

Manage RMM Projects

SARF THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL ROADS AGENCY

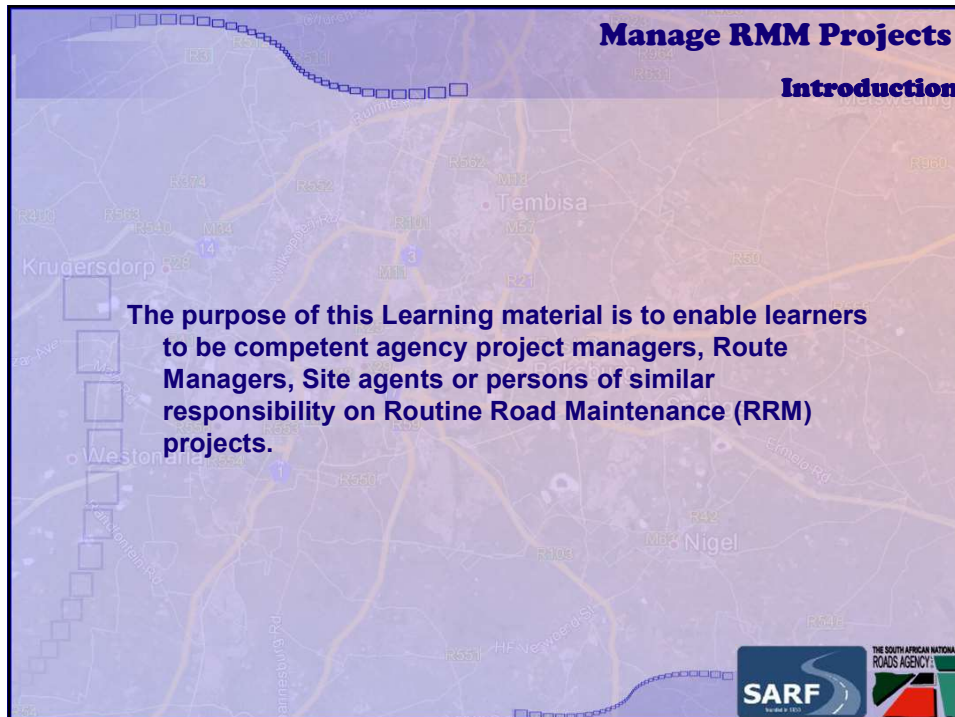
DODANA CONSULTING ENGINEERS (PTY) LTD

Welcome

I'VE COME HERE TO SHARE ALL MY EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE – IT'S UP TO YOU WHAT YOU TAKE AWAY

Lecturer: Marthinus Wilken

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Manage RMM Projects

Introduction

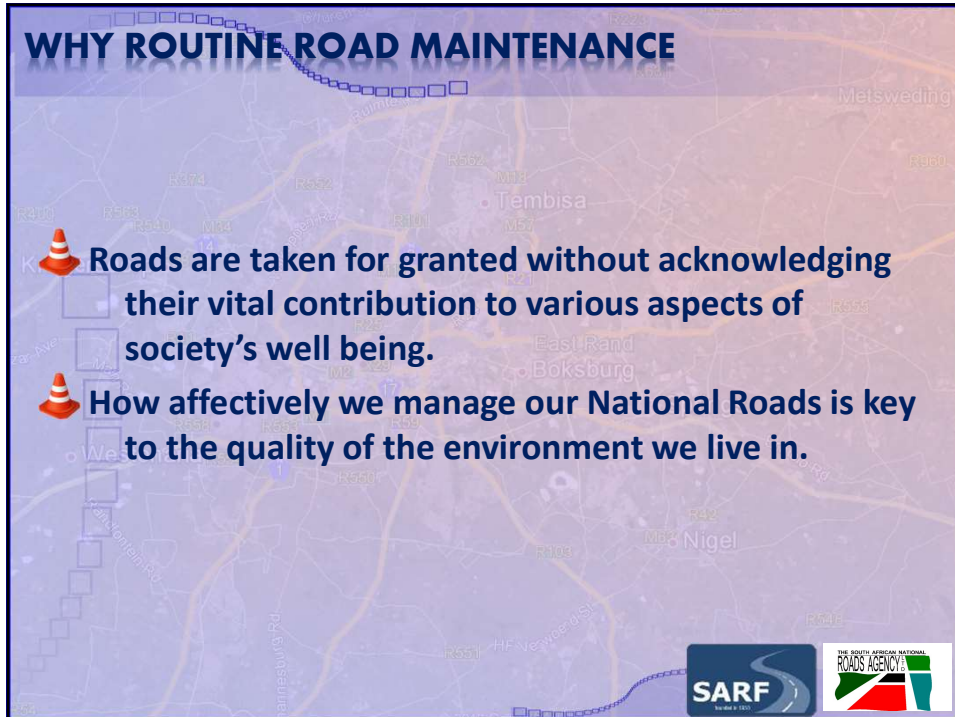
The purpose of this Learning material is to enable learners to be competent agency project managers, Route Managers, Site agents or persons of similar responsibility on Routine Road Maintenance (RRM) projects.

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WHY ROUTINE ROAD MAINTENANCE

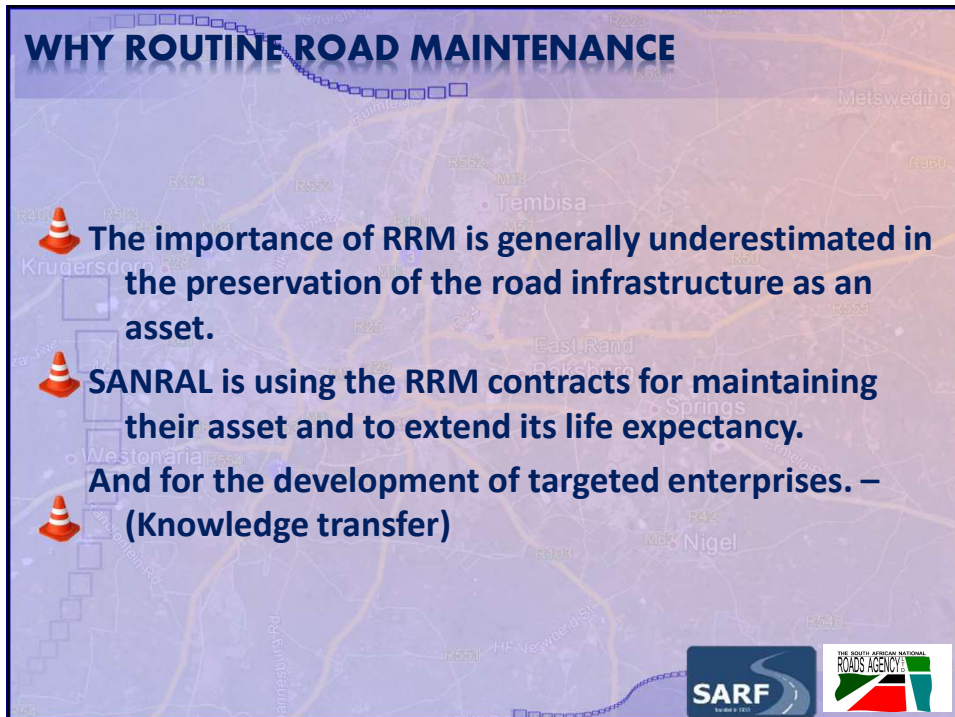
- 🚧 Roads are taken for granted without acknowledging their vital contribution to various aspects of society's well being.
- 🚧 How effectively we manage our National Roads is key to the quality of the environment we live in.



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WHY ROUTINE ROAD MAINTENANCE

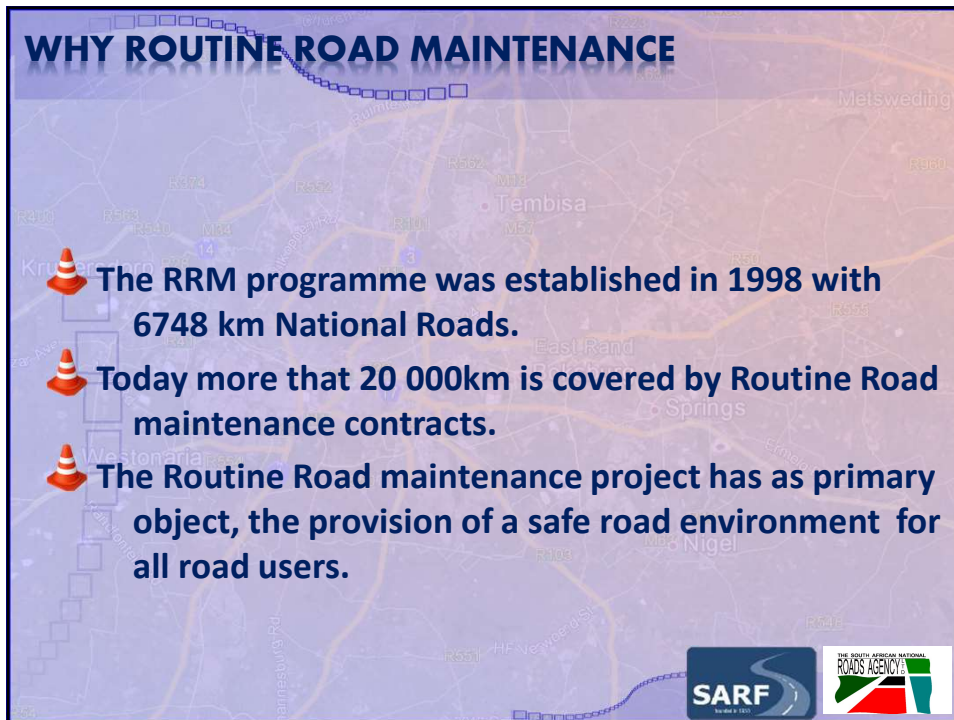
- 🚧 The importance of RRM is generally underestimated in the preservation of the road infrastructure as an asset.
- 🚧 SANRAL is using the RRM contracts for maintaining their asset and to extend its life expectancy.
- 🚧 And for the development of targeted enterprises. – (Knowledge transfer)



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WHY ROUTINE ROAD MAINTENANCE

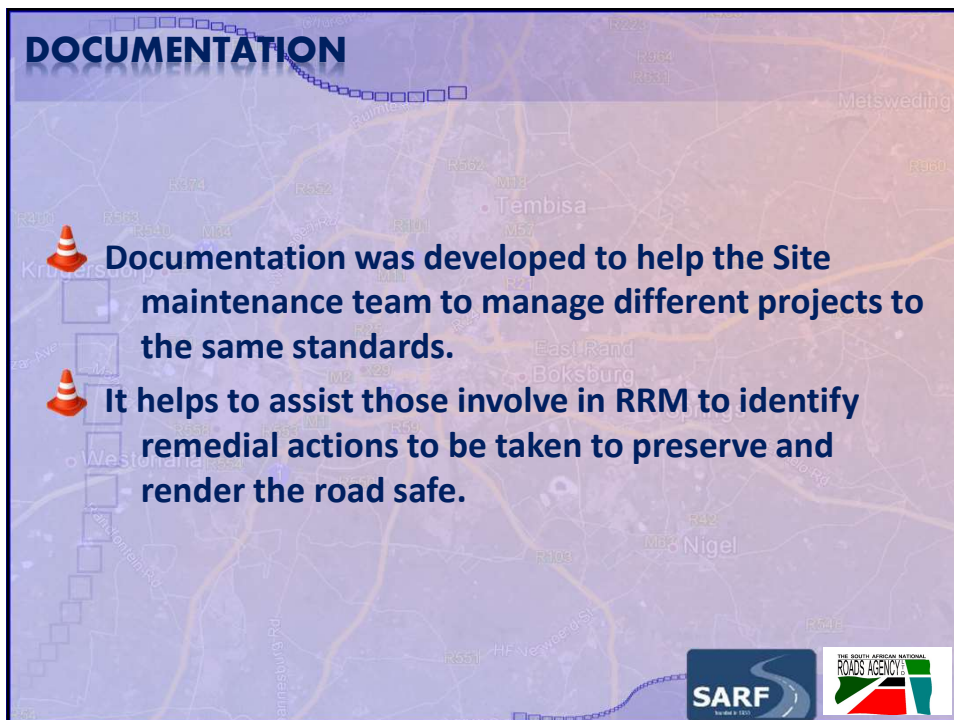
- 🚧 The RRM programme was established in 1998 with 6748 km National Roads.
- 🚧 Today more that 20 000km is covered by Routine Road maintenance contracts.
- 🚧 The Routine Road maintenance project has as primary object, the provision of a safe road environment for all road users.



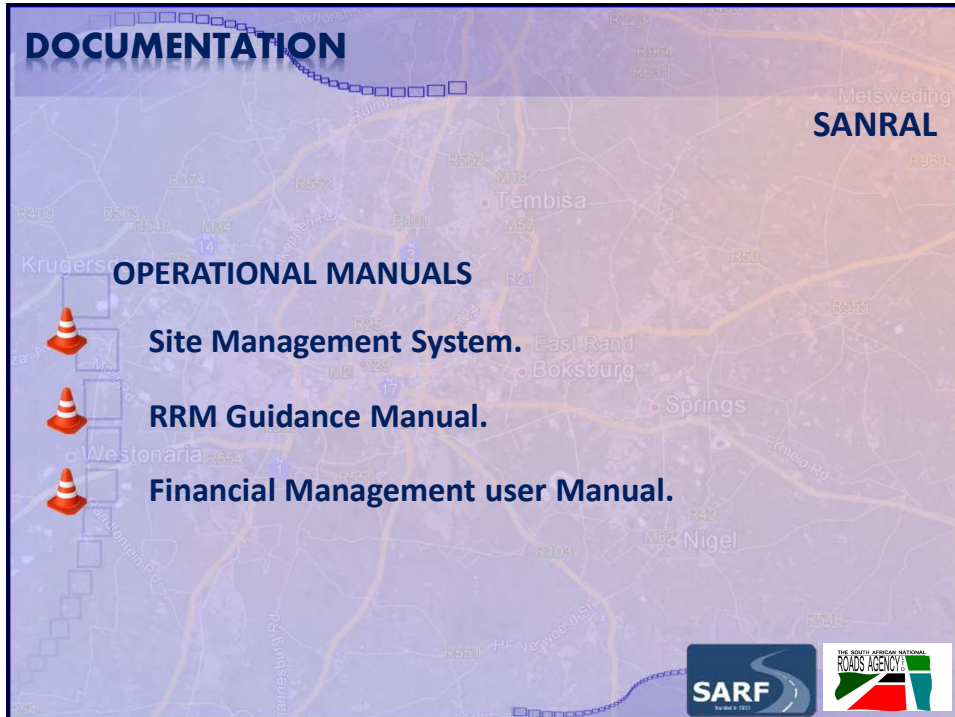
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DOCUMENTATION

- 🚧 Documentation was developed to help the Site maintenance team to manage different projects to the same standards.
- 🚧 It helps to assist those involve in RRM to identify remedial actions to be taken to preserve and render the road safe.



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DOCUMENTATION

SANRAL

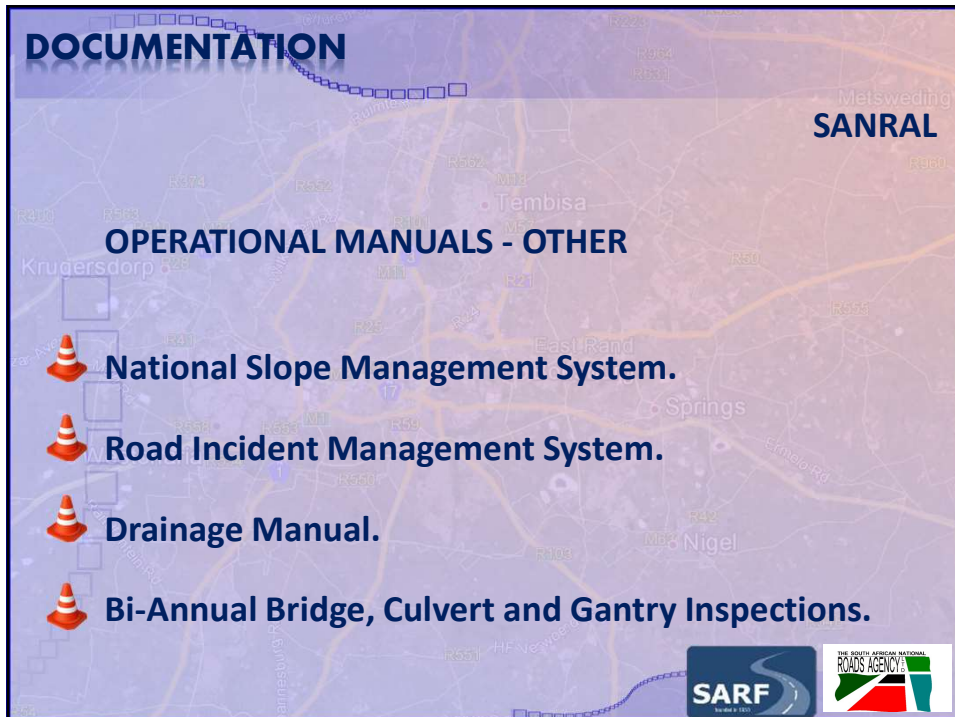
OPERATIONAL MANUALS

- Site Management System.
- RRM Guidance Manual.
- Financial Management user Manual.

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DOCUMENTATION

SANRAL


OPERATIONAL MANUALS - OTHER

- National Slope Management System.
- Road Incident Management System.
- Drainage Manual.
- Bi-Annual Bridge, Culvert and Gantry Inspections.

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DOCUMENTATION

OTHER REFERENCES

Bituminous Pavement Repairs; General Repairs and patching.(SABITA)

South African Road Traffic Signs Manual (Chapter 13)

Problem vegetation of South Africa.

Occupational Health and Safety Act.



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DOCUMENTATION

SPECIFICATIONS

- Standard Specifications RRM April 2019,
- Standard Specifications for road and bridge works; COLTO; 1998 for the Community development project.
- Proforma Contract Document.

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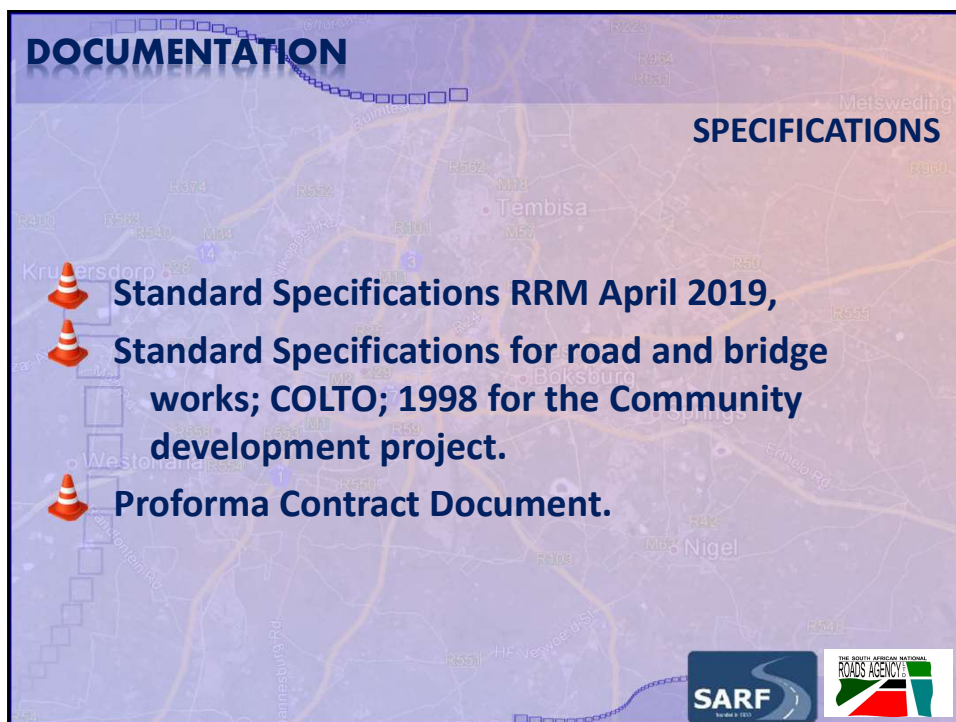
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CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

-  **VOLUME 1: FIDIC Conditions of Contract.**
-  **VOLUME 2: Standard Specification for RRM.**
-  **VOLUME 3: The Project Document includes:**
Condition of Tender , Particular Condition of Contract , Scope of Works and Returnable Forms.
-  **VOLUME 4: The standard Drawings.**
-  **VOLUME 5: Condition Report**

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Manage RMM Projects

Introduction

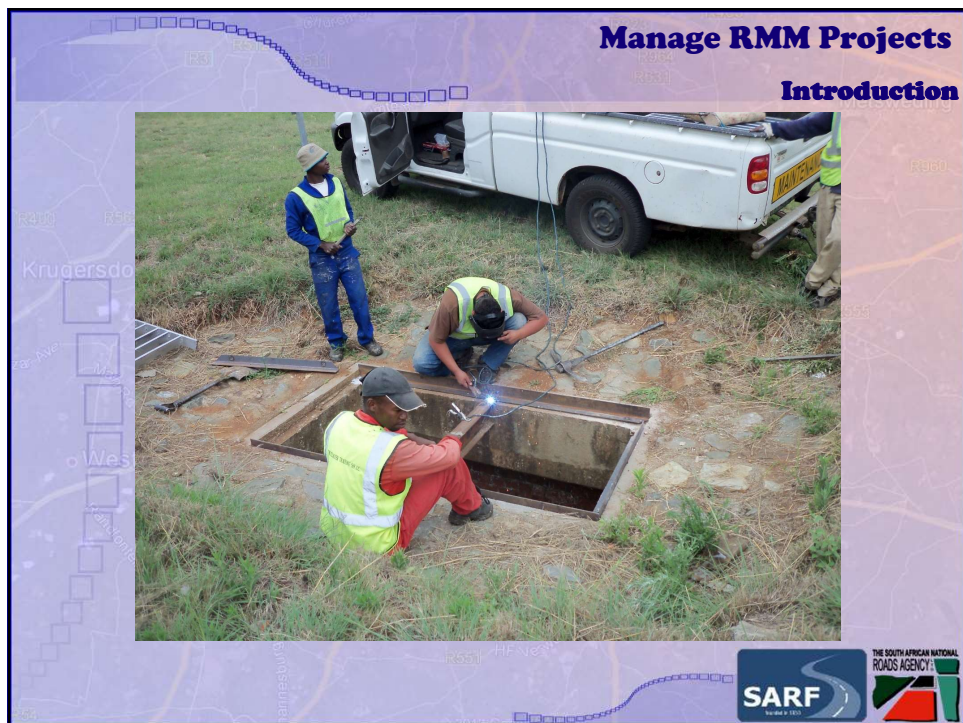




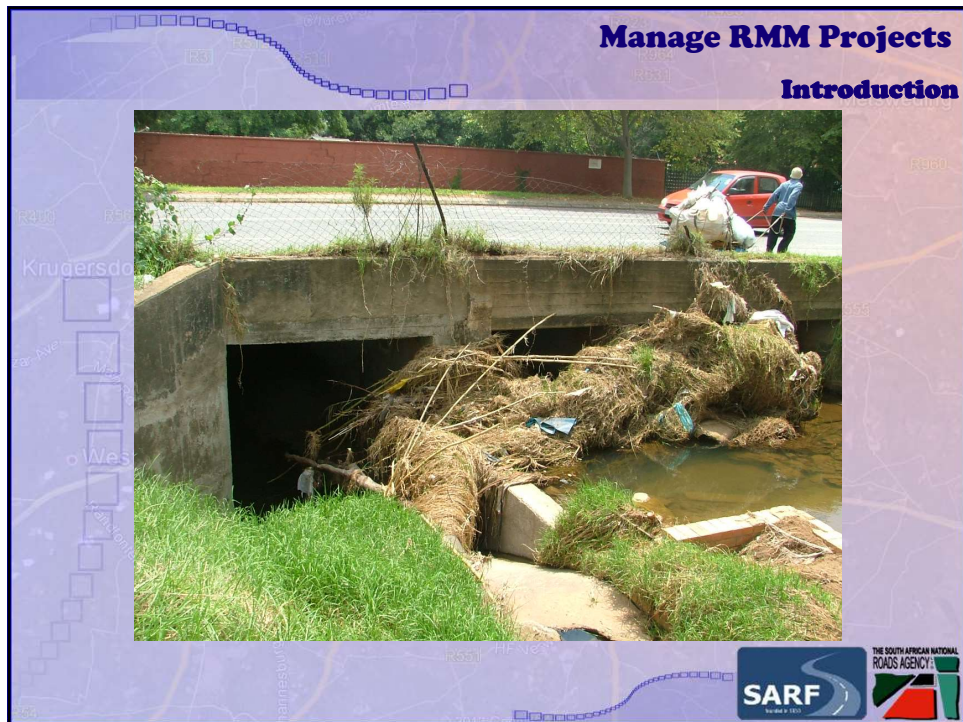
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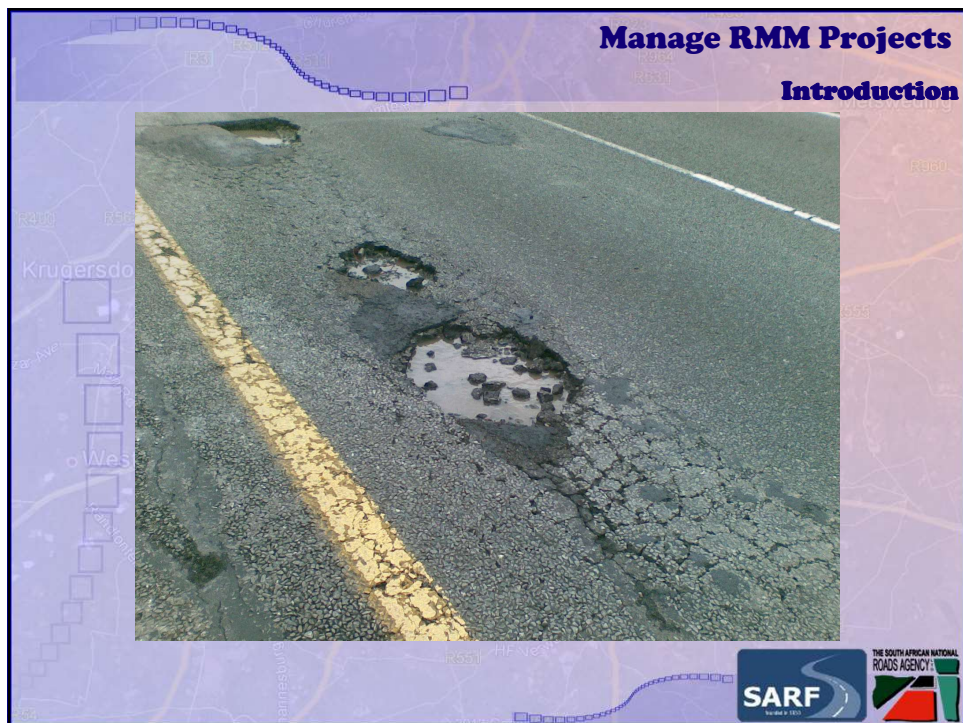
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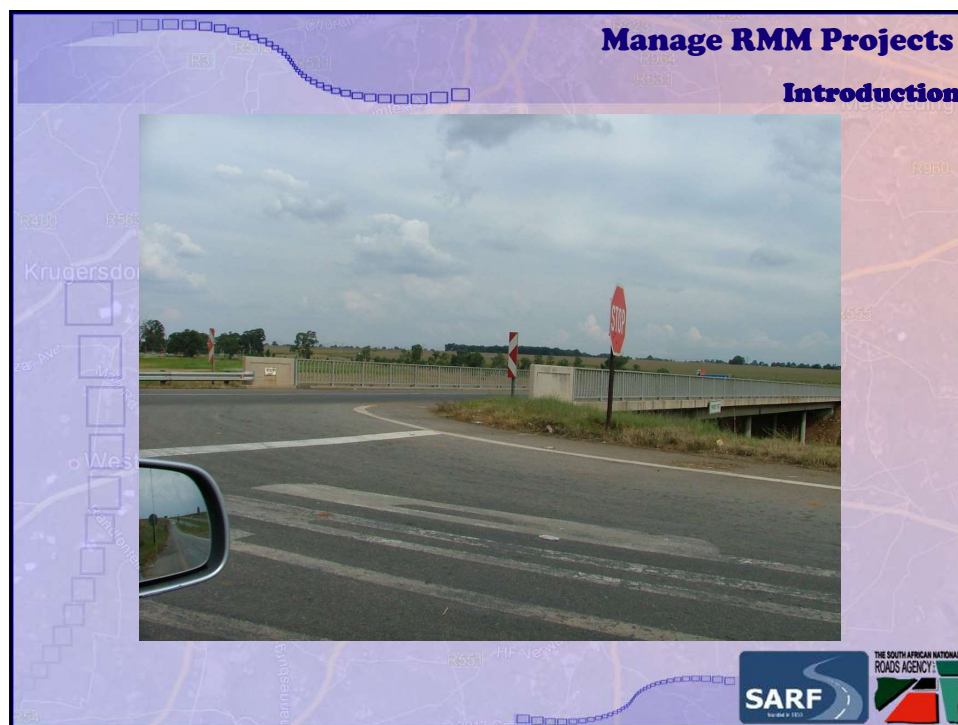
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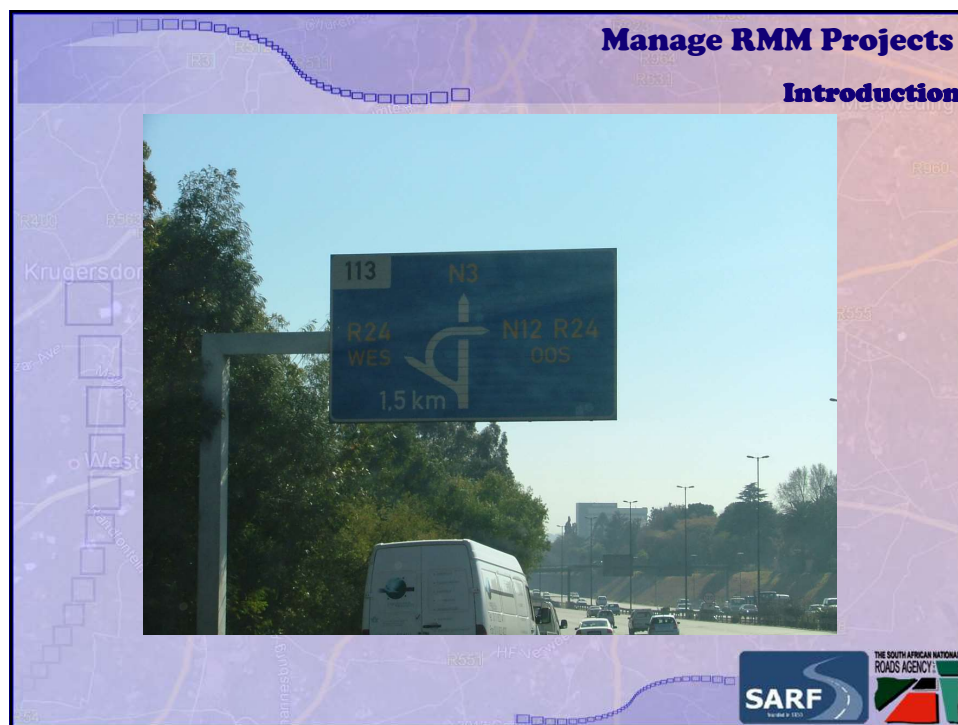
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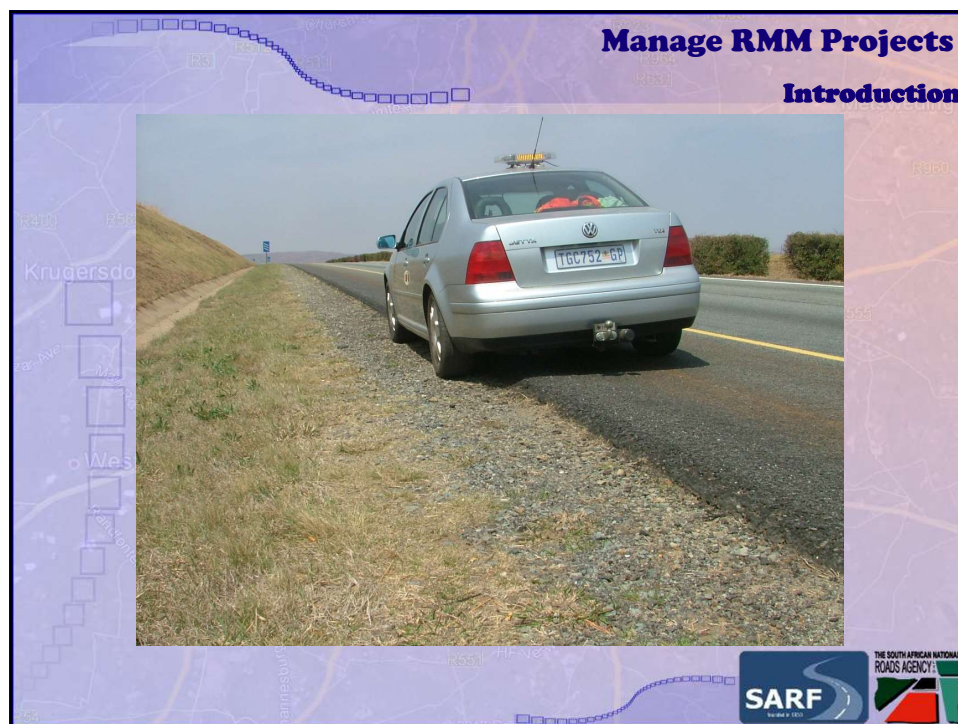
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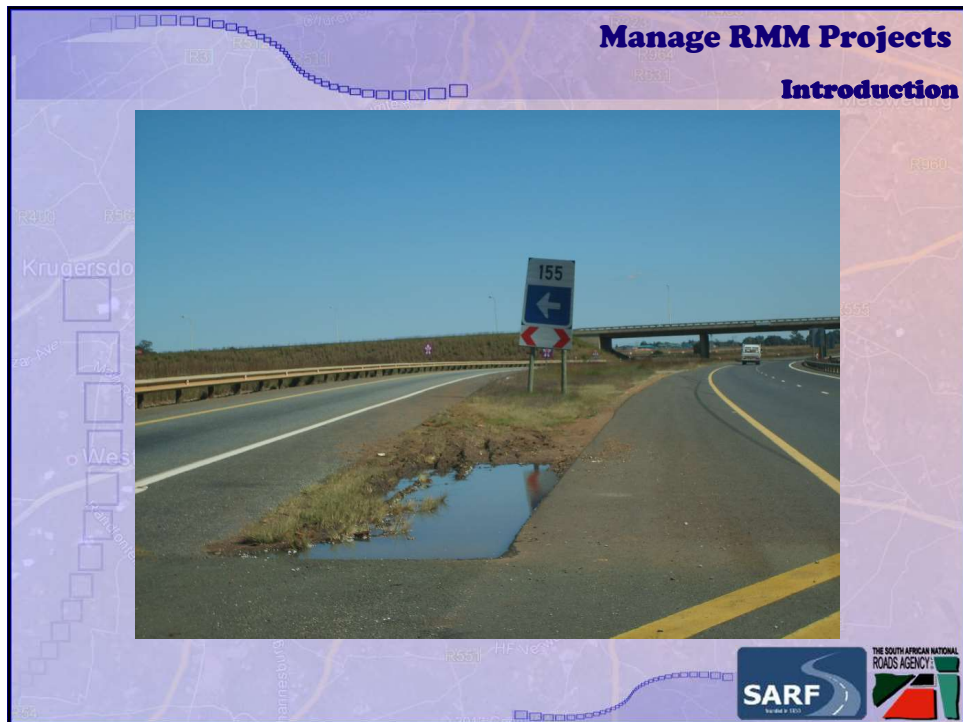
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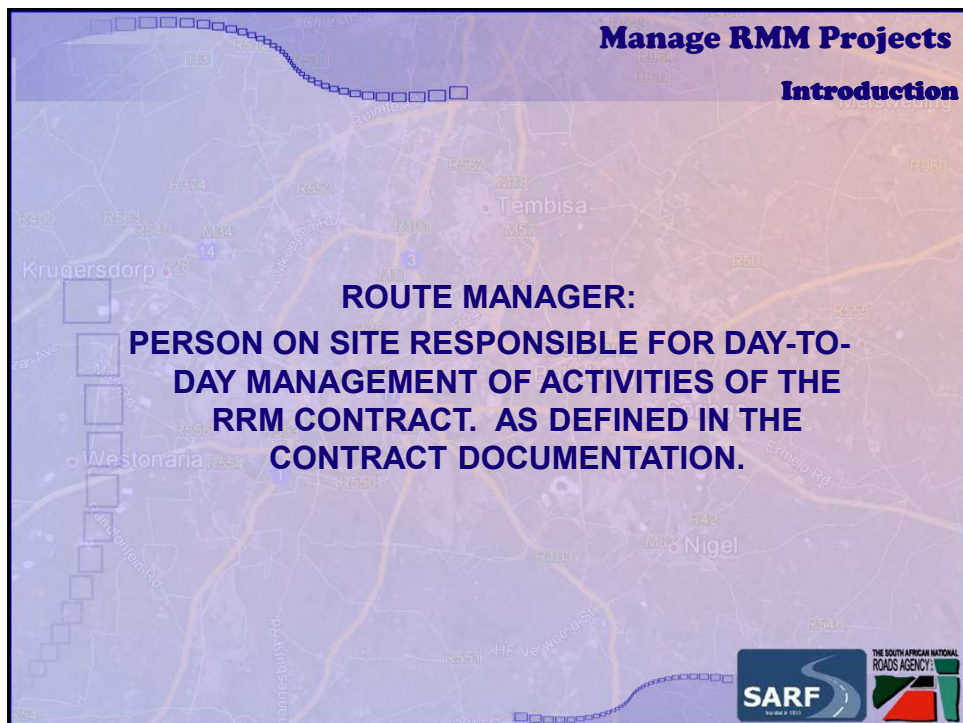
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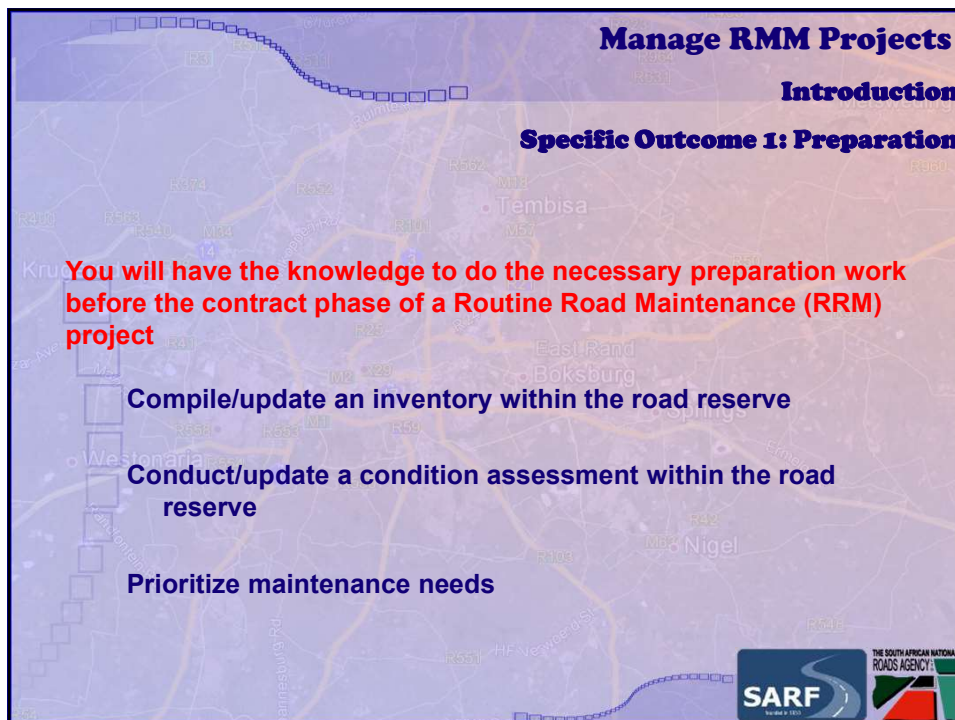
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Manage RMM Projects

Introduction

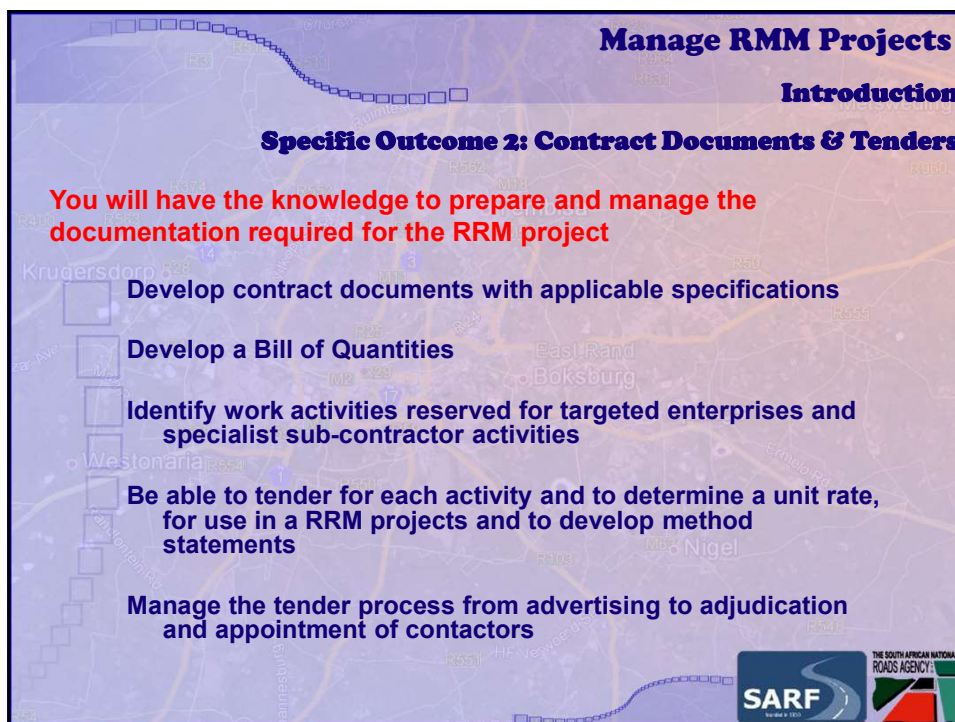
Specific Outcome 1: Preparation

You will have the knowledge to do the necessary preparation work before the contract phase of a Routine Road Maintenance (RRM) project

- Compile/update an inventory within the road reserve
- Conduct/update a condition assessment within the road reserve
- Prioritize maintenance needs

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Introduction

Specific Outcome 2: Contract Documents & Tenders

You will have the knowledge to prepare and manage the documentation required for the RRM project

- Develop contract documents with applicable specifications
- Develop a Bill of Quantities
- Identify work activities reserved for targeted enterprises and specialist sub-contractor activities
- Be able to tender for each activity and to determine a unit rate, for use in a RRM projects and to develop method statements
- Manage the tender process from advertising to adjudication and appointment of contactors

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Manage RMM Projects

Introduction

Specific Outcome 3: Manage, Coordinate & Operate

You will have the knowledge to manage, coordinate and operate a RRM project


- Develop monthly schedules and match this with a budget provided**
- Manage, coordinate and operate the RRM contract as per the Road Agency's Guidance Documents.**
- Ensuring compliance to the contract documentation by all parties involved in the RRM contract**
- Do financial management of the RRM contract in accordance with the Road Agency's financial management.**






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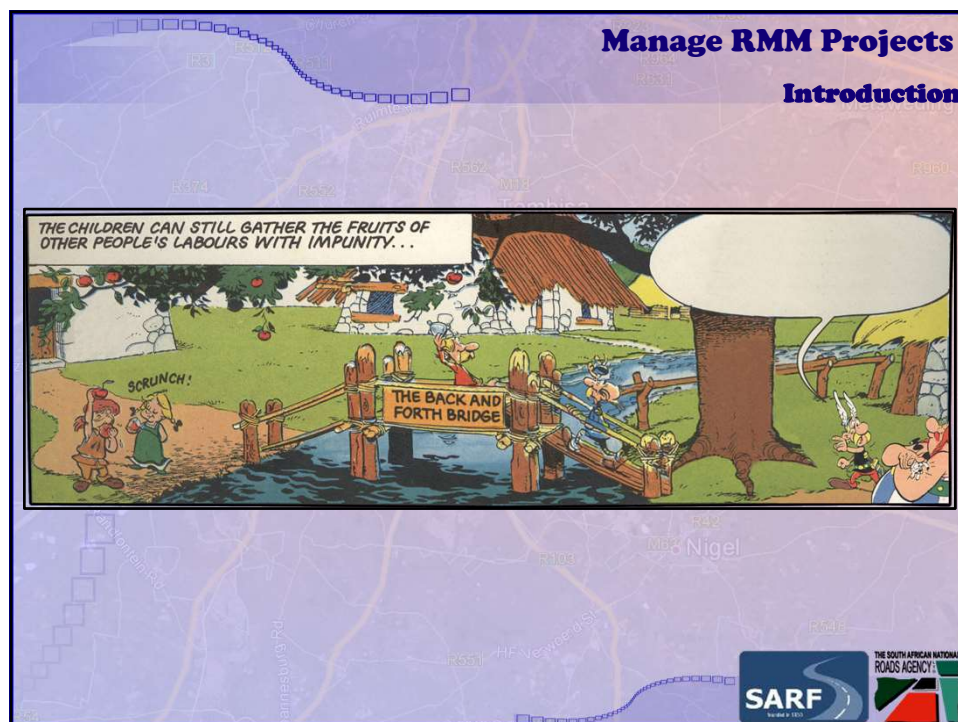
Manage RMM Projects

Introduction

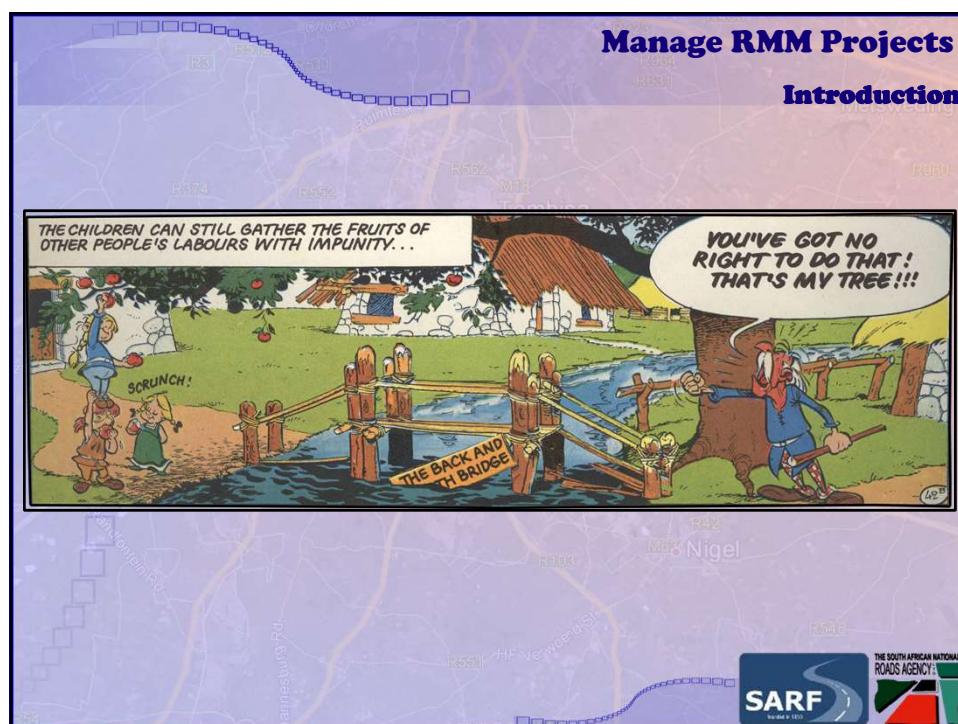


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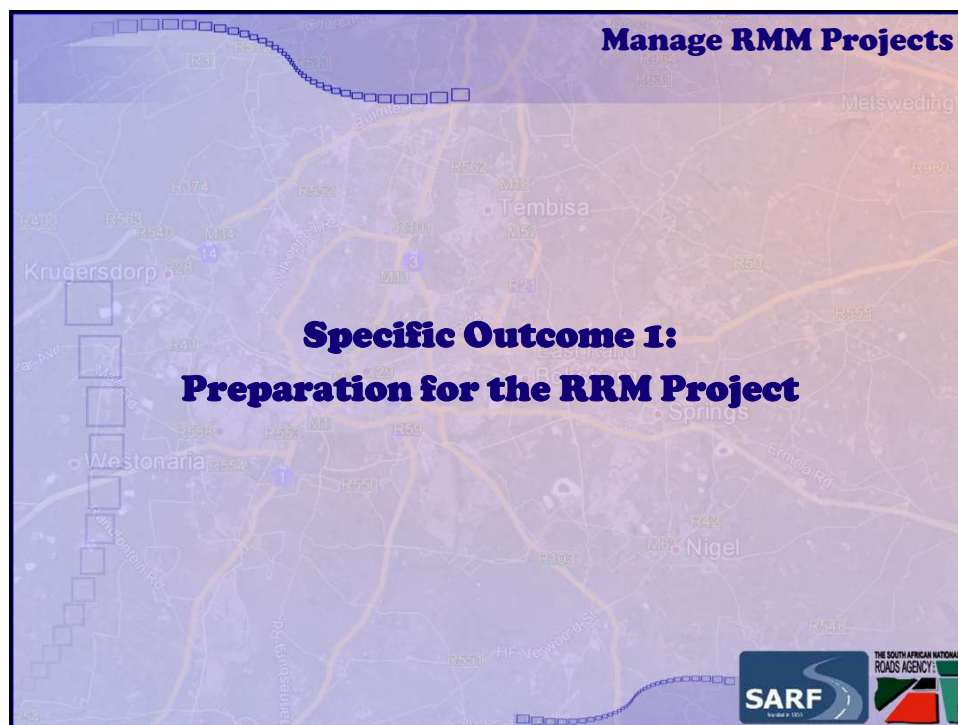
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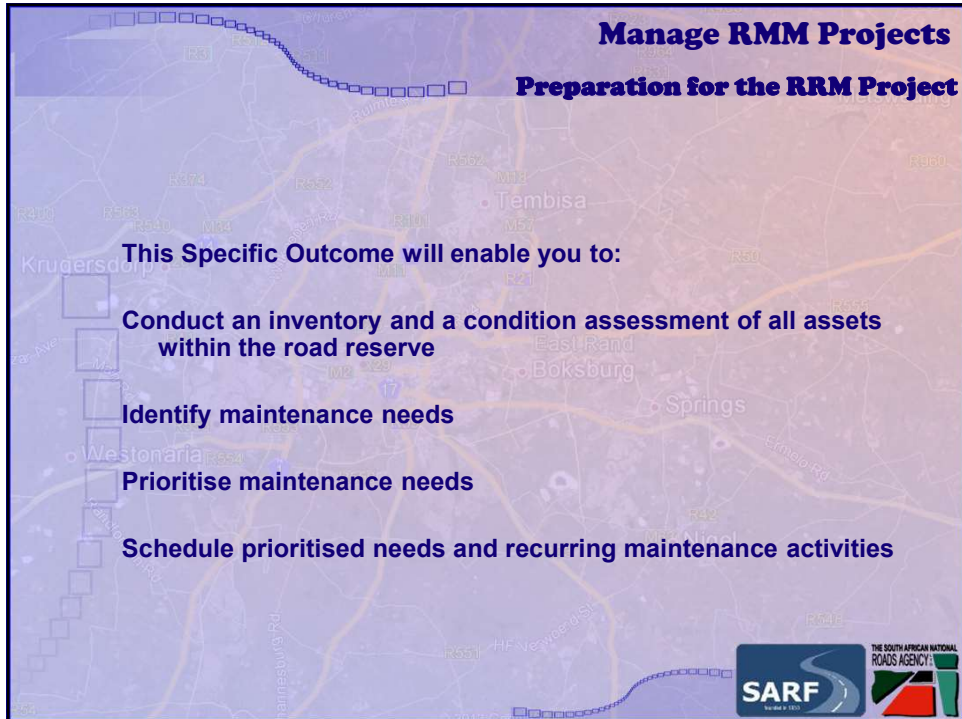
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Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project

This Specific Outcome will enable you to:

- Conduct an inventory and a condition assessment of all assets within the road reserve**
- Identify maintenance needs**
- Prioritise maintenance needs**
- Schedule prioritised needs and recurring maintenance activities**



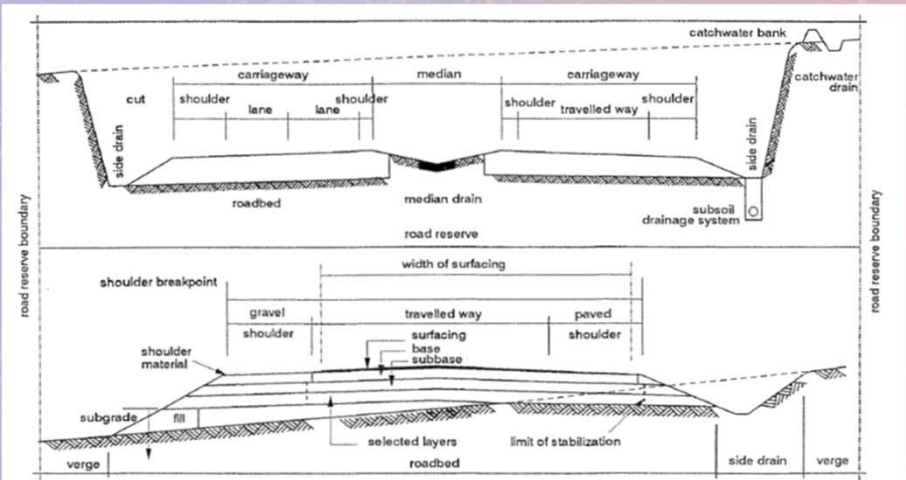
The background is a map of the Johannesburg area, showing various roads and suburbs like Krugersdorp, Tembisa, East Rand, Boksburg, Springs, and Westonaria. Blue squares along the roads indicate the locations of RMM projects. The SARF logo and the South African National Roads Agency logo are in the bottom right corner.

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Manage RMM Projects

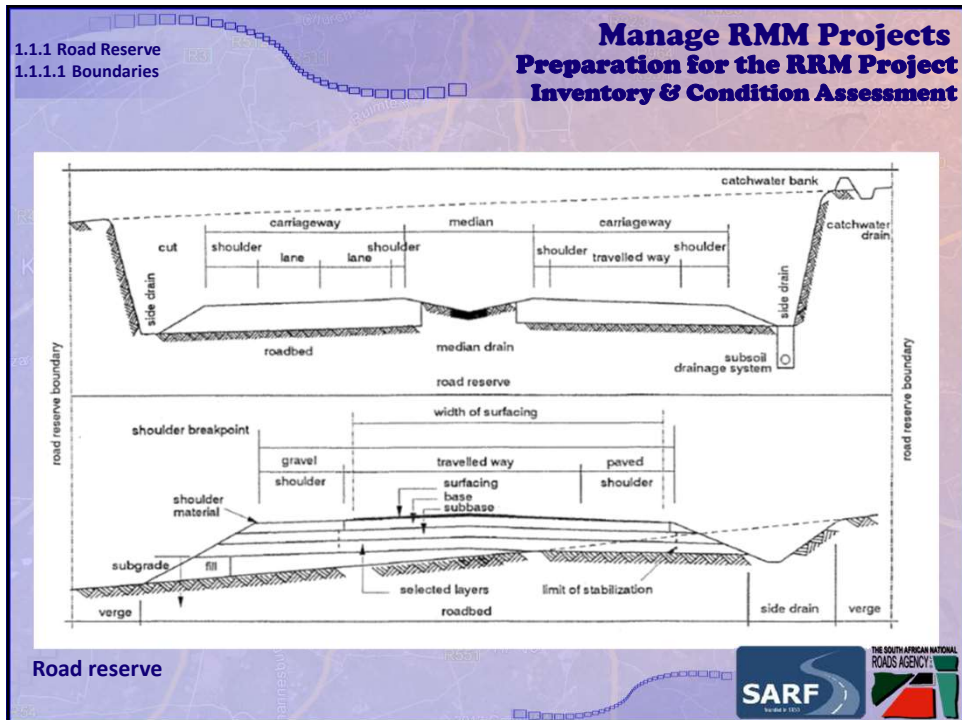
Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment

1.1.1 Road Reserve
1.1.1.1 Boundaries



The diagram shows a cross-section of a road reserve. The top part shows the road layout with labels: cut, shoulder, lane, lane, shoulder, median, carriageway, travelled way, shoulder, and catchwater bank. Below this, the road reserve is shown with labels: roadbed, median drain, road reserve, subsoil drainage system, side drain, and road reserve boundary. The bottom part shows the road structure with labels: shoulder breakpoint, gravel, shoulder, travelled way, paved shoulder, surfacing, base, subbase, subgrade, fill, selected layers, roadbed, limit of stabilization, side drain, and verge.

Road reserve

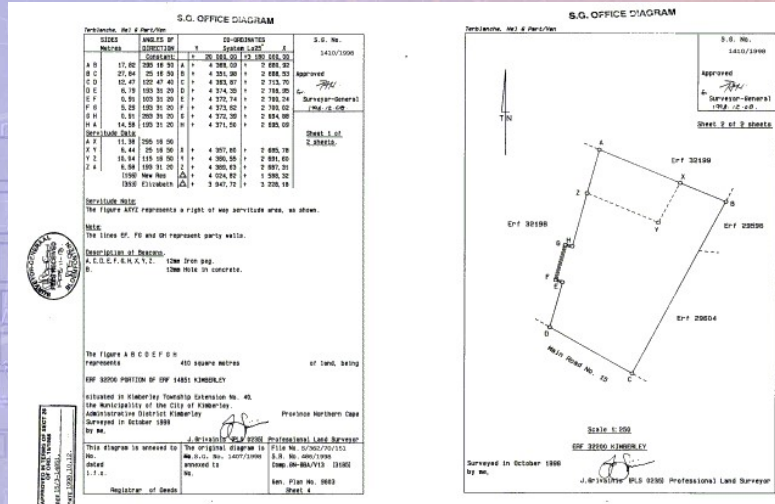


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1.1.1 Road Reserve
1.1.1.1 Boundaries

Manage RMM Projects Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment



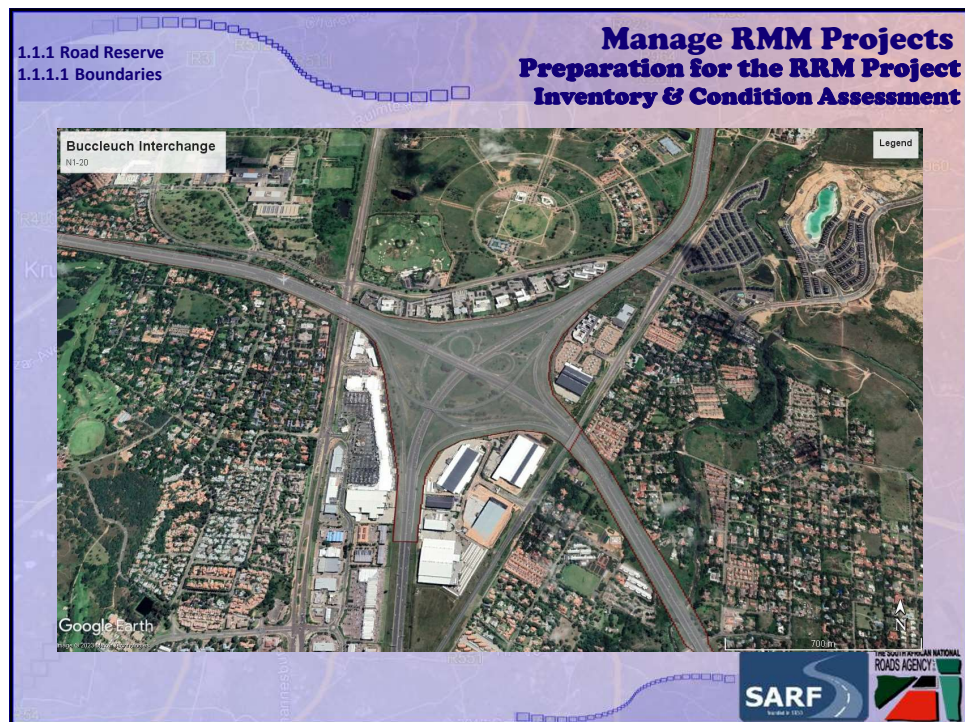
SG diagram



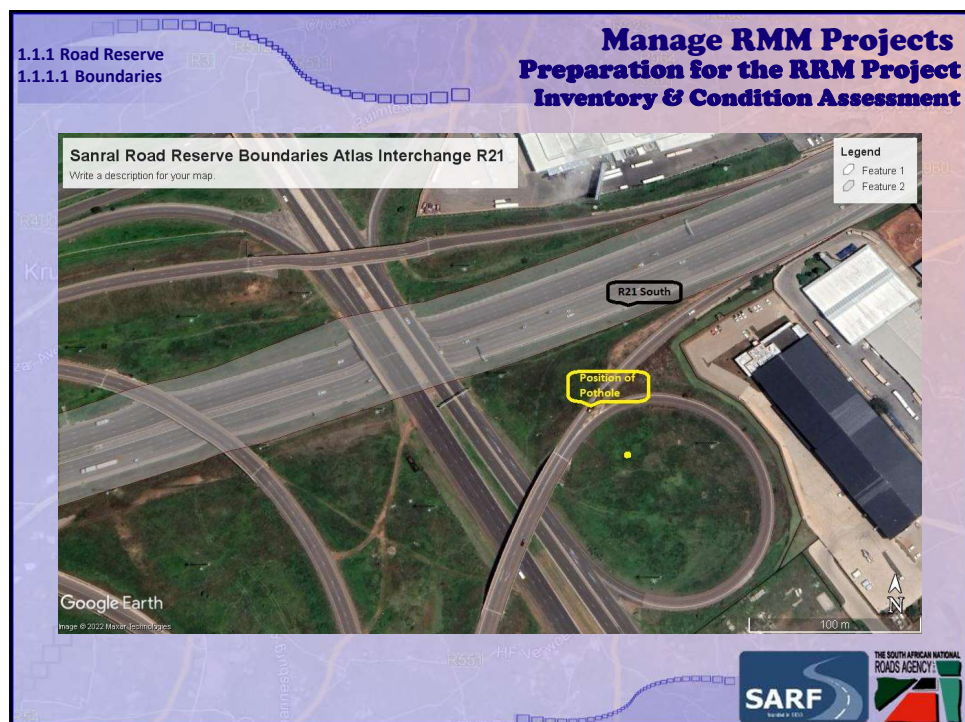
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Manage RMM Projects Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment

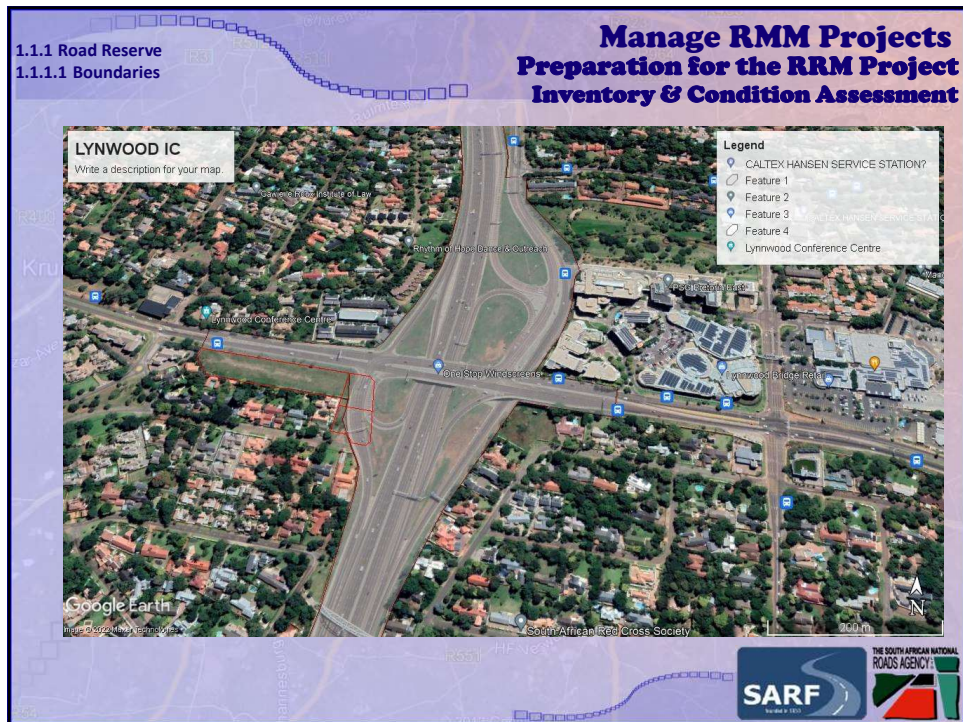




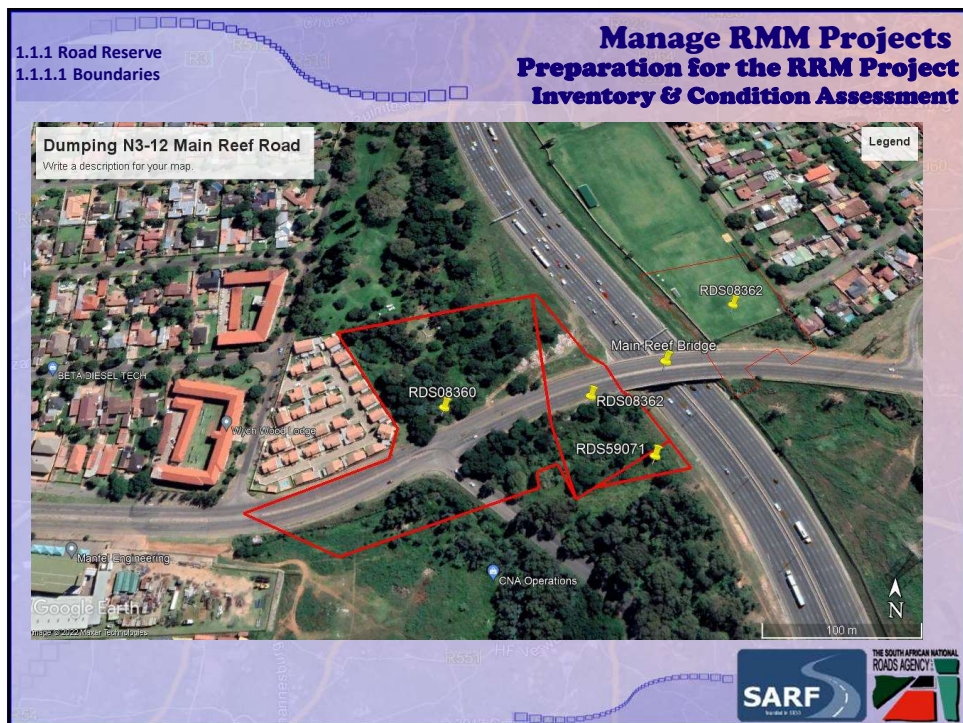
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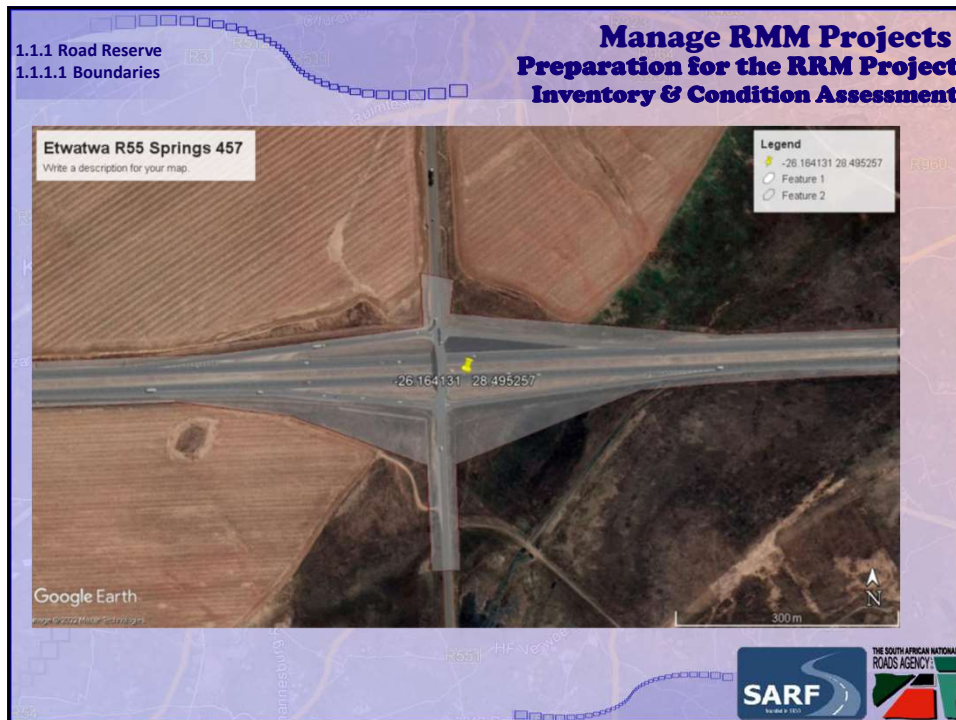
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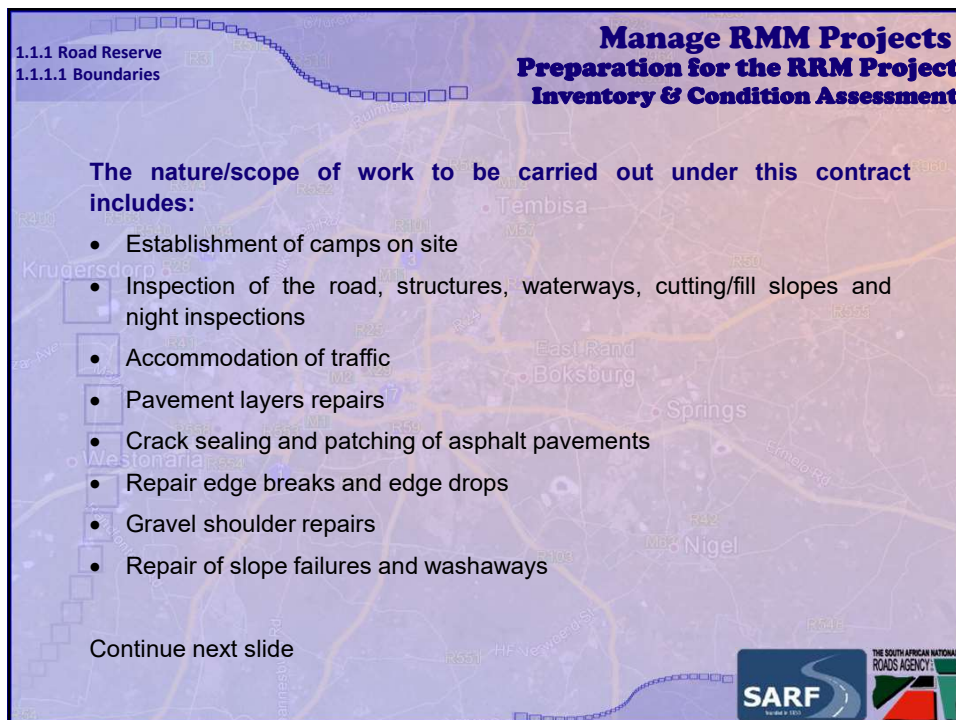
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1.1.1 Road Reserve
1.1.1.1 Boundaries

Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Inventory & Condition Assessment

- Stabilisation of slopes
- Construction of drainage works to combat erosion
- Cleaning of all drainage structures, including removal of grass and debris from grids, as well as clearing bridge drainage ports and scuppers
- Repairing damaged fencing
- Clearing refuse from the road reserve, lay-byes, rest areas and interchanges
- Repairing damaged road signs
- Cleaning of road signs

Continue next slide

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1.1.1 Road Reserve
1.1.1.1 Boundaries

Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Inventory & Condition Assessment

- Installation and replacement of road studs
- Repairing damaged guardrails and balustrades
- Road marking
- Regular mowing of grass in the road reserve including the median and the removal of grass cuttings
- Application of herbicide on road edges and around road signs
- Eradication of weeds and undesirable plant growth
- Burning or cutting of firebreaks and assistance with veld fires

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Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment

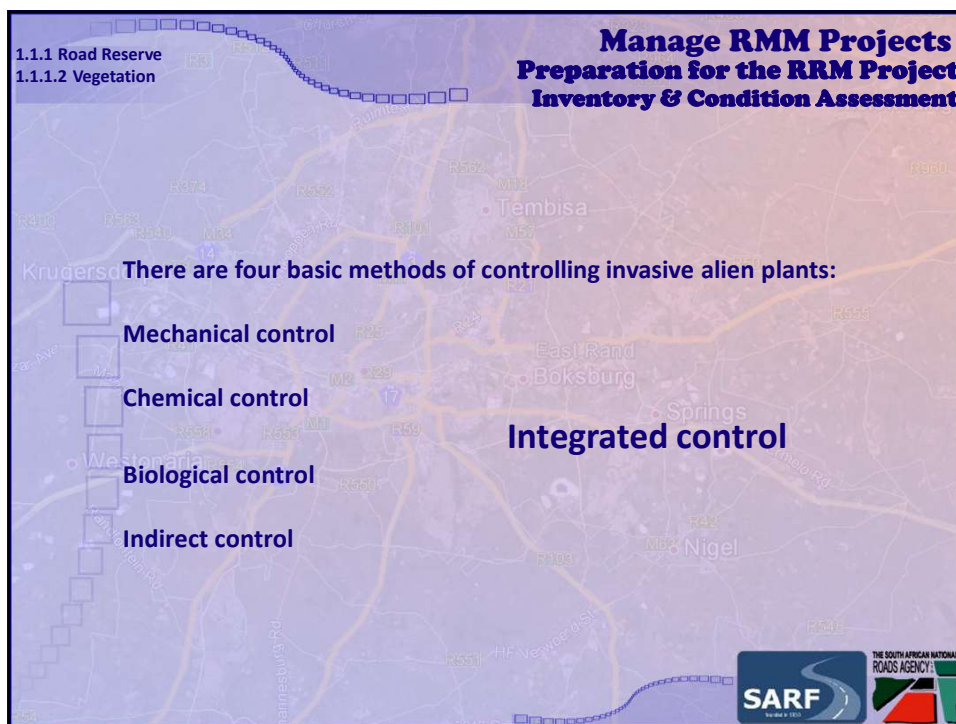
- NB: The scope of work item must be described in the specifications and to follow in the bill of quantities.**



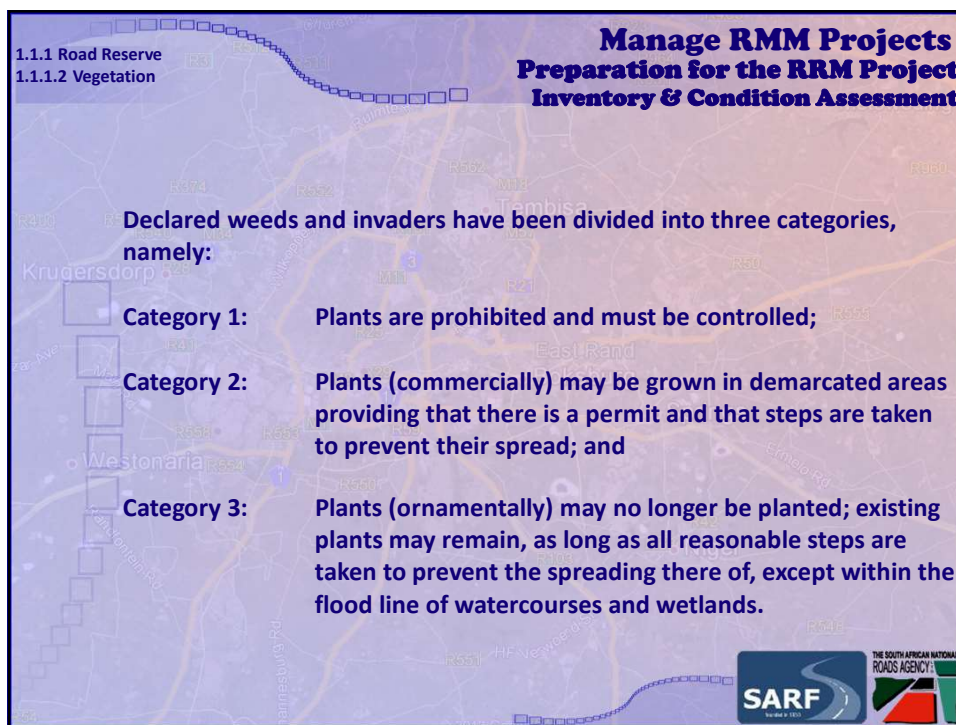
Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment

1.1.1.2



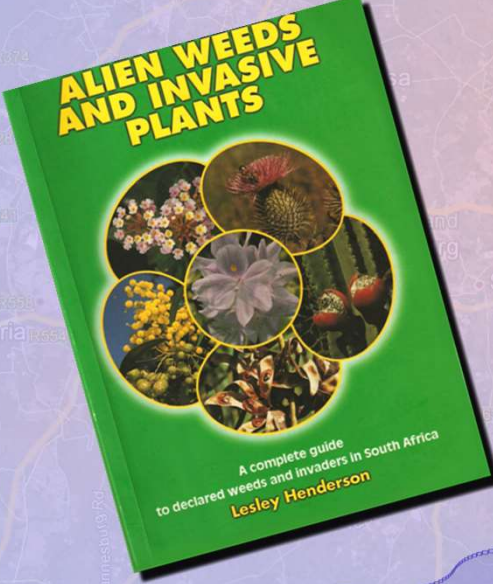
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1.1.1 Road Reserve
1.1.1.2 Vegetation

Manage RMM Projects Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment



ALIEN WEEDS AND INVASIVE PLANTS


A complete guide to declared weeds and invaders in South Africa
Lesley Henderson

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1.1.1 Road Reserve
1.1.1.2 Vegetation

Manage RMM Projects Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment



Pom-pom
Pg 43

Red Ginger Lily
Pg 48

Patterson's Curse
Pg 47

Indian Shot
Pg 44

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1.1.1 Road Reserve
1.1.1.2 Vegetation


Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project



Inventory & Condition Assessment

Identify the plant:

Pom pom
Pg 43



17. *Campuloclinium macrocephalum*,
pom pom weed, p. 43

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1.1.1 Road Reserve
1.1.1.2 Vegetation


Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project



Inventory & Condition Assessment

Identify the plant:

Pom pom
Pg 43



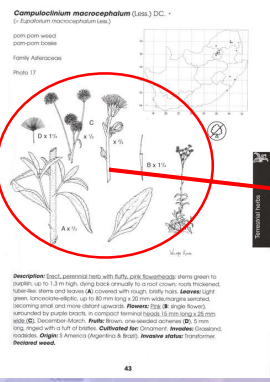
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1.1.1.2 Vegetation

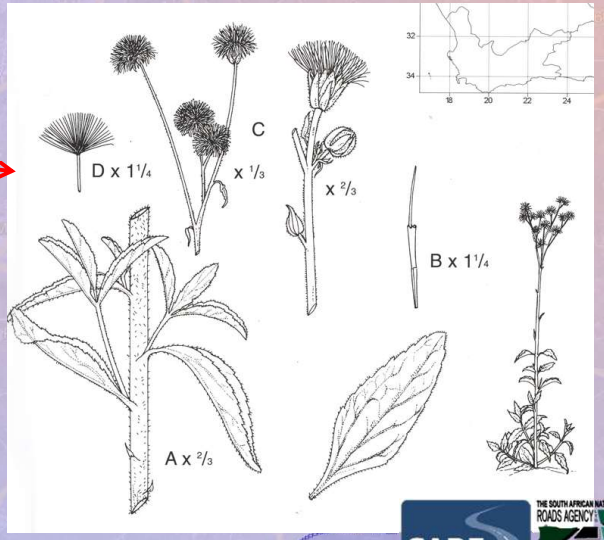
Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Inventory & Condition Assessment





Computulaculum macrocephalum (Less.) DC. +
(*C. macrocephalum* Less.) DC.

port-pom weed
port-pom boese
Family: Asteraceae
Photo: 17

Description: Erect, perennial herb with fluffy, pink flowerheads; stems green to purplish, up to 1.3 m high, dying back annually to a root crown; roots thickened, tuber-like; stems and leaves (A) covered with rough, bristly hairs. **Leaves:** Light green, lanceolate-elliptic, up to 80 mm long x 20 mm wide, margins serrated, becoming small and more distant upwards. **Flowers:** (B) single flower, surrounded by purple bracts, in compact terminal heads. **Fruits:** (D) 5 mm long, ringed with a tuft of bristles. **Cultivated for:** Ornament. **Invasive status:** Transformer. **Declared weed.**



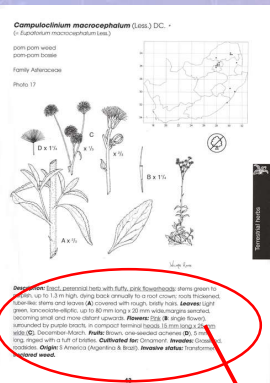
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1.1.1.2 Vegetation

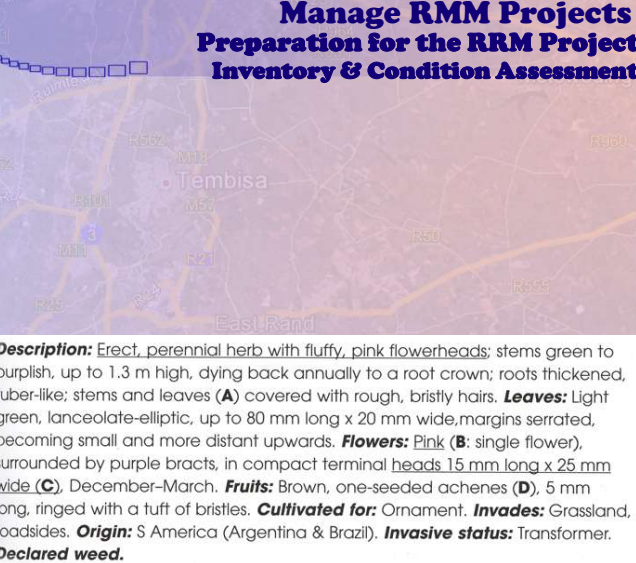
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1.1.1.2 Vegetation

**Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Inventory & Condition Assessment**

TABLE 3 CONTINUED

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4
Botanical name	Common name	Type	Category
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.	Lebbeekboom Lebbeek tree	Weed	1
<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	Basterlebbeek False lebbeek	Weed	1
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> Medik. (= <i>A. camelorum</i> Fisch.)	Kameeldoringbos Camel thorn bush	Weed	1
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>		Invader	3
<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i> Mus. subsp. <i>infata</i> (F.Müll.) P.G. Wilson	Skaersoutbos Sponge-fruit saltbush	Invader	2
<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> Lindl. subsp. <i>nummularia</i>	Oumansoutbos Old man saltbush	Weed	1
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i> Lam.	Roelwaterervaring Azolla, Red water fern	Invader	3
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.	Skaerlapperorgideebboom Butterfly orchid tree	Invader	3
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Orgideebboom Orchid tree	Weed	1
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> (Ecol. & Zeyh.) Schinz (= <i>B. rubellum</i> Harms.) Kalanchoe rubiflora Raym. - Harms. K. delagoensis Ecol. & Zeyh.)	Kandelacplant Chandelier plant	Weed	1
<i>Cassipouia decapetala</i> (Roth) Alston (= <i>C. senegalensis</i> Retz.)	Kraaldoring Kraaldoring	Weed	1
<i>Campuloclinium macrocephalum</i> (Less.) DC. (= <i>Eupatorium macrocephalum</i> Less.)	Pom-pom bossie Pom pom weed	Weed	1
<i>Canna indica</i> L.	Indiese kanna Indian shot	Weed	1

DECLARED WEED:
Action:
Integrated control

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1.1.1 Road Reserve
1.1.1.2 Vegetation

**Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Inventory & Condition Assessment**



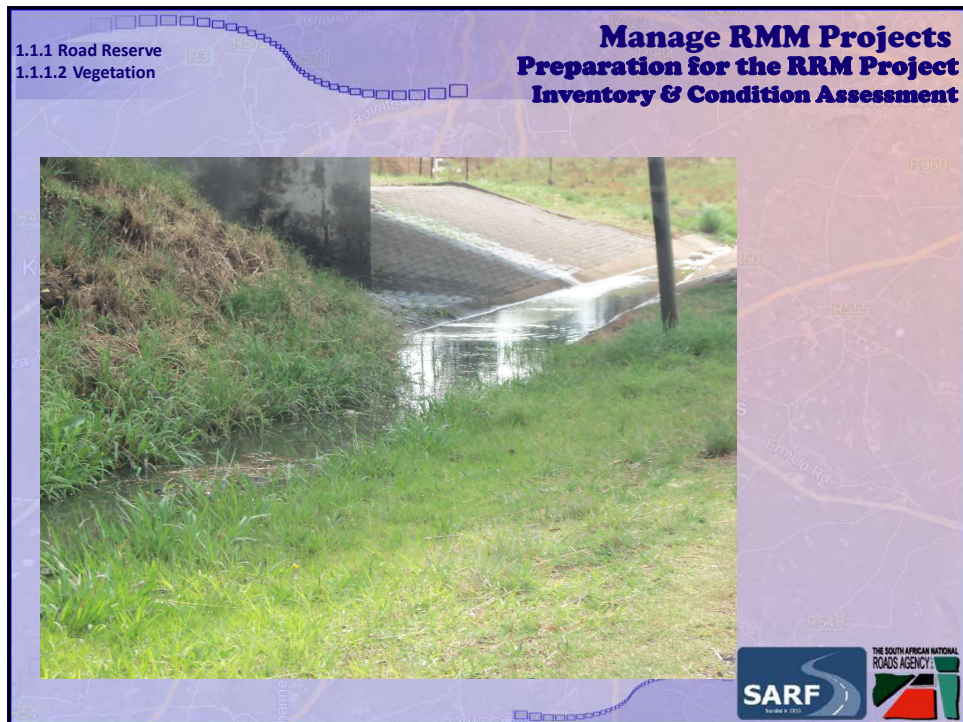
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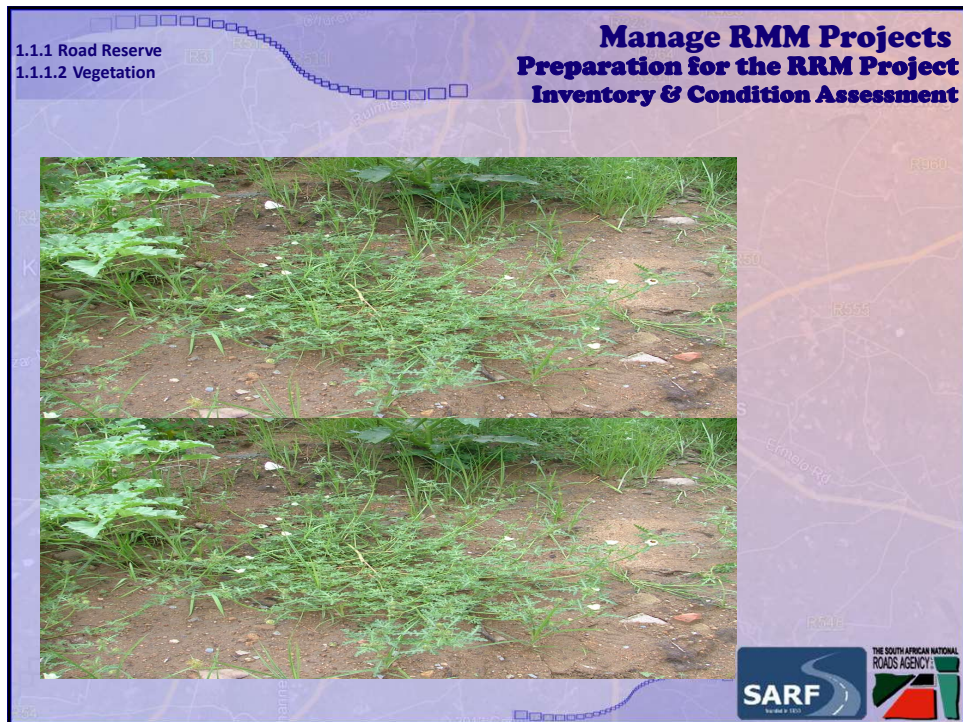
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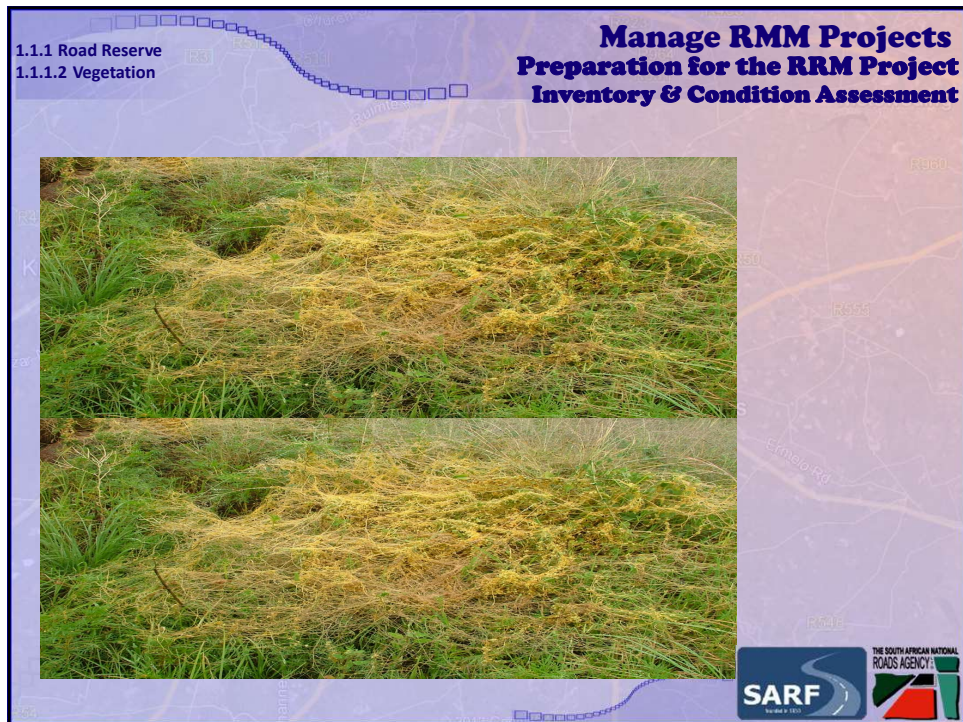
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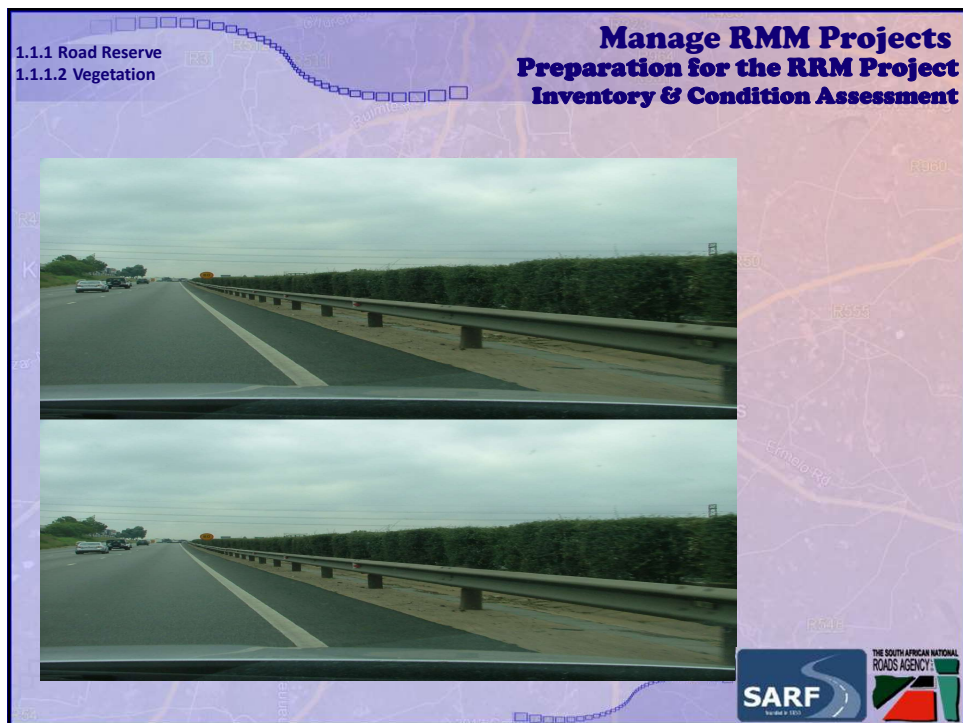
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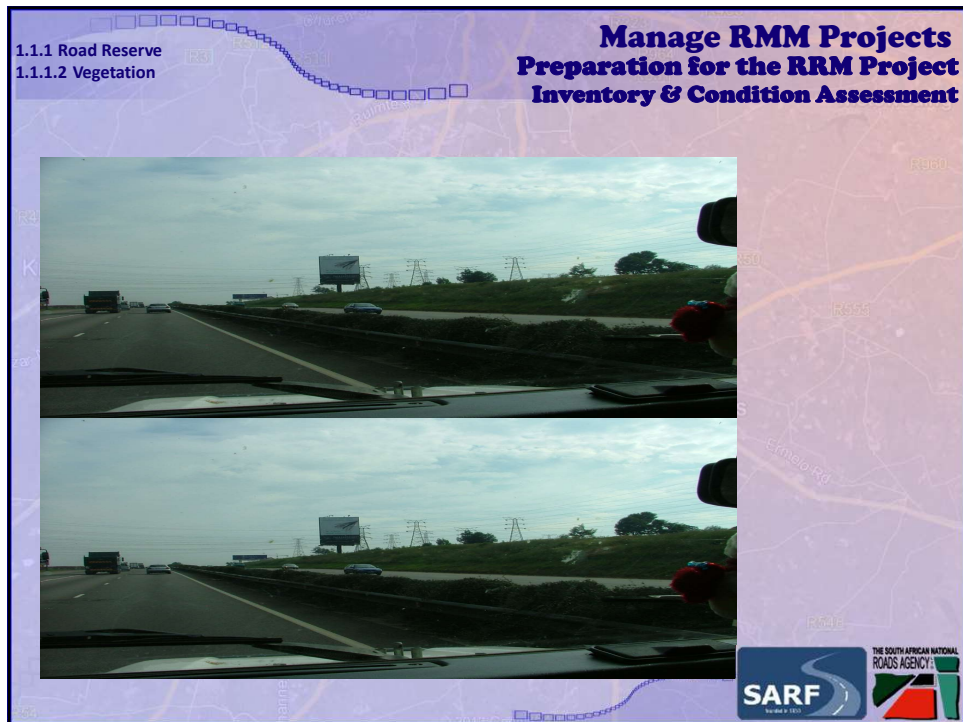
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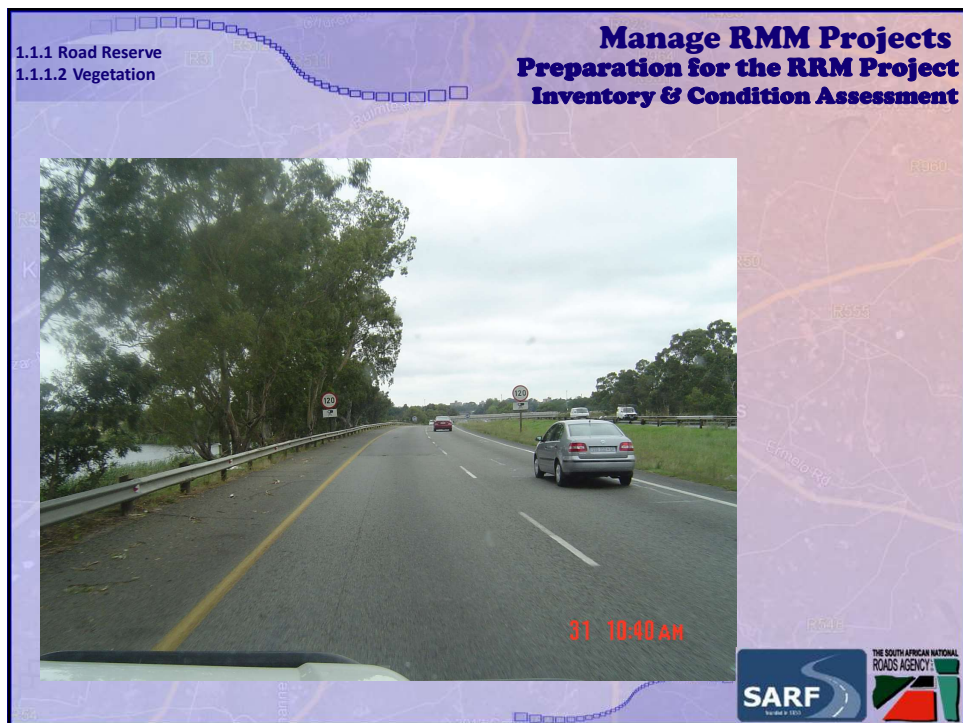
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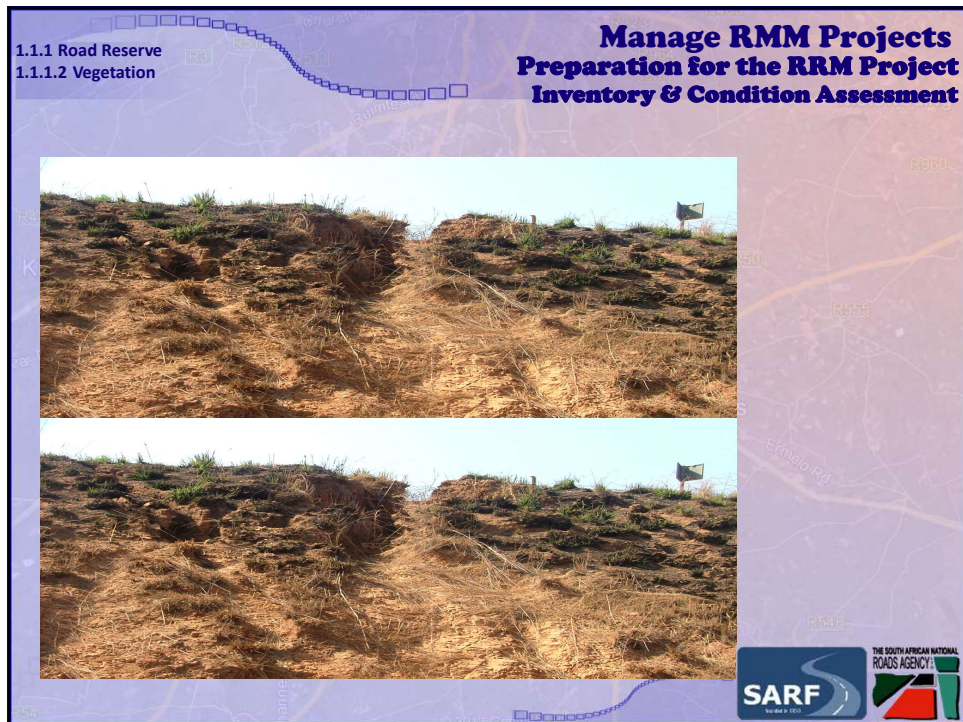
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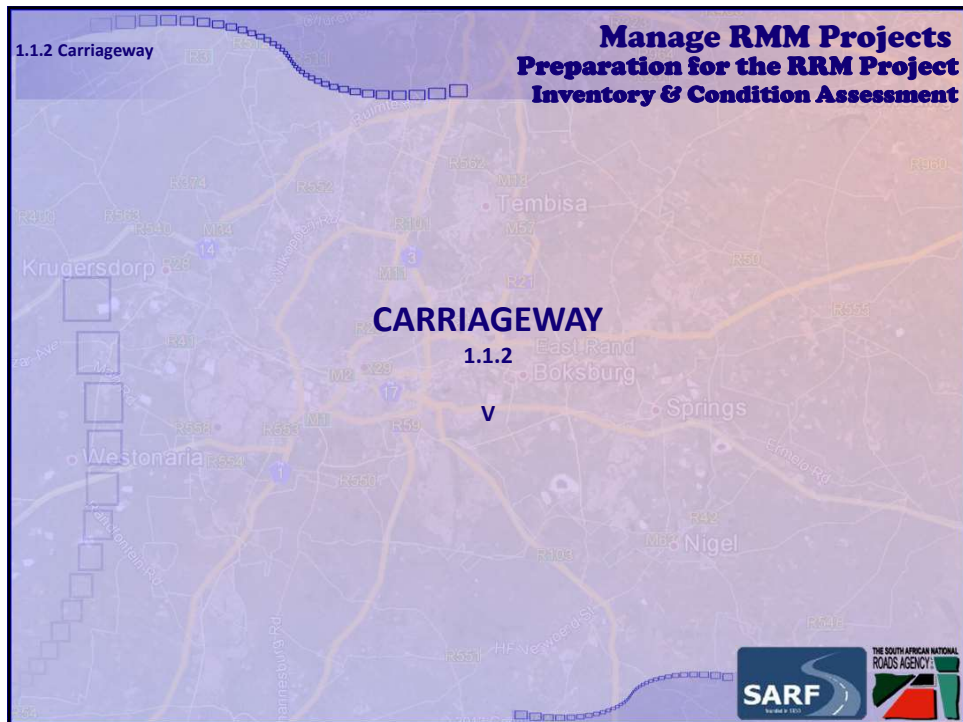
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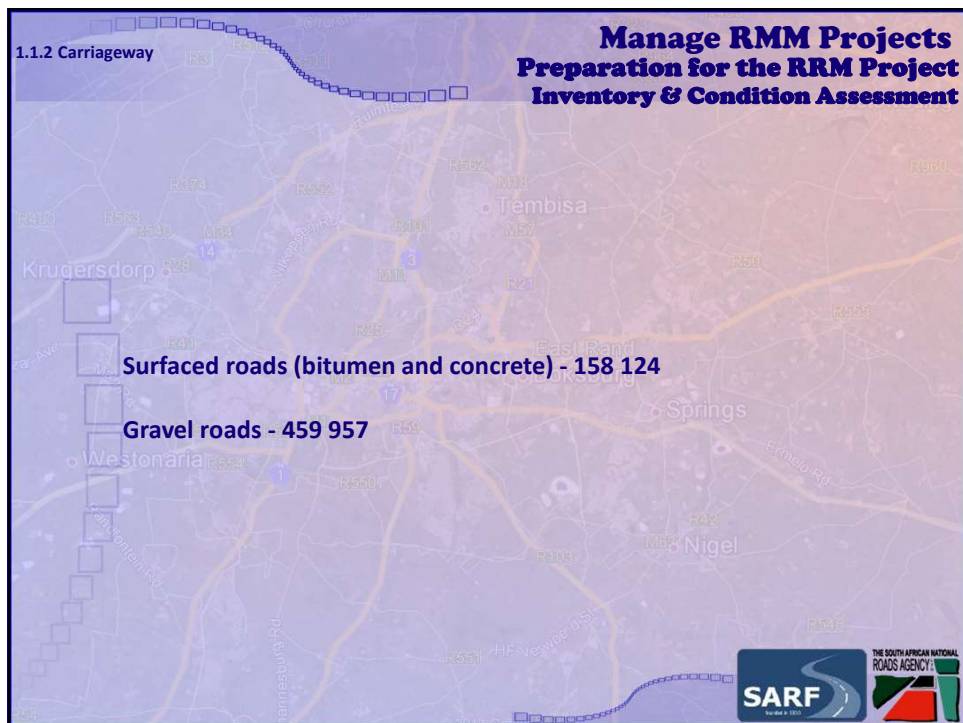
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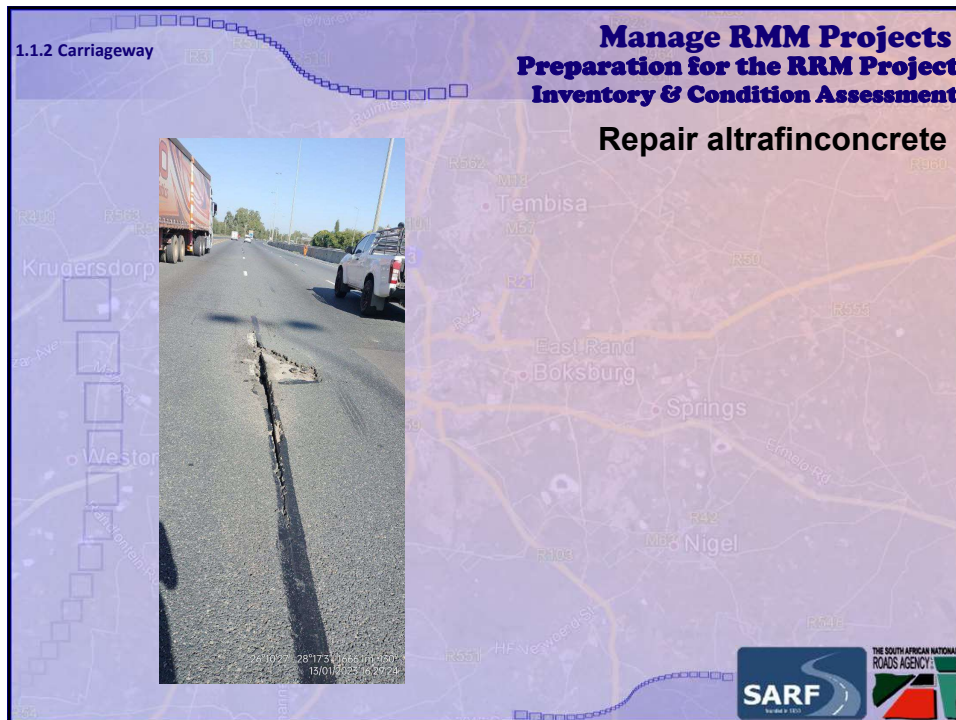
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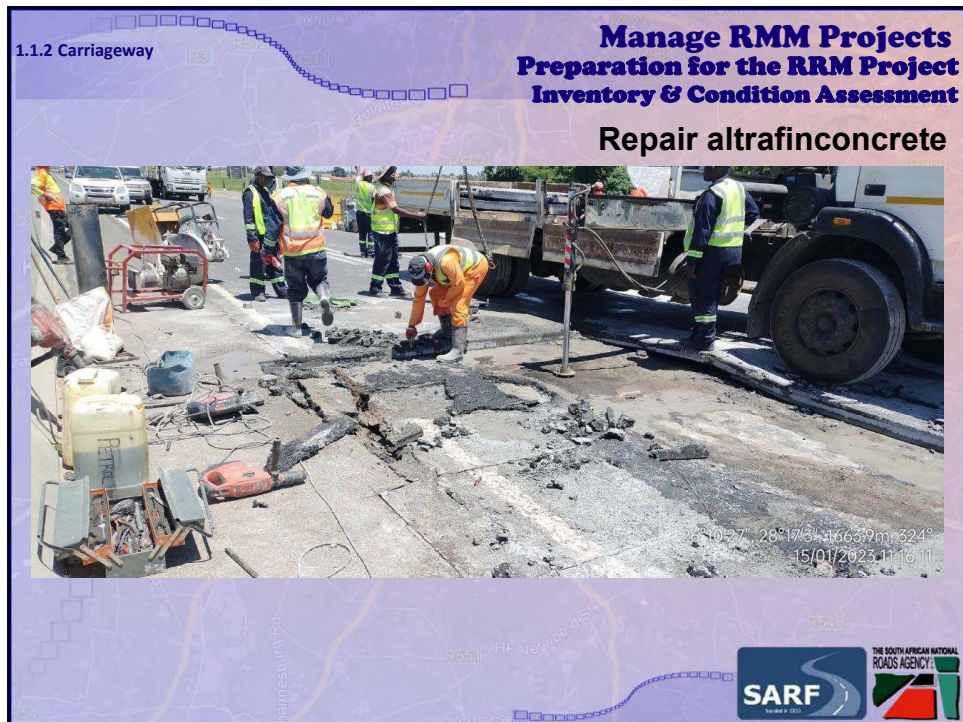
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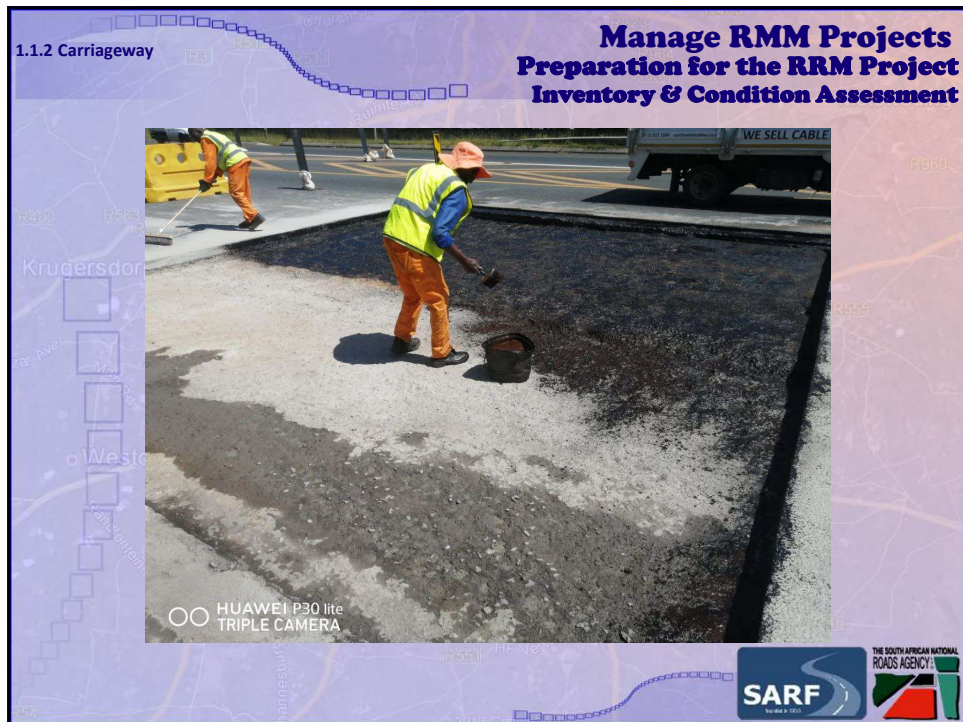
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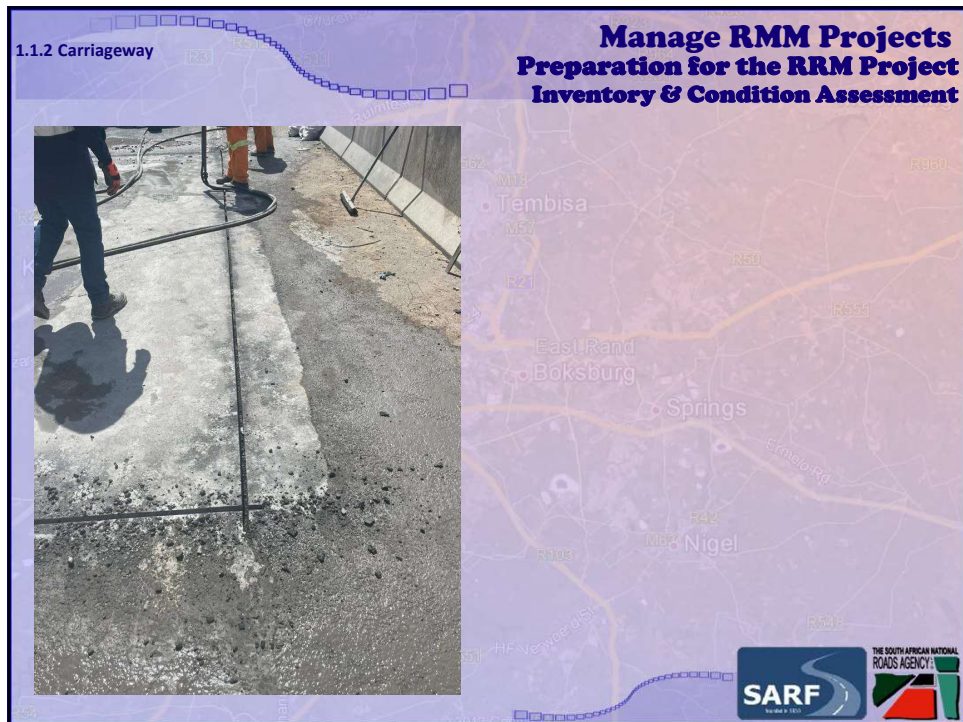
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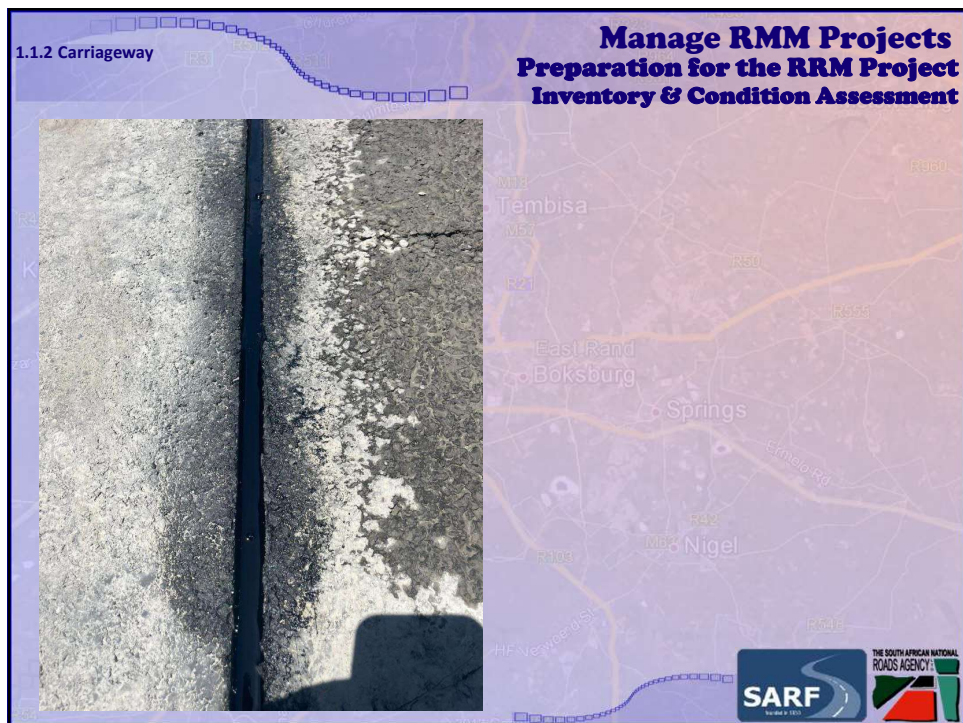
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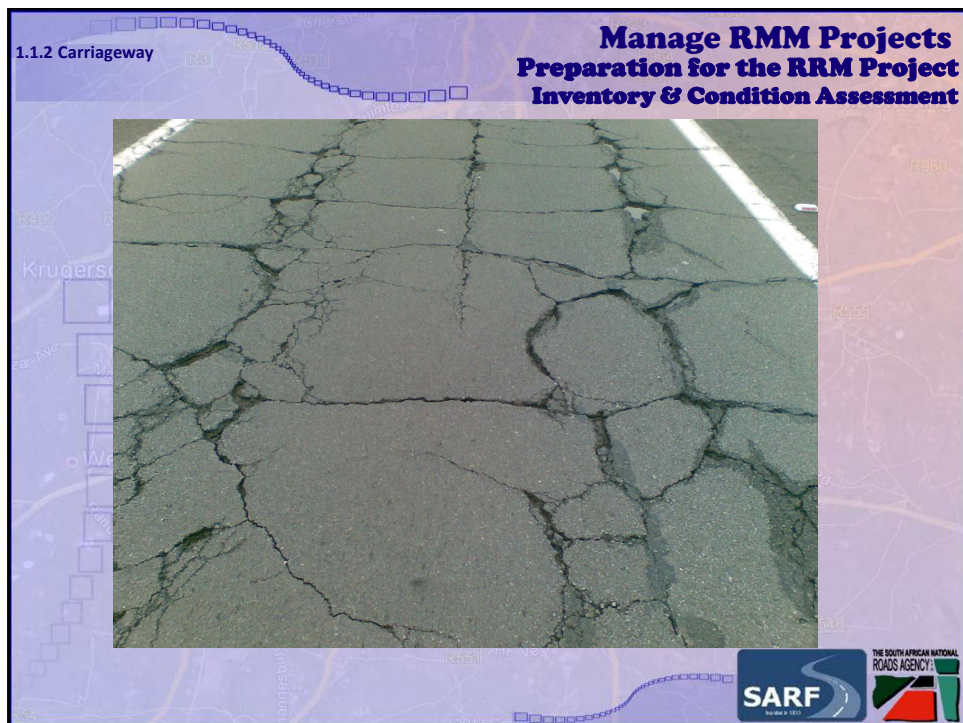
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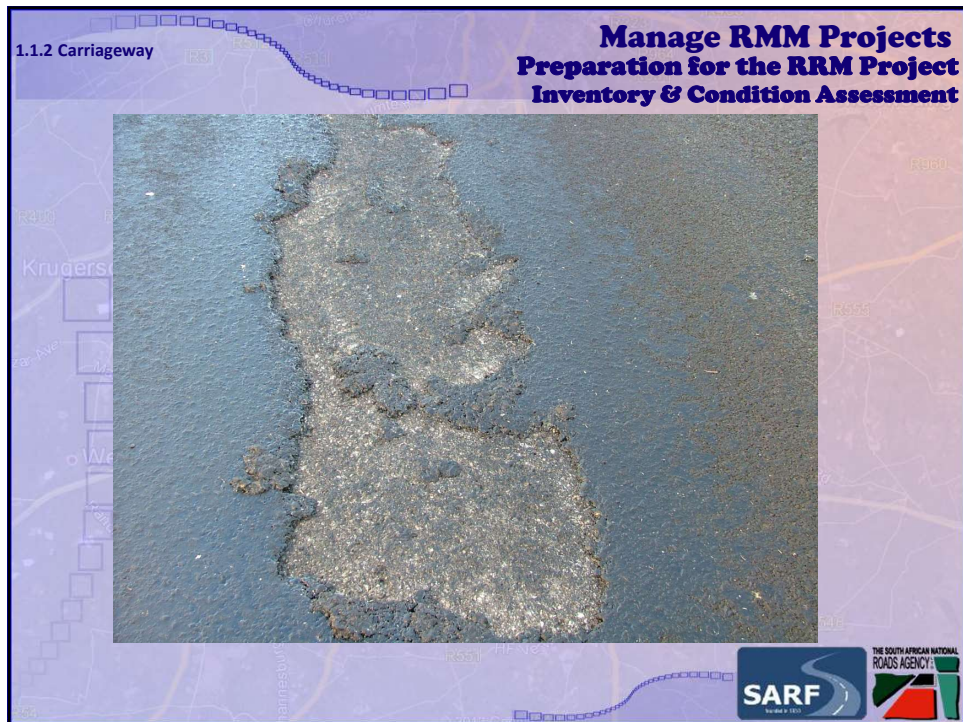
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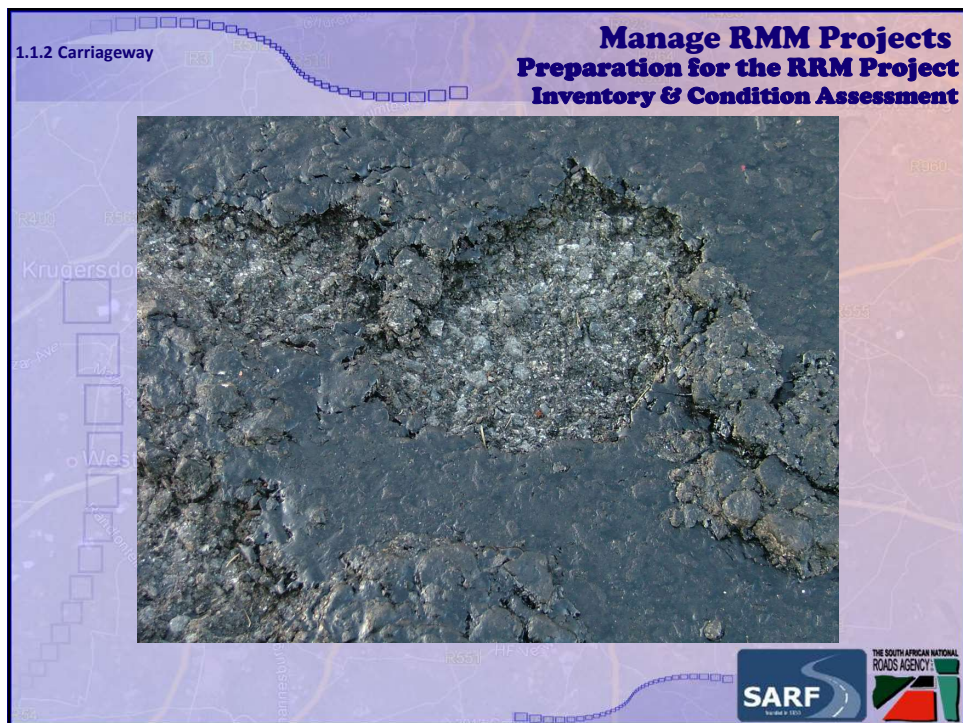
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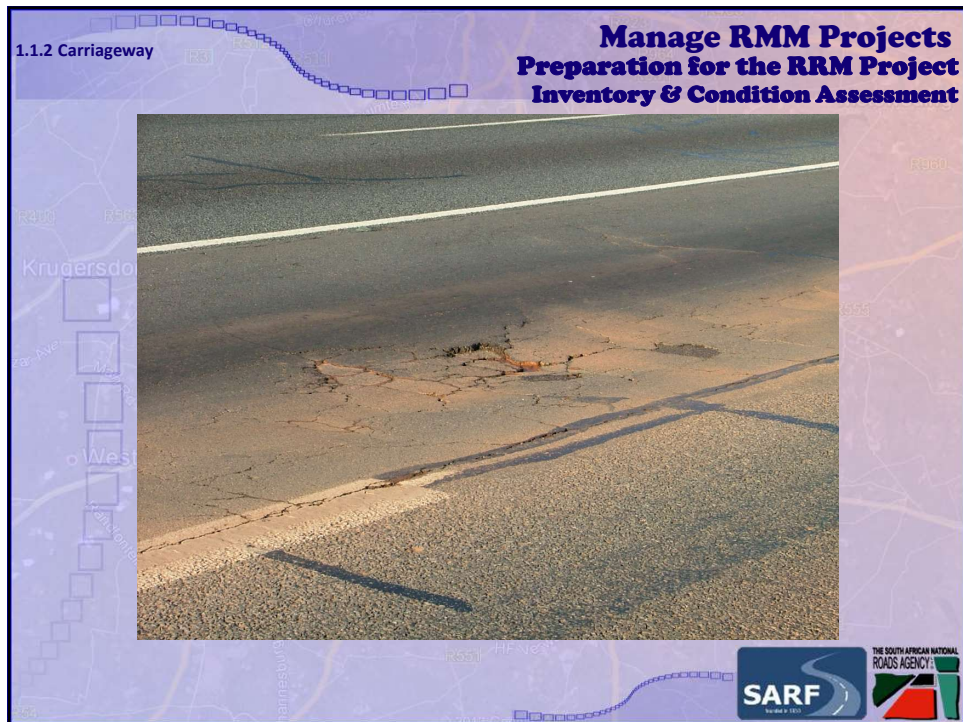
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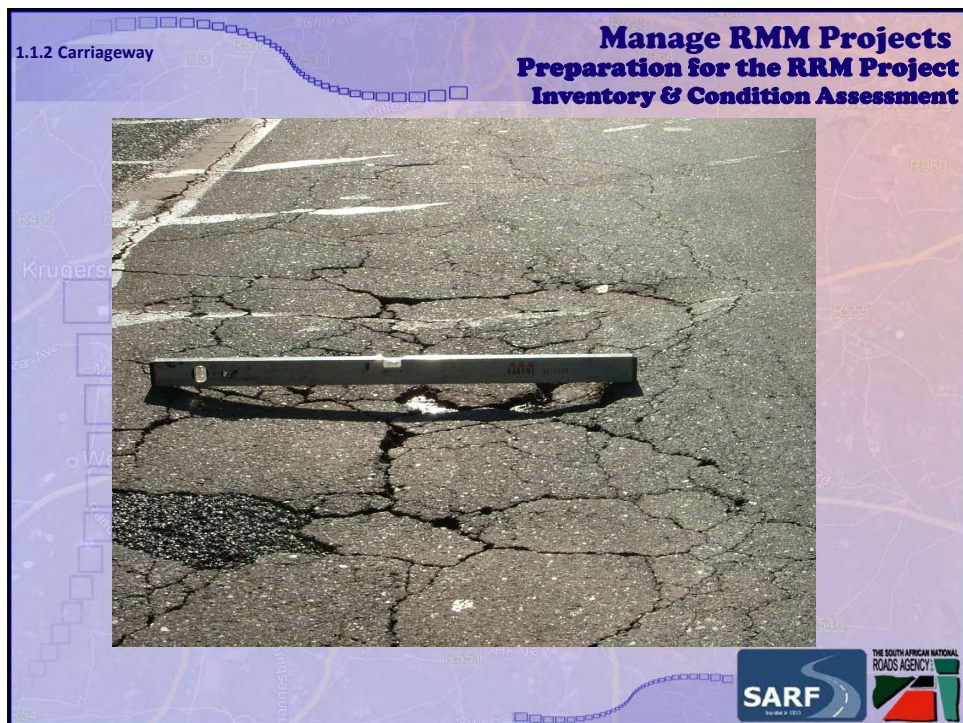
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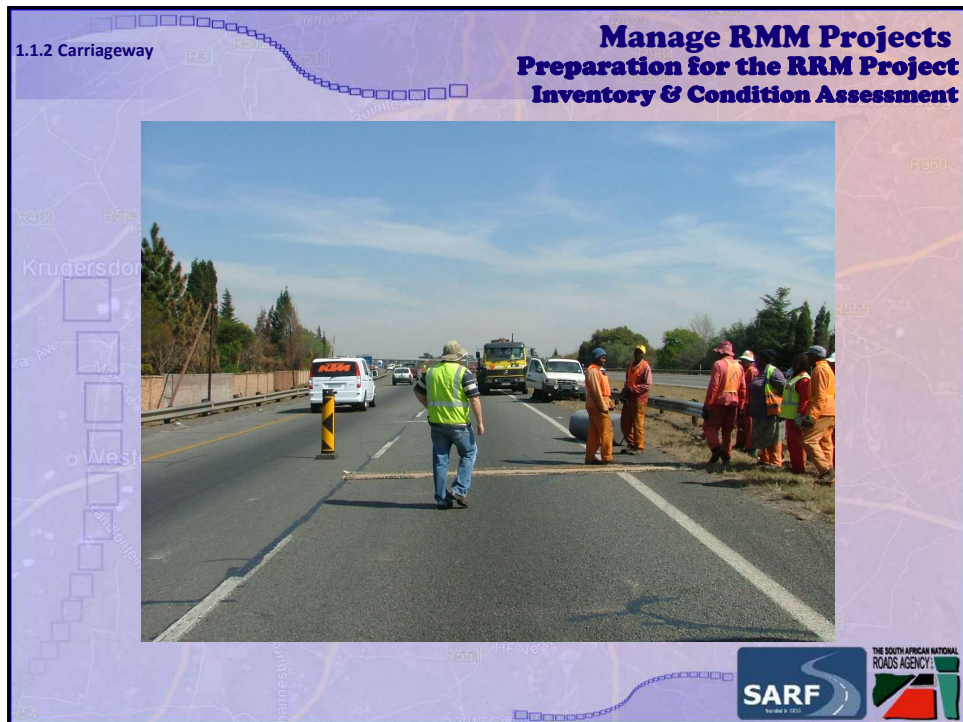
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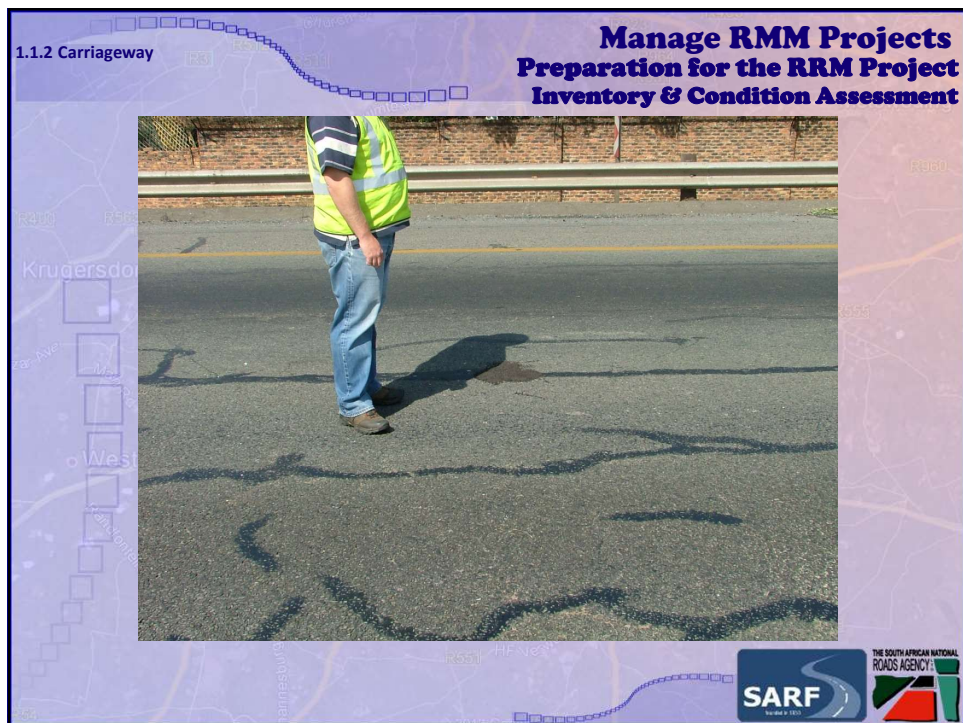
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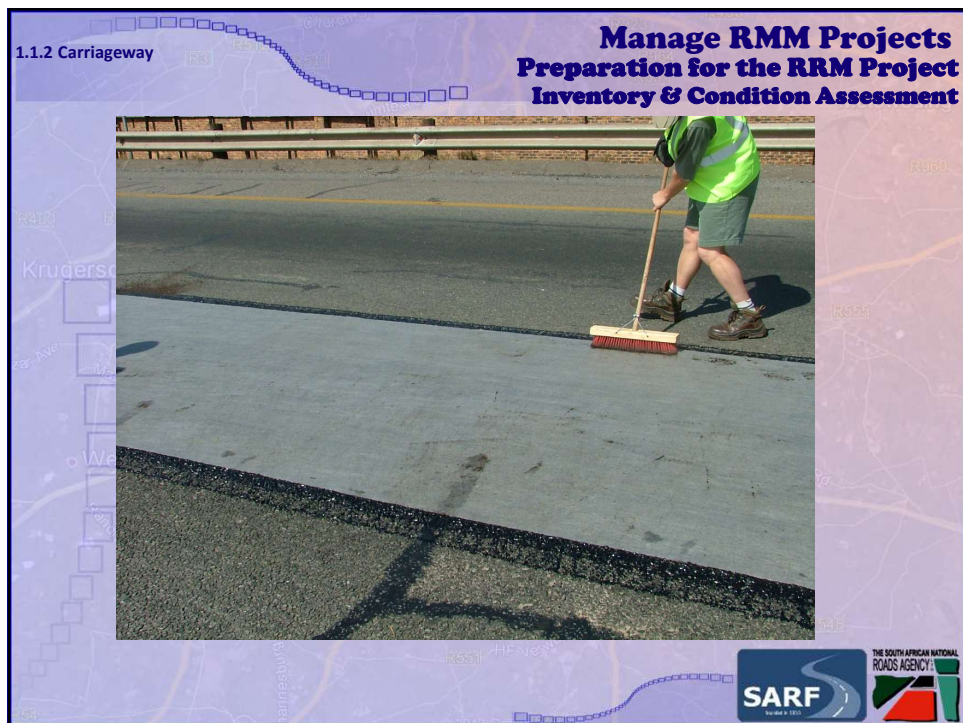
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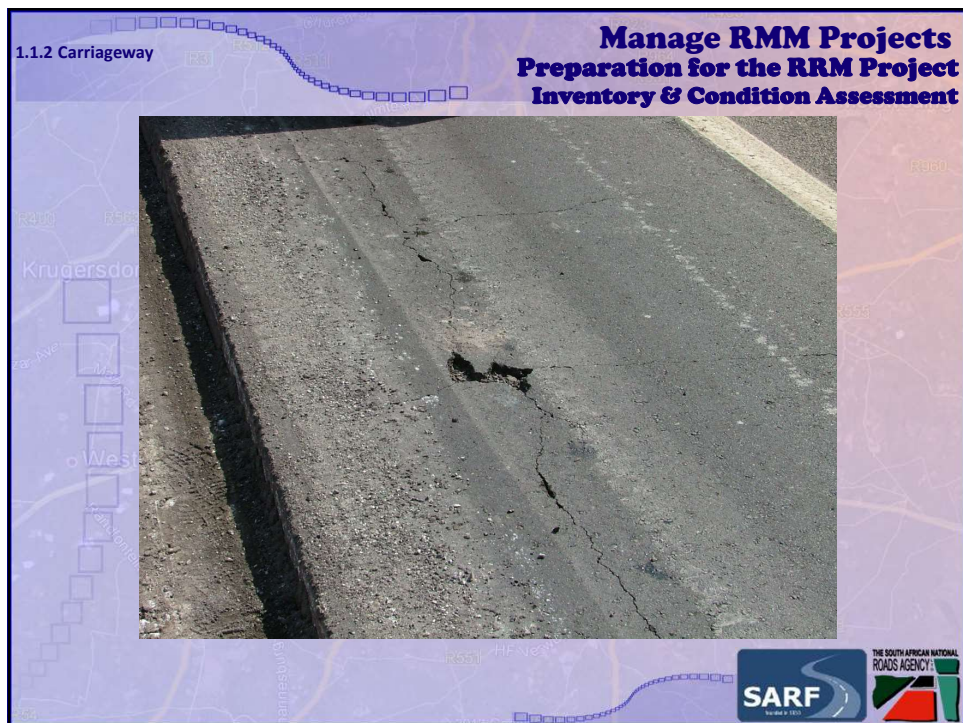
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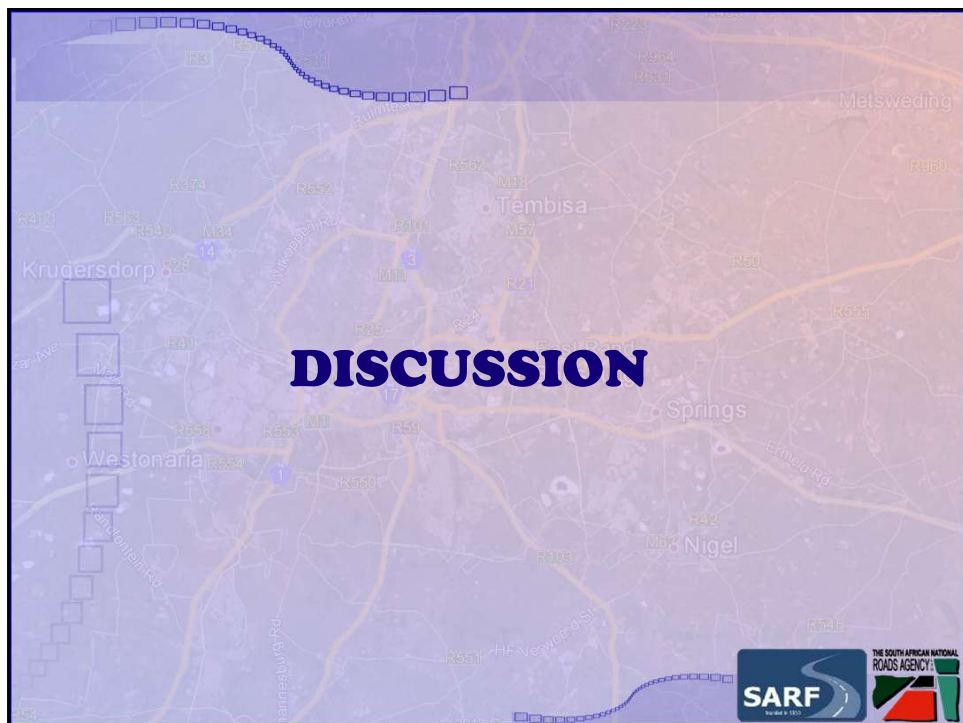
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Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project

Inventory & Condition Assessment

1.1.2 Carriageway

1.1.2.1 Surfaced Roads

VISUAL EVALUATION OF SURFACED ROADS

ROUTE/SECTION: _____ ASSESSOR: _____

SEGMENT: Km from: _____ to: _____ DATE: _____

Start Node: _____ End Node: _____

CLIMATE: ☐ Very Wet ☐ Wet ☐ Moderate ☐ Dry TERRAIN: ☐ Mountains ☐ Rolling ☐ Flat

DW AREA: _____ AUTHORITY: _____ MAINTENANCE AUTH: _____ AREA: _____

SUBFACINGS

CURRENT SURFACE	TEXTURE	LAYERS				FINE				MEDIUM				COARSE			
		Voids				None				Feas				None			
		Degree				Degree				Degree				Degree			
		Sight				Severe				Isolated				Common			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

FAILURE PATCHING _____

CRACKS _____

AGGREGATE LOSS _____

BINDER CONDITION _____

BLEEDING/FLUSHING _____

STRUCTURE

	Small/Sign	Large/Severe				Isolated				Common			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

BLOCK/SLAB CRACKS _____

LONGITUDINAL/SLIP CRACKS _____

TRANSVERSE CRACKS _____

CRACK/COIL/FAILURE CRACKS _____

PUMPING _____

RUTTING _____

UNDULATION/SETTLEMENT _____

PATCHING _____

FAILURE/POTHOLING _____

FUNCTIONAL

RIDING QUALITY _____

SKID RESISTANCE _____

SURFACE DRAINAGE _____

UNPAVED SHOULDERS _____

EDGE BREAKING


SUMMARY

TYPE ACTION NEEDED _____


OVERALL PAVEMENT CONDITION _____

OTHER EVALUATION

ROAD MARKINGS _____




Pumping



Longitudinal cracking

Visual assessment form taken from TMH 9 (1992)



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Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project

Inventory & Condition Assessment

1.1.2 Carriageway

1.1.2.2 Gravel shoulders & gravel roads

UNSEALED ROAD ASSESSMENT FORM

Evaluator: _____ Date: _____


Road No: _____ Section: _____

Start km: _____ End km: _____ Position: _____


Segment No: _____ Start km: _____ End km: _____

General performance

	1	2	3	4	5	Moisture			Wet			Dry				
Gravel quantity	1	Plenty	2	Sufficient	3	Isolated exposures			4			5				
Gravel quality	1	Very good	2	Good	3	Average			4			5				
Influencing factors	Clay					Sand					Gravel/stones					
Road profile/shape	1	Very good (V%)	2	Good (2%)	3	Flat			4			5				
Drainage from the road	1	Well above ground	2	Slightly above	3	Level with ground			4			5				
Riding quality/safety	1	Very good (>10 km/h)	2	Good (10 km/h)	3	Average (5 km/h)			4			5				
Influencing factors	Compaction					Loose material					Stoniness					
Maintenance action	Local repairs					Grading					Heavy grading					
	Degree					Regraveling					Reshaping					
	Extent					Drains										
Potholes	0	1	2	3	4	5										
Rutting	0	1	2	3	4	5										
Erosion - transverse	0	1	2	3	4	5										
Erosion - longitudinal	0	1	2	3	4	5										
Compaction	0	1	2	3	4	5										
Loose material	0	1	2	3	4	5										
Stoniness - embedded	0	1	2	3	4	5										
Stoniness - loose	0	1	2	3	4	5										
Dustiness	0	1	2	3	4	5										
Slipperiness	Acceptable					Unacceptable										
Skid resistance	Acceptable					Unacceptable										
Trafficability	Acceptable					Unacceptable										
Isolated problems	Potholes					Subgrade exposure					Transverse erosion					
											Longitudinal erosion					
											Rough area					
											Slipperiness					




Stoniness - embedded



Loose material


Visual assessment form taken from THR 20 (1990)



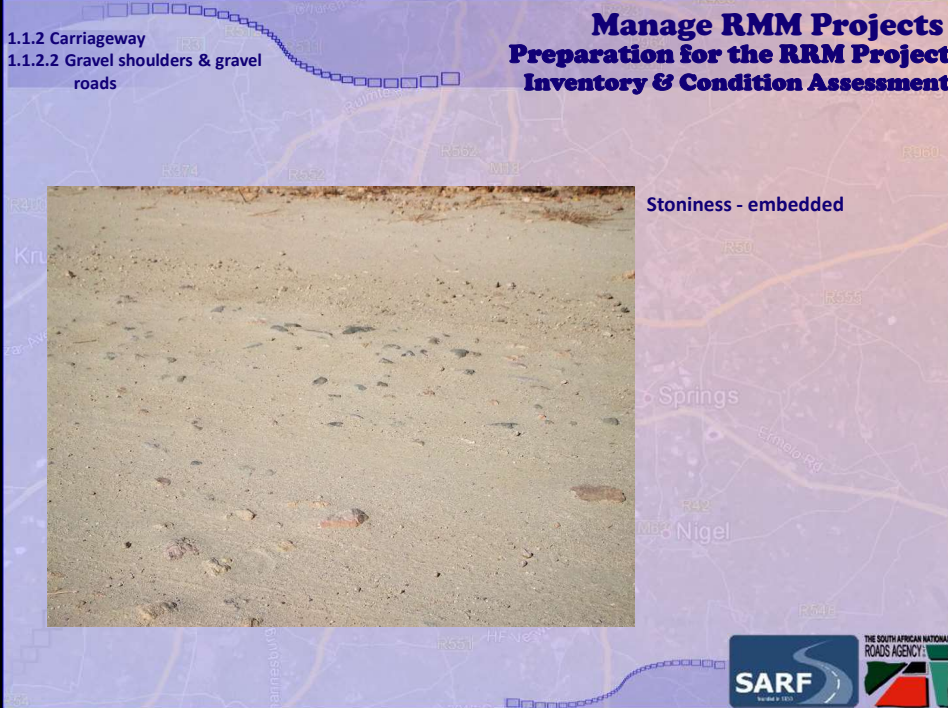
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Inventory & Condition Assessment

1.1.2 Carriageway
 1.1.2.2 Gravel shoulders & gravel roads



Stoniness - embedded



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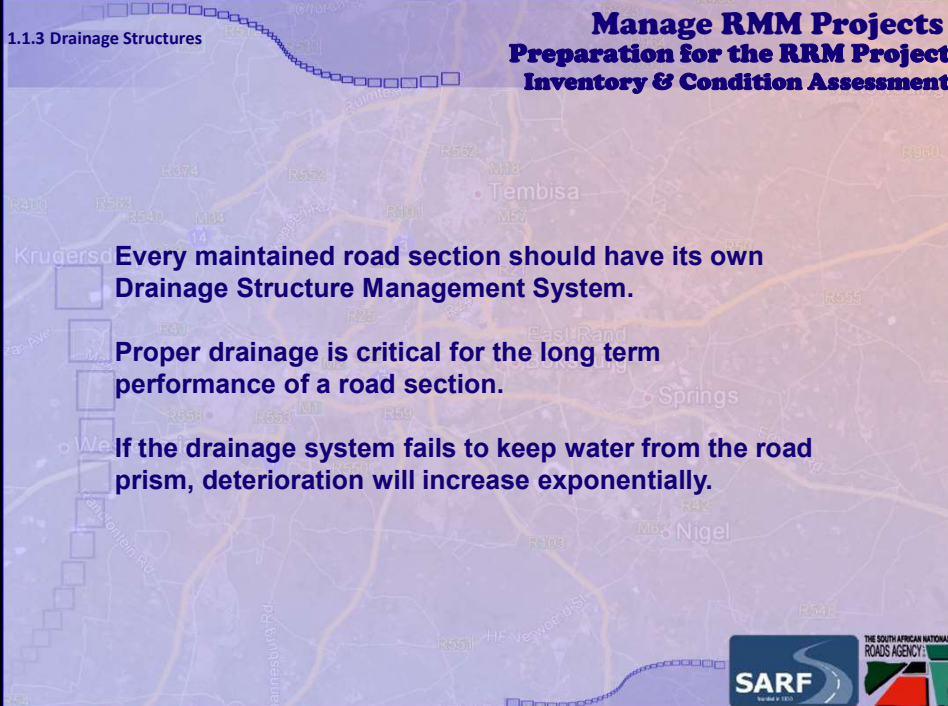
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Inventory & Condition Assessment

1.1.3 Drainage Structures

Every maintained road section should have its own Drainage Structure Management System.

Proper drainage is critical for the long term performance of a road section.

If the drainage system fails to keep water from the road prism, deterioration will increase exponentially.




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1.1.3 Drainage Structures

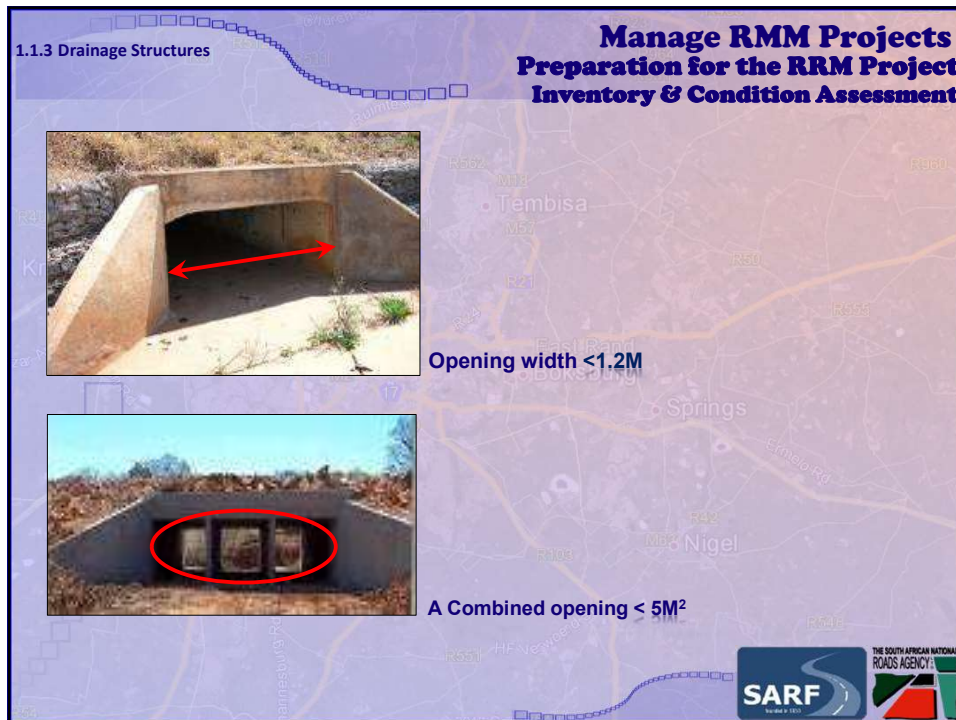

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Preparation for the RRM Project
Inventory & Condition Assessment**



Opening width $< 1.2\text{M}$




A Combined opening $< 5\text{M}^2$

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1.1.3 Drainage Structures

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Preparation for the RRM Project
Inventory & Condition Assessment**

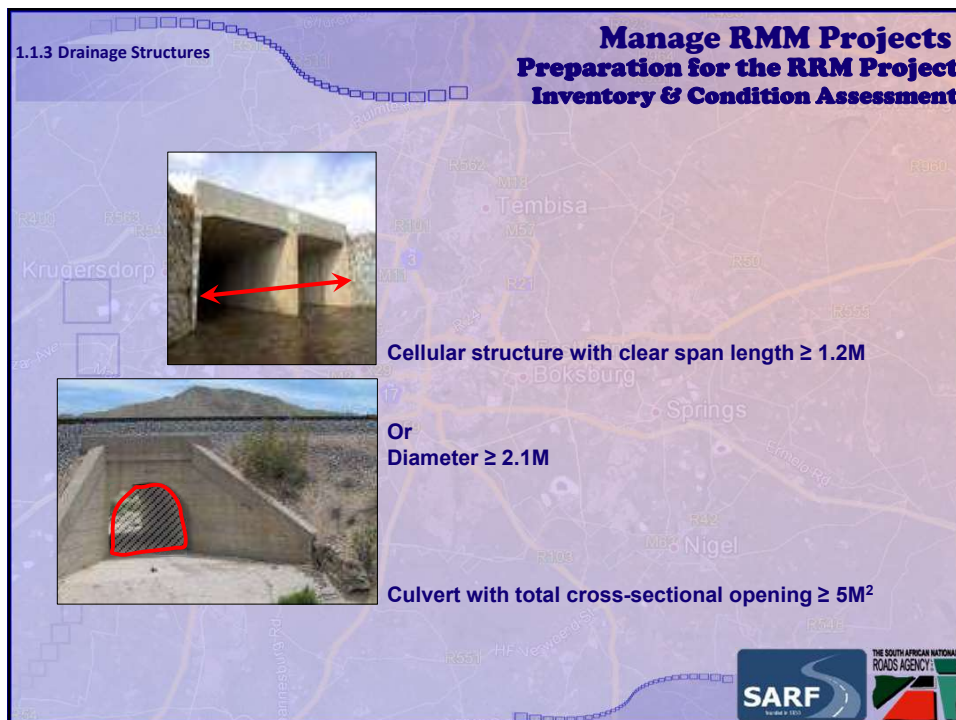



Cellular structure with clear span length $\geq 1.2\text{M}$

Or
Diameter $\geq 2.1\text{M}$



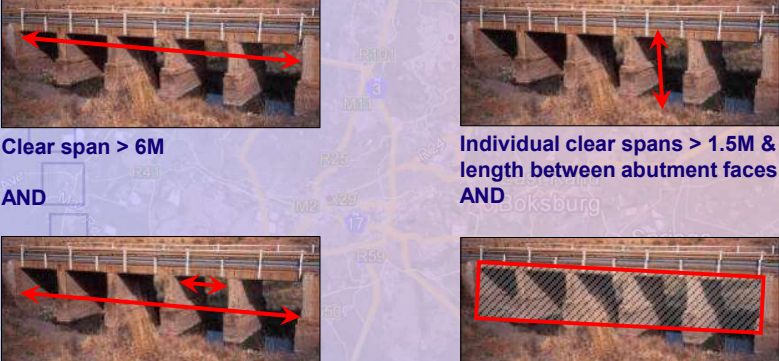
Culvert with total cross-sectional opening $\geq 5\text{M}^2$

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1.1.3 Drainage Structures

Manage RMM Projects Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment



Clear span > 6M
AND
Individual clear spans > 1.5M & overall length between abutment faces > 20M
AND
Opening height at inlet > 6M
AND
Total cross-sectional opening $\geq 36M^2$

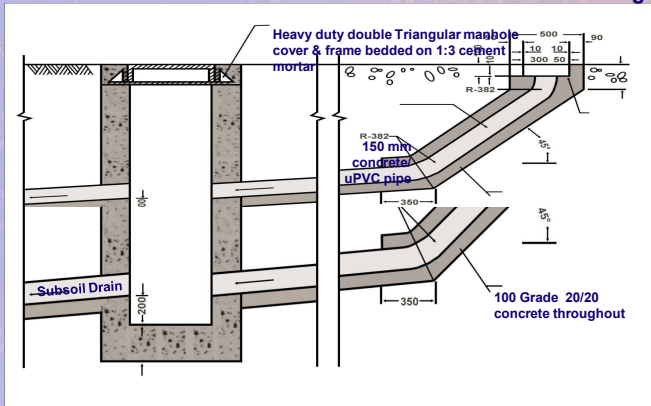
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1.1.3 Drainage Structures

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Sub-surface drainage



MANHOLE

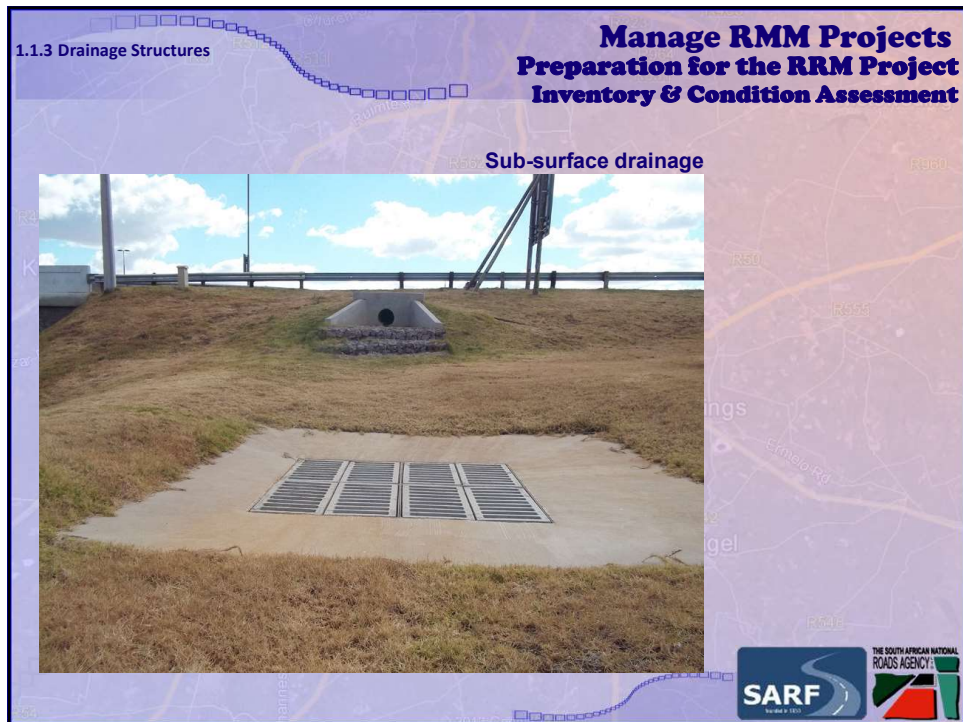
RODDING EYE

Section 1-1
Series 1 - 25



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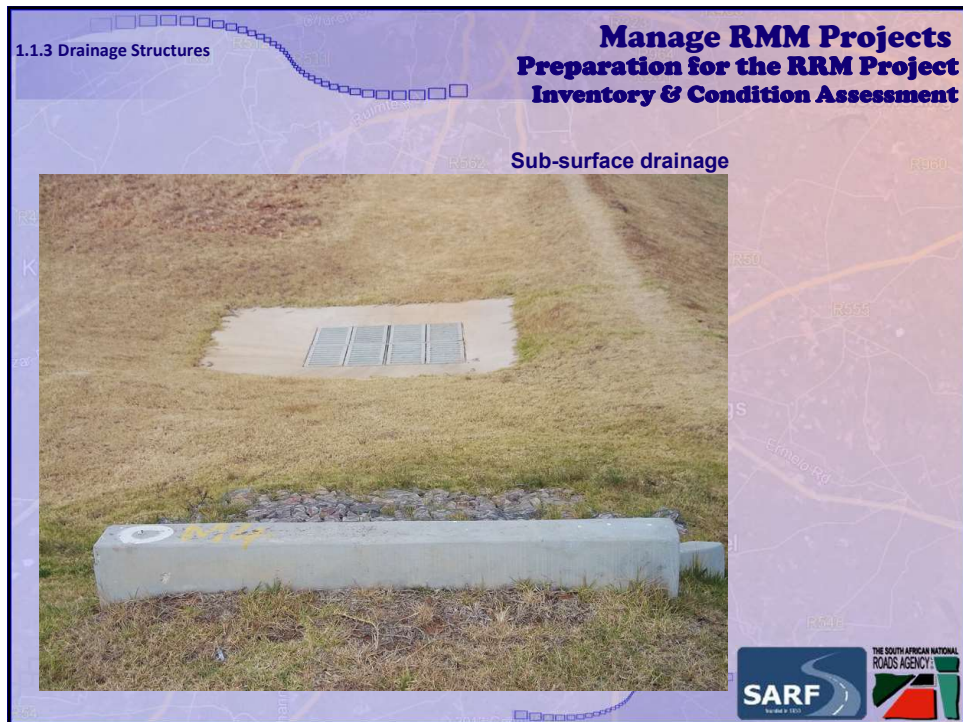
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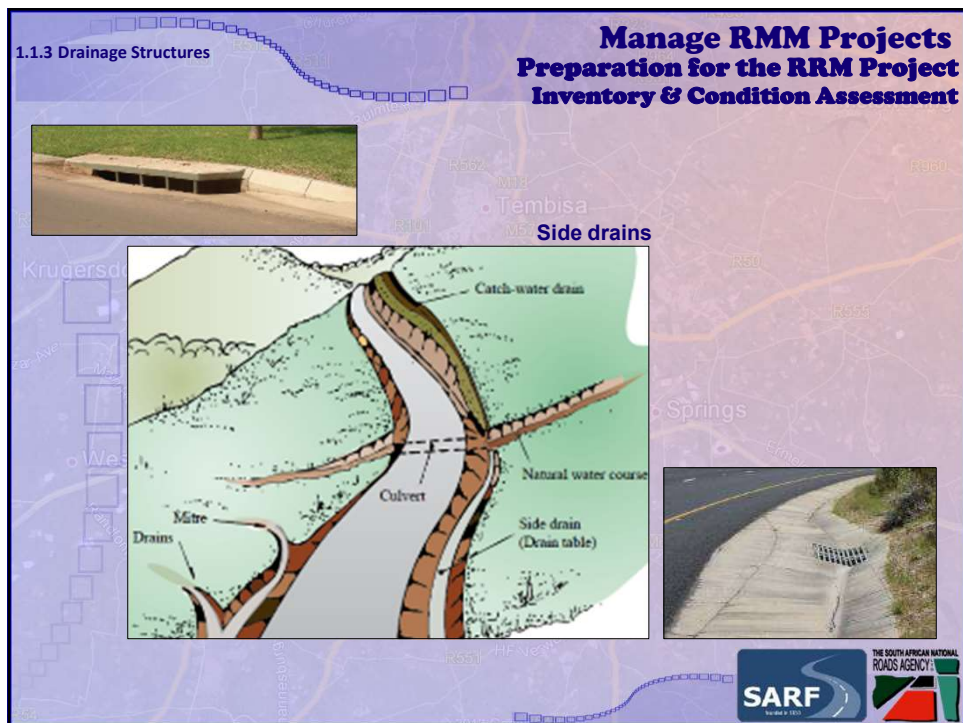
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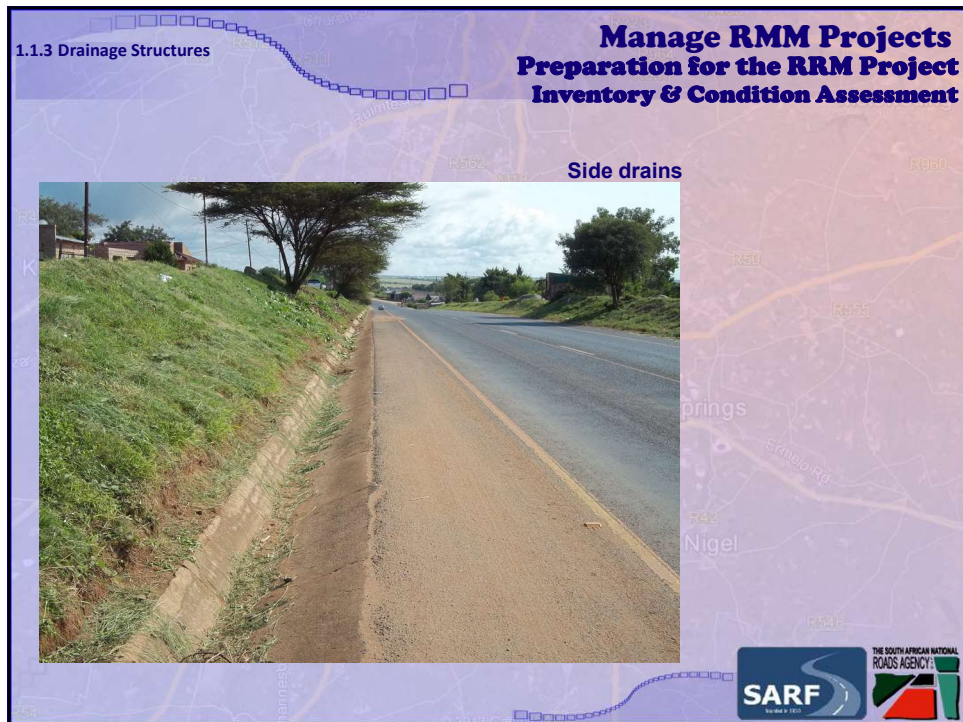
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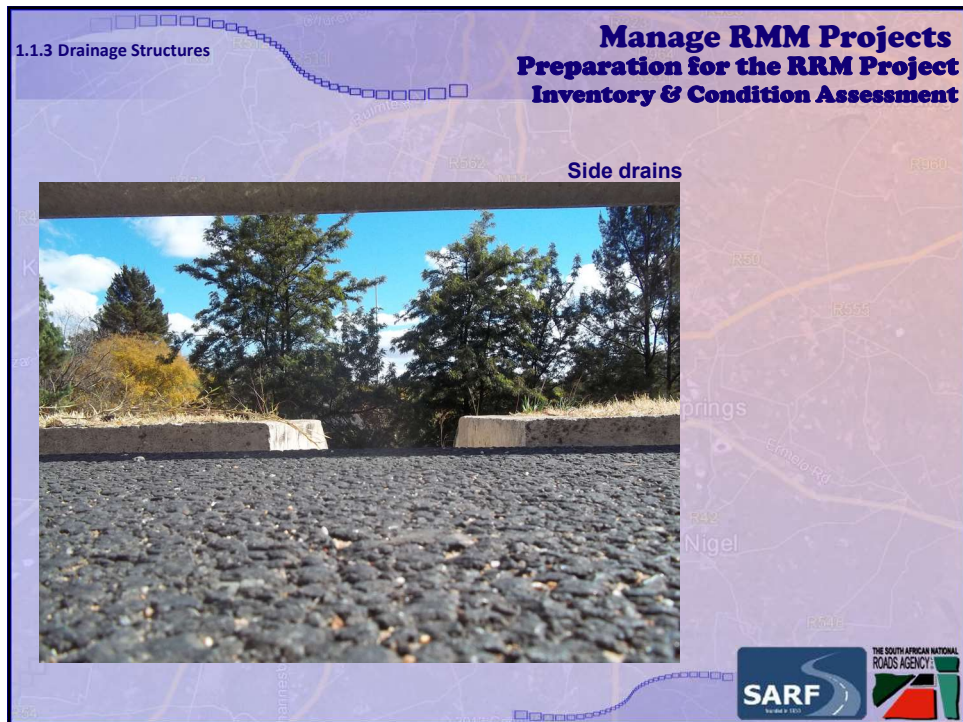
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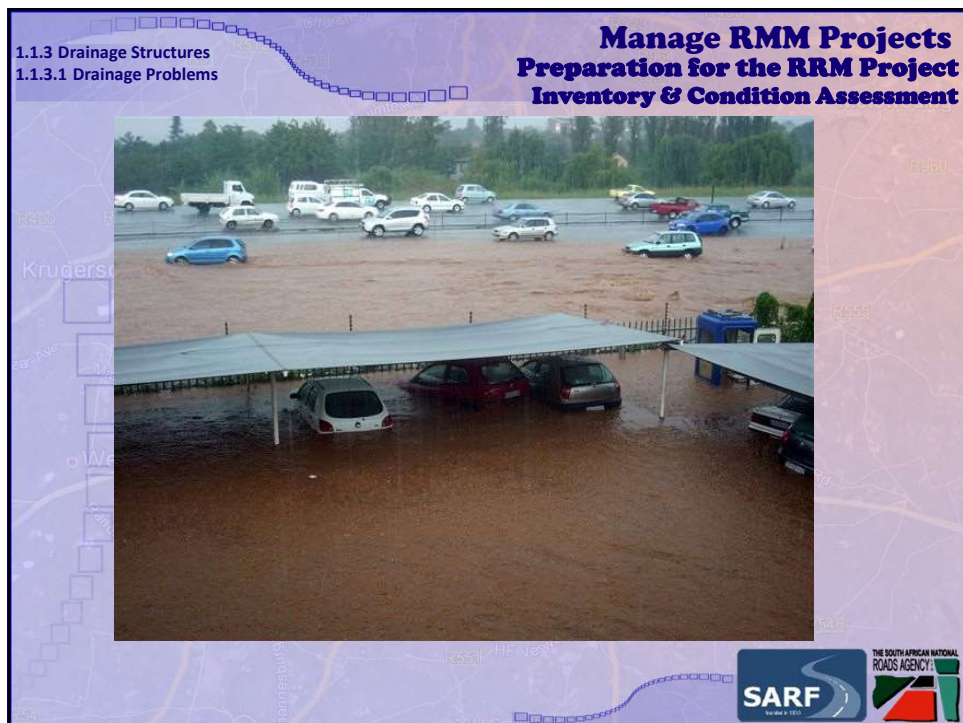
A photograph showing a concrete bridge structure over a small stream or ditch. The bridge has a metal guardrail on top. The water is murky brown. The surrounding area is grassy with some trees in the background.



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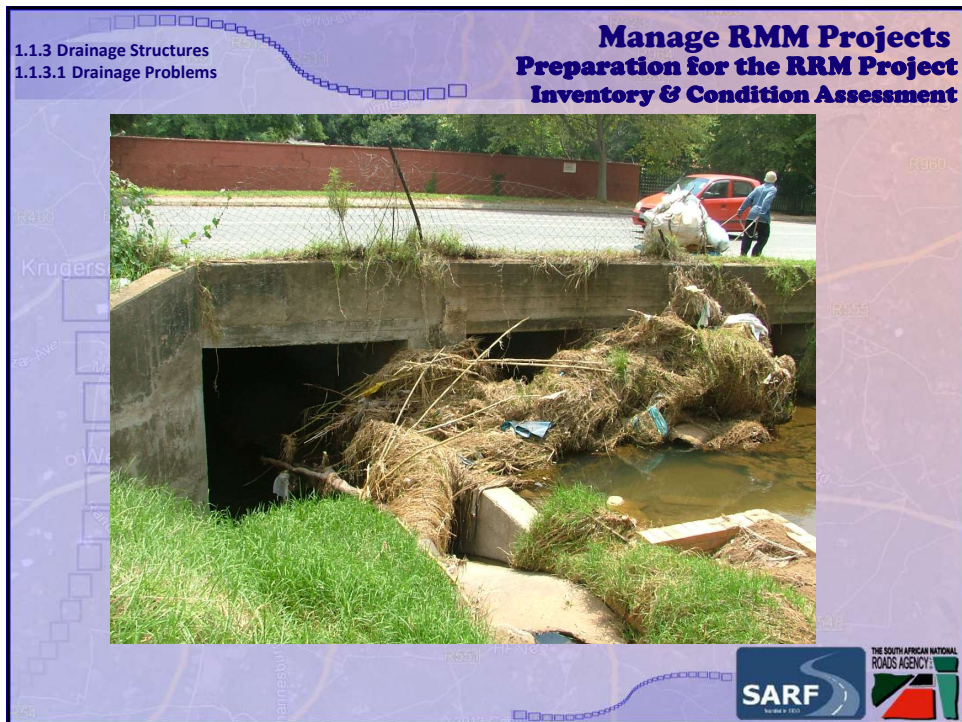
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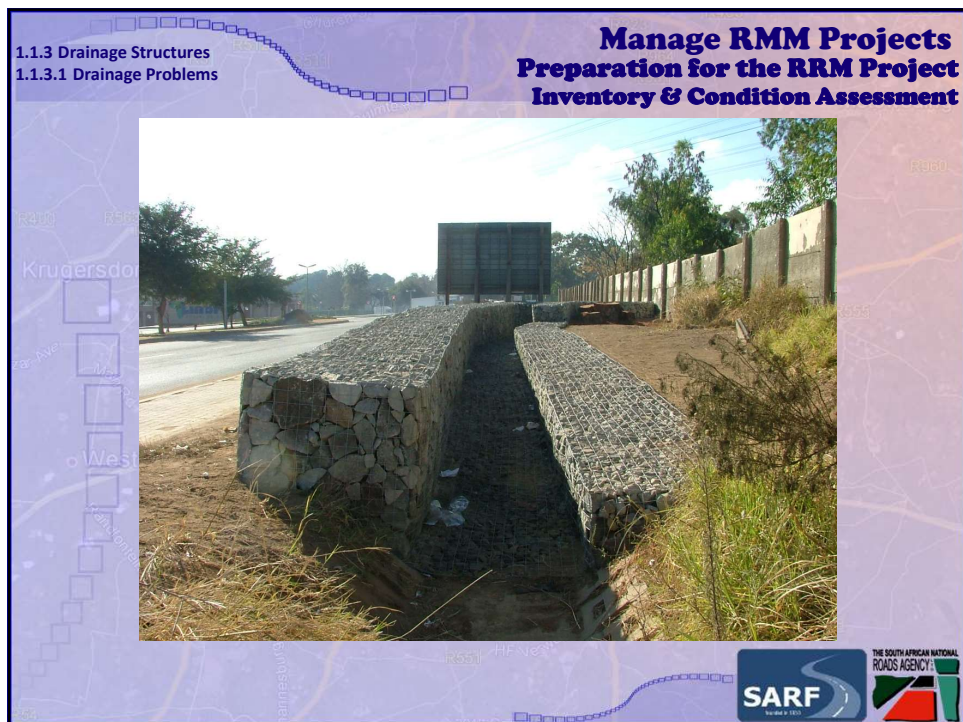
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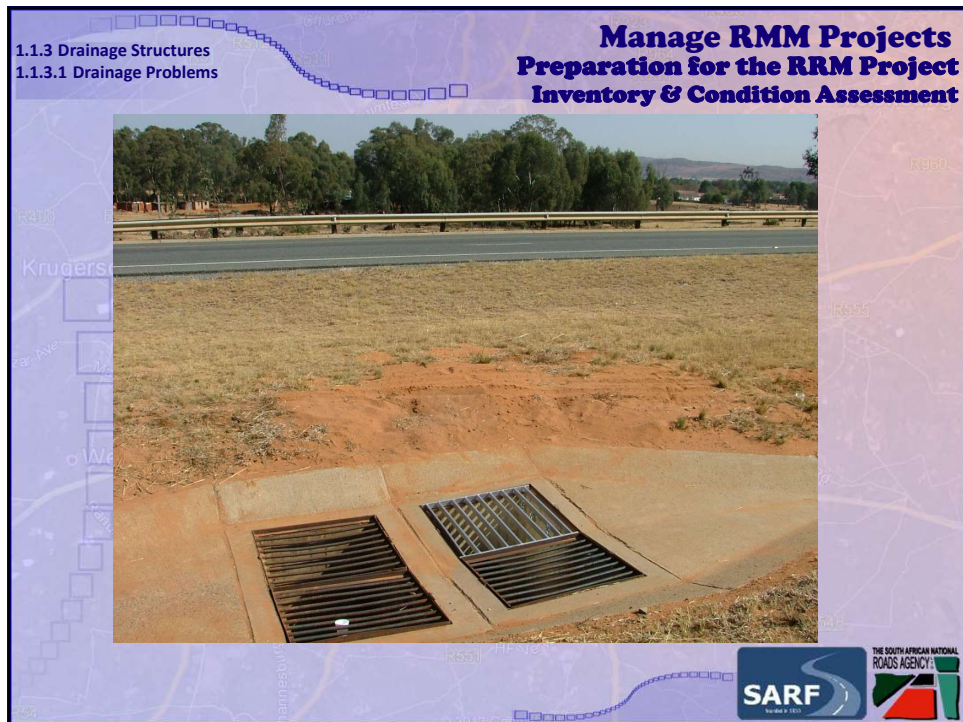
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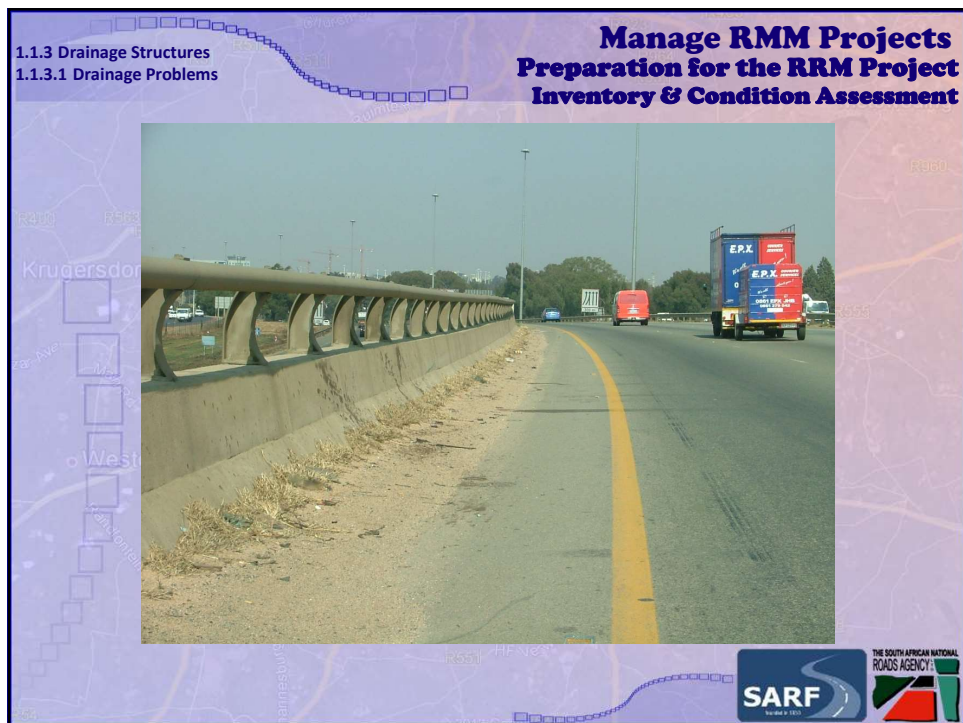
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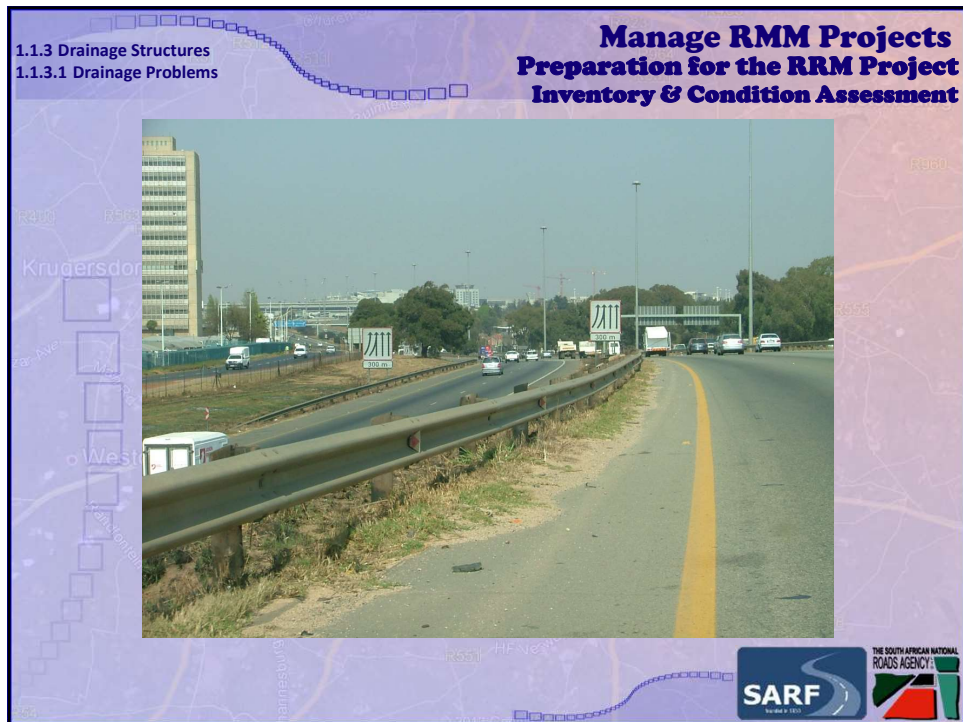
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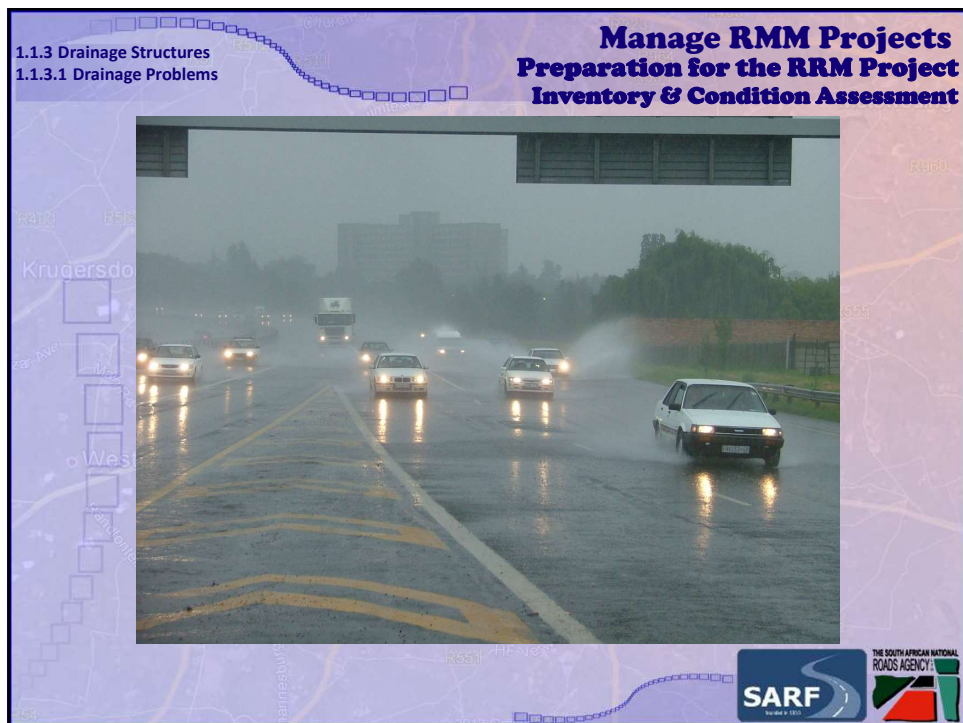
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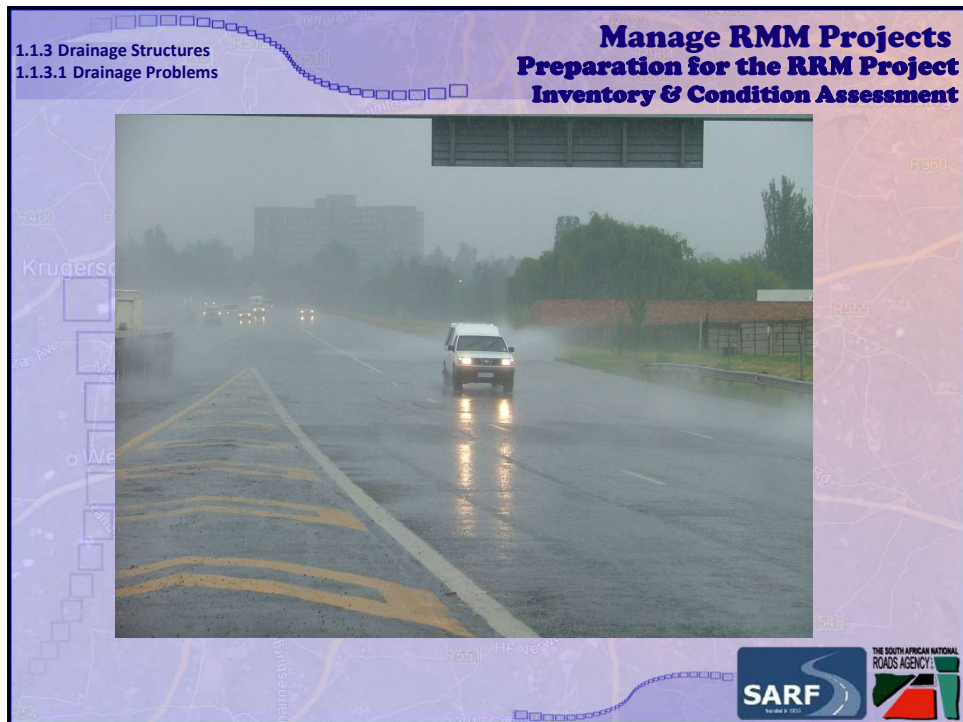
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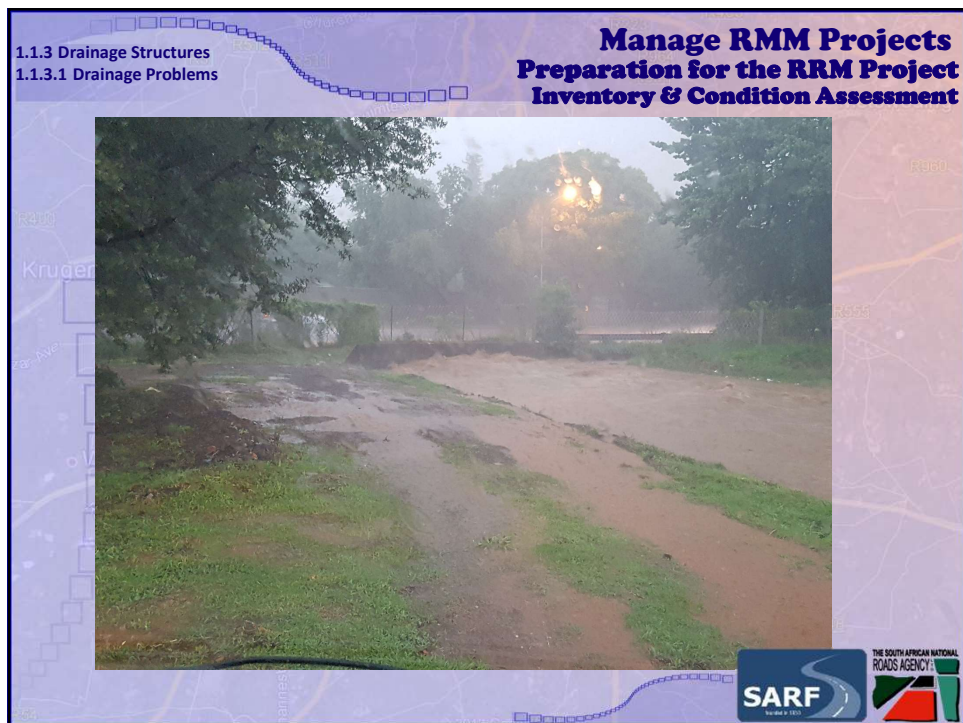
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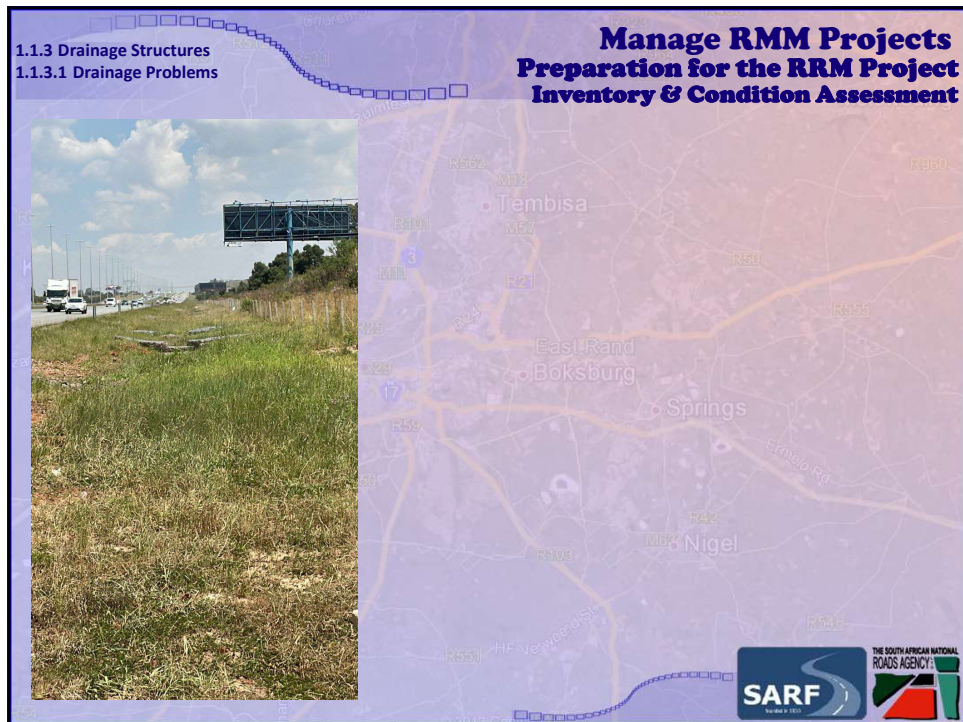
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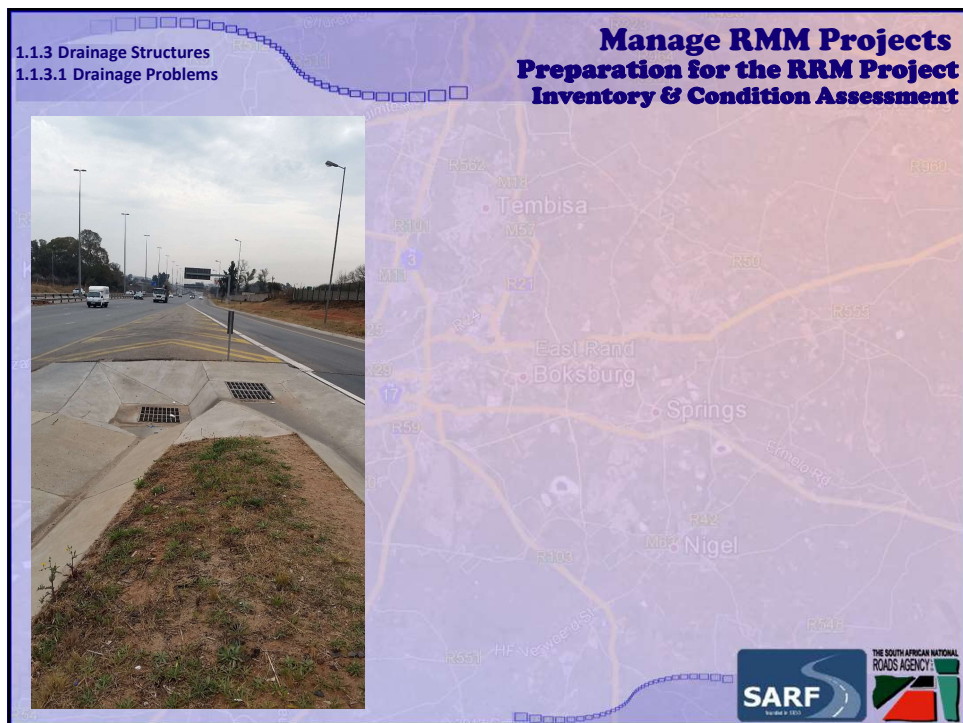
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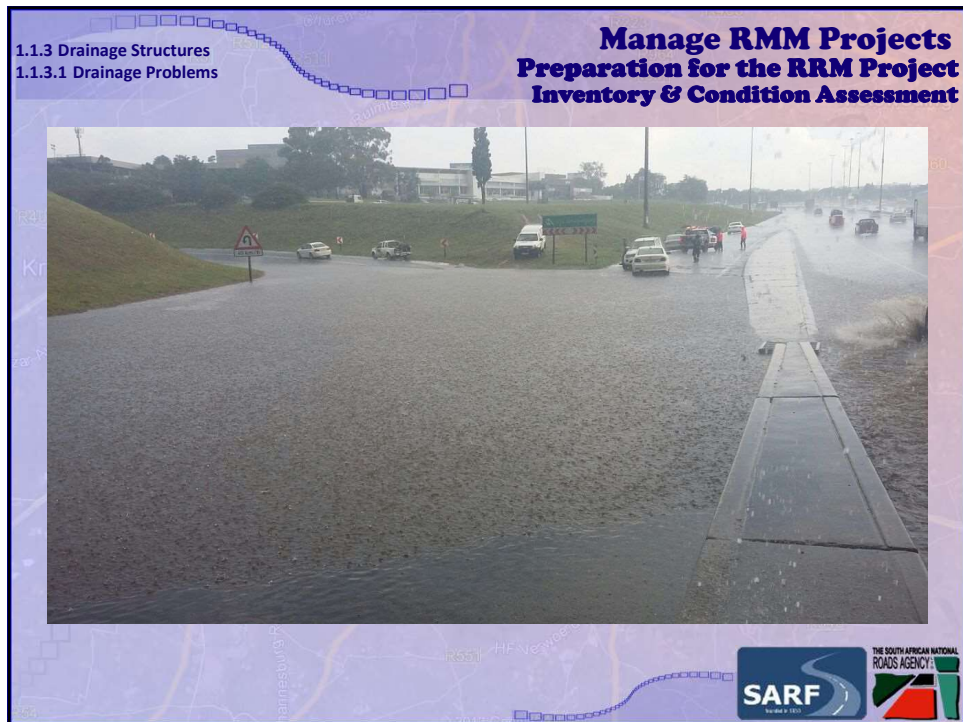
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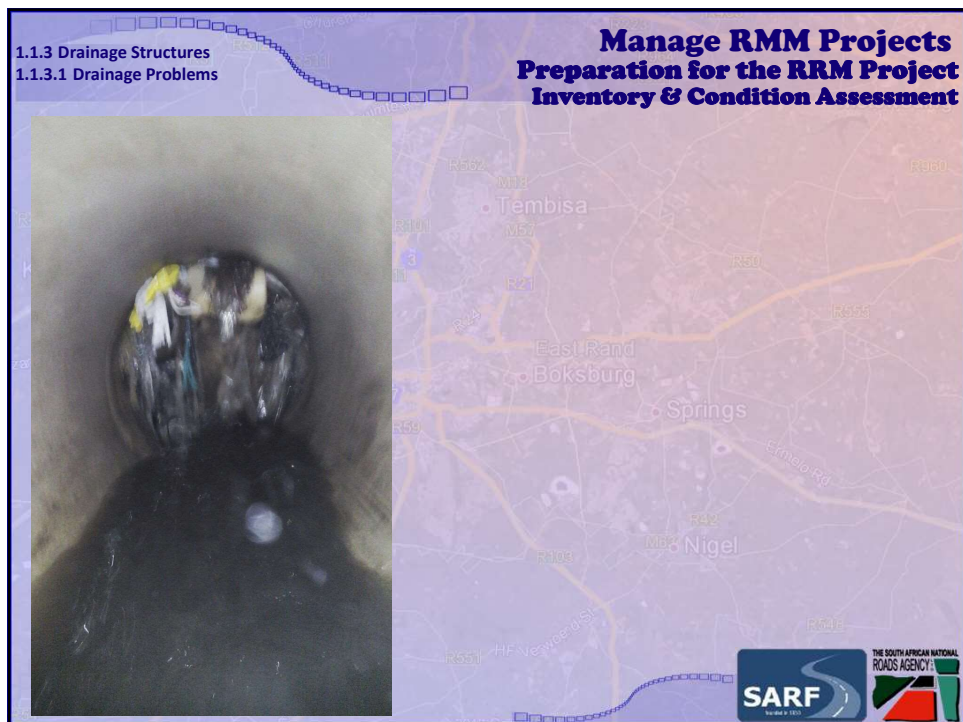
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A photograph showing a blue slide on a grassy embankment. The slide is positioned next to a concrete structure that appears to be part of a bridge or overpass. The background shows a bridge with multiple spans and a cloudy sky. The foreground is a concrete path leading towards the slide.

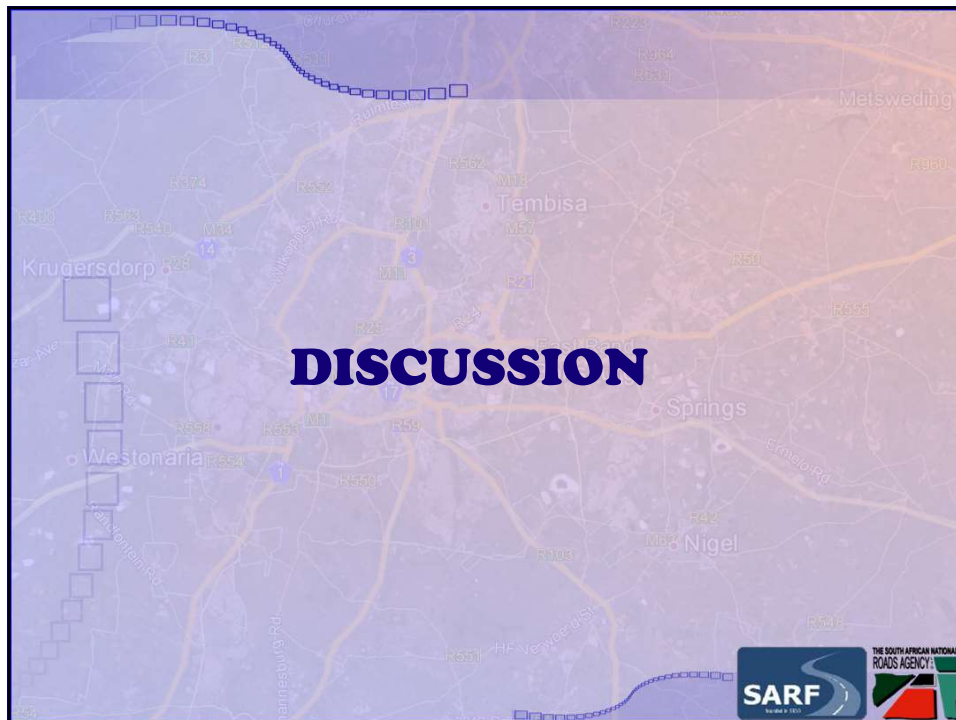


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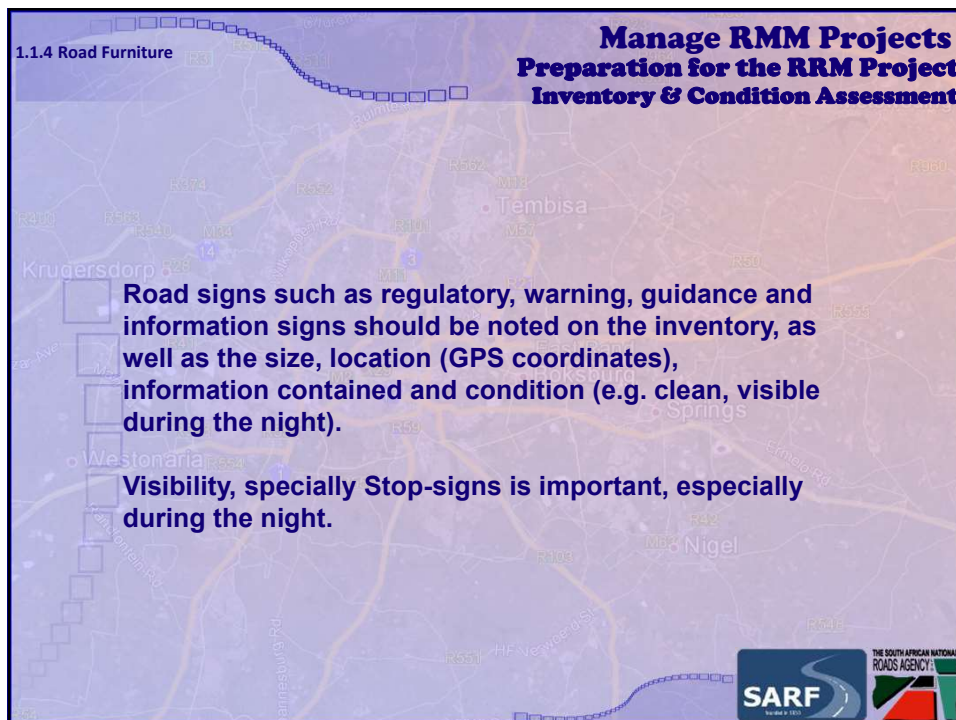
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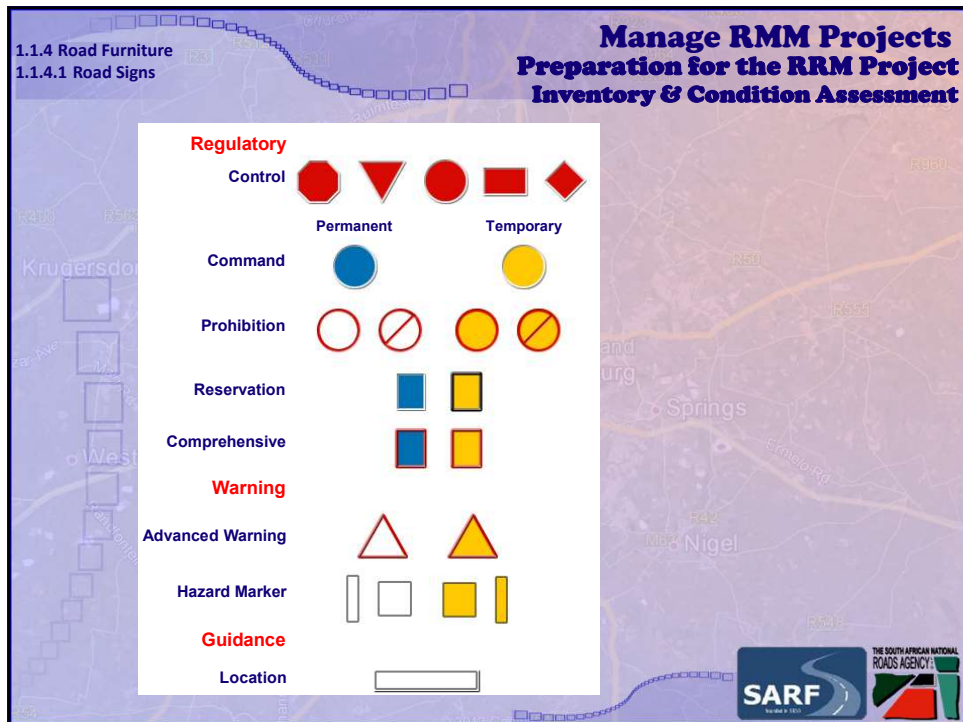
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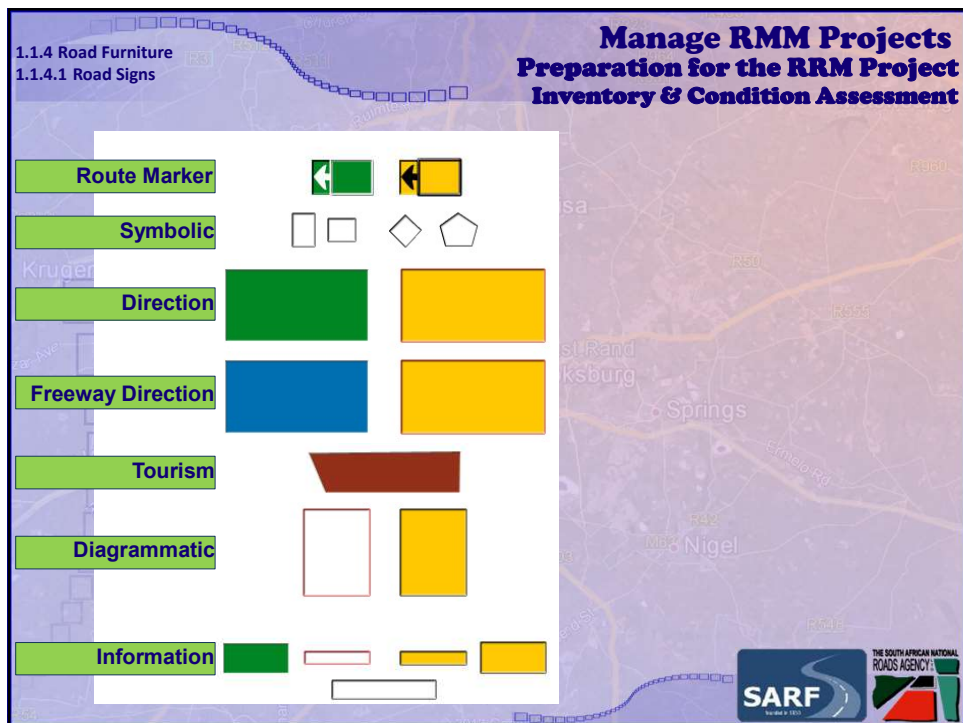
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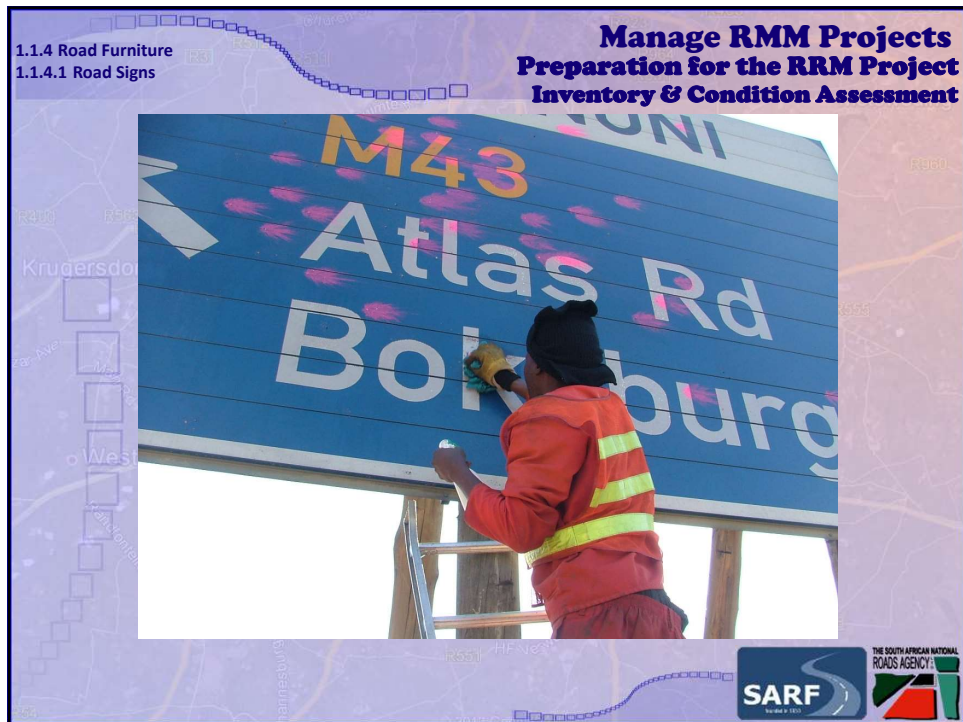
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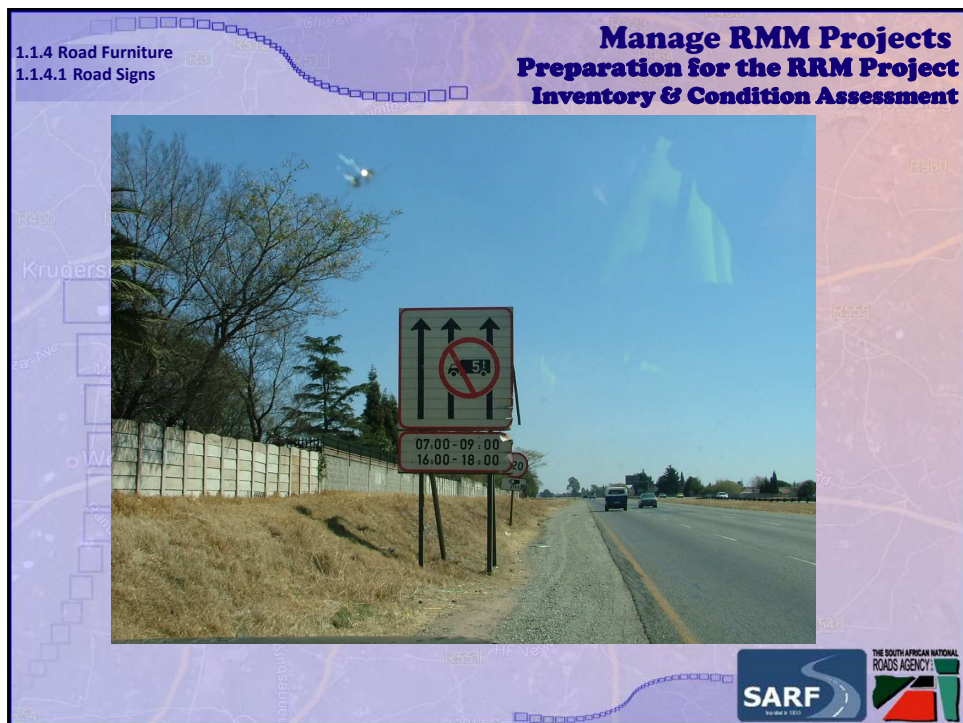
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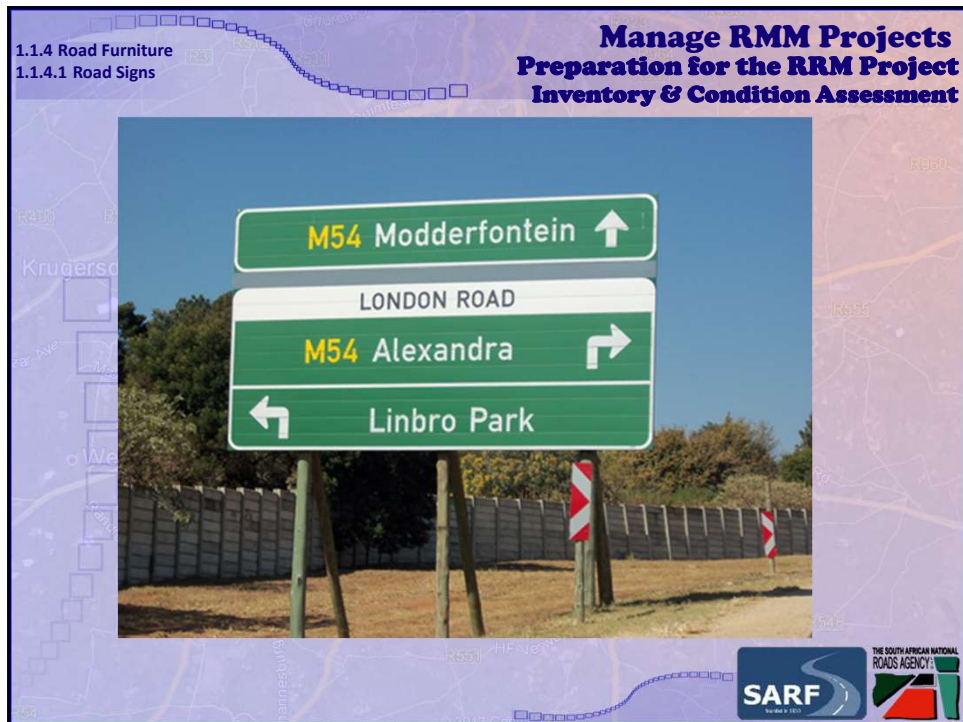
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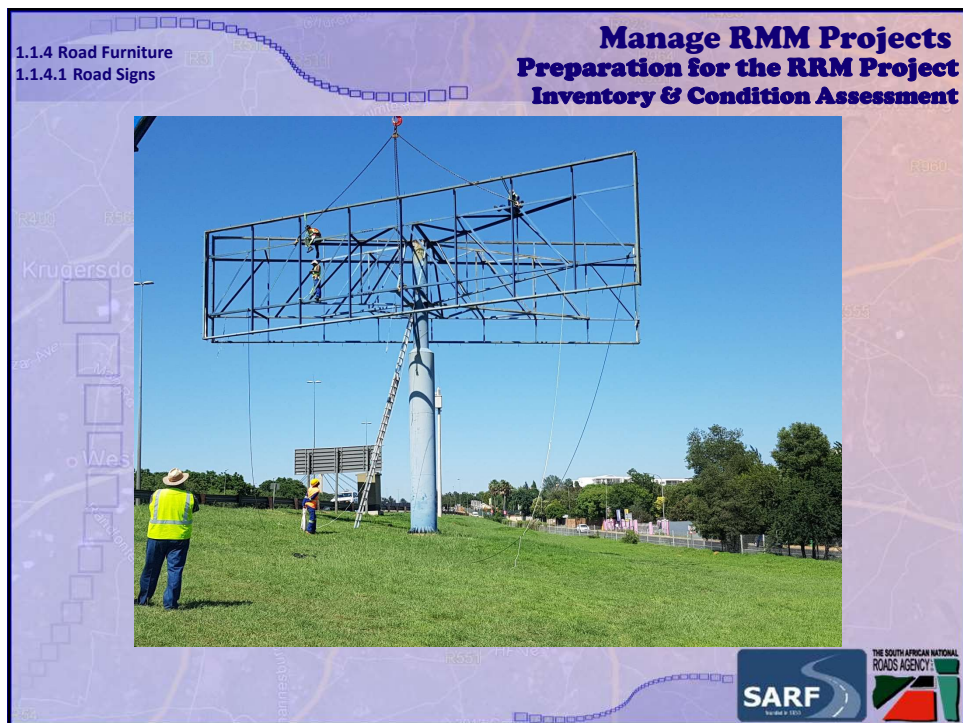
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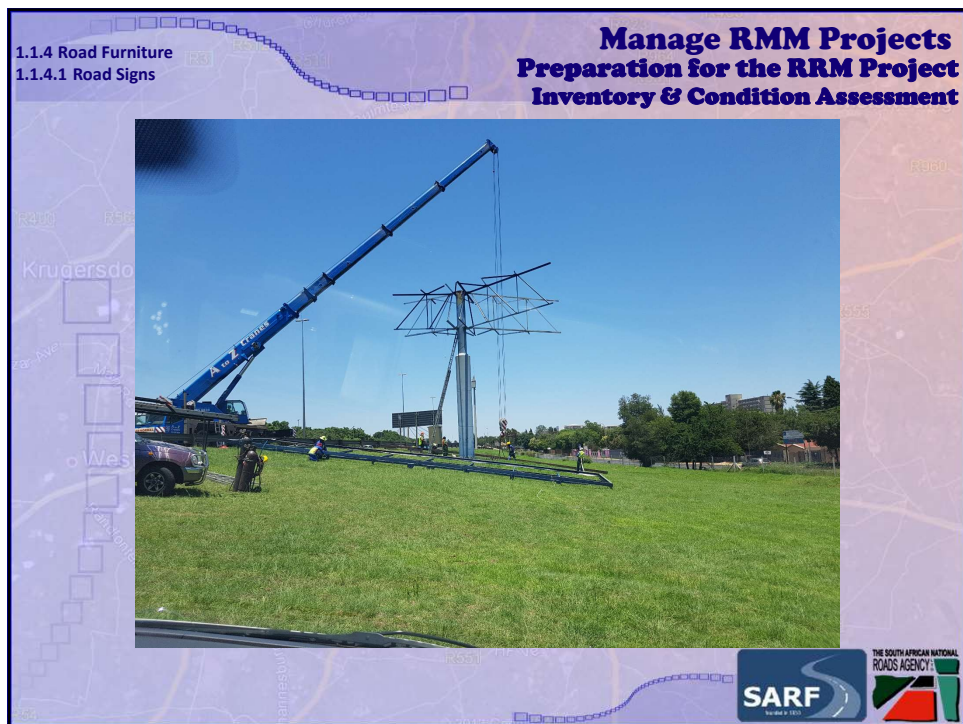
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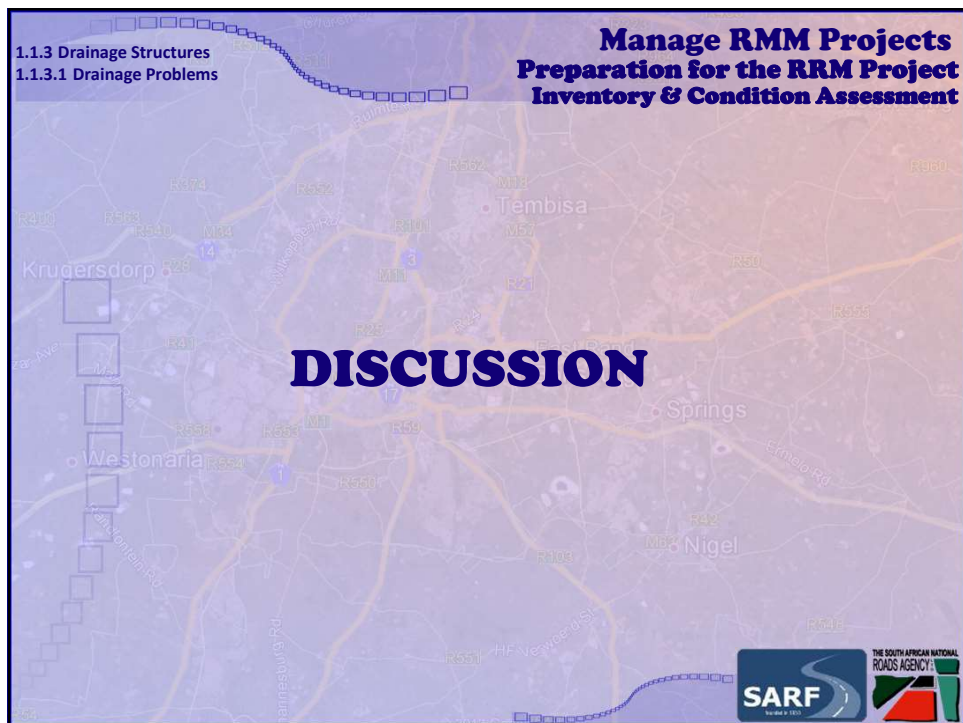
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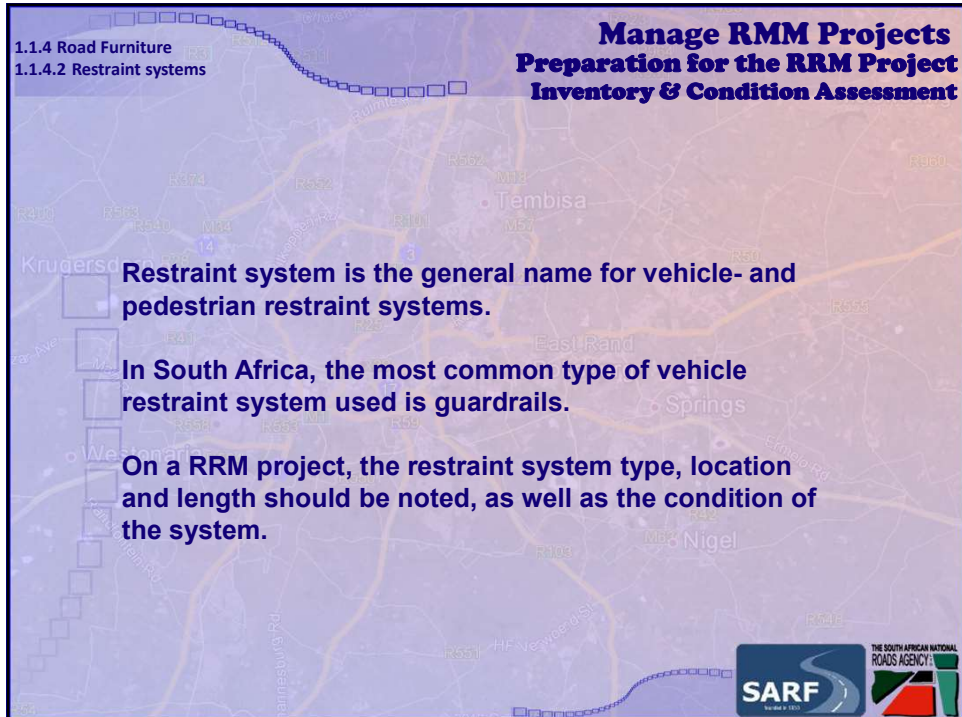
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Inventory & Condition Assessment

1.1.4 Road Furniture
 1.1.4.2 Restraint systems

Restraint system is the general name for vehicle- and pedestrian restraint systems.

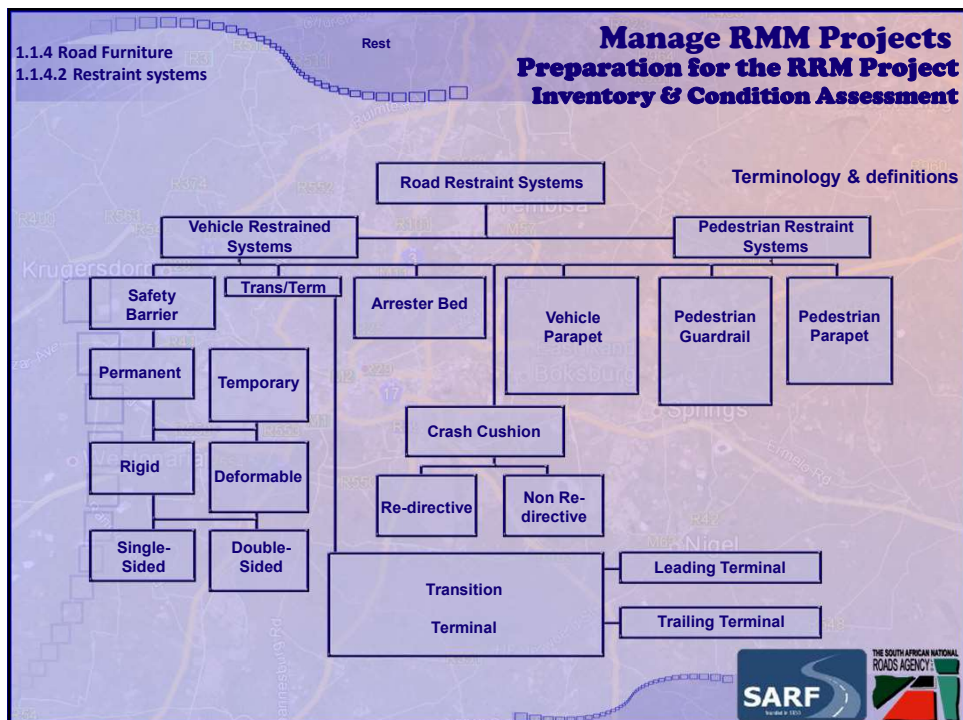
In South Africa, the most common type of vehicle restraint system used is guardrails.

On a RRM project, the restraint system type, location and length should be noted, as well as the condition of the system.

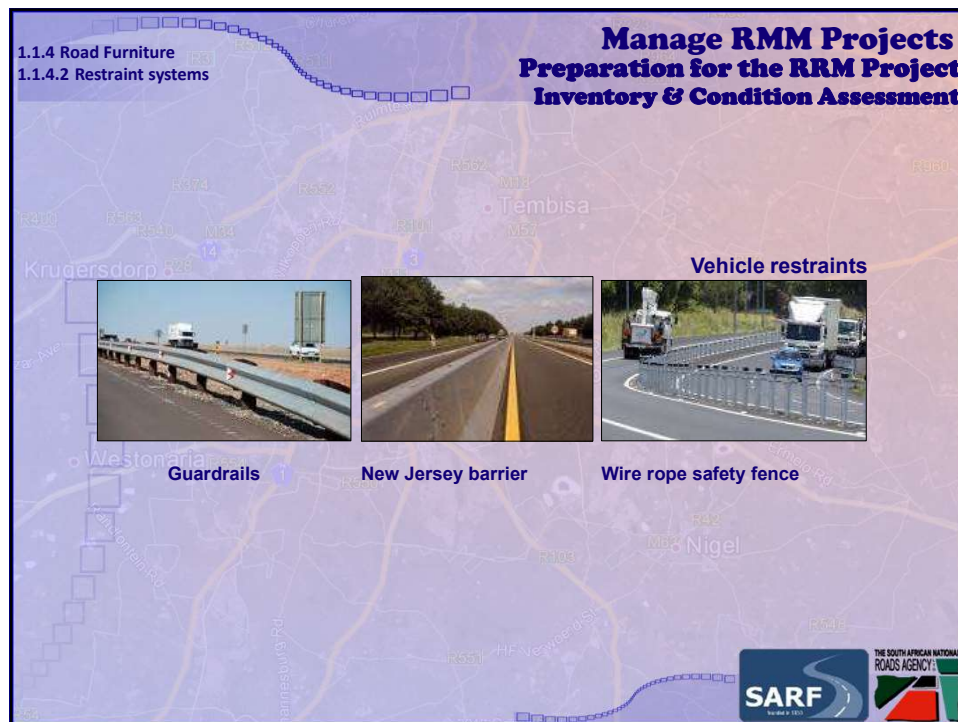


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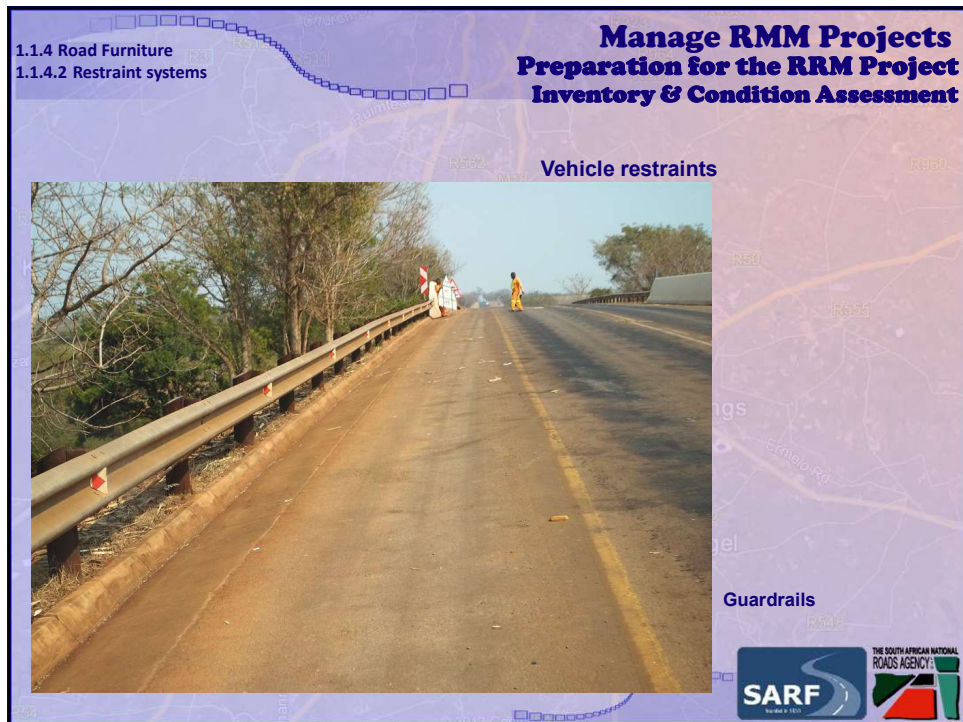
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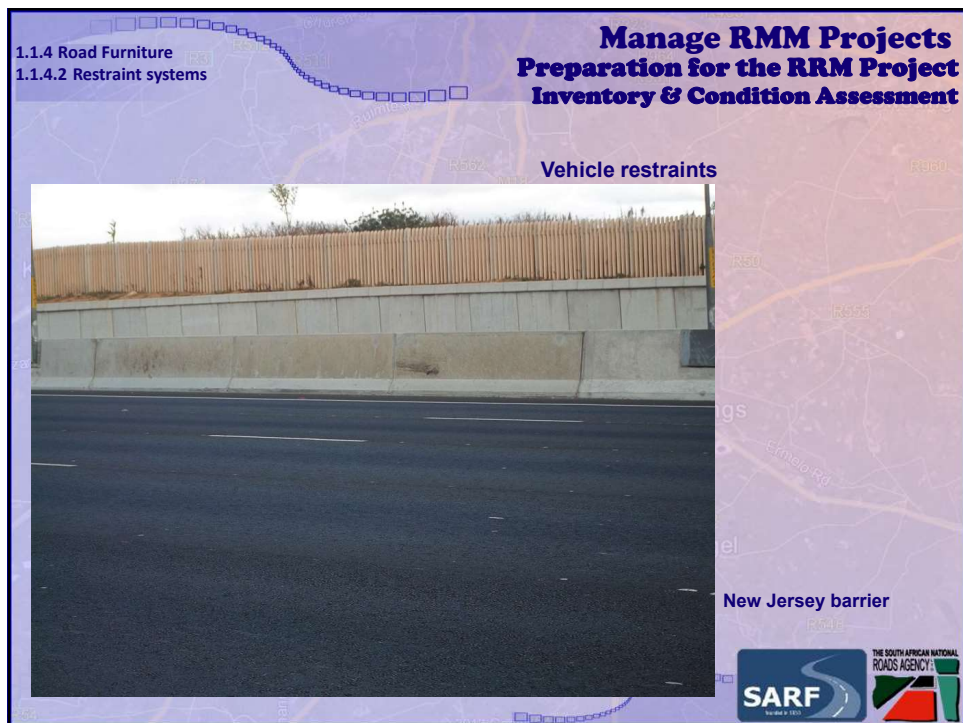
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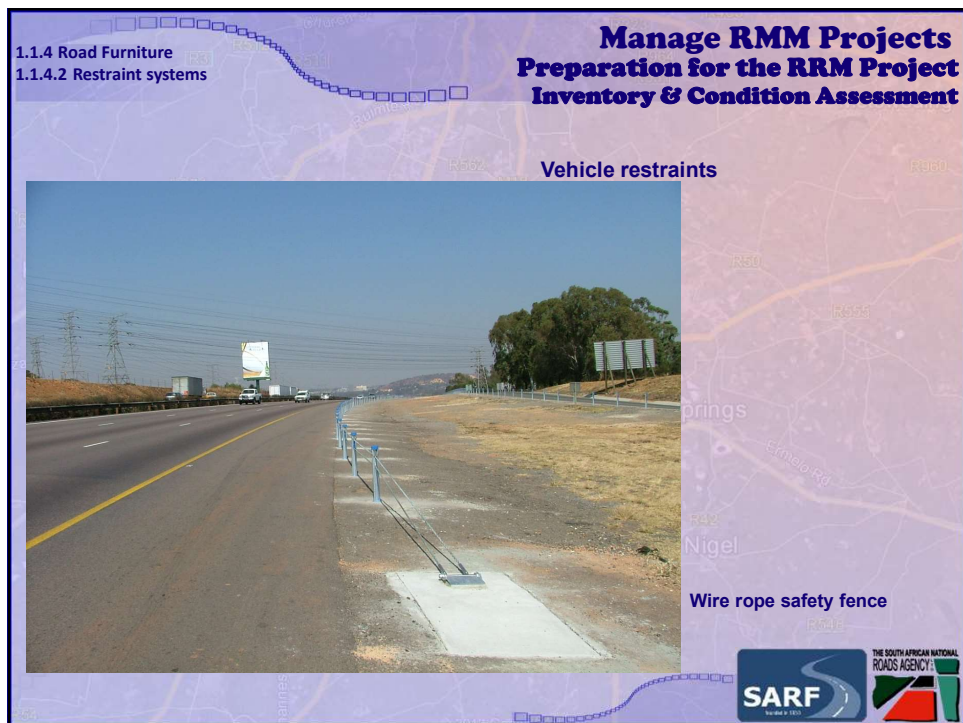
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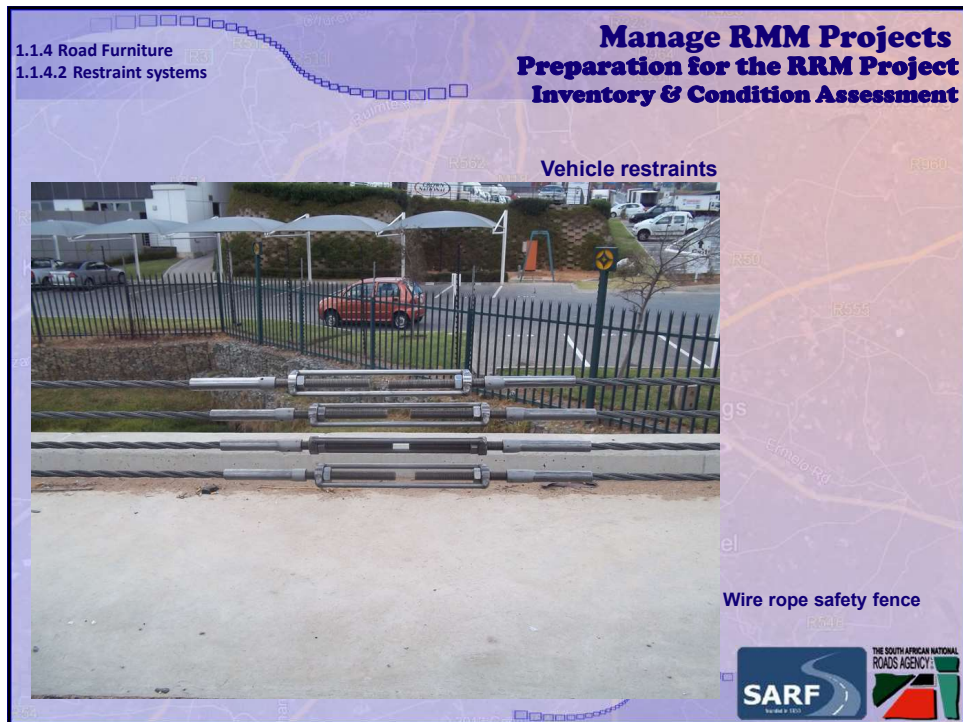
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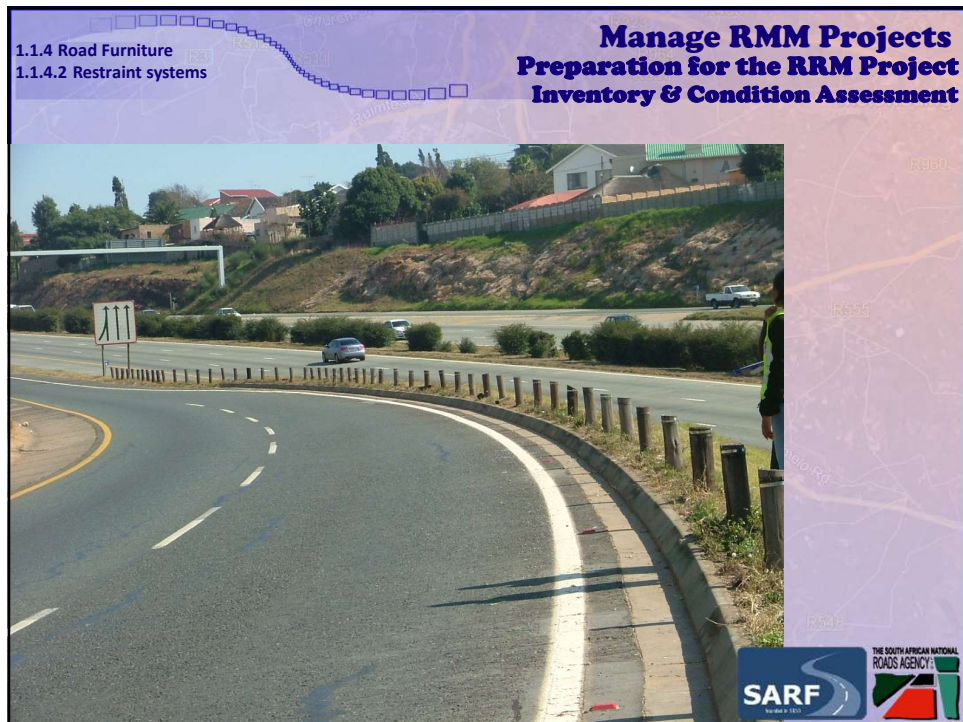
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1.1.4 Road Furniture

1.1.4.2 Restraint systems

Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project

Inventory & Condition Assessment

Information checklist for guardrails

Information required		
Guardrails	Location of system (start & end coordinates)	✓
	New or new curved	✓
	Alignment	✓
	Good	✓
	Poor	✓
	Height	✓
	Good	✓
	Poor	✓
	Posts	✓
	Backfill in soil	✓
	Backfill in concrete	✓
	End wings	✓
	Terminal sections with single guardrails	✓
	Terminal sections with double guardrails	✓
	Reflectors	✓
New	N	
Missing	o	
Spacer blocks	✓	
New	N	
Missing	o	
All bolts tightened	✓	
Yes	✓	
No	✓	
Overlap	Distance (m)	✓
Yes	✓	
No	✓	

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1.1.4 Road Furniture

1.1.4.2 Restraint systems

Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project

Inventory & Condition Assessment

Information checklist for wire rope safety systems

Information required		
Wire rope safety	Location of system (start & end coordinates)	✓
	3-rope or 4-rope system	✓
	Alignment	✓
	Good	✓
	Poor	✓
	Height	✓
	Good	✓
	Poor	✓
	Post footings	✓
	Pre-fabricated	✓
	Cast-on-site	✓
	Working width	✓
Post distance	✓	
Wire anchor in line with fence	✓	
End fittings swaged	✓	
Wire ropes tensioned	✓	

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1.1.4 Road Furniture
1.1.4.2 Restraint systems

Manage RMM Projects

Specific Outcome 1

Inventory & Condition Assessment

Information checklist for pedestrian safety systems

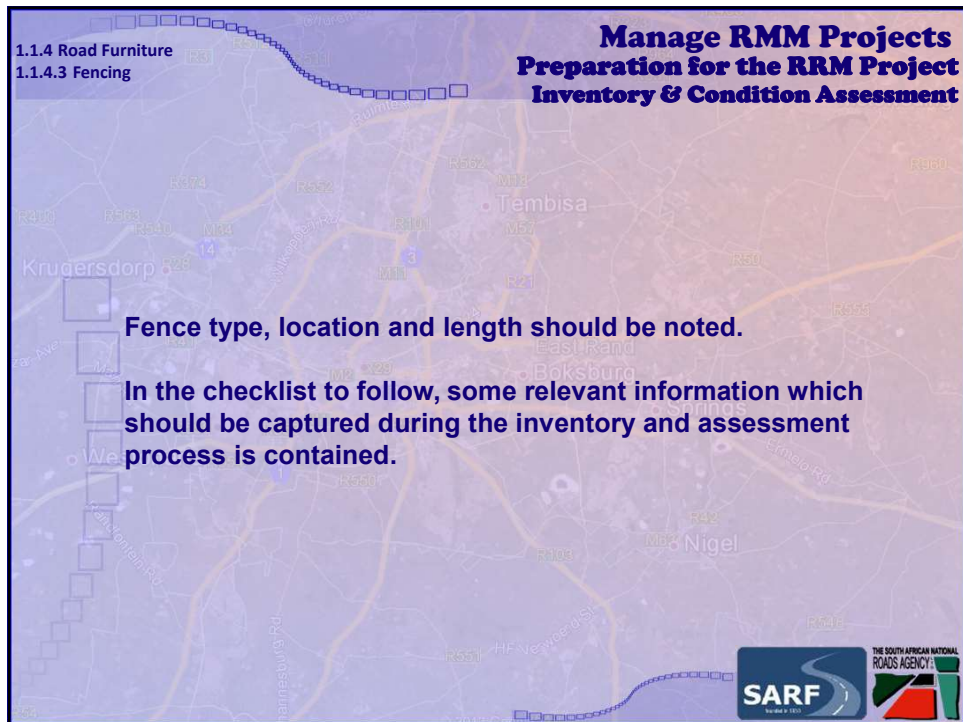
Pedestrian safety system

Information required			
Type of pedestrian restraint system			✓
Location of system (start & end coordinates)			✓
Condition of system	Damaged		✓
	Intact		✓
If damaged, provide short description & location (coordinates)			✓
Alignment of system	Aligned vertically		✓
	Aligned horizontally		✓

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DISCUSSION

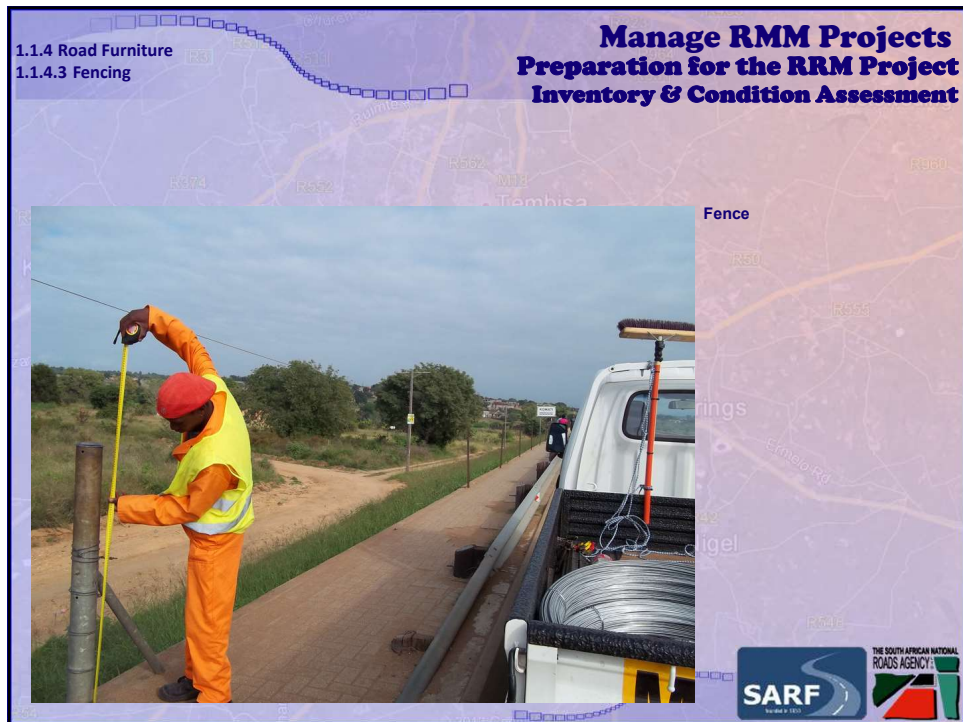
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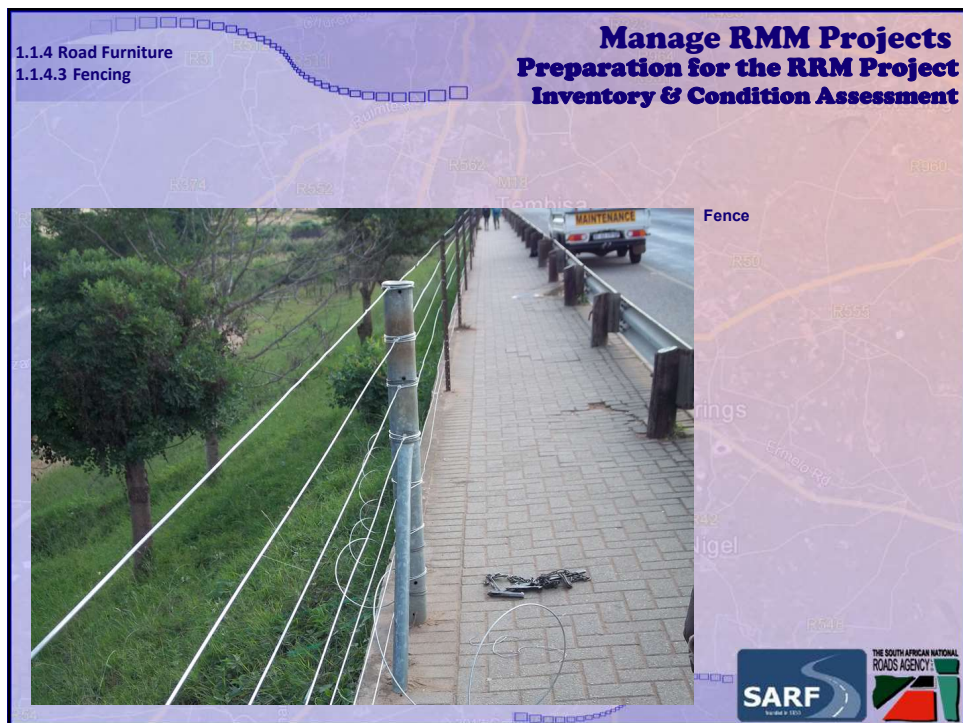
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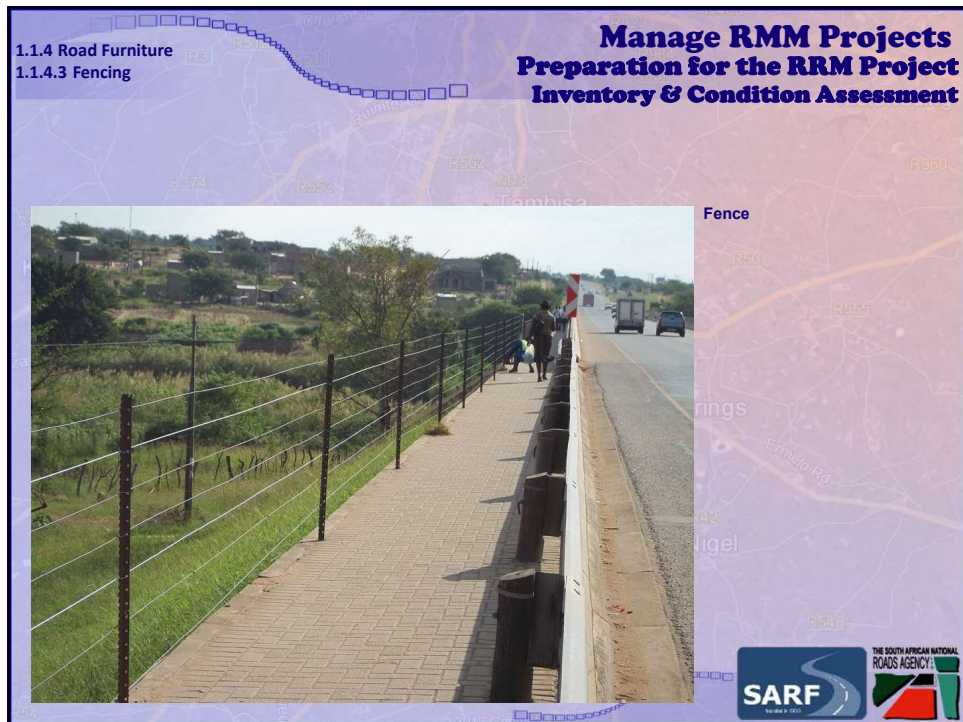
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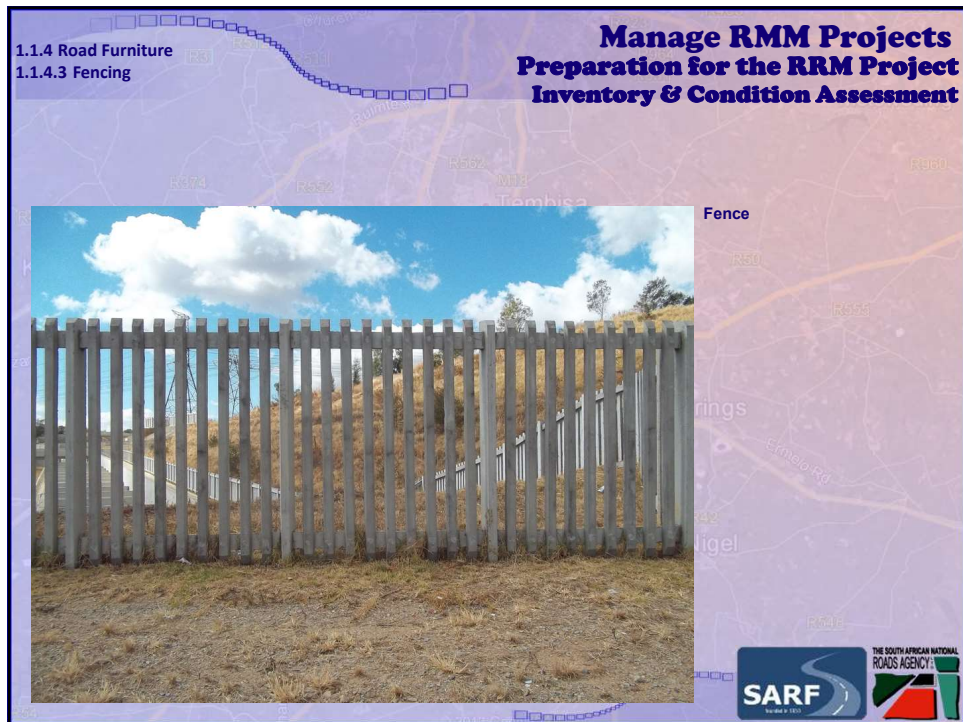
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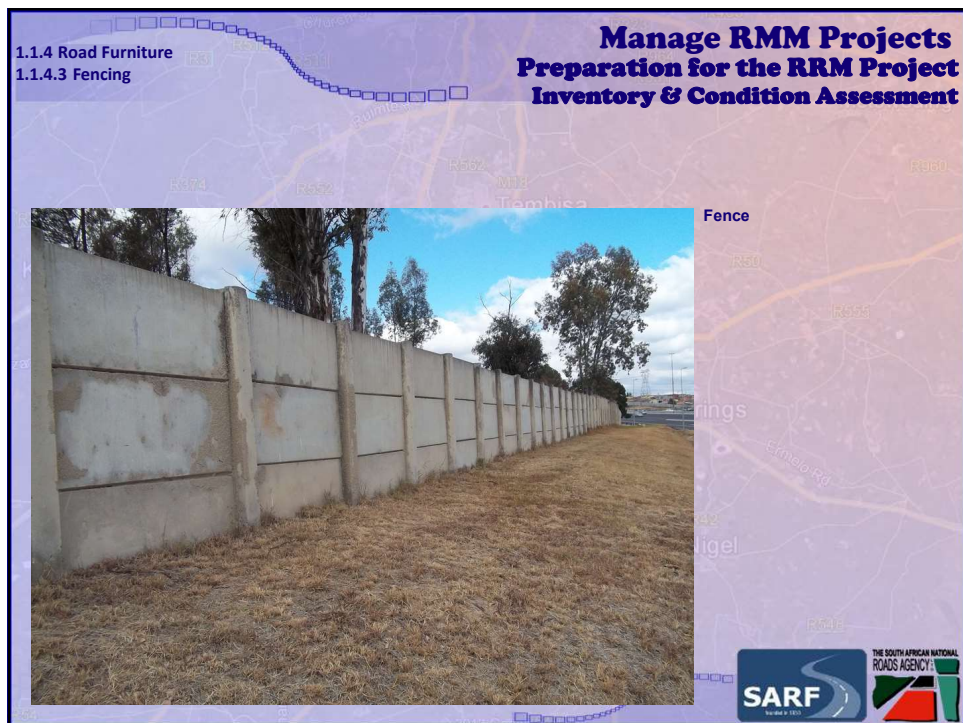
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1.1.4 Road Furniture

1.1.4.3 Fencing

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Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment

Fencing		Information required	
Type of fence	Stock-proof		✓
	Vermin-proof		
	Pedestrian		
	Security		
Type of wire/mesh	Barbed		✓
	Smooth		
	Diamond		
	Wire netting		
	Barbed-tape concertina wire		
Location of fence (start & end coordinates)			✓
Location of gates (coordinates)			✓
Condition of fence:	Plumb		✓
	Taut		
	True to line & ground contour		
Missing: Straining posts (no & coordinates)			✓
Missing: Stays (no & coordinates)			✓
Missing: Standards (no & coordinates)			✓
Missing: Droppers (no & coordinates)			✓

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1.1.4 Road Furniture

1.1.4.4 Line Marking & Road Studs

Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment

Current line markings and location, colour and condition of road studs should be noted on the inventory, as well as night visibility of line markings and road studs.

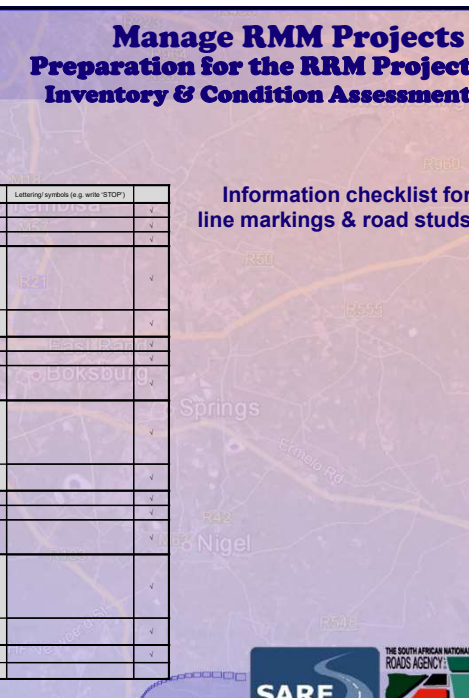
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1.1.4 Road Furniture
1.1.4.4 Line Marking & Road Studs

Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Inventory & Condition Assessment

Information required	Width of line	Broken	Unbroken	Coordinates (start & end)	Lettering/symbols (e.g. write 'STOP')	
Line markings	White					✓
Paint	Yellow					✓
	Red					✓
Other lines (e.g. painted island)	Type	Colour		Coordinates		✓
Kerb marks	Type	Colour		Coordinates		✓
Line markings	White					✓
Paint	Yellow					✓
Reflect	Red					✓
Other lines (e.g. painted island)	Type	Colour		Coordinates		✓
Kerb marks	Type	Colour		Coordinates		✓
Line markings	White					✓
Paint	Yellow					✓
Reflect	Red					✓
Other lines (e.g. painted island)	Type	Colour		Coordinates		✓
Kerb marks	Type	Colour		Coordinates		✓
Line markings	White					✓
Paint	Yellow					✓
Reflect	Red					✓
Other lines (e.g. painted island)	Type	Colour		Coordinates		✓
Kerb marks	Type	Colour		Coordinates		✓
Road studs	No.	Colour(s)		Coordinates (start & end)		✓
	Type			Offset distance		

Information checklist for line markings & road studs




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1.1.4 Road Furniture
1.1.4.5 Other

Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Inventory & Condition Assessment

Any other road furniture such as rest areas, with any facilities provided should be noted and included in the maintenance project.

These areas should be kept clean of litter.



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1.1.4 Road Furniture
1.1.4.5 Other

Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment




Rest areas next to the road section

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1.1.4 Road Furniture
1.1.4.5 Other

Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project Inventory & Condition Assessment

Information checklist for Rest Areas & SOS telephones

	Rest areas:	Information required			Condition
		No.	Type		
Rest areas & SOS telephones	Shading				
	Table				
	Chairs				
	Dust bin				
	SOS telephones				

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1.1.4 Slopes

Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project

Inventory & Condition Assessment

Slope management system information sheet

Subsidence resulting in slacks (depressions) in the road surface or differential movement at the interfaces between bridges and the road.

Subsidence of fills due to poor compaction or overbuilding.

Slip failures in the road prism, in fills or in cuttings. Failure in the road usually occurs in the form of semi-circular open cracks close to the shoulder often with significant level differences.

Progressive slips can result in dangerous conditions.

Cut instability on steep cuts where loose rocks fall into the side drain or road or when significant quantities of cut material slide onto the road.

Cut and fill erosion where cut slopes or embankment fill material is eroded by weather action (rain, wind and natural weathering) resulting in material falling into and blocking the side drain.

Failure of lateral support (gabions, retaining walls and ground anchors).

Expansive, collapsing or failing soft soils which result in deformation of the road (SANRAL, 2009). (See Reference CD: 1.1.5)

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1.1.4 Slopes

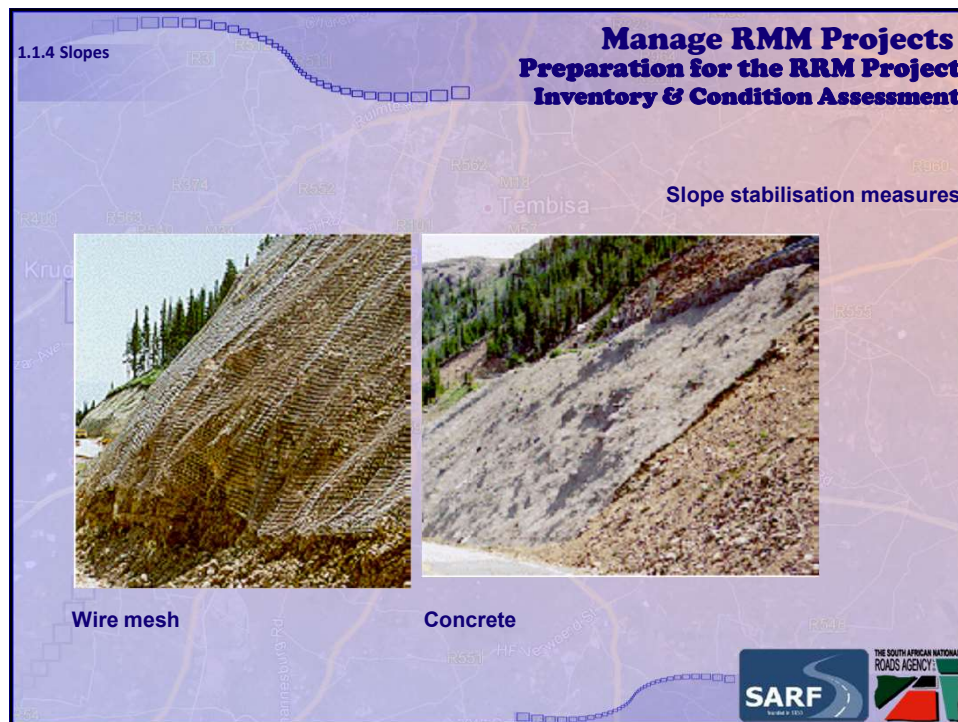
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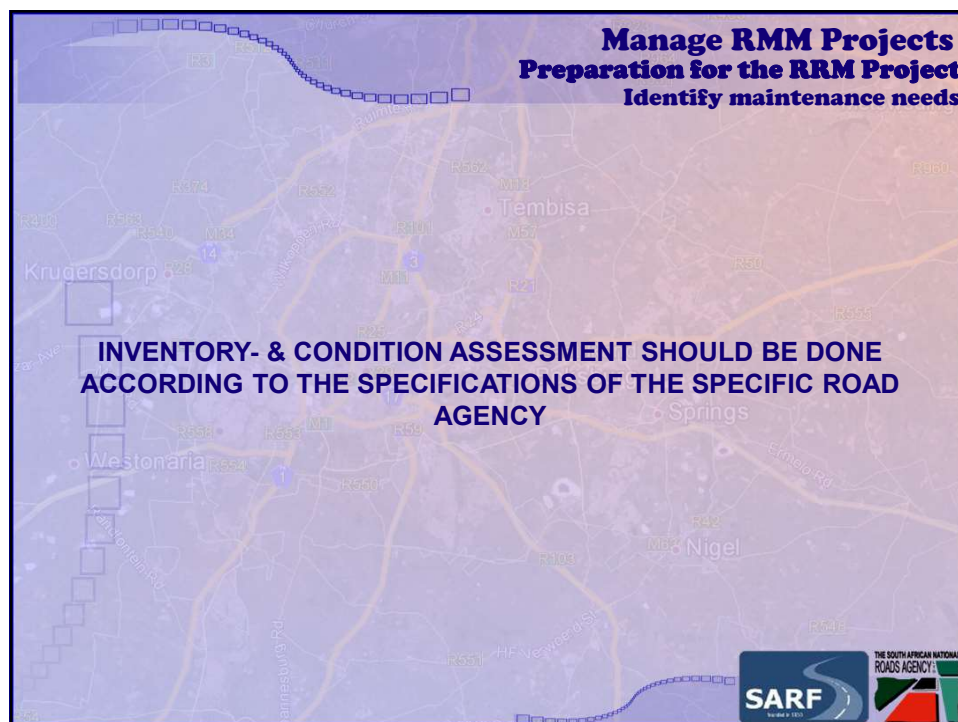
Inventory & Condition Assessment

Slope failure

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Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Identify maintenance needs

Upon completion or updating of the road section inventory and condition assessment, the maintenance needs of the road section should be identified.

This can be done in a number of ways depending on the agency, but generally maintenance needs can be identified by answering three basic questions.

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Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Identify maintenance needs

1.2 Identifying maintenance needs

Is the item a safety risk to the travelling public?

Will the action protect the road pavement and prevent further deterioration?

Does it fit into the overall agency strategy?

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1.3 Prioritise maintenance needs

**Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Prioritise maintenance needs**

Top priority is always to keep the road safe at all times. Situations which might result in accidents or cause damage to vehicles should be considered a maintenance need.

Actions which will prevent further deterioration of the pavement structure should be considered a maintenance need.

Strategies or long term planning which might be in place for a particular road section should be considered.

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1.3 Prioritise maintenance needs

**Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Prioritise maintenance needs**

Top priority is always to keep the road safe at all times. Safety of the public is always the top priority.

However, other situations, which can not be prioritised beforehand such as accident damage to guardrails, a slippery road surface due to spillage of some material by road users or poor visibility due to smoke from veld fires .

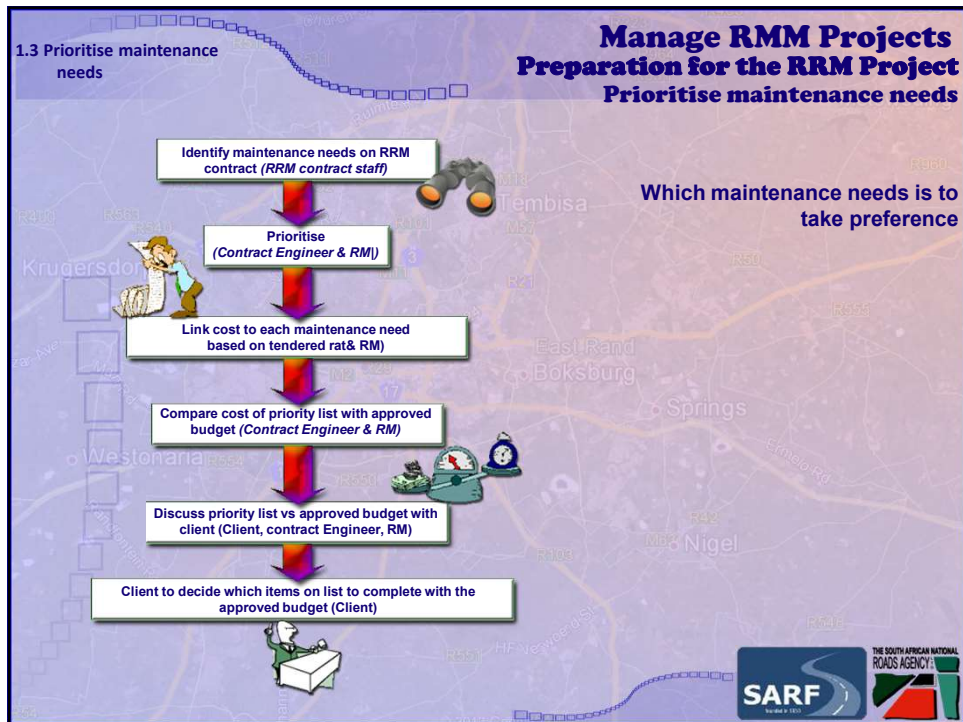
Budgetary constraints or strategies in place for a road section, will determine when priorities are attended to.

Generally it is good to think of road maintenance activities working from the centre line outwards. High priorities would be actions required on the carriageway or travelled way, and then would follow work within the road reserve.

Prioritisation is a recurring process.

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Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Schedule prioritised needs & recurring maintenance activities

1.3 Schedule & recurring maintenance

Scheduling of prioritised maintenance activities can not be done without considering the budgetary constraints of the project.

Therefore it is best to schedule activities after the cost of each activity was calculated using tendered rates, the budget was considered as well as the season or time of year.

This will then determine the cash flow and/or change the approved cash flow.



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Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Schedule prioritised needs & recurring maintenance activities

1.3 Schedule & recurring maintenance

Surfaced road maintenance

Maintenance	Always inspect	Start of dry season	During dry season	Start of wet season	During rain season	Always	Comment
Crack seal	√		☺				Best noticeable if dry, seal all before start of rain season
Pothole repair temp.	√					☺	Temporary repair to prevent accidents & bigger holes
Pothole repair perm.			☺				Sound pavement layer get damaged if rain should get into hole
Undulation repair			☺				All surfacing is dry season work
Surfacing (small)	√		☺				All surfacing is dry season work
Re-shape shoulder		☺					The insitu moisture is useful, rain can cause havoc to traffic
Edge break			☺				Sound pavement layer get damaged if rain should get into hole

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1.3 Schedule & recurring maintenance

Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Schedule prioritised needs & recurring maintenance activities

Gravel road maintenance

Maintenance	Always inspect	Start of dry season	During dry season	Start of wet season	During rain season	Always	Comment
Camber			☺	☺			
Potholes			☺	☺			
Corrugations			☺	☺			
Gravel thickness			☺	☺			
Sand traps			☺	☺			
Exposed pipes	✓		☺	☺		☺	
Blocked pipes	✓		☺	☺		☺	

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1.3 Schedule & recurring maintenance

Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Schedule prioritised needs & recurring maintenance activities

Road drainage maintenance

Maintenance	Always inspect	Start of dry season	During dry season	Start of wet season	During rain season	Always	Comment
Side drains	✓		☺	☺		☺	
Cross drainage Culvert	✓		☺	☺		☺	
In- and out-lets	✓		☺	☺		☺	
Culvert natural flow	✓		☺	☺		☺	
Mitre banks	✓		☺	☺		☺	
Mitre berms	✓		☺	☺		☺	

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1.3 Schedule & recurring maintenance

Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Schedule prioritised needs & recurring maintenance activities

Road furniture maintenance

Maintenance	Always inspect	Start of dry season	During dry season	Start of wet season	During rain season	Always	Comment
Road marking	√					☺	
Road studs	√					☺	
Guardrails	√					☺	
Chevrons	√					☺	
Signboards	√					☺	
Fencing	√					☺	
Km markers	√					☺	

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1.3 Schedule & recurring maintenance

Manage RMM Projects
Preparation for the RRM Project
Schedule prioritised needs & recurring maintenance activities

Road verge maintenance

Maintenance	Always inspect	Start of dry season	During dry season	Start of wet season	During rain season	Always	Comment
Grass shoulder cut			☺				
Grass cut road reserve			☺				
Bush clear						☺	
Tree remove						☺	
Lay-bys						☺	
Weed killer			☺				

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1.3 Schedule & recurring maintenance

Manage RMM Projects

Preparation for the RRM Project



Schedule prioritised needs & recurring maintenance activities

It is clear that the most active maintenance period is during the dry season and at the start of the wet season.

Maintenance actions which must always be undertaken are those that are critical to ensure the safety of the public.

It is advisable that maintenance programs should be re-visited at the start of the RRM contract to ensure it is applicable to the specific climatic region and relevant conditions of the contract.


The RM must be aware of the risks of each maintenance activity and the corresponding mitigating measures which must be taken.

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