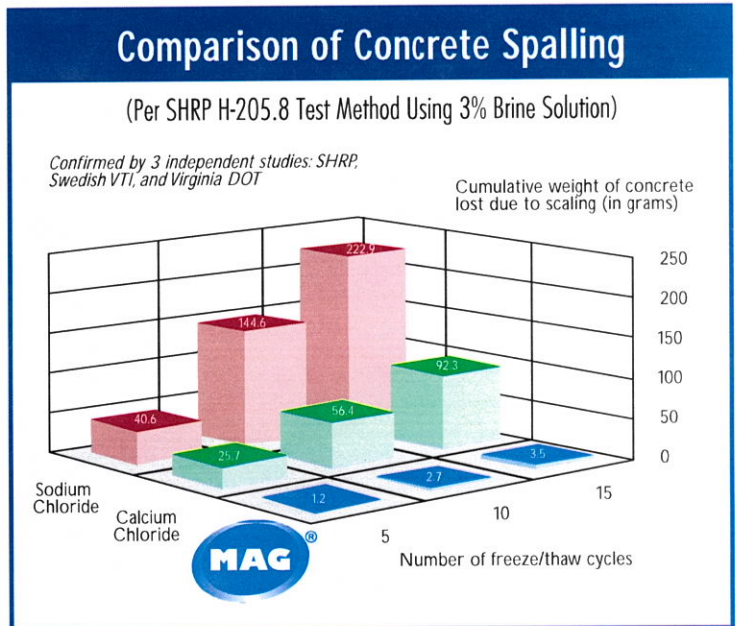
MAG is commonly used in the workplace. As this chart shows, MAG is less corrosive on steel which can affect work equipment, piping, building infrastructure and more. MAG makes an altogether safer work environment.



Data from University of Utah, Dept. of Metallurgical Engineering, Dr. Charles H. Pitt, Professor of Metallurgy. As shown by this data, a 3% magnesium chloride solution is less than 50% as corrosive towards steel as the next leading de-icer, at equal concentration.

MAG® Is Less Damaging to Concrete Than Calcium Chloride and Sodium Chloride

All ice melting chemicals lower the freezing point of water and increase the number of freeze/thaw cycles. As a result of water repeatedly freezing and expanding, concrete surfaces will tend to spall, scale or break into small chips. New concrete surfaces and concrete of poor quality are particularly vulnerable to spalling. (Ice melting chemicals should not be used on concrete less than one year old.) As shown below in tests performed by the Strategic Highway Research Program (SHRP), National Research Council, Washington, D.C., the use of MAG as an ice melter resulted in significantly less concrete spalling than calcium chloride or sodium chloride.



3% test concentrations of brine were used since ice melter brine typically dilutes itself to this level soon after it is applied. After 15 freeze/thaw cycles, the use of sodium chloride resulted in over 63 times and calcium chloride resulted in over 26 times the amount of concrete loss than MAG.

