Manual

Traffic and Road Use Manual Volume 4 – Intelligent Transport Systems and Electrical Technology

Part 2: Road Lighting Maintenance

July 2022



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1 Introduction

Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads is responsible for the provision, maintenance and management of the major arterial and linking roads and road transport infrastructure throughout Queensland. As part of this network, Transport and Main Roads owns and maintains Rate 3 road lighting installations incorporating more than 40,000 lights. Road lighting is an essential component of road safety infrastructure. Transport and Main Roads is committed to maintaining its road lighting to the stringent safety standards. (Hansard 9 August 2005.)

2 Scope

This document contains maintenance practices applicable to Rate 3 road lighting that will allow these installations to continue operating safely, reliably, efficiently and effectively for the duration of their operational service life.

This document also applies to other Transport and Main Roads-owned lighting installations, including pedestrian crossing and underpass lighting.

The road lighting maintenance regime includes electrical, illumination, structural and environmental aspects – both scheduled and unscheduled.

The scope of this document does not incorporate complete technical guidelines relating to steel pole maintenance. (Note that a separate ITS and Lighting Structures Inspection Manual is under development)

Abbreviation	Meaning
AS	Australian Standard
BLR	Bulk Lamp Replacement
CMS	Road Lighting Control and Monitoring System
EQL	Energy Queensland Limited
ESO	Electrical Safety Office
EWP	Elevated Work Platform
HPS	High Pressure Sodium
HRC	High Rupture Capacity
НТСВ	High Tension Clamping Bolts
IER	Immediate Electrical Risk
LED	Light Emitting Diode
МСВ	Miniature Circuit Breaker
MRTS	Transport and Main Roads Technical Specifications (available at https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au/)
MUTCD	Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices
POS	Point of Supply
RMPC	Road Maintenance Performance Contract

3 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning		
RPEQ	Register Professional Engineer of Queensland		
SLC	Smart Lighting Controller		
TETS	Traffic Engineering Technology and Systems		

4 Definition of terms

Term	Meaning		
The Act	Electrical Safety Act 2002, Regulations and Codes of Practice		
Current	Current at the time of the maintenance activity		
Electricity Entity	As defined in the Act		
Electrical Works	As defined in the Act		
Wiring Rules	AS/NZS 3000 commonly referred to as the Wiring Rules		

5 References

Reference	Title				
AS 2550.10	Cranes, hoists and winches – Safe use, Part 10: Mobile elevating work platforms				
AS 4748	Acoustic emission testing of fibreglass-insulated booms on elevating work platforms				
AS ISO 31000	Risk Management – Guidelines				
AS/NZS 1158	Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces (set)				
AS/NZS 1418.10	Cranes, hoists and winches, Part 10: Mobile elevating working platforms				
AS/NZS 3000	Electrical installations (known as the Australian / New Zealand Wiring Rules)				
AS/NZS 3017	Electrical Installations – Verification Guidelines				
AS/NZS 3019	Electrical Installations – Periodic Verification				
AS/NZS 4680	Hot-dip galvanized (zinc) coatings on fabricated ferrous articles				
MRTS91	Technical Specification MRTS91 Conduits and Pits				
MRTS92	Technical Specification MRTS92 Traffic Signal and Road Lighting Footings				
MRTS94	Technical Specification MRTS94 Road Lighting				
MRTS228	Technical Specification MRTS228 Electrical Switchboards				
MUTCD	Queensland Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices				
Rexel Lighting	Rexel & Osram Luminaire Maintenance Factors for Optispan Luminaires				
RMPC Manual	Road Maintenance Performance Contract manual				
RPDM	Road Planning and Design Manual				

Reference	Title
SD1380	Standard Drawing 1380 Road Lighting – Slip Base Pole and Footing Installation Details for No Crossfall
SD1381	Standard Drawing 1381 Road Lighting – Slip Base Pole and Footing Installation Details for Crossfalls Up to and Including 1:6
SD1382	Standard Drawing 1382 Road Lighting – Slip Base Pole and Footing Installation Details for Crossfalls Greater than 1:6 Up to and Including 1:3
SD1429	Standard Drawing 1429 Road Lighting – Slip Base Pole and Footing Installation Details for Crossfalls Greater than 1:6 Up to and Including 1:3 Using Concrete Step Tread
SD1755	Standard Drawing 1755 Slip Base Tethering System for Transport and Main Roads Rate 3 Lighting Poles
TN64	Technical Note TN64 Tensioning and Re-tensioning of Slip Base Lighting Pole Bolts
TN200	Technical Note TN200 Slip Base Pole Clamping Bolt Tethering System

6 General maintenance requirements

6.1 Maintenance programs

Ownership of the road lighting installation is to be confirmed as Rate 3 before any maintenance is undertaken. There are four road lighting tariffs:

- Rate 1 (non-contributed) Public Lighting is supplied, installed, owned and maintained by the Electricity Entity – (EQL NPL1 tariff).
- Rate 2 (contributed) Public Lighting is supplied by Transport and Main Roads and owned and maintained by the Electricity Entity – (EQL NPL2 tariff). This is generally the preferred tariff.
- Rate 3 Public lighting is supplied, owned, installed and maintained by Transport and Main Roads. The Electricity Entity only provides electrical energy to the installation. The primary areas for Rate 3 road lighting are on freeways and high-speed arterial roads – (EQL NPL3 tariff).
- Rate 4 New tariff where Transport and Main Roads funds the replacement of Rate 1 luminaire with an LED luminaire and gifts the LED luminaire to the Electricity Entity. The associated pole and cabling remain owned, operated and maintained by the Electricity Entity – (EQL NPL4 tariff).

Where road lighting installation ownership / tariff is in doubt, the District / Region concerned is to resolve this with the relevant Electricity Entity.

The programming of maintenance for Rate 3 road lighting is the responsibility of the Districts / Regions and is generally carried out under the Road Maintenance Performance Contract (RMPC). Refer to Element Management Plan No. 15.

6.2 Applicable standards

All work is to be carried out in accordance with Transport and Main Roads Technical Specifications, the Queensland MUTCD Part 3 and the *Electrical Safety Act* 2002, Regulations and Codes of Practice (the Act). This document does not detail all activities that must be undertaken to comply with

the requirements of the Act; however, all works, processes and procedures used in maintenance activities associated with the electrical works described herein is be in accordance with the Act. Maintenance is not to be carried out live except as permitted under the Act.

6.3 Installation drawings

Installation drawings are required for the safe maintenance of electrical and lighting installations. Districts / Regions are to work with the maintenance provider to ensure that electrical installation drawings are current and reflect the actual state of the installation. Where drawings are incorrect and/or non-existent, Districts / Regions are to arrange for accurate drawings to be produced. This is to include single line diagram complete with distances between light poles. Drawings are to conform to the requirements of the current Transport and Main Roads Technical Specifications. Final 'As Built' drawings need to be readily available for the department's road lighting maintenance reference.

6.4 Maintenance personnel

All personnel undertaking Rate 3 road lighting maintenance activities (including the Superintendent's Representative) are to have the appropriate qualifications, training and experience necessary to undertake their designated activities in a safe and considered manner. These are to include working in a high-speed road environment, formal electrical qualifications and knowledge of MUTCD Part 3 and the relevant Technical Specifications.

The possession of a valid Occupational Health and Safety Construction Induction card (also known as a 'White Card' or the previous 'Blue Card') and a current adult First Aid Certificate are also prerequisites for all persons working on Rate 3 installations.

Appropriate training of personnel is the responsibility of the organisation providing the maintenance service. Districts / Regions are to undertake random audits to ensure compliance.

6.5 Maintenance plant and equipment

Due to the height of road lighting installations, Elevated Work Platform (EWP) vehicles are to be used. Every operator is to possess a valid EWP operator ticket, relevant driver's licence and is to have an appropriate level of experience in EWP operation. Operators are to have training in safe work procedures and evidence of such training.

Vehicles are to have safety checks and have valid current certification in accordance with the relevant parts of:

AS/NZS 1418.10	Cranes, hoists and winches, Part 10 Mobile elevating working platforms
AS 2550.10	Cranes, hoists and winches – Safe use, Part 10: Mobile elevating working platforms
AS 4748	Acoustic emission testing of fibreglass-insulated booms on elevating work platforms

Equipment used for maintenance is to comply with relevant safety legislation and standards and be appropriate for the application. Testing equipment calibration is to be current with calibration evidence included in the maintenance report. Districts / Regions are to undertake random audits to ensure compliance.

6.6 Maintenance waste disposal

Disposal of lamps after they are removed from service is to be undertaken in an environmentally safe manner. Breakage of lamps before disposal is to be avoided.

Other maintenance waste is to be disposed of appropriately. Disposal records are to be kept in accordance with record keeping requirements and asset disposal information updated accordingly.

6.7 Replacement parts

All replacement parts are to comply with current Transport and Main Roads Technical Specifications.

The current rating and characteristics of electrical circuit protection devices are to be no greater than those specified on the Standard Drawings. Installations that do not comply with the requirements of the Act are to be rectified.

The photometrics and electrical characteristics of replacement luminaires are to be such that the lighting and electrical integrity of the installation are not compromised. Where identical luminaires are not available, design verification for compliance with the standards is to be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced electrical Registered Professional Engineer of Queensland (RPEQ).

6.8 Traffic management

Safety and traffic control plans are to be approved by the District / Region before maintenance work is conducted.

All signage used during road lighting maintenance is to be in accordance with the Queensland MUTCD. Where road lighting is expected to be non-operational for more than three days from when the fault is identified, the temporary sign TC1639 'STREET LIGHTING UNDER REPAIR' is to be displayed (refer to Appendix C).

6.9 Reporting requirements

The progress of any maintenance regime being undertaken is to be continually tracked and reported. Periodic maintenance meetings are to be scheduled between the maintenance service provider and the District / Region.

The meetings are to cover as a minimum the following items:

- review of performance of the road lighting installation
- review of performance of the road lighting service provider
- reporting of current progress against expected for example staffing levels / changes, budgeting / expenditure, and
- discussion of issues / problems and how they are being addressed.

The Districts / Regions are to report systemic issues to Traffic Engineering Technology and Systems (TETS). For lighting and illumination issues, the information is forwarded to Director (ITS Technologies). For electrical and related issues, the information is forwarded to Program Director (ITS Asset Services).

6.10 Record keeping

All road lighting maintenance activities are be logged in order to monitor road lighting performance and to trend failure and outage rates. Data to be collected are defined in Appendices A and B.

Minimum details required to be logged and reported include:

- item maintained pole, pit, switchboard, lamp, luminaire, re-openable junction box, ducting, and so on
- identification number of pole
- identification number of switchboard
- date installed
- date maintained
- date last electrically verified
- type of maintenance service damage / fault, bulk lamp replacement, routine spot, and so on
- name of maintenance service provider (Contractor company name and maintenance personnel)
- name of road and/or road number, and
- light source replacement date.

Asset and site information pertaining to the road light and maintenance activities are to be stored electronically in the Transport and Main Roads ITS and Electrical Road Operations Asset Register.

7 Scheduled inspections and maintenance

7.1 Electrical

Periodic inspections and tests are required on the electrical installation to ensure compliance with the Act. Inspections and tests are to be carried out at a maximum of every six years. Where the risk of degradation of the installation due to environmental or other factors is considered high, more frequent inspections are to be carried out. Spot check audits on parts of high-risk installations are be carried out at a maximum of 12-month intervals. Typical high-risk factors may include corrosive environments, susceptibility to flood / submergence, devices nearing end of life, vermin habitats and high pedestrian activity.

Periodic verification of electrical installations is to be carried out in accordance with Appendix E.

Immediate electrical risks (including exposed live conductors, unearthed equipment and incorrect polarity) must be made safe and rectified when discovered and the ESO and District / Regional Management notified.

7.1.1 Point of supply maintenance

The road lighting installation power supply is distributed by the Electricity Entity's network infrastructure. Supply or point of supply (POS) can typically be from:

- overhead pole mounted transformer with fuse
- underground pit with fuse
- pillar box with fuse from an underground supply, or
- street lighting column connection.

Maintenance is to include a visual inspection of the point of supply for signs of degradation. Where there is any concern about the integrity of the point of supply or the upstream network, the Electricity Entity is to be advised.

7.1.2 Electrical switchboard verification

Maintenance is to be carried out to ensure the electrical integrity of the switchboard. As the switchboard is the point where lighting circuits originate and are controlled, it is important that all the components are in good condition.

Inspection is to include but not necessarily be limited to:

- ingress of water and vermin
- deterioration of weatherproof seals and other components
- damage by rodents
- detection of poor connections and joints
- correct earthing
- protection against direct and indirect contact with LV terminals / surfaces
- correct operation of components
- correct internal labelling of components
- mounting or support for the switchboard enclosure, and
- correct enclosure labelling and nameplates.

Electrical tests are to be carried out and documented in accordance with the Wiring Rules.

7.1.3 Cable and connection maintenance

Electrical cabling and connections are to be maintained to ensure a low impedance path for the electricity supply. While road lighting cable is expected to last in excess of 25 years under standard operating conditions, a number of factors (such as those previously mentioned) can reduce service life. Consequently, scheduled visual observations and electrical tests are required to ensure continued safety of the installation. Where cable temperatures are significantly high due to poor electrical connections or other issues, insulation damage can occur, which may ultimately result in fire. Clean cable termination surfaces, correct fixing tightness and the application of a protecting grease to terminations can assist in maintaining the integrity of the termination. Thermal imaging equipment can be a cost-effective method for assessing increased temperatures within the installation or early detection of high resistant joints.

Transport and Main Roads Technical Specifications now specify the use of either XLPE / PVC or XLPE / HDPE mains and sub-mains cabling for new installations. PVC / PVC cabling is not designed to be submerged in water for periods of time. The new standard cables are more resilient. Where there is a known water retention problem, the better-quality XLPE / HDPE cable should be used to replace PVC / PVC cables that have reached end of life.

Where waterproof cable terminations are not properly installed and maintained, water ingress can be a problem with subsequent degradation of the cable. Within the cable termination enclosure, the sheath is to be carefully peeled back clear of the insulation, and the bottom of the enclosure filled with a proprietary sealant to fill the area around the cable and the enclosure. The sealant is to encase the

insulation / sheath interface so that any moisture tracking between the insulation and sheath cannot enter the enclosure. Proper closure of the enclosure and maintenance of seals will assist in maintaining a waterproof termination. Poorly fitting enclosures are to be replaced.

Rodent and vermin attack, as well as poor installation methods, can also affect the integrity of the cable sheath. Where damage has occurred, moisture ingress and cable degradation will occur.

Where the rate of insulation resistance degradation reasonably suggests that the cable insulation will not comply at the next periodic inspection interval, inspection frequency is to be increased or rectification undertaken.

Inspection items are to include, but not be limited to:

- joints, connections and terminations for corrosion
- poor, loose, overheated or unsecured connections
- evidence of moisture ingress to cables and/or connections
- damaged insulation
- exposed conductors
- general condition of cable, and
- evidence of rodent / vermin activity.

In accordance with the *Wiring Rules*, electrical tests are to be carried out on cables and results documented.

7.1.4 Pits and conduit maintenance

Pits and conduits are to be inspected visually. Once it has been determined that the conduit installation complies with the required depth, this need no longer be checked except where work to the ground surface has been carried out in the vicinity of the conduit.

Pit lids are to be intact, undamaged and properly fitted to the pit. Pits are to be free of damage, with no collapse of ground around the pit, no collapse of the inside of the pit, and with the pit top level with the surrounding surface. Pits are to be free draining.

Maintenance of pits and conduits is to include but not be limited to:

- ensuring adequate drainage
- replacement of broken or chipped pit lids
- rectifying collapsed pit side walls and other damage, and
- maintaining ground / pit surface level and pit surrounds.

Cement pits and ducts that contain, or are suspected to contain, asbestos materials are to be handled using safe work practices and qualified persons in accordance with workplace health and safety legislation and Transport and Main Roads procedures. All asbestos materials are to be identified and recorded in District Regional registers.

7.2 Lighting

Transport and Main Roads has now phased out the use of mercury vapour luminaires for Rate 3 installations. The department is currently implementing a luminaire replacement program to replace

conventional light sources with LED technology. LED technology provides benefits of improved light source life and reduced rate of lumen depreciation.

When combined with the connection of LED luminaires to a control and monitoring system (CMS), this technology eliminates the need to undertake periodic light outage patrols. Faulty LED lights will be reported by the CMS.

For conventional road lighting, periodic inspections of the lighting installation are to be undertaken to ensure the lighting is operating as designed.

The maximum level of luminaire outages at any one time is not to exceed 5% of the luminaire population.

Routine luminaire maintenance is to be carried out at the following intervals:

- conventional lighting when replacing lamps (typically three years), and
- LED lighting six years.

Maintenance of luminaires is to include but not be limited to:

- cleaning of all optical surfaces of the luminaire, both internal and external
- checking of gaskets for deterioration and replacement where necessary
- replacement of damaged / weathered diffuser
- a visual check of the electrical components and wiring for signs of overheating
- checking of all accessible screws, nuts and fixings for tightness
- where undone, application of non-corrosive gel to screw fixing
- realigning of the luminaire as per design as required, and
- cleaning of heatsinks where fitted to ensure luminaires do not fail prematurely.

Where luminaries are installed in high pollution areas, more frequent cleaning may be required.

Note that LED luminaires have a 10-year warranty. No internal repairs are to be undertaken during the warranty period. A like-for-like replacement is to be made for luminaires under warranty. Smart Lighting Controllers (SLCs) are provided by the CMS provider, not the luminaire provider, and have a separate 10-year warranty.

Outside the warranty periods, replaceable parts are surge protectors, LED drivers and SLC.

Where a luminaire is damaged as a result of a pole crash, the SLC should also be replaced.

7.2.1 Bulk lamp replacement

Bulk lamp replacement (BLR) of high-pressure sodium lamps is to be carried out every three years. BLR is where all lamps are replaced at one time, irrespective of their operational status. This corresponds with the design specification and to satisfy the requirements of AS/NZS 1158 *Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces*.

Additional information is included in Appendix D Bulk Lamp Replacement Interval.

After bulk lamp replacement has been initiated, spot lamp replacement inspections are to be carried out at least twice during the replacement cycle and more frequently if warranted by the number of failures reported. The rate of lamp mortality is not linear over time.

Where possible, the BLR should take into account the planned LED replacement program.

7.3 Structural

Periodic visual inspections are to be undertaken to ensure at least the following items are examined for compliance with the relevant standards:

- steel poles
- concrete poles
- other luminaire supports (for example, under overpasses)
- vertical distance between the pole slip-plane and surface level, and
- slip base high tensile clamping bolt tension.

Inspections are to be carried out 12 years after original installation and then every six years thereafter. Environmental conditions to which the road lighting installation is subject may require the frequency of inspections to be increased – for example, bridges / overpasses, corrosive environment and areas prone to flooding.

Structural inspections are to be completed in accordance with Structures Section requirements. (Note that a separate ITS and Lighting Structures Inspection Manual is under development)

7.3.1 Steel pole maintenance

Generally, once steel poles have been installed and commissioned, minimal maintenance is required; however, the following aspects are to be inspected as a minimum:

- testing the thickness of galvanic protection at the pole base and other areas in accordance with AS/NZS 4680 *Hot-dip galvanized (zinc) coatings on fabricated ferrous articles*
- pole vertical alignment tolerance check, and
- surrounding area assessment.

The immediate area around the base of the pole is to be kept clear of debris and soil build up to ensure that the steelwork does not corrode.

Road lighting poles can suffer damage from both major and minor incidents. They are to be replaced when any of the following damage is evident:

- horizontal cut(s) or tear(s) exist and exceeds 20% of the pole circumference
- deformation of pole due to impact exceeds 20% of the pole diameter, or
- hatchway door cannot be securely fastened or is damaged to the extent it cannot be replaced or repaired (even if the pole is not damaged).

Where sharp edges are present, but it is not considered necessary to replace the pole, the edges are to be rectified to remove the risk of personal injury. Where hatchway doors and/or fixings are damaged and can be replaced without the need for replacing the pole, the damaged part(s) are to be replaced.

Welding on poles is only to be undertaken at the initial pole fabrication stage. No additional welding of poles is to be undertaken.

7.3.2 Concrete pole maintenance

Concrete road lighting poles are to be replaced when any of the following damage is evident:

- where the concrete has been cracked or damaged to the extent that the reinforcing is subject to corrosion, or
- if the hatchway door cannot be securely fastened or is damaged to the extent that it cannot be replaced or repaired (even if the pole is not damaged).

Where hatchway doors and/or fixings are damaged and can be replaced without the need for replacing the pole, the damaged part(s) are to be replaced.

7.3.3 Pole slip-plane and surface level

Some road lighting poles employ a 'Slip' base fixing type which enables the pole to be displaced safely in the event of being directly impacted by a vehicle during a road crash. The intent of this design is to limit the damage caused to the vehicle and potentially reduce injury to vehicle occupants.

To ensure that the slip base mechanism will continue to activate effectively in the event of an impact collision, the distance between the slip-plane and the ground surface is to be checked in accordance with the following:

- Clause 8.3.5.2 of MRTS92 Traffic Signal and Road Lighting Footings
- Transport and Main Roads Standard Drawing 1380 where no crossfall exists
- Transport and Main Roads Standard Drawing 1381 where crossfall exists, and
- Transport and Main Roads Standard Drawings 1382, 1429 for crossfalls between 1:6 and 1:3.

These checks are to be continued over time as the surrounding surface level may change, such as due to the following examples:

- natural settling of surrounding earth
- water erosion, and/or
- landscaping.

Where the slip-plane height is not correct, this is to be prioritised for rectification works.

Any debris or soil build up in the slip base recess is to be removed to ensure that the steelwork does not corrode.

7.3.4 Slip base high tensile clamping bolt re-tensioning

The tension of the high tensile clamping bolts (HTCBs) are set at installation in accordance with MRTS92 *Traffic Signal and Road Lighting Footings* and Transport and Main Roads Standard Drawings 1380, 1381, 1382 and 1429. Over the life of the road lighting installation, the HTCBs may require re-tensioning to ensure that the integrity of the slip base safety mechanism is upheld.

Re-tensioning is to be done in accordance with Structures Section recommendations. Refer to TN64 *Tensioning and Re-tensioning of Slip Base Lighting Pole Bolts*.

Inspect clamping bolts and shear washer for visual signs of damage.

7.3.5 Slip base pole clamping bolt tethering systems

Clamping bolt tethering systems, where installed, prevent bolts from being projected at high speed or a long distance from the pole upon impact by errant vehicles.

Inspect the components of tethering systems for damage or deterioration and replace if required. Tethering systems are to be installed in accordance with Standard Drawing 1755 *Slip Base Tethering System for Transport and Main Roads Rate 3 Lighting Poles* and Technical Note TN200 *Slip Base Pole Clamping Bolt Tethering System Installation.*

7.4 Environmental

7.4.1 Vegetation management

The growth of vegetation near luminaires has the potential to reduce significantly the effectiveness of road lighting installations. Where vegetation or other obstructions have, or may have an impact on road lighting performance, they are to be removed or otherwise treated to remove the risk.

Vegetation may also reduce security, increase the likelihood of vermin and/or hinder access to switchgear and electrical pits and is to be managed accordingly. Concrete surrounds should be installed around equipment, particularly switchboards.

7.4.2 Vermin

Evidence of vermin infestation is to be removed, and damage caused by vermin is to be rectified. The installation is to be treated / modified to prevent / minimise the likelihood of reinfestation.

7.4.3 Maintenance access

Where necessary, access to sites is to be remedied to allow safe, all-weather access by maintenance personnel.

7.4.4 General tidy up

Each site is to be cleaned of all waste / rubbish so as to present a clean, tidy area that reflects well on Transport and Main Roads.

8 Unscheduled maintenance

8.1 Damage

Urgent emergency repairs following damage to road lighting due to road crashes, storms, and the like is to be undertaken to make the installation safe for workers, motorists, and pedestrians. Reports of such damage are to be attended to within four hours of notification of the incident. Completion of the remainder of the repairs should be completed within three working days of being reported.

8.2 Reported fault

Notification of lamp outages from the public, Electricity Entities, emergency services and by departmental staff is to be used to supplement spot replacement information. Each District / Region is to have an efficient and effective reporting system in place to cater for reported lamp outages.

Recommended maximum response time for reported lamp outages is three days; however, a hazard analysis of the particular situation should be the deciding criterion.

Where immediate rectification is necessary due to immediate electrical risks, details are to be reported immediately to the Electrical Safety Office and to District / Regional management.

Appendix A: Rate 3 road lighting asset and site information

The following information is to be maintained.

Rate 3 – Road lighting

Inventory on electrical switchboards

Region:			
Switchboard ID:			
Description:			
Road No.:	LGA No.:	Job No.:	
Road name:		Suburb:	
Latitude:	Longitude:	· · ·	
Plan No.:	Plan rev.:	Rev. date:	

Inventory

ltem	Value					
Switchboard type:	🗅 Main	Main 🛛 Subma		Main switch	board ID:	
Size of consumer mains (mm ²):	1 0	□ 16	□ 20	□ 25	□ 35	
Type of consumer mains table:	🗅 V75	🖵 V90		l		
Distance from LV	u within 10 m		u within 100 m		a within 500 m	
terminals / source (m):	D within 50) m	u within 200) m	☐ greater than 500 m	
Main switch type:	Fuse	Isolator	□ MCB	Size: 🛛 63A	B 80A	
No. of circuits:						
No. of spaces for additional circuits:						
No. of phases:	Single phase		2 phase		□ 3 phase	
Photocell type:	□ NEMA □ Other					
Photocell location:	🛛 4.1 m po	post Dever pole		le [Other	
Housing / cabinet type:			Ground cabinet Pole cabine		Pole cabinet	
Type of earth:	Common earth		D MEN			
Location of MEN point:			Distribution) board		
Type of earth electrode:Image: Pole		Pole footing		Size: 🗆 12 mm 🛛 16 mm		

Inventory on electrical switchboards

Current status with respect to the last audit / inspection:	 Last audit / inspection outcomes not yet reviewed to determine remedial works No work required from last audit / inspection Decommissioned Design phase Tender phase Construction phase Remedial works certified and completed
Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	

Inventory on circuits and cables

Region:			
Switchboard ID:			
Description:			
Circuit ID:			
Description:			
Road No.:	LGA No.:	Job No.:	
Road name:		Suburb:	
Latitude:	Longitude:		
Plan No.:	Plan rev.:	Rev. date:	

Inventory

ltem	Value					
Circuit / cable protection type:	HRC Fuse	ШM	СВ В	□ MCB C		Contractor
Size (A):	1 0	1 6	□ 20	□ 2	25	3 2
Cable protection configuration (phase):	□ Single phase □ 2 phase □ 3 phase		se			
Cable type:	□ V75 □ V90 □ XLPE					
Cable configuration:	SDI SDI	ШM	ulticore	Circular	r 🛛 Flat	
No. of cores:	2	□ 3		□ 4	□ 5	
Active conductor size (mm ²):	4] 6	1 0	1 6	25	□ 35
Earth size (mm ²):	4	⊒6	1 0	□ 16	2 5	3 5
Pole guard type:	None	Steel	🛛 Timbe	r 🛛 Stee	l earthed	Plastic

Inventory on circuits and cables

Current status with respect to the last audit / inspection:	 Last audit / inspection outcomes not yet reviewed to determine remedial works No work required from last audit / inspection Decommissioned Design phase Tender phase Construction phase Remedial works certified and completed
Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	

Inventory on poles

Region:			
Switchboard ID:			
Description:			
Circuit ID:			
Description:			
Pole ID:			
Description:			
Pole number (Energex / Ergon):			
Road No.:	LGA No.:	Job No.:	
Road name:		Suburb:	
Latitude:	Longitude:		
Plan No.:	Plan rev.:	Rev. date:	

Inventory

ltem					Value	;			
Is this a joint use pole?	Yes		No						
Pole type:	□ Slip		Fixed		Hex		Round		ast arm vination
Pole height (m):	□ 7.5	□ 8.5	5	□ 10		12	□ 13	□ 15	
Outreach type	D N/A		Single		Double		Triple	🗖 Qu	lad
Outreach size (m)	D N/A		□ 1.0		1.5 🖬 3		3		
Outreach orientation to road (°):									
Outreach upcast angle (°):	□ N/A	• 0		□ 5 □ 10		10			
Rate 3 label:	🛛 Yes		No						
Foot diameter (mm):									
Cable size from terminal panel to luminaire (mm²):	D N/A	□ 1.5	2 .5	4	□ 6	□ 10	1 2	□ 16	2 5
Cable size from pit to terminal panel (mm ²):	□ N/A	1 .5	Q 2.5	□ 4	□ 6	□ 10	1 2	□ 16	Q 25

Inventory on poles

Current status with respect to the last audit / inspection:	 Last audit / inspection outcomes not yet reviewed to determine remedial works No work required from last audit / inspection Decommissioned Design phase Tender phase Construction phase Remedial works certified and completed
Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	

Inventory on luminaires

Region:			
Switchboard ID:			
Description:			
Circuit ID:			
Description:			
Pole ID:			
Description:			
Luminaire ID:			
Description:			
Pole number (Energex / Ergon):			
Road No.:	LGA No.:	Job No.:	
Road name:		Suburb:	
Latitude:	Longitude:		
Plan No.:	Plan rev.:	Rev. date:	

Inventory

Item			Va	alue		
Outreach arm extension size (mm):	D N/A	□ 1.0	□ 1.5	2		
Luminaire brand:	Rexel	Sylvania	GEC	Gough	Crouse H	Osram
Luminaire type:	SCO	□ CO	□ HM	🗅 FL		
Lamp type:	SON T	SON E	D MH	D MV	🗅 FL	
Lamp wattage:	7 0	1 00	1 50	250	4 00	
Power factor correction:	□ Yes	D No				
Photocell:	Yes	D No	Shorted			

Inventory on luminaires

Current status with respect to the last audit / inspection:	 Last audit / inspection outcomes not yet reviewed to determine remedial works No work required from last audit / inspection Decommissioned Design phase Tender phase Construction phase Remedial works certified and completed
Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	

Inventory on pits and conduits

Region:						
Switchboard ID:						
Description:						
Pit ID:						
Description:						
Pit connected to:	Switchboar	d	🗆 R	oad lighting pole	Э	Other
Pole ID:						
Description:						
Pole number (Energex/Ergon):						
Road No.:		LGA No.:			Job	No.:
Road name:					Sub	ourb:
Latitude:		Longitud	e:			
Plan No.:		Plan rev.			Rev	v. date:

Inventory

ltem				Va	lue		
Pit type:	🗆 No 4	🛛 No 7		🛛 Roui	nd		
Pit material:	Plastic	Fibro		Concrete Fibreglass			
Asbestos in pit material:	C Yes	🗆 No		D Poss	sible		
Asbestos in conduit material:	□ Yes	🗆 No		Possible			
Asbestos contamination in pit:	□ Yes	D No		Not t	tested		
Pit lid material:	□ Concrete	Steel		Plas	tic		
Conduit type:	L HD	D MD		Corr	ugated		
Number of conduits:				Size (n	nm):	□ 40 □ 50	□ 80 □ 100
Conduit colour:	Orange	White		🛛 Grey	/		
Joint type:	None	🛛 Reopena	able	🖵 90B′	1	Heatshrink	
Cables in pit:	Lighting	Signal		Dete	ector	Other ITS	
Slack cable in pit (m):							
Fuse size in cable joint kit:	D N/A C	1 0A	□ 1	6A	🗆 20A	🗆 25A	□ 32A

Inventory on pits and conduits

Current status with respect to the last audit / inspection:	 Last audit / inspection outcomes not yet reviewed to determine remedial works No work required from last audit / inspection Decommissioned Design phase Tender phase Construction phase Remedial works certified and completed
Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	

Appendix B: Rate 3 road lighting maintenance reports

The following inspection reports are to be produced.

Rate 3 – Road lighting

Inspection on electrical switchboards

Region:		
Switchboard ID:		
Description:		
Road No.:	LGA No.:	Job No.:
Road name:		Suburb:
Latitude:	Longitude:	
Plan No.:	Plan rev.:	Rev. date:

Inventory

Item	Pass		Fail		Corrective Action Deguired
item	Pass	IER	AS	MRTS	Corrective Action Required
Safe location					
Safe access (present and future)					
Pole guard					
Seal against vermin					
Protection against direct contact					
Signs of degradation					
Main switch labelled					
Protection devices labelled					
MEN link					
Earth conductor / clamp / stake					
Neutral link					
Photocell (operation, orientation, fixture, etc.)					
Drawing / conduit schedule correct					
Submain connection correct					
Exposed conductors					
Unearthed equipment (including all metallic fixtures)					
Suitable IP rating					

Inspection on electrical switchboards

Tests

	Value			Fail		Corrective Action
ltem		Pass	IER	AS	MRT S	Required
Main earth conductor resistance (Ohm)						
Insulation resistance (MOhm)						
Earth Fault Loop Impedance (Ohm) (External EFLI into supply)						
Polarity	N/A					
Maximum Demand (A)						
Voltage (V)						

Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	

Inspection on circuits and cables

Region:		
Switchboard ID:		
Description:		
Circuit ID:		
Description:		
Road No.:	LGA No.:	Job No.:
Road name:		Suburb:
Latitude:	Longitude:	
Plan No.:	Plan rev.:	Rev. date:

Inspections

ltem	Pass		Fail		Corrective Action Dequired
item	Pass	IER	AS	MRTS	Corrective Action Required
Correctly terminated					
Correctly labelled					
Correct colour coding					
Signs of degradation					
Cable protection type / size					
Drawing correct					
Correct circuit connections					

Tests

Kom Voluo		Daga	Fail			Corrective Action Required
ltem	Value	Pass	IER	AS	MRTS	
Insulation resistance (MOhm)						
Earth fault loop impedance (Ohm)						
Full load current						
Polarity	N/A					

Inspection on circuits and cables

Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	

Inspection on poles

Region:			
Switchboard ID:			
Description:			
Circuit ID:			
Description:			
Pole ID:			
Description:			
Pole number (Energex/Ergon):			
Road No.:	LGA No.:	Job No.:	
Road name:		Suburb:	
Latitude:	Longitude:		
Plan No.:	Plan rev.:	Rev. date:	

Inspections

	Value	Deee		Fail		Corrective Action
Item	Value	Pass	IER	AS	MRTS	Required
Distance from HV lines (m)						
Distance from LV lines (m)						
Distance from communication lines (m)						
Proximity to power poles (m)						
Proximity to trees (m)						
Clearance from railway lines (m)						
Clearance from driveway (m)						
Clearance from drainage (m)						
Correct pole type	N/A					
Slip base orientation	N/A					
Bolt tension						
Height of slip plane to surface level						
Height of top of cage to finished level						
Grouting	N/A					
Stop tread						
Correct conduit installation	N/A					

Inspection on poles

Electrical inspections

lterre	Dees		Fai	I	Compative Action Demuined
Item	Pass	IER	AS	MRTS	Corrective Action Required
Door and screw orientation/condition					
Terminal panel					
Earth connection					
MEN link					
Continuous neutral (same lug)					
Continuous earth					
Correct connection of slip base pins					
Correct connection of GPO					
Fixed incoming wiring					
Luminaire circuit protection					
Cable size to luminaire (mm ²)					
Cable fixed to catenary					
Drawing correct					
Polarity					

Tests

ltom	Value	Bass		Fail	Corrective	
Item	value	Pass	IER	AS	MRTS	Action Required
Earth integrity						

Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	

Inspection on luminaires

Region:		
Switchboard ID:		
Description:		
Circuit ID:		
Description:		
Pole ID:		
Description:		
Luminaire ID:		
Description:		
Pole number (Energex/Ergon):		
Road No.:	LGA No.:	Job No.:
Road name:		Suburb:
Latitude:	Longitude:	
Plan No.:	Plan rev.:	Rev. date:

Inspections

Item	Pass		Fail		Corrective Action Required	
	F855	IER	AS	MRTS		
Luminaire check						

Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
inspector name.	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	

Inspection on pits and conduits

Region:							
Switchboard ID:							
Description:							
Pit ID:							
Description:							
Pit connected to:	Switchboard	d	🗆 R	oad lighting pole	Э	Other	
Pole ID:							
Description:							
Pole number (Energex/Ergon):							
Road No.:		LGA No.:			Job	No.:	
Road name:					Sub	ourb:	
Latitude:		Longitud	e:				
Plan No.:		Plan rev.	:		Rev	. date:	

Inspections

Item	Pass	Fail			Corrective Action	
nem		IER	AS	MRTS	Required	
Pit surround						
Pit level with surrounding surface						
Earth subsidence round pit						
Pit wall deflection/damage						
Pit lid intact						
Pit marker						
Pit in suitable location						
Water in pit						
Pit clean						
Conduit depth (mm)						
Conduit protruding > 100 mm						
Conduit sealed						
Drawing correct						
Cable joint condition						
Cable joint kit condition						
Heatshrink condition						
Ingress of moisture in cable joint (water in joint kit)						

Item	Pass		Fail		Corrective Action	
item		IER	AS	MRTS	Required	
Correct active connection in joint kit						
Correct neutral connection in joint kit						
Correct MEN link						
Correct cable size for earth, neutral and active to pole						
Support for cable joint kit						
Exposed conductors						

Additional comments:	
Inspector name:	
Inspector signature:	
Inspection date:	





Appendix D: Bulk lamp replacement interval for HPS Lamps

Data available from lamp manufacturer Osram for their 250 w and 400 w high pressure sodium tubular lamps show the following lamp survival rates and lamp depreciation factors:

Months burning	Survival rate (%)	Luminous flux (%)
18	98	94
24	97	92
36	92	89
48	81	84

AS/NZS 1158 *Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces* specifies service availability of 95%. Using the manufacturer's survival rate data, approximately 92% of the lamps will still be burning after three years. The failure rate increases rapidly after that time. A spot replacement program will assist in achieving the 95% level.

Maintenance factors (MF) used in lighting design are the product of the luminaire maintenance factor (LMF) and the lamp lumens maintenance factor (LLMF). Luminaire maintenance factors for IP5X and IP6X rated luminaires are found in AS 1158.1.1 *Lighting for Roads and Public Spaces – Vehicular Traffic (Category V) Lighting – Performance and Design Requirements*. Rexel Optispan luminaires installed before February 2002 are rated at IP54. Luminaires installed after this date are rated at IP66.

The following table provides the maintenance factors for various lamps, IP rating and pollution category for a 36 month cleaning interval based on the Rexel and Osram data:

Rexel Optispan maintenance factors for 36 month cleaning interval									
			IP5X		IP6X				
		Pol	lution categ	jory	Pollution category				
		Low Med High			Low	Med	High		
250/400W	LMF	0.88	0.82	0.76	0.90	0.87	0.83		
	LLMF	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89		
	MF	0.78	0.73	0.68	0.80	0.77	0.74		

Maximum allowable maintenance factors for IP5X luminaires is 0.7 and IP6X luminaires is 0.8.

Having bulk lamp changes every three years with a minimal spot replacement program will enable the service availability compliance to be achieved as well as optimising road lighting design.

Appendix E: Periodic verification of electrical installations

Periodic verifications are to be in accordance with the requirements as set out in AS/NZS 3019 *Electrical installations - Periodic verification* and as follows.

Clause 2.1 Immediate electrical risks (including exposed live conductors, unearthed equipment and incorrect polarity) must be made safe and rectified when discovered and the ESO and District Management notified.

Where other test results of an installation are found not to comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 3000 *Wiring Rules* consideration must be given to the risk to road users of having lighting switched off.

Clause 2.8 For standard installations, the maximum interval between inspections is six years. Where harsh environmental conditions exist, more frequent inspections must be carried out. Once inspections have a documented history, frequencies may be adjusted to suit the specific installation requirements.

- Clause 3.2 (c) not required
- Clause 3.2 (d) not required
- Clause 3.2 (h) not required
- Clause 3.2 (j) not required
- Clause 3.2 (I) not required

Add the following clauses to 3.2.

- Clause 3.2 (n) Covers/lids are not broken or missing
- Clause 3.2 (o) Electricity entity side of the point of supply is not showing signs of deterioration.
- Clause 3.2 (p) Electrical components have been replaced with identical units.
- Clause 3.2 (q) Switchboards and poles are adequately sealed against vermin.
- Clause 4.2 (h) not required
- Add the following clause to 4.2.
- Clause 4.2 (k) Ensure that a lamp of correct rating and type are installed in luminaires
- Clause 4.3 (b) not required
- Clause 4.3 (j) not required
- Clause 4.6 not required
- Clause 4.7 (b) not required
- Clause 4.7 (e) not required
- Clause 4.7.2 not required
- Clause 4.7.3 (a) This also includes every three-phase switch and protective device.
- Clause 4.7.3 (b) not required
- Clause 4.7.4 Leakage current testing is required on the consumers mains.
- Clause 4.7.5 not required

Clause 5.3 - not required

Clause 5.4 – Insulation resistance testing is required on submains.

Clause 5.5 – Earth fault loop impedance measurements are required at the switchboard for external impedance and at the end of each submain run, including spurs, for total circuit impedance.

The end of circuit measurements are to be taken with the supply connected but with each pole fuse removed and each pole earth disconnected.

Clause 5.7 - not required

Clause 5.9 - not required

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