



DBSA

2 September 2012

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# APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE ROAD ASSET MANAGEMENT IN ETHEKWINI

# How many Municipalities have:

- A dedicated budget for roads maintenance
- A dedicated budget for road rehabilitation
- A dedicated department for roads maintenance
- Dedicated department for road rehabilitation
- A functioning PMS
  - ▣ or
- Know the length of their road network
- Know the condition of their road network
- Know the value of their road network

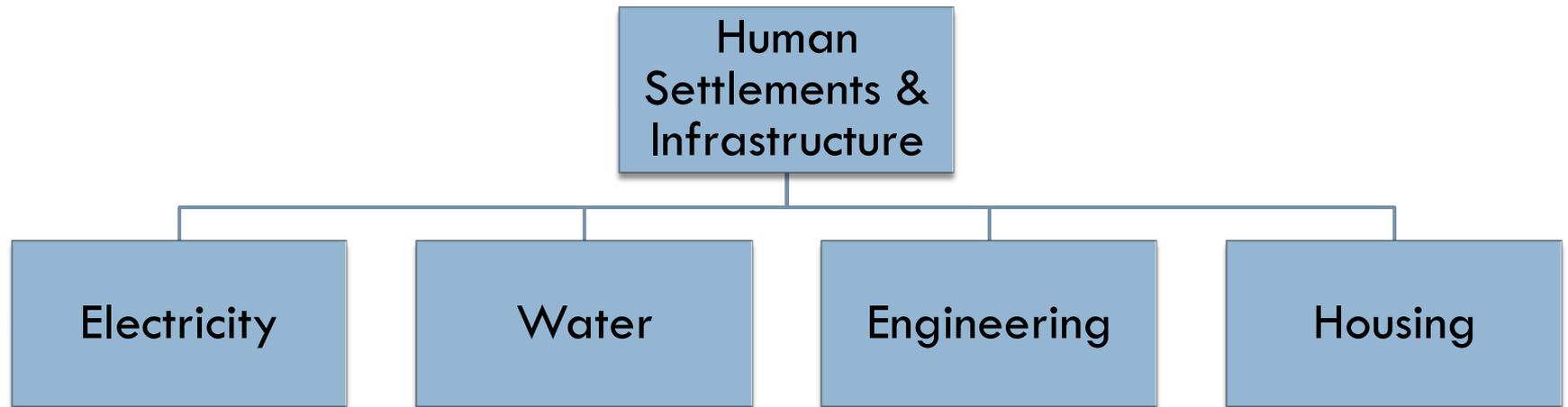
# What is important in asset management

- The amount of money
  - The size of the asset
  - The people that manage the asset
  - The people that use the asset
  - The condition of the asset
  - The system used to manage the asset
- or
- How all these aspects work in harmony and function together
  - But, disharmony forces change

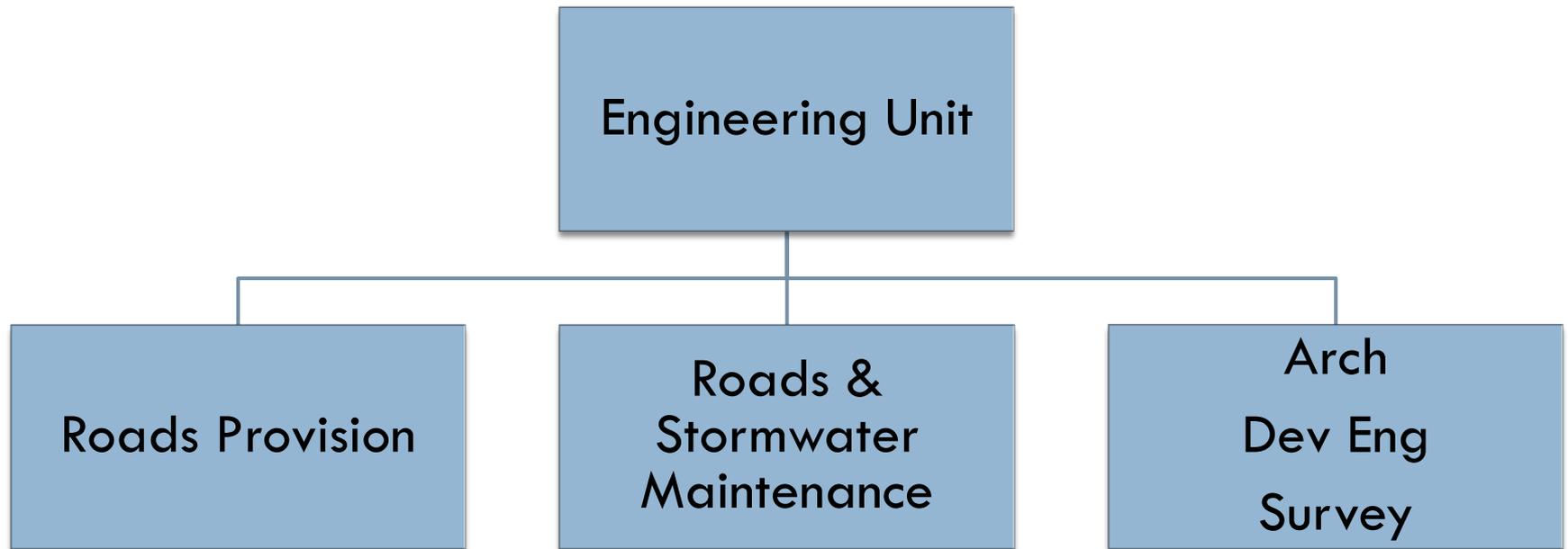
Making asset management sustainable:



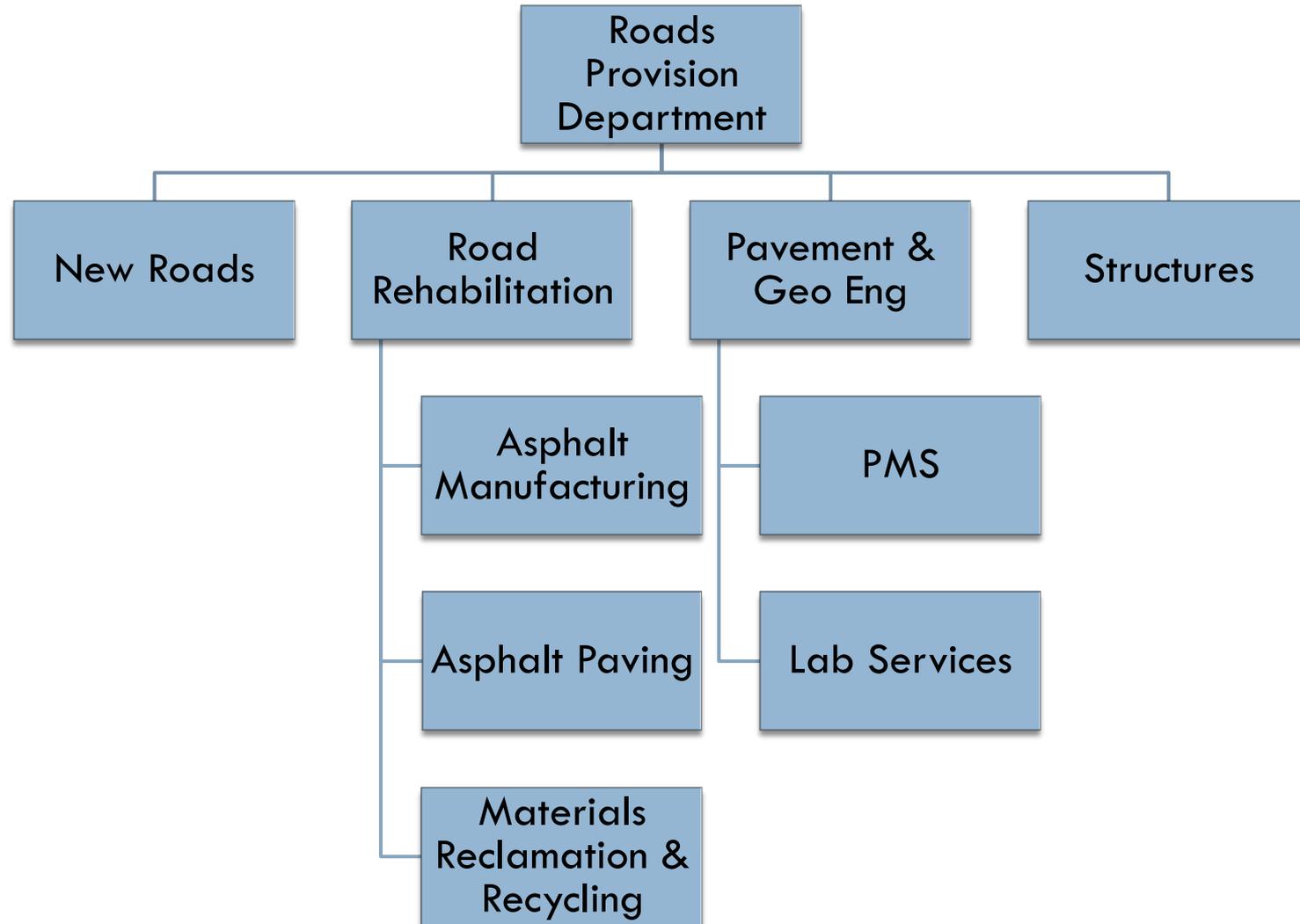
# Organisational structure – discipline specific



# Engineering Unit: Specialist specific



# Functional structure



# Specialist technical staff

## PMS

- 2 Civil engineering prof
- 1 Civil eng technologist

## Road Rehab (tech)

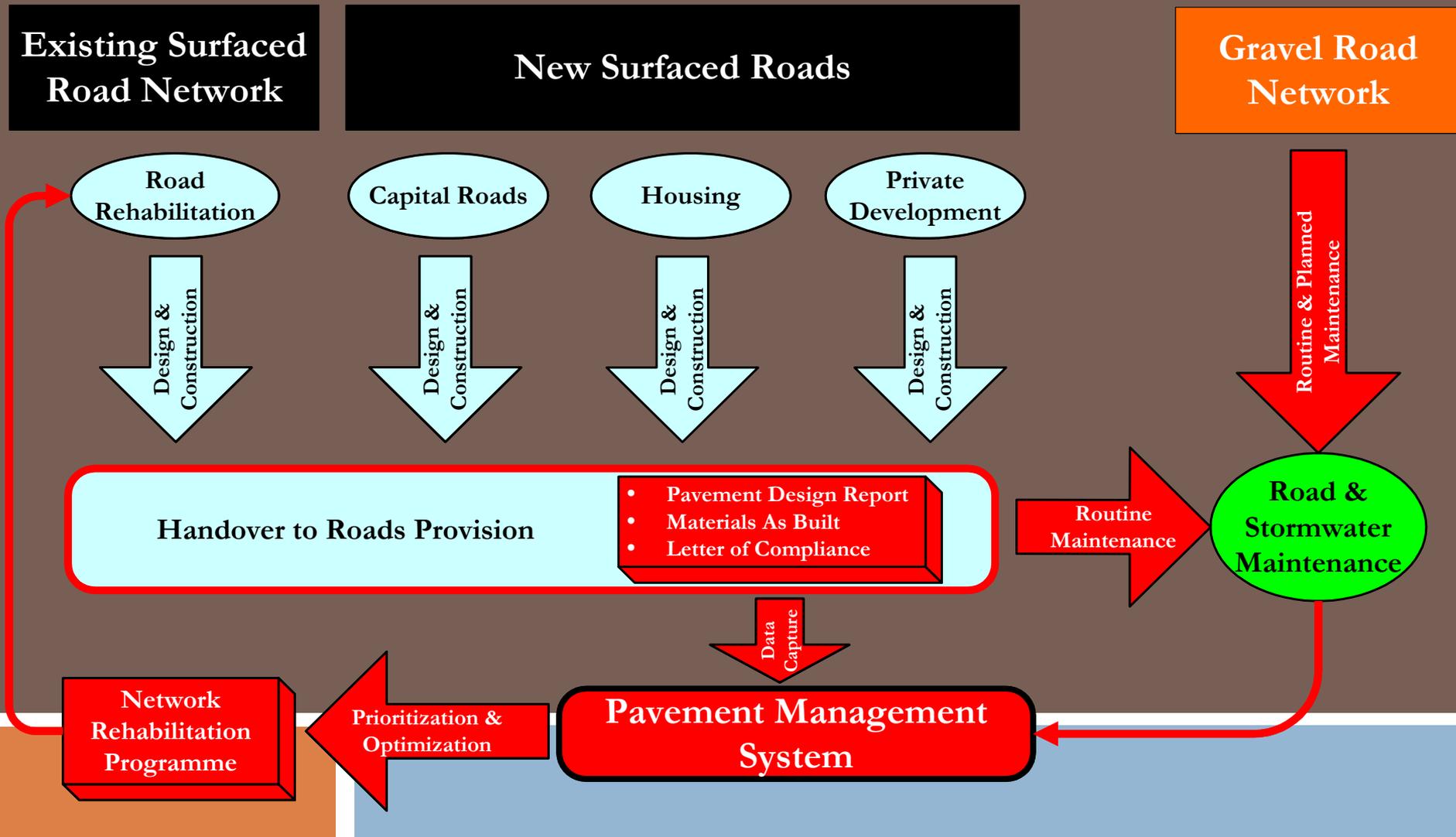
- 3 Civil engineering prof
- 4 Civil eng technologists

Road Rehab needs at least 3 more prof &  
6 more technologists

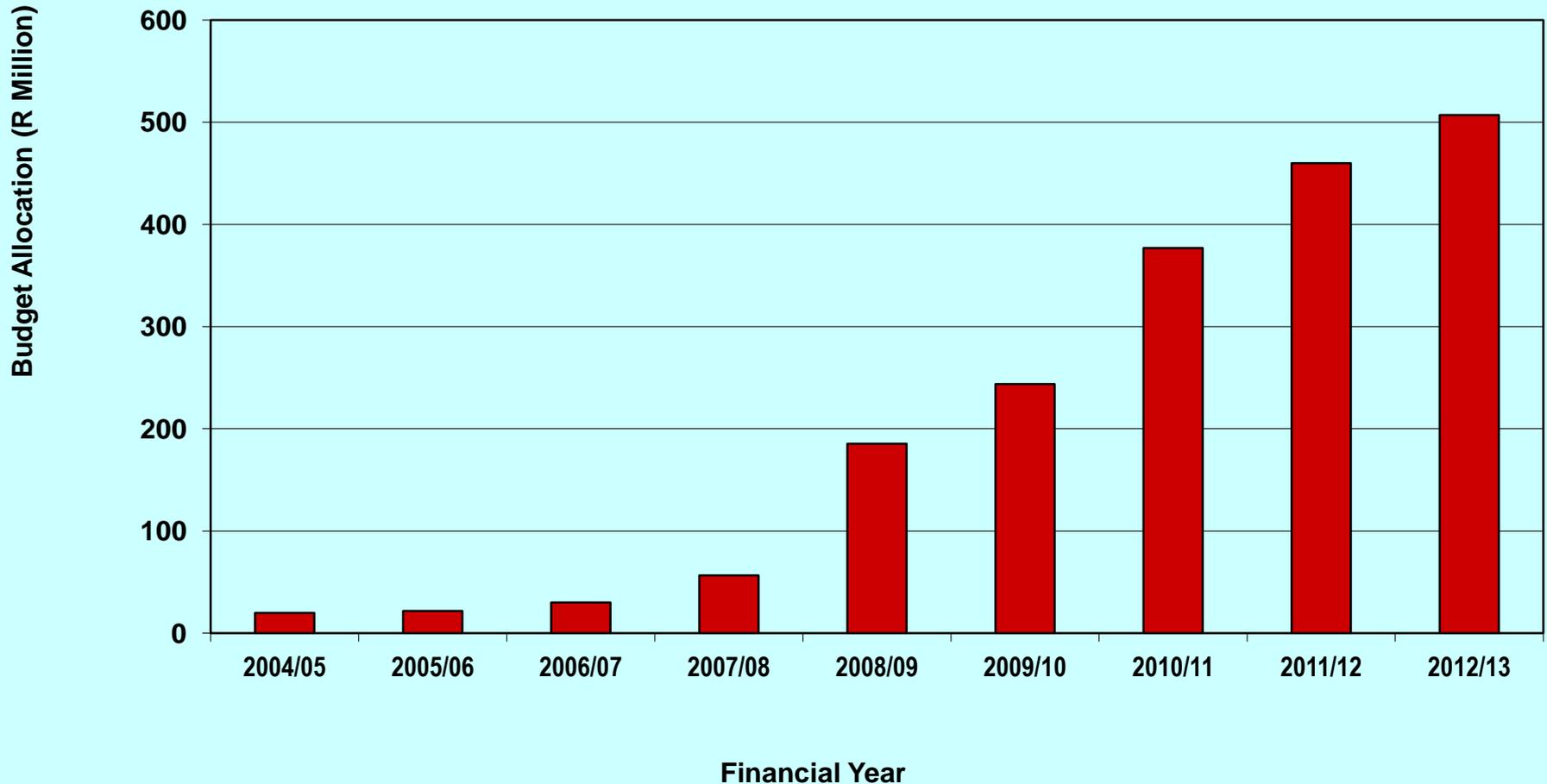
## Road Rehab (construction)

- 110 site construction staff
- 20 asphalt manufacturing

# eThekweni Road Network Management



# Annual Road Rehabilitation Capital Budget



# eThekweni Road Network Statistics

RISFSA Category	Road Length (km)	Road Length (km)	PMS Category	Road Length (km)	Road Length (km)	Total Road Length (km)
	Surfaced	Gravel		Surfaced	Gravel	
2	117	0	A	117	0	117
3	359	0	B	1 343	0	1 343
4	2 259	0				
5	3 192	1 052	D	3 192	1 052	4 244
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 927</b>	<b>1 052</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5 927</b>	<b>1 052</b>	<b>6 979</b>

# We got the

- Organisational structure
  - People
  - Money
  - We identified our asset
- 
- We need as system that will help our people use the money to manage the asset – asset management system

# Road Management System: eRoads

- accurate & reliable location referencing of road data.
- easy access to accurate road network inventory information.
- quantify & report on the condition of the road network on a network, sub-network and road segment level basis (historic trends and current status quo).
- integration with Geographic Information Systems for presentation of data.
- a basis for allocating funds among different sub-networks through life cycle costing and optimisation.

# Road Management System: eRoads

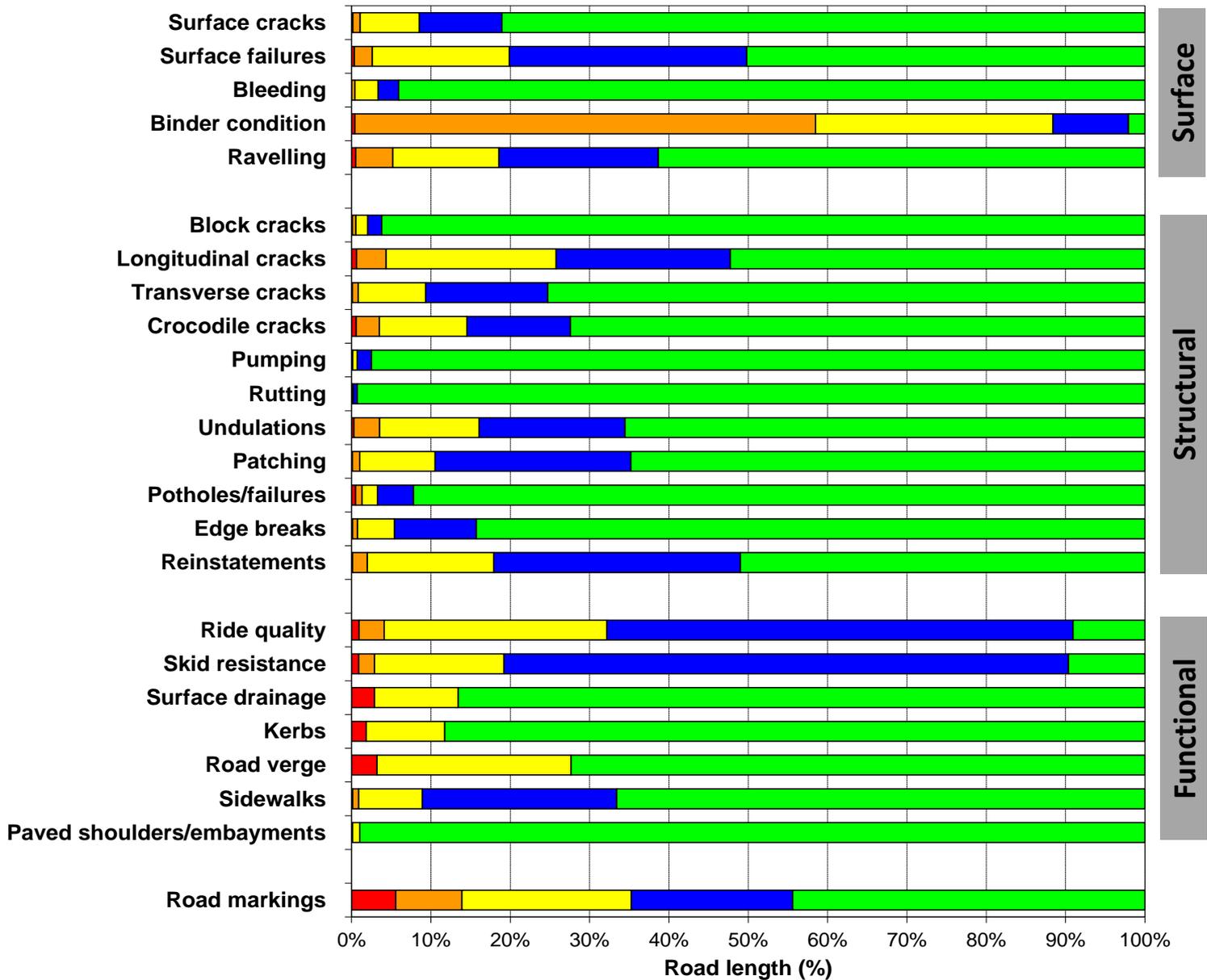
- Assist in selection of viable alternative maintenance strategies for each road section & determining Life Cycle effects of these in terms of:
  - ▣ future network conditions, future maintenance requirements and budgetary needs,
  - ▣ future road network rehabilitation backlogs,
  - ▣ future asset values of the road network.
- Assist in selection of the best preventative maintenance and rehabilitation strategies for each road section while taking into account imposed budgetary and resource constraints, now and in the future.
- Assist in identifying the budgetary requirements for implementing the ideal preventive maintenance and rehabilitation strategy for each road section, now and in the future.

# The system

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- Shell software system – dTims CT
  - ▣ Populated by data gathered using
- Visual assessment manual for urban roads drawn up by eThekweni Municipality

# Distress Distribution, Flexible paved roads for eThekweni MM, 2011



Rating of problems:

■ Severe

■ Warning

■ Moderate

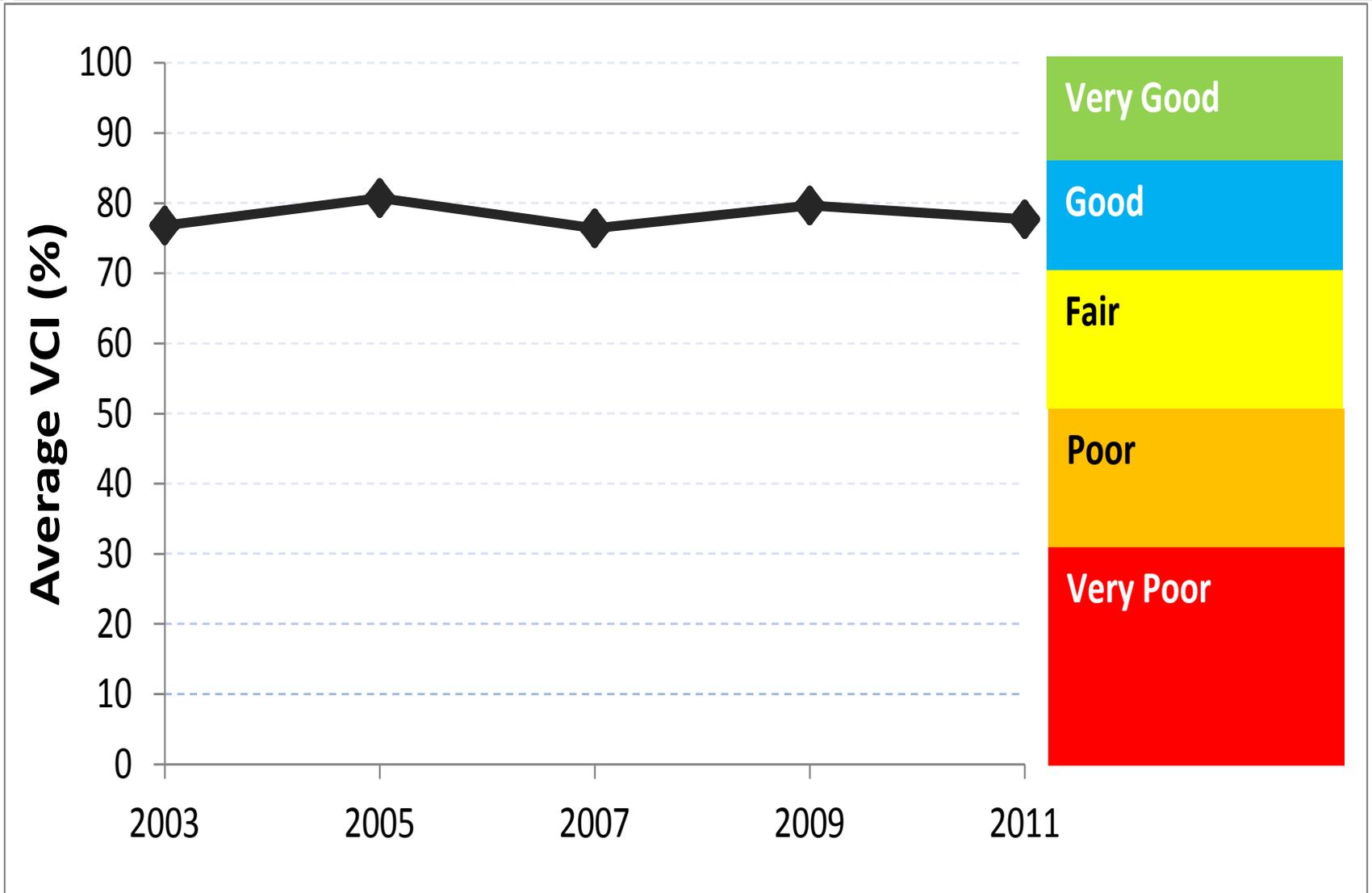
■ Isolated

■ None

# Visual condition index (VCI)

- The assessment data, expressing the surfacing condition, structural condition and functional condition through the degree (seriousness) and extent of occurrence of distresses, are used to calculate a single Visual Condition Index (VCI) for a road network.
- VCI is a percentage index ranging between 0 and 100; 0 represents a road segment in very poor condition and 100 represents a road segment in very good condition.

# Average VCI for paved roads, 2003 to 2011



# eRoads output

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- Optimised and prioritised list of projects with recommended rehab options within a constrained budget.
- The last iteration generated a list of 1850 projects to be done over a 2 year period.

# Current asset value

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□ R 46 billion

# Road rehab variables in city environment

- Continuously working under live traffic conditions
- Shut down a road, shut down business, shut down society
- Very high degree of variability of pavement structures
- Fixed alignments

# Skills required

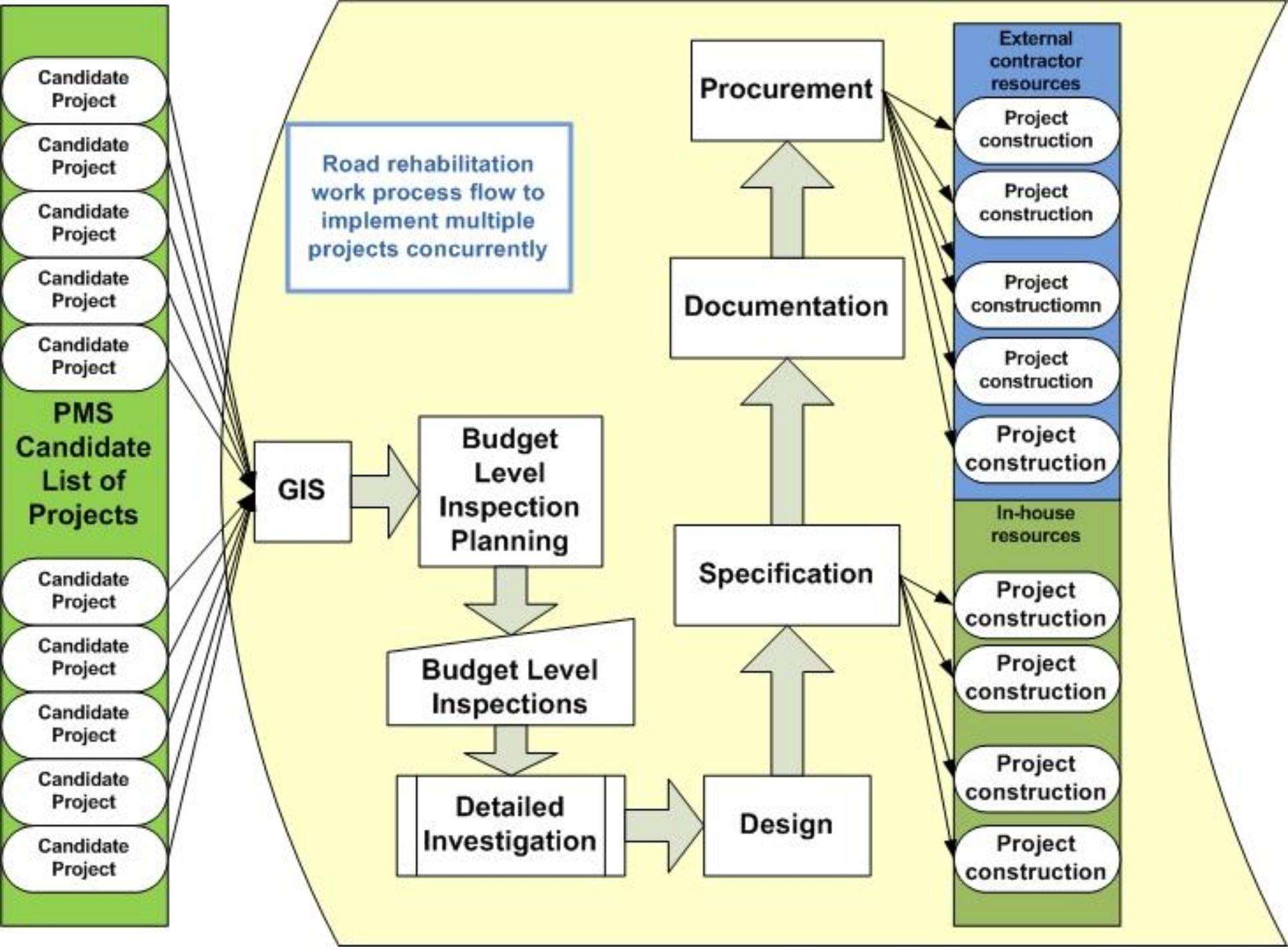
- Good knowledge of pavement materials
- Excellent communication
- Good understanding of pavement behaviour
- Solution oriented
- Problem analysis
- Construction technique understanding
  
- This is highly experienced and post grad skills, new industry entrants cannot handle this.

# Sustaining the talent pool

- Without the skills to implement, money, structure and systems do not matter!
- What is eThekweni doing about creating and sustaining the talent pool

# eThekwini skills development initiatives

- PMS Visual Inspection Training – in excess of 100 trained thus far.
- SABITA partnered NQF level 1 to 4, road rehab (not patching & plugging potholes)
- SARF & Wirtgen partnered recycling course
- 1 UKZN PhD + 1 Stellenbosch PhD + 4 MSc research into reclaimed materials.
- Training is a requirement for contracting with eThekwini



# In-house Plant

- 3 Asphalt Pavers
- 2 Milling machines
- Mobile Crusher
- MobileScreen
- 110 ton/hr Asphalt Manufacturing Plant
- 12 Asphalt Rollers
- 27 Tippers





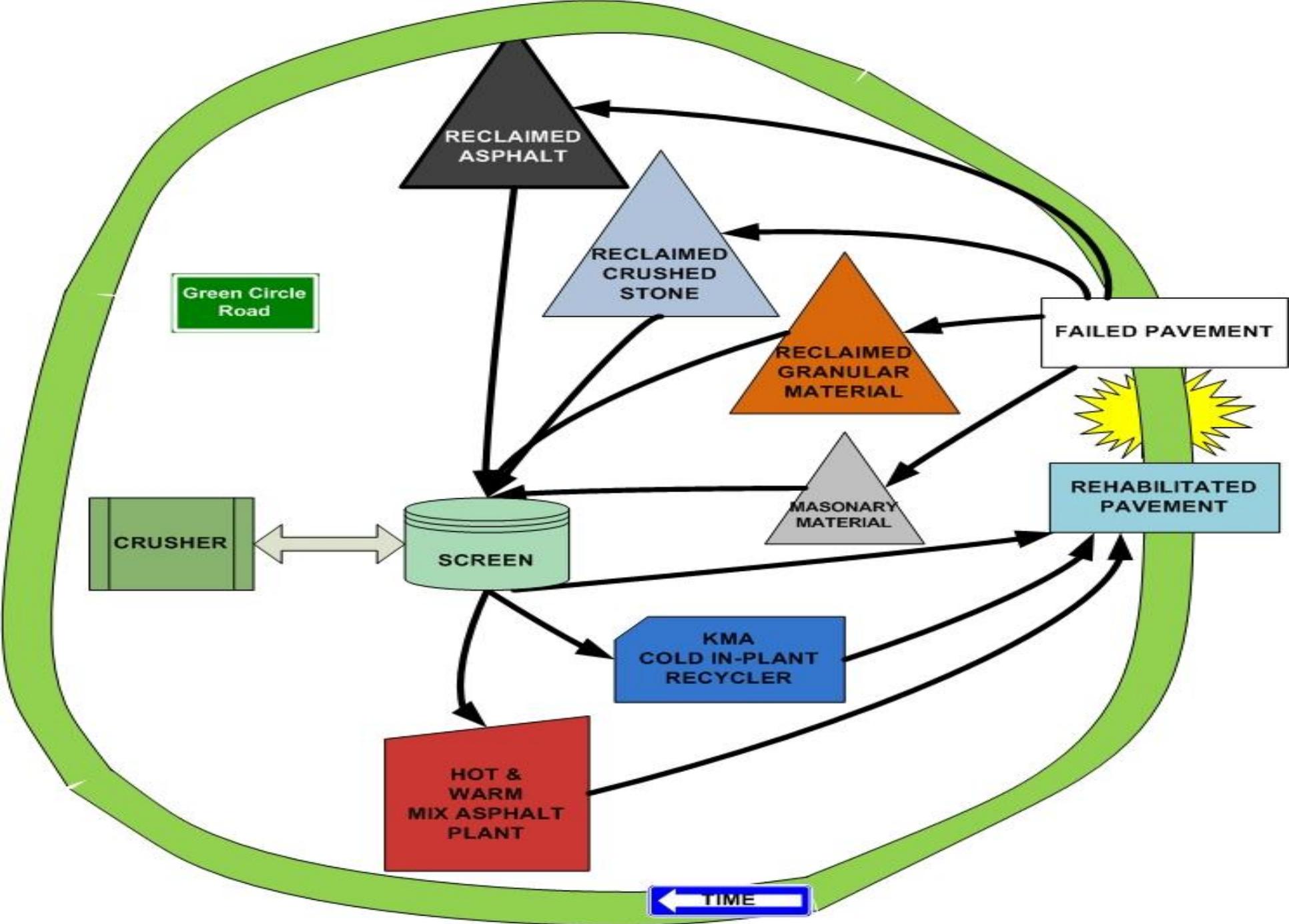


# Evolving guidelines: New roads to asset management for Municipalities

- Our network is firmly in the maintenance phase
- Our documentation and specifications are still in new roads phase
- We are merging COLTO with our Municipal specifications and bits from recycling guidelines?
- TRH 12 was written for highways in ???
- Visual assessment manual for municipal roads
- **No national guideline for maintenance and rehab of urban roads???**

# Sustaining our virgin raw materials

- Big focus area
- Co-authors of TRH 21 – recycling asphalt
- All our pavement structure rehabilitation projects are either in-plant or in-place recycling.
- All the material in the road belongs to us.
- First option is always to use in place – BSM our favourite option.



Green Circle Road

CRUSHER

SCREEN

HOT & WARM MIX ASPHALT PLANT

KMA COLD IN-PLANT RECYCLER

FAILED PAVEMENT

REHABILITATED PAVEMENT

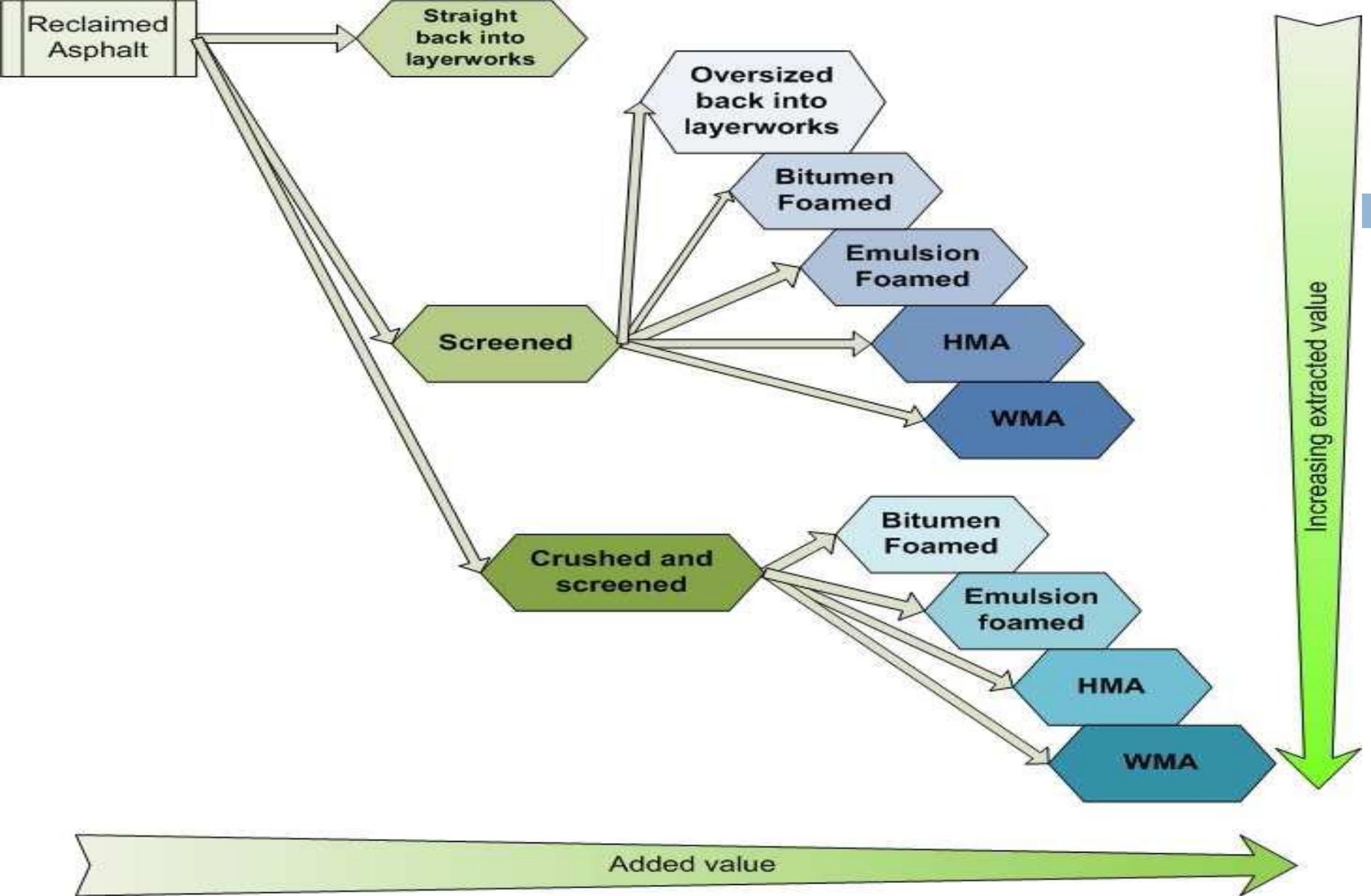
RECLAIMED ASPHALT

RECLAIMED CRUSHED STONE

RECLAIMED GRANULAR MATERIAL

MASONRY MATERIAL

← TIME

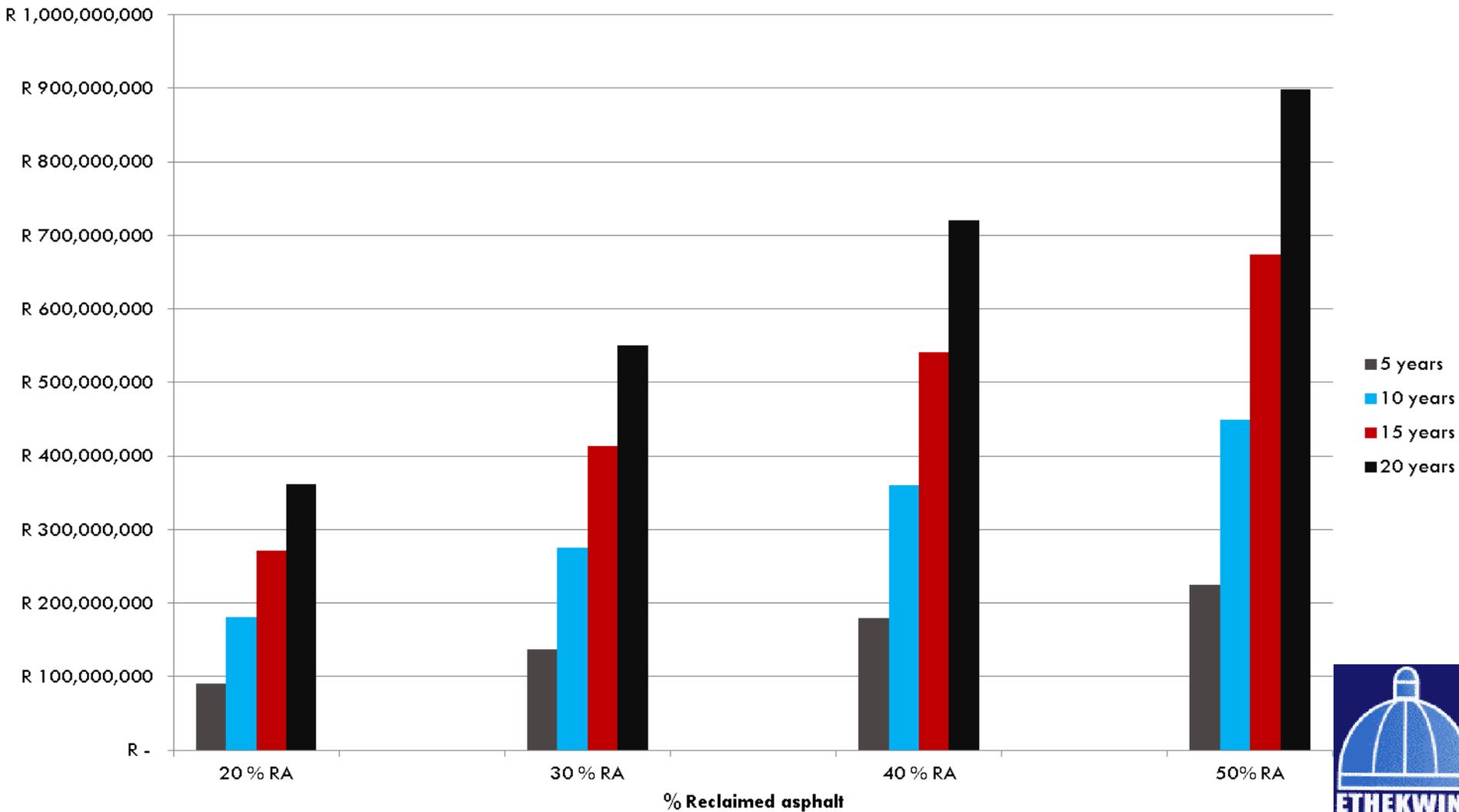


Getting the most from your RA

Not to scale

# Green procurement: reclaimed asphalt

## Savings realised by using RA



# Reclaimed concrete pavement

- Concrete pavement does fail
- Buildings do get broken down –sent to urban dumpsites – finite space & impedes organic degradation
- Both ready sources of material
- Research phase with both Stellenbosch Univ & UKZN to characterise , understand and propose pavements using the reclaimed concrete and masonry



# Longer life asphalt: WMA

- WMA asphalt – we have hosted all the national trials and co-authored the National Guideline for WMA.
- Positively disrupting asphalt industry
- Allows use very high % of RA (now 40% to 60 %)
- Lower emissions
- Less aged bitumen – longer lasting road
- Longer haul distances



# Longer life asphalt: HiMA

- High modulus asphalt is asphalt that has a much higher stiffness than traditional asphalt.
- Allows pavement to carry higher and slower moving loads
- We have hosted the first trial on a public road – Bayhead Road – country's commercial life-line.

# Life cycle analysis

- We know we are doing it
- Is our practice optimally sorted such that any data generated will be based on best practise.
- Are the differences between not doing it and doing it so small that we need a calculator to tell us?
- Will it generate great PR when we report the calcs?

# How sustainable is this all?

- mmmmmmmmmmm
- We are therefore not rigid in sticking to the approach
- Variables are changing
- 
- We are forcing them to change

“We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them “ Albert Einstein.

