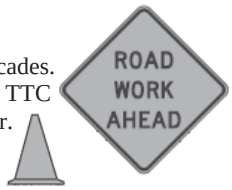
Company Name: _____ Job Site Location: _____

Date: _____ Start Time: _____ Finish Time: _____ Foreman/Supervisor: _____

Topic 647: Temporary Traffic Control (Road Work Ahead and Cone Placement)

Introduction: Temporary traffic control signs and devices are needed for the safety of the public and the work crews performing their jobs.

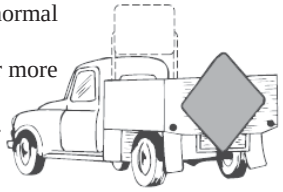


- ***Signs*** should be located on the right side of the roadway unless otherwise specified.
- ***Where*** special emphasis is needed, signs may be placed on both the left and right sides of the roadway.
- ***Signs*** mounted on portable supports may be placed within the roadway itself. Signs may also be mounted on or above barricades.
- ***For mobile operations,*** a sign may be mounted on a work vehicle, a shadow vehicle, or a trailer stationed in advance of the TTC zone or moving along with it. The work vehicle, the shadow vehicle, or the trailer may or may not have an impact attenuator.
- ***Signs*** are required to be properly maintained for cleanliness, visibility, and correct positioning.
- ***Signs*** that have lost significant legibility must be promptly replaced.

Sign Placement: On urban streets, the effective placement of the first warning sign in feet should range from 4 to 8 times the speed limit in mph, with the high end of the range being used when speeds are relatively high.

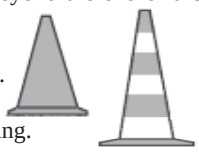
- ***When*** a single advance warning sign is used (in cases such as low-speed residential streets), the advance warning area can be as short as 100 feet.
- ***When*** two or more advance warning signs are used on higher-speed streets, such as major arterials, the advance warning area should extend a greater distance. Since rural highways are normally characterized by higher speeds, the effective placement of the first warning sign in feet should be substantially longer—from 8 to 12 times the speed limit in mph. Since two or more advance warning signs are normally used for these conditions, the advance warning area should extend 1,500 feet or more for open highways.
- ***Various conditions,*** such as limited sight distance or obstructions that might require a driver to reduce speed or stop, might require additional advance warning signs. As an alternative to a specific distance on advance warning signs, the word AHEAD may be used.
- ***At TTC zones*** on lightly-traveled roads, all of the advance warning signs prescribed for major construction might not be needed.
- ***Utility work,*** maintenance, or minor construction can occur within the TTC zone limits of a major construction project, and additional warning signs may be needed. Placement should be coordinated with the appropriate authorities so that road users are not confused or misled by the additional TTC devices.
- ***The ROAD WORK NEXT*** ( ) miles sign should be installed in advance of TTC zones that are more than 2 miles in length and may be mounted on a Type III barricade. The sign may also be used for TTC zones of shorter length.
- ***The distance*** shown on the ROAD WORK NEXT ( ) miles sign is required to be stated to the nearest whole mile.
- ***The END ROAD WORK*** sign should be placed near the end of the termination area, as determined by engineering judgment. The END ROAD WORK sign may be installed on the back of a warning sign facing the opposite direction of road users or on the back of a Type III barricade.

Transition Area using Cones: The transition area is that section of roadway where drivers are redirected out of their normal path to a new path. In mobile operations, the transition area moves with the work space.



- ***Traffic cones*** may be used to channelize road users, divide opposing vehicular traffic lanes, divide lanes when two or more lanes are kept open in the same direction, and delineate short duration maintenance and utility work.
- ***Steps*** should be taken to minimize the possibility of cones being blown over, displaced, or moved by vehicular traffic.
- ***Cones*** should not be used for pedestrian channelization, or as pedestrian barriers in TTC zones on or along sidewalks, unless they are continuous between individual devices and detectable to users of long canes.
- ***Cones*** may be doubled up to increase their weight. Some cones are constructed with bases that can be filled with ballast. Others have specially weighted bases, or weight such as sandbag rings that can be dropped over the cones and onto the base to provide added stability.
- ***Cones*** should be crashworthy. Fragments or other debris from the cone or the ballast should not pose a significant hazard to road users or workers.

Cone Placement: The spacing of cones should not exceed a distance in feet equal to 1.0 times the speed limit in mph when used for taper channelization, and a distance in feet equal to 2.0 times the speed limit in mph when used for tangent channelization. When cones have the potential of leading vehicular traffic out of the intended vehicular traffic space, the cones should be extended a distance the same as tangent channelization to beyond the end of the transition area.



- ***Particular*** attention should be given to maintaining the cones to keep them clean, visible, and properly positioned at all times.
- ***Cones*** that are damaged or have lost a significant amount of their retroreflectivity and effectiveness are required to be replaced.
- ***For nighttime use,*** cones are required to be retroreflectorized or equipped with lighting devices for maximum visibility.

Conclusion: Stay alert and retrain periodically to ensure safety. Utilize these guidelines to keep traffic aware of where you are working.

Work Site Review

Work-Site Hazards and Safety Suggestions: _____

Personnel Safety Violations: _____

Employee Signatures: ***(My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety policies and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced, or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness.)***

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Foreman/Supervisor's Signature: _____

These guidelines do not supercede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.