Transportation Services

Gravel Road Maintenance



Procedure C-425

Gravel Road Inspections	Grader Operators – Inspect during their regular blading activity Maintenance Foremen – Quarterly or as required		
Blading Frequency	 Blading frequency is based on the type of road as follows: i. Arterial and collector gravel roads are bladed once per week during non winter conditions. ii. Local gravel roads are bladed on a 3 – 4 week rotation, however local gravel roads that are experiencing higher than usual traffic volumes may be added to the weekly blading route. iii. Low volume roads are bladed up to twice a year on an as-needed basis. 		



Low Volume & Non-Standard Roads

Low Volume Roads	Low volume roads are maintained to the same safe and reasonable maintenance standard as local rural and subdivision roads. Service levels are as follows: i. They are bladed less frequently due to the lower traffic volumes. ii. They are inspected on a 3-4 week frequency by grader operators and maintenance foremen.	
Non-Standard Roads	Non-Standard Roads receive up to two bladings per year. Anything more frequent is done at the discretion of the Manager on an as-needed basis. Regular snow and ice control are not performed on these roads.	



Stabilized & Oil Gravel Roads

Stabilized Roads	These gravel roads are roads that have been treated with chlorides as a part of the County's gravel road dust abatement program and require different maintenance methods. These differences are: i. Reduced gravelling frequency ii. Calcium chloride re-applied as required
Oil Roads	About 4% of the County's gravel roads were treated with an oil-based dust abatement product between 2002-2006. Since this product was shown to have an approx. lifespan of 1-3 years before major maintenance was required, the County deduced this was not cost effective and the use of oil-based dust abatement products was discontinued.



Gravel Replenishment & Spot Gravel

Gravel Replacement	Each year, the maintenance group determines which roads require significant replenishment of gravel. Local and collector roads are typically re-gravelled approximately every three years.		
Spot Gravel Repairs	Where a gravel road has localised soft spots or bare patches but is in otherwise good condition, spot repairs are performed. These areas are identified, inspected and prioritized for repair based on budgetary constraints and resource availability, taking into account: i. Safety considerations ii. Traffic volumes iii. Overall roads condition iv. Size & scope of failure v. Historical data from gravel tracking program The areas that are shown to have ongoing failures are identified and prioritized for major repairs. (Subject to budgetary considerations)		



Ag Field Access & Undeveloped Road Allowances

Ag Field Access	Landowners that require assistance with agriculture field access may contact the County to request blading of a road allowance in the Spring and again in the Fall. Any additional maintenance is at the sole discretion of the Manager.	
Undeveloped Road Allowances	Undeveloped road allowances receive no maintenance to the driving surface and do not receive regular inspections. Illegal dumping activity on these roads is addressed on an as-needed basis.	

How is Gravel Summer Road Maintenance Performed?

10 Divisional Operators utilizing leased graders

10 hr shifts, 5 day weeks

Cost: \$120 per hour

4 Equipment Operators utilizing County owned graders

Maintenance as needed. Calcium, R&D, spot gravel

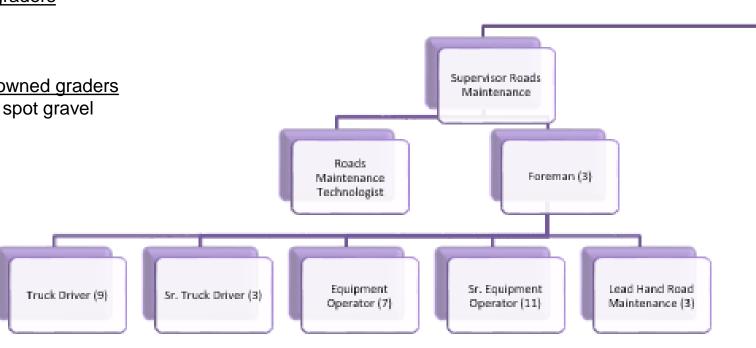
programs

Cost: \$165 per hour

Contract Graders

As needed basis, winter SNIC

Cost: \$167 to \$220 per hour



Best Practices













Best Practices

Spec	Crush \$	Blade \$ & Loose Rock	Life Cycle \$	% Rock	% Sand	% Silt and Clay Binder	% Clay Binder
AT 4-20				55%	36%	9%	3%
AT 4-20	2%	50% Less	50%	46%	34%	20%	6.3%
Modified	More	JU% Less	less	40%	34%	20%	0.5%

Note: Data from WSP Interim Report on Range Road 14-0, dated January 2017 AT 4-20 gravel from Reeve Pit AT 4-20 gravel from Bussey Pit

Cnoc	Condition Index (15 months)			
Spec	No CaCl2	With CaCl2		
AT 4-20	-25	57		
AT 4-20	2.5	75		
Modified	35	75		

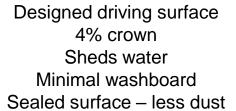


Benefits of Best Practices





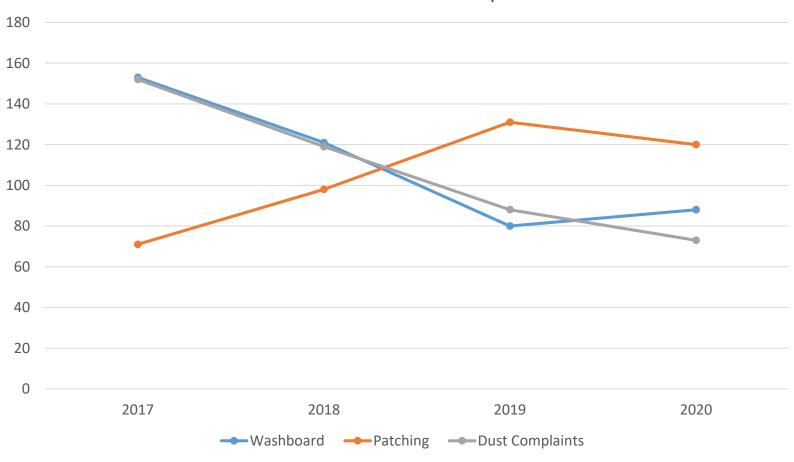
Narrow driving surface Reduction in crown Retains water Washboard Fugitive dust





Benefits of Best Practices

Gravel Road Service Requests





Gravel Road Investment

Gravel Road Maintenance				
	R01 R04 R05 Total			Total
Year	\$/km	\$/km	\$/km	\$/km
2020	\$1,643.88	\$548.15	\$194.03	\$2,386.06
2019	\$1,606.02	\$478.93	\$216.80	\$2,301.75
2018	\$1,531.50	\$489.02	\$174.29	\$2,194.80
2017	\$1,547.28	\$307.73	\$110.72	\$1,965.73



Future Risks

Gravel Supply	 The County currently crushes under contract in one pit. Lack of supply in SE requires purchasing of gravel at a lesser quality. 	
Gravel Volume	 Budget pressure will result in decreased gravelling frequency or application rate, resulting in a lower satisfaction index. 	
Traffic Volumes	 Significant increases in traffic results in increased grading cycle, gravel and dust abatement treatments. 	

Risk Mitigation

Gravel Supply	 Continue to source appropriate supply of quality gravel and secu crushing agreements (Bussey Pit). Source County owned gravel supply (SE). 	
Gravel Volume	 Continue applying modified specification gravel combined with best practices to reduce or extend the need for additional gravel. 	
Traffic Volumes	 Identify and analyze traffic volumes patterns to better identify future capital upgrades. 	



Questions?

