APA INTÉRNATIONAL ÓGERÁTION AGENCY



THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (KR) MALAYSIA

THESTUDY

SIMPED SASTERMANA CHMIDNETOR IIDDERAL ROADS

INMARANDAY

FINALREPORT MOLTIME II MAIN REPORT

MARCH'2002

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マレイシア国道路防災管理調査概要

1. 調査の概要

	DM THY AN INC. 240	· ·	•
1.	国名	マレイシア国	
2.	調査名称	マレイシア国道路防災管理	周查
3.	受入機関	公共事業省 公共事業総局(JKR) 道路局
4.	調査目的	・道路防災管理のガイドラー・道路斜面防災管理のための・技術移転と組織・人材開	D情報システム作成
5.	対象地域	マレイシア半島、ならびに	東マレイシアの6つの国道(総延長 425km)
		(フェーズ (フェーズ I) 国道 6 路線での現 防災ガイドライン 情報管理システム	の基本設計
6.	調査の 内容	2 年次 (フェーズ II)A斜面情報管理 斜面管理計画 斜面情報管理 道路斜面管理 道路斜面管理 道路斜面管理 道路防災ガイ	での現地調査 (斜面点検・地質調査・モニタリング システム(SIMS)の開発 ・対策工概略設計) 織のレビュー

2. 実施工程

年・月	2000					2001												
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フェーズ・報告書	<u></u>		F>312	se-I								F*luse	se-17	[
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ケーススタディ(東西高速道路)						1		-	+	+	-	-	•	1		ļ	ŀ	
道路防災ガイドラインの作成	l	-	ļ				ļ	1	1	1	\vdash				 		-	
連輯的火カイトラインVIFM。	l. <u>.</u> _	<u> </u>					İ		.l								i	1
斜面情報管理システム(SIMS)開発		ern:	-	NONE (-		228	-		20.20	- CONTRACT		275.75	3 Pers	14.72	{	
ファイナルレポートの作成						一		一		-				 				
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3. 調査の成果

	MATANA	
		ガイド I: 道路斜面維持防災管理ガイド
,	ポスドニス ン	ガイド II:斜面点検ガイド
1.	ガイドライン の作成	ガイド III:早期警戒および地質調査ガイド
	V) F IX	ガイド IV:対策工選定および工費概算ガイド
	•	ガイド V:斜面情報管理システム(SIMS)ガイド
2.	斜面情報管理	
	システム	斜面危険度評価、経済分析、GIS 機能を備えたシステムを作成した。作成
	(SIMS) の作	した本システムを実際の道路斜面で試験運用し、適用性を確認した。
	成・適用性の	したやノハノムで美原の坦斯府田(武駅運用し、週州社で確認した。
<u></u>	確認	
		道路防災、斜面点検、およびシステム管理を主題とした 2 回のワークショップ、 3 回の
3.	技術移転・	セミナー、3回の情報システム講習会、カウンターパート受入研修、斜面点検 OJT を開
	人材開発	催し、カウンターパート側への技術移転を行った。また、マレイシア国の道路防災管理
Ĺ		の実施体制について提案を行った。

4. 導入計画(提言)

- 新システムの全国展開計画作成
- JKR本部維持管理部門への斜面防災、および情報管理専門家の導入
- 斜面防災関連担当者の教育訓練制度の新設
- 斜面点検などハード業務の外部委託化の推進





THE STUDY ON SLOPE DISASTER MANAGEMENT FOR FEDERAL ROADS IN MALAYSIA

FINAL REPORT
VOLUME II
MAIN REPORT

MARCH 2002

NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD. OYO CORPORATION

1167967(7)

LIST OF REPORT

FINAL REPORT

VOLUME I:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

VOLUME II:

MAIN REPORT

GUIDELINE

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Guide to Slope Maintenance and Road

Disaster Management

GUIDE II:

Guide to Slope Inspection

GUIDE III:

Guide to Early Warning and Site

Investigation

GUIDE IV:

Guide to Countermeasure Selection

and Cost Estimation

GUIDE V:

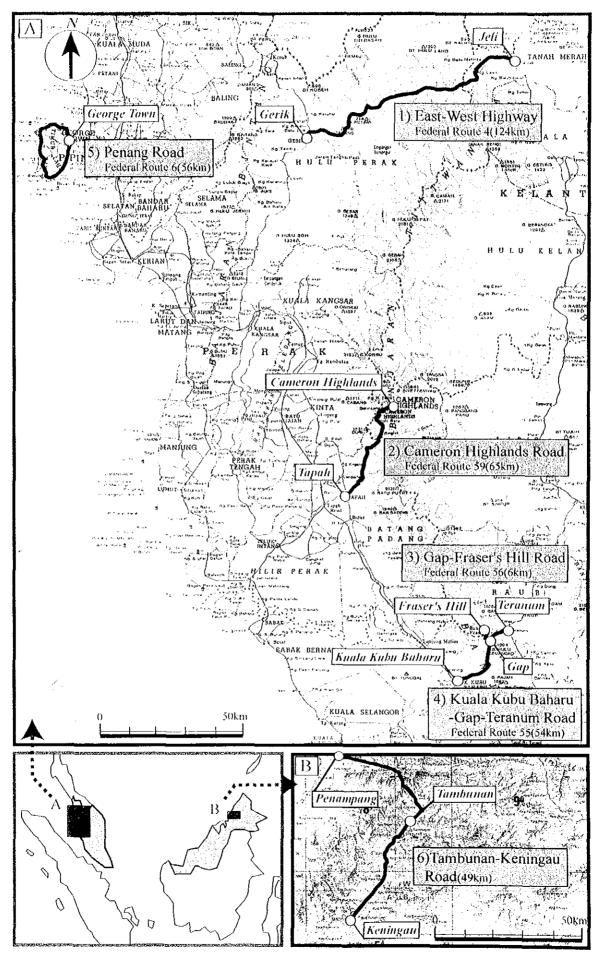
Guide

to

Slope

Information

Management System (SIMS)



Location Map

THE STUDY ON SLOPE DISASTER MANAGEMENT FOR FEDERAL ROADS IN MALAYSIA

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Abbreviations

², m²	square e.g. square	GNP	Gross National Product
_ ,	meter(s)	GPS	Global Positioning
AE	Acoustic Emission	010	System
Bbl	barrel(s)	GRM	Generalized Reciprocal
B/C	Benefit Cost Ratio	OAK!!	Method
BEM	Board of Engineering	gt	gross ton(s)
	Malaysia	GWh	gigawatt-hour(s)
BH	Borehole	н	Hazard Score
bn or 1	0° Billion	ha	hectare(s)
\mathbf{C}	Consequence	hp	horsepower
C & F	Cost and Freight	- ,	hour(s)
CH	Chainage	hz	hertz
CIF	Cost, Insurance and	IEM	Institute of Engineering
	Freight		Malaysia
CL	Collapse	in.	inch(es)
CT	Computed Tomography	kA	kilo-ampere
DB	Debris	kg	kilogram
Db	decibel	kl	kiloliter(s)
DF	Debris Flow	km	kilometer(s)
DID .	Department of Irrigation	kt	knot(s)
	and Drainage	kV	kilovolt
DPW	Digital Photogrammetric	kVA	kilovolt-ampere
	Workstation	kVAr	reactive kilovolt-ampere
DTM	Digital Terrain Model	kW	kilowatt(s)
dw	deadweight	kWh	kilowatt-hour(s)
dwt	deadweight tons	l	liter(s)
EA Exp	perts Environmental	LS	Landslide
	Assessment Expert	Lt	long ton
EB	Embankment Failure		meter(s)
EIRR	Economic Internal Rate	m³/s or	cu.m/sec cubic meter(s)
	of Return		per second
EW Hi	ghway East-West	M or 10	· ·
<u></u>	Highway	MAF	million acre-feet(=1,235
FEM	Finite Element Method		MCM)
FOB	Free on Board	MARR	,
g	gram(s)		Record Information
GCPs	Ground Control Points		System
GIS	Geographical	MCM	million cubic meter
CITY	Information System	mgd	million gallons per day
GNI	Gross National Income	min	minute(s)

mg	milligram(s)	RQD	Rock Quality
mm	millimeter(s)		Designation
MMS	Malaysia Meteorological	RSO	Rectified Skew
	Service		Orthomorphic
mt or t	metric ton(s) or tonnc(s)	S	Secondary
MVA	megavolt-ampere	S	seconds
MVAr	reactive megavolt-	SIMS	Slope Information
	ampere		Management
MW	megawatt(s)		System
MWh	megawatt-hour(s)	SIRT	Simultaneous
nm .	nautical mile(s)		Reconstruction
N/mm ²	newton per square		Technique
	millimeter(=Pa)	SPT	Standard Penetration Test
No.	number(serial number)	SPRS	Slope Priority Ranking
no(s).	unit(s)		System
NPV	Net Percent Value	t	ton(s) or tonne(s)
OJT	On the Job Training	TWIM:	s Tropical Weathered
P	Primary		in-situ Materials
Pa	pascals	UPPJ	Road Maintenance and
PAMS	Pavement Appraisal		Management Unit
	Management Suite	V	volt
pf	power factor	VA	volt-ampere
ppm	parts per million	VHF ra	ndio modem Very
psi	pound per square inch		High Frequency radio
R	Risk Rating		modem
RF	Rock Fall	VW	Vibrating Wire
RIP	Resistivity Image	VWP	Vibrating Wire
	Profiling		Piezometer
RM	Rock Mass Failure	W	watt(s)
rpm	revolutions	Wh	watt-hour(s)

Standard Conversions

acre	x	0.404	=ha
acre foot	x	1,235	$=m^3$
cusecs	x	0.02832	$=$ m $^3/s$
feet	X	0.3048	=m
in.	X	25.4	=mm
psi	X	0.070307	=kg/cm ²

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Over the last three decades Malaysia, has been experiencing tremendous development in the national infrastructure network which has contributed to the accelerated growth in the National Economy. The total length of road networks has more than doubled during this period and the funds allocated for road construction and upgrading have increased with each five-year development plan.

Along with the development of a nation-wide road network, more and more construction has been made for the road sections crossing mountainous area in Malaysian Peninsula as well as East Malaysia, in which slope failures are sometimes encountered. In such a background, the infamous Genting Bypass landslide occurred in June 1995, taking the lives of 21 persons. In addition to this tragedy, a number of disasters related to slope failure has happened throughout the country in recent years, which resulted in significant damages and casualties.

This important topic in the management of federal road, "prevention of slope failure accident and installation of effective countermeasures", has been vigorously tackled by JKR in co-operation with local and alien institutions, resulting in such achievement as SPRS, MEHMES and SPRS. However, due to the technical difficulties combined with complicated natural conditions and to other limitations in finance and time, there still remains the necessity for further study to establish a more practical and reliable road slope management system.

The VISION 2020, the state strategy of striving towards becoming an industrialised nation by the year 2020, demands further development of the road network system nation-wide for the economical and social development of the country. A reliable road slope management system is necessary to meet this political requirement.

As far as road slope disaster and its management is concerned, Japan keeps lots of experiences in tackling with them through many years, as Japan is a mountainous country and road slopes are susceptible to causing failure due to various natural actions such as typhoon, concentrated rain, earthquake, snowfall and so. It was considered that Japan's technology and experiences in this field could be a good reference to further planning of road slope disaster management by Malaysian Government. In response to the Malaysian Government's request, the Japanese Government accepted with pleasure to work together with its counterpart in establishing a reliable and practical slope management plan appropriate to Malaysia's local conditions.

1.2 The Objectives of the Study

To improve the existing slope management systems such as SMS, SPRS etc., and to establish a reliable and practical system, this project has been initiated with the five objectives as below:

- 1. Clarification and analysis of present situation of road slope and its management, in connection with natural and socio-economic conditions.
- 2. Development of database of road slope and Slope Information Management System of road (to be called as SIMS, in the abbreviation), which should be an efficient tool of road slope disaster management.
- 3. Preparation of Guideline of road slope disaster management, which consists of five volumes:
 - 1) Guide to road slope maintenance and disaster management
 - 2) Guide to Slope Inspection
 - 3) Guide to Early Warning System and Site Investigation
 - 4) Guide to Countermeasure Selection and Cost Estimation
 - 5) Guide to Slope Information Management System (SIMS)

4. Preparation of Practical Implementation Plan

Practical implementation plan shall be studied for proposed road slope disaster management system, including institutional and human resources development aspects.

5. Technical transfer and mutual collaboration

Through the execution of study, technical transfer and mutual collaboration between the JICA Study Team and JKR was emphasised. For this purpose, three (3) seminars and two (2) workshops have been held during the study period, together with daily co-operative work and discussion between both parties.

1.3 The Phasing

To attain the objectives as mentioned above, the study was carried out in accordance with the flow chart as shown in Figure 1.1.1. As shown in the figure, the work is divided into two phases, Phase-II and Phase-II, the latter can be divided again into Phase-II(A) and Phase-II(B).

The Study on Slope Disaster Management for Federal Roads in Malaysia

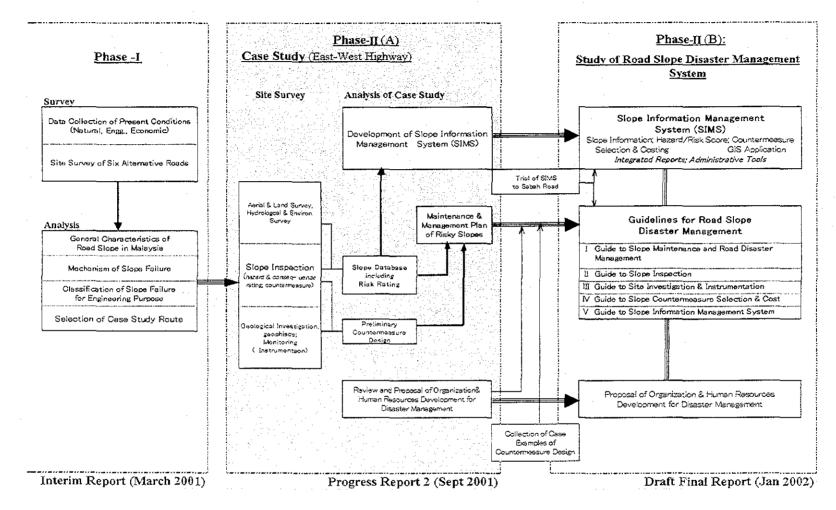


Figure 1.1.1 Flow of The Study

March 2002

The scope of each Phase is summarized as below:

Phase-I: October 2000 - March 2001

- 1) To collect the information and grasp the present road slope condition of Malaysia in connection with:
 - Economical development
 - Network of federal roads
 - Organization and human resources for road management
 - Road slope condition and its maintenance
 - Natural conditions such as geography, geology, hydrology, environment, etc.
- 2) To analyze the mechanism and features of slope failures commonly observed along road slope in Malaysia and to establish:
 - Classification of typical slope failure along federal road
 - Mechanism of failure of each type, and
 - Relationship between slope failure and rainfall
- 3) To survey and compare the various features of six (6) assigned routes in Peninsula and Sabah State, and to select the most appropriate route for case study in Phase II, in respect to natural, engineering and management, socio-economic conditions.
 - <At the end of Phase-1, the federal route No.4, the East-West Highway, was selected as the case study route, while Penampan-Tambunan Road, Sabah was assigned as the route for trial checking of the new slope management system.>

Phase-II(A) (Case Study): April 2001 – September 2001

- 1) To carry out field study along the case study along the East-West Highway, which includes
 - Aerial photography and land survey
 - Slope inspection
 - Geological survey (Drilling and Geophysical Survey)
 - Instrumentation and monitoring
 - Hydrological and Environmental Survey
 - Preliminary Design of Countermeasure
- 2) To carry out engineering study on the case study route which includes
 - Risk rating of road slope
 - Consideration of priority risk ranking
 - Implementation plan of countermeasure and slope maintenance program

- 3) To develop a GIS based new slope information management system (SIMS) as a model target of system development, and
- 4) To study the present organization and human resources for slope management of the case study route, and to make a proposal for necessary improvement for implementation of the new slope management system.

Phase-II(B): October 2001 - March 2001

- 1) To complete the slope information management system (SIMS) for general application to federal roads in Malaysia, including the trial application of slope inspection procedure on Penampang Tambunan Road, Sabah.
- 2) To prepare the guidelines for road slope disaster management, which describe suggested principle and procedures for
 - Road slope maintenance and disaster management
 - Slope inspection
 - Geological investigation and instrumentation
 - Countermeasure selection and cost estimation and
 - Slope information management system (SIMS)
- 3) To study an improvement plan of organization and training program for implementation of the suggested slope management
- 4) To propose an total recommendation of implementation plan of the new system and future direction of slope management system.

1.4 The Study Area

Phase-I:

Reconnaissance survey was carried out on the six routes as shown below.

Several roads such as the 2nd East-West Highway (Simpang Pulai - Pos Selim-Kampong Raja), Tamparuli - Kanpong Telupid Road, Sabah, etc. were surveyed besides the above to grasp the general feature of road slope in Malaysia.

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Table 1.4.1 List of Reconnaissance Survey during Phase-I Study

Alternative Route No.	Name of Road	Federal Route No.	Extension for survey
. 1	East-West Highway	Fed. Road 4	124 km
2	Cameron Highlands Road	Fed. Road 59	65 km
3	Gap-Fraser's Hill Road	Fed. Road 56	6 km
4	Kuala Kubu Baharu-Gap-Teranum Road	Fed. Road 55	54 km
5	Penang Road	Fed. Road 6	56 km
6	Penampang-Tambunan-Keningau Road	State Road	120 km
Total			425 km

Phase-II(A):

Case Study was carried out along the western part of the route No. 4, the East-West Highway, from the Chainage 25.0 to 82.30, in the Perak State.

Phase-II(B):

No field survey was carried out, while study was carried out so that its result should be applicable to whole the federal roads in Malaysia.

1.5 Period and Schedule of the Study

The period of this study is as follows:

Phase-I:

October 2000 - March 2001-11-30

Phase-II:

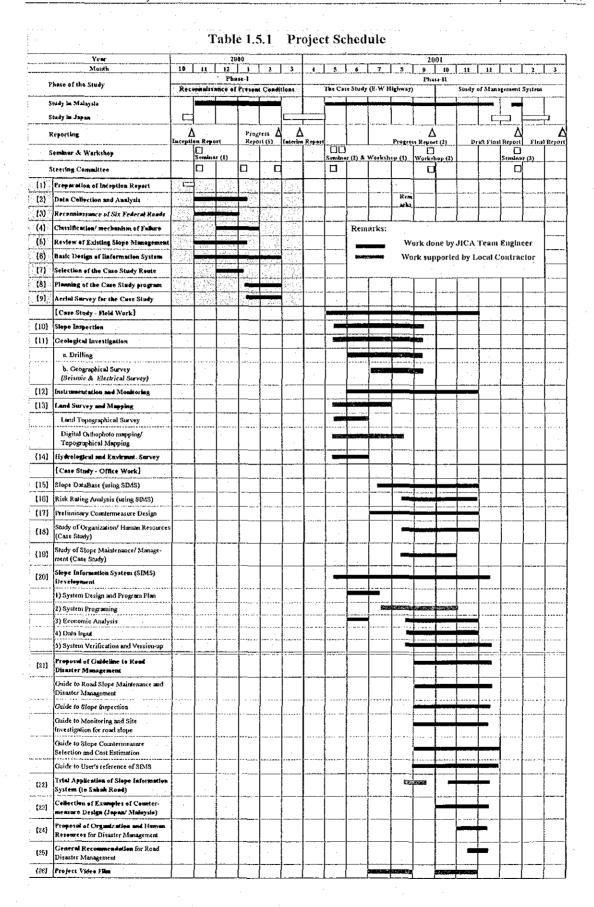
Case Study:

May 2001- September 2001-11-30

Management Plan:

October 2001-March 2002

The actual schedule of performance of each study item is shown in Table 1.5.1.



1.6 Reporting

This draft final report consists of two (2) volumes as below:

Main Report Volume

- Executive Summary
- Main Report:

Chapter 1 to Chapter 8

Appendices

Guideline Volume

Guidelines for Road Slope Disaster Management

Guide I: Guide to Road Slope Maintenance and Disaster Management

Guide II: Guide to Slope Inspection

Guide III: Guide to Early Warning System and Site Investigation

Guide IV: Guide to Countermeasure Selection and Cost Estimation

Guide V: Guide to Slope Information Management System (SIMS)