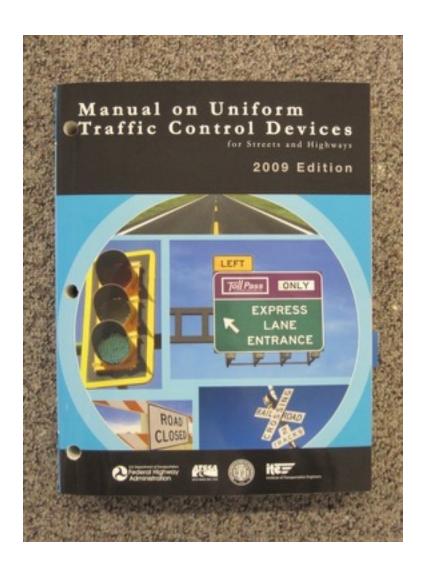
Temporary Traffic Control Plans



US Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

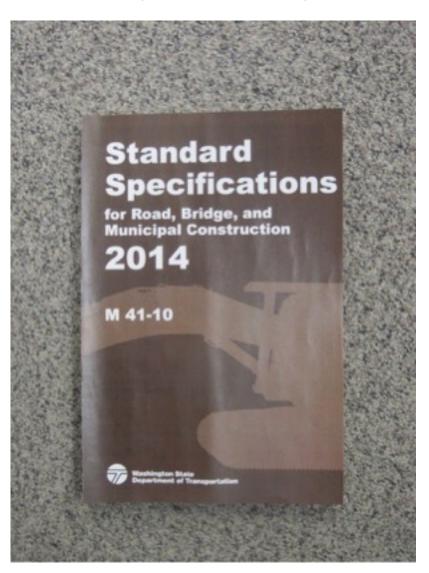
MUTCD 2009 EDITION



Adopted by WSDOT December 19, 2011 with modifications per WAC 468-95.

Standard Specifications

for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction 2014 (WSDOT M41-10)



8/4/2014 Amendments to the 2014 Standard Specifications Book section 1-10 Temporary Traffic Control

- "Spotters" have been removed from item "flaggers and spotters".
- Added MASH to Conformance to Established Standards section.
- "Sequential Arrow Signs" section now states is required for each lane closed on a multilane facility and not used to shift traffic. Four corner caution mode is the only mode allowed.
- PCMS minimum 4 feet lateral offset from traveled way plus channelization devices. Remove PCMS when not in use.

8/4/2014 Amendments to the 2014 Standard Specifications Book section 8-23 Temporary Pavement Markings

Short duration

- 4 foot line 36 foot gap for lane and center lines.
- 3 temp RPM's 3 feet apart with 34 foot gap.
- Non-removable tapes, temp flexible overlay markers, one application of paint at 15 mils.

Long Duration

- Match permanent marking layout.
- Removable tapes
- Permanent paint application
- Plastic markings



Crashworthy Devices







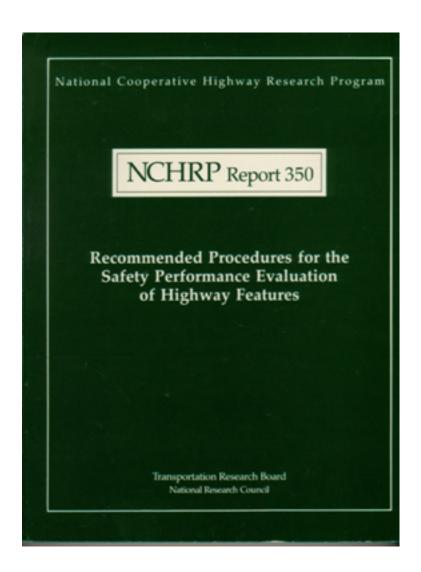
Crashworthy Devices



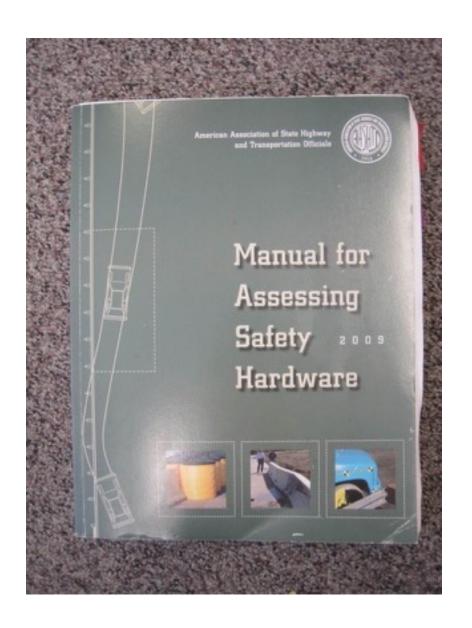




The National Cooperative Highway Research Project (NCHRP) Report 350, establishes requirements for crash testing."



Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware (MASH) is and update to and supersedes the NCHRP Report 350.



Motorcycles Use Extreme Caution

Per RCW 47.36.200

If construction, repair, or maintenance work includes or uses grooved pavement, abrupt lane edges, steel plates, gravel or earth surfaces, these conditions signs must be posted in addition the MUEC signs must also be included.



Department of Labor and Industries

WAC 296-155-305
"Signaling and flaggers"

- Apply these requirements first then follow part 6 of the MUTCD.
- Use flaggers only if other TC methods will not be reasonable.
- High-visibility garments including hard hat required for flagging.
- Flagging operations more than one day require a site specific traffic control plan on site.

- Current flagging cards from Oregon, Idaho and Montana are acceptable.
- Three advanced warning signs need below 45 MPH and Four signs required at 45 MPH and above for flagging operations.
- Mobile flagging operations require that the flagger symbol sign be within 1500 feet of the flagger and the flagger station must be seen from the sign.

ANSI/ISEA 107-2004 Vest





- 1. During daylight hours with clear visibility, workers shall wear a high-visibility ANSI/ ISEA 107-2004 Class 2 or 3 vest or jacket, and hardhat meeting the high-visibility headwear requirements of WAC 296-155-305; and
- 2. During hours of darkness (½ hour before sunset to ½ hour after sunrise) or other low-visibility conditions (snow, fog, etc.), workers shall wear a high-visibility ANSI/ISEA 107-2004 Class 2 or 3 vest or jacket, high-visibility lower garment meeting ANSI/ISEA 107-2004 Class E, and hardhat meeting the high-visibility headwear requirements of WAC 296-155-305.
- A high visibility hard hat that is white, yellow, yellowgreen, orange or red in color. At night, marked with at least 12 square inches of retroreflective material applied to provide 360 degrees of visibility.

Typical Traffic Control Plans

- Typical traffic control plans are generic and adaptable, but they can not address every work zone situation.
- They should only be used if they can be applied with little or no modification required in the field.
- Typical plans may be included in every project. They should supplement detailed project or site specific plans on more complex projects.

Typical Traffic Control Plans

- <u>Standard Plans</u> (K series)
 - www.wsdot.wa.gov/Design/Standards/
 - most traffic control plans have been removed.
- Plan Sheet Library
 - www.wsdot.wa.gov/Design/Standards/PlanSheet/TC 1 18.htm
 - Available to download including drawing files
- Work Zone Traffic Control Guidelines Manual
 - www.wsdot.wa.gov/Publications/Manuals/M54-44.htm
 - Also includes short duration and mobile operations
 TCP's



Project Specific Traffic Control Plans

- Are often modified typical traffic control plans that address project specific information.
- Sign spacing and taper lengths may be shown on the plan based on the known speed limit of the highway and the data boxes removed from the plan.
- Specific types of devices may be called for like Traffic Safety Drums instead of Channelization Devices.
- Signing for intersecting road or driveways may be shown.
- Project specific lane configurations may be shown. (truck lanes, HOV lanes...)

Site Specific Traffic Control Plans

- Site-specific traffic control plans are drawn for a specific work operation at a specific location usually using scaled base data with scaled traffic control device placements providing the highest level of accuracy.
- They ensure that the proposed layout will actually fit the location and if properly design, site specific plans should require very little modification in the field.

- If scaled drawings are not used, the designer **must verify** that the graphical and dimensional information shown will accurately fit the site specific location.
- Example plans

Payment Items for Temporary Traffic Control

(Standard Specification 1-10)

Individual items of the work including flaggers,
 TCS, Class A Construction Signs, PCMS...

 Project Temporary Traffic Control is a Lump Sum payment item for all TTC work.

Lump sum with individual items reinstated.

WSDOT traffic control information

http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/safety/workzones/



