

PROTECTING THE ROAD NETWORK IS A PRIORITY

Every spring, the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable establishes the dates for the thaw period for the three zones that comprise the territory of Québec. During this period, heavy vehicles that travel on the road network must reduce their loads in accordance with the limits imposed by the *Vehicle Load and Size Limits Regulation* that applies to road vehicles and combinations of road vehicles.

The coming into effect of load limits because of the thaw invariably raises a number of questions concerning the load limits applied to heavy vehicles, pavements and structures, along with the effects of climate on roads, the procedure used to establish the thaw period, traffic control, etc. In order to answer some of these questions, we have created a series of fact sheets that contain the essential information related to these topics, as well as maps and answers to recurring questions concerning pavements and vehicle loads.

It is only logical to subject heavy transport operators to more restrictive regulations during the thaw period, especially considering that the gouvernement du Québec is investing large amounts annually in the repair and upgrade of its road network.

For information concerning authorized load limits during the thaw period, or concerning any other topic, choose one of the options listed below.

- Visit the website of the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable:
www.transports.gouv.qc.ca
- Call **511** (in Québec)
1-888-355-0511 (from anywhere in North America)
- Send an email to:
communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca
- Write to the following address:
Direction générale des communications
Ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable
700, boul. René-Lévesque Est, 27^e étage
Québec (Québec) G1R 5H1

If you require information concerning road transport control, contact the information centres of the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec.

Monday to Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.:

Québec area: **418-643-7620**

Montréal area: **514-873-7620**

Elsewhere: **1-800-361-7620** (Québec, Canada, United States)

These numbers also give you access to the automated information system, which includes a variety of services and allows you to carry out certain transactions outside of office hours.

Happy reading!

List of enclosures:

- Fact sheet 1 – Québec roads: background information
- Fact sheet 2 – Bridges: an essential component of the road network
- Fact sheet 3 – Pavement design
- Fact sheet 4 – The effect of climate on pavement
- Fact sheet 5 – Regulations governing loads
- Fact sheet 6 – An overview of the thaw period in Québec
- Fact sheet 7 – Load restrictions during the thaw period
- Fact sheet 8 – Road checks
- Frequently asked questions: pavements
- Frequently asked questions: vehicle loads
- Thaw zones in Québec (map)
- Location of road weather stations and frost probes (map)
- Thaw history
- Visual of the "En période de dégel – Roulez léger" (During the thaw period – Travel light) road sign

1

ROADS IN QUÉBEC: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Roads are essential to Quebec's economy, making sure that people and goods move everywhere. So, regardless of its density, population size or resources, every region must be served by a road infrastructure. To make sure this infrastructure is developed and maintained, the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable must take into account the considerable distances involved, the many waterways and the harsh, regionally variable climate.

The Ministère's Objectives for the Road Network

- Make sure the network is well maintained
- Maintain efforts to improve the network
- Adapt the network to changing travel needs by maximizing use of existing infrastructure

Development work is carried out to make sure that a region's economic activity is maintained and developed, and to ensure the safety of users.

Modern and Efficient Road Network

Quebec's road network comprises some 325,000 km of highways. The Ministère manages some 31,000 km of highways, national roads, regional roads, and collector roads, as well as nearly 11,000 structures located on the Ministère's network and on municipal roads. Municipalities manage 107,000 km of local roads and streets. The Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs manages some 186,000 km (territorial access roads). Hydro-Québec manages around 100 km of the network. The federal government is responsible for around 500 km of the network.

The replacement value of the road infrastructure under the Ministère's responsibility, province-wide, is over \$30 billion.

A Steadily Growing Fleet

Data from the Société d'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ) indicates that the vehicle fleet exceeded six million vehicles in 2014, representing a 34% increase since 2000. The number of heavy trucks and passenger vehicles increased by around 25% between 2000 and 2014.

Quebec: A Specific Environment

The vastness of the territory, low population density, harsh climate and heavy traffic in major urban areas make Quebec one of the most difficult places in the world to maintain and operate a road network. Although half the population is concentrated in the Montreal and Quebec City regions, the road network covers the entire inhabited territory of Quebec.

Quebec's climatic conditions are exceptionally harsh, with temperature swings of up to 25°C in just a few hours. For more than four months, the ground freezes at depths ranging from 1.2 m to 3 m, depending on the region. Precipitation (rain and snow) is abundant, reaching 1,000 mm/year. In spring, after having withstood the deformation caused by deep frost, the roadway must be able to withstand significant loads, whereas during the thaw period, the strength of the roadway is reduced by 40%.

These specific conditions make it difficult to compare Quebec roadways with those of other countries, and to import technologies without in-depth analysis.

Research and Development a Priority

Traffic flow, network protection and road user safety are at the heart of the Ministère's research and development activities. However, Quebec's road network, built for the most part in the 1960s-1970s, is showing clear signs of ageing. In a difficult economic climate, the Ministère must therefore carry out numerous major maintenance and rehabilitation projects to ensure that its road network meets the needs of a growing number of commuters and can withstand a significant increase in heavy traffic.

The Ministère is therefore focusing on research and development in order to use more efficient techniques and materials, and thus make sure that its structures last.

This is a major shift that has allowed the development of innovative techniques, the adaptation of various technologies to the Quebec context, and the design and development of new equipment.

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

page 2

2

BRIDGES: AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF THE ROAD NETWORK

The structures inventory of the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable includes over 5 600 bridges located on the network under its management. Since January 2008, the Ministère has also assumed management of more than 4 200 bridges of the municipal network.

Bridges may be an obstacle to the movement of certain vehicles, both due to their bearing capacity and the clearance offered. However, these constraints imposed by bridges do not depend on climatic conditions. The more restrictive regulations in force during the thaw period are established only for the protection of the pavements.

The ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable, through the "Trucking" section of Québec 511 on its website, makes two tools available to truckers in order to inform them, at all times, of the limits required by the bridges.

The *Répertoire des limitations de poids* (Register of bridges with weight restrictions) contains information concerning structures that may constitute an obstacle to the free flow of vehicles, due to their limited bearing capacity. Regular inspections to detect defects, evaluations of bearing capacity and work performed on the bridges ensure that the situation in the field is constantly evolving: signs are replaced, added or removed in any period of the year. The Répertoire must therefore be consulted systematically before each trip.

The *Répertoire des hauteurs libres sous les ponts* (Register of vertical bridge clearances) contains data concerning the clearances measured under all road, railway or pedestrian bridges crossing roads under the Ministère's management or numbered municipal roads. The data is also provided for bridges under the Ministère's responsibility that cross unnumbered municipal roads. The data in the Répertoire may be changed after repair or replacement of bridges or addition of new bridges on the network. The work performed on the roadways spanned by the bridges may also change the clearance data. Consulting the Répertoire must therefore be an integral part of the process to determine any transportation route.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

2

BRIDGES: AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF THE ROAD NETWORK

The following signs are located along bridges and overpasses that have weight limitations.



The Weight Restriction signs inform drivers of trucks* with a total loaded weight exceeding the maximum weight indicated on the signs that they are prohibited from travelling on a bridge. These signs also concern buses. The "X" indicates the total maximum load of a road vehicle, the "Y" indicates the total maximum load of a combination of road vehicles consisting of two units, and the "Z" indicates the total maximum load of a combination of road vehicles consisting of more than two units.



The Weight Restriction sign informs drivers of all road vehicles with a total loaded weight exceeding the maximum weight that is indicated on the sign that they are prohibited from travelling on a bridge. The "X" indicates the total maximum load of a road vehicle or a combination of road vehicles.



The Legal Load Limitation sign informs drivers of vehicles with a mass exceeding the load limits stipulated in the *Vehicle Load and Size Limits Regulation* that it is forbidden for them to travel on certain bridges.



The Trucks Prohibited sign indicates that access to a road is totally prohibited for trucks.



* The truck outline on the signs refers to trucks, tow trucks and tool vehicles.

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

3

PAVEMENT
DESIGN

The structure of pavement is simple in appearance only, with hardly a few layers visible above the ground. In reality, the design of pavement is dependent upon many variables, which makes it one of the most complex civil engineering structures.

There are two main categories of pavements, which are divided according to their mechanical behaviour and the type of material used. Rigid pavement is characterized by a concrete driving surface. It reacts as a solid block, and experiences very little distortion under load. Flexible pavement, which is used more frequently in Québec, is covered with a coating commonly known as asphalt. This type of roadway experiences only slight distortion under the flow of traffic and, for all practical purposes, fully resumes its original shape afterwards.

Rigid pavement is generally well adapted to intense traffic, which is characterized by a high volume of heavy vehicles. Flexible pavement adapts well to most traffic conditions.

The coating of the pavement contributes to increasing the structural capacity by reducing the impact of the weight that is transmitted to the underlying layers (foundation, sub-foundation and ground). It also limits water penetration. Layering variable thicknesses of different materials, such as sand, gravel, and crushed stone, also counters the effect of frost on the ground. The useful life of flexible pavement prior to major renovations is generally between 25 and 30 years. The thickness and types of materials used are determined based on the type of road that is being constructed, traffic, characteristics of the soils, and the specific climatic conditions.

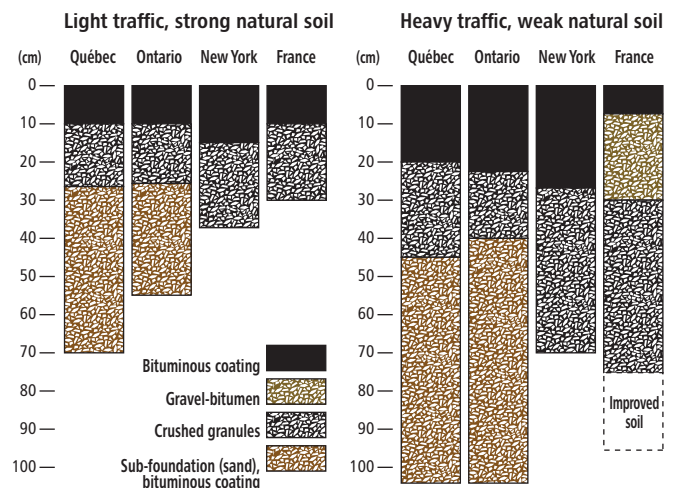
The design method provides for the use of a series of equations, with factors that are adapted to the Québec context, taking into consideration the following elements:

- Climatic conditions (temperature, humidity). The thaw period is critical: the same truck axle can cause 5 to 8 times more damage in spring than in summer.
- The susceptibility to frost and thaw, and the mechanical properties of the soils at the site.

Once the calculations have been carried out, the loads and deformation that are liable to be transmitted to each layer are compared to the bearing capacity of each layer.

Heavy loads on thin layers or poorly resistant materials can cause premature cracks in the surface or permanent deformations in the pavement. For example, a 20% increase in load translates into a more than 100% increase in damage, which is why it is important to design the roadway properly and to accurately anticipate the evolution of the traffic.

The effect of frost on the pavement can cause swelling, which directly affects the quality of driving and reduces the pavement life cycle. An adequate thickness of materials, not too susceptible to frost, may be effective under such circumstances. The use of other pavement insulation techniques is sometimes necessary when the bearing soil deforms under the effect of frost. In the presence of heterogeneous bearing soils, the development of transitions is a common practice to ensure good pavement behaviour. Finally, the process is completed by analyzing the cost of the various options.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

3

PAVEMENT
DESIGN**Changing practices**

There are significant differences between roadway structures in different countries, which may seem surprising. However, these differences are inevitable, because the soil, the climate, the traffic, the materials used, and the costs are often very different. In light of this, comparison can be dangerous, as can importing technologies without conducting an in-depth analysis.

In Québec, the structure of pavement that is designed using proven design methods and parameters compare advantageously to that of other countries which are often cited as examples. Considering its unique context, and with equal traffic flow, Québec clearly ranks first in terms of the total thickness of the materials that make up its road structures.

Design methods and knowledge of pavement design are rapidly evolving, and new technologies and new products are emerging. In order to optimize the use of these new processes, and to reduce the risk of failure, the Ministère launched, in the 1990's, a meticulous monitoring program with respect to the performance of pavements, in order to document the evolution of the behaviour of pavements in the Québec context. This innovative approach has made it possible to establish a knowledge base for optimizing design methods and interventions on the road network. A number of pilot projects conducted by the Ministère, in collaboration with specialized companies, have made it possible to define the usage potential of various pavement construction and repair techniques. The development and increasingly common use of techniques including the recycling of roadway materials, and thermal insulation techniques for reducing the negative effects of frost on the behaviour of pavements are examples of these projects.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

4

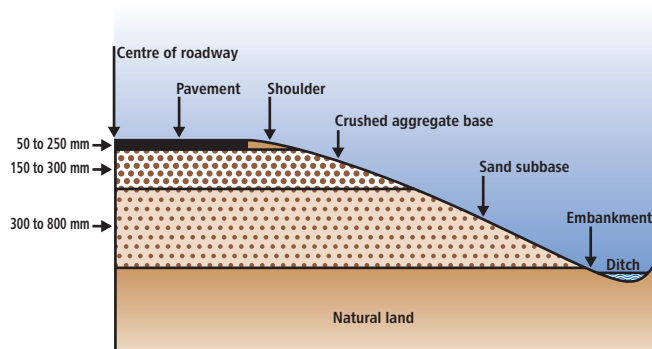
THE EFFECTS OF
CLIMATE ON PAVEMENT

Although they may seem simple at first glance, roads represent structures that cover extensive expanses of land and exhibit complex behaviour. Understanding and analyzing this behaviour is one of the greatest challenges in civil engineering.

The personality of pavement

There are two main families of pavement, divided according to the type of coating used: bituminous-coated flexible pavement (asphalt), which makes up more than 90% of the road network; and rigid pavement with a concrete cement surface, which covers 4% of the network. Figure 1 illustrates a cross-section of a roadway that can accommodate both types of structures. The choice of the most appropriate pavement type and design depends on a number of factors, including the anticipated intensity of traffic, the types of soil, the climate, the cost, and the local availability of construction materials.

Figure 1: Example of a typical pavement section



Working structures

The state of a pavement is evaluated according to certain defects that evolve over time and with wear. The following elements are often referred to in order to describe these defects:

1. Evenness, which is used to define the comfort of the ride, comprises defects that are perceived as waves due to their inherent peaks and valleys.



2. Ruts form, and the surface in the tire tracks weakens.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

4

THE EFFECTS OF
CLIMATE ON PAVEMENT

3. Cracking worsens, and other breaks appear on the surface.



Every pavement behaves differently, according to the nature of the underlying soil, the position of the water table, the thickness of the layers, the climate, the type and shape of the pavement, the characteristics of the construction materials, and traffic, among other factors. It is essential that all of these parameters be taken into consideration in order to adequately diagnose the causes of deterioration.

Understanding the phenomena of pavement deterioration makes it possible to find better solutions to counteract it.

In a Nordic land

Québec can experience temperature variations as wide as 60° to 70° C. In fact, the temperature can drop as low as -30° C in winter, and rise above 30° C in summer. In winter, the ground freezes to a depth of between 1.2 and 3.0 metres, which is much thicker than roadway structures, which average 90 cm in thickness.

The following table compares the Québec context with that of Ontario, New York State, and France. Two important features emerge from this comparison: the harshness of the climate and the extensiveness of the Québec road network compared with the number of inhabitants.

Comparison between administrations – 2014

	Québec	Ontario	New York	France
Length of the road network (km)	30600	21100	24100	20000
Number of inhabitants (millions)	7.9	13.2	19.5	64.7
Average annual precipitation (mm)	1000	850	750	800
Frost duration (days/year)	147 to 218	100 to 200	10 to 100	0 to 90
Frost depth (m)	1.2 to 3	1 to 3.2	Less than 1.4	0 to 0.8



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

4

THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON PAVEMENT

Solutions adapted to the climate

Bitumen that is adapted to the climate must be used to prevent the coating from becoming too brittle in the winter and to allow it to remain sturdy enough in summer.

Drainage ditches along roads and the elevation of pavement represent means that are widely used to reduce the risk of the water table rising up to the road level. In some cases, it is necessary to install specific drainage devices, including gravel, synthetic membranes, or a closed drainage system that allows water to be expelled outside of the structure.

It is also often necessary to protect frost-susceptible soil by sheltering it from the cold. Accordingly, the thickness of the layers of sand and gravel on the northern roads is greater than on roads in warmer regions.

On occasion, deeper excavation is required in order to remove the problematic soil and replace it with soil that is less susceptible to frost. The soil is sometimes stabilized by means of a chemical product, such as lime. In certain cases, an insulated layer is inserted into the pavement in order to deter the penetration of frost. The insulating layers generally are composed of high-density polystyrenes.

The use of certain devices or special products incurs additional costs, but makes it possible to generate substantial long-term savings. Therefore, these methods are only used if the financial gain that is attributable to the extended useful life of the pavement is beneficial in comparison with the initial investment.

Advantages and disadvantages of flexible pavements

With the effects of the cold, frost penetration occurs gradually from top to bottom in the soil (see Figure 2), and damages the structure. Under certain unfavourable conditions, the water in the unfrozen soil may be sucked into the frozen zone. This pumping of water from the water table results in the formation of ice lenses, which cause the pavement to heave.

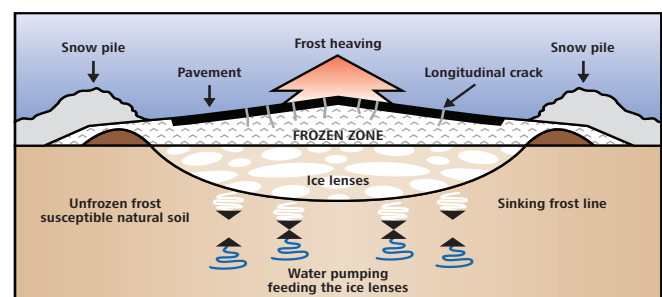


Figure 2: Effects of freeze/thaw cycles on a road

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

4

THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON PAVEMENT

A) Frost heaving

Because of their size, these lenses can lift the pavement by as much as 20 cm. These frost heaves are often unequal, which explains the peaks and valleys that are more pronounced at the end of winter, when the frost depth is at its maximum.



This pavement is lifted by as much as 20 cm.

These lenses also have the effect of folding the pavement, which causes the appearance of frost cracks that are more or less longitudinal. Furthermore, like with any other material, the coating hardens, becomes brittle, and contracts under the effects of the cold. By shrinking over extended lengths, the coating is subjected to tension strains that cause it to break, which produces transversal cracks.

The pavement must endure even more after this point, because this is followed by the spring thaw, which also occurs from top to bottom. Large quantities of water from the melting snow on the surface and the melting ice lenses inside the roadway are found in the layer of thawed soil, weakening it significantly. The water is trapped in the ground as a result of the frozen bottom layer, which is sealed (see Figure 3).



Longitudinal cracking, as depicted in Figure 2

B) Weakening caused by thawing

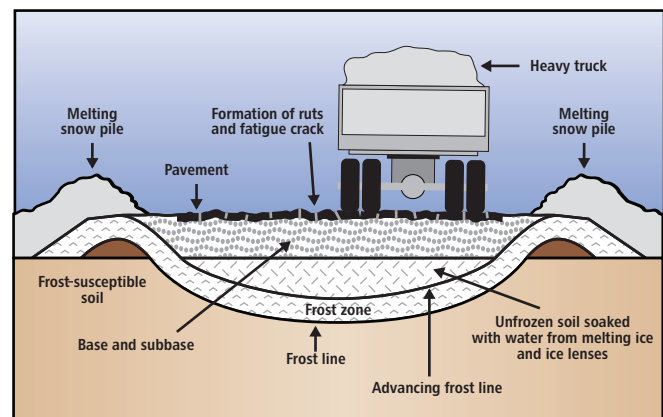


Figure 3: Effect of traffic during the thaw

As a result, the roadway retains only 30% to 70% of its normal summer resistance. Therefore, load restrictions must be imposed on heavy vehicles in order to limit damage during the thaw.

The roadway drains during the summer, and the cycle repeats itself every year, causing further deterioration. The damage accelerates over time, because the appearance of small defects creates additional zones of weakness, which allows more water to penetrate. These zones worsen and propagate more quickly over time. As a result, life in the north is far from relaxing, even for pavement.

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

5

REGULATIONS
GOVERNING LOADS

The Vehicle Load and Size Limits Regulation specifies the various load limits according to the classes of axles (weight per axle) and classes of vehicles (total load mass), among other things. The main purpose of this Regulation is road user safety, the sustainability of road infrastructure and the environment, and the economic aspect of trade.

We must keep in mind the fact that load limits directly affect the number of vehicles on the road and the choice of transportation mode.

The economic importance of transportation

With the globalization of markets, Québec industries must become increasingly competitive. Transportation costs represent a significant portion of the total production cost of a manufactured product. Furthermore, in order to enable Québec to remain competitive, the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable must provide infrastructures that facilitate the transport of goods at the lowest possible cost. Among all of the available modes, road transport remains the uncontested preference among a significant number of shippers, primarily because of its flexibility, speed, and competitive costs. However, shippers and carriers who opt for trucking must deal with constraints in terms of authorized weight limits.

It has been demonstrated that higher weight limits would result in more rapid deterioration of the road network, but would boost the economy. On the other hand, lower weight limits make it possible to decrease the costs associated with maintaining the road network, but are harmful to several economic sectors. In light of this, it is essential to find a balance between the two positions.

Major trade corridors



Maritimes – Québec – Ontario – Midwest



Québec – New England



Québec – New York


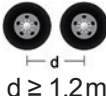
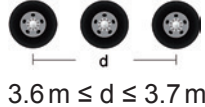
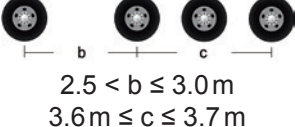
For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

5

REGULATIONS GOVERNING LOADS






TABLE 1: Axle Load Limit

Class of axles			Period		Reduction
			Normal	Thaw	
B.10	Single axle		10000 kg	8000 kg	20%
B.21	Tandem		18000 kg	15500 kg	14%
B.33	Tridem or tridem equivalent		26000 kg ¹	22000 kg ¹	15%
B.45	A self-steering axle in front of a tridem ²		34000 kg	29500 kg	13%

¹ The limit is reduced by 1 000 kg in the case of a tridem equivalent.

² This class of axles must be equipped with a suspension system designed to distribute the mass evenly among all axles, within about 1 000 kg, and without possible adjustment.

TABLE 2: Total Loaded Mass Limits

Class of vehicles or combinations of vehicles	Period		Reduction
	Normal	Thaw	
	25 250 kg	22 750 kg	10%
	41 500 kg	36 500 kg	12%
	49 500 kg	43 000 kg	13%
	57 500 kg	50 500 kg	12%
	62 500 kg	57 500 kg	8%



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

5

REGULATIONS
GOVERNING LOADS**Method for establishing the *axle load***

The maximum load authorized for a class of axles is the smallest of the following three values:

- The sum of the capacity of all tires (indicated on the side of the tire by the manufacturer);
- The load capacity of the front axle;
- The load limit stipulated in the Regulation according to the class of axles. This limit varies depending on the period (normal or thaw).

Method for establishing the *total loaded mass*

The total loaded mass that is established for road vehicles and combinations of road vehicles is the smaller of the following two values:

- The sum of the maximum loads authorized for each axle class. This limit varies depending on the period (normal or thaw);
- The total loaded mass limit for the class of road vehicles or combinations of road vehicles, as stipulated in the Regulation.

Decreasing load limits

Load limits for heavy vehicles have been reduced by an average of 2 000 kg for most vehicles with three or more axles. These reductions, which were born of a desire to harmonize standards, to promote top-performing vehicles in terms of road safety, and to protect the road network, were introduced gradually over time. Several types of vehicles have been targeted by these major weight reductions, and the limits are now lower than they have ever been. For example, the total loaded mass for a vehicle with a dumping mechanism and 10 wheels dropped from 28 500 kg to 25 250 kg, which represents a decrease of 3 250 kg, or 11.4%.

Data from trucking surveys indicates that only 9% of vehicles drive with the authorized maximum load. In other cases, vehicles drive with either no load, a partial load, or a load that is restricted by volume.

Other jurisdictions

As a general rule, the standards that are applied by neighbouring jurisdictions tend to influence each other.

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

6

DETERMINATION OF THE THAW PERIOD IN QUÉBEC

In Québec, the freezing period is followed by an incipient warming of the air temperature. During this transition period, the pavements begin to thaw, from their surface downward, on days when atmospheric temperatures exceed the freezing point, at the same time that long hours of sunlight are observed.

During this spring thaw period, the load limits that are permitted for heavy vehicles are reduced to protect the road network, which has a lower bearing capacity. The Vehicle Load and Size Limits Regulation specifies the applicable restrictions. These load reductions are around 8% to 20%, depending on the class of axle.

Some milestones in the history of the thaw period

The first provisions concerning thaw period load restrictions date back to 1955. The regulation governing heavy traffic on certain roads of the province was then adopted under the Motor Vehicles Act. This Act empowered the Minister of Roads to determine 50% load reductions in thaw or rainy periods.

Then, beginning in 1968, the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable undertook to monitor the evolution of the thaw period more methodically, through the use of probes placed in the pavement and commonly known as “frost depth probes” or “frost tubes”.

The start and end dates of the thaw period have been recorded systematically since 1977, as evidenced by the table entitled “Thaw history”.

Determination of thaw zones and dates

Since 1991, Québec has been divided into three thaw zones, where the start and end of the load restriction period are slightly staggered over time. This division of Québec’s territory into three zones was established by accounting for the geographic realities, the usual frost depth and the thaw trend in the different regions, the spring climate conditions and the traffic of heavy vehicles in the east-west axis.

Until very recently, the Ministère used over 90 frost depth probes, dispersed throughout Québec, to monitor the freeze/thaw progression and determine the start and end dates of the thaw period. The Ministère’s personnel working in the regions were responsible for reading the frost/thaw depths in the frost depth probes at specified time intervals. This information made it possible to determine the start and end dates of the load restriction period.

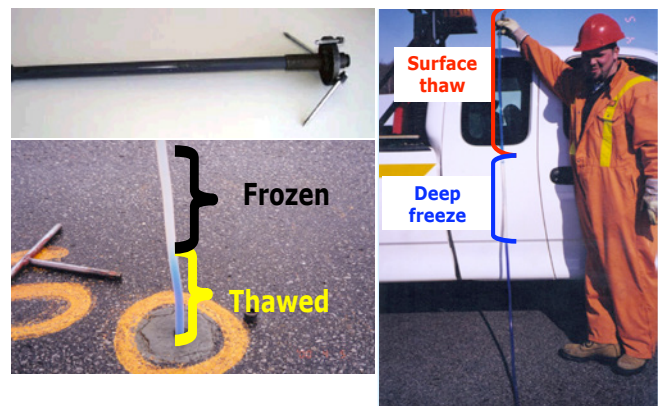


Figure 1: Frost depth probe – Reading a frost depth probe



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

6

DETERMINATION OF THE THAW PERIOD IN QUÉBEC

Since winter 2014-2015, the freeze/thaw progression in pavements has been monitored with temperature data collected at the road weather stations, which have technology that allows fully automated monitoring.

The establishment of the load restriction period as such depends on the thaw depths calculated with the road weather stations data and analysis of weather forecasts.

The start of the load restriction period is determined by considering the extent of the thaw observed on a given date. The extent of the thaw represents the proportion of the stations indicating a thaw depth of 30 cm. The start of the load restriction period is established when the extent of the thaw reaches at least 30%.

The end of the load restriction period in a zone is fixed 5 weeks after the thaw depth in 50% of the stations has reached 90 cm.

In accordance with section 419 of the Highway Safety Code, the Minister of Transport, by order published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*, establishes the dates and zones where the restrictions are applicable.

Road weather stations to measure the frost and thaw depths

Nearly 54 road weather stations (RWS) are installed on the road network to collect the meteorological data affecting winter driving and pavement behaviour. The stations (Figure 4) are equipped with atmospheric sensors, pavement sensors and a 3-metre-long electronic probe buried in the base of the roadway.

The information provided is necessary for various aspects related to winter maintenance, frost and thaw monitoring, and pavement design. The sensors and probes installed in the roadways continuously read the following information:

- Sensors: surface characteristics, such as humidity, presence of ice, snow, liquid or ice depth, salinity, temperature.
- Electronic frost depth probe (Figures 2 and 3): captures the temperature at different depths for the freeze/thaw calculation in the pavements.

The purpose of this information is to:

- favour safe winter driving by motorists. The information characterizing the condition of the surface allows adaption of maintenance interventions on the network;
- allow frost and thaw monitoring in the pavements, and thus determine the load restriction periods during the thaw;
- allow measurement of the influence of climate change and evaluate the effects of heavy traffic on pavement behaviour.

The continuous operation of this equipment is essential to winter and spring management of the road network.

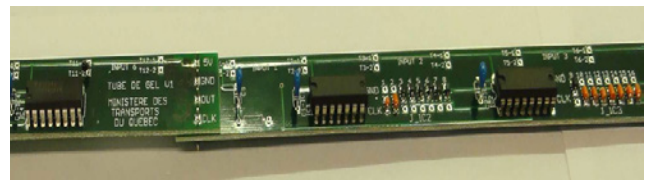


Figure 2: Overview of printed circuits of the electronic frost depth probe



Figure 3: Electronic frost depth probe



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

6

DETERMINATION OF THE THAW PERIOD IN QUÉBEC



Figure 4: Road weather station

Evolution of the thaw in the pavement

The load restriction period is divided into two phases:

- The first phase is the effective thawing of the soil, from the surface down to the lower strata. During this phase, the road's bearing capacity is reduced considerably. Indeed, the water produced in the soil during melting is then trapped by the underlying soil layers, which are still frozen.
- Then comes the pavement resistance recovery phase, which continues after the soil is thawed completely. The recovery necessitates the discharge of the quantities of water produced during the thaw.

The ambient temperature strongly influences the evolution of the first phase of the thaw, which essentially corresponds to the first weeks of the load restriction period. However, the temperature has less effect on the duration of the second phase, recovery.

Comparison with other jurisdictions

Most Canadian jurisdictions provide for load restrictions on their network during the thaw period. Similarly, nineteen States in the northern United States also imposed the same type of restrictions. The majority of the jurisdictions that have thaw period load

restrictions do not impose any load restriction on their main highway system, except for overloaded vehicles. Only Québec provides for such limitations on all public roads.

Québec justifies its position by:

- the frost depth, which is very extensive;
- the aging of its road network;
- the difficulty of controlling loads on the secondary network and the municipal network.

Reassessment of load restrictions

Québec proceeded with a complete reassessment of the thaw issue at the request of the Québec industry (carriers and shippers) and other Canadian jurisdictions. This reexamination shows that:

- the costs borne by the industry due to thaw period load restrictions are in the same order as the additional road network maintenance costs that would result from lifting the load restrictions;
- the imposition of thaw period load restrictions is therefore fully justified and a partial lifting of the restrictions that would apply only to the main network is difficult to envision;
- the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable is aware of the inconveniences caused by thaw period load restrictions. However, it must ensure optimum protection of roadways weakened during the thaw period, so that this collective property is maintained in good condition.



For further information:

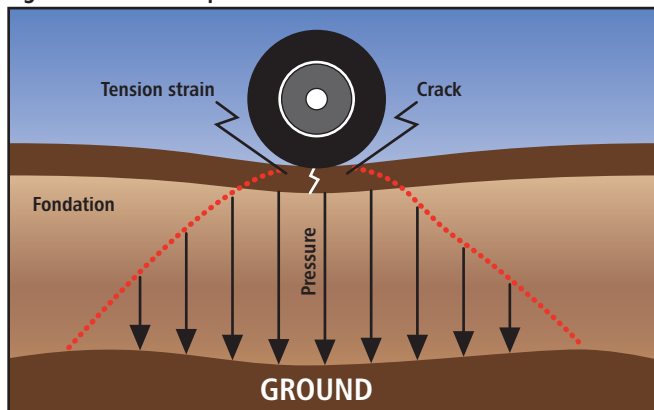
- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

7

LOAD RESTRICTIONS
DURING THE THAW PERIOD

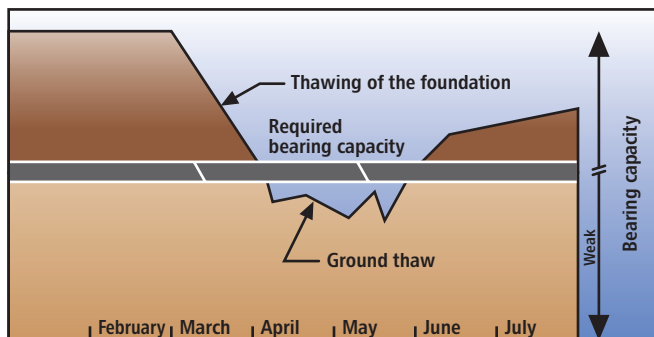
In winter, climatic conditions in Québec are particularly harsh. Depending on the region, the ground freezes to a depth of between 1.2 and 3 metres for more than 4 months. Combined with sudden changes in temperature and humidity, this freezing has a significant impact on the behaviour of pavements. The freeze/thaw cycles also contribute to making pavements more vulnerable.

Figure 1: Reaction of pavement under the load



In spring, the layers of materials that make up the pavement are weakened by the accumulation of water caused by melting ice. Studies conducted by the Ministère pertaining to the bearing capacity of roads have demonstrated that the reactions of the pavement under a load at this time are 50% to 70% more pronounced than those recorded during the summer.

Figure 2: Evolution of the bearing capacity of pavements



At any time during the year, a vehicle that is overloaded by 25% will

cause a corresponding increase in damage on the order of 150%. During the thaw period, this phenomenon is intensified, and the same load on an axle can cause a tension strain that is 5 to 8 times higher than during normal periods.

Therefore, the impact of heavy transport during the thaw period is greater, due to the fact that the number of commercial vehicles has increased significantly over the years. For this reason, *the Vehicle Load and Size Limits Regulation* requires carriers to lighten their loads.

These restrictions are not necessarily meant to slow the appearance of surface damage such as potholes, but rather to prevent the deterioration of the structure of the pavement, which often results in permanent deformation and a loss of quality of the evenness.

During the thaw period, roads are 30% to 70% more fragile than during normal periods, and a single overloaded truck can cause major damage.

In order to minimize the deterioration of pavement during this period, the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable subjects road carriers to more restrictive regulations with respect to the weight of their vehicles.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

8

ROAD CHECKS



The compliance of loads carried by heavy vehicles is verified by officers from Contrôle routier Québec, which reports to the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec. For these 300 traffic controllers, who are distributed throughout Québec, the thaw period represents an intensive period of weighing operations. To accomplish their work, they can rely on 34 road check stations and over 700 portable scales.

In an effort to prevent accident risk and adequately protect the road network, the controllers apply a strict compliance policy. Therefore, in keeping with this approach, any vehicle that is overloaded or that presents a risk, is not permitted to resume its journey until it complies with the regulations. If a truck is overloaded, the trucker must distribute the load over the axles or unload the excess weight before the truck can resume its journey.

An overloaded truck not only damages the road network, but its road behaviour is altered, making it less safe. It is essential to comply with the vehicle load limit in order to ensure the safety of all road users, and to protect the road network.

In the context of their mandate, which entails improving the safety of road users, ensuring the protection of the road network, and promoting competitive equity among transportation businesses, traffic controllers apply several laws and regulations that govern the road transportation of people and goods, including the following:

- The Highway Safety Code;
- The Act respecting owners, operators and drivers of heavy vehicles;
- The various laws governing road transportation;
- The Fuel Tax Act;
- The Environment Quality Act;
- The Criminal Code.

ROAD CHECK STATIONS AND LOCATIONS

Baie Saint-Paul	138 East
Boucherville	20 West
Brossard	10 West
Témiscouata-sur-le-Lac	85 North
Chambord	169 South
Cookshire-Eaton	108 West
Laval	13 South
Laval	25 South
Saint-Sulpice	40 West
Les Cèdres	20 East
Lévis	20 West
Lévis	73 North
L'Islet	20 East
Litchfield	148 East
Lochaber	50 East
Lochaber	148 West
New Richmond	132 East
Pointe-Label	138 East
Québec	73 South
Rouyn-Noranda	101 North
Saguenay	175 North
Saguenay	175 South
Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures	40 East
Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures	40 West
Saint-Bernard-de-Lacolle	15 North
Saint-Célestin	55 North
Saint-Étienne-des-Grès	55 South
Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil	20 East
Sherbrooke	112 East
Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury	175 North
Trois-Pistoles	132 East
Trois-Rivières	40 East
Val-d'Or	117 South
Vaudreuil-Dorion	40 East

In addition to the road check stations, the traffic controllers use approximately thirty control areas, which are secure sites where heavy vehicles are inspected. These control areas are located throughout Québec.

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

8

ROAD CHECKS

**Some statistics**

- In addition to heavy vehicles registered in Québec, traffic controllers annually inspect approximately 7 000 vehicles used to transport people and goods that are registered in another province or state.
- Over the past four years, Contrôle routier Québec has checked 380 925 transportation movements.
- The overall authorized mass compliance rate for trucks is approximately 96%. During the thaw period, this percentage can drop to 78%.

This drop in the compliance rate during the thaw period can be explained by the imposition of additional load restrictions. This situation has resulted in a certain number of truckers adopting the habit of transporting a partial load or a volume-restricted load, thereby ensuring that their loads are within the authorized limit.

During the 2021 thaw period, Contrôle routier Québec performed more than 12 000 interventions, which detected more than 1 500 violations and issued 128 notices of non-compliance pertaining to overloaded axles or excess total mass. Over about 53% of detected offences involved overloaded axles.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: PAVEMENTS

1. What types of bituminous coatings (asphalt) are used on Québec roads?

Bituminous coatings are generally composed of several layers that contain different types of asphalt. There are many combinations of bituminous mixtures, but there are approximately ten that are more commonly used, depending on the purpose of the layer. The “base” normally consists of a more granular mixture that has excellent structural qualities. The mixtures that are used for the surface must provide characteristics that ensure adequate skid resistance, driving comfort, and increased resistance to wear.

2. Where do potholes come from, and how are they formed?

Potholes represent the final step in a series of surface deterioration phenomena on a pavement.

Events occur in the following sequence:

- Appearance of cracks, which may have been caused by a number of factors, including intense traffic, the freeze/thaw cycle, production defects, etc.;
- Deterioration of the cracks due to a concentration of constraints under the effect of traffic, and the appearance of multiple cracks;
- Infiltration of water and brine, which contributes to a reduction in the bearing capacity of the foundation and the acceleration of the deterioration process;
- The freeze/thaw cycle accelerates the deterioration;
- The effects of traffic: dynamic impacts, the number of vehicles, and the severity of the phenomena described above are all factors that determine the rate at which potholes appear.

A computer simulation on the Ministère’s website clearly illustrates the phenomena that lead to the formation of a pothole.

3. Given the climatic conditions in Québec, is it possible to avoid the appearance of potholes?

Generally speaking, the formation of a pothole is closely related to the state of the pavement. Therefore, the risk of a pothole appearing is related to the degree of cracking of the coating, traffic use, and the amount of water that is liable to penetrate beneath the coating. Maintenance work to keep the pavement in good condition is the best way to prevent the formation of potholes.

In light of this, it is possible to prevent the appearance of potholes if pavements are adapted to local weather conditions, if they are not subjected to a more intense traffic condition than they were designed for, and if it is possible to maintain them adequately within the necessary timelines.

It is important to remember that the restrictions that are placed on the loads carried by heavy vehicles during the thaw period are not intended to ensure the protection of the driving surface, which is affected by all vehicles (for example, a road in a residential district where heavy trucks do not drive may be covered in potholes), but rather to preserve the actual structure of the road.

4. What is the life expectancy of a “cold asphalt” repair compared with a “hot asphalt” repair?

Repairs made using cold asphalt are generally carried out as an emergency measure. The primary purpose of these repairs is to ensure user safety. The lifespan of this work is generally less than one year, and it is often necessary to implement corrective measures during the summer. This is why the use of hot asphalt is strongly recommended during the winter.

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: PAVEMENTS

No matter what the season, it is important to follow good repair practices, which entails drying the crack or hole and installing an anchoring binding. By following this procedure, it is possible to ensure that the repair will enjoy a maximum life span of between 2 and 5 years. Repair work that is carried out during the summer generally lasts the longest.

A technical newsletter that is published by the Direction générale du laboratoire des chaussées deals specifically with this topic. It can be consulted online on the Ministère's website.

5. How long is a repair to the top layer of the coating (driving surface) expected to last?

The useful life of a 40 to 50 mm thick asphalt coating for pavement that actually supports the traffic that it was designed for, and for high traffic roads (national highways and freeways), varies between 9 and 14 years. For roads that are used less, or on which the maximum speed limit is lower, the expected lifespan of the surface is approximately 15 years. For the most part, these data correspond to the generally accepted standard for a road surface repair.

Furthermore, considering the fact that traffic flow has a direct impact on the useful life of pavement, the service demand on the road network administered by the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable is evaluated every year. Traffic data are collected, processed, analyzed and validated. Updating the databank makes it possible to anticipate the evolution of the condition of the road network.

6. Given the climatic conditions in Québec, how is it possible to improve the condition of highways and roads?

It is essential to establish intervention strategies throughout the network and to set specific objectives, in order to be able to effectively improve the quality of roads.

Nevertheless, the optimization of interventions throughout the network requires a prior knowledge of the specific condition of the roads, in order to determine what work is most appropriate. Once it is compiled in a road management system, all of this information makes it possible to establish the performance of the various maintenance scenarios in accordance with the allocated budgets, and to make short-, medium-, and long-term projections for the attainment of upgrading objectives.

Improving the quality of interventions also involves the use of materials that are adapted to traffic wear and climatic conditions. The steps involved in the design and a meticulous approach to the achievement of the work also represent determining factors that promote the longevity of repair and maintenance interventions.

7. Why does the quality of roads vary so much within a region?

Each level of jurisdiction, from municipalities to the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable, is responsible for maintaining its road network. As such, each jurisdiction determines its objectives and manages its budgets according to these objectives. In general, the need for maintenance work relates to the age and level of use of the network, which sometimes varies considerably from one location to another.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: PAVEMENTS

A significant portion of the extensive primary road network, which is the responsibility of the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable, was built in the 1960s and 1970s. Several segments, which are also more heavily used than the municipal network, are currently in need of major repairs. In the current context, where maintenance needs for the aging primary network are significant, the primary objective of the Ministère is to ensure and improve safety for road users. Therefore, an intervention to fix ruts that may cause aquaplaning will be favoured over an intervention aimed at improving comfort.

The Ministère closely monitors the evolution of the conditions of the road network in accordance with the amounts allocated for its preservation. By acting in this manner, Québec taxpayers are ensured that their investments will be optimized.

8. Does the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable conduct research in the areas of technologies or innovation of components?

The Ministère is very active in research and development as it pertains to new ways of contributing to improving its activities involving the road network. For example, since the early 1990s, the Ministère has been monitoring the performance of specific work carried out on segments that are deemed to be representative of its road network. This approach will enable it to evaluate the potential for using various techniques and products, or to validate their application. The following is a list of research projects that were conducted by the Ministère that made it possible to improve the quality of work pertaining to pavements:

- Research pertaining to bitumen and asphalt, which made it possible to establish the criteria for choosing asphalt according to the climatic conditions that are found in Québec. This work leads to the maximized performance of bituminous asphalt;

- Reusing materials from the demolition of roadways. This practice is used in major projects, especially in the Greater Montréal Area. Concrete elements such as slabs, curbs, bases for light standards, etc. are crushed and reused as aggregates. These aggregates are used to manufacture sub-layers for the reconstruction of pavements. Several thousand tonnes of materials have been reused since 1998. This approach is in keeping with the objectives of the ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs, and those of the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable, in terms of recycled materials and reducing the impact of work on the environment;
- The use of a thermal insulator on sections of the road network where major problems related to frost have been reported. The use of insulators, which was done on an experimental basis only a few years ago, has now become a proven, reliable, and economical technique for providing definitive solutions to some specific contexts, and has even been adopted as a standard;
- The recycling of bituminous coatings during pavement repairs, which began in the 1990's, is now a common practice in both urban and rural settings. Accordingly, more than 6 000 km of roads in the Ministère's network have been repaired using this technique. This work, which is carried out in a variety of contexts, has clearly demonstrated the performance, use rate and profitability of this approach.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: PAVEMENTS

9. How is it possible that a Nordic land like Québec has not yet refined a recipe for “high performance” asphalt?

In the first place, it is important to mention that “indestructible asphalt” does not exist anywhere in the world. Nevertheless, Québec has recorded significant gains in the field of asphalt over the past years. In fact, the Ministère has participated in major North-American research projects that have made it possible to refine new methods for designing bituminous mixtures that are better adapted to our climatic context.

Work that has been carried out by the Ministère, in collaboration with various research organizations, including universities, has also made it possible to significantly improve roadway design methods. Better designed roads offer better resistance to the onset of heavy traffic, and are less vulnerable to the effects of freezing and thawing.

The Ministère has also contributed to the development of roadway assessment methods. This research has made it possible to develop new equipment for evaluating the bearing capacity of roads, and to automatically measure the cracking and evenness of roads. These methods, which are more reliable and more productive, allow for more precise results and diagnoses, which in turn lead to better adapted intervention choices.

10. What steps does the Ministère take during the construction of a new road?

The execution of a road project by the ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable represents the culmination of several months of sustained study, collaboration, and discussion among numerous participating stakeholders. From the moment when the opportunity study is tabled until the request for proposals documents are accepted, the project manager must plan and organize consultations, and request studies, surveys, authorizations, acquisitions, and the relocation of obstacles that are located inside the rights-of-way.

Roadway design requires that the following elements be taken into consideration, among others:

- The geological, hydric, and geotechnical context of the site that has been selected for the work;
- The anticipated level of traffic and the local climatic characteristics;
- The choice of materials. Economic analyses of the various options under consideration make it possible to make an informed choice in order to attain the targeted quality objectives;
- The insulation of pavements, the calculation of the reuse of fill, urban drainage (lane sizing, location of drainage grids), the relocation of public services as required, etc.

The Ministère’s *Guide de préparation des projets routiers*, which is intended mainly for technical personnel, is the reference tool pertaining to this topic. The Guide reviews the activities that are most often carried out during the project preparation process.

The Guide can be consulted online on the Ministère’s website.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: VEHICLE LOADS

1. Are authorized load limits in Québec higher than elsewhere?

Authorized load limits in Québec are comparable to those of neighbouring authorities. In recent years, Québec has made considerable efforts to harmonize its load limits with those that are in effect among its commercial partners.

Since 1991, load limits have been reduced by an average of 2 000 kg for most vehicles with three or more axles. The purpose of these significant reductions is to protect road infrastructures and to improve safety for all road users.

2. Considering the increase in heavy vehicle traffic in recent years, can the Québec road network adequately support this additional demand?

Road structures are designed to withstand a certain level of use. In other words, they must be able to support a foreseeable amount of vehicle traffic, including trucks, over a given period of time before the road requires total or partial reconstruction. Therefore, the useful life of a road depends on whether or not the anticipated number of trips has been attained.

A faster than anticipated increase in traffic will result in a faster than anticipated deterioration of the roadway, which will decrease its longevity. Lower than anticipated use will have the opposite effect.

Therefore, a level of use that differs from the scenarios that were considered at the outset will affect the evolution of the network. We are aware that not all Québec roadways are designed to respond to the traffic that we are experiencing today, and this influences the behaviour of these roads. In light of this, the Ministère has acquired road monitoring and management tools, and has implemented intervention strategies aimed at ensuring the longevity of existing structures.

3. Why are special permits issued?

If the size of a vehicle or the load exceeds those that are permitted pursuant to *the Vehicle Load and Size Limits Regulation*, a special traffic permit must be obtained. The *Regulation respecting special permits* establishes the conditions that must be respected by a vehicle that is oversized due to its manufacture or indivisible load. There are 7 classes and 2 categories of special permits.

4. Would decreasing load limits reduce the damage caused to the road network?

Decreasing load limits during normal periods and during the thaw period would certainly reduce the amount of damage caused to the road network. The cost of maintaining the network would likely decrease significantly. However, the economic impact of reducing load limits for the industry would be detrimental to the Québec economy.

Transport costs are directly related to authorized load limits. An increase in transport costs would make our exported products less attractive on foreign markets. For the most part, existing authorized load limits are harmonized with our main economic partners. Variances in this area would create additional trade constraints.

In addition, decreasing load limits would result in an increase in the number of vehicles, which would not necessarily be beneficial to the road network or to the environment. An increase in the number of heavy vehicles could also have an effect on road safety.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: VEHICLE LOADS

5. During the thaw period, roads are 30% to 70% more fragile than during normal periods, so why are load reduction only 8% to 20%?

Damage to the road network is caused by several factors. Among these factors, the load under the wheels of a heavy vehicle has a huge influence. The relationship between the load and the damage is not linear, but rather exponential, which means that a slight overload will have a significant effect on the damage that may be caused to a road network. For example, a 20% overload on a single axle causes twice as much damage to the road as a legal load on the same axle. Conversely, a slight decrease in the authorized load results in a significant decrease in its effect on the road network. Therefore, a 20% reduction corresponds to a reduction in damage of approximately 60% compared to an axle that bears a legal load. Load reductions that are applicable during the thaw period have been staggered in order to maximize the protection of the road network while ensuring that economic activity is sustained.

6. Why is Québec divided into three load restriction zones during the thaw period?

The thaw zones were established by taking into consideration differences in the frost depth, which varies considerably from north to south, the progress of the thaw, the climatic conditions that are prevalent in the various regions of Québec during the spring, the geographic characteristics of the province, and heavy vehicle traffic in the east-west corridor.

Obviously, it would be possible to increase the number of zones in order to take into consideration the microclimate specific to a given area to a higher degree. By doing so, the duration of the period of load restrictions in each zone could be reduced. However, inter-zone truck transport would become very constricting, which would severely restrict mobility.



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS: VEHICLE LOADS

7. Why are the weigh stations that are located along the roads not open 24 hours per day all year long?

Check stations are operated according to a sporadic opening strategy, depending on the season, the days of the week, the time, the type of transportation and the class of roads where the check station is located.

Example

In the thaw period, depending on the traffic flow of the road where they are located, the check stations are open 4 to 8 hours a day, on the average. Some of them can remain open up to 24 hours a day, according to a synchronism that accounts for the neighbouring check stations. Contrôle routier Québec also relies on a mixed strategy, including both interventions at fixed stations and mobile interventions, particularly by creating temporary control areas.

8. Why not favour other transportation modes?

The gouvernement du Québec favours intermodal transportation. This is why, over the past few years, it has deployed measures to support the various transportation modes. It is possible to obtain information by consulting the "Aide financière" page of the Ministère's website at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.

However, many businesses rely on trucking in order to satisfy their needs for the transport of goods. They do this for a multitude of reasons, including the flexibility, speed and competitive costs of this transportation mode. Many businesses also apply the just-in-time method, which controls the logistics chain rigorously, a practice well suited to trucking.

Not all types of goods can be taken over interchangeably by the marine or rail transportation sectors. An optimistic estimate assesses at 6% the number of truck trips in Québec that could be taken over by another transportation mode.



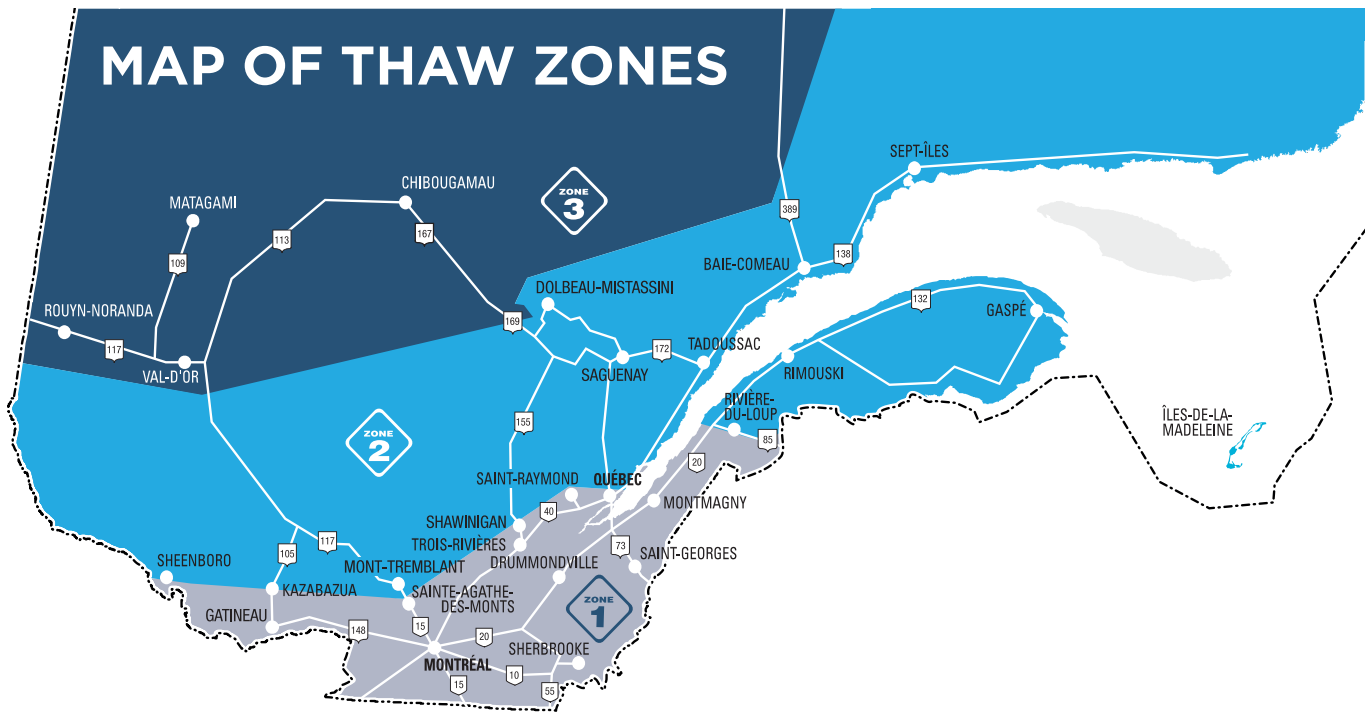
For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

THAW ZONES IN QUÉBEC



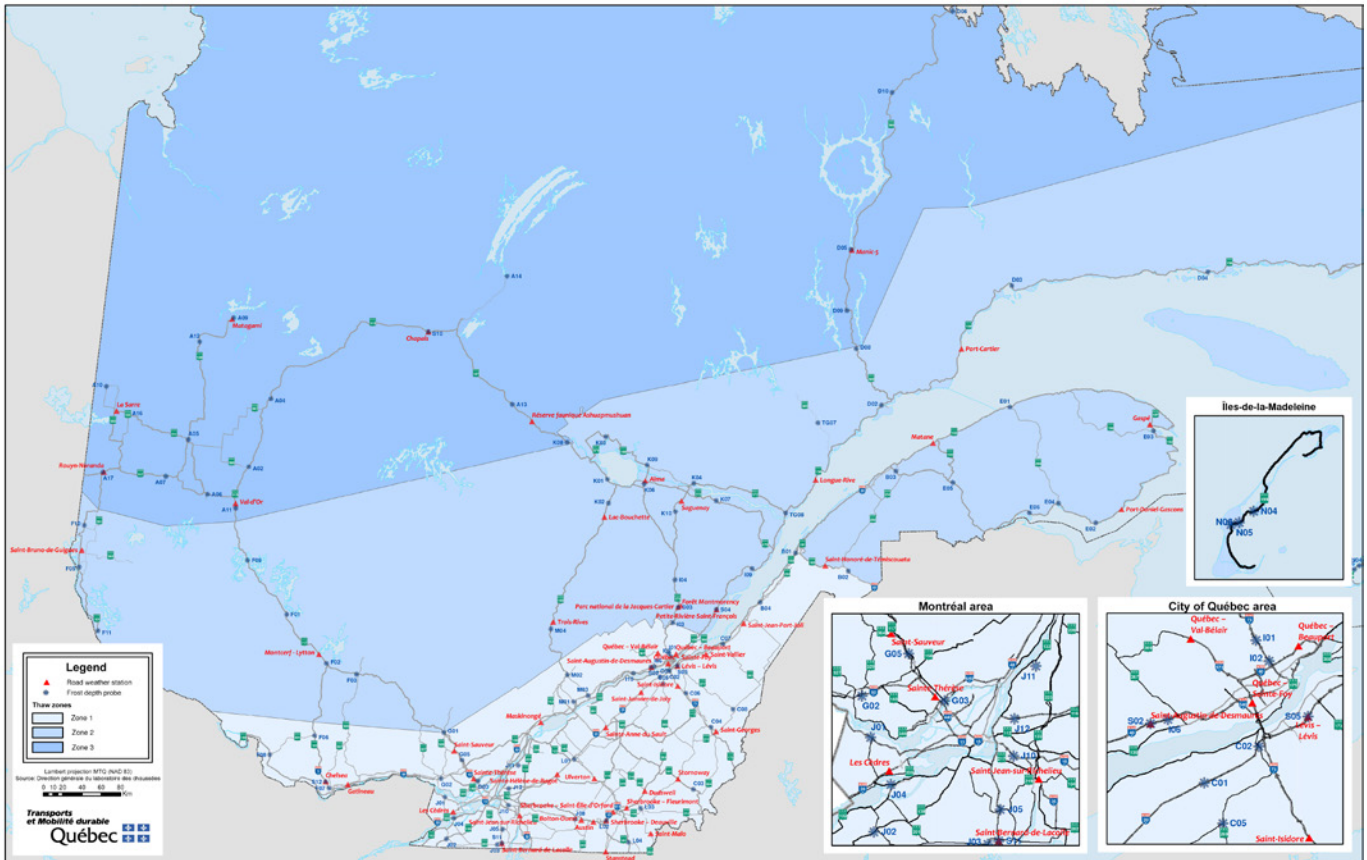
MAP OF THAW ZONES



For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

LOCATION OF ROAD WEATHER STATIONS



Map of road weather stations and frost probes (August 2017 version)

- For further information:
- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
 - call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
 - send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

THAW HISTORY

1977-1990

YEAR	ZONE 1			ZONE 2		
	START	END	DURATION (days)	START	END	DURATION (days)
1977	27 March	15 May	49	3 April	15 May	42
1978	27 March	21 May	55	3 April	21 May	48
1979	26 March	21 May	56	2 April	21 May	49
1980	24 March	12 May	49	31 March	19 May	49
1981	25 February	4 May	68	25 February	19 March	64
	---	---	---	30 March	11 May	
1982	22 March	17 May	56	29 March	24 May	56
1983	14 March	2 May	49	21 March	16 May	56
1984	25 February	1 March	54	---	---	---
	26 March	14 May		2 April	21 May	49
1985	18 March	13 May	56	2 April	26 May	54
1986	14 March	9 May	56	1 April	19 May	48
1987	23 March	4 May	42	26 March	11 May	46
1988	20 March	9 May	50	31 March	16 May	46
1989	20 March	13 May	54	31 March	20 May	50
1990	13 March	12 May	60	19 March	24 May	66

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

THAW HISTORY

1991-2022

YEAR	ZONE 1			ZONE 2			ZONE 3		
	START	END	DURATION (days)	START	END	DURATION (days)	START	END	DURATION (days)
1991	13 March	10 May	58	20 March	17 May	58	28 March	25 May	58
1992	13 March	10 May	58	20 March	17 May	58	28 March	25 May	58
1993	13 March	10 May	58	20 March	17 May	58	28 March	25 May	58
1994	13 March	10 May	58	20 March	17 May	58	28 March	25 May	58
1995	13 March	10 May	58	20 March	17 May	58	22 March	29 May	68
1996	15 March	12 May	58	21 March	19 May	59	24 March	25 May	62
1997	15 March	12 May	58	21 March	19 May	59	24 March	25 May	62
1998	5 March	5 May	61	5 March	12 May	68	24 March	17 May	54
1999	21 March	6 May	46	21 March	15 May	55	24 March	25 May	62
2000	6 March	12 May	67	21 March	19 May	59	24 March	25 May	62
2001	12 March	16 May	65	19 March	16 May	58	26 March	21 May	56
2002	11 March	11 May	61	18 March	18 May	61	25 March	25 May	61
2003	21 March	17 May	57	24 March	24 May	61	31 March	31 May	61
2004	15 March	15 May	61	22 March	22 May	61	29 March	29 May	61
2005	21 March	15 May	55	28 March	21 May	54	4 April	21 May	47
2006	20 March	15 May	56	27 March	15 May	49	27 March	22 May	56
2007	15 March	15 May	61	19 March	19 May	61	26 March	26 May	61
2008	24 March	24 May	61	31 March	24 May	54	31 March	24 May	54
2009	16 March	9 May	54	23 March	16 May	54	30 March	23 May	54
2010	8 March	17 April	41	8 March	24 April	48	15 March	9 May	56
2011	21 March	13 May	54	21 March	20 May	61	28 March	27 May	61
2012	5 March	27 April	54	12 March	11 May	31	19 March	11 May	54
2013	11 March	10 May	61	18 March	17 May	61	25 March	31 May	68
2014	31 March	23 May	54	7 April	30 May	54	7 April	30 May	54
2015	30 March	22 May	54	6 April	29 May	54	6 April	5 June	61
2016	14 March	13 May	61	21 March	27 May	68	28 March	3 June	68
2017	27 February	5 May	68	27 March	19 May	54	27 March	19 May	54
2018	5 March	4 May	61	2 April	18 May	49	23 April	1 June	40
2019	25 March	17 May	53	1 April	24 May	53	15 April	24 May	39
2020	9 March	8 May	60	6 April	15 May	39	6 April	15 May	39
2021	22 March	30 April	39	22 March	14 May	53	29 March	14 May	46
2022	21 March	6 May	46	28 March	20 May	53	28 March	20 May	53
2023	20 March	28 April	39	27 March	19 May	53	17 April	26 May	39

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

THE ROAD SIGN DISPLAY

En période de dégel

ROULEZ LÉGER



Québec 

For further information:

- visit the ministère des Transports at www.transports.gouv.qc.ca.
- call 511 (in Québec) or 1-888-355-0511 (in North America).
- send an email to communications@transports.gouv.qc.ca.

page 31

Québec 