

South Africa



Revision of TMH 9 and TMH 12 Visual Assessment Manuals

RPF report back TMH 9 Revision Committee 7 May 2013 Dr P Paige-Green





Terms of Reference

Update and improve TMH 9: Visual Assessment of Flexible Pavements

Update and improve TMH 12: Visual Assessment of Unsealed roads

Update and improve SANRAL M3-1: Visual Assessment Manual for Concrete Pavements

Develop new manual: Visual assessment of Block pavements

Must be linked to and compatible with TMH 22





Programme and process

Started in October 2012 Deadline for completion – 31 March 2013 Committee:

- Phil Paige-Green CSIR (Leader)
- Philip Joubert (Link with TMH 22)
- Rob Maguire
- Amy Maharaj (Edit and format)
- Roger Purchase
- Pieter Strauss (Concrete pavements)
- Tinus van Heerden (Flexible pavements)
- Gert van Niekerk
- Gerrie van Zyl (Unpaved roads)
- Andre van der Gryp (Unpaved roads)
- Alex Visser (Block pavements)





Where are we now –

- Going before RAMS committee on Thursday
 for initial comment
- Final Drafts for comment on website
- Open for "public" comment





What did we do ?

- Looked at existing manuals
- Local and international
- Main aims were:
 - Completeness
 - Consistency/repeatability
 - Ease of use







What did we do ?

PART A:

- Extract all general information from TMH 9 and TMH 12
- Combine the best of both
- All is applicable to other 4 visual assessment documents (Parts B E)
- Need to know what to assess and how





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Part A : Degree/severity

Degree	Severity	Description*
0	-	No distress visible.
1	Slight	Distress difficult to discern. Only the first signs of distress are visible.
2	Slight to warning	Distress clearly visible but not at degree 3
3	Warning	Start of secondary defects. (Distress notable with respect to possible consequences).
4	Warning to severe	Secondary defects clearly visible but no at degree 5 yet.
5	Severe	Secondary defects are well developed (high degree of secondary defects) and/or extreme severity of primary defect.







TAXABLE IN CO.

Extent	Description	Percentage of length*
1	Isolated occurrence	
	Not representative of the segment length being evaluated	< 5
2	Occurs over parts of the segment length	5 – 10
	More than isolated	
	Intermittent (scattered) occurrence over most of the segment length	10 - 25
3	(general), or	
	Extensive occurrence over a limited portion of the segment length.	
4	More frequent occurrence over a major portion of the segment length.	25 - 50
5	Extensive occurrence over the entire segment.	> 50







PART A: Segment lengths

	Standard	Assessment Length (km)
Type of Road	RURAL	URBAN
Flexible	2.0	Block lengths (max 0.5 km)
Concrete	0.2	0.2
Block	0.2	0.2
Unpaved	5.0	Block lengths (max 0.5 km)

Note : Assessment lengths should not exceed \pm 50% of standard







PART A: Procedure and Quality Assurance

- Procedure
- Training important probably biggest debate
 - Accredited trainers (\geq 5 yrs experience)
 - Theoretical and practical written tests
- Only accredited assessors can be used

Candidate assessors

2 years of appropriate road engineering experience and/or S3 or Further Education and Training (FET) qualification in civil engineering.

Assessors

Only be classified as assessors after successfully assessing at least 2 000km of rural or 500km of urban roads within the last two years.





PART A: Procedure and Quality Assurance

- Accredited assessors
 - May appear onerous
 - Considered essential
 - Still requires calibration before a project
 - Whole assessment may need to be done if not done correctly







PART B: Flexible pavements

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PART B: Flexible pavements

- No significant changes
- Don't fix what's not broken
- Too many changes will affect current systems (VCI's, national and provincial statistics, etc)
 - Terminology
 - Clarification
 - Re-ordering
 - Minor additions
 - Compatability
 - Editing and formatting

ulu. Surfacing urfacing failure net	research are to surfacing failures only and escludes structural failures, which are evaluated	
section \$2. Typic	al examples of surfacing failure are surface related "portions" caused by:	Street To getter
 Spalling of surfacing m 	reseal or overlays around cracks (spalling is defined as the crumbing away of arenal around cracks);	
- Localised lo	as of surfacing during to poor banding with the underlying layer;	1000
- Disinsegrad	on of weak aggregates; and	The shall
- Distress ov	ing to salt damage to the surfacing.	and the second
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PART C: Concrete pavements

Based on SANRAL M3-1 Mostly Pieter strauss Had no photos – now has Similar to others New illustrations





PART C: Concrete pavements

Part C: Conorete Pavements

C.S.S. Joint seal condition

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Damage that occurs and which needs to be considered in the evaluation of degree includes seals that stand proud of the surrounding concrete surface, loss of bond with the concrete, seals that have been tom or damaged and obvious loss of elasticity.

The ruler fast may be used to assist in the assessment of joint seal condition: Place a steel ruler vertically into the joint. Event enough pressure to allow proper contact between the sealant and the short edge of the ruler. Turn the ruler through an angle of between 20 and 40 degrees and maintain this position while inspecting the adhesion face. If this action is able to loosen the seal from the sides, it indicates that the seal is in a fair to poor condition and has lost its adhesive ability to stick to the concrete and prevent water and foreign matter to inflime the joint.

Table C.8: Description of Degrees of Joint Seal Condition

Degree	Description
10	Seal still functional well but some indication of ageing and loss of elasticity.
3	Not functional La. sagging into the joint, protructing above the surrounding concrete and not adhering to concrete or torm.
5	Seal dislodged from joint allowing water to freely enter the pavement.

The extent of joint seal condition should be determined according to the definitions given in table A.2.

Part C: Conorete Pevements



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PART D: Block pavements

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PART D: Block pavements

- No pre-existing manual
- Mostly Alex Visser
- Input from "committee"
- Introduction and background as there are different principles
 - Eg, chamfers, laying style, block shapes and types, etc













PART E: Unpaved roads

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Part E: Unpaved roads

- Mostly Gerrie van Zyl and Andre van der Gryp
- Tidied up old TMH 12
- Now unpaved and not "gravel" or "unsealed"
- Clarification and some alignment with other Parts
- Some improved photos



Part E: Unpaved roads

Ifart E: Unpeved roade

E.5.5. Drainage from the road (aide of the road)

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TALL & ALLEY

There is obviously a strong internetistionable between the road profile discussed previously (drainage on the road) and drainage from the road. However, the mentioned profile relates more directly to the capacity of the road to shed water without causing around, while drainage from the road relates more closely to the impact of standing water on both the usering course and underlying road structure. Effective operation of adequate side drainal is the predominant aspect to be considered during this roting. This includes removal of water from the zone of influence edgecent to the road as well as aroadin effects associated with shoulders and undercuting of the road.

Orainage from the road is assessed according to Table E-17 and Hustrated in Figure E.2. The descriptors are essentially applicable to roads in flat or slightly sloping terrain. Where grades are steeper, roads assessed as degrees 4 and 5 will act as drainage courses during periods of intensive rainfail leading to savere estation.

+ Table E-17: Visual assessment of dramage/road formation

Nating	Description
Very Good	The source groups have adjust or rate are as each account address tabler groups level with effective side drains.
Good	Slightly above ground level. Road is between 50 and 300mm above natural ground level. Side drains are greatent. Stormwater could cross in isolated glaces.
Moderate	Level with ground. Road is generally at ground level with ineffective side drains. Stormwater could cross in most glaces.
Poor	Slightly beneath ground level, incluted areas of the road are below natural ground level. No side drains are present and localized poholog of water will occur.
Very Poor	Canal. Road is the lowest point and serves to drain the entire area.



Figure 5.3: Illustration of drainage from the road

Provision is made on the assessment form to highlight the main causels of a poor or very poor assessment rating i.e. culvert intets, side drains, mitre drains and/or road level.

DRAINAGE FROM THE ROAD (O	n cide)			
	Very Good				
and the second sec	x		8		
	Wells	ibove g	ouns		
		Мо	lerate	į.	
			x		
1	Level	with gro	und		
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an office and the second second			Ĩ		x
1	Cana				

T/VH 9: Visual Assessment Manual -E-43TMH 9: Visual Assessment Manual -E-44-



- Redid all assessment forms in COTO format
- Simplified and fewer errors and omissions if forms are the same
- Recommended but not obligatory
- Some authorities may want additional information





Assessment forms

ROAD AUTHORITY : ROUTE CLASS: 1 2 3 4 5 REGION / SUBURB : TRAFFIC VL L M H VH ROAD NO /STREET NAME : .	3 4 5 M H VH Med Steep Rolling Moun rth Track ist Dry	
REGION / SUBURB : TRAFFIC VL L M H VH ROAD NO / STREET NAME :	M H VH Med Steep Rolling Moun rth Track ist Dry Very Poor gravel loose sand > 50 mm < 25mm continious Poor mud sand	
ROAD NO / STREET NAME	Med Steep Rolling Moun rth Track ist Dry m m 	
SEGMENT (FROM - TO) :	Neal Steep Rolling Moun rth Track ist Dry m very Poor gravel loose sand > 50 mm < 25mm	
SEGMENT (FROM - TO) :	rth Track ist Dry m Very Poor gravel loose sand > 50 mm < 25mm continious Poor mud sand	
SEGMENT DIMENSIONS LENGTH m WIDTH m ENGINEERING ASSESSMENT Interview MOIST Wet Moist SURFACING TEXTURE COARSE MEDIUM FINE VARYING [CURRENT SURFACING: DEGREE EXTENT m WIDTH m WIDTH SURFACING FAILURES DEGREE EXTENT MINOR VARNING EXTENSIVE MAXIMUM SIZE Carse Medium Fine SURFACING FAILURES 0 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 1	rtn Track ist Dry m Very Poor gravel loose sand > 50 mm < 25mm continious Poor mud sand	
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SURFACING FALURES VMAXIMUM SIZE <13 mm	<pre>> 50 mm </pre> < 25mm continious Poor mud sand	
SURFACING PATCHING Course Weldium Hille SURFACING CRACKS Image: Surfacing CRACKS Image	< 25mm continious Poor mud sand	
SURFACING CRACKS BINDER CONDITION (DRY/BRITTLE) AGGREGATE LOSS AGGREGATE LOSS BLEEDING /FLUSHING SURFACING DEFORMATION /SHOVING DEGREE EXTRUCTURAL	< 25mm continious Poor mud sand	
BINDER CONDITION (BRT / BRT / EC) Image: Condition (BRT / BRT / EC) AGGREGATE LOSS A BLEEDING / FLUSHING Image: Condition (SH) SURFACING DEFORMATION / SHOVING Image: Condition (SH) DEGREE EXTENT MINOR WARNING SEVERE ISOLATED EXTENSIVE Image: Condition (SH) DEGREE EXTENSIVE DEGREE EXTENSIVE DEGREE EXTENSIVE DEGREE EXTENSIVE	continious Poor mud sand	
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	XTENT	
BLOCK CRACKS	EXTENSIVE	
	3 4 5	
TRANSVERSE CRACKS		
CROCODILE CRACKS		
PUMPING LOOSE MATERIAL		
UNDULATIONS/SETTLEMENT STONINESS : FIXED		
PATCHING :LOOSE		
FAILURES / POTHOLES EROSION : TRANSVERSE		
FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT :LONGITUDINAL		
ROUGHNESS Very Good Good Moderate Poor Very Poor FUNCTIONAL ASSESSMENT		
SKID RESISTANCE Very Good Good Moderate Poor Very Poor	or Very Poor	
Problem bleeding polished TRAFFICIRII ITY Very Good Good Moderate Pr	or Very Poor	
SURFACE DRAINAGE Adequate Inconsistent Inadequate Problem loss mat clay rocky vegetation ste	ep drainage	
Problem rutting shoulders alignment jside drains SAFETY Very Good Good Moderate Pc	or Very Poor	
UNTRAVELLED WAT (unpaveo) None Sate inconsistent Unsare Problem Dust skid resist slippe	iness drainage	
EDGE DEFECTS OUT OF A STATE ST	or Very Poor	
Problem edge break drop off ledge cracks Problem windrows rutting road	hape road level	
SUMMARY DRAINAGE : SIDE OF THE ROAD Very Good Moderate Po	or Very Poor	
OVERALL PAVEMENT CONDITION Very Good Good Moderate Poor Very Poor Problem = uvert inlets is de drains mitre (rains road level	
COMMENTS:	or Very Poor	
COMMENTS:		
OTHER PROBLEMS service crossings trees moles mechanical damage		



Assessment forms

VISUAL ASSESSMENT : CONCRETE PAVEMENTS

COTO
Committee of Transport Officials

ROAD AUTHORITY	:		R	OUTE	CLAS	SS :	1	2	3	4	5
REGION / SUBURB			TF	RAFFIC	: :		VL	L	М	н	VH
ROAD NO / STREET NAME			GI		NT·		Flat		Med	-	Stee
			- тг						Deller		Ma
			10		N .		га		Rolling	1	INIOU
SEGMENT (FROM - TO)	:										-
SEGMENT DIMENSIONS	: LENGTH		m		WIDT	ΓH				m	
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	0	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
RANDOMCRACKS											
TRANSVERSE CRACKS											
LONGITUDINAL CRACK	S										
CORNER CRACKING											
CLUSTER CRACKING											
PUMPING											
JOINT SEAL CONDITION	1										
FAULTING											
UNDULATIONS / SETTLE	EMENT										
PUNCH OUTS										1	
SHATTERED SLABS											
PATCHING											
TEXTURE											
	FUNCTIONAL	ASSE	SSN	IENT					-	_	
ROUGHNESS		Very	Good	Go	od	Mod	erate	Po	or	Very	Poo
	Problem	punch	n outs	shattere	ed slabs	pate	ching	undul	ations	fau	lting
SKID RESISTANCE				Go	od	Mod	erate	Pa	oor		
SURFACE DRAINAGE			A	dequa	te	Inc	consist	ent	ln	adequa	ate
	Problem	rut	ing	shou	lders	undu	lations	fail	ures	side	drain
SHOULDERS (unpaved)		No	ne	Sa	ıfe	Inc	consist	ent		Unsafe	е
	Problem	ero	ded	overg	row n	inc	lined	too	high	too n	arrov
	SUMI	MARY									
GENERAL NOTES		1	(rushin	g		Blow -u	p –	A	kali-sil	ica
OVERALL PAVEMENT CO	ONDITION	Very	Good	Go	od	Mod	erate	Po	oor	Very	Poo

									_		7	So	uth Africa
	SMENT		C	ĸ	Þ۵	VF	MFI	UT (2			;U]	
				IX.					,			Officials	i
ROAD AUTHORITY :					R	OUTE	CLA	SS :	1	2	3	4	5
REGION / SUBURB :					TF	RAFFI	C :		VL	L	М	н	VH
ROAD NO/STREET NAME :					G	RADIE	ENT :		Flat		Med		Steep
					Te	ERRA	IN :		Flat		Rolling		Mount
SEGMENT (FROM - TO) :													
SEGMENT DIMENSIONS :	LENGTH				m		WIDT	Ή				m	
BLOCK SHAPE :	S-A S-B S-C				L/	AY PA	TTERI	N :		HB	SB	BW	OT
BLOCK THICKNESS (mm) :					С	HAMF	ER :			_	45	R	90
	ENGINEE	RING	AS	SSE	SSN	MEN	T						
					D	EGRE	E			E	XTEN	IT	
			М		r v		IG SE	VERE	ISOLA	TED	0	EXTE	NSIVE
SPALLED / CRACKED / BI		0		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
BLOCK SURFACE INTEG	RITY (DURABILIT	n —		_									
LOSS OF JOINTING SAND)	<i>′</i>											
EDGE RESTRAINT / ANCH	HOR BEAM DAMA	GE											
RUTTING													
POTHOLES / PATCHING /	REINSTATEMEN	TS	_										
UNDULATIONS / SHOVIN	G		_							<u> </u>			
	FUNCTIO	ΝΔΙ	AS'	SE	SSW		-						
ROUGHNESS	TUNCTIO		V	/ery	Good	G	bod	Mod	erate	Pr	or	Very	Poor
		Problem				fail	ures	poth	oles	loose	blocks	undul	ations
SKID RESISTANCE			V	'ery	Good	G	bod	Mod	erate	Pr	oor	Very	Poor
SURFACE DRAINAGE		Problem	. –	rut	A ting	dequa	ite	Inc	onsisi	tent fail	In I	adequa	ate trains
SHOULDERS (unpaved)		TODICIT	ŀ	No	ne	Siloc	afe	Inc	onsist	tent		Unsafe	9
· · · · · ·		Problem		ero	ded	over	grow n	incl	ined	too	high	too na	arrow
		SUM	MA	RY									
OVERALL PAVEMENT COM	NDITION		V	'ery	Good	G	bod	Mod	erate	Pt	or	Very	Poor
COMMENTS:													
OTHER PROBLEMS			c	serv	vice sings	tre	es	mo	les	me	chanic	al dam	age

ASSESSOR :



MATER	IAL INFORM	MATION / GF	AVEL PROP	ERTIES	<u> </u>	I
MATERIAL TYPE	Ferricrete	Calcrete	Quartzite	Chert	D	olomite
	Sandstone	Granite	Shale	Dolorite	, ,	Varies
MATERIAL QUALITY	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Ve	ery Poor
		Problem	oversize	clay/silt loo	se gravel	loose sand
MAXIMUM SIZE		< 13 mm	13 - 25 mm	25 - 50 mm	>	50 mm
GRADING		Coarse	Medium	Fine		
ESTIMATED 'PI'		< 6	6 - 12	> 12		
LAYER THICKNESS	0 m m	25 - 50 mm	50 - 100 mm	100 - 125mr	n >	125mm
EXPOSURED SUBGRADE		none	isolated	frequent	CO	ntinious
SUBGADE QUALITY	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Ve	ery Poor
		Problem		w et c	lay/mud	sand
SURFACI	E DISTRES	S/ENGINE	ERING ASSES	SSMENT		

MATER		MATION / GR	AVE	L PROPE	ERTIES			
MATERIAL QUALITY	Very Good	Good	Μ	oderate	Poo	٢	Ve	ery Poor
		Problem		oversize	clay/silt	loose	gravel	loose sand
MAXIMUM SIZE		< 13 mm	13	- 25 mm	25 - 50	mm	>	50 mm
GRADING		Coarse	Ν	<i>l</i> ledium	Fine			
ESTIMATED 'PI'		Low	Ν	<i>l</i> ledium	High	1		
LAYER THICKNESS	> 125mm	100 - 125mm	50	- 100 mm	25 - 50r	nm	<	25mm
EXPOSURED SUBGRADE		none	i	solated	frequent		COI	ntinious
SUBGRADE QUALITY				Good	Modera	ate		Poor
		Problem			w et	clay/	mud	sand
SURFACI	E DISTRES	S/ENGINEE	RIN	G ASSES	SMENT	_		

MATERIAL TYPE	Ferricrete	Calcrete	Quartzite	Chert	Dolor
	Sandstone	Granite	Shale	Dolorite	Varie
MATERIAL QUALITY	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Very F
		Problem	oversize	clay/silt loose	gravel loos
MAXIMUM SIZE		< 13 mm	13 - 25 mm	25 - 50 mm	> 50 r
GRADING		Coarse	Medium	Fine	
ESTIMATED 'PI'		< 6	6 - 12	> 12	
LAYER THICKNESS	0 m m	25 - 50 mm	50 - 100 mm	100 - 125mm	> 125
EXPOSURED SUBGRADE		none	isolated	frequent	contin
SUBGADE QUALITY	Very Good	Good	Moderate	Poor	Very F
		Problem		w et clay	/mud ៖
SURFACI	E DISTRES	S/ENGINEE	ERING ASSES	SMENT	
			DEGREE	E	XTENT

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