TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

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Executive Director, Technical Standards Branch Alberta Transportation

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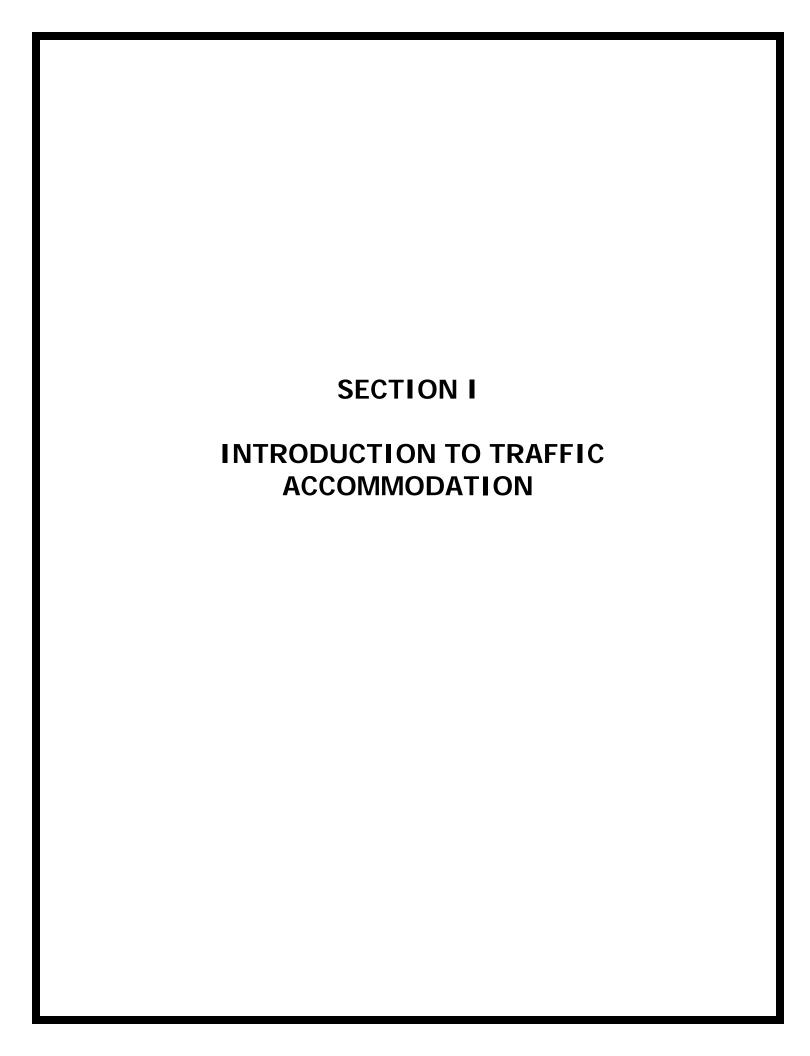
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TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

1. INTRODUCTION

When activities such as roadway/bridge work, utilities work, or materials testing and surveying are performed on or adjacent to public highways in Alberta, the person(s) performing the work must make suitable provisions to safely accommodate the travelling public.

The purpose of this document is to provide information and minimum standards to the various parties to Alberta Transportation contracts, agreements, permits and authorizations so that the accommodation of traffic is handled in a consistent, safe and effective manner. This document identifies the primary roles and responsibilities of each party for public safety, outlines general considerations for developing an effective traffic accommodation strategy and provides information when using various Traffic Control Devices on both urban and rural highways. Also included are a series of drawings detailing minimum standards for temporary signing in typical Work Zones on Alberta Transportation highways. In the case of non-typical Work Zones, site specific traffic control measures are required to address the unique aspects of the project.

The contents of this document are not intended to modify or supersede any provisions of Alberta Transportation contracts or agreements. In the event of a discrepancy between this document and the Department's contracts or agreements, the requirements of the contract or agreement shall govern.

Users of this manual should note that Section 1.6, Compliance with Contract Specifications and Traffic Accommodation Strategy pertains to Alberta Transportation construction and maintenance projects. Due to the duration and nature of highway maintenance and utility work, the process used to address incidents of non-compliance may differ for those types of projects.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of this manual, the following definitions apply:

ASDT Average Summer Daily Traffic (Traffic volume for an ASDT shall

include traffic travelling in both directions at a given point.)

Buffer zone The area from the end of the transition area to the actual work space.

Clear zone The border area starting at the edge of the travel lane that should be clear

of hazards and available for use by errant vehicles.

Consultant The person(s) retained by the Department to design and/or administer a

highway/bridge construction or maintenance contract.

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Contractor The person(s) performing the work on a Department highway/bridge

construction or maintenance contract.

Department Alberta Transportation (AT).

Department Representative The Department official who liaises with the Contractor, Consultant or Utility Company. On Department construction contracts, this person would typically be the "Project Sponsor". On Department maintenance contracts, this person would typically be the Maintenance Contract

Inspector (MCI).

For Utility work, this person would typically be the Development

Planning Technologist.

Gazetted Highway Speed

The original highway speed

High Speed, High Volume Urban highways on which the gazetted speed is greater than 60 km/hour and the ASDT exceeds 10,000 vehicles per day.

Long Duration **Projects**

Highways

Projects such as the construction of a new roadway or bridge, the reconstruction or resurfacing of an existing roadway and other similar

types of work which last longer than a single day.

Low Speed, Low Volume Highways Urban highways on which the gazetted speed is 60 km/hour or less and the ASDT is 10,000 vehicles or less per day.

Mobile Work Zone

Work Zones that involve work that is performed while moving continuously, usually at low speeds, or intermittently, with periodic stops which do not exceed a few minutes in duration.

Rural Highway

Any highway under the jurisdiction of Alberta Transportation located outside the corporate boundaries of an urban municipality.

Short Duration Projects

Projects which involve activities for which the traffic disruption lasts no more than a single day and is not undertaken during hours of darkness.

Specifications

The latest editions of Alberta Transportation's Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, Specifications for Bridge Construction or Highway Maintenance Specifications.

Traffic Accommodation Strategy (TAS) Plans and written procedures detailing the traffic accommodation activities for any work within the highway right-of-way.

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Traffic Control Temporary signing, traffic control signals, arrowboards, pavement

Devices (TCDs) markings, delineators, message boards, etc., used for traffic

accommodation in the Work Zone.

Urban Highway Any highway under the jurisdiction of Alberta Transportation located

within the corporate boundaries of a municipality.

Utility Company The person(s) installing, adjusting, maintaining or relocating a utility

within the highway right-of-way.

Work Area The area or location of the actual traffic disruption or hazard. There may

be several Work Areas within the Work Zone.

Work Zone The area extending from the first advance warning sign to the last

construction sign.

3. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

To ensure traffic accommodation is handled in a consistent, safe and effective manner, it is critical that all parties to Alberta Transportation's contracts, agreements, permits and authorizations carry out their respective responsibilities concerning traffic accommodation.

The primary responsibilities of the Contractor, Consultant, Utility Company, Municipality and the Department for traffic accommodation are as follows:

A. Contractor

The following are the Contractor's primary responsibilities for traffic accommodation on Department highway/bridge construction and maintenance contracts.

On construction projects, any required submissions or reporting by the Contractor shall be directed to the Consultant. On maintenance projects, any required submissions or reporting by the Contractor shall be directed to the Department Representative.

- Develop a Traffic Accommodation Strategy and submit it for evaluation prior to commencement of the work.
- Implement traffic accommodation measures in accordance with the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Ensure that all sub-contractors comply with the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Monitor the Work Zone to ensure that the Traffic Accommodation Strategy is effective. This requirement is applicable during hours of daylight and darkness and regardless of whether or not work is being performed or the project is shut down.
- Maintain all Traffic Control Devices.
- Modify the Traffic Accommodation Strategy as necessary.

- Take appropriate and timely action to correct any deficiencies identified by the Contractor, the Consultant or the Department. In cases of imminent danger, corrective action must be immediate.
- Report all third party vehicle accidents immediately. Provide a copy of the completed accident report within 72 hours of the occurrence.
- On construction projects, submit completed daily reports of traffic accommodation details (location, date, time, signs, barricades, etc.) on a weekly basis.
- On construction projects, attend any meetings initiated by the Consultant to address any concerns regarding the performance of the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- On construction projects, submit a timely and accurate schedule of the subcontractors activities prior to commencement of the work.
- Provide a knowledgeable individual at the Work Zone to maintain the Traffic Control Devices and address any traffic accommodation issues which arise. On construction projects, the Contractor must identify this individual at the preconstruction meeting.

B. Consultant

The following are the Consultant's primary responsibilities for traffic accommodation when administering a Department highway or bridge construction contract.

When a Consultant performs work such as survey and materials testing within the highway right-of-way which does not coincide with the Contractor's activities, the primary responsibilities of the Contractor shall also apply to the Consultant.

- Identify in the special provisions of a construction contract, any unique situations that will require special traffic accommodation measures. Ensure the Contractor addresses these situations in the Traffic Accommodation Strategy (eg. limiting the length of the Work Zone, establishing the posted speed for the Work Zone, etc.).
- Where applicable, confirm "traffic counts" with the Department Representative and include this information in the special provisions for the contract (several drawings contained in this document require additional Traffic Control Devices for certain traffic volumes).
- Where applicable, confirm requirements for overhead illumination and minimum speeds for the Work Zone/Area (other than flagperson stations) with the Department Representative and include any requirements in the special provisions for the contract.
- Provide suitable traffic accommodation for the Consultant's activities and coordinate the positioning of the Consultant's Traffic Control Devices with the Contractor and/or Utility Company when necessary.
- Review the Contractor's Traffic Accommodation Strategy prior to commencement of the work to determine if it is appropriate for the site conditions anticipated.
- Provide a copy of the Contractor's Traffic Accommodation Strategy to the Department Representative.
- Liaise with the Contractor to address any concerns with the proposed Traffic Accommodation Strategy.

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- Notify the local RCMP of the proposed changes to traffic flow. Invite the RCMP to review traffic flows, signage and any other Traffic Control Devices upon commencement of the work.
- Where applicable, notify local fire department and ambulance service of the impending work and anticipated site conditions.
- Provide the Department Representative with a completed "Order Fixing Maximum Speed Limits" prior to commencement of the work.
- Periodically monitor the Work Zone to ensure the Contractor implements and maintains the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Monitor the Work Zone as the Consultant deems necessary and as the work progresses to determine if the Traffic Accommodation Strategy is suitable for each phase of the work and throughout the duration of the project.
- Initiate any meetings required with the Contractor to address any concerns regarding the performance of the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Advise the Contractor of any deficiencies in his traffic accommodation measures and ensure that the Contractor takes appropriate and timely corrective action.
- Order the Contractor to suspend work in cases of recognized imminent danger or where the Contractor fails to undertake appropriate and timely measures to accommodate traffic or fails to correct recurring deficiencies. Immediately notify the Department Representative in cases where such orders are issued.
- Immediately notify the Department Representative of any accidents which involve a fatality, serious personal injury, or 3rd party property damage in excess of \$1,000 or as specified in the Motor Vehicle Administration Act or any act or regulation that replaces the Motor Vehicle Administration Act Provisions. Provide the Department Representative with a Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions Occurring in Work Zones Report within 72 hours of knowledge of the accident. (Report to include photos, details of site conditions, record of signs, etc.)
- Review all daily traffic reports received from the Contractor.

C. Utility Company

- When performing work in conjunction with a Department construction contract and inside the Contractor's Work Zone, provide suitable Traffic Control Devices for the utility work and co-ordinate the positioning of these devices with the Contractor and Consultant.
- When performing work which is not inside the Contractor's Work Zone, develop a Traffic Accommodation Strategy and submit it to the Department Representative for evaluation at least 2 weeks prior to commencement of the work.
- Provide a knowledgeable individual at the utility Work Area to maintain the Traffic Control Devices and address any traffic issues which arise. Identify this individual to the Department Representative prior to commencement of the work.
- Implement traffic accommodation measures in accordance with Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Monitor the utility Work Area to ensure the Traffic Accommodation Strategy is effective. Modify the Strategy when necessary and advise the Department Representative accordingly.

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- Maintain all Traffic Control Devices.
- Take appropriate and timely action to correct any deficiencies.
- Ensure that all sub-contractors working for the Utility Company comply with the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Report all third party vehicle accidents to the Department Representative immediately. Provide a copy of the completed accident report within 72 hours of the occurrence.

D. Department

The Department establishes standards for the specifications and drawings and ensures that public safety is a high priority on Department construction and maintenance contracts and utility work. In addition, the Department performs the following functions:

i) On projects where the Department has retained a Consultant

- At the design stage of the project, provide the Consultant with comments regarding the proposed traffic accommodation procedures and assist in the identification of issues that are unique to the project.
- Provide comments to the Consultant concerning the Contractor's proposed Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- May periodically visit the Work Zone. During such visits, advise the Consultant of any deficiencies noted in the traffic accommodation measures.
- Order the Contractor to suspend work in cases of recognized imminent danger or where the Contractor fails to take appropriate and timely measures to accommodate traffic. Typically, the Department would only take on this responsibility during a "periodic visit" where the Consultant cannot be contacted to issue the order to suspend work.
- Review Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions Occurring in Work Zones reports for completeness and report any traffic accommodation signing deficiencies noted to the Consultant so that they can be corrected immediately.

ii) On projects where the Department has not retained a Consultant

- Review the Traffic Accommodation Strategy prior to commencement of the work to determine if it is appropriate for the site conditions anticipated.
- Liaise with the person performing the work to address any concerns with the proposed Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Periodically monitor the Work Zone to ensure the person performing the work implements and maintains the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Monitor the Work Zone as the Department deems necessary and as the work progresses to determine if the Traffic Accommodation Strategy is suitable for each phase of the work throughout the duration of the project.
- Initiate any meetings required with the Contractor to address any concerns regarding the performance of the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.

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- Advise the person performing the work of any deficiencies in his traffic accommodation measures and ensure that the Contractor takes appropriate and timely corrective action.
- Order the person performing the work to suspend work in cases of recognized imminent danger or where he fails to undertake appropriate and timely measures to accommodate traffic or fails to correct recurring deficiencies. Immediately notify the Department Representatives in cases where such orders are issued.
- For any accidents, which involve a fatality, serious injury, or 3rd party property damage in excess of \$1,000 or as specified in the Motor Vehicle Administration Act, or any act or regulation that replaces the Motor Vehicle Administration Act Provisions, complete a Motor Vehicle Traffic Collisions Occurring in Work Zones Report within 72 hours of knowledge of the accident. (Report to include photos, details of site conditions, record of signs, etc.)

E. Municipality

The following are the municipality's primary responsibilities for traffic accommodation when undertaking work on provincial highways.

- Develop a Traffic Accommodation Strategy and submit it to the Department Representative for evaluation 2 weeks prior to the commencement of work.
- Provide a knowledgeable individual at the work area to maintain the traffic control devices and address any traffic issues that may arise. Identify this individual to the department representative prior to commencing work.
- Implement traffic accommodation measures in accordance with the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Monitor the work area to ensure the Traffic Accommodation Strategy is effective.
- Modify the strategy when necessary and advise the department representative accordingly, in writing.
- Maintain all traffic control devices.
- Take appropriate and timely action to correct any deficiencies.
- Ensure that all contractors working for the municipality comply with the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Report all third party vehicle accidents to the department representative immediately.

4. TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION

4.1 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to providing safe passage for traffic through the Work Zone, effective traffic accommodation involves minimizing inconvenience to traffic. To ensure traffic moves effectively through the Work Zone, it is critical that the Traffic Control Devices (TCDs) used to advise, warn and direct traffic are appropriate for the site conditions. Any TCDs which are not required must be removed or covered immediately.

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In all cases, any required TCDs, flagpersons and detours must be in place prior to the commencement of the work. In addition, the required minimum lane width must be maintained at all times.

4.2 FLAGPERSONS

In situations where the sole use of TCDs does not provide sufficient warning or direction to traffic, the use of flagpersons may be required. The proper use of flagpersons to control and direct the flow of traffic can mitigate problems inherent in congested Work Areas and in Work Areas involving reduced lane widths and lane closures. When traffic queues occur, additional flagpersons and/or repositioning of the "Flagperson Ahead" sign may be necessary.

All flagpersons must be certified. Flagpersons shall be dressed in coveralls which meet the Class 3 Level 2 requirements of CSA Z96-02, High Visibility Safety Apparel. Each pair of coveralls shall have a permanent label affixed certifying compliance with Class 3 Level 2 of CSA Z96-02.

The colour of the coveralls shall be fluorescent yellow-green with silver retroreflective striping. The retroreflective striping shall be a minimum of 50mm wide, and shall be sewn onto a 100mm wide fluorescent red-orange background material. Flagperson safety apparel shall be kept clean and in good condition at all times. Faded, torn and/or dirty coveralls, or coveralls without CSA certification labels, will not be acceptable, and shall be replaced.

Prior to commencement of the Work, the Contractor shall identify and assess existing and potential hazards at the project site. Where there is a foreseeable risk of injury to a worker's head, flagperson's shall wear fluorescent orange protective hardhats meeting the requirements of CSA Standard Z94.1-92. Where no foreseeable risk of head injury exists, flagpersons will be permitted to wear any type of fluorescent orange headgear.

During hours of darkness, flagpersons shall be equipped with hand held red traffic signal wands of sufficient brightness to be clearly visible to approaching traffic. In addition, flagging stations shall be illuminated by overhead lighting; and signs indicating hazardous conditions and signs requiring increased attention shall be marked with flashers.

4.3 **DETOURS**

In situations where it is necessary to close the entire roadway, a detour must be provided. The scheduling, location and use of a detour requires prior approval of the Department and/or other jurisdictions.

Where the conditions dictate that construction of a detour is necessary, the Contractor shall design the detour in accordance with the temporary highway detour geometric guidelines contained in the latest edition of the Department manual entitled Highway Geometric Design Guide and also the standard drawings contained in this document

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4.4 TEMPORARY SPEED REDUCTIONS

When work is performed within the highway right-of-way on Department contracts or agreements, the Department has the authority, under the Traffic Safety Act, to authorize temporary speed reductions in the Work Zones.

On Long Duration Projects, local authorities are made aware of the temporary speed reduction through the issuance of the "Order Fixing Maximum Speed" form.

On Short Duration Projects, the form is not required.

4.5 TRANSITIONAL SPEED REDUCTIONS

The standard drawings included in this document do not show incremental speed reductions in advance of the Work Zone. On high speed/high volume urban highways, where the gazetted highway speed in advance of the Work Zone is greater than 30 km/hr above the posted speed in the Work Zone, the speed approaching the Work Zone shall be reduced incrementally over a reasonable transition distance.

4.6 COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

On Department construction projects, it is not uncommon to have the Contractor, Consultant, and/or Utility Company simultaneously performing work within the Contractor's Work Zone. In these situations, it is important that traffic accommodation is a coordinated effort between all parties and that the positioning of Traffic Control Devices required for each activity is established prior to commencement of the work.

4.7 ACCOMMODATING PEDESTRIANS ON URBAN HIGHWAYS

Pedestrians shall be provided with safe passage through or around Work Areas on urban highways. When passage is provided through the Work Area, suitable provisions shall be made to ensure pedestrians are physically separated from workers and equipment. When pedestrian traffic cannot be accommodated through the Work Area, an alternate route shall be made available.

5. TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY

5.1 GENERAL

When activities are performed within the highway right-of-way, a Traffic Accommodation Strategy is required. To be effective, the Traffic Accommodation Strategy must address the traffic accommodation issues relevant to the specific activity being performed, provide protection for workers and equipment within the Work Area and allow traffic to pass safely and with a minimum of inconvenience through or around the Work Zone.

For work performed by a Contractor on a Department construction or highway maintenance contract, the Traffic Accommodation Strategy shall be developed by the Contractor.

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For work performed by a Utility Company (outside the limits of the Contractor's Work Zone), a Traffic Accommodation Strategy shall be developed by the Utility Company.

For work performed by a Consultant (outside the limits of the Contractor's Work Zone), a Traffic Accommodation Strategy shall be developed by the Consultant.

On construction contracts, the Contractor must submit the Traffic Accommodation Strategy to the Consultant prior to commencement of the work. The Consultant will then review the Traffic Accommodation Strategy and address any concerns with the Contractor. The timelines for the submission and review of the Traffic Accommodation Strategy are detailed in the Specifications.

On highway maintenance contracts, Traffic Accommodation Strategies for "planned" maintenance activities shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Department Representative for review prior to commencement of the work and in accordance with the Specifications.

For "non-planned" maintenance activities or emergency situations it may not be practical to develop a site-specific Traffic Accommodation Strategy. For these cases, typical or generic strategy(s) which generally cover the activities or situations anticipated may be used. These "generic" strategies must also be in place prior to commencement of the work.

When a Traffic Accommodation Strategy for work performed by a Consultant, Municipality or Utility Company is required, the Consultant, Municipality or Utility Company shall submit the strategy within the timelines established by the Department Representative.

To achieve consistency in the accommodation of traffic on Department projects, the information and standard drawings contained in this document must always be considered when developing or evaluating a Traffic Accommodation Strategy. The information and standard drawings contain minimum standards for typical conditions. However, the actual requirements for traffic accommodation may vary depending on the complexity of the work activity, traffic volumes, traffic speeds, night time conditions, highway geometrics and other site specific conditions.

5.2 DETAILS OF THE TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY

The objective of a Traffic Accommodation Strategy is to safely accommodate both the road users passing through the Work Zone and the workers performing activities within the Work Zone. The complexity of the Traffic Accommodation Strategy will vary depending upon a number of factors including traffic volumes and the nature of the activity being performed. Typically, traffic accommodation measures required for Long Duration Projects will be more elaborate than those for Short Duration Projects.

Regardless of the nature of the activity, the following factors should be considered when developing the Traffic Accommodation Strategy (A check list is included in Appendix A):

- Duration of work.
- Traffic volumes (ASDT, peak hours, statutory holidays, special events and recreation traffic, etc.).

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- Class of roadway (capacity, level of service, etc.).
- Available sight distance.
- Intersecting roadways.
- Gradeline (steep hills create stopping problem).
- Type of roadway surface (gravel or paved).
- The use of only those Traffic Control Devices which are necessary to clearly warn, advise and control the traffic.
- Speed limits must be appropriate for the conditions. When reductions in speed are necessary, the speed must be reduced over a reasonable distance.
- The provision of a buffer between traffic and workers whenever possible.
- Devices used to delineate the travel lanes must be appropriate for the intended purpose. Such devices must be visible to traffic and positioned and spaced in a manner which will optimize their effectiveness.
- Stabilizing Traffic Control Devices with weights when necessary.
- Closing only those lanes necessary to divert traffic around workers and/or equipment.
- The use of flags and/or flashers to increase the visibility or prominence of signs.
- The use of flagpersons for traffic control.
- The effect of restricted traffic flow on "upstream" conditions (traffic congestion, etc.).
- Avoid scheduling operations during hours of peak traffic volumes.
- The requirements as illustrated on the standard drawings included in this document pertaining to the use and location of tapers and transitions.
- Weather conditions (dust, rain or snow).
- Site specific safety issues.

5.3 ESTABLISHING THE TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY

It is extremely important that all parties have a clear understanding of how traffic will be accommodated before work commences. This information must be detailed in the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.

The Traffic Accommodation Strategy must contain drawings detailing the configuration of temporary signing and any other Traffic Control Devices which will be used to accommodate traffic. For typical situations, the standard drawings contained in this document may be used. For non-typical situations, site specific or activity specific drawings must be developed by the person performing the work.

The Traffic Accommodation Strategy must also document procedures which will be used to address issues such as but not limited to the following:

- Installing, relocating and removing Traffic Control Devices.
- Accommodating over-dimensional vehicles.
- Accommodating vehicles around fresh tack coat.
- Night time and other periods of inactivity.

- Use of detours.
- Accommodating emergency vehicles.
- The use of non-typical lane widths.
- The on-site designate responsible for traffic accommodation.
- Any non-typical situations not covered by the standard drawings.

It is critical that all parties are in agreement on the procedures, signing configurations, and Traffic Control Devices to be used for the accommodation of traffic prior to commencement of the work. Once work commences, changes can be made as conditions dictate. Any change made to the Traffic Accommodation Strategy including the reasons or circumstances necessitating the change must be documented in writing.

5.4 MONITORING TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION

To ensure traffic control measures are performing as intended, it is necessary to monitor and maintain the Traffic Control Devices on a regular basis. The person performing the work designates a specific individual to perform this function and ensure any issues arising are addressed in a consistent and timely manner. To be effective in this role, such individuals must be knowledgeable in the processes and procedures for accommodating traffic including the use of all types of Traffic Control Devices.

5.5 DAILY RECORD OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

The person performing the work must document specific information concerning the temporary construction signing and any other Traffic Control Devices used to accommodate traffic through the Work Zone. This information is recorded each day, from the date that work zone signs are installed until they are removed and as the work area changes. A sample form is included in this document. The person performing the work may develop and use his own form provided it clearly contains all the information shown on the sample form.

Information to be recorded includes the following:

- Project description.
- Date and time the Traffic Control Devices were inspected by the Contractor.
- Station number of the beginning of each Work Area.
- Designation and location (station number) of the temporary construction sign immediately prior to each Work Area.
- "Reference number" of the signing drawing which reflects the temporary construction signing existing at the time of the inspection. Typically, the drawing referenced will be one which forms part of the Traffic Accommodation Strategy.
- Any significant issues concerning the signing, including any variations between the actual signing and that which is shown on the signing drawing. This information should be noted in the "comments" section of the form.

As a minimum, all signing must be inspected and the information recorded at both the commencement and end of work each day and also at any other times throughout the day when signs are moved or changed.

Recording this information does not relieve the person performing the work of his responsibility to ensure that the traffic accommodation activities comply with the Traffic Accommodation Strategy at all times during the project.

6. COMPLIANCE WITH CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS AND TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY ON DEPARTMENT CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

It is the Department's expectation that the Contractor complies with the Specifications for traffic accommodation and the Traffic Accommodation Strategy at all times throughout the duration of the project. In situations where the Contractor is not in compliance with these requirements, the Consultant has the authority to order the Contractor to suspend work on the project. Although ordering the immediate suspension of work will ultimately achieve compliance with the Specifications, it may not be practical or desirable to take this course of action in all cases. Therefore, to ensure proper administration of this authority the Consultant must exercise good judgement in each case.

In a situation where there is recognized imminent danger to road users, the suspension of work must be immediate and must continue until the Contractor has rectified the deficiency to the satisfaction of the Consultant.

When an infraction or deficiency is considered to be minor and does not result in imminent danger, an escalating resolution process should be used.

In these cases, the Consultant's first attempt to have the issue resolved should be through verbal communication with the Contractor. At this stage, it may be beneficial for the Consultant to meet with the Contractor, identify or explain the nature of the deficiency, confirm expectations and discuss possible solutions to help prevent a reoccurrence of the deficiency.

If the infraction or some similar type of deficiency reoccurs, the Consultant must issue a written warning, advising the Contractor that continued infractions will result in the issuance of an order to suspend work on the project. A copy of this written warning must be forwarded to the Contractor's head office and the Project Sponsor. At this point the Contractor should examine his existing methods or processes for accommodating traffic and consider making modifications which will prevent reoccurring infractions and ensure compliance with the Specifications. The nature of the methods or processes required to ensure compliance with the Specifications is totally the responsibility of the Contractor.

If after the issuance of a written warning infractions continue to occur, the Consultant must issue the Contractor with a written order to suspend work on the project. At this point, the Project Sponsor must be notified of the conditions at the Work Zone and the Contractor's failure to comply with the contract requirements.

When a written order to suspend work is issued, the "order" may cover a specific phase of the work (being performed by a sub-contractor) or the entire project, as actual conditions dictate. In all cases, the Contractor is totally accountable for the performance of his sub-contractors.

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The written order to suspend work remains in effect until the Contractor rectifies the deficiency. Further, when an order to suspend work has been issued, it is recommended that the Consultant arrange a meeting between himself, the Project Sponsor, and senior official of the Contractor to discuss the problems associated with traffic accommodation on the project and to establish measures which will prevent future occurrences of non-compliance.

It is the Department's intent and expectation that in all cases, deficiencies in traffic accommodation are addressed in a prompt and effective manner. Therefore, this escalating resolution process may culminate over a period of days or within a single day, depending on the nature of the deficiency.

Repeated non-compliance by Contractors on previous Department projects may require that alternative measures be used to ensure effective traffic accommodation. In these cases, the Project Sponsor should confirm expectations and the manner in which non-compliance will be handled with the Consultant and the Contractor prior to commencement of the work.

7. LONG DURATION PROJECTS

Due to the varying duration and site conditions and the complexity of these types of projects, a specific Traffic Accommodation Strategy is required in each instance. When developing a Traffic Accommodation Strategy for a Long Duration Project, the following additional factors must be considered:

- Type of activity (mobile versus stationary).
- Other work planned adjacent to or within the project limits.
- Railway crossings.
- Maintaining traffic control during periods of inactivity (off-hours, downtime, seasonal shutdown, etc.).
- Bridge sites.
- Nightime operations

8. SHORT DURATION PROJECTS

Short Duration projects generally involve activities necessary to preserve or repair existing highways and bridges, to perform testing on existing roadway surfaces or to perform survey measurements within the highway right-of-way. Due to the nature of these activities, the work may be performed in accordance with a scheduled plan similar to Long Duration projects or, on an emergency (unscheduled) basis. Short Duration projects may have mobile or stationary Work Areas and may involve work on the highway travel lanes, the highway shoulders, in the highway right-of-way and on or around drainage facilities.

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9. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

9.1 GENERAL

To be effective, Traffic Control Devices must achieve the following:

9.1.1 AWARENESS AND IDENTIFICATION

- Advise road users of the type of activity and the potential hazards that they may encounter.
- Divert traffic from its normal path when necessary.
- Advise road users when it is safe to resume normal speed.

9.1.2 PROTECTION

Protect road users and workers from collisions by providing adequate warning and/or a barrier. Where access to a road is being denied to the public, barricades shall be installed across the entire surface of the roadway.

9.1.3 CHANGES IN TRAFFIC SPEEDS

- Generally at locations where the work results in a change to the existing road conditions (i.e. lane transitions, reduced lane widths, detours, etc.), creates obstructions or requires the presence of workers/equipment in or adjacent to the normal path of travel, a reduced speed zone is warranted. Speeds shall be appropriate for accommodating traffic safely through or around the Work Zone with a minimum of inconvenience.
- Generally, the reduced work zone speeds are as noted in the following tables.

TWO LANE HIGHWAYS

Spee	Speed Limits		Description			
50	80	100	Description			
X			 Traffic is controlled by flagpersons or traffic lights 			
			 The whole roadway is disrupted with construction or maintenance activities 			
			 Working on the paved shoulder and encroaching on a travel lane 			
			 Shoulder width less than 1m with an unprotected longitudinal drop off 			
	X		 On paving projects with uneven mat up to 65 mm in thickness 			
			 On paving projects where the center line has been spotted 			
			 Shoulder width more than 1 m with an unprotected longitudinal drop off 			
			 Work area separated by F-shaped concrete barrier system or approved equivalent 			
			installed on the road surface			
		X	 Very short duration work; e.g. sign replacement, "Splash and dash" patching, debris 			
			removal, etc. and equipment is parked entirely on the shoulder			
			 All work is outside of the paved shoulder; working from the ditch side, mowing, 			
			surveying, etc.			
			 No changes done to the driving lanes or paved shoulders 			
			■ Work area separated by F-shaped concrete barrier system or approved equivalent			
			installed off the road surface			

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MULTI-LANE HIGHWAYS

S	Speed Limits			Description		
50	80	100	110	Description		
X				• For emergency detours due to accidents, alignments, obstructions, below design standard.		
				 If all traffic must be stopped due to road closures 		
	X			 Any activity when a lane has been closed and separated by traffic delineators, traffic barrels, barricades, etc. 		
				 Any work activity on a paved shoulder 		
				 Shoulder width less than 1 m with an unprotected longitudinal drop off 		
		X		 On paving projects with an uneven mat up to 65 mm in thickness On paving projects where the center line has been spotted Shoulder width more than 1 m with an unprotected longitudinal drop off Work area separated by F-shaped concrete barrier system or approved equivalent installed on the road surface 		
			X	 All work is off the pavement and the unprotected drop off is less than 300mm No lane encroachment if work is of very short duration; e.g. sign replacement Work area separated by F-shaped concrete barrier system or approved equivalent installed off the road surface 		

Note: If there are circumstances where the work zone speeds are different from those noted above, they will be dealt with in the Special Provisions or by the Department Engineer.

9.1.4 LANE DELINEATION

 Provide adequate transitions for the speed and volume of the traffic travelling through the Work Zone.

9.2 TEMPORARY SIGNING

The various types of temporary signing generally used include temporary warning signs, temporary regulatory signs and information signs. Temporary signs must conform to the specifications for shape, color, reflectivity, message and size. The type, configuration and number of temporary signs required for the Work Zone may vary depending on the nature of the activity and site conditions.

The following factors should be considered when establishing temporary signing:

- Changes to the Work Zone which temporarily or permanently affect signing requirements (covering or removing unnecessary signs, adding additional signs or moving signs).
- Positioning of the signs relative to the travel lane (distance from and height above the travel lane).
- Visibility of the signs (sight distance, vegetation, parked equipment, darkness, dust, etc., which may reduce effectiveness of the signs).
- Signing is required for both sides (in same direction) on multi-lane divided highways.
- Positioning of signs relative to the Work Area.
- Higher speeds require longer spacing between signs.

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- The distance between the "reduced speed" sign and the start of the Work Area. This distance will depend on the reduced speed posted. To be effective, the speed and distance used must allow traffic sufficient time to react without creating undue inconvenience.
- The installation of signs on 2 lane highways with a message displayed to opposing traffic is not allowed.

Once all necessary temporary signs are in place and traffic is passing through the Work Zone, it is extremely important to monitor the Work Zone on a regular basis to ensure that:

- The signing is performing as intended.
- Maintenance of signs is completed in a timely fashion. (replacing damaged signs, repositioning signs, cleaning signs, re-erecting fallen signs, etc.)
- The signing continues to reflect and address the current site conditions.

9.3 SIZE OF SIGNS ON URBAN AND RURAL HIGHWAYS

The sizes of the various signs are as shown on the Urban and Rural Sign Schedules included in this manual.

High speed multilane urban highways typically handle large volumes of traffic. In these situations, standard sized signs would not normally be effective. Therefore, on multilane urban highways where the original gazetted speed is greater than 60 km/hr and the Average Summer Daily Traffic volume (ASDT) exceeds 10,000 vehicles per day, oversize signs are required. On rural highways, standard sized signs are normally sufficient.

On Long Duration Projects, the initial sign "Construction Ahead" / "Bridge Construction Ahead/Bridge Construction 3 km" shall be 120 cm x 120 cm.

9.4 TEMPORARY WARNING SIGNS

Temporary warning signs are used to notify road users of specific hazards that may be encountered in the Work Area. If road users are properly alerted to the changing conditions, they can react in sufficient time to pass safely through the Work Zone.

Some examples of temporary warning signs are:

- Road Work
- Flag person
- Survey Crew
- Uneven mat
- Begin Detour 300 m

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9.5 **REGULATORY SIGNS**

Regulatory signs impose legal obligations on all traffic. For example, temporary intersections or intersections having temporarily altered traffic patterns, may require stop signs.

Some examples of temporary regulatory signs are:

- One-Way Traffic
- Two-Way Traffic
- Do Not Pass
- Maximum Speed Ahead

9.6 INFORMATION (GUIDE) SIGNS

In certain situations, it may be desirable to use information signs to supplement the warning and regulatory signs. For example, detour guide signs and route markers are used to direct traffic to alternate routes, even though the Work Zone is not closed to traffic.

9.7 INSTALLATION OF TEMPORARY SIGNS

Temporary signs must be erected such that the face of the sign is clearly visible to oncoming traffic. On 2-lane undivided highways, the signs must be located on the right hand side of the road. On multilane divided highways, signs must be installed on both the shoulder side and the median side of the highway. Special brackets, if required, need to be fabricated for installing signs on a concrete median

Temporary signs may be mounted on posts or on portable stands. Generally, posts are used on Long Duration projects where the Work Area is stationary. The use of portable stands is better suited for situations where the Work Area is mobile or where the duration of work is relatively short. If traffic control is required over night, signs shall be installed on posts or acceptable industry standard sign stands.

The position and height of all signs relative to the roadway surface must conform with the Specifications. On Long Duration Projects the height of the sign relative to the roadway is 1.5 meters. On Short Duration Projects a 0.3 meter height is necessary. The posts and portable stands on which the signs are installed and any objects used to stabilize the portable stands must be an accepted industry standard and must not present a hazard to traffic.

In situations where it is necessary to make specific temporary signs more prominent, attaching flags and/or flashers may be appropriate.

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9.8 SIGN TYPES, SEQUENCE AND SPACING FOR TYPICAL SITUATIONS

For typical situations, the types and sequence of the signs used for traffic accommodation shall be as shown on the standard drawings included in this document. Additional signs may be required in non typical situations.

The spacing between each sign must be of a sufficient distance to allow travellers to react to the sign message before reaching the next sign or traffic control device. The optimal sign spacing will vary depending on the posted speed for the Work Zone and will generally range from 25m to 150m.

Sign spacing for urban and rural highways are identified on the standard drawings.

9.9 **DELINEATORS**

Delineators are used to outline lane transitions and indicate the intended path for road users passing through the Work Area and for separating the traffic lanes from the Work Areas. Effective delineation can be achieved through the use of chevrons, traffic barrels/drums, traffic cones (including tubular delineators) or other similar devices. Delineators are not to be used without the appropriate advance warning signage.

To be effective, delineators must be reflectorized and the proper size. When traffic cones are used, the size required is dependant on traffic speed. Where the speed in the Work Area is greater than 50 km/hr, traffic cones must be a minimum of 70 cm in height. Where the speed in the Work Area is 50 km/hr or less, the height of the traffic cones may be a minimum of 45 cm.

Typical situations where delineators are used:

- Lane closure
- Lane closure tapers
- Shoulder closure tapers
- Downstream tapers
- To separate opposing lanes of traffic
- To identify temporary hazardous conditions (vertical cuts on roadway shoulders, etc.)
- Detours

9.10 TAPERS

Generally, on multi-lane highways, tapers shall be 40:1. However, on multi-lane highways through urban areas where the original gazetted speed is less than 60km/hr and multiple, closely spaced intersections prevent the use of a 40:1 taper, the taper length may be reduced to 5:1.

Where consecutive tapers are required for lane closures on a multi-lane highway, the standard drawings indicate that a distance of 350 m to 500 m be maintained between the tapers. In situations where site conditions do not allow the minimum distance to be used, the distance between the tapers may be reduced.

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On two-lane highways tapers shall be 5:1.

Tapers require delineation. On rural highways, glow posts, cones or traffic barrels/drums may be used. On urban highways, traffic barrels/drums must be used if the original gazetted speed is greater than 60km/hr.

On multi-lane Long Duration bridge projects, traffic barrels/drums must be used to delineate tapers. For two-lane bridge projects, glow posts, cones or traffic barrels/drums may be used.

The number and spacing required for devices delineating tapers and travel lanes is shown on the standard drawings.

9.11 SEQUENTIAL ARROWBOARDS AND VARIABLE MESSAGE BOARDS

In situations where lane closures are necessary on multi-lane highways, a sequential arrow board is required to supplement the signing. Sequential arrow boards must always be used in conjunction with other Traffic Control Devices.

Sequential Arrow boards are very effective for:

- Providing traffic with positive guidance for passing to the left or right of the work area.
- Encouraging traffic to leave the closed lane well in advance of the work area.
- Providing additional advance warning.

Sequential arrow boards must not be used on highways with opposing traffic.

On urban highways, when the ASDT exceeds 10,000 vehicles per day or when sight distance is restricted, an electronic variable message board is also required in advance of the sequential arrow board.

On rural highways, when the ASDT exceeds 10,000 vehicles per day, an advance sequential arrow board or electronic variable message board is required.

The electronic variable message board should be strategically placed in advance of the Work Area to best advise motorists of detours, alternate routes or highway conditions. This device should be positioned on the same shoulder as the lane closure. Where site conditions such as shoulder widths do not allow for such placement, the electronic variable message board may then be positioned on the opposite shoulder.

Sequential arrowboards and electronic variable message boards must conform with the specifications.

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9.12 SPECIALIZED TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

There are several other Traffic Control Devices that can be used to supplement standard traffic control measures. These devices are generally used in unique situations or for specific activities (e.g. extremely high traffic volumes, seal coat projects, etc.).

Examples of Specialized Traffic Control Devices are:

- Rumble Strips (Rope or Mat Type)
- Special information signs developed for unique projects
- Pilot vehicles

9.13 OVERHEAD ILLUMINATION AND FLASHERS

Activities within the Work Zone often create conditions on or near the travel lane that are particularly hazardous at night when the road user's visibility is reduced. It is often necessary to supplement the reflectorized signs, barriers and channelizing devices with overhead lighting and/or barricade warning lights. Special attention must be taken to ensure that portable overhead lighting does not "blind" the road users.

Barricade warning lights are either steady-burn or flashing type units. Steady-burn lights are used for delineation and should be mounted on a series of barricades or channelizing devices. Flashing lights are used to draw attention to warning signs, obstructions or other hazards in the Work Zone.

The types and intended use of barricade warning lights are:

■ Type A

Type A Low Intensity Flashing Warning lights are most commonly mounted on barricades or advance warning signs, and are intended to warn motorists of an obstacle or other potential hazard.

Type C

Type C Steady Burn lights are used to delineate the edge of the travelled way on detour curves, lane changes and transitions.

9.14 PRECAST CONCRETE F SHAPED BARRIERS

Precast concrete F-shaped barriers shall be used on Long Duration Projects with stationary Work Areas where it is necessary to provide a protective barrier between the travel lane and the Work Area due to worksite hazards and/or the need to maintain higher speeds. Precast concrete F-shaped barriers must be interlocked as shown on the standard drawings in order to function properly. Screening may be required on the barriers in situations where a visual barrier is required for the Work Area or where headlight glare from approaching vehicles is a problem.

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9.15 INTERLOCKING CRASH TESTED WATER FILLED BARRIERS

Water filled barriers, meeting the requirements of NCHRP 350 and the applicable Test Level, which are installed as an approved crash-tested system may be used where the design deflection room is available behind the barrier and where the work zone speed of the adjacent travel lanes is consistent with the crash test speed. For example, TL-4 and TL-3 systems are acceptable for operating speeds of 110 lm/h and 100 km/h. TL-2 is acceptable for 70 km/h.

9.16 WATER FILLED BARRICADES

Water filled barricades can be used if the gazetted speed is 60 km/hour or less and the drop off is less than 300 mm in height.

10. DOUBLE FINES IN WORK ZONES

The use and installation of signage for work zones "Double Fine Begins" and "Double Fine Ends" are used to define the active Work Areas where the workers are actually present. Where there is no active work areas, these signs must be covered and/or removed.

11. STANDARD DRAWINGS FOR URBAN HIGHWAYS

The standard drawings for urban highways included with this document are categorized as either "high speed/high traffic volume" or "low speed /low traffic volume". These categories represent the majority of urban situations in the province. Other urban situations such as low speed/high volume represent infrequent or unique situations and must be addressed on a project by project basis.

The gazetted speed is the determining factor for establishing the required sign sizes.

High speed/high volume urban highways are those which have an original gazetted speed greater than 60 km/hr and an ASDT exceeding 10,000 vehicles per day.

Low speed/low volume urban highways are those which have an original gazetted speed up to 60 km/hr and an ASDT less than 10,000 vehicles per day.

The ASDT volumes for provincial highways can be obtained on the Department's website at www.infratrans.gov.ab.ca.

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12. THE CLEAR ZONE CONCEPT IN WORK ZONES

12.1 GENERAL

The forgiving roadside concept should be applied to all work zones as appropriate for the type of work being done and the extent existing roadside conditions allow. This includes providing a clear recovery area for longer term projects and using traffic control devices and safety appurtenances that are crash-worthy or shielded.

Additionally, work zones should be developed to provide a safe environment for pedestrians, bicyclists, and highway workers. This could mean providing safe pathways where pedestrians and bicyclists are allowed to traverse the work zone by shielding adjacent excavations or other unsafe areas.

12.1.1 APPLICATION OF THE CLEAR ZONE CONCEPT IN WORK ZONES

The work-zone "clear zone" is an unobstructed relatively flat area in a work zone that extends outward from the edge of the travelled way. The location of the "travelled way" through a work zone may be different from the usual highway "travelled way" due to detours or lane closures. The extent of the clear zone provided is measured perpendicular from the edge of the travelled way to the face of the closest obstacle or hazard. Because of the limited horizontal clearance available and the heightened awareness of motorists through work zones, the clear zone requirements are less than the before-work conditions. The amount of available clear zone in a work zone affects the decision to delineate or shield exposed hazards such as concrete barrier ends, fixed objects, steep slopes or drop-offs.

Engineering judgement must be used in applying the "clear zone" to work zones. Depending on site restrictions, it may only be feasible to provide an operational clearance. Designers should determine the width of a work zone clear-zone on a project by project basis, considering traffic speeds, volumes, roadway geometrics, available right-of-way, and duration of work.

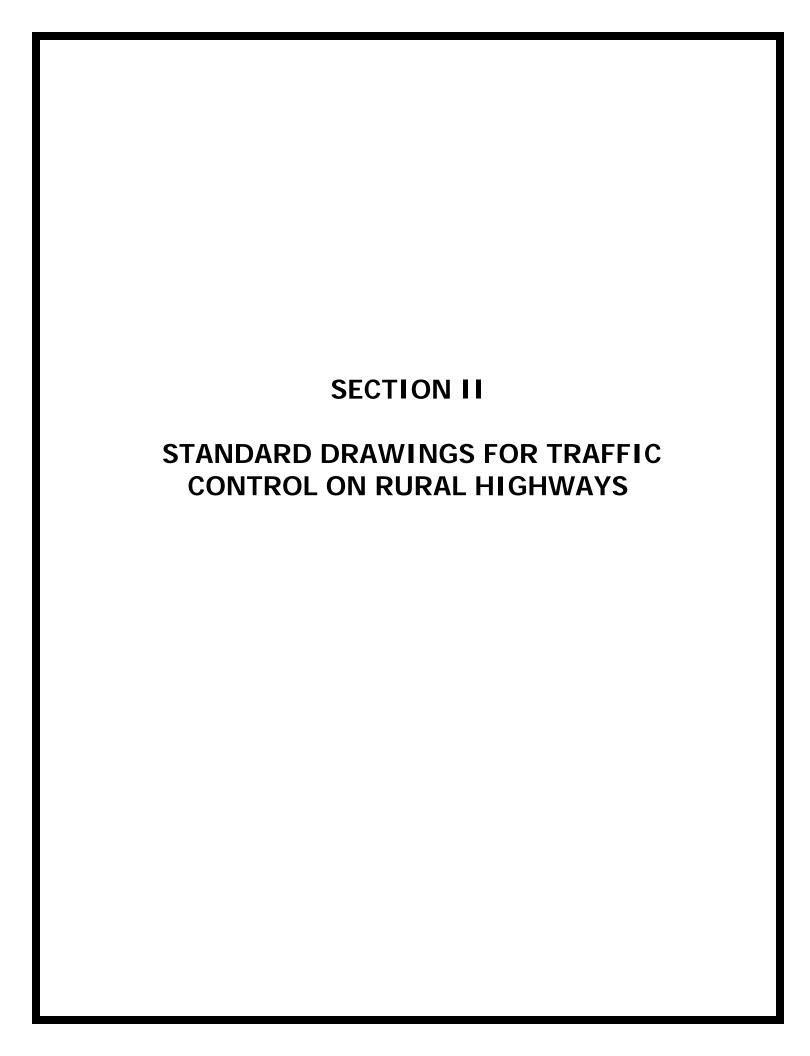
Where roadside space is available, the clear zone provided in the work zone should generally comply with the values shown in Table 12.1.1. The location of collateral hazards such as parked equipment and material storage should be controlled and be subject to a greater clear zone distance if/when practical.

Generally, for ease of application of the clear zones, there is no adjustment made for horizontal curves.

TABLE 12.1.1 SUGGESTED CLEAR ZONE DISTANCES FOR WORK ZONES

Posted Speed in Work Zone (km/hr)	Distance (m)
100 – 110	9
90	7
70 – 80	5
50 – 60	4

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TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

LIST OF DRAWINGS

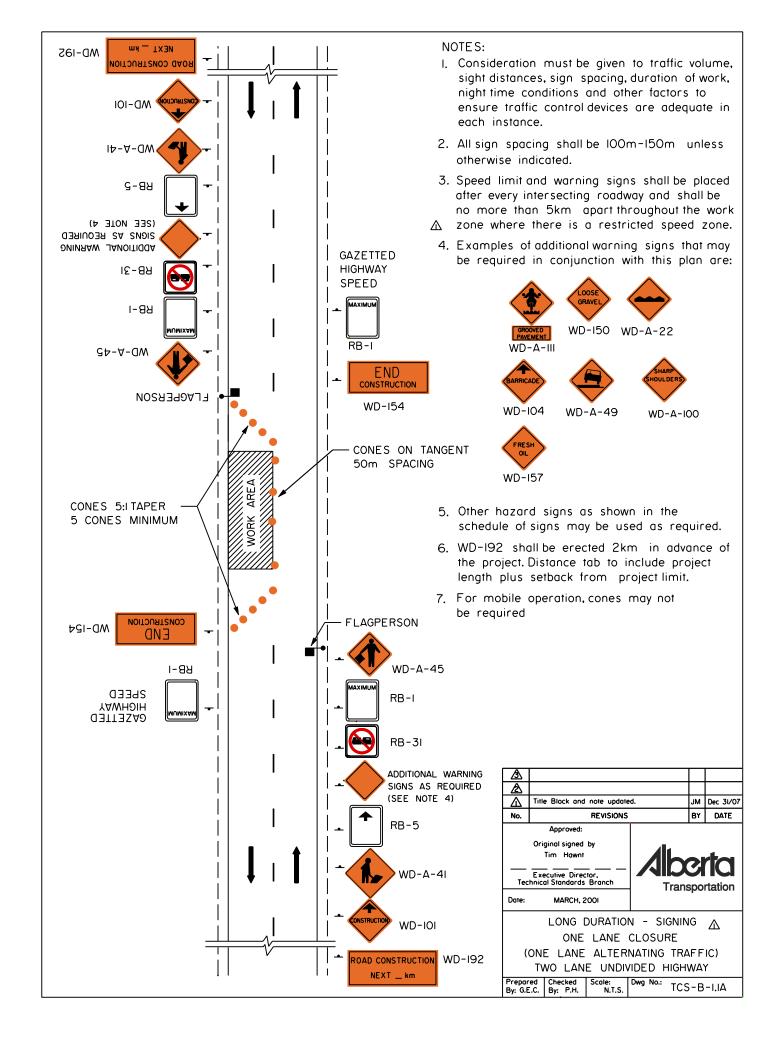
LONG DURATION				
TCS-B Drawing No.	2 Lane Undivided	4 Lane Divided	Description	
1.1A	Х		One Lane Closure (One Lane Alternating Traffic)	
1.1B		Х	One Lane Closure	
1.2A	Х		No Lane Closure	
1.2B		Х	No Lane Closure	
1.3A	Х		Two Way Traffic (Reduced Roadway Width)	
1.4A	Х		Intersecting Roads	
1.4B		Х	Intersecting Roads	
1.5A	Х		Obstruction Within Work Area	
1.6A	Х		Truck Entrance (Haul Route)	
1.6B		Х	Truck Entrance (Haul Route)	
1.7A	Х		No Centre Line Pavement Marking	
1.7B		Х	No Centre Line Pavement Marking	
1.8A	Х		Detour	
1.9A	Х		Shoulder Drop-Off (Within Work Zone)	
1.11A	Х		Delineation for Embankments and Fixed Objects (Within The Work Zone)	
1.11B		Х	Delineation for Embankments and Fixed Objects (Within The Work Zone)	
1.15B		Х	Bridge Deck Repair (Outside Lane) Clover Leaf Interchanges	
1.16B		Х	Bridge Deck Repair (Inside Lane) Clover Leaf Interchanges	
1.17A	Х		Chip Seal Coating Operations	
1.17B		Х	Chip Seal Coating Operations	
1.18A	Х	_	Double Seal and Graded Aggregate Seal Coating Operations	

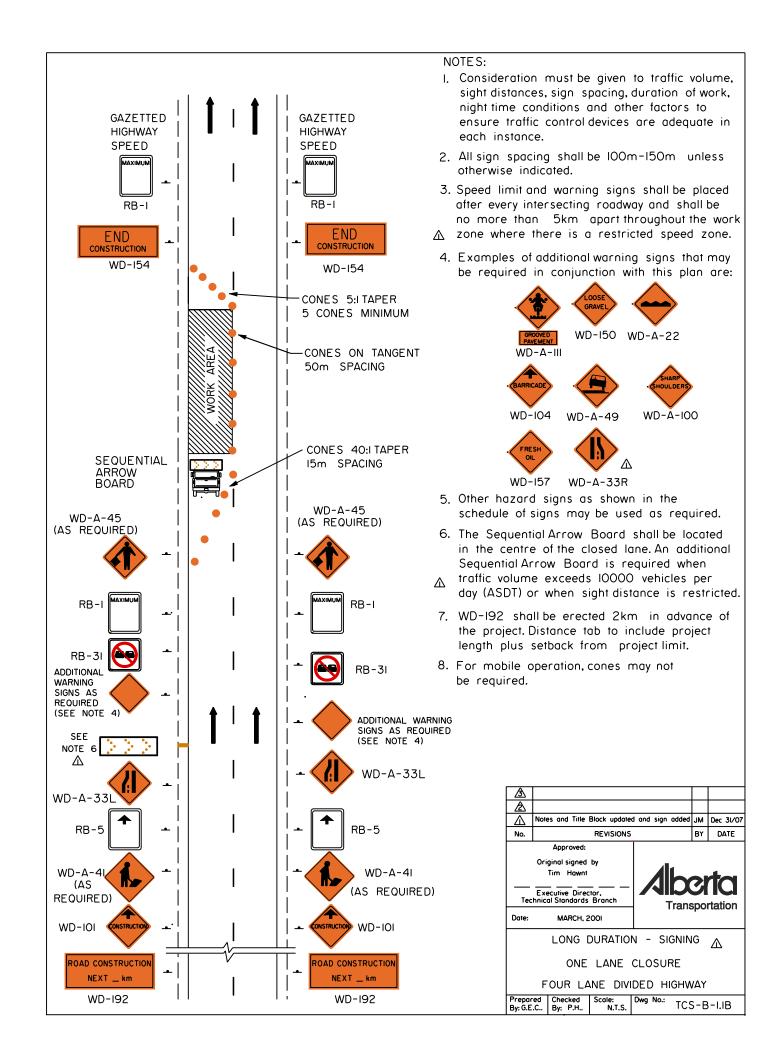
TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

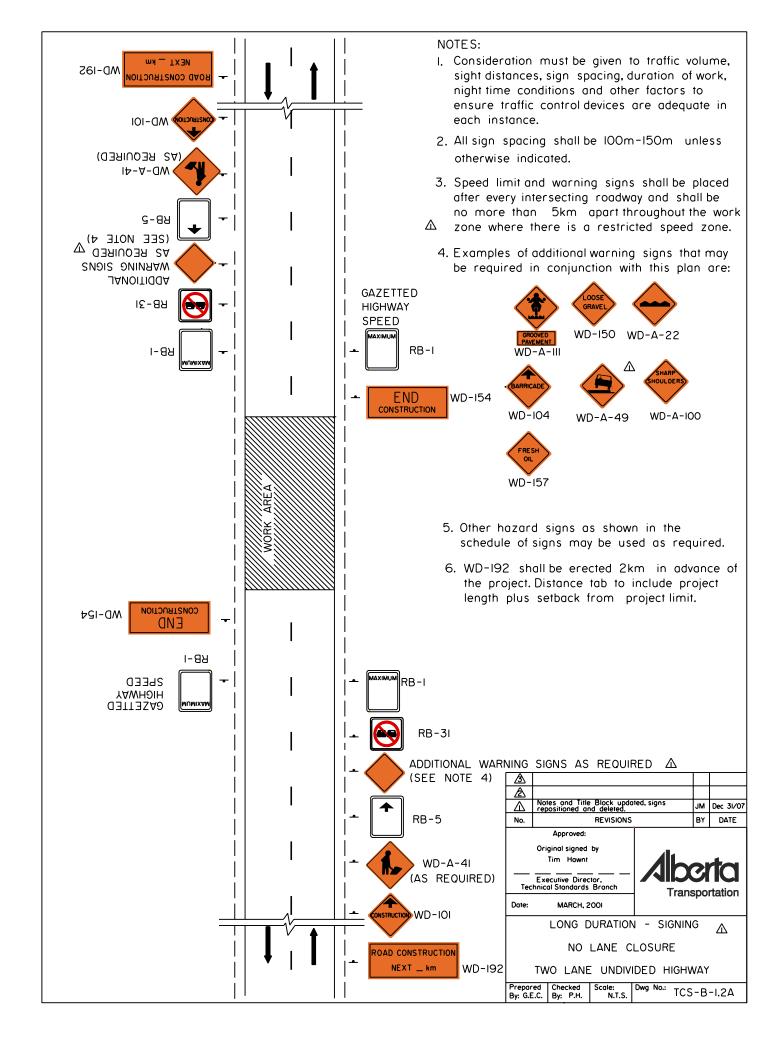
LIST OF DRAWINGS

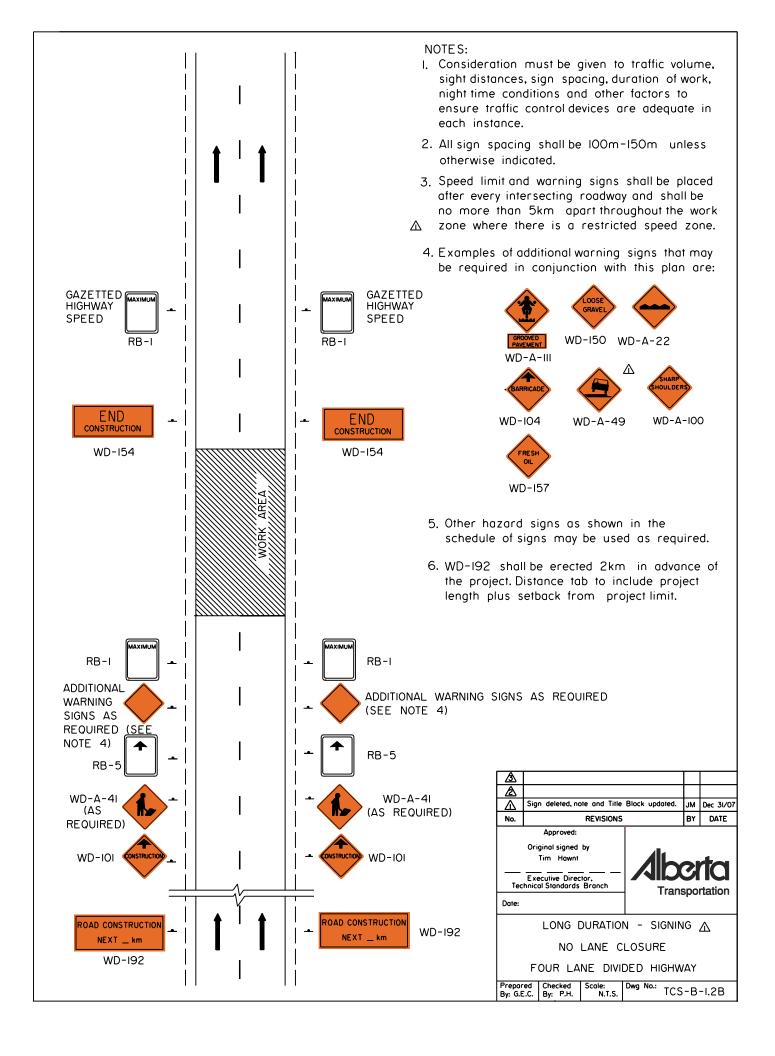
LONG DURATION - BRIDGE SIGNING				
TCS-B Drawing No.	2 Lane Undivided	4 Lane Divided	Description	
1.19B		Х	Work Zone Speed >60km/h	
1.20B		Х	Work Zone Speed >60km/h or Work Area >300mm Drop Reduced Bridge Width	
1.21B		X	Work Zone Speed >60km/h or Work Area >300mm Drop One Lane Closure	
1.22A	Х		Work Zone Speed <60km/h Two Way Traffic	
1.23B		Х	Work Zone Speed <60km/h	
1.24B		Х	Work Zone Speed <60km/h and Work Area <300mm Drop	
1.25B		Х	Work Zone Speed <60km/h and Work Area <300mm Drop One Lane Closure	
1.26A	Х		Work Zone Speed <60km/h and Work Area <300mm Drop (One Lane Alternating Traffic)	
1.27A	Х		Work Zone Speed <60km/h and Work Area >300mm Drop (One Lane Alternating Traffic)	

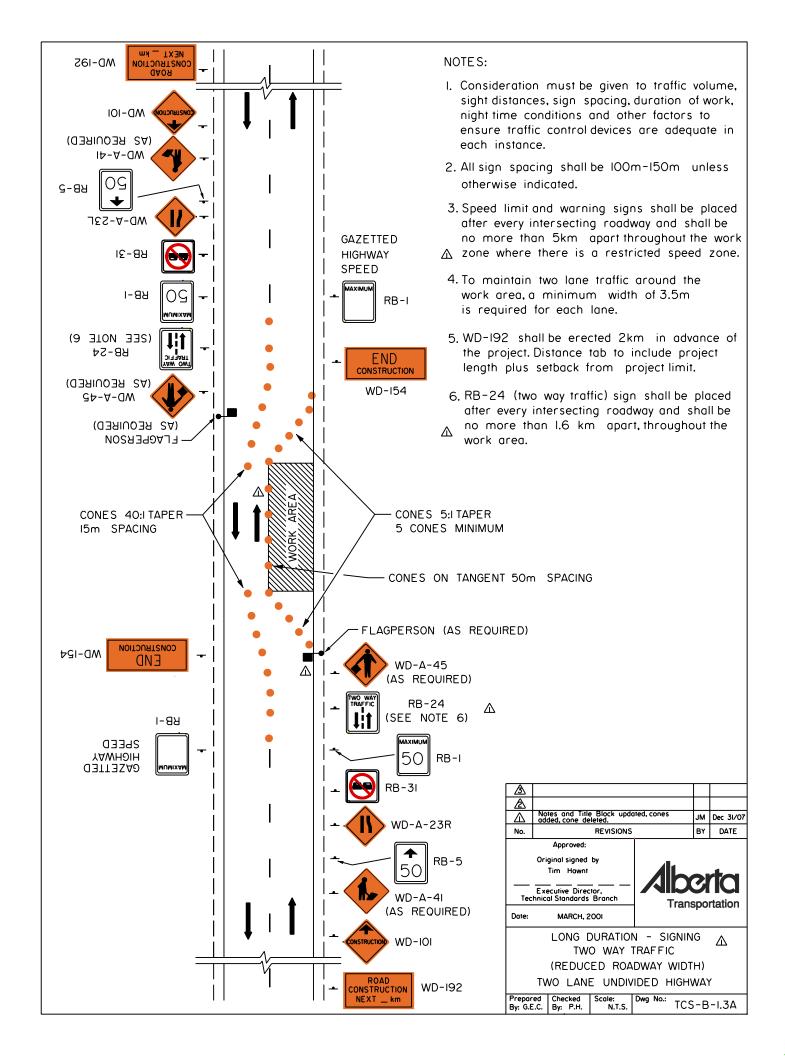
1.28A	Х		Localized Excavation Adjacent to Shoulder (Within Work Zone)
1.28B		Х	Localized Excavation Adjacent to Shoulder (Within Work Zone)
1.29B			Highway Transition from Four Lane Divided to Two Lane Undivided

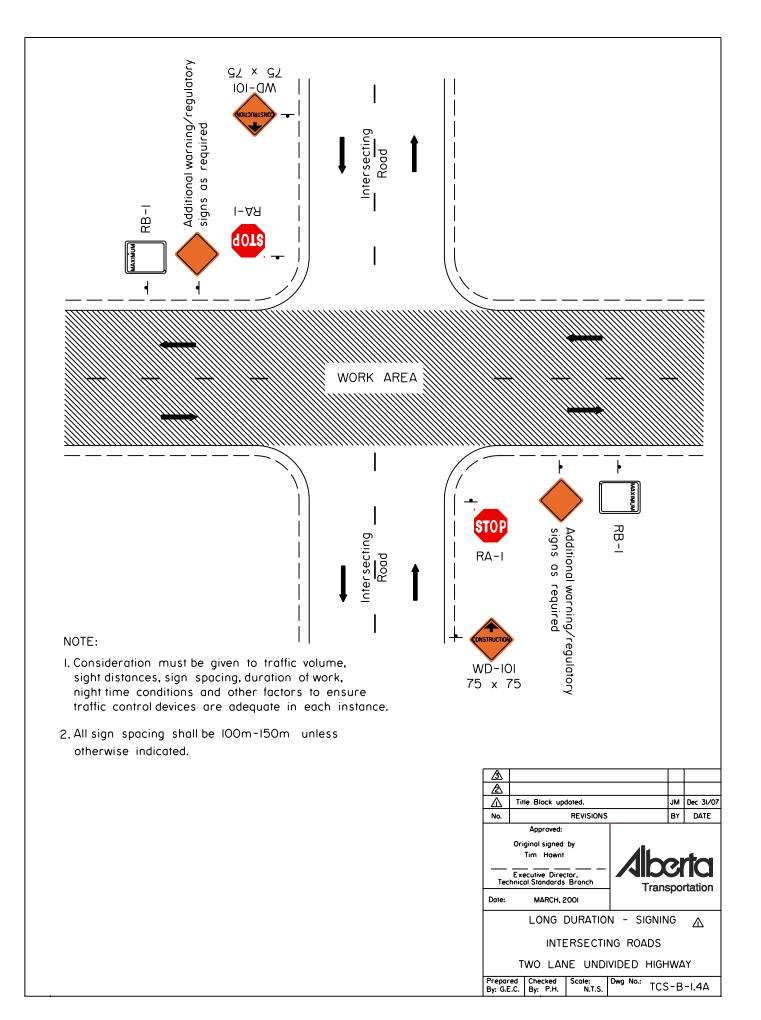


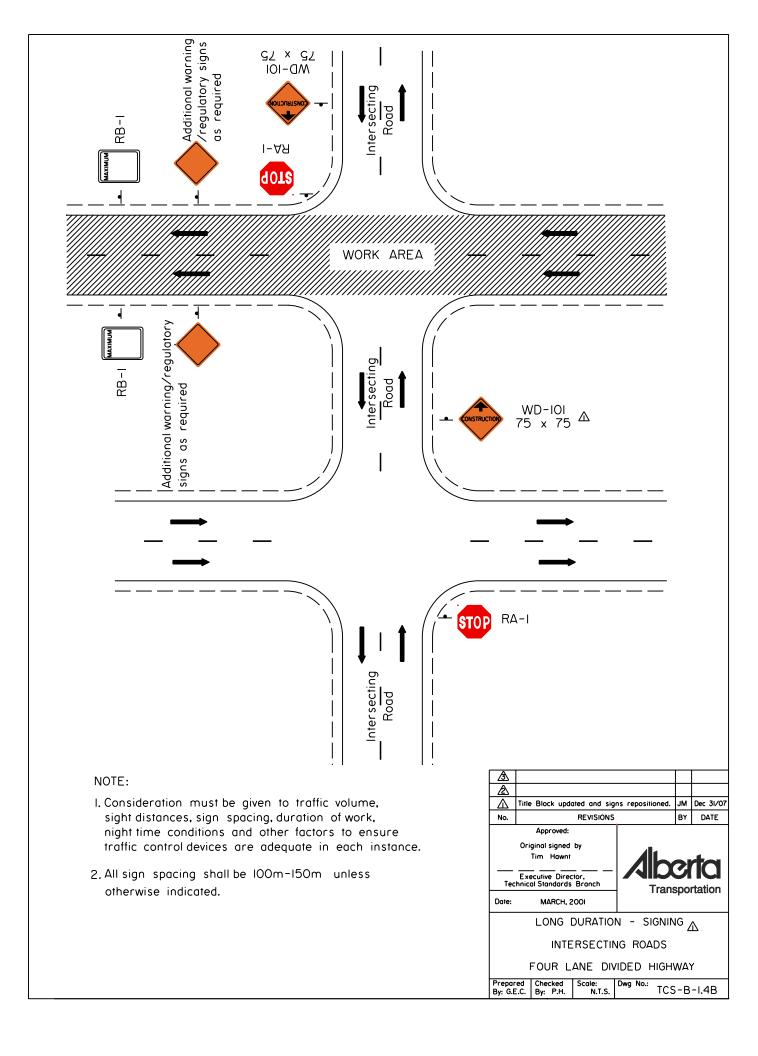


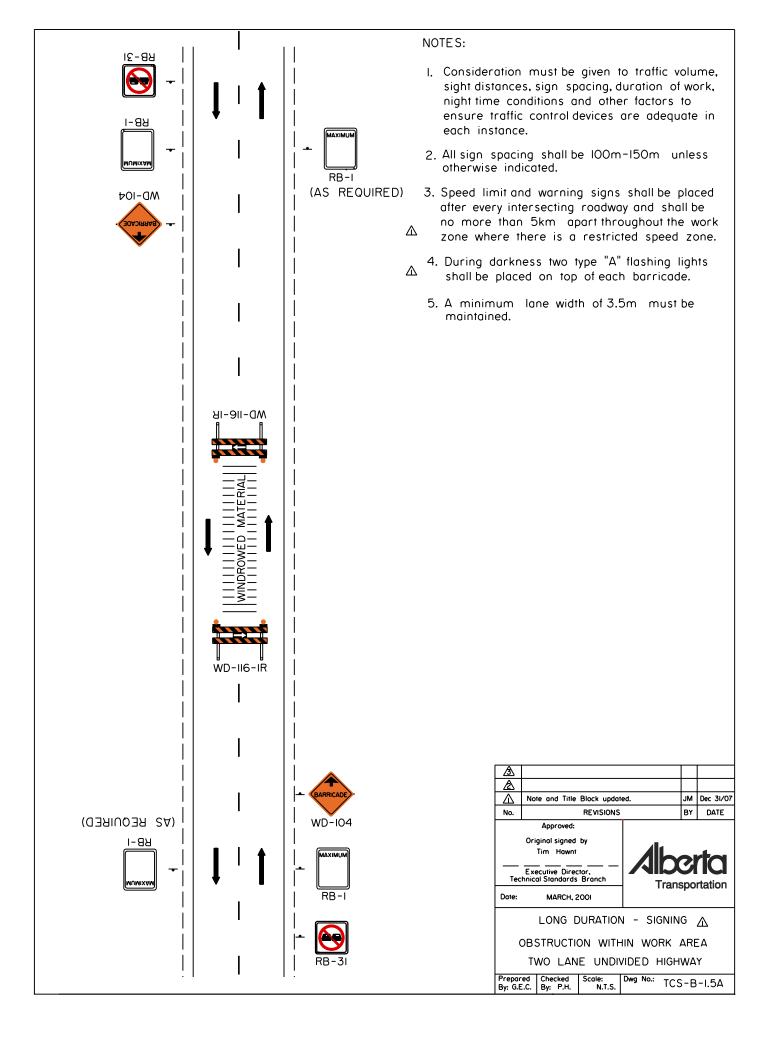






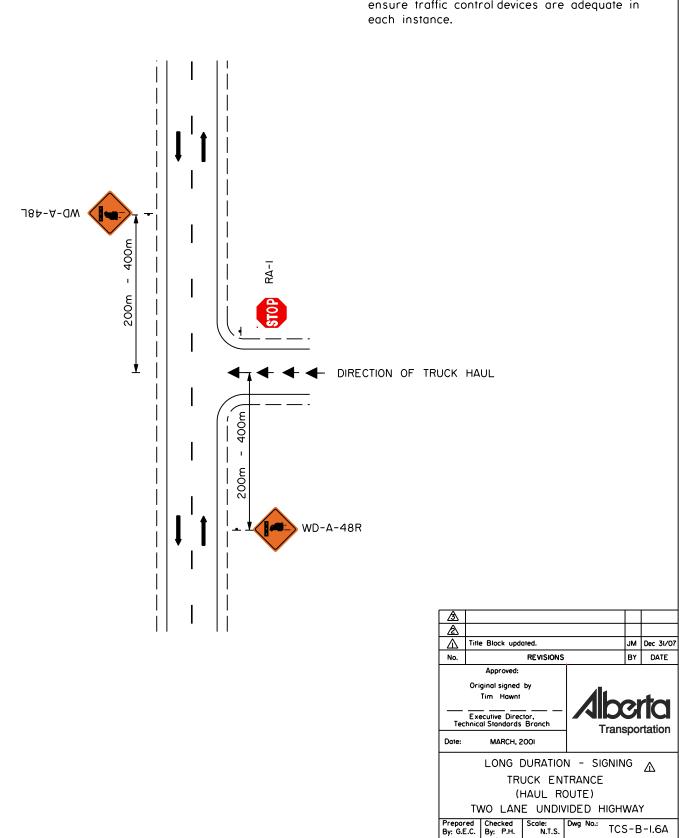


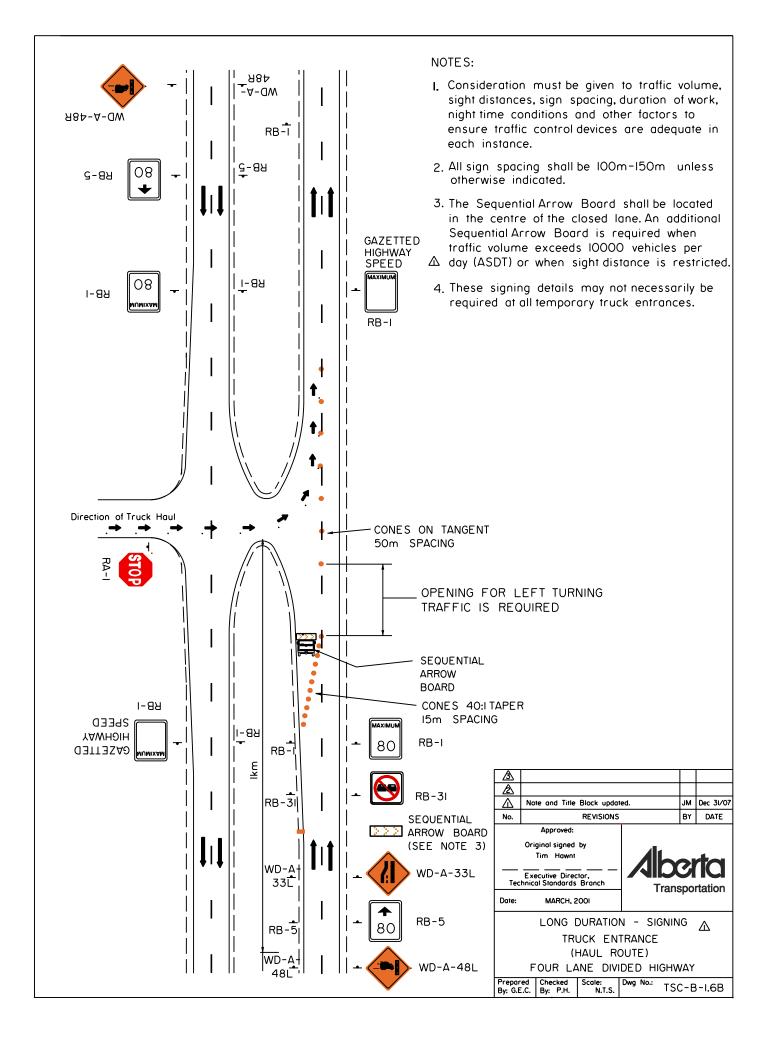


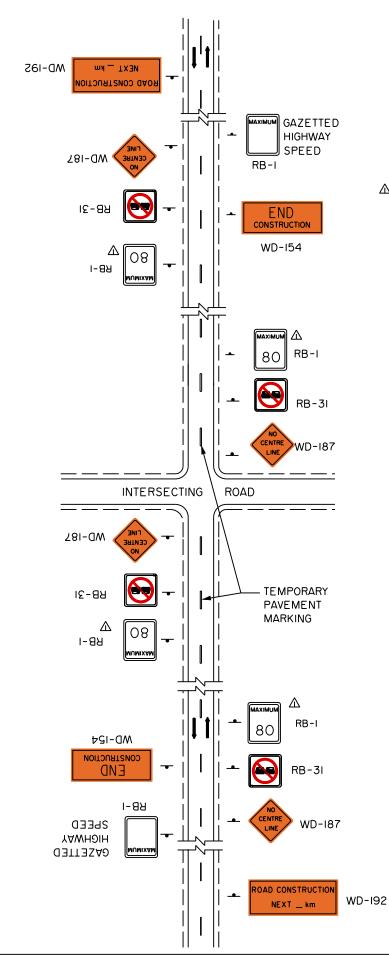


NOTES:

 Consideration must be given to traffic volume, sight distances, sign spacing, duration of work, night time conditions and other factors to ensure traffic control devices are adequate in each instance.





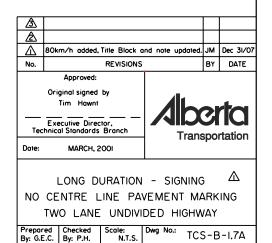


NOTES:

- Consideration must be given to traffic volume, sight distances, sign spacing, duration of work, night time conditions and other factors to ensure traffic control devices are adequate in each instance.
- 2. All sign spacing shall be IOOm-I5Om unless otherwise indicated.
- 3. Speed limit/warning signs shall be placed after every intersecting roadway and shall be no more than 5km apart throughout the work zone where there is a restricted speed
- zone.4. Temporary pavement marking requirement

shall be as per specification.

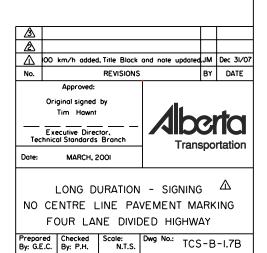
5. WD-192 shall be erected 2km in advance of the project. Distance tab to include project length plus setback from project limit.

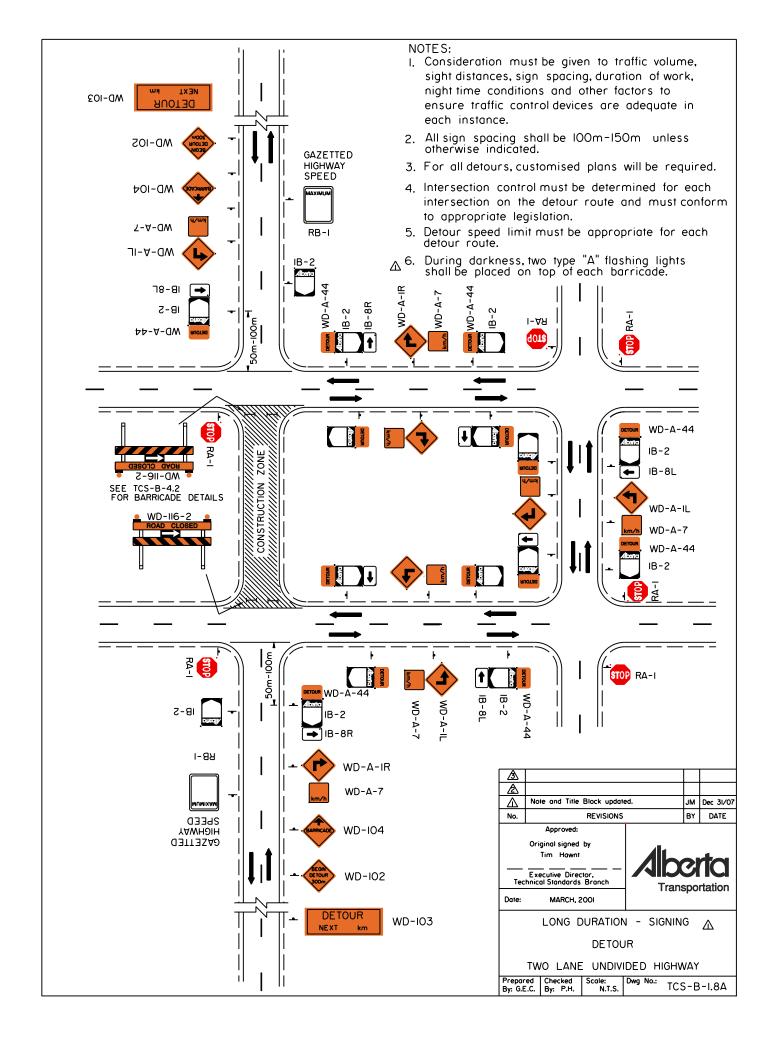


Δ GAZETTED **GAZETTED** MUMIXAN HIGHWAY HIGHWAY SPEED SPEED RB-I RB-I **END END** CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUCTION WD-154 WD-154 ∇ Δ RB-I 100 100 RB-I WD-187 WD-187 **INTERSECTING ROAD TEMPORARY PAVEMENT** MARKING Δ Δ RB-I RB-I 100 100 WD-187 WD-187 ROAD CONSTRUCTION ROAD CONSTRUCTION WD-192 NEXT _ km NEXT _ km WD-192

NOTES:

- I. Consideration must be given to traffic volume, sight distances, sign spacing, duration of work, night time conditions and other factors to ensure traffic control devices are adequate in each instance.
- 2. All sign spacing shall be IOOm-I5Om unless otherwise indicated.
- Speed limit/warning signs shall be placed after every intersecting roadway and shall be no more than 5km apart throughout the work
- \triangle zone where there is a restricted speed zone.
 - 4. Temporary pavement marking requirement shall be as per specification.
- 5. WD-192 shall be erected 2km in advance of the project. Distance tab to include project length plus setback from project limit.

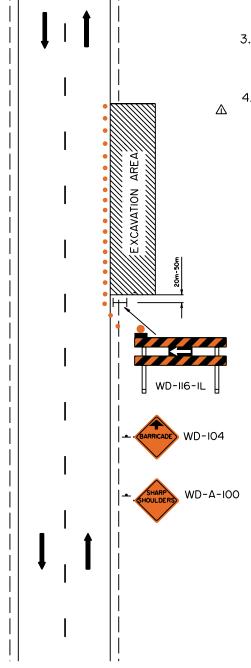




NOTES:

- Consideration must be given to traffic volume, sight distances, sign spacing, duration of work, night time conditions and other factors to ensure traffic control devices are adequate in each instance.
- 2. All sign spacing shall be IOOm-I5Om unless otherwise indicated.
- 3. Delineators with large bases at intervals of 20m. If the drop-off has a slope flatter than 3:1, delineator posts are not required.

4. During darkness, one type 'A' flashing light shall be placed on top of the barricade on the traffic side.

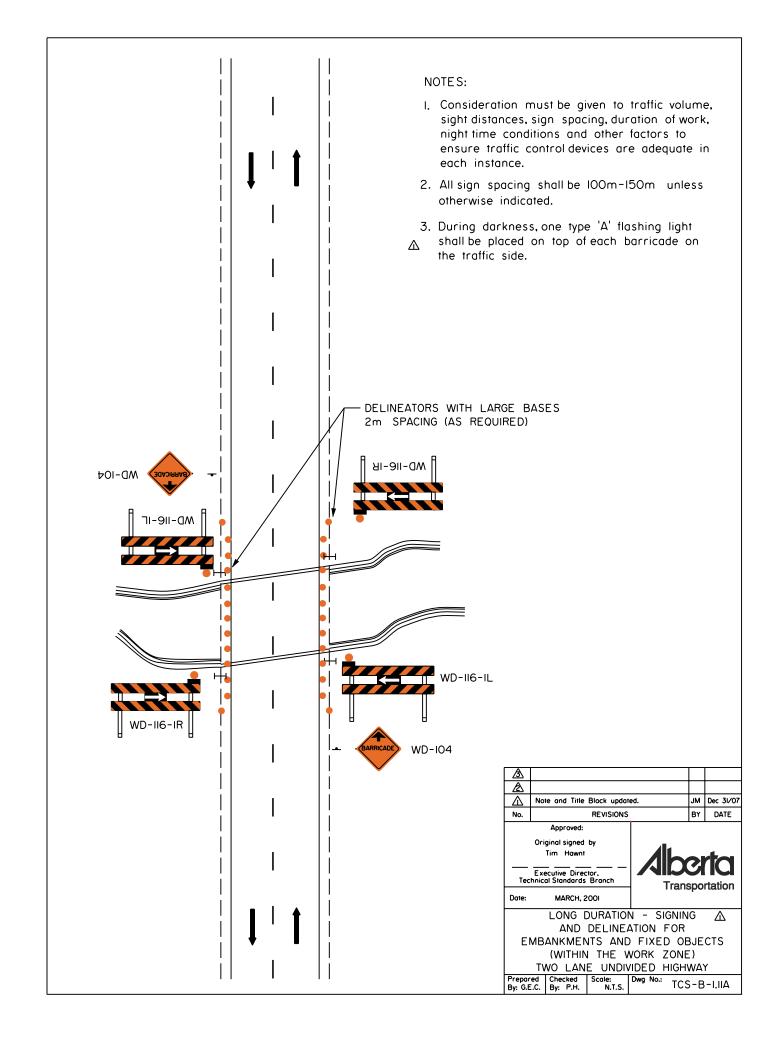


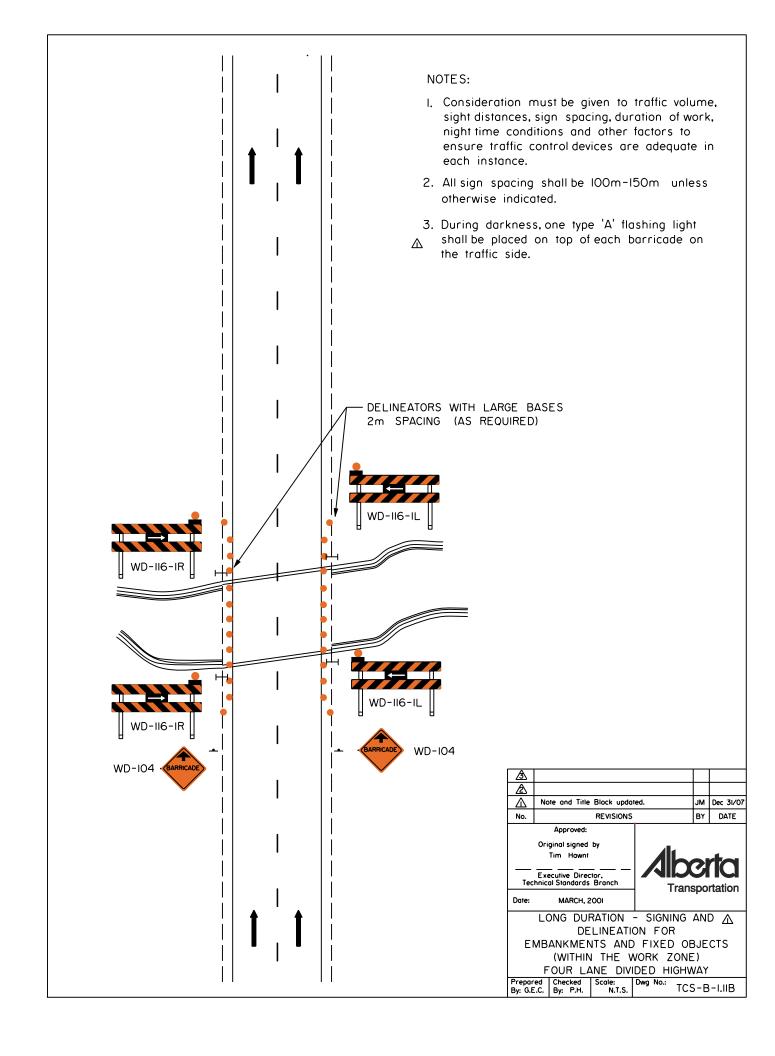
4 3					
€					
∢	Note and Title Block updated.			Dec 31/07	
No.	REVISIONS			DATE	
Approved: Original signed by Tim Hawnt Executive Director, Technical Standards Branch Transportation					
Date:	MARCH, 2001	aoportation			
LONG DURATION - SIGNING A					

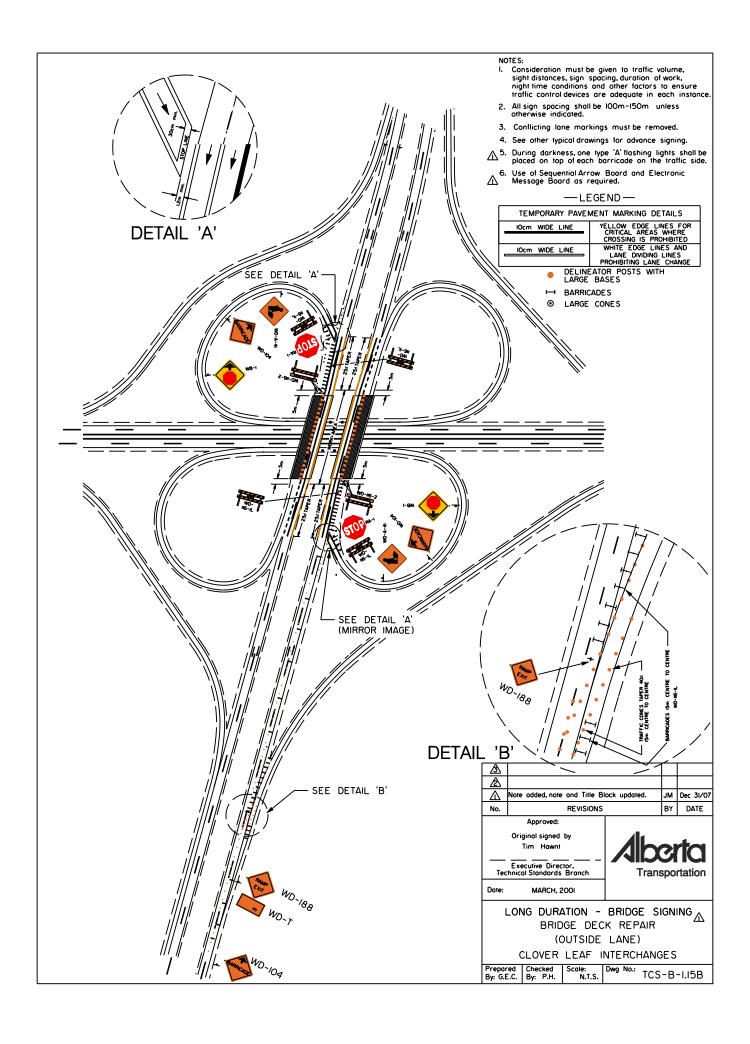
LONG DURATION - SIGNING A
SHOULDER DROP-OFF
(WITHIN WORK ZONE)
TWO LANE UNDIVIDED HIGHWAY

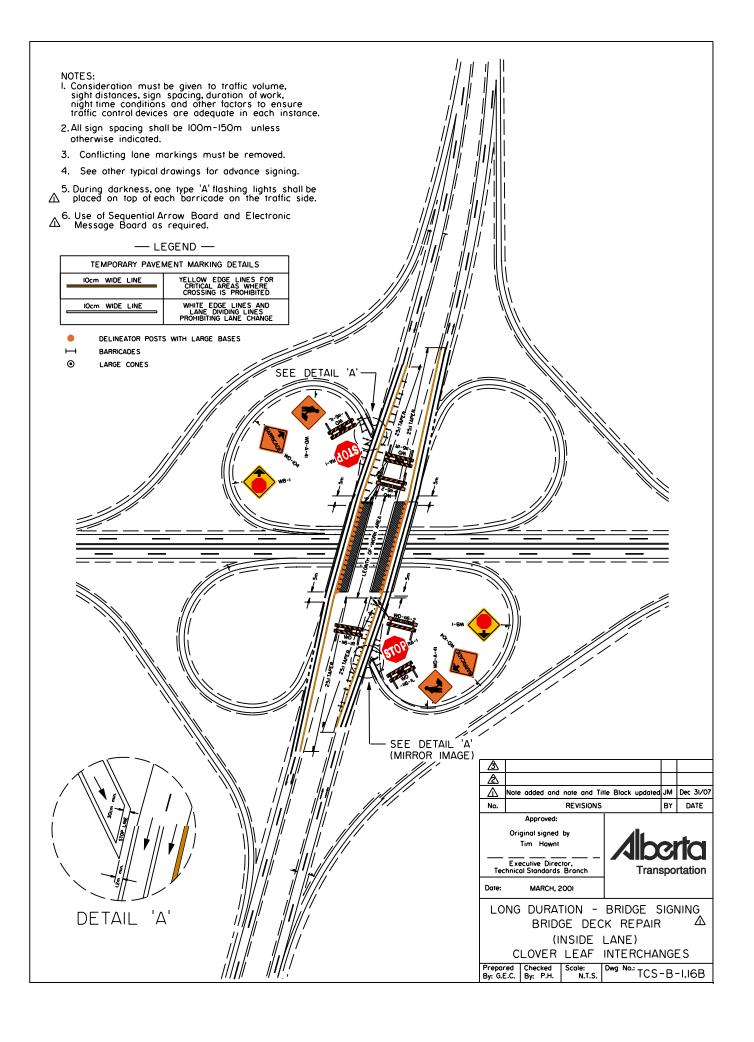
y: G.E.C. By: P.H.

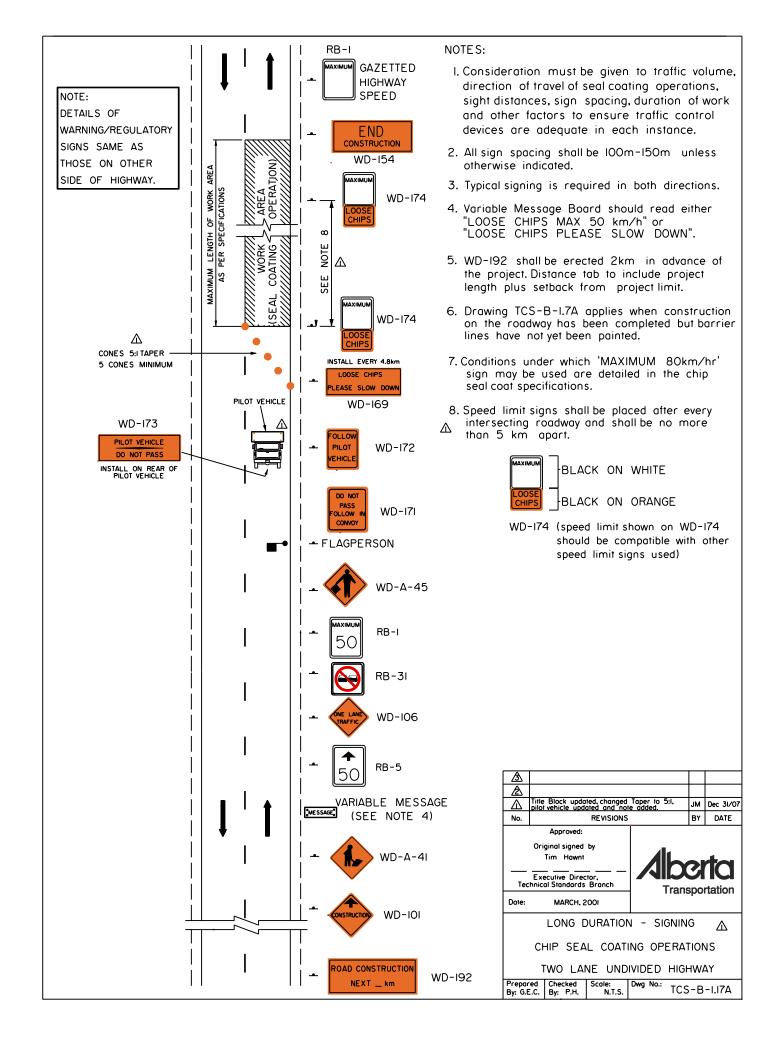
Scale: N.T.S. Dwg No.: TCS-B-I.9A

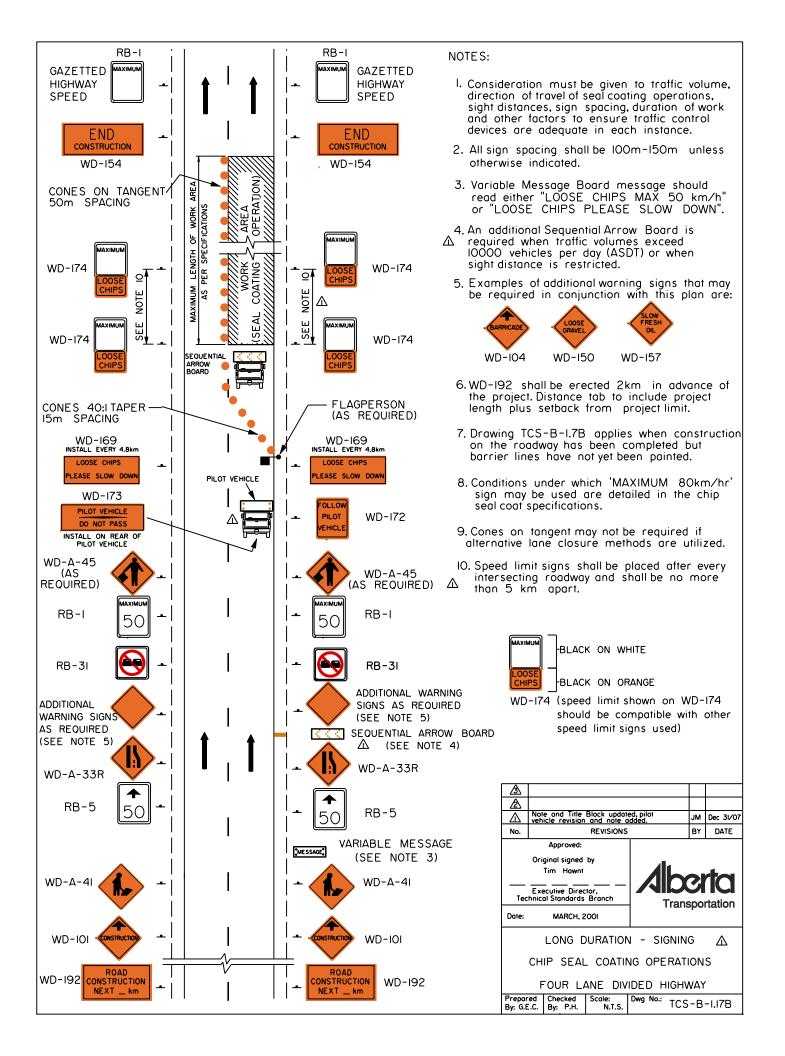


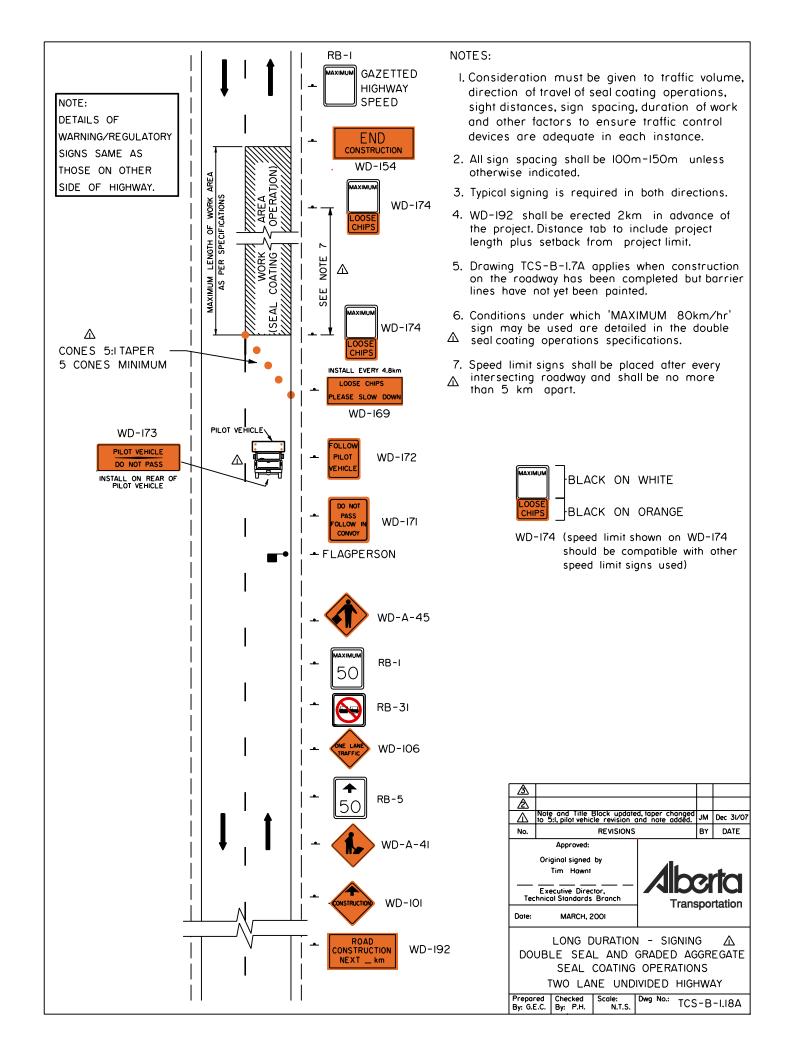


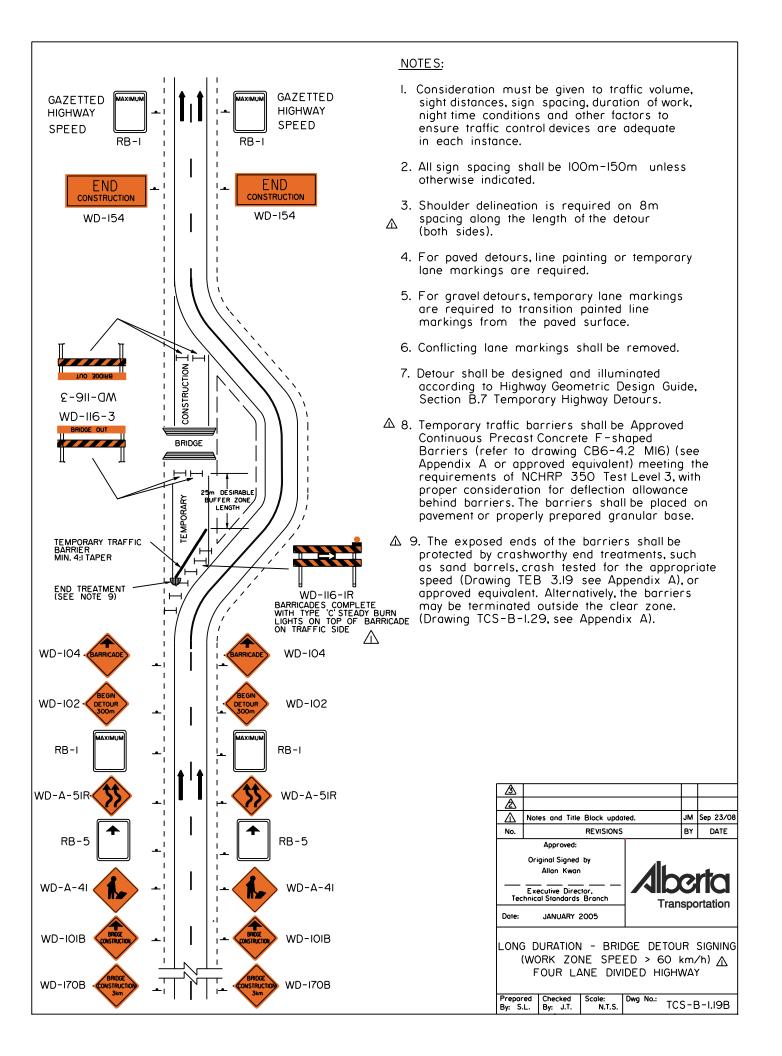


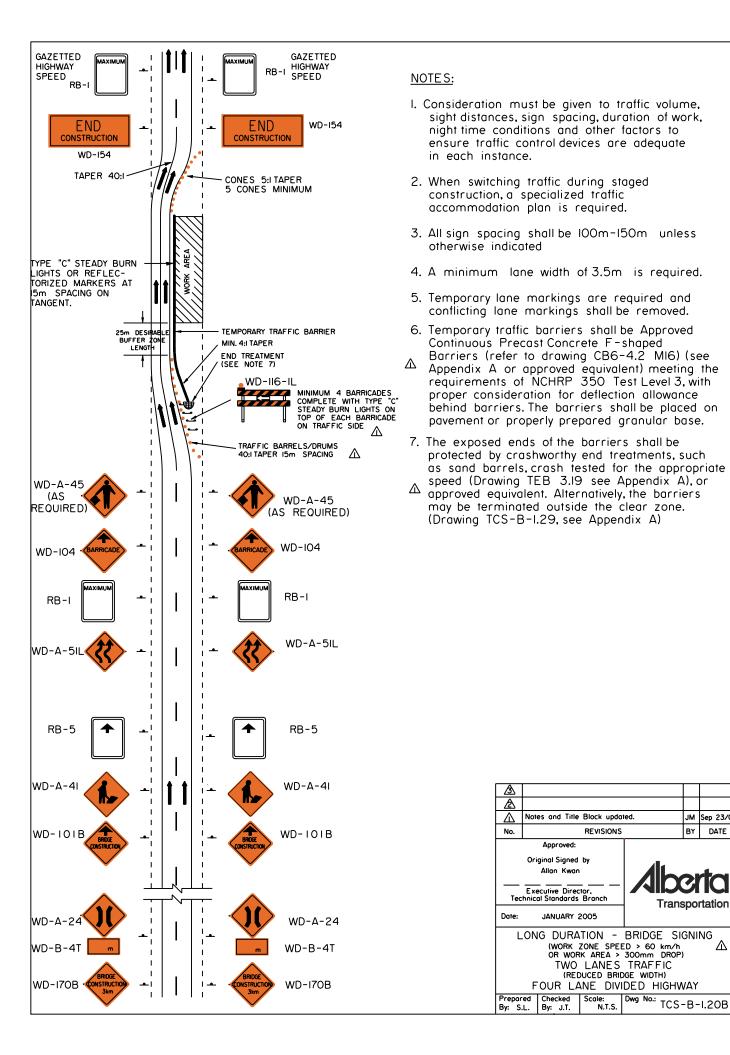








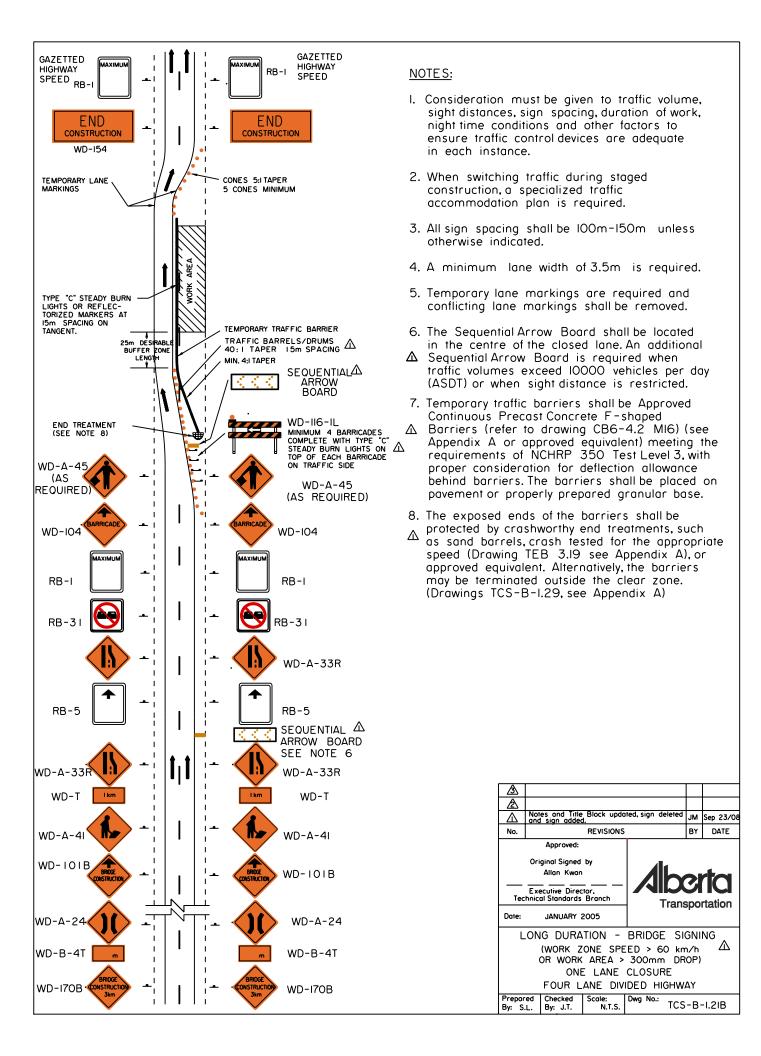


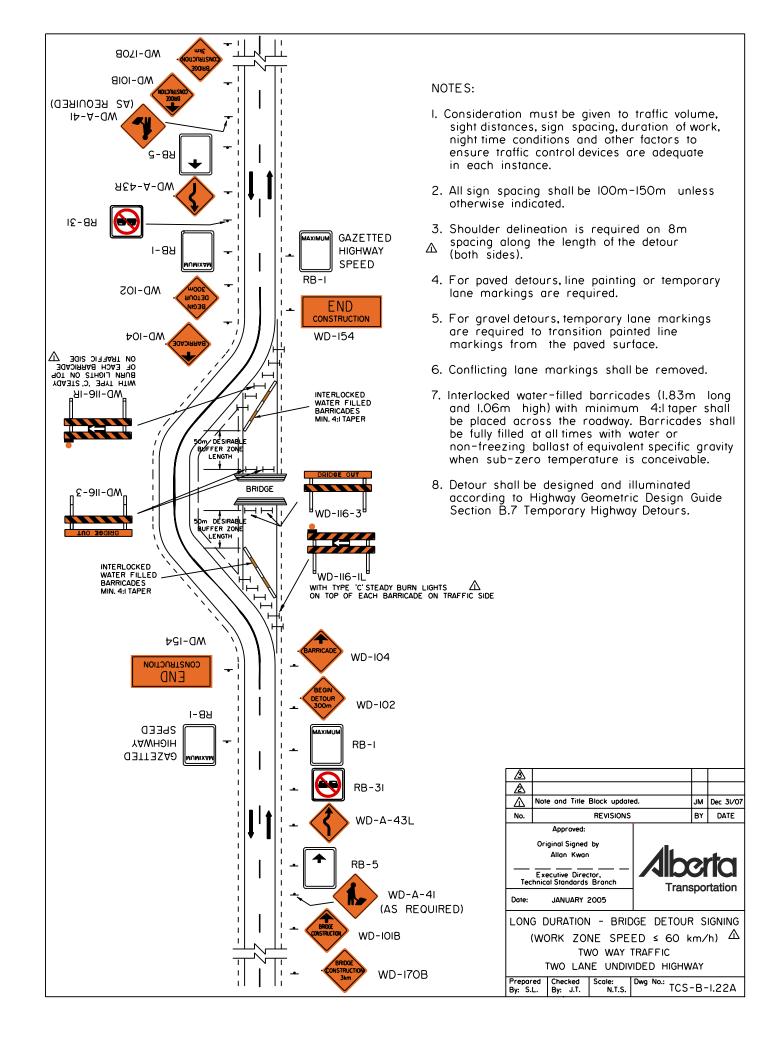


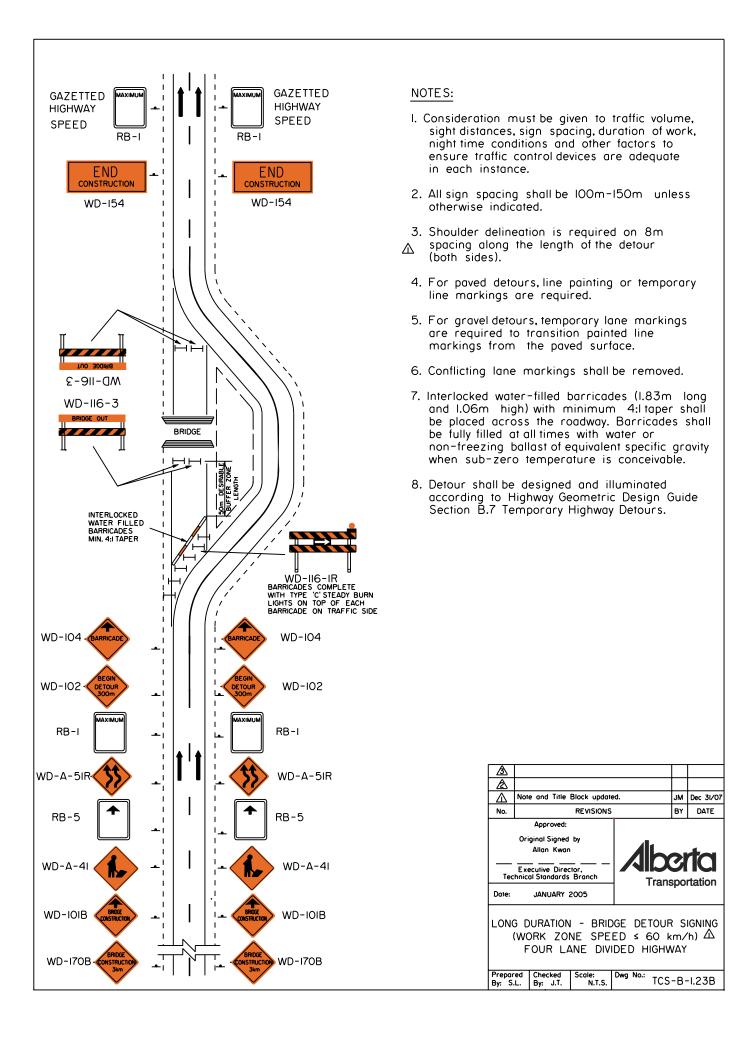
Sep 23/08

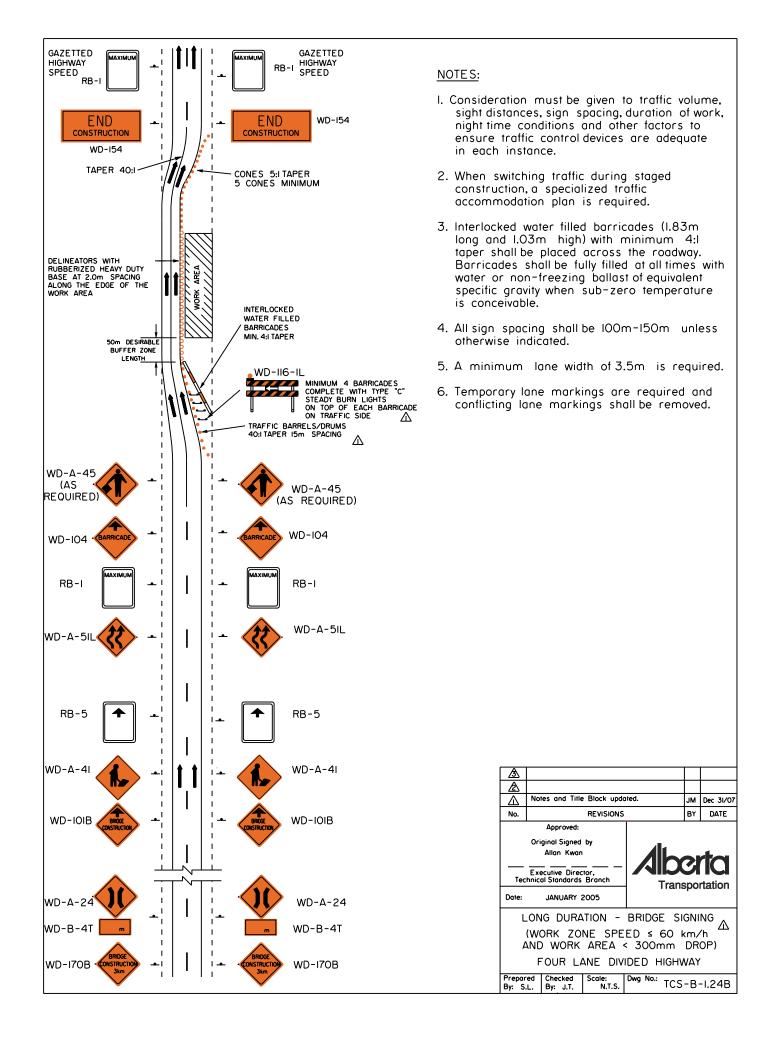
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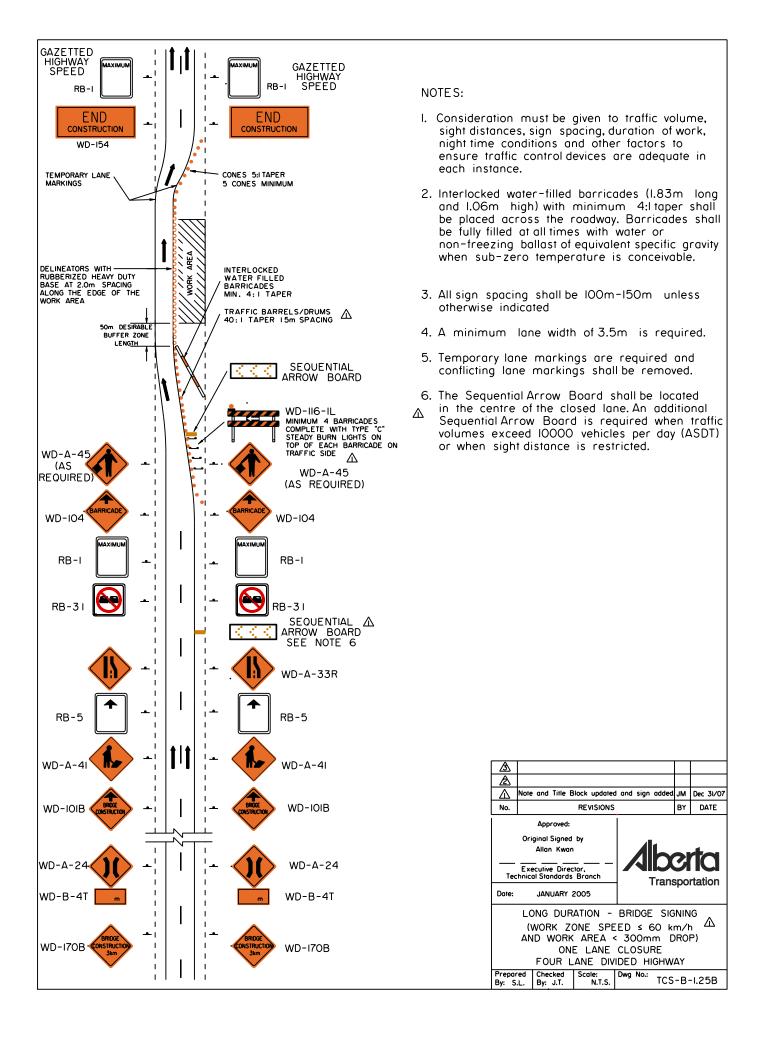
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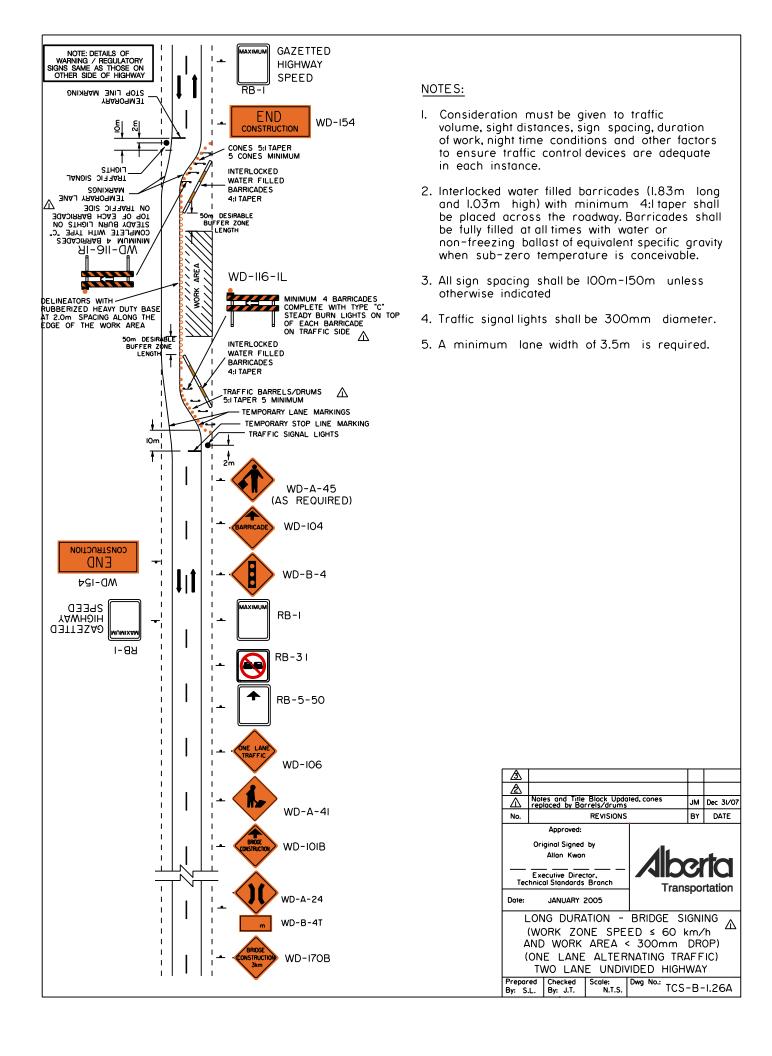


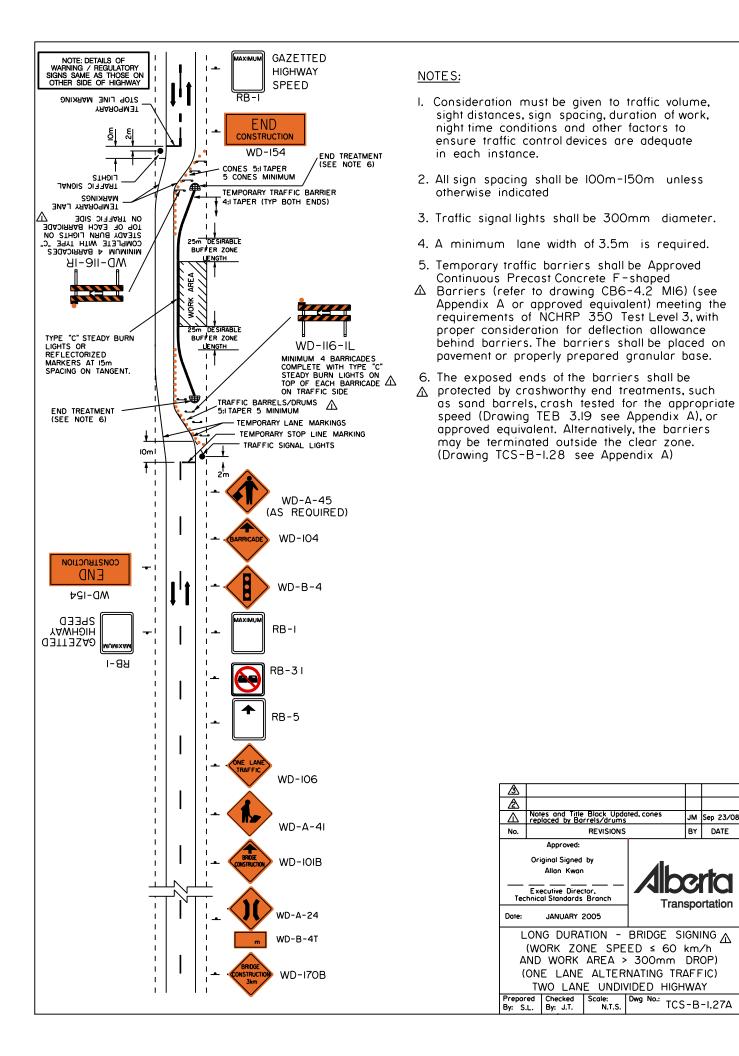




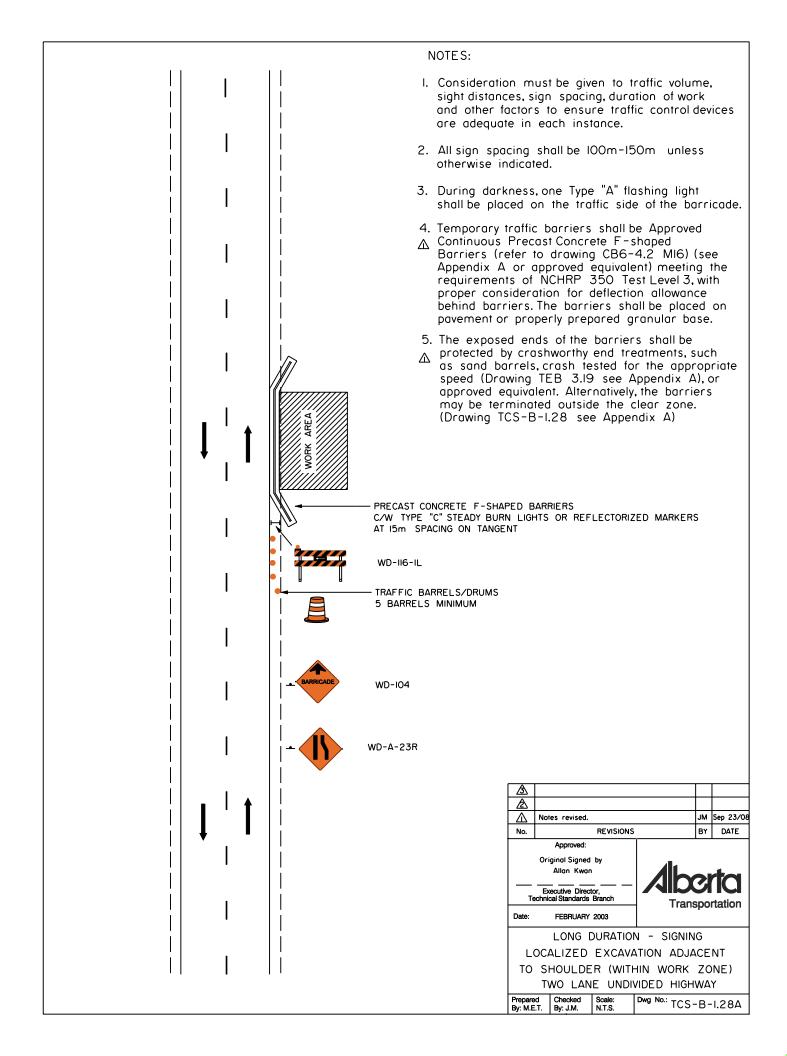


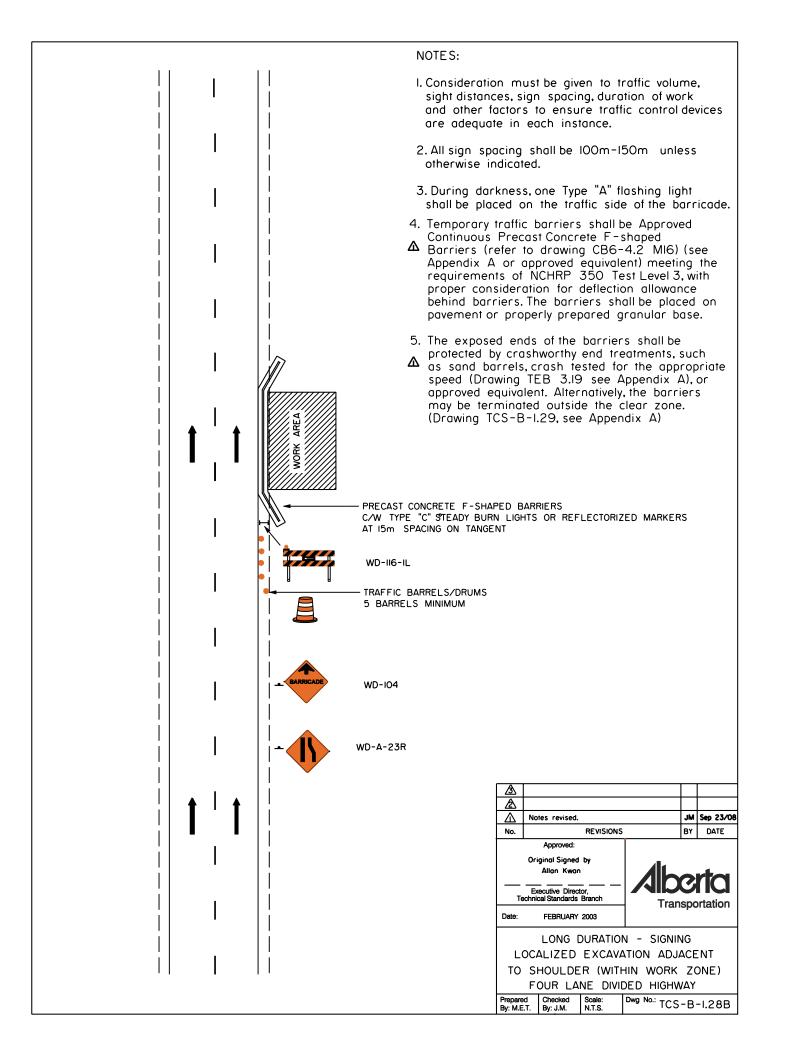


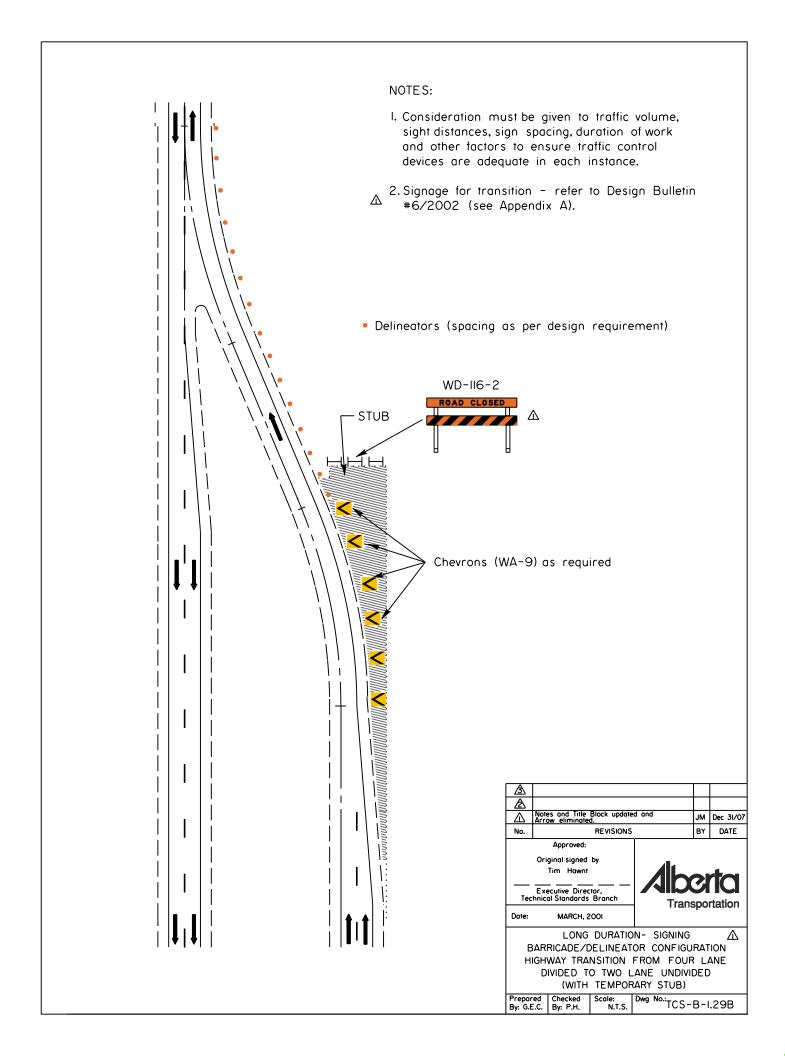




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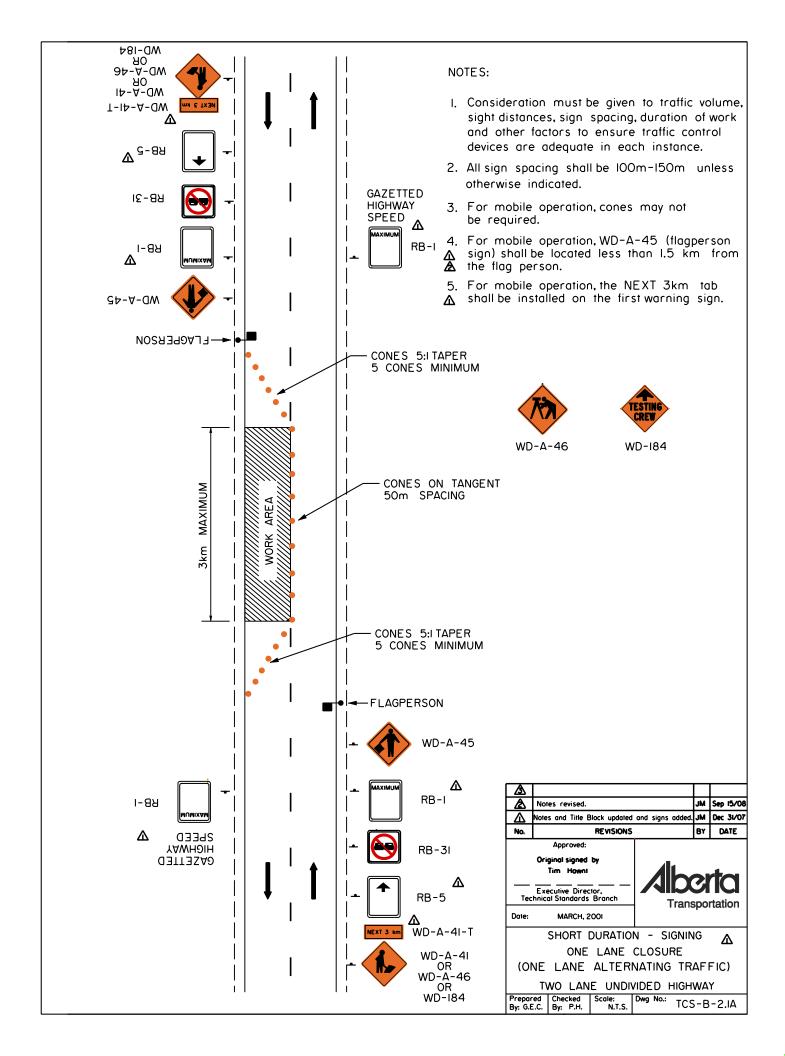


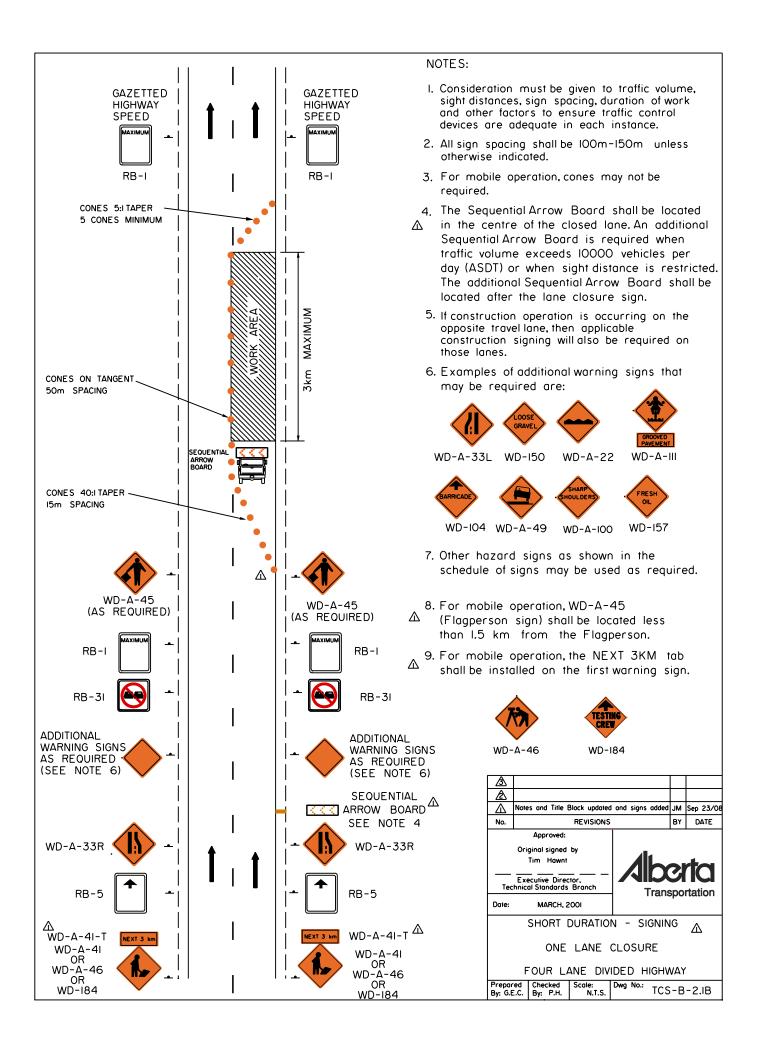


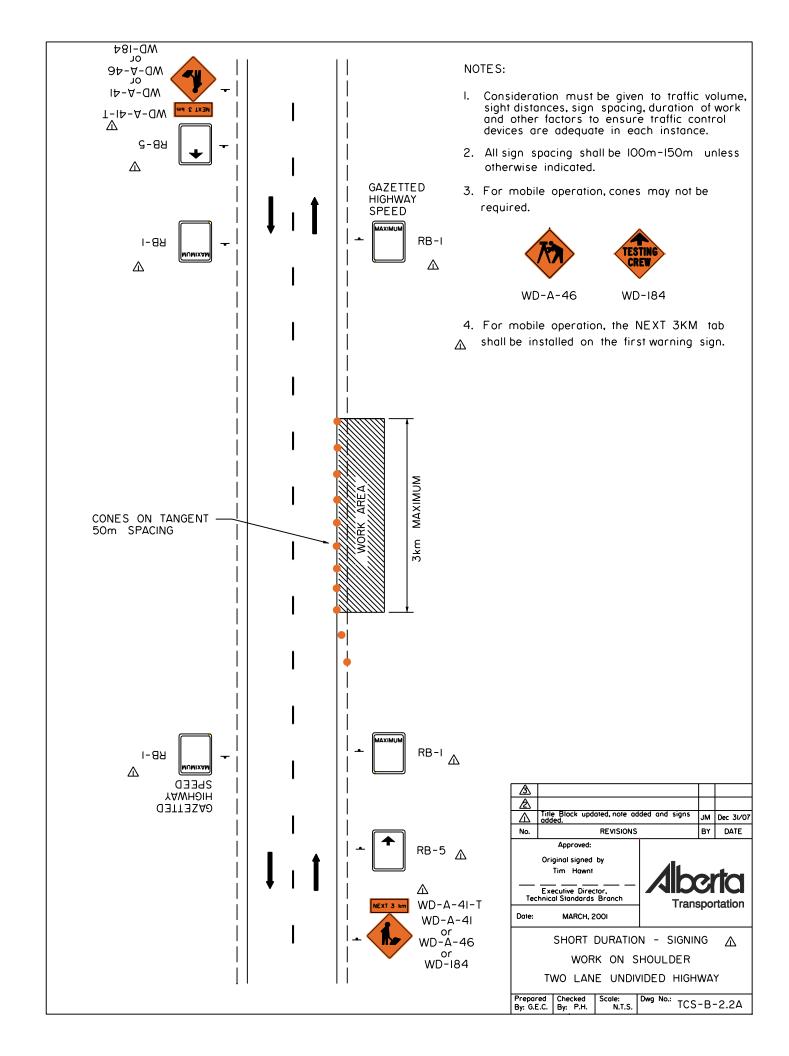
TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

LIST OF DRAWINGS

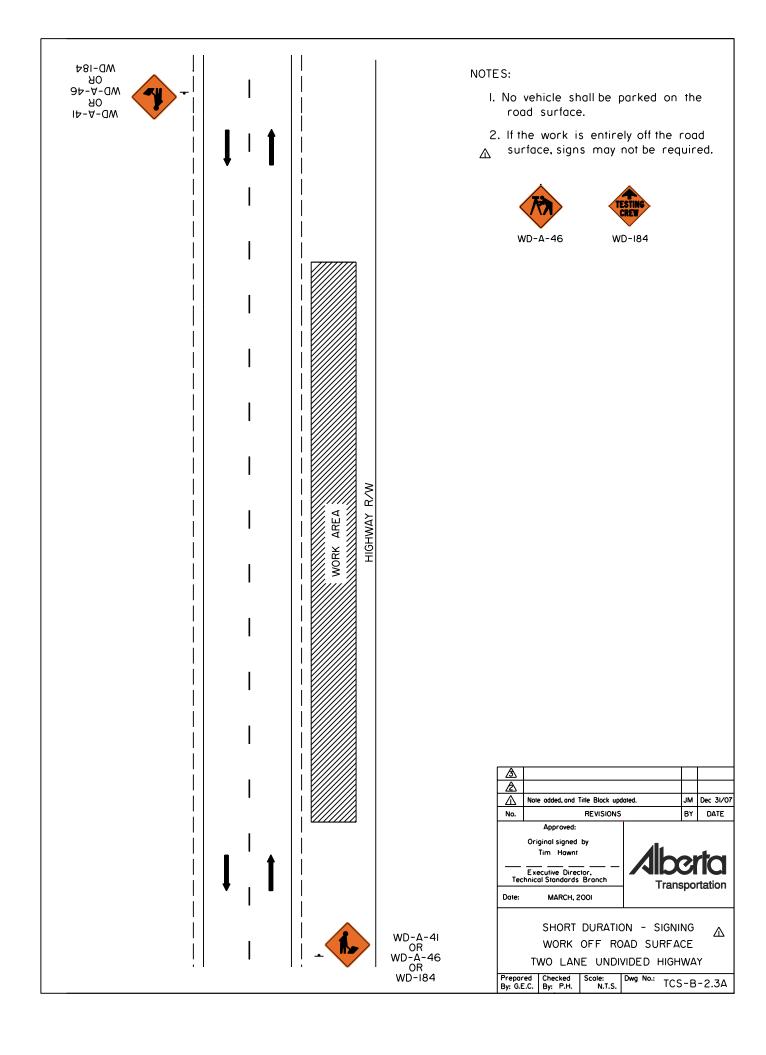
SHORT DURATION					
TCS-B Drawing No.	2 Lane Undivided Highway	4 or 6 Lane Divided Highway	Description		
2.1A	Х		One Lane Closure (One Lane Alternating Traffic)		
2.1B		Х	One Lane Closure		
2.2A	Х		Work on Shoulder		
2.2B		Х	Work on Shoulder		
2.3A	Х		Work off Road Surface		
2.3B		Х	Work off Road Surface		
2.4B		Х	Centre and Right Lane Closure Repair/Survey/Testing/Inspection Crews		
2.5B		Х	Right Lane Closure Repair/Survey/Testing/Inspection Crews		
2.6A	Х		Road Top Shaping		
2.7A	Х		Work on Centreline		
2.8B		Х	Temporary Detour Transition		

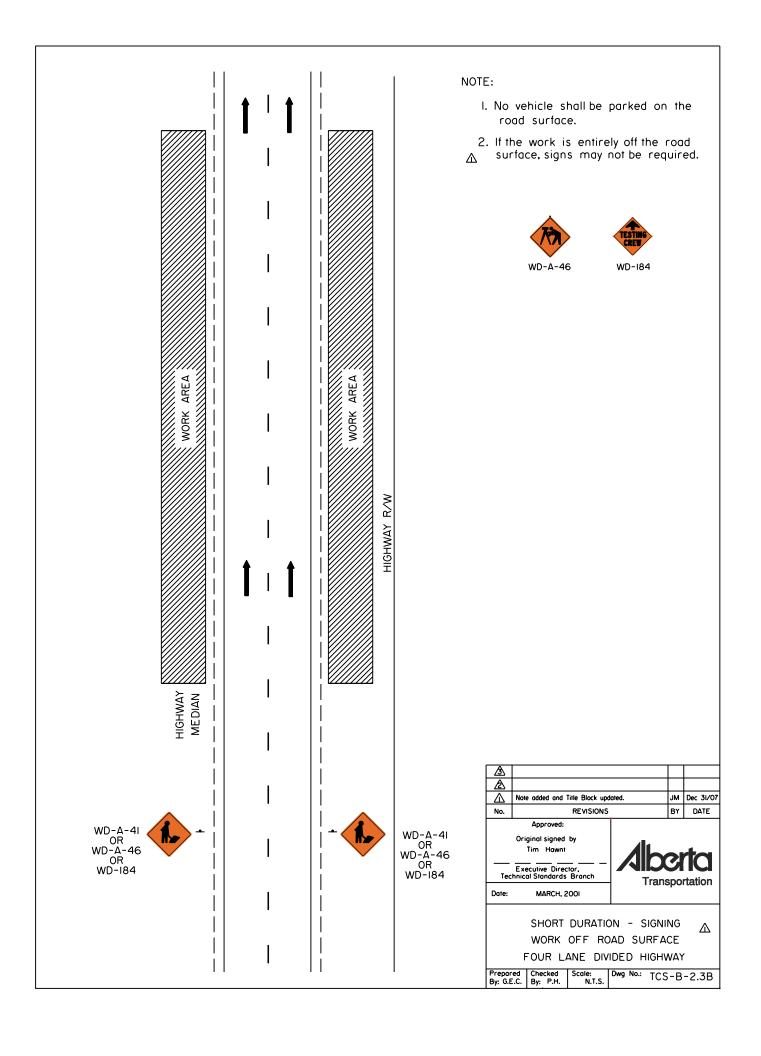


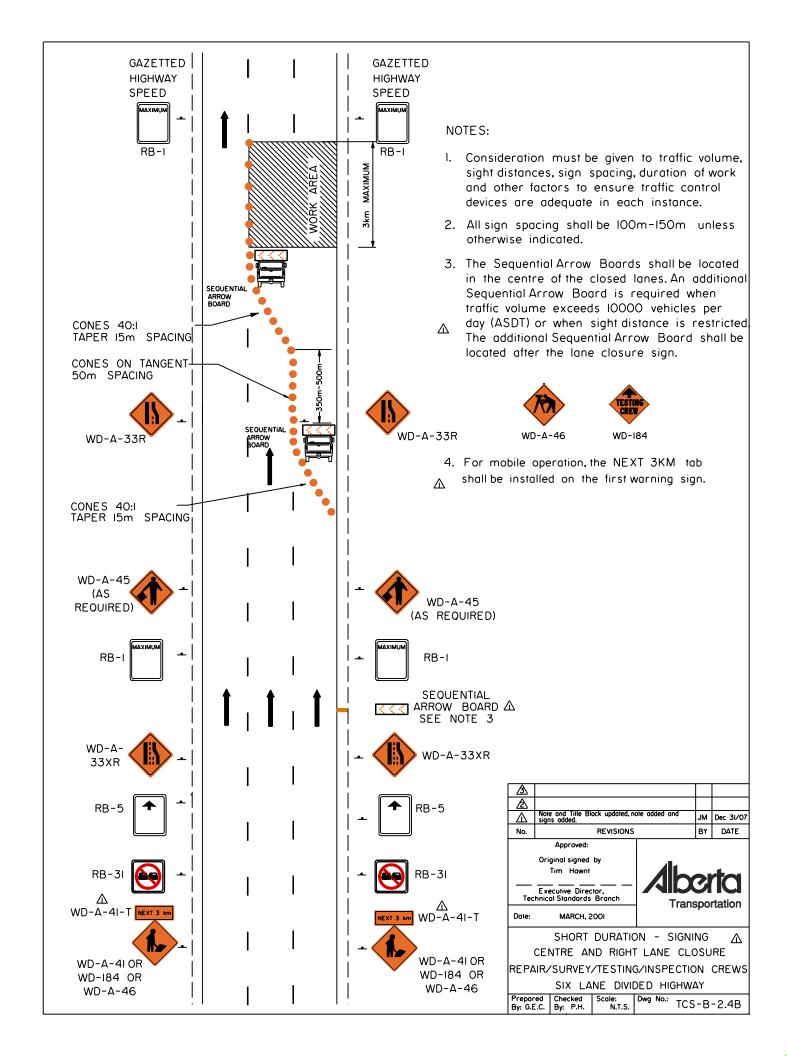


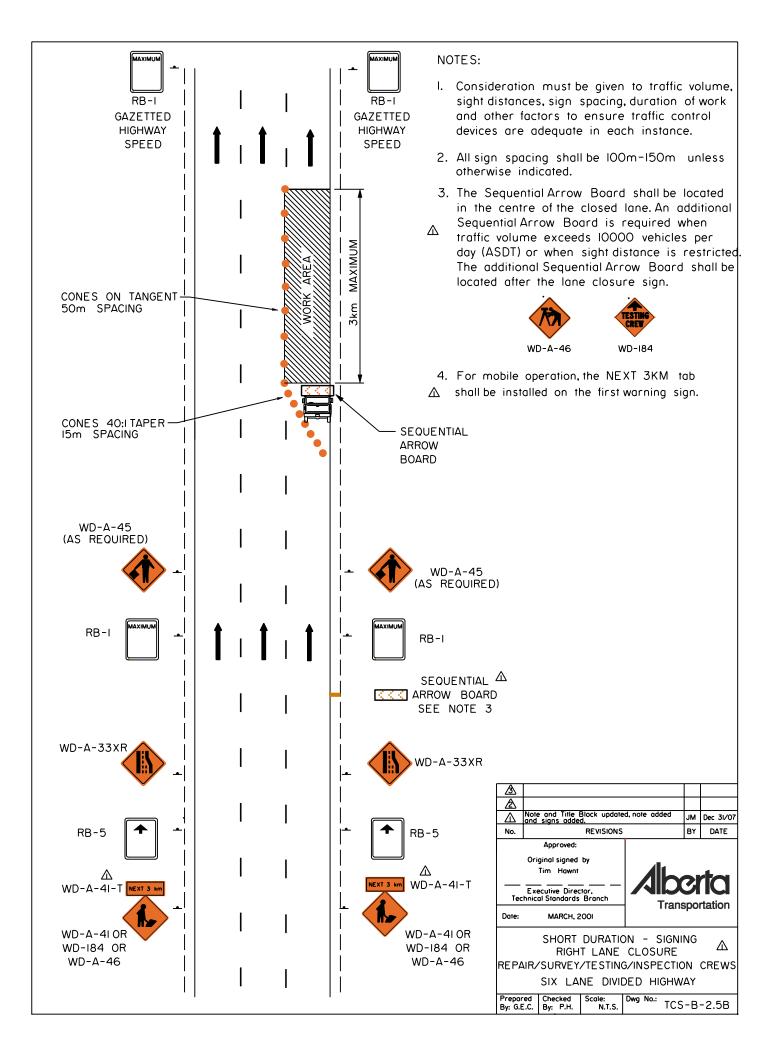


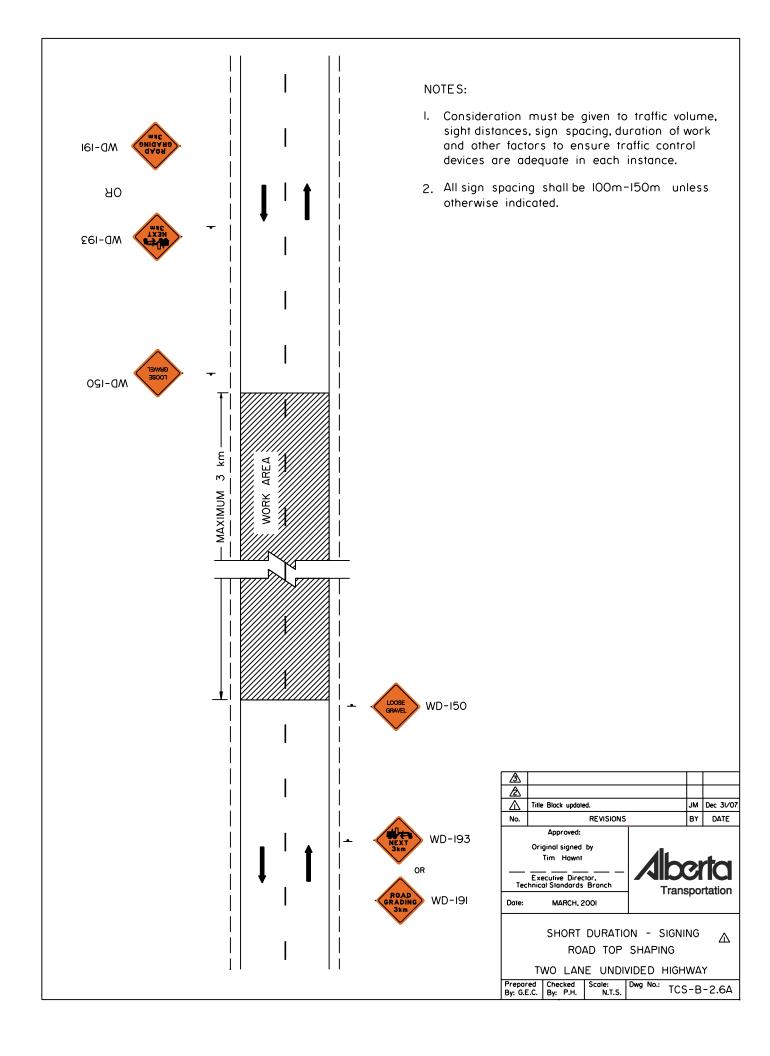
NOTES: I. Consideration must be given to traffic volume, sight distances, sign spacing, duration of work and other factors to ensure traffic control devices are adequate in each instance. 2. All sign spacing shall be IOOm-I5Om unless otherwise indicated. 3. For mobile operation, cones may not GAZETTED **GAZETTED** be required. HIGHWAY HIGHWAY **SPEED SPEED** RB-I RB-I WD-A-46 WD-184 4. For mobile operation, the NEXT 3KM tab shall be installed on the first warning sign. MAXIMUM CONES ON TANGENT 50m SPACING RB-I RB-I RB-5 RB-5 ⋬ Δ \times \text{\D} \text{WD-A-4I-T} ◬ Title Block updated, note added and signs Dec 31/07 WD-A-41-T REVISIONS No. WD-A-41 WD-A-4I Approved: OR OR WD-A-46 OR WD-184 WD-A-46 OR Original signed by Tim Hawnt WD-184 Executive Director, Technical Standards Branch Transportation MARCH, 2001 Date: SHORT DURATION - SIGNING Δ WORK ON SHOULDER FOUR LANE DIVIDED HIGHWAY Dwg No.: TCS-B-2.2B Prepared Checked By: G.E.C. By: P.H.

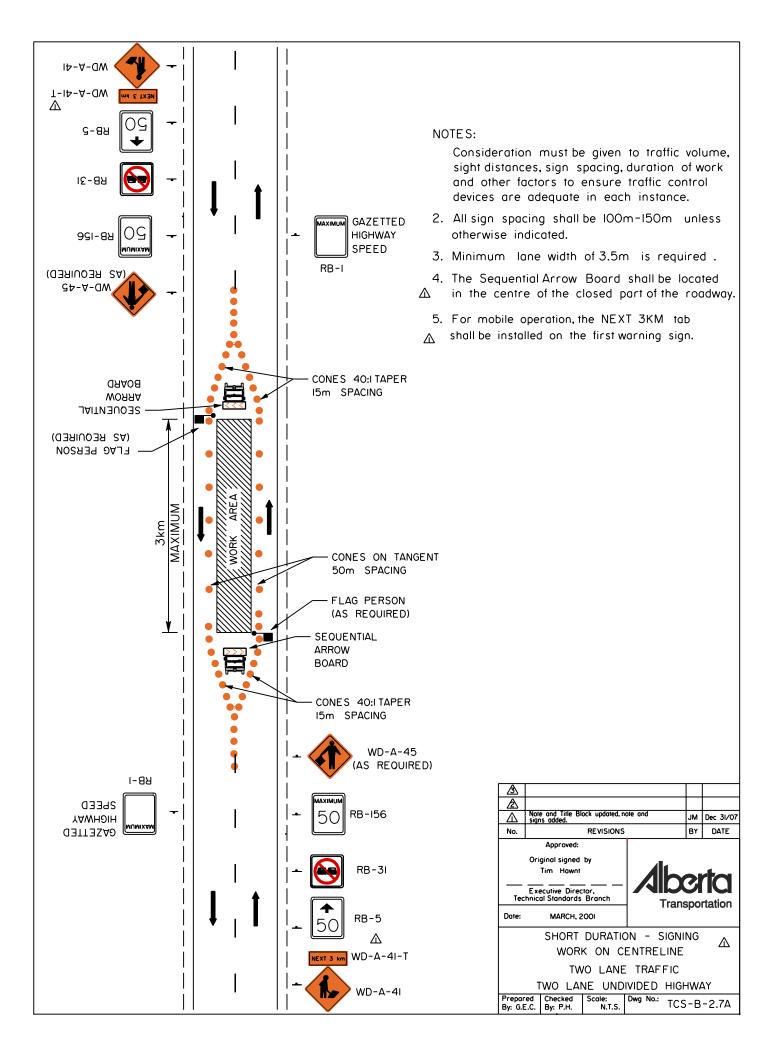


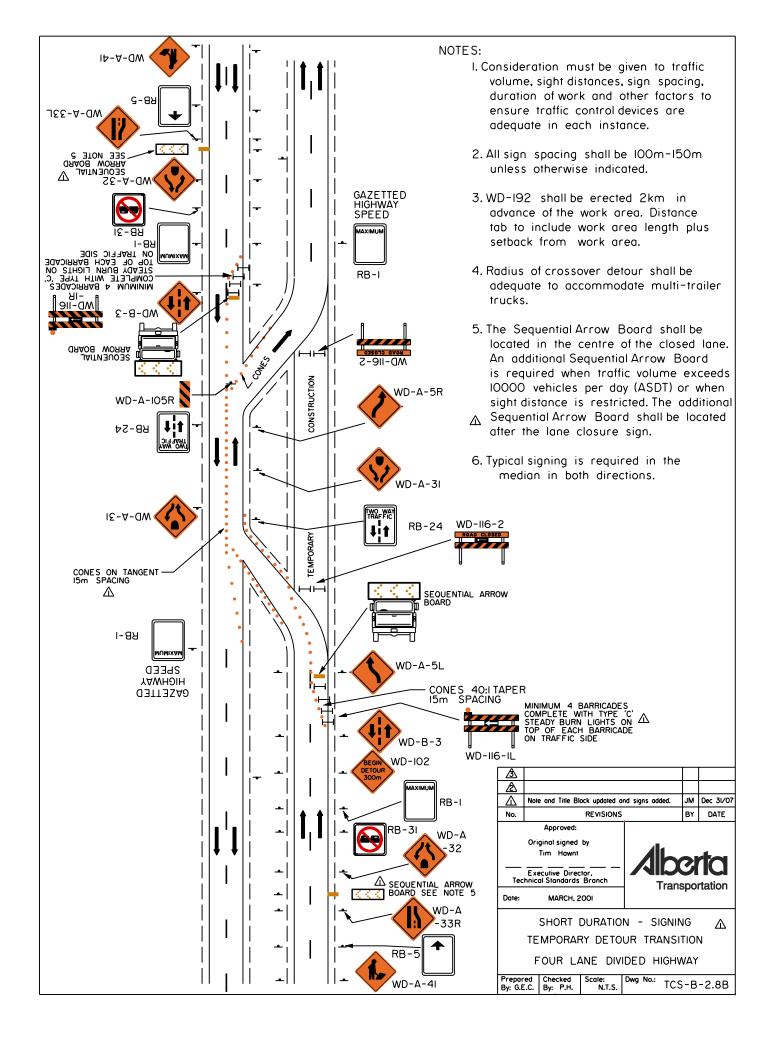






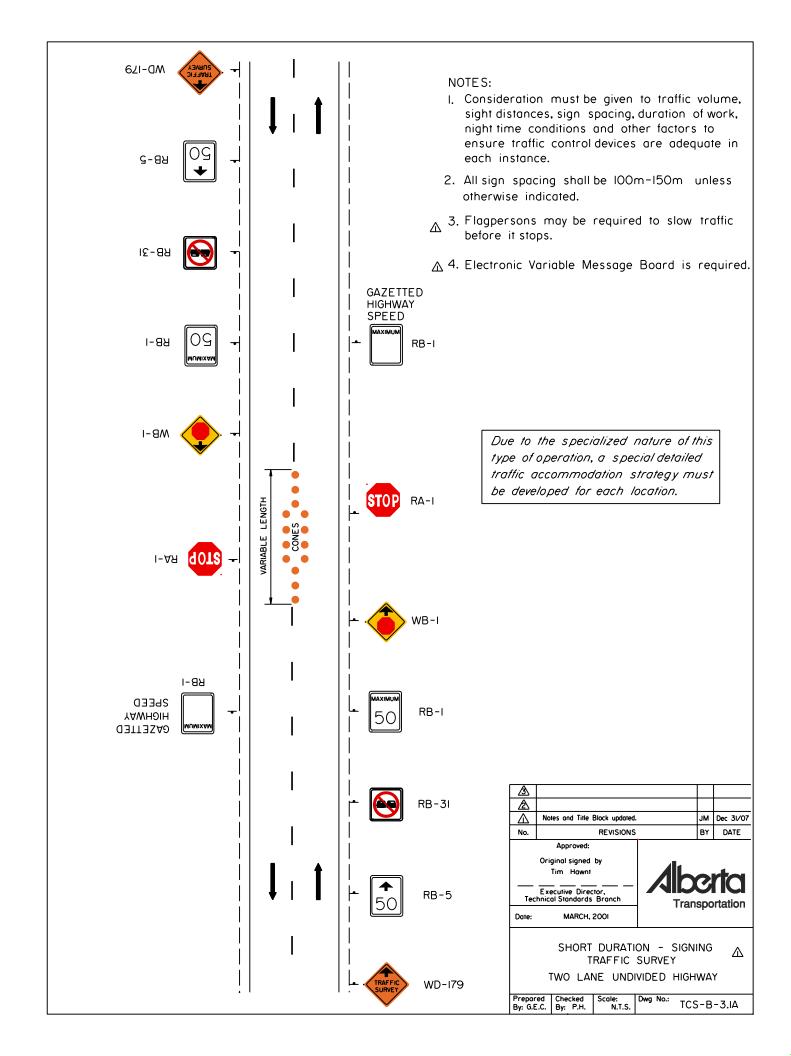


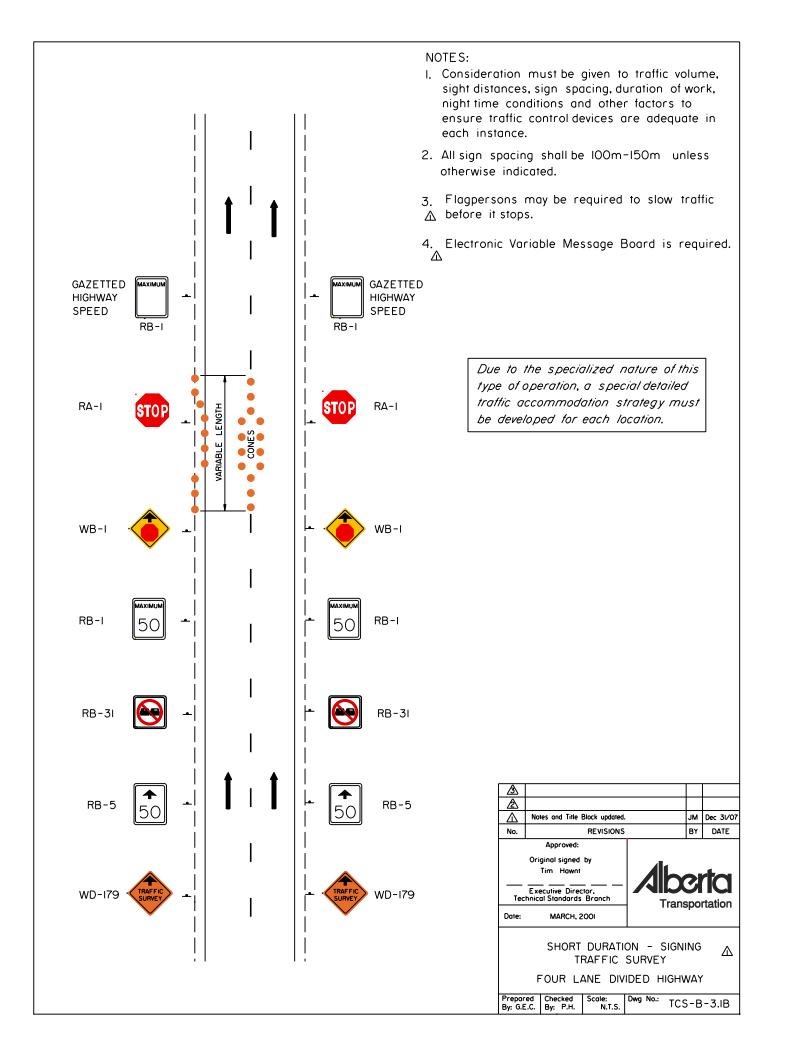


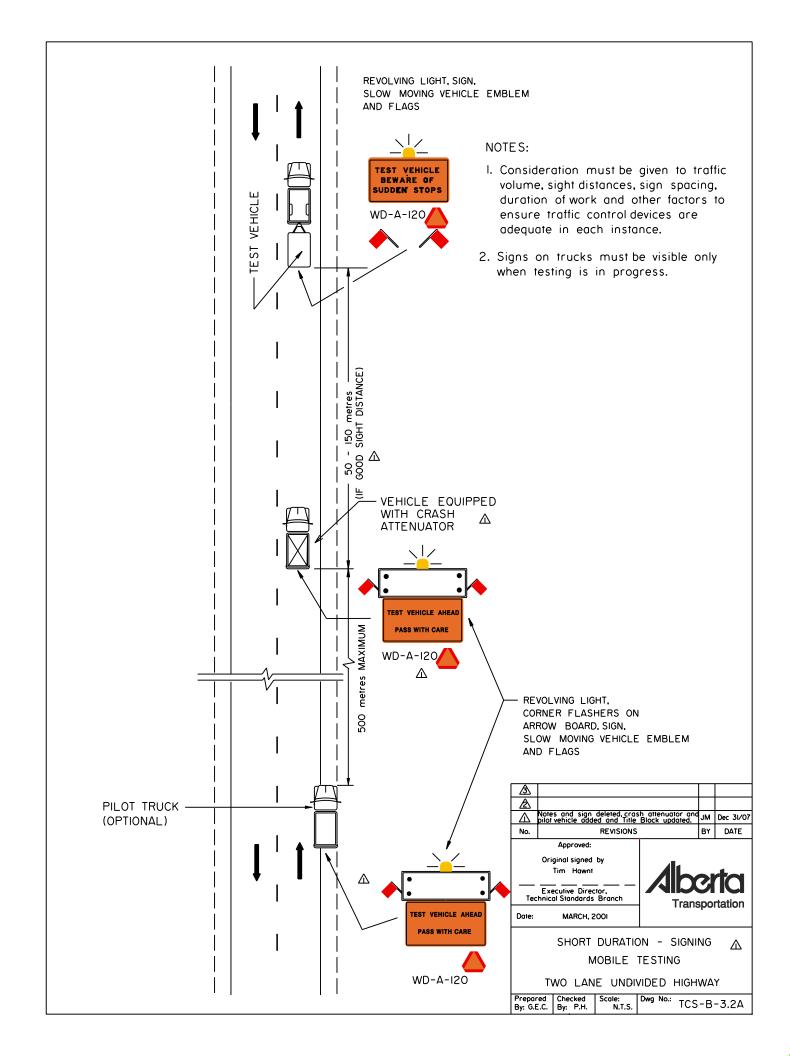


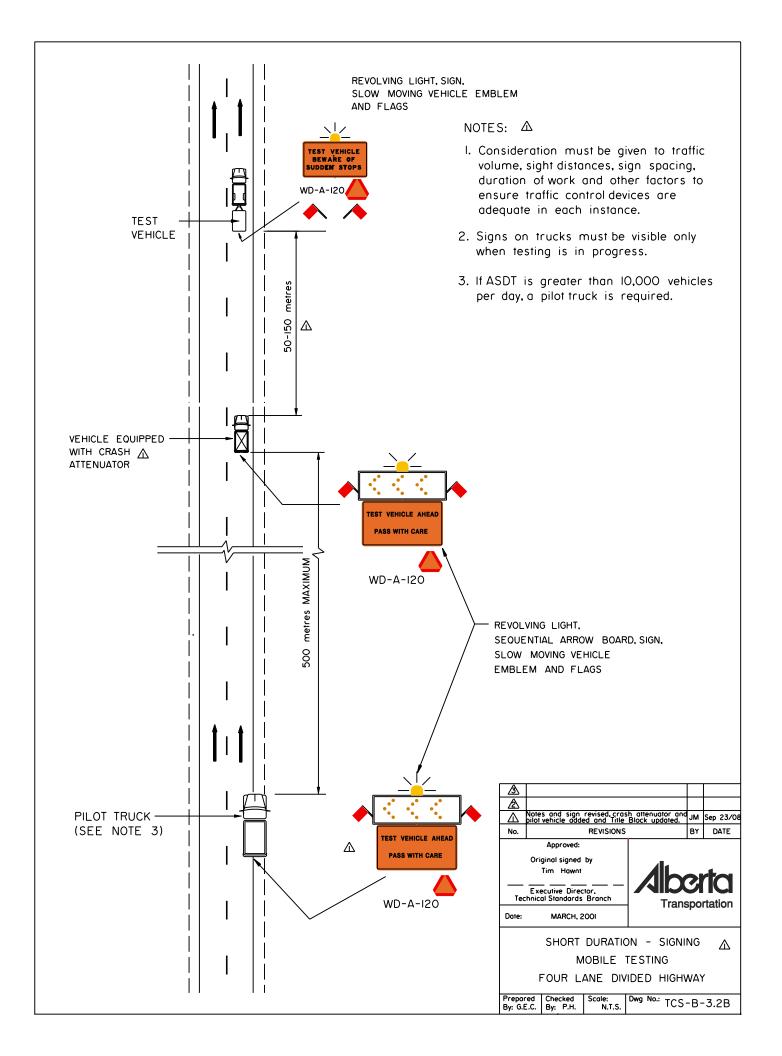
TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

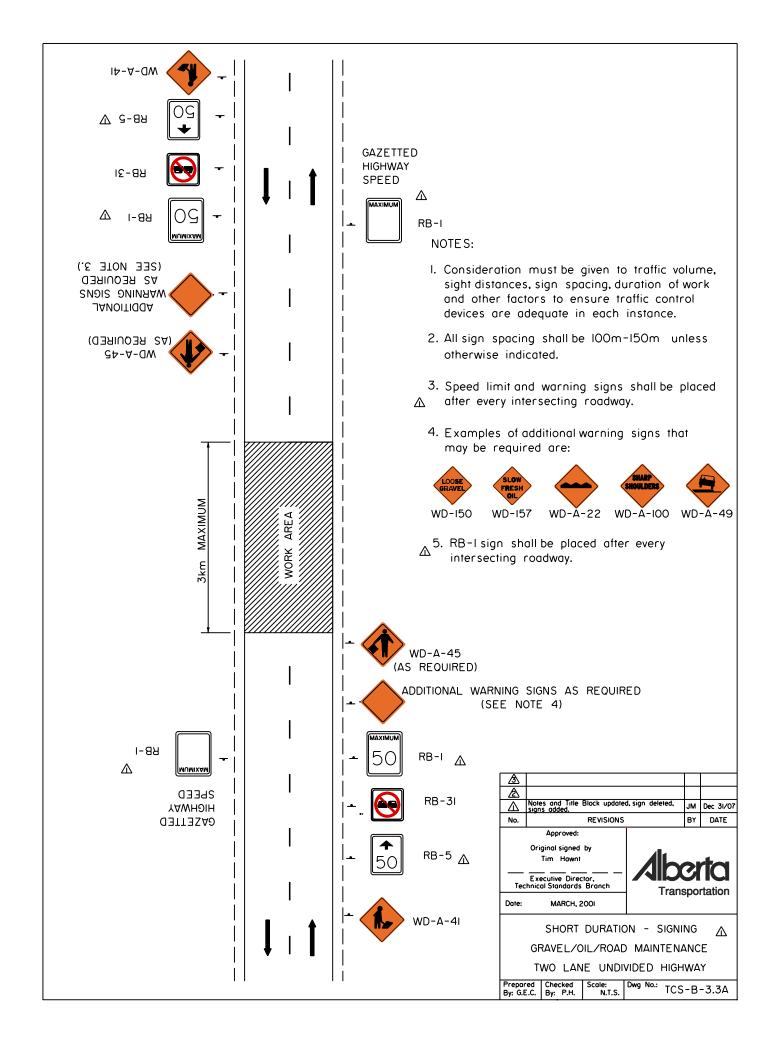
TESTING, SURVEY, AND OTHER SHORT DURATION ACTIVITIES			
TCS-B Drawing No.	2 Lane Undivided Highway	4 Lane Divided Highway	Description
3.1A	Х		Traffic Survey
3.1B		X	Traffic Survey
3.2A	Х		Mobile Testing
3.2B		Х	Mobile Testing
3.3A	Х		Gravel/Oil/Road Maintenance
3.4A	Х		Line Painting
3.4B		Х	Line Painting
3.5A	Х		Chemical Vegetation Control
3.5B		Х	Chemical Vegetation Control

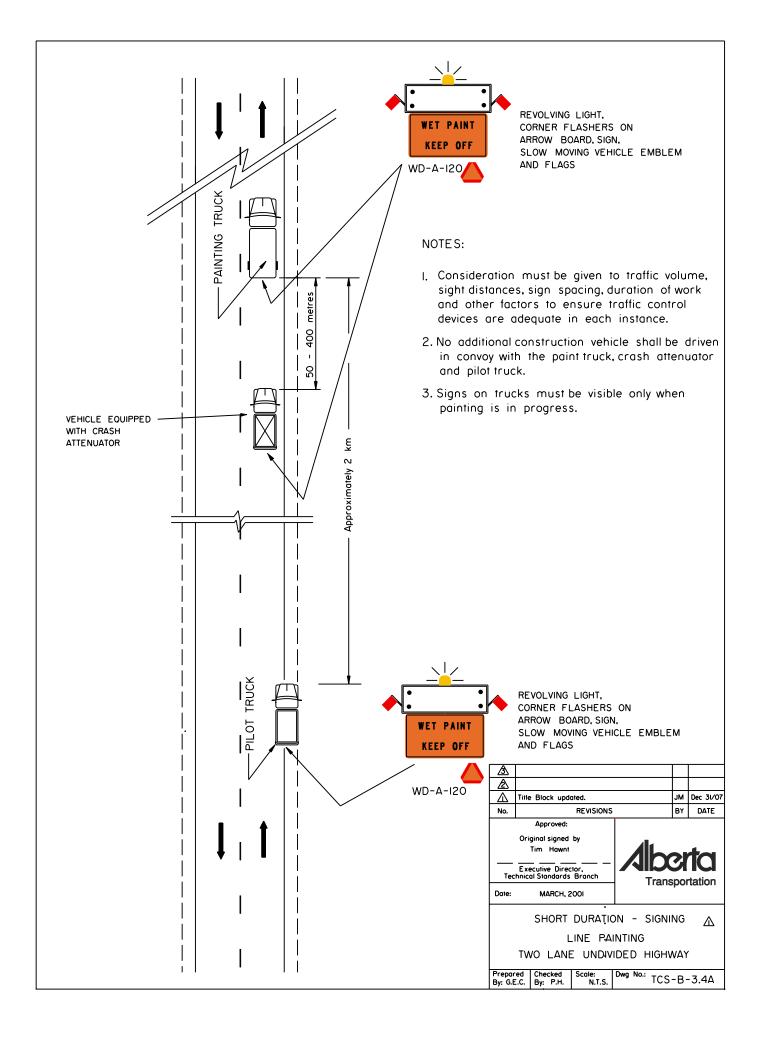


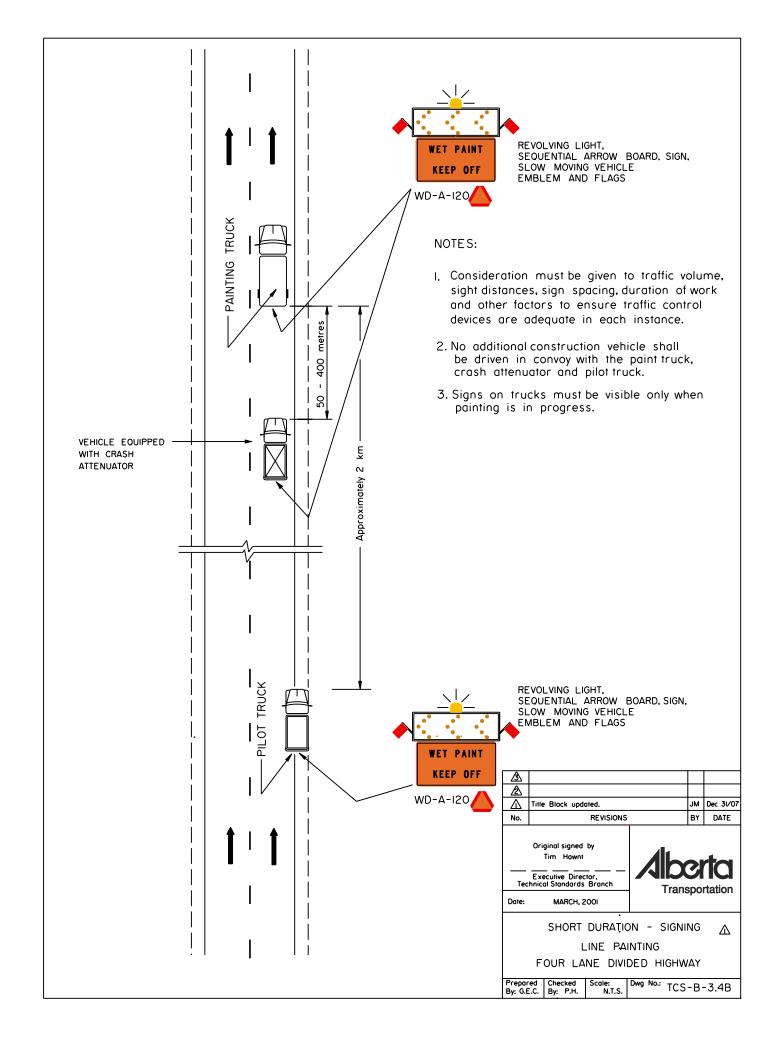


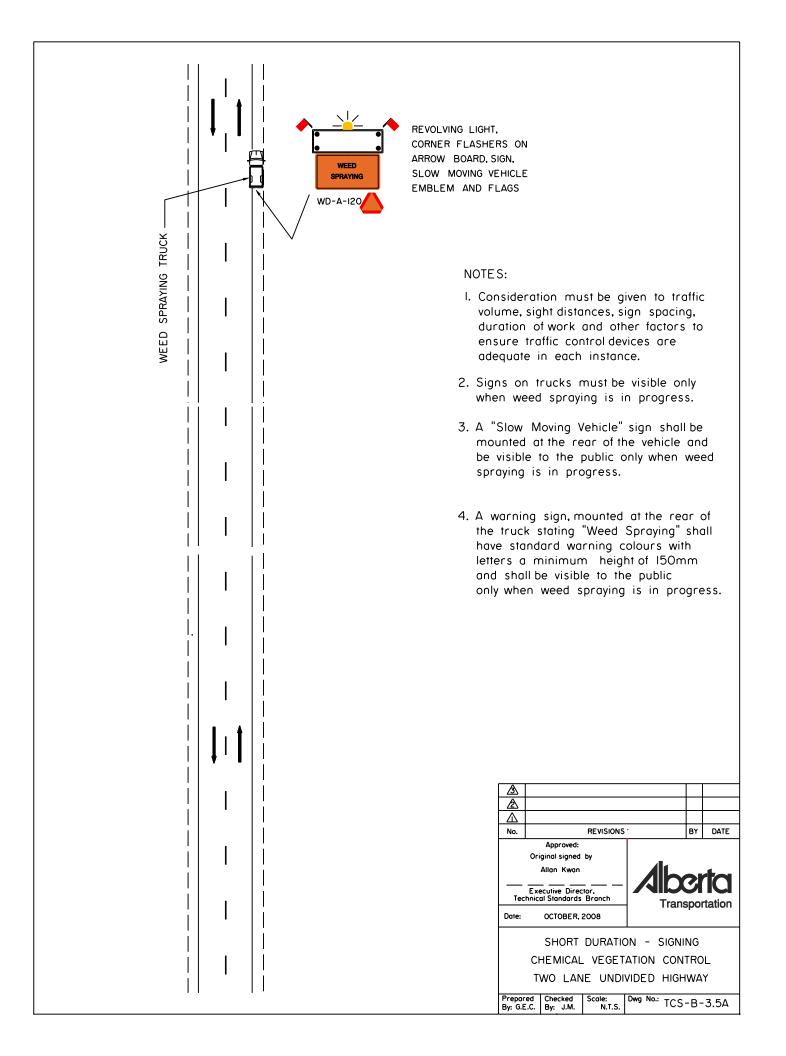


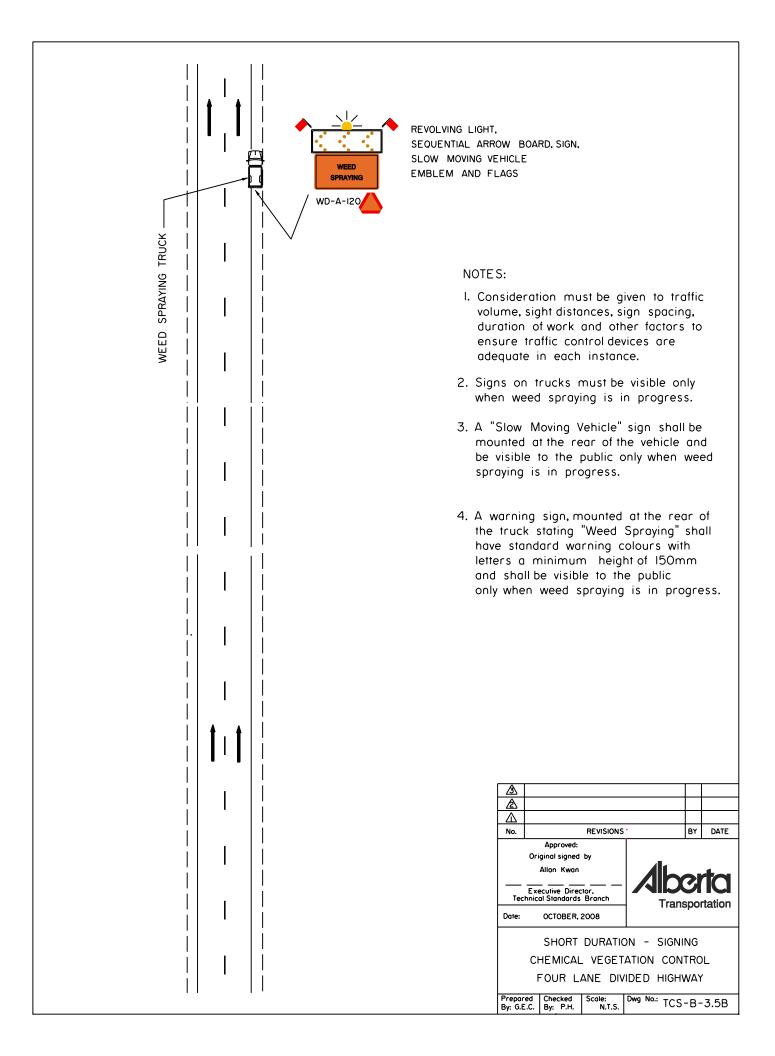






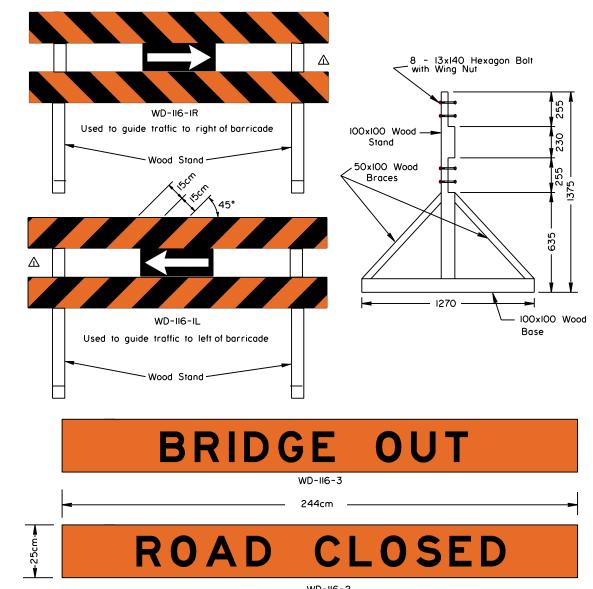






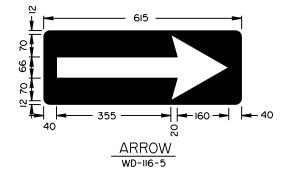
TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS			
TCS-B Drawing No.	2 Lane Undivided Highway	4 Lane Divided Highway	Description
4.1			Standard Barricade
4.2			Traffic Control Paddle
4.3			Traffic Barrel/Drum



WD-II6-2

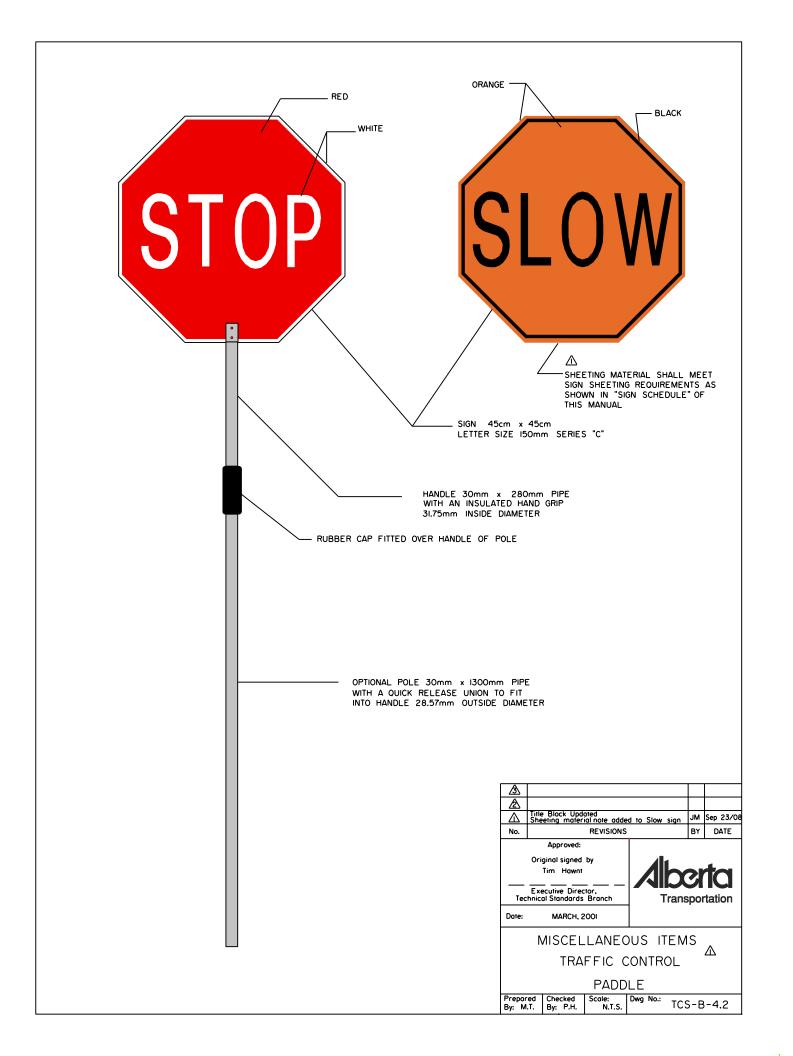
Bridge Out and Road Closed boards may be used to replace one diagonal stripe board where appropriate All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise indicated.

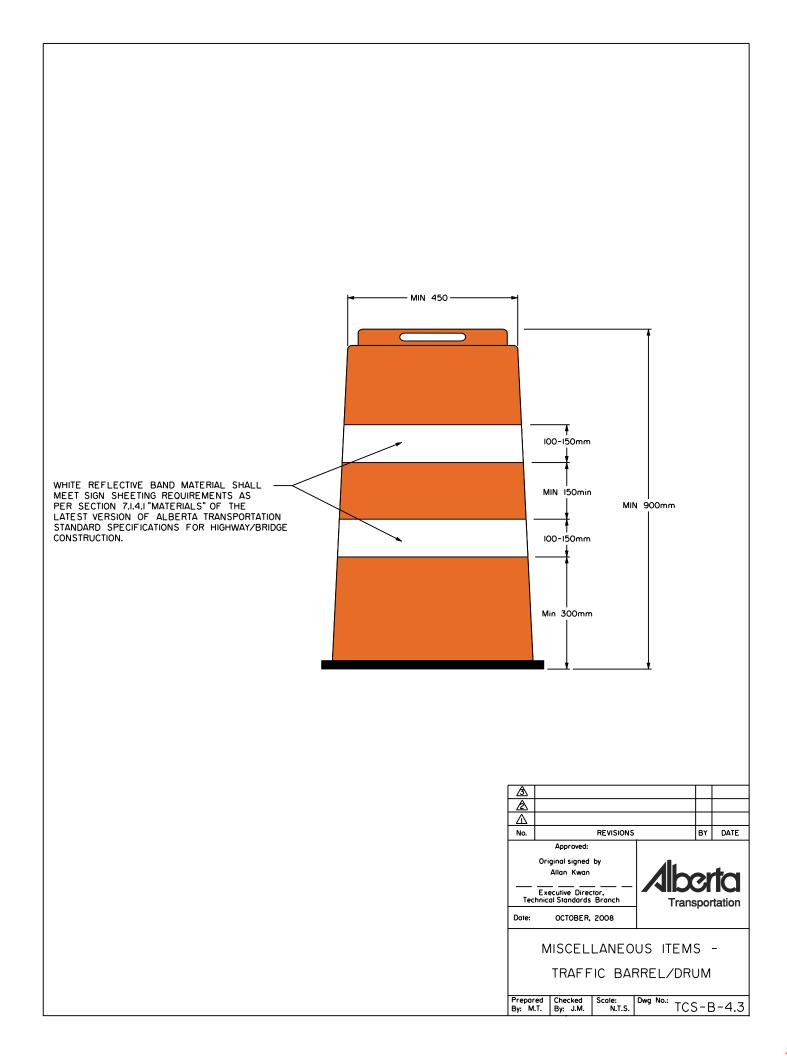


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Note: Arrow Sign may be installed on the wood stand on the traffic side.

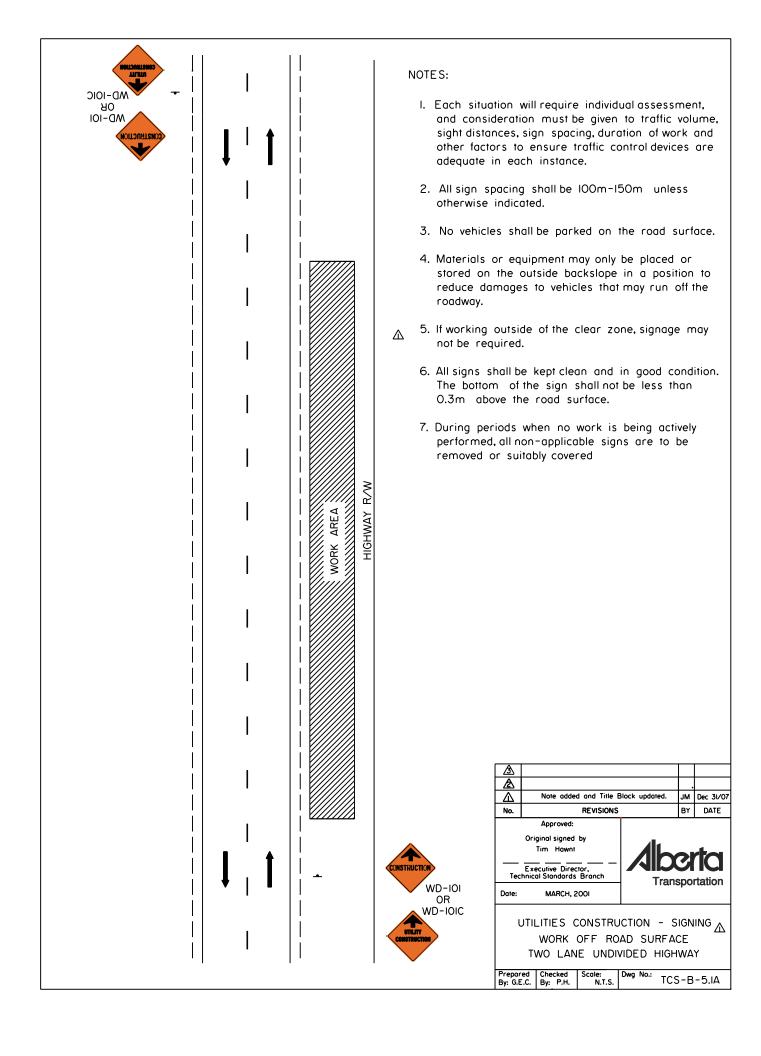
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Δ	No	te and Title	Block upda	led.	JM	Dec 31/07
No.			REVISIONS		ВҮ	DATE
	Approved:					
	Original signed by					
		Tim Hownt			ha	rta
Tec	Executive Director, Technical Standards Branch Transportation					
Date:	Date: MARCH, 2001				тапоро	rtation
		MISCE	LLANEO	US ITEI	MS -	
STANDARD BARRICADE						
USED FOR CONSTRUCTION $egin{array}{c} \Delta \end{array}$						
	PROJECTS					
Prepar By: G.E		Checked By: P.H.	Scale: N.T.S.	Dwg No.:	TCS-E	2_41

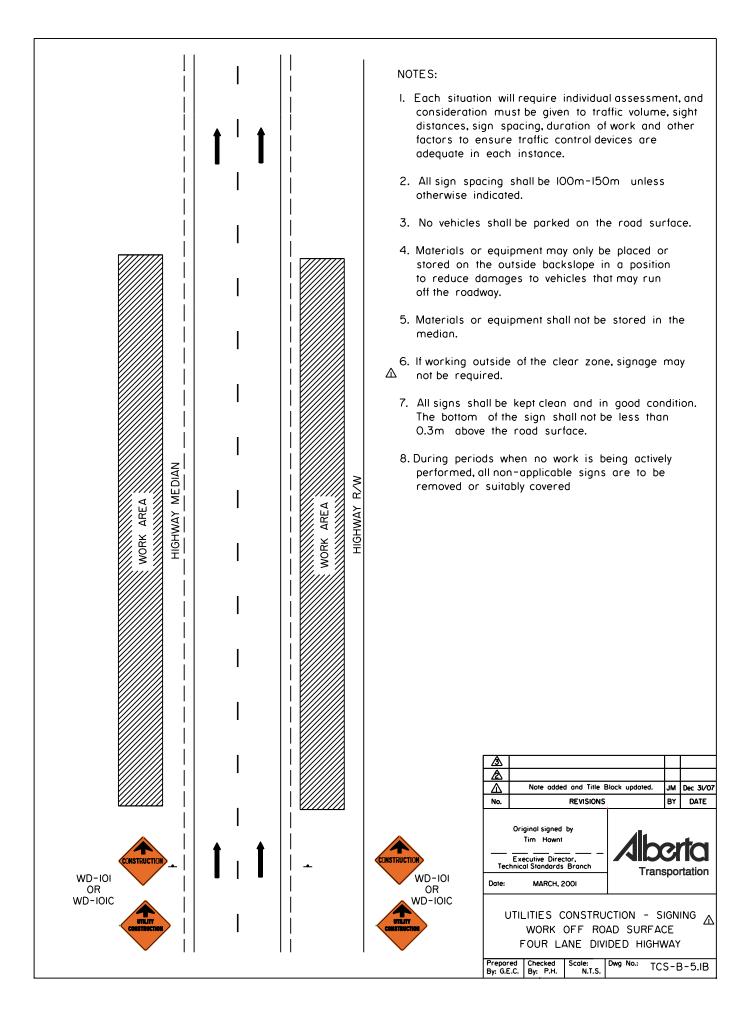


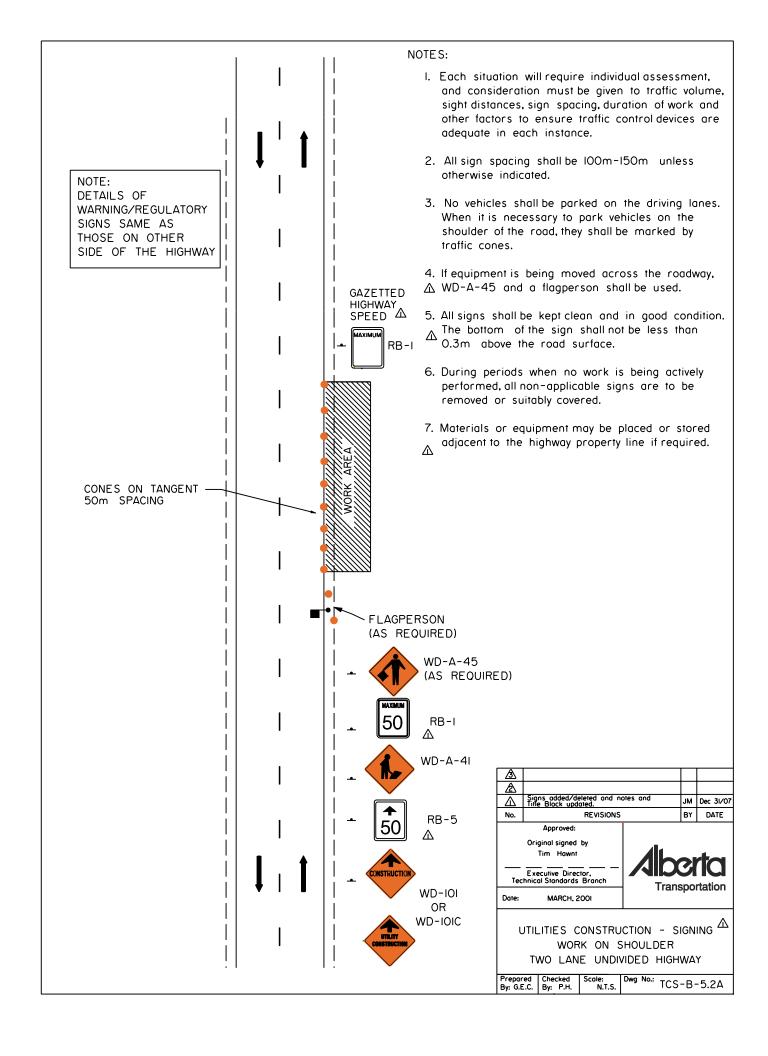


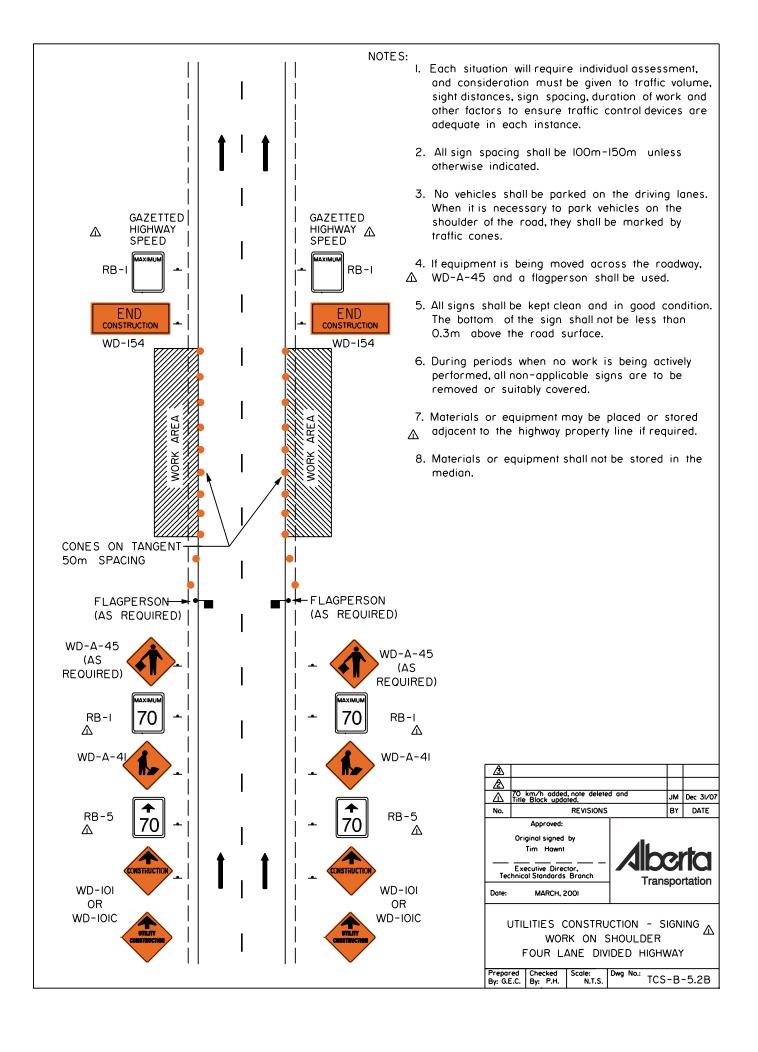
TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

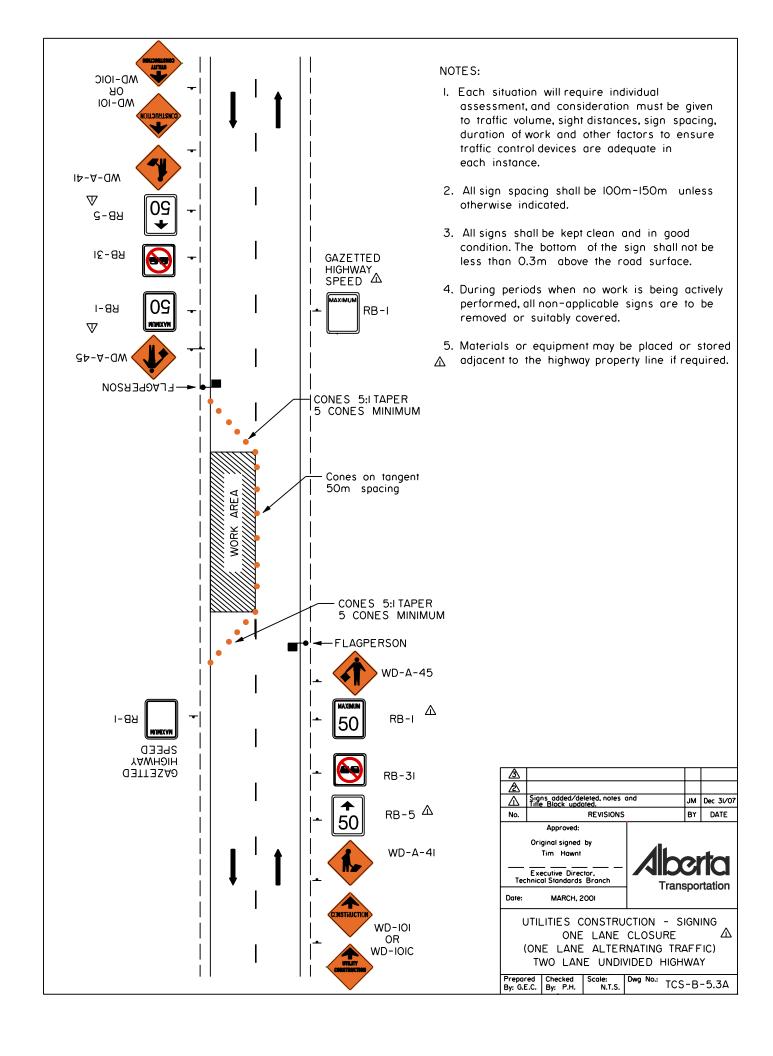
UTILITIES CONSTRUCTION			
TCS-B Drawing No.	2 Lane Undivided Highway	4 Lane Divided Highway	Description
5.1A	Х		Work off Road Surface
5.1B		Х	Work off Road Surface
5.2A	Х		Work on Shoulder
5.2B		Х	Work on Shoulder
5.3A	Х		One Lane Closure (One Lane Alternating Traffic)
5.3B		Х	One Lane Closure

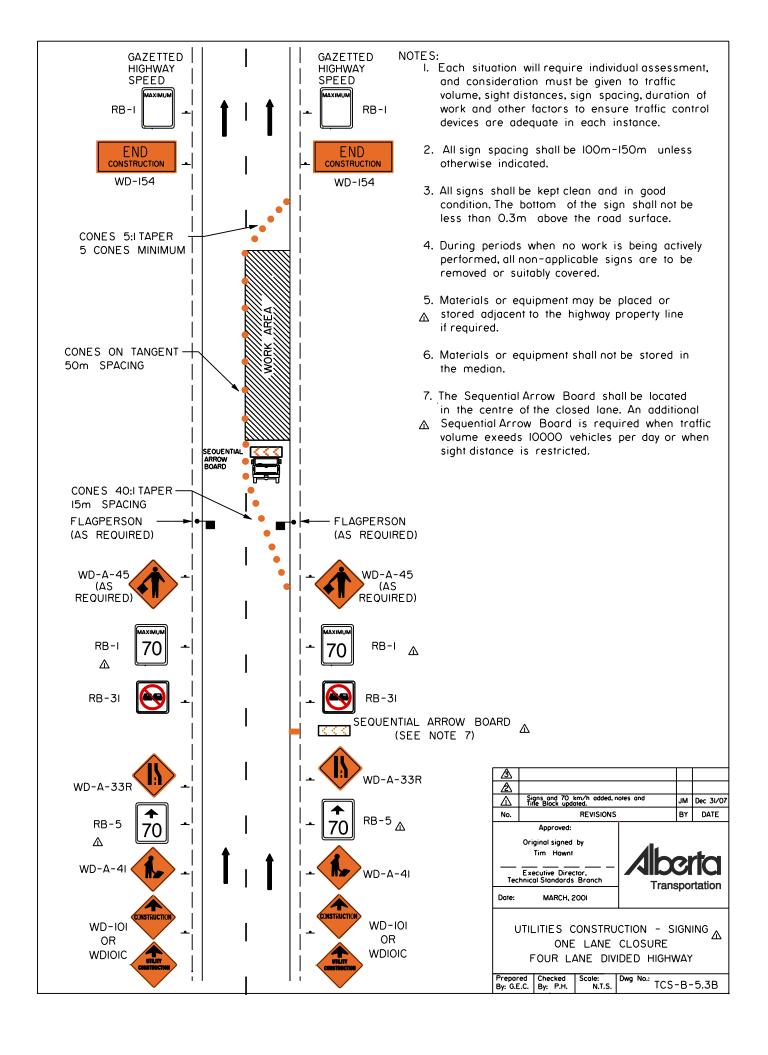


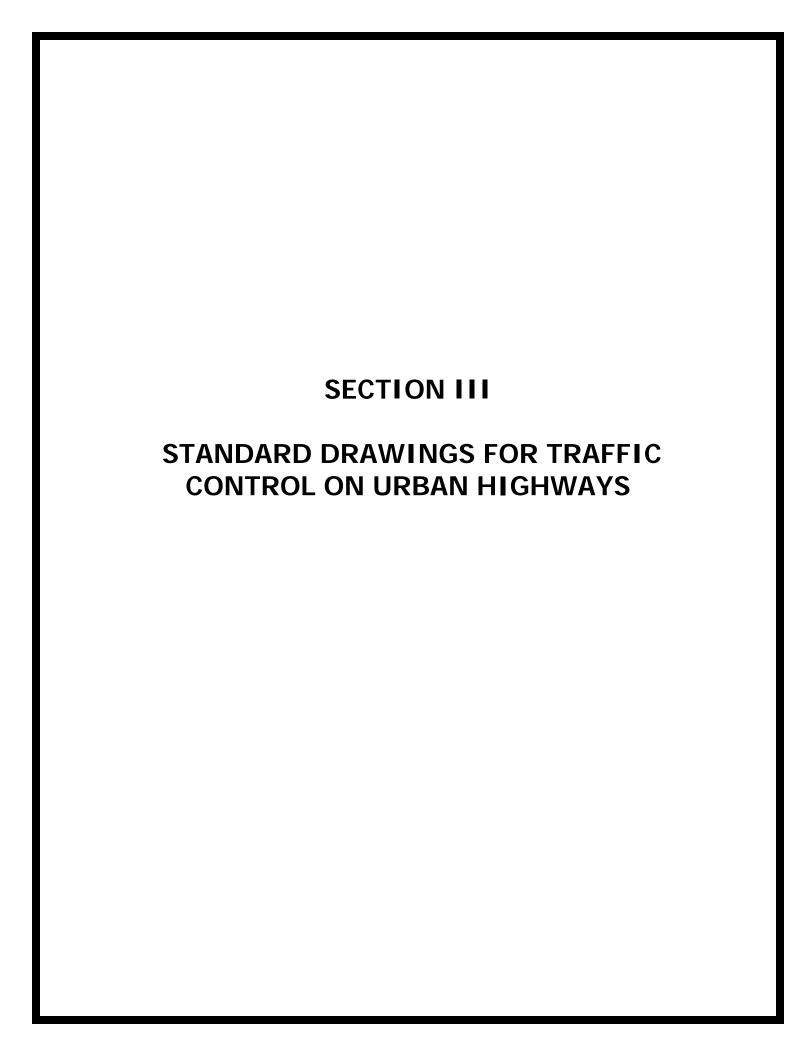






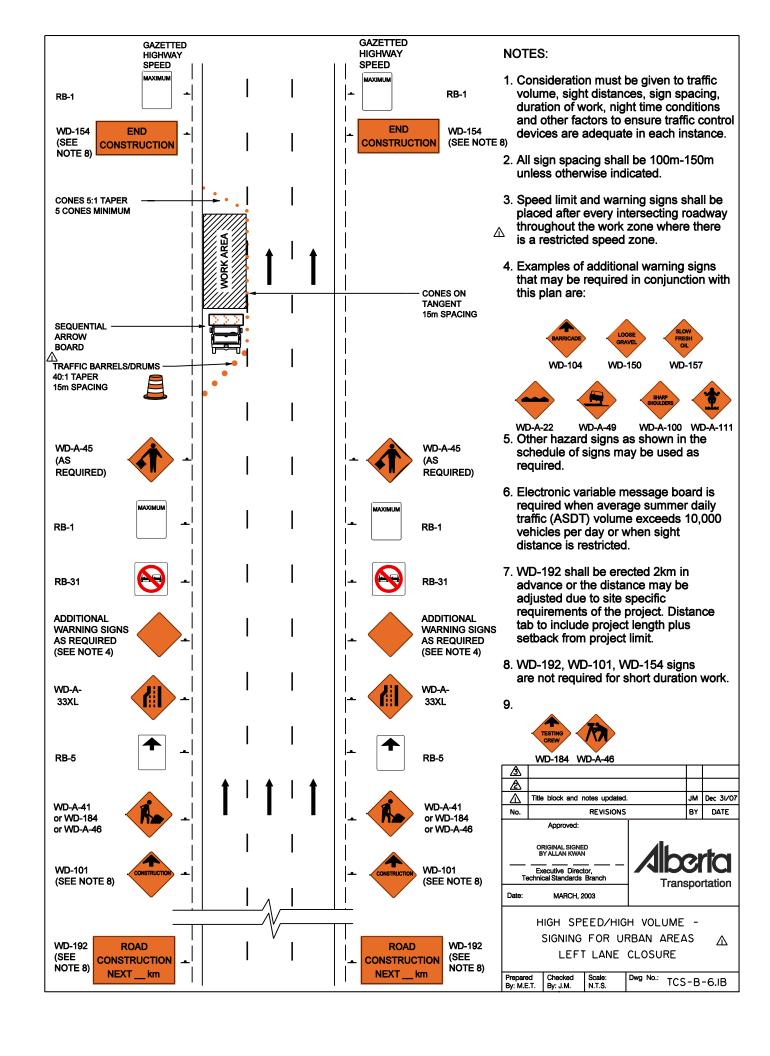


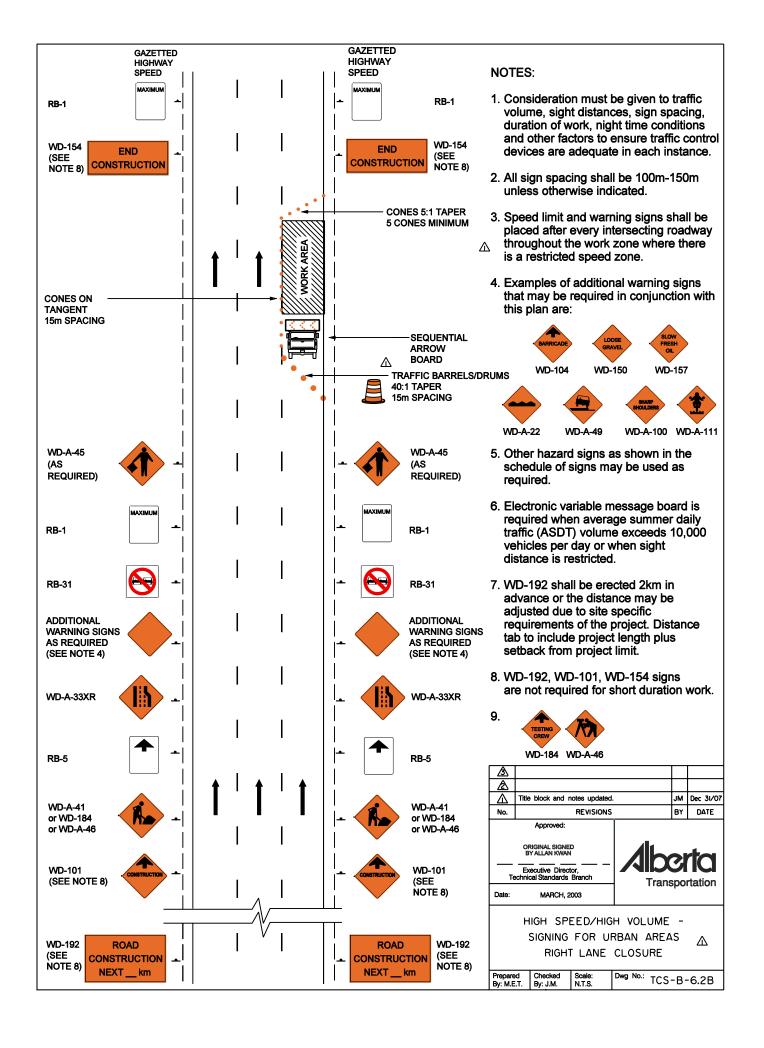


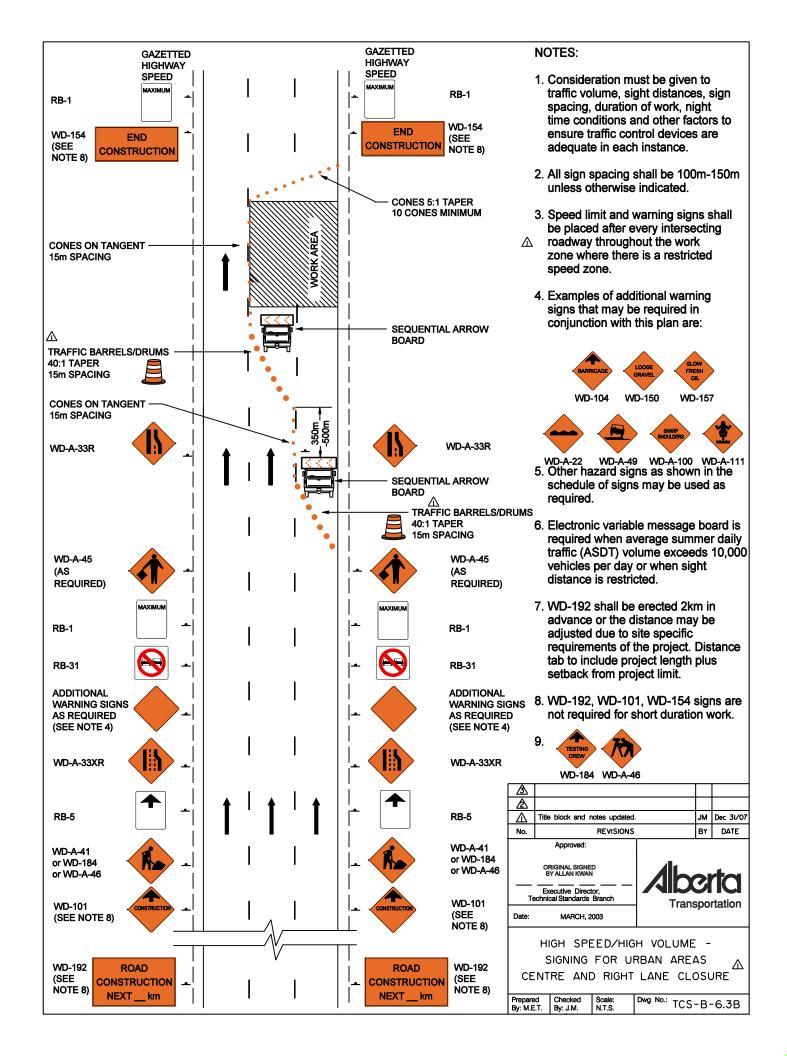


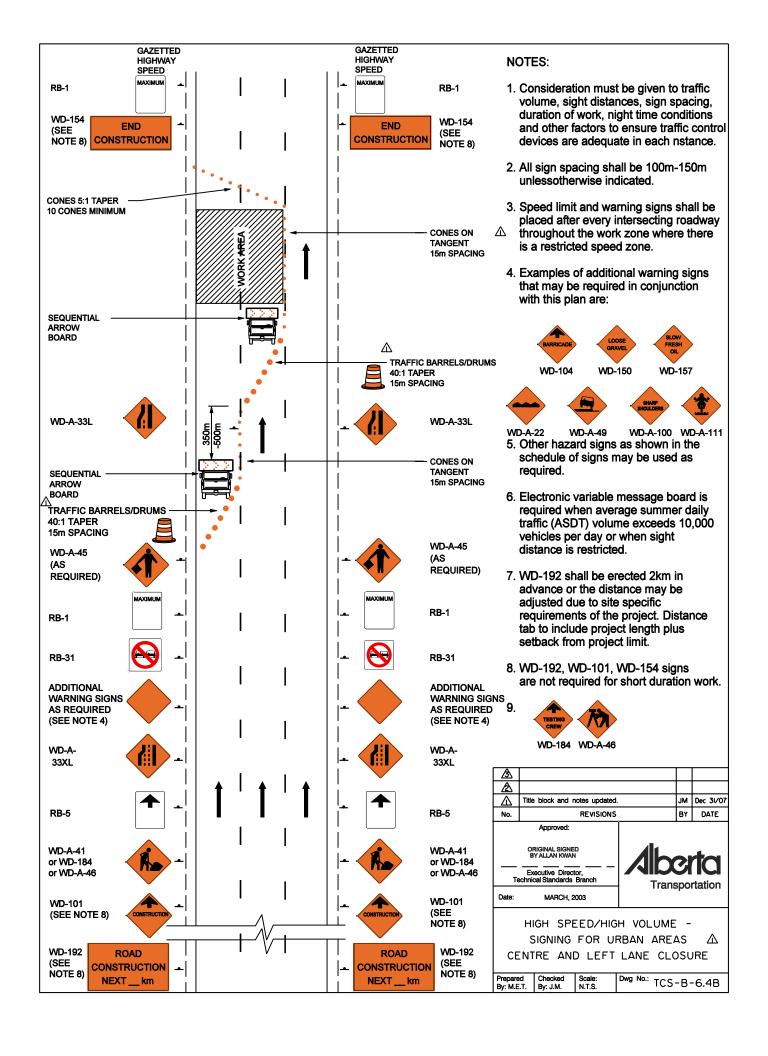
TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN URBAN WORK ZONES

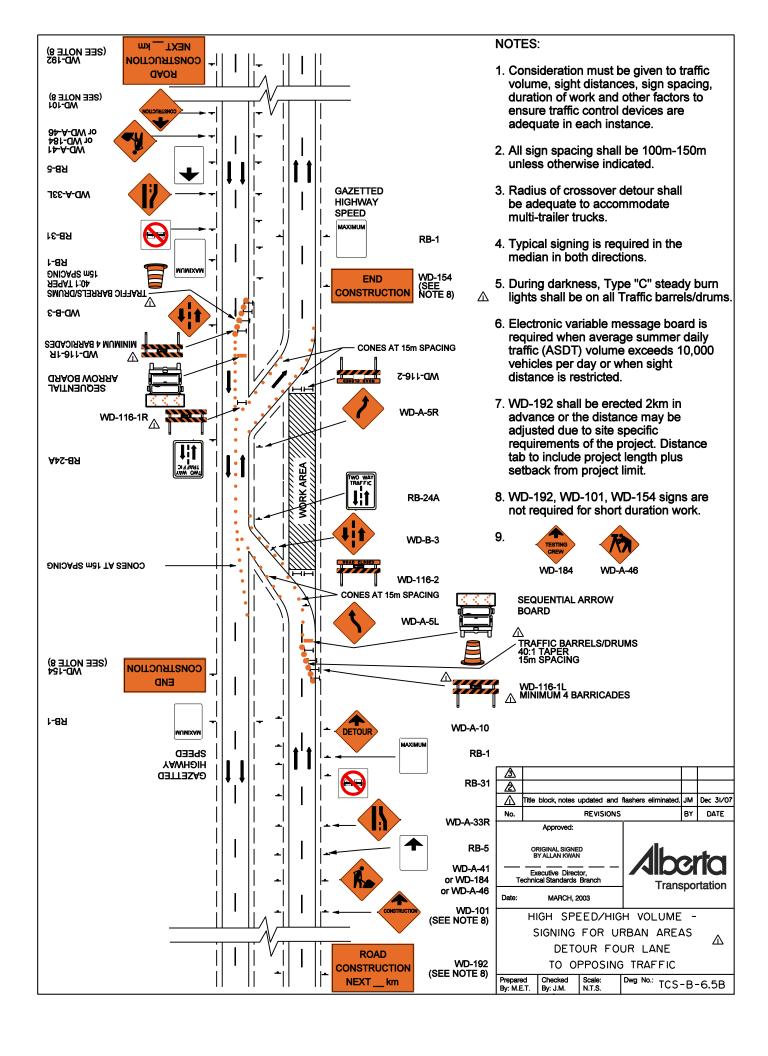
HIGH SPEED/HIGH VOLUME				
TCS-B Drawing No.	Description			
6.1B	Left Lane Closure			
6.2B	Right Lane Closure			
6.3B	Centre and Right Lane Closure			
6.4B	Centre and Left Lane Closure			
6.5B	Detour Four Lane to Opposing Traffic			
6.6B	Work on Shoulder			
6.7B	Localized Excavation Adjacent to Shoulder (Within Work Zone)			
6.8B	Ramp to One-Lane Closure (Free-Flow)			
6.9B	Ramp to Two-Lane Closure			
6.10B	3 Lane Closure to Off-Ramp			
6.11B	Full Closure to Detour			
6.12A	Detour			

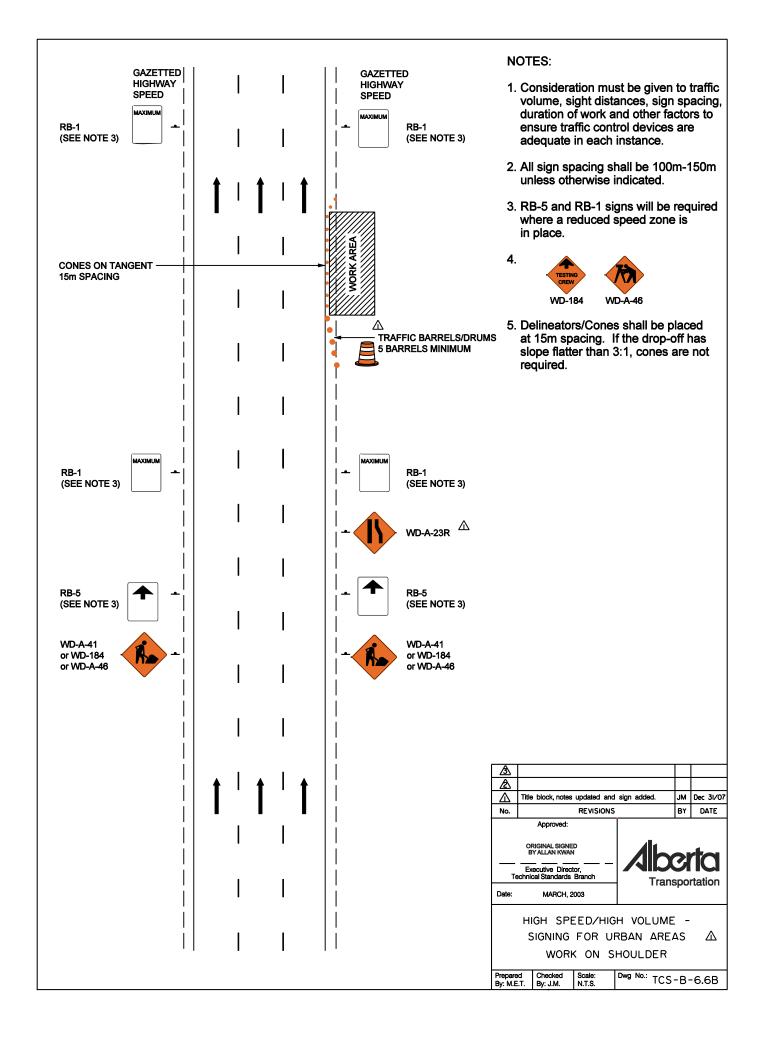


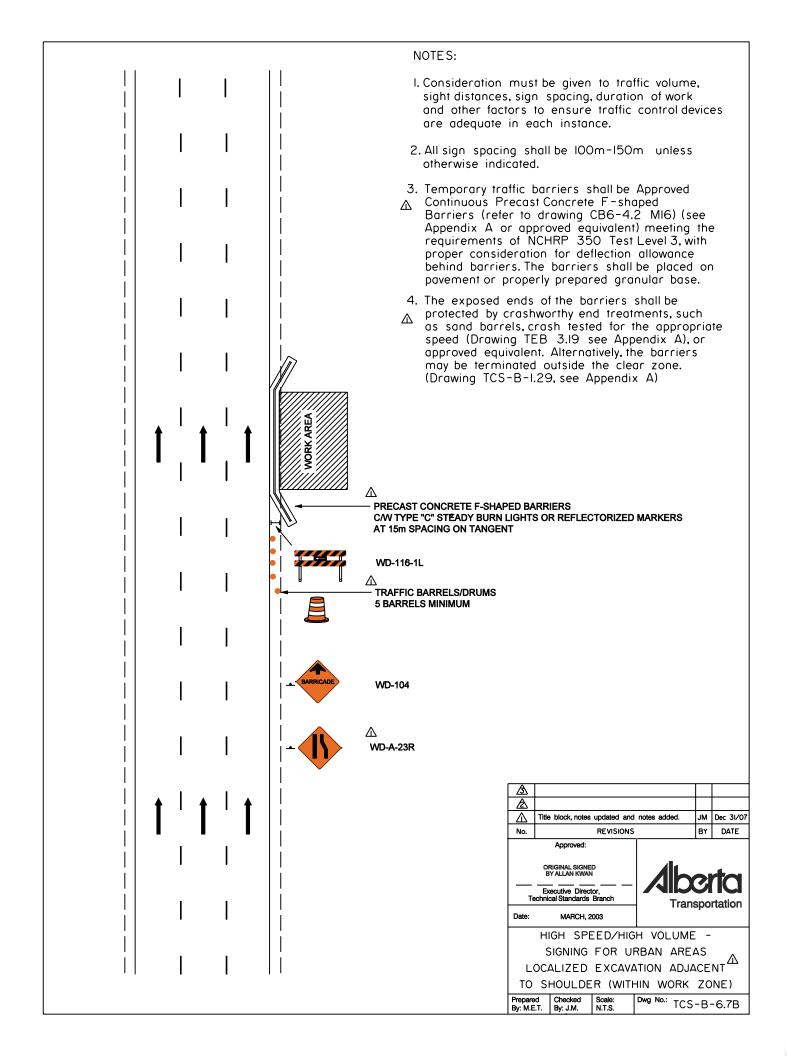


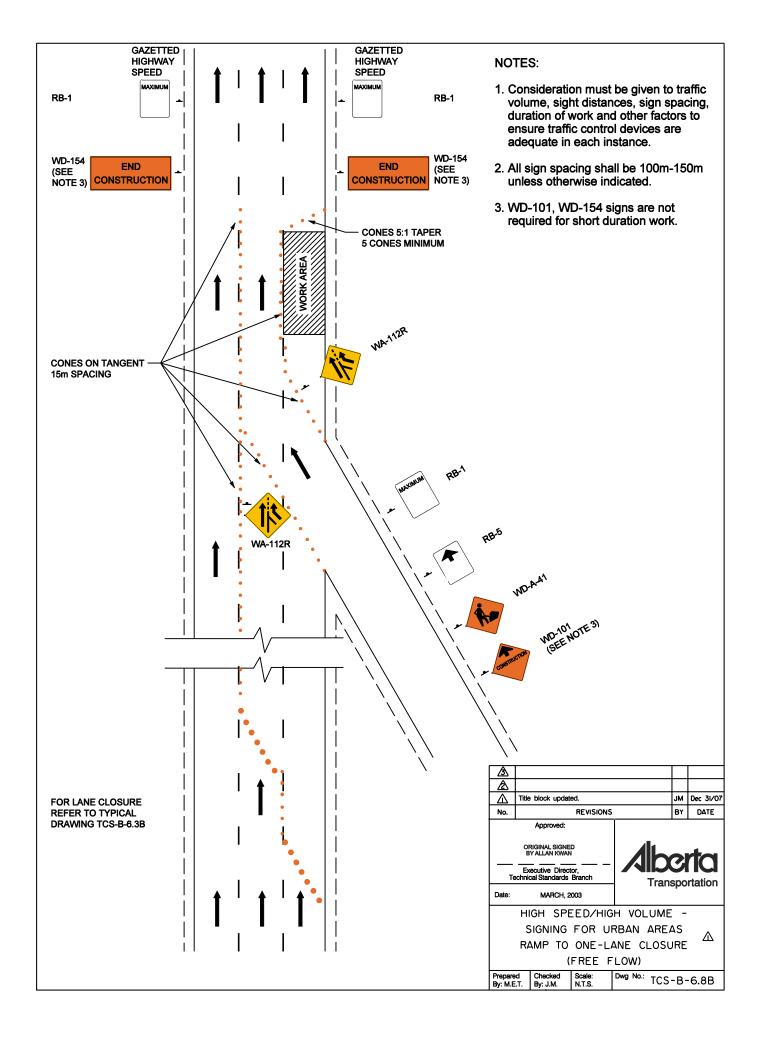


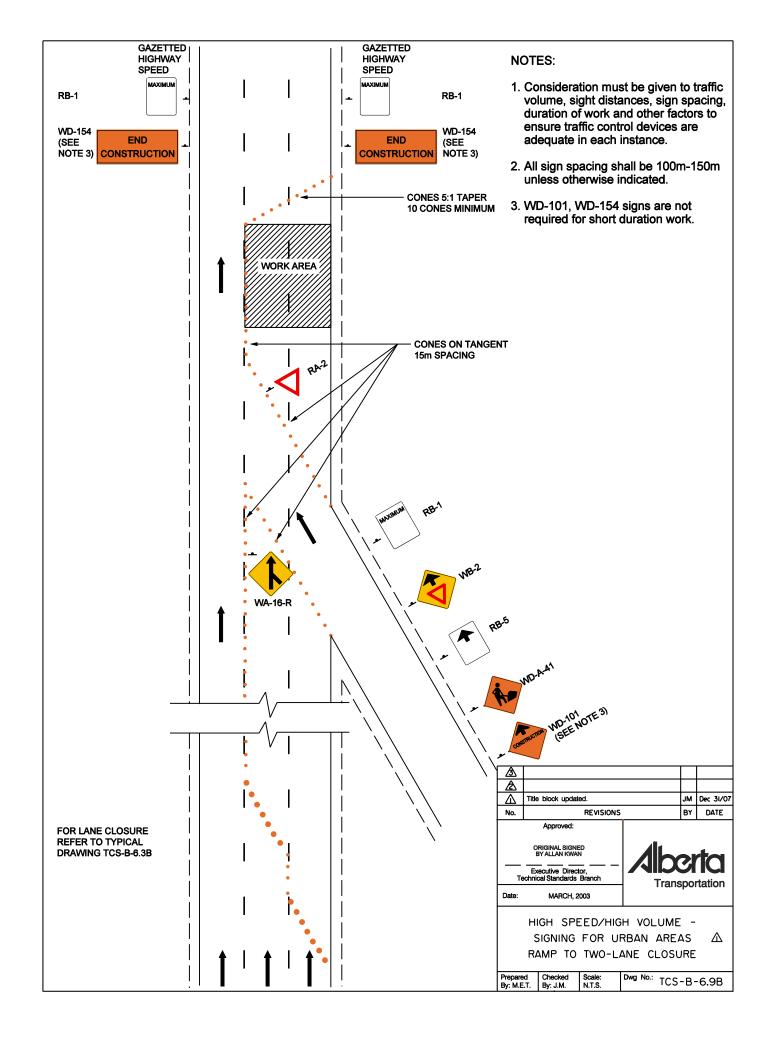


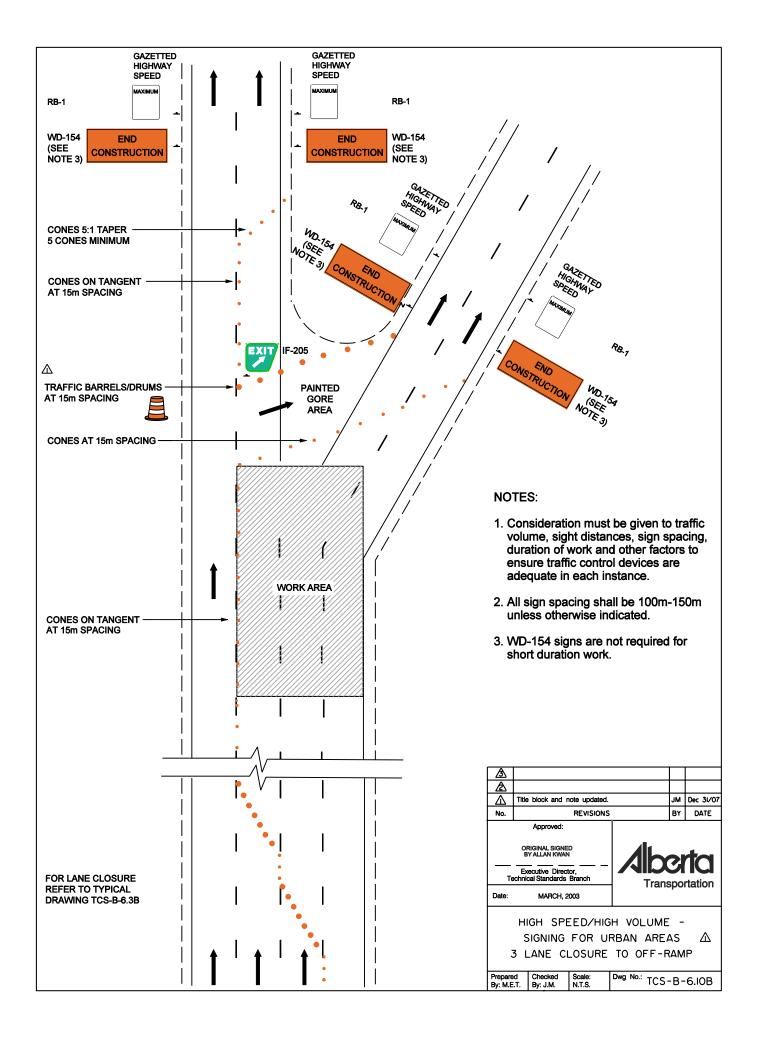


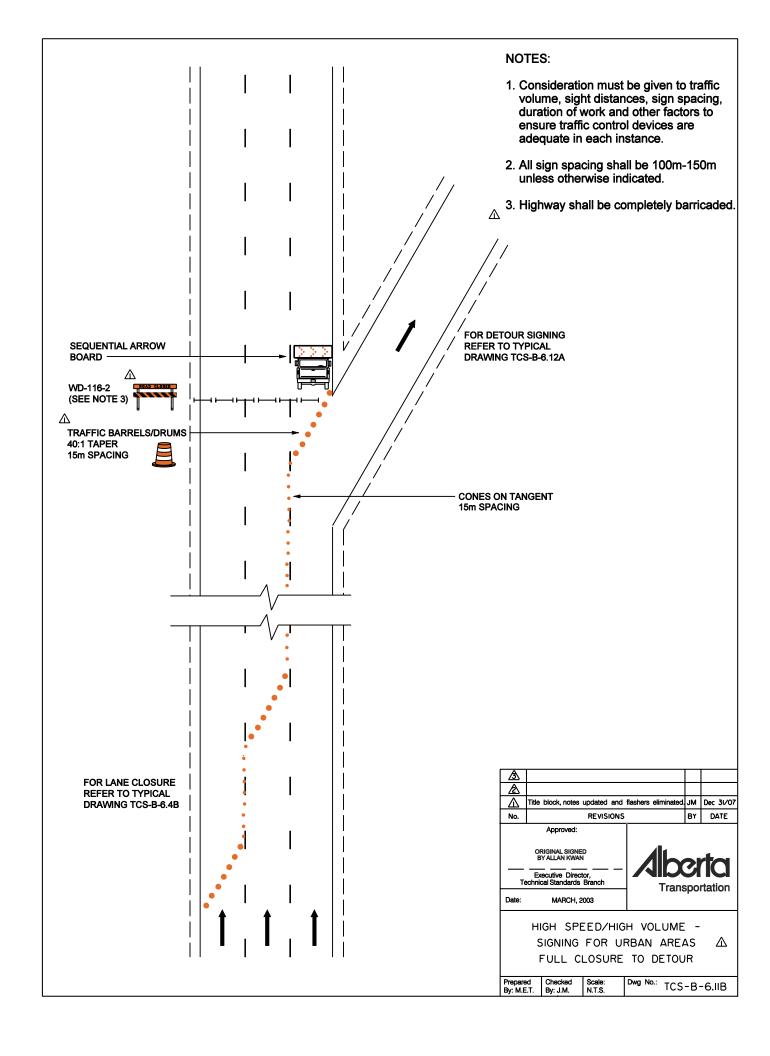


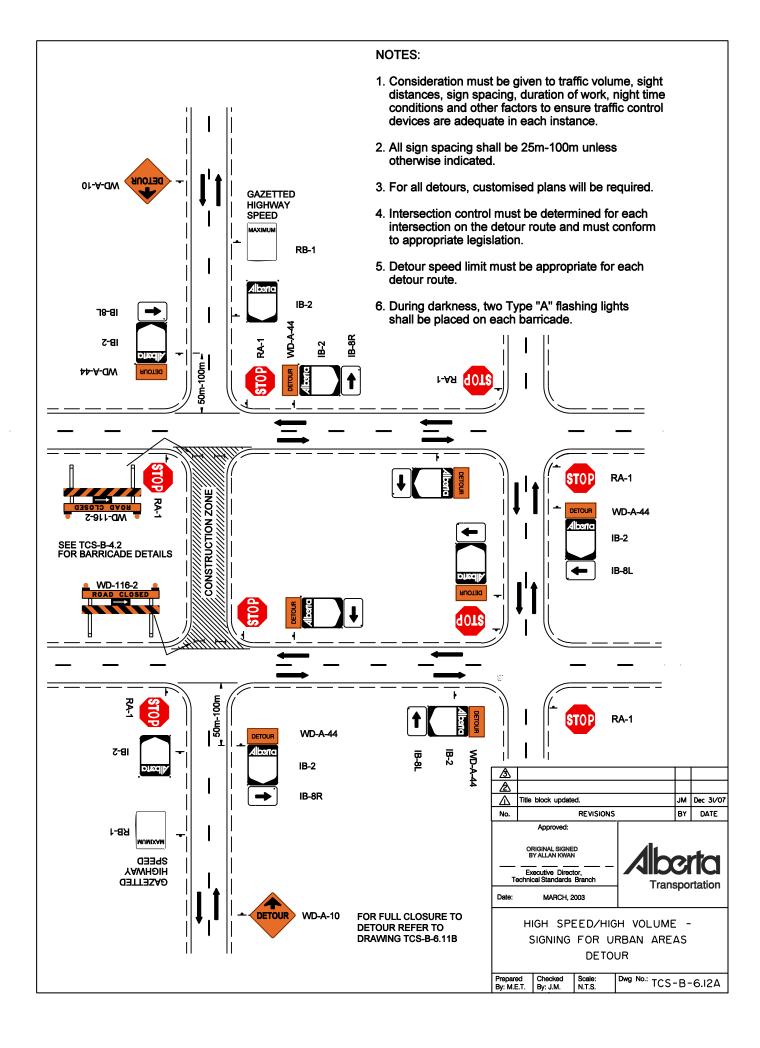








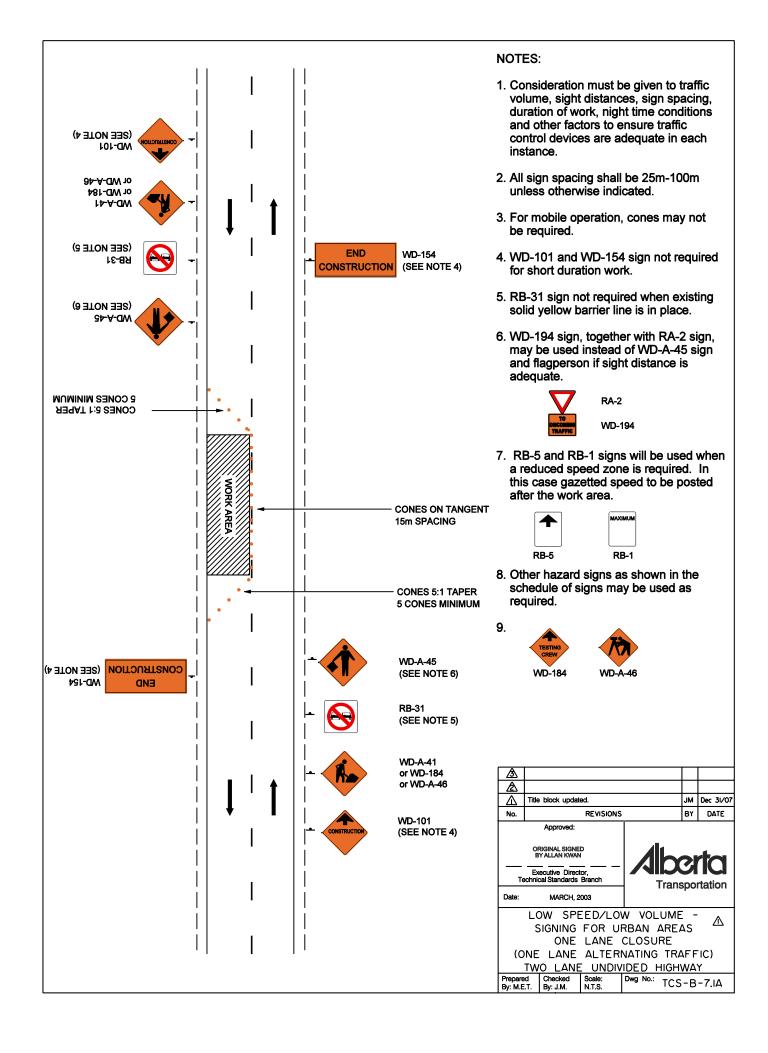


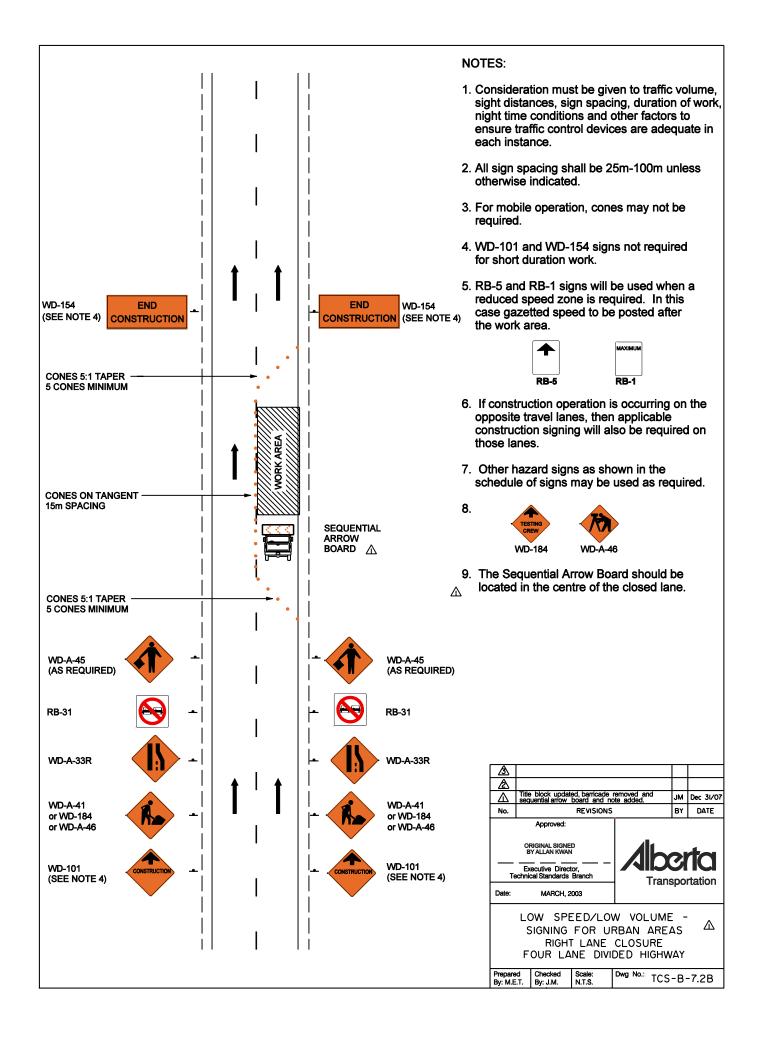


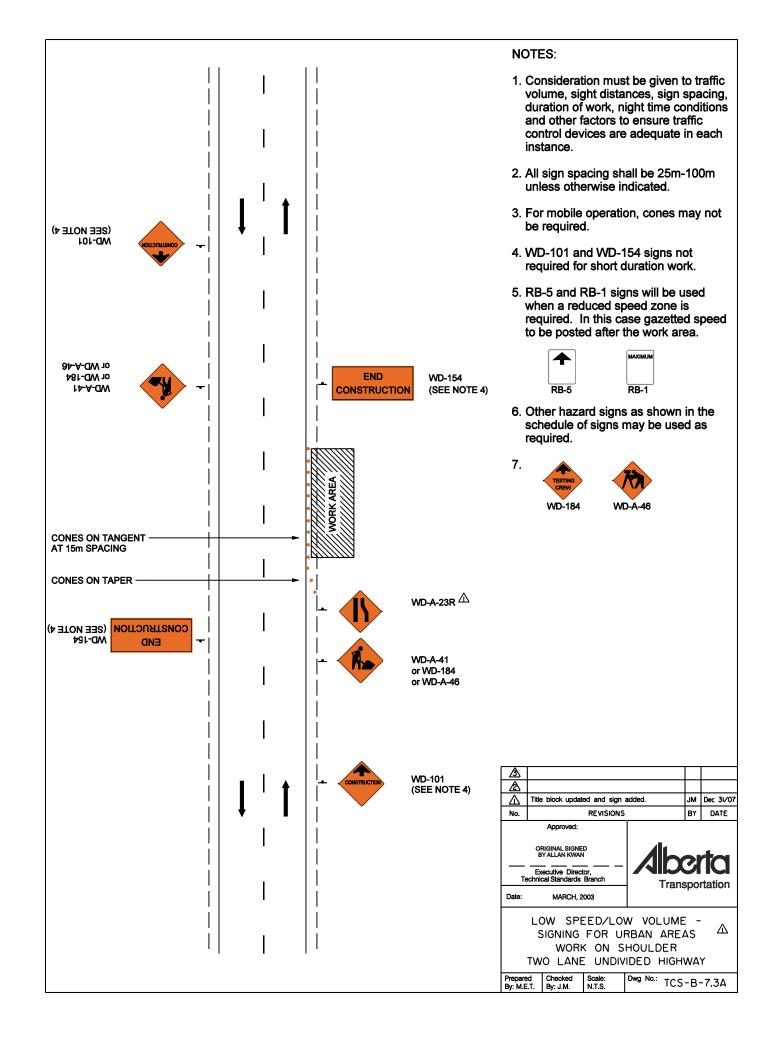
TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

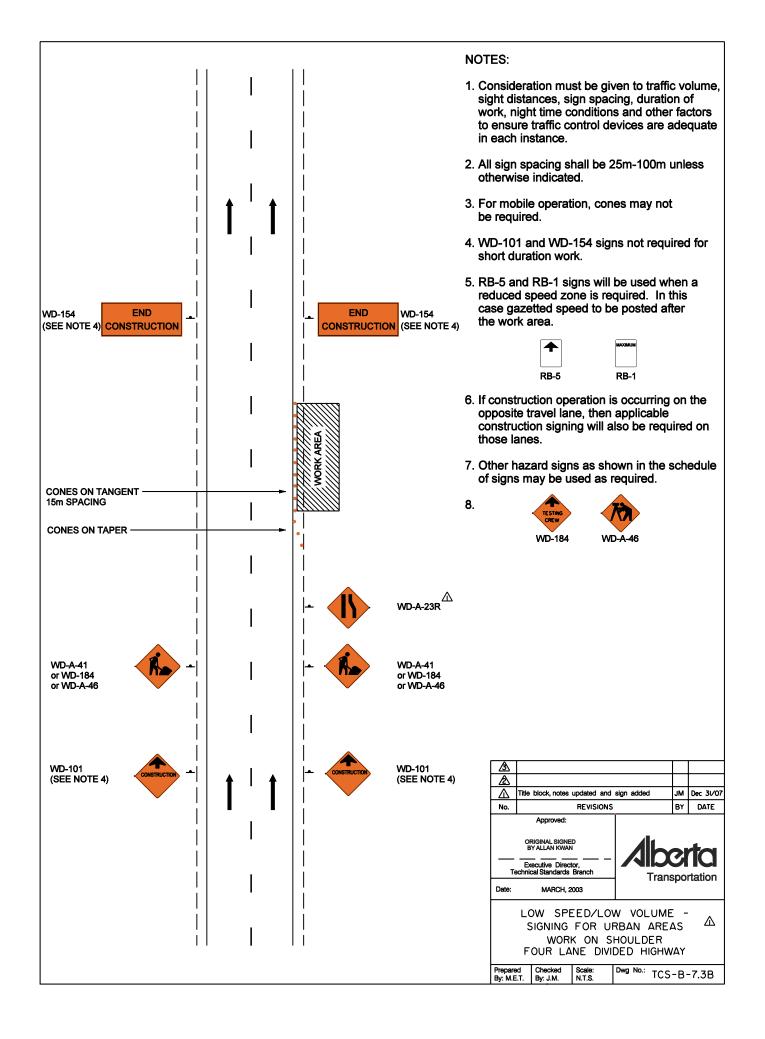
LIST OF DRAWINGS

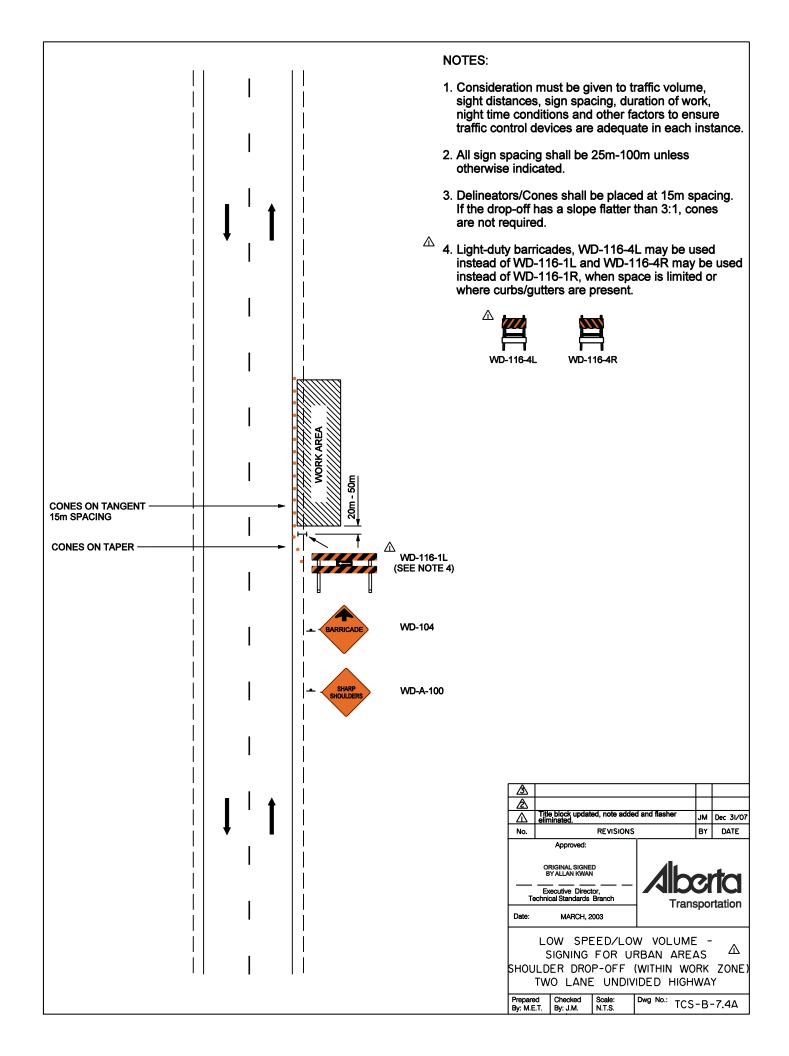
	LOW SPEED/LOW VOLUME						
7.1A	Х		One Lane Closure (One Lane Alternating Traffic)				
7.2B		Х	Right Lane Closure				
7.3A	Х		Work on Shoulder				
7.3B		Х	Work on Shoulder				
7.4A	Х		Shoulder Drop-Off (Within Work Zone)				
7.4B		Х	Shoulder Drop-Off (Within Work Zone)				
7.5A	Х		Intersecting Roads				
7.5B		Х	Intersecting Roads				
7.6A	Х		Work on Centreline Two Lane Traffic				
7.7A	Х		Detour				
7.8A	Х		Embankment and Fixed Objects				
7.8B		Х	Embankment and Fixed Objects				
7.9A	Х		One Lane Closure (One Lane Alternating Traffic)				
7.9B		Х	One Lane Closure				
7.10B		Х	Two Lane Closure with 2-Way Traffic				

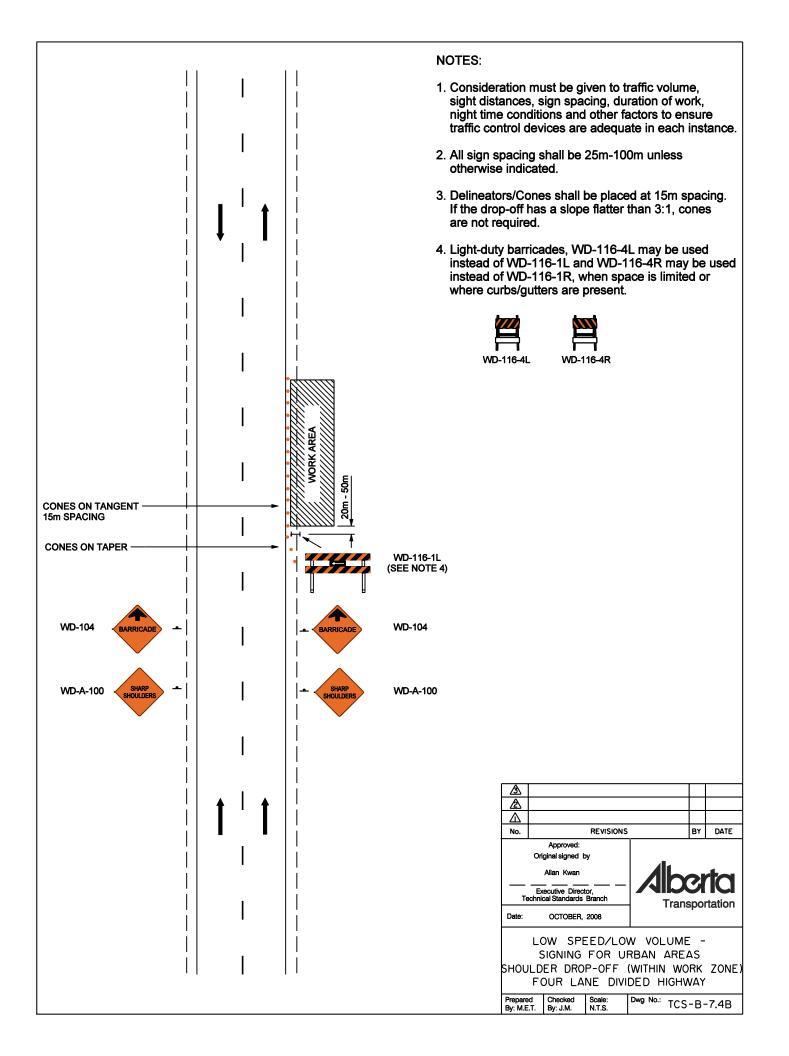


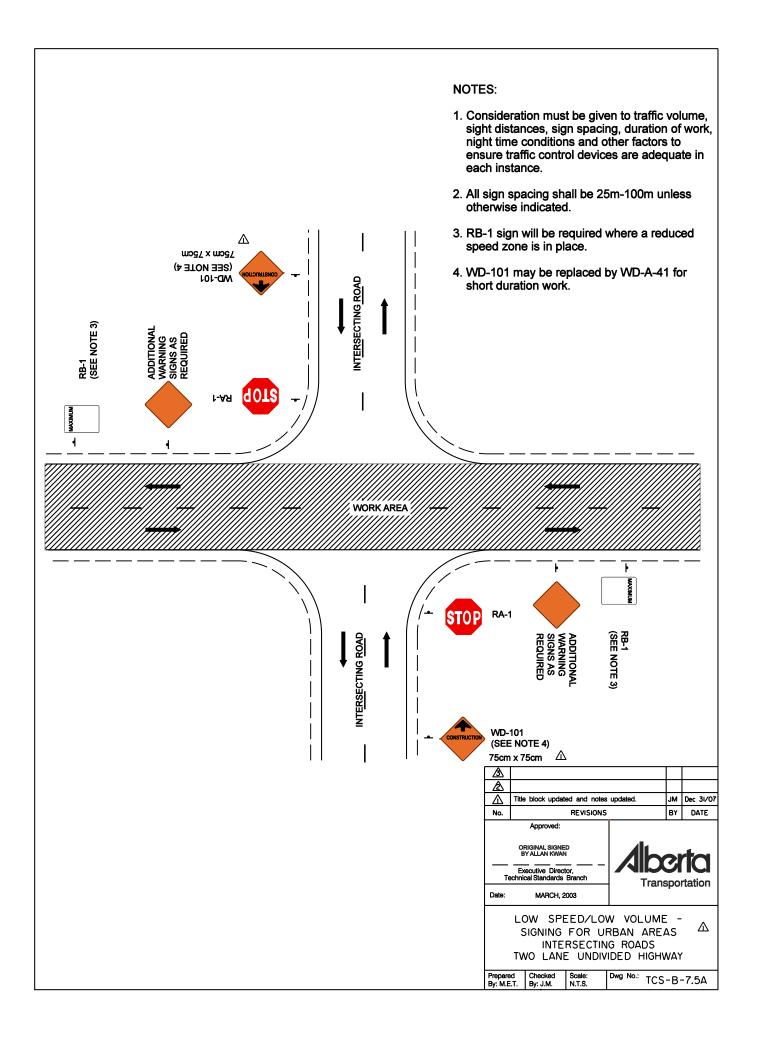


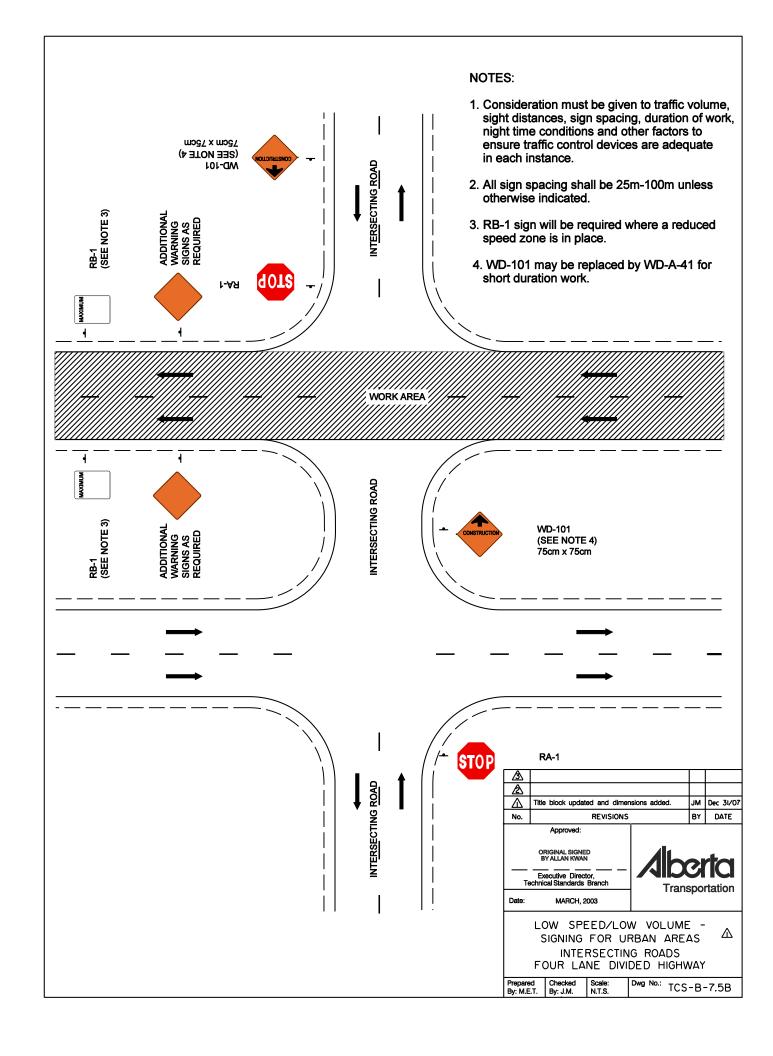


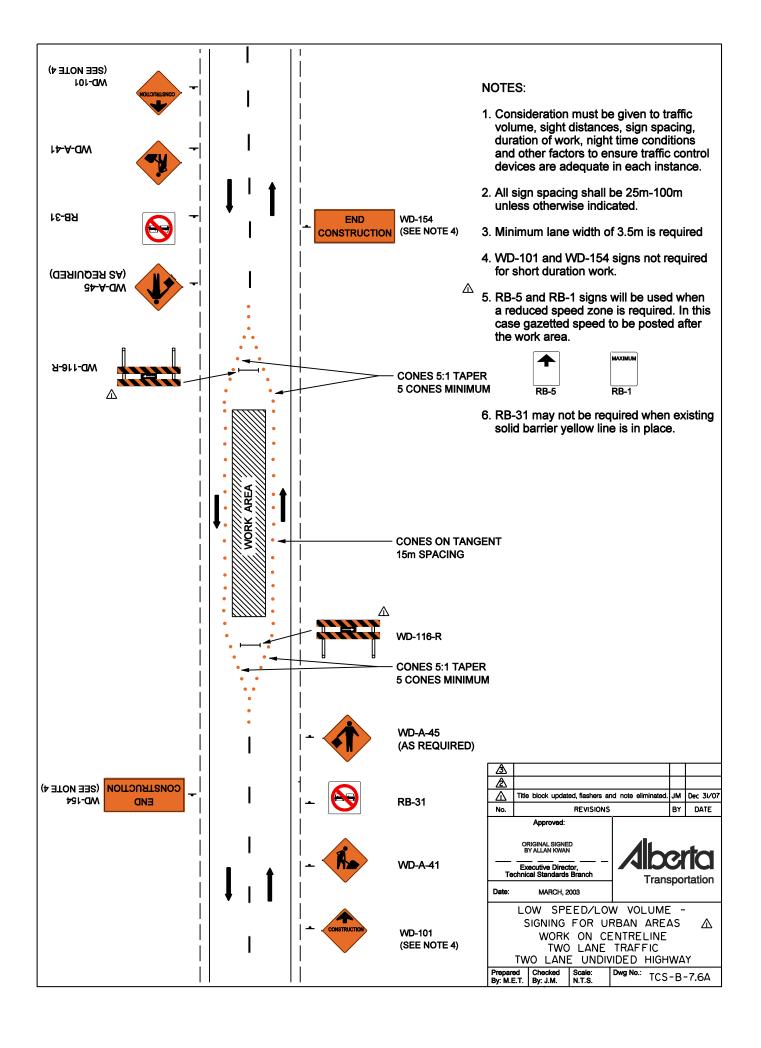


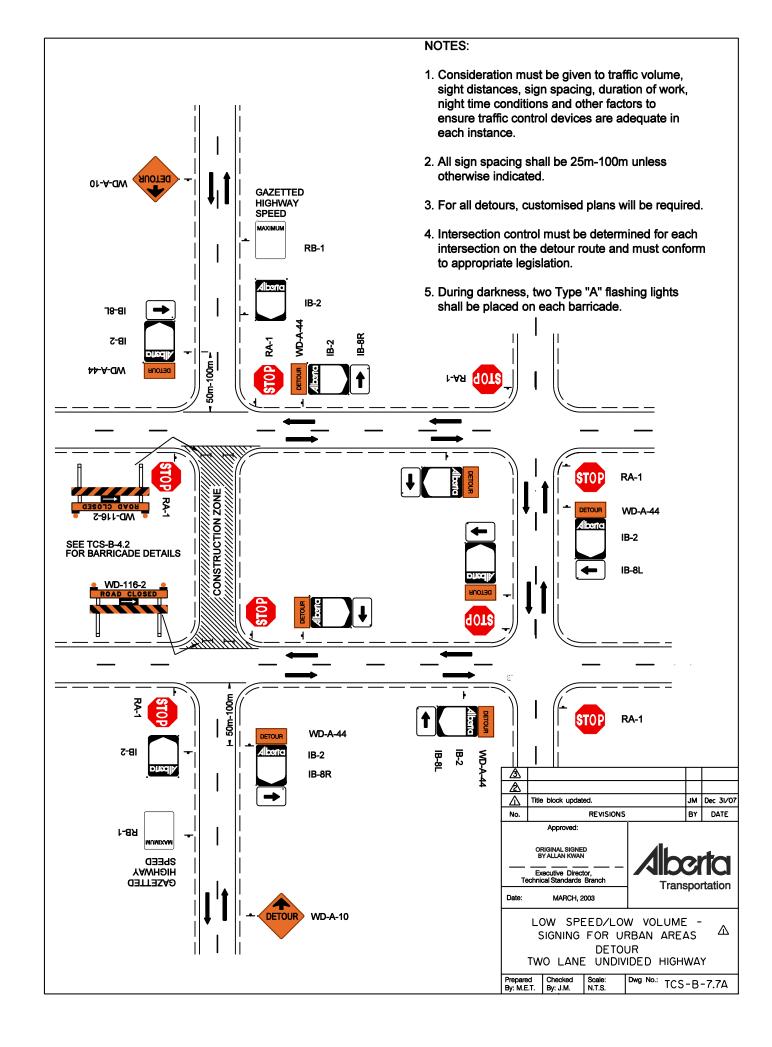


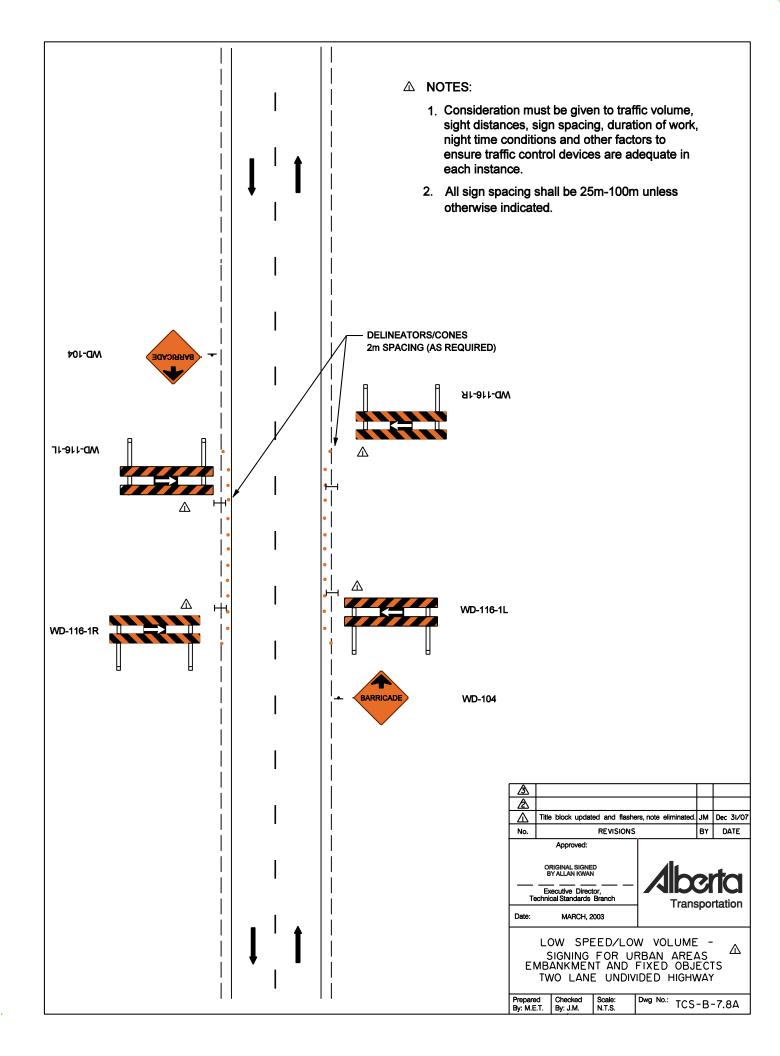


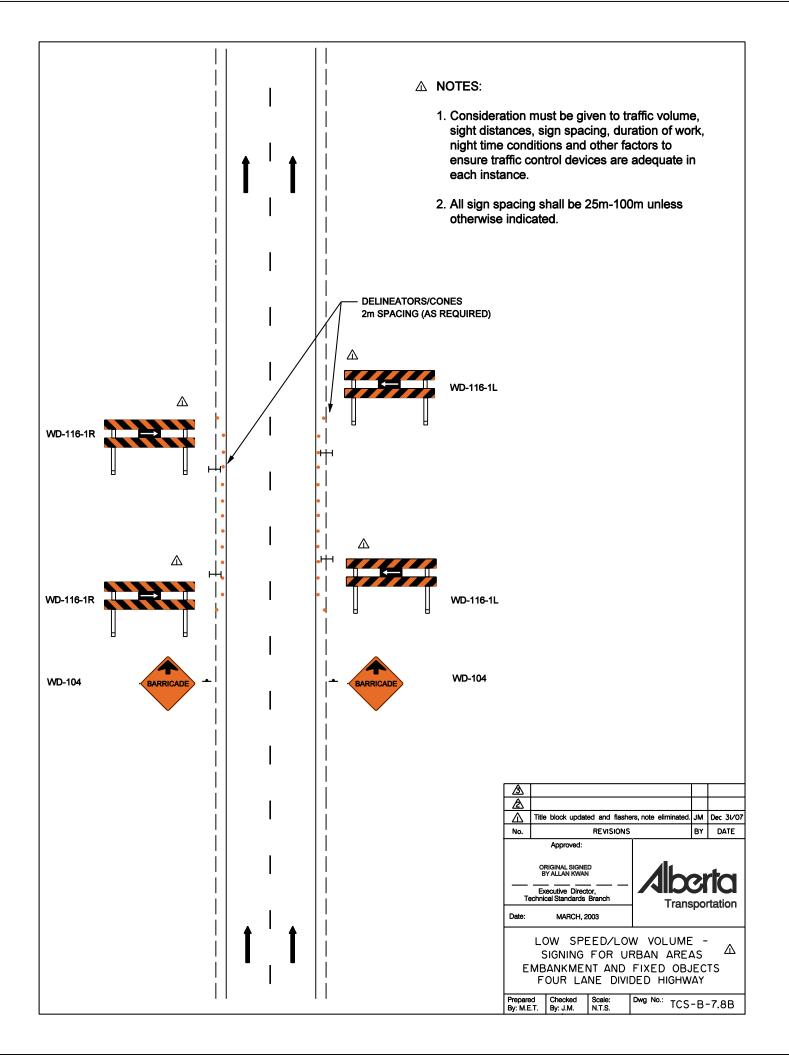


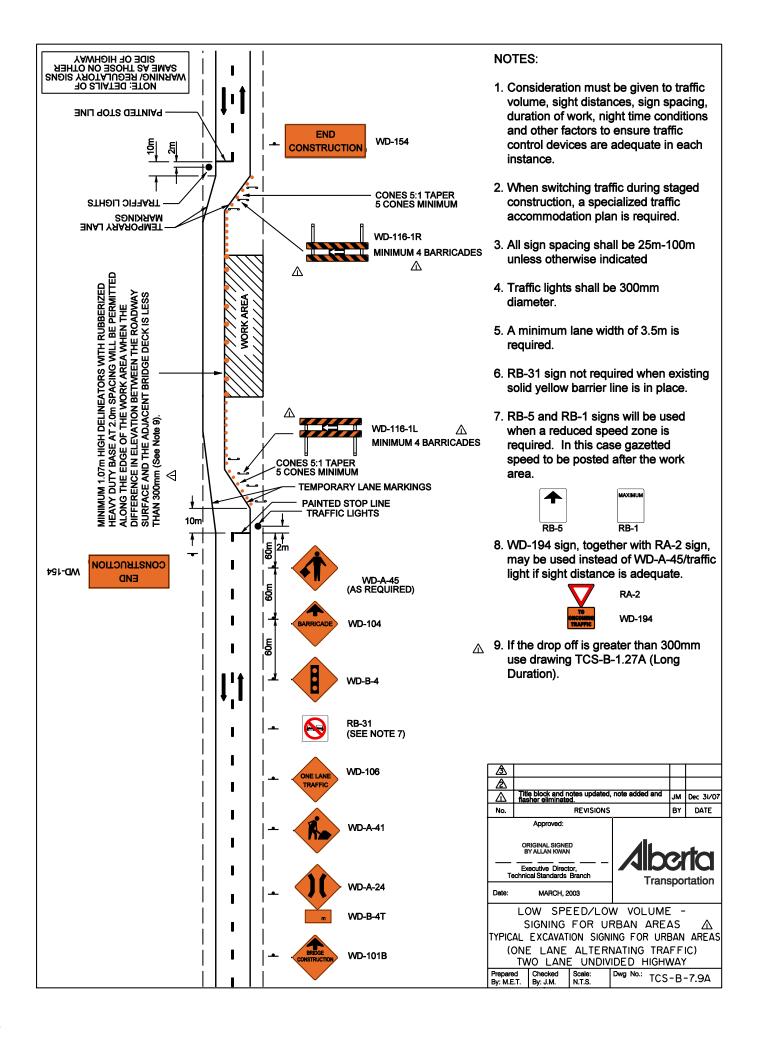


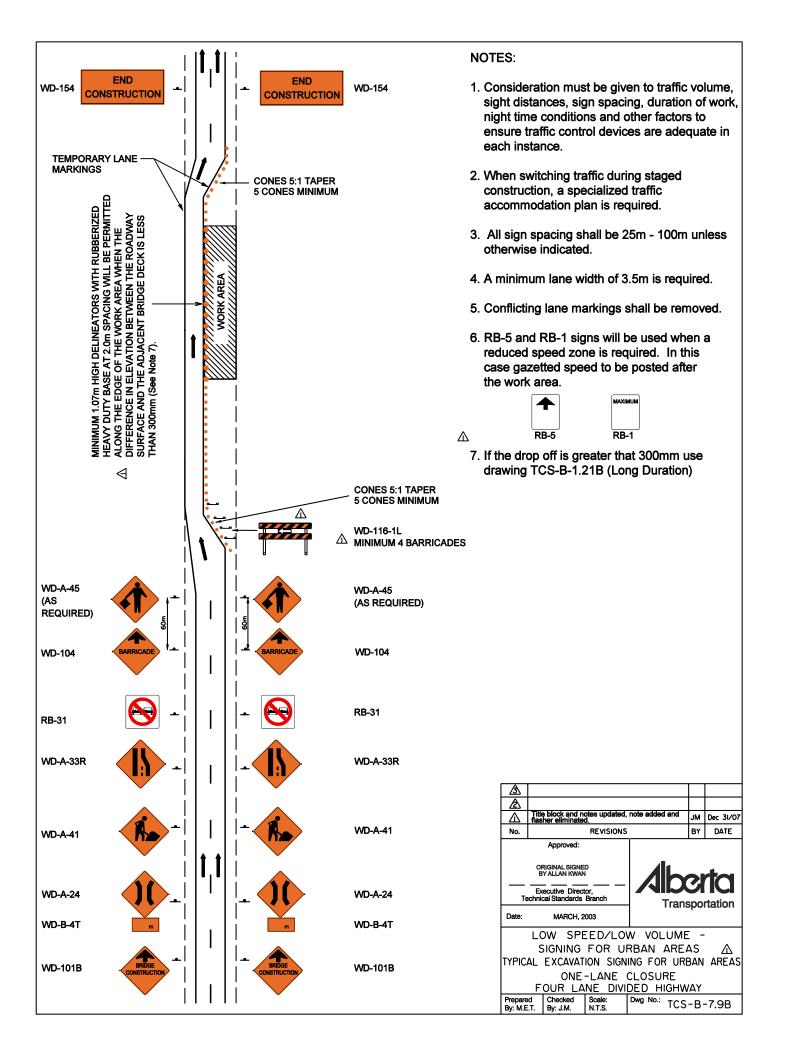


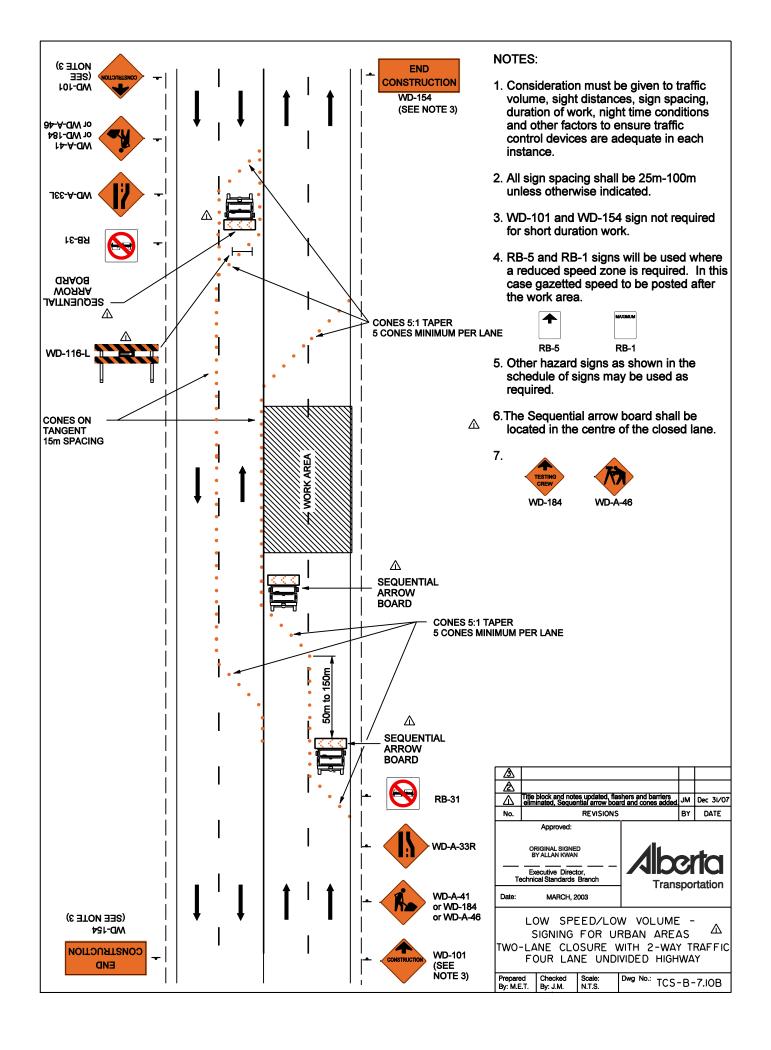


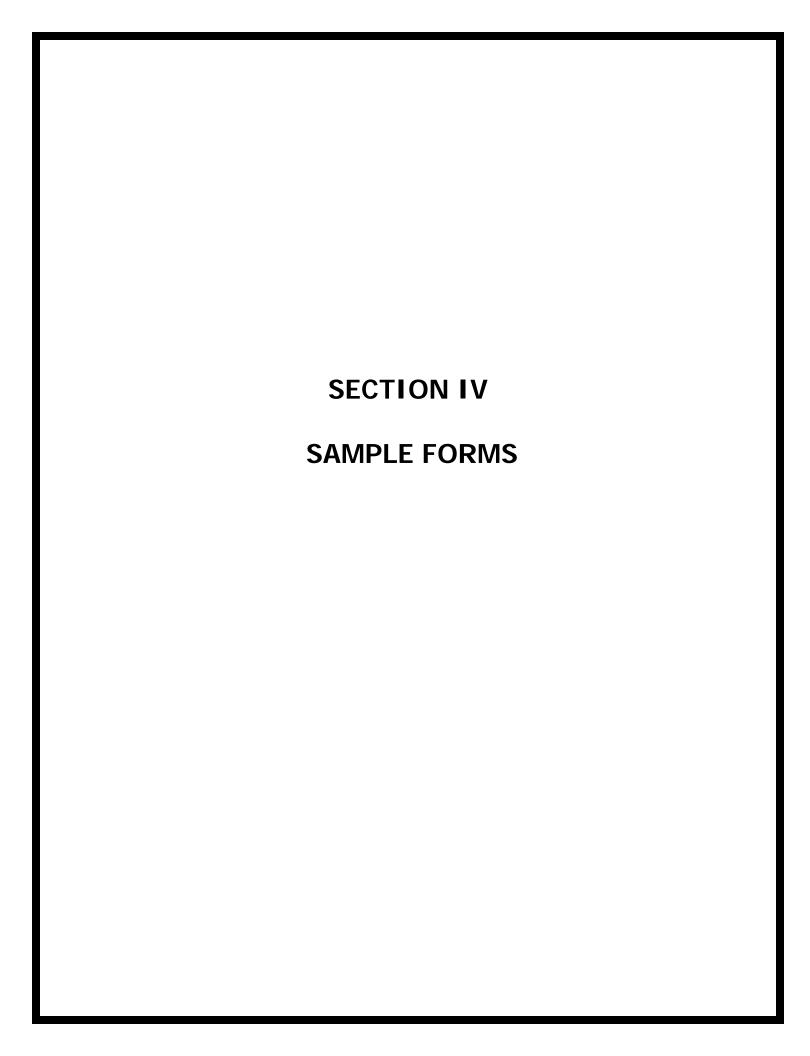






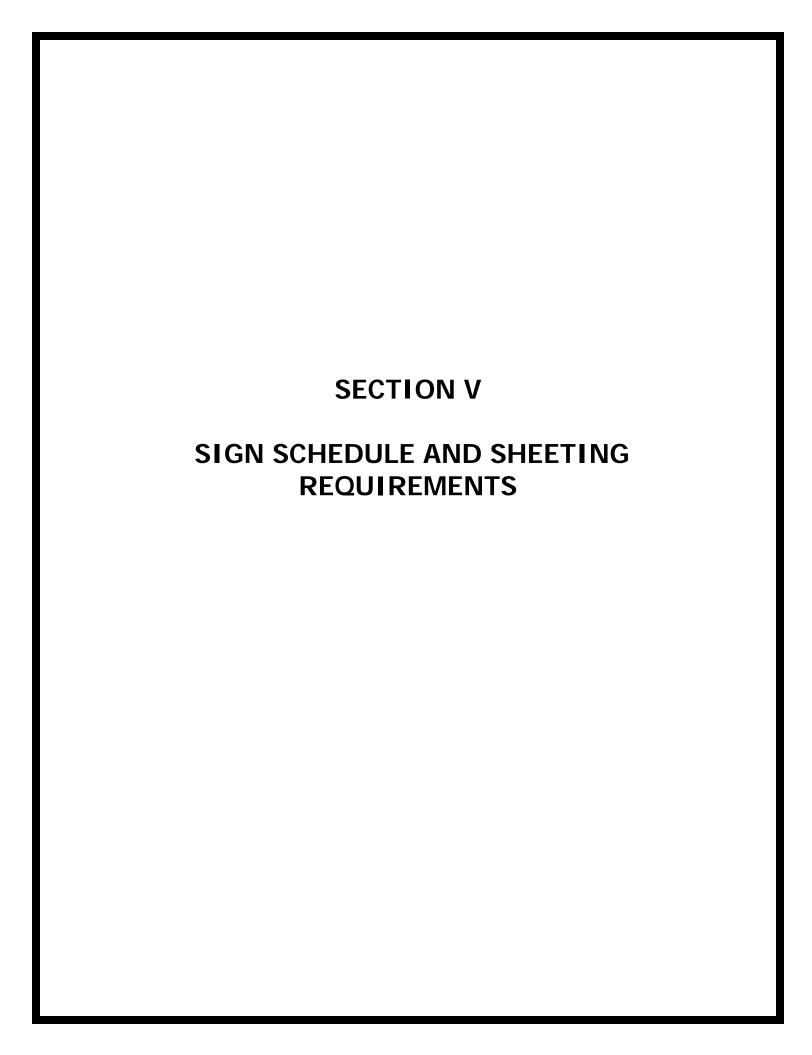








DAILY RECORD OF TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION SIGNS



				SIZE (cm x c	m) BAN		COL	.OUR
	SIGN NO.	MESSAGE OR DESCRIPTION	RURAL	High Speed/ High Volume	Low Speed/ Low Volume	LETTER HEIGHT AND SERIES NO.	MESSAGE	BACK- GROUND
Alberta	IB-2	Alberta Route Marker	45 x 60	45 x 60	45 x 60	Pattern Available	Black	White
←	IB-8L	Alberta Direction Tab (Left)	45 x 30	45 x 30	45 x 30	Symbol	Black	White
→	IB-8R	Alberta Direction Tab (Right)	45 x 30	45 x 30	45 x 30	Symbol	Black	White
SPEED FINES DOUBLE	ID-503	Speed Double Fines	60 x 60	60 x 60	60 x 60	Symbol	Black	White
BEGINS	ID-503A	Double Fines Begins Tab	60 x 30	60 x 30	60 x 30	Symbol	White	Black
ENDS	ID-503B	Double Fines Ends Tab	60 x 30	60 x 30	60 x 30	Symbol	White	Black
EXIT	IF-205	Exit	145x120x 100	145x120x100	N/A		White	Green
STOP	RA-1	Stop	60 x 60	90 x 90	60 x 60	255 mm "C"	White	Red
MAXIMUM	RB-1	Maximum Speed Content Variable	60 x 75	75 x 90	60 x 75	#1 - 100 mm "C", #2 - 300 mm Variable	Black	White
^	RB-5	Maximum Speed Ahead Content Variable	60 x 75	75 x 90	60 x 75	#1 - 100 mm "C", #2 - 300 mm Variable	Black	White
TWO WAY TRAFFIC	RB-24	Two-Way Traffic	60 x 75	75 x 90	60 x 75	Symbol	Black	White
	RB-31	Do Not Pass	60 x 60	75 x 75	60 x 60	Symbol	Red, Black	White
	WA-9	Chevron Alignment	60 x 75	75 x 90	60 x 75		Black	Yellow
1	WA-16L	Merging Traffic (Left)	90x90	90x90	90x90		Black	Yellow
(1)	WA-16R	Merging Traffic (Right)	90x90	90x90	90x90		Black	Yellow

				SIZE (cm x c	m)			OUR
	SIGN NO.	MESSAGE OR DESCRIPTION	RURAL	High Speed/ High Volume	Low Speed/ Low Volume	LETTER HEIGHT AND SERIES NO.	MESSAGE	BACK- GROUND
\\$ >	WA-31	Divided Highway Begins	90 x 90	90x90	90x90	Symbol	Black	Yellow
DIVIDED HIGHWAY BEGINS	WA-31 T	Divided Highway Begins Tab	60 x 45	60 x 45	60 x 45	150 mm "C"	Black	Yellow
1	WA-32	Divided Highway Ends	90 x 90	90 x 90	90 x 90	Symbol	Black	Yellow
AI	WA-112L	Added Lane (Left)	90 x 90	90 x 90	90 x 90		Black	Yellow
1	WA-112R	Added Lane (Right)	90 x 90	90 x 90	90 x 90		Black	Yellow
	WB-1	Stop Ahead	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Red, Black	Yellow
CONSTRUCTION	WD-101	Construction Ahead	75 x 75 120 x 120	120 x 120	120 x 120	#1 - 150 mm "C", 180 mm "C", #2 - 150 mm "C"	Black	Orange
BRIDGE	WD-101B	Bridge Construction Ahead	120 x 120	120 x 120	120 x 120	#1 - 150 mm "C", 180 mm "C", #2 - 150 mm "C"	Black	Orange
UTILITY CONSTRUCTION	WD-101C	Utility Construction	90 x 90	120 x 120	90 x 90	#1 - 150 mm "C", 180 mm "C", #2 - 150 mm "C"	Black	Orange
BEGIN DETOUR 300m	WD-102	Begin Detour 300 m	90 x 90	120 x 120	90 x 90	#1 & #2 - 150 mm "C", #3 - 125 mm "E"	Black	Orange
DETOUR NEXT km	WD-103	Detour Next _ km	120 x 60	120 x 60	120 x 60	150 mm "C"	Black	Orange
BARRICADE	WD-104	Barricade Ahead	90 x 90	120 x 120		#1 - 150 mm "C", #2 - 125 mm "C"	Black	Orange
ONE LANE TRAFFIC	WD-106	One Lane Traffic	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	#1 - 150 mm "C", #2 - 150 mm "C"	Black	Orange
BE PREPARED TO STOP	WD-111	Be Prepared To Stop	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	#1, #3, #4 - 100 mm "E", 42 - 100 mm "D"	Black	Orange
	WD-116-1L	Barricade (Left)	2.44 x 25	2.44 x 25	2.44 x 25	See Plan TCS-B-4.2	Black	Orange

				SIZE (cm x c	m)		COL	.OUR
	SIGN NO.	MESSAGE OR DESCRIPTION	RURAL	High Speed/ High Volume	Low Speed/ Low Volume	LETTER HEIGHT AND SERIES NO.	MESSAGE	BACK- GROUND
	WD-116-1R	Barricade (Right)	2.44 x 25	2.44 x 25	2.44 x 25	See Plan TCS-B-4.2	Black	Orange
ROAD CLOSED	WD-116-2	Road Closed Barricade	2.44 x 25	2.44 x 25	2.44 x 25	See Plan TCS-B-4.2	Black	Orange
BRIDGE OUT	WD-116-3	Bridge Out Barricade	2.44 x 25	2.44 x 25	2.44 x 25	See Plan TCS-B-4.2	Black	Orange
	WD-116-4L	Light Duty (Type 1) Barricade	N/A	N/A	76 x 30		Black	Orange
	WD-116-4R	Light Duty (Type 1) Barricade	N/A	N/A	76 x 30		Black	Orange
	WD-116-5	Barricade Arrow	61.5 x 23	61.5 x 23	61.5 x 23	See Plan TCS-B-4.2	White	Black
LOOSE	WD- 150	Loose Gravel	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	#1 - 125 mm "D", #2 - 125 mm "D"	Black	Orange
END	WD-154	End Construction	120 x 60	120 x 60	120 x 60	Pattern Available	Black	Orange
FRESH	WD-157	Slow Fresh Oil	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	125 mm "D"	Black	Orange
TESTING CREWS	WD-158	Testing Crew Next 5 km	90 x 90	120 x 120	90 x 90		Black	Orange
LOOSE CHIPS PLEASE SLOW DOWN	WD-169	Loose Chips Please Slow Down	120x75	120 x 75	120 x 75	Pattern Available	Black	Orange
BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION 3km	WD-170B	Bridge Construction 3 km	120 x 120	120 x 120	120 x 120	#1 -180 mm "C", #2 -180 mm "E"	Black	Orange
DO NOT PASS FOLLOW IN CONVOY	WD-171	Do Not Pass Follow In Convoy	75 x 90	90 x 120	75 x 90	Pattern Available	Black	Orange
FOLLOW PILOT VEHICLE	WD-172	Follow Pilot Vehicle	60 x 75	75 x 90	60 x 75	Pattern Available	Black	Orange
PILOT VEHICLE DO NOT PASS	WD-173	Pilot Vehicle Do Not Pass	165 x 45	165 x 45	165 x 45	Pattern Available	Black	Orange

			SIZE (cm x cm) URBAN		COL	OUR.		
	SIGN NO.	MESSAGE OR DESCRIPTION	RURAL	High Speed/ High Volume	Low Speed/ Low Volume	LETTER HEIGHT AND SERIES NO.	MESSAGE	BACK- GROUND
LOOSE CHIPS	WD-174	Maximum Loose Chips	60 x 120	90 x 120	60 x 120	Pattern Available	Black	White, Orange
SMOKE	WD-175	Smoke Ahead Follow in Convoy	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75		Black	Orange
TRAFFIC	WD-179	Traffic Survey Ahead	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75		Black	Orange
NEW	WD-182	New Sign	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75		Red and White	Fluoresc-ent Yellow
TRAFFIC CONTROL	WD-182T	Traffic Control Tab	60 x 30	60 x 30	60 x 30		Black	Yellow
TESTING	WD-184	Testing Crew Ahead	90 x 90	90 x 90	90 x 90		Black	Orange
NO CENTRE LINE	WD-187	No Centre Line	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75		Black	Orange
RAMP EXIT 100m	WD-188	Ramp Exit	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75		Black	Orange
ROAD GRADING 3km	WD-191	Road Grading 3 km	75 x 75	N/A	N/A		Black	Orange
ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEXT _ km	WD-192	Road Construction Next km	120 x 90	120 x 90	120 x 90	Pattern Available, 160mm "C"	Black	Orange
GRADING 3km	WD-193	Grading Next 3 km	120 x 120	N/A	N/A	Symbol	Black	Orange
TO ONCOMING TRAFFIC	WD-194	To Oncoming Traffic	N/A	N/A	90 x 75		Black	Orange
	WD-200	Police Emergency Ahead	90 x 90	90 x 90	90 x 90		Black	Pink
	WD-A-1L	Turn (Left)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
	WD-A-1R	Turn (Right)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange

				SIZE (cm x c	IZE (cm x cm) URBAN		COL	.OUR
	SIGN NO.	MESSAGE OR DESCRIPTION	RURAL	High Speed/ High Volume	Low Speed/ Low Volume	LETTER HEIGHT AND SERIES NO.	MESSAGE	BACK- GROUND
1	WD-A-5L	Reverse Curve (Left)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
*	WD-A-5R	Reverse Curve (Right)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
km/h	WD-A-7	Advisory Speed	60 x 60	75 x 75	60 x 60	255 mm "E"	Black	Orange
DETOUR	WD-A-10	Detour Ahead	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75		Black	Orange
	WD-A-22	Bump	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
15	WD-A-23R	Roadway Narrows (Right)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
1	WD-A-23L	Roadway Narrows (Left)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
*	WD-A-24	Narrow Structure	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
\$	WD-A-31	Divided Highway Begins	90 x 90	120 x 120	90 x 90	Symbol	Black	Orange
1	WD-A-32	Divided Highway Ends	90 x 90	120 x 120	90 x 90	Symbol	Black	Orange
(1)	WD-A-33L	Road Narrows - Left Lane Ends	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
	WD-A-33R	Road Narrows - Right Lane Ends	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
	WD-A-33XL	Road Narrows - Left Lane Ends	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
	WD-A-33XR	Road Narrows - Right Lane Ends	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
1	WD-A-41	Road Work	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange

				SIZE (cm x c	m)		COL	OUR
	SIGN NO.	MESSAGE OR DESCRIPTION	RURAL	High Speed/ High Volume	Low Speed/ Low Volume	LETTER HEIGHT AND SERIES NO.	MESSAGE	BACK- GROUND
NEXT 3 km	WD-A-41-T	Road Work Tab	60 x 45	60 x 45	60 x 45	Symbol	Black	Orange
\$	WD-A-43L	Roadside Diversion (Left)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
>	WD-A-43R	Roadside Diversion (Right)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
DETOUR	WD-A-44	Detour Tab	45 x 30	45 x 30	45 x 30	150 mm "C"	Black	Orange
	WD-A-45	Flagperson	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
1	WD-A-46	Survey Crew Ahead	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
	WD-A-48L	Truck Entrance (Left)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
	WD-A-48R	Truck Entrance (Right)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
	WD-A-49	Pavement Drop-off	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
??	WD-A-51L	Roadside Diversion (Left) (Two Lanes)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
***	WD-A-51R	Roadside Diversion (Right) (Two Lanes)	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
SHARP	WD-A-100	Sharp Shoulders	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	150 mm "C"	Black	Orange
	WD-A-105R	Hazard Marker - Keep Left	30 x 90	30 x 90	30 x 90		Black	Orange
	WD-A-105L	Hazard Marker - Keep Right	30 x 90	30 x 90	30 x 90		Black	Orange
	WD-A-111	Grooved Pavement	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange

				SIZE (cm x c	m) BAN		COL	.OUR
	SIGN NO.	MESSAGE OR DESCRIPTION	RURAL	High Speed/ High Volume	Low Speed/ Low Volume	LETTER HEIGHT AND SERIES NO.	MESSAGE	BACK- GROUND
GROOVED	WD-A-111T	Grooved Pavement Tab	60 x 30	60 x 30	60 x 30	150 mm "C"	Black	Orange
	WD-A-120	Slow Moving Vehicle	51 x51 x51	51 x51 x51	51 x51 x51	Symbol	Orange	Red
111	WD-B-3	Two-Way Traffic Ahead	75 x 75	90 x 90	75 x 75	Symbol	Black	Orange
	WD-B-4	Traffic Signals Ahead	90 x 90	90 x 90	90 x 90	Symbol	Red, Yellow, Green, Black	Orange
m	WD-B-4T	Structure Width Tab	60 x 30	60 x 30	60 x 30		Black	Orange
km/h	WD-T	Distance Tab (km)	60 x 30	60 x 30	60 x 30		Black	Orange

NOTES:

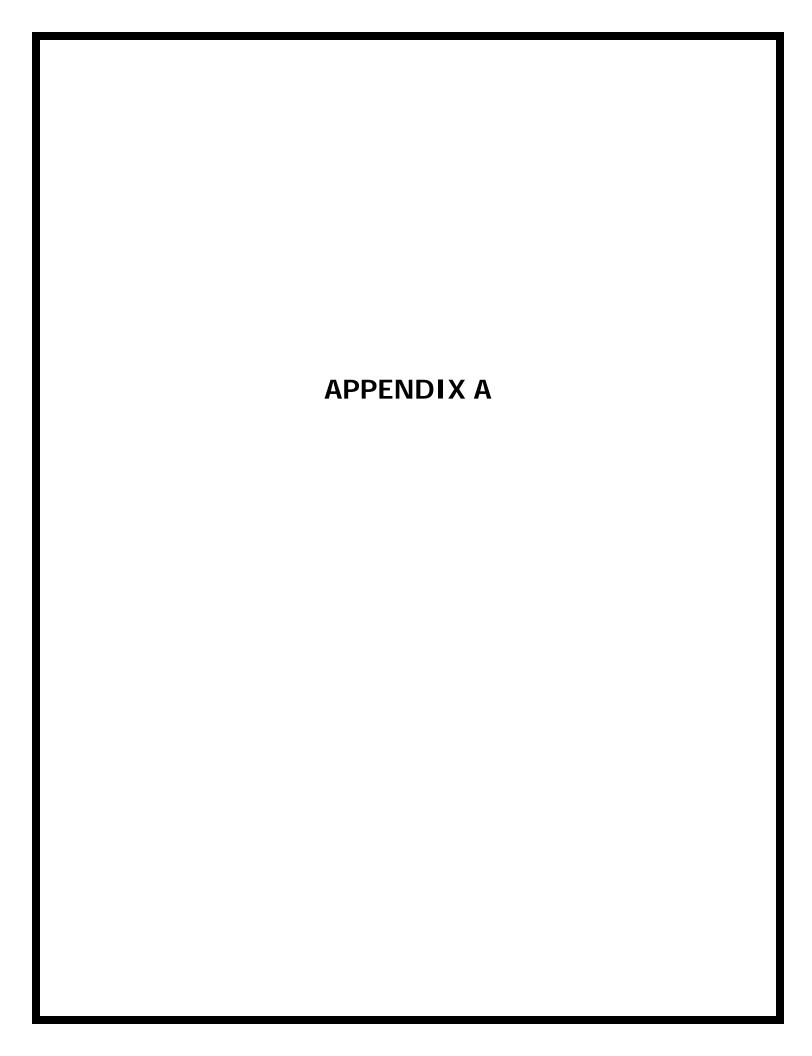
- 1. Sign size, shape, symbol and colour are to be in accordance with the latest edition of the Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada Manual and applicable Alberta Transportation (AT) standards. Where there is any discrepancy between the UTCD Manual and the AT standards, the latter shall prevail.
- 2. For the initial WD-101 sign, 120 x 120 is used on the main alignment and 75 x 75 is used on intersecting roads.

2.0 SIGN SHEETING REQUIREMENTS

The orange portion of all signs, barricades and other Traffic Control Devices shall be fully reflectorized using High Brightness, Retroreflective, Non-Metalized, Prismatic Sheeting Material which incorporates durable, transparent, flourescent pigment and meets the following requirements:

BRIGHTNESS REQUIREMENTS (90° Rotation Angle)				
Observation Angle	Entrance Angle	Orange		
0.2	-4	200		
0.2	30	92		
0.5	-4	80		
0.5	30	50		

A Minimum Coefficient of Retroreflection (RA) cd/fc/ft² (cd . lx⁻¹ . m⁻²)



TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION IN WORK ZONES

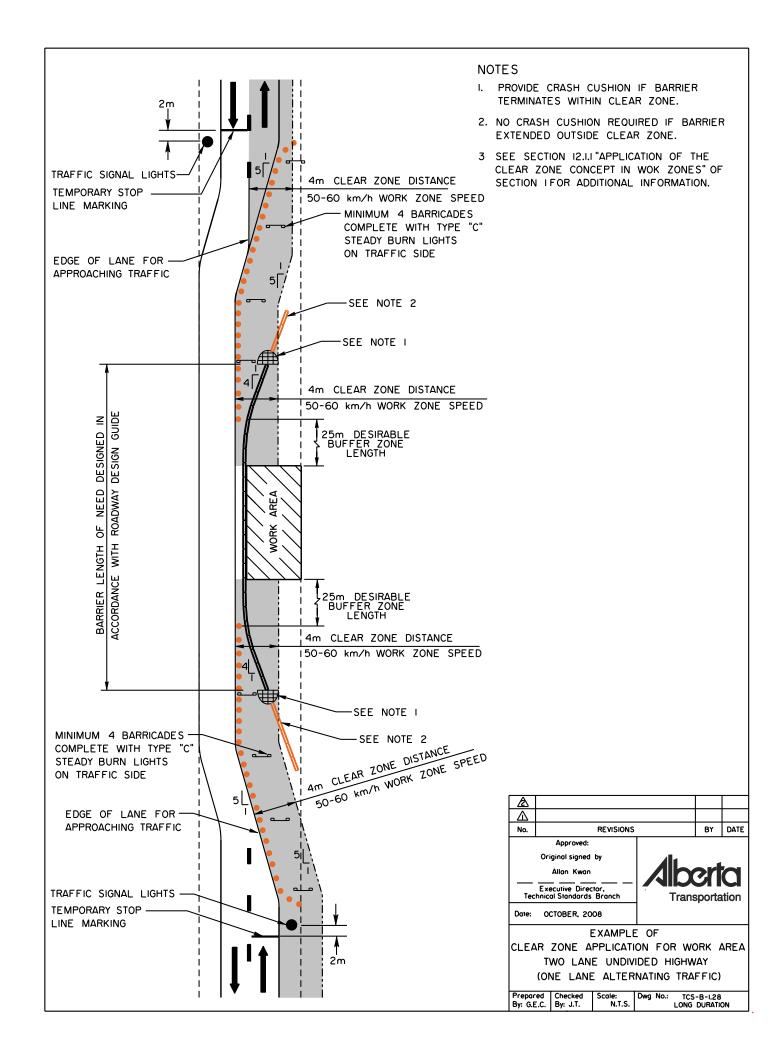
	APPENDIX A						
No.	Item	Description					
1	TAS Component Checklist	Traffic Accommodation Strategy Component Checklist					
2	TCS-B- 1.28	Example of Clear Zone Application for Work Area Two Lane Undivided Highway (One Lane Alternating Traffic)					
3	TCS-B-1.29	Example of Clear Zone Application for Work Area Four Lane Divided Highway					
4	CB6 4.2M16	Precast "F" Shape Temporary Barrier					
5	TEB 3.19	Sand Barrel Crash Cushion					
6	TCS-B-8.1	Four Lane to Two Lane Emergency Detour					
7	TCS-B-8.2	One Lane Closure Double Fine Signage					
8	TCS-B-8.3A	Emergency Agency Response One Lane Closure Two Lane Undivided Highway					
9	TCS-B-8.3B	Emergency Agency Response One Lane Closure Four Lane Divided Highway					
10	Design Bulletin #6/2002	Typical Traffic Controls for Highway Transitions					

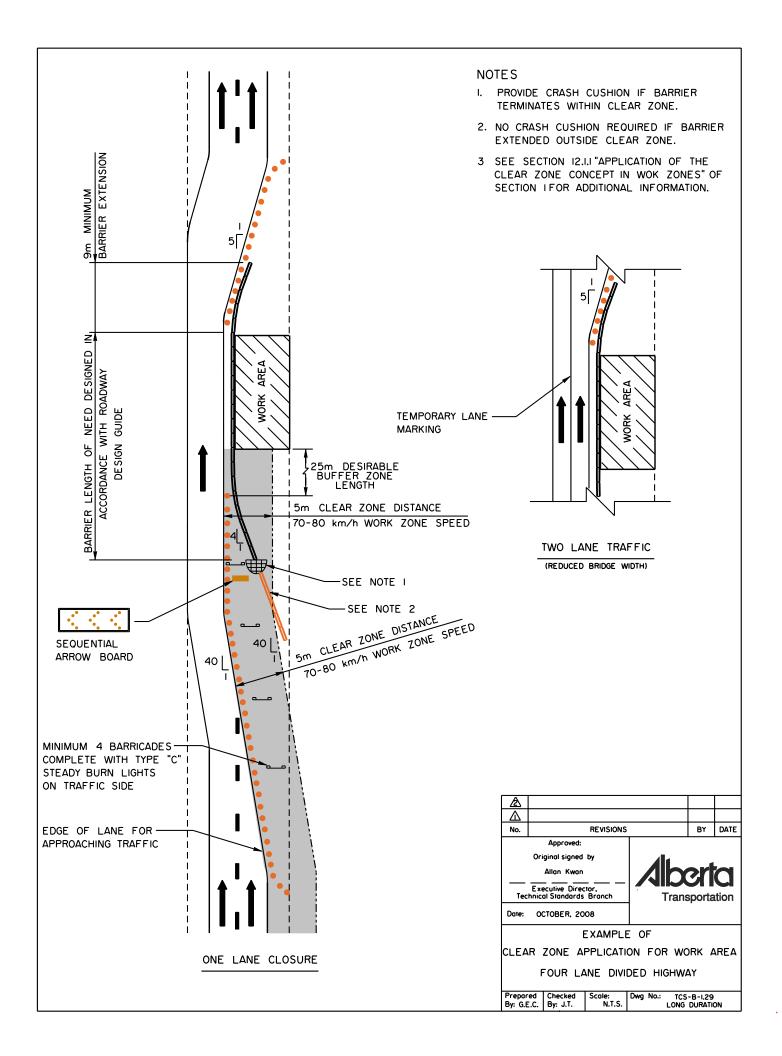
TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY COMPONENT CHECKLIST

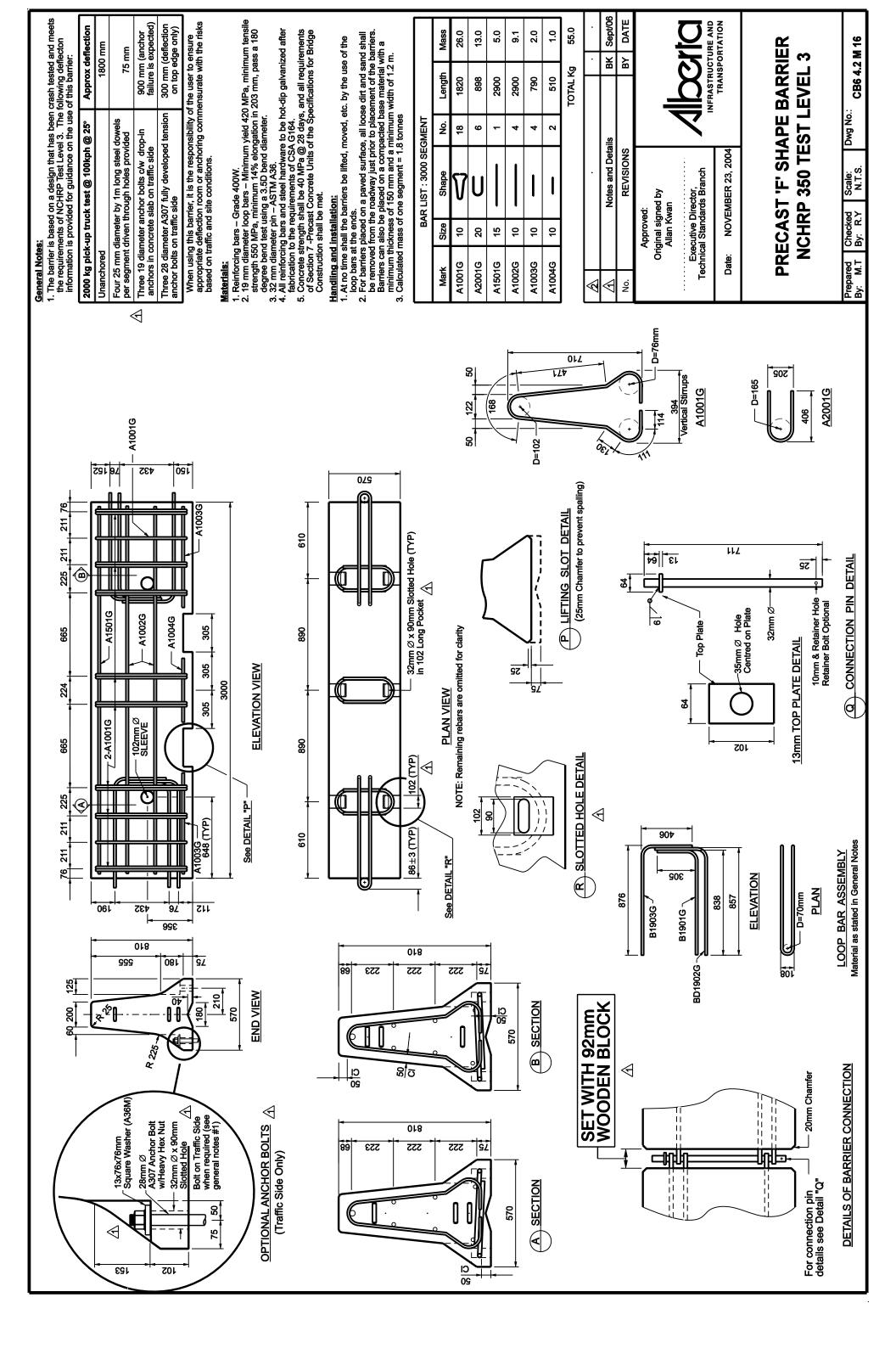
		YES	NO	N/A
1.	Is the Project Identified? - contract number - highway number - project limits to be shown			
2.	Is the Project "Scope of Work" Identified?			
3.	Is the Contractor Identified?			
4.	Are Sub Contractors Identified? - contact names/phone numbers - assorted tasks			
5.	Is the Schedule Identified? - date of commencement/completion - milestone dates interim stage of completion			
6.	Is the Process for Sign Installation/Covering/ Removal Identified? - 2 lane highways - 4 lane highways			
7.	Will the Project be Pre-Signed? - strategy for covering/monitoring signs			
8.	Is the Type of Sign Supports Identified? – posts/portables/windmaster/etc.			
9.	Are the Sign Height Requirements Identified? - long duration signs - short duration signs			
10.	Are Responsibilities for TCS Identified? - name(s) of on-site designate and contact numbers - monitoring of TCD's during inactive periods			
11.	Are Day/Night Procedures Established?			
12.	Is Accommodating Vehicles around Tack Coat & Non-Standard Lane Widths Identified?			
13.	Are Special User Issues Identified? – over dimensional loads, emergency vehicles, etc.			
14.	Are Non Typical Conditions Identified? – did contractor address items from S.P.'s?			
15.	Is Work Staging Identified? - template for each stage - no situations missing			

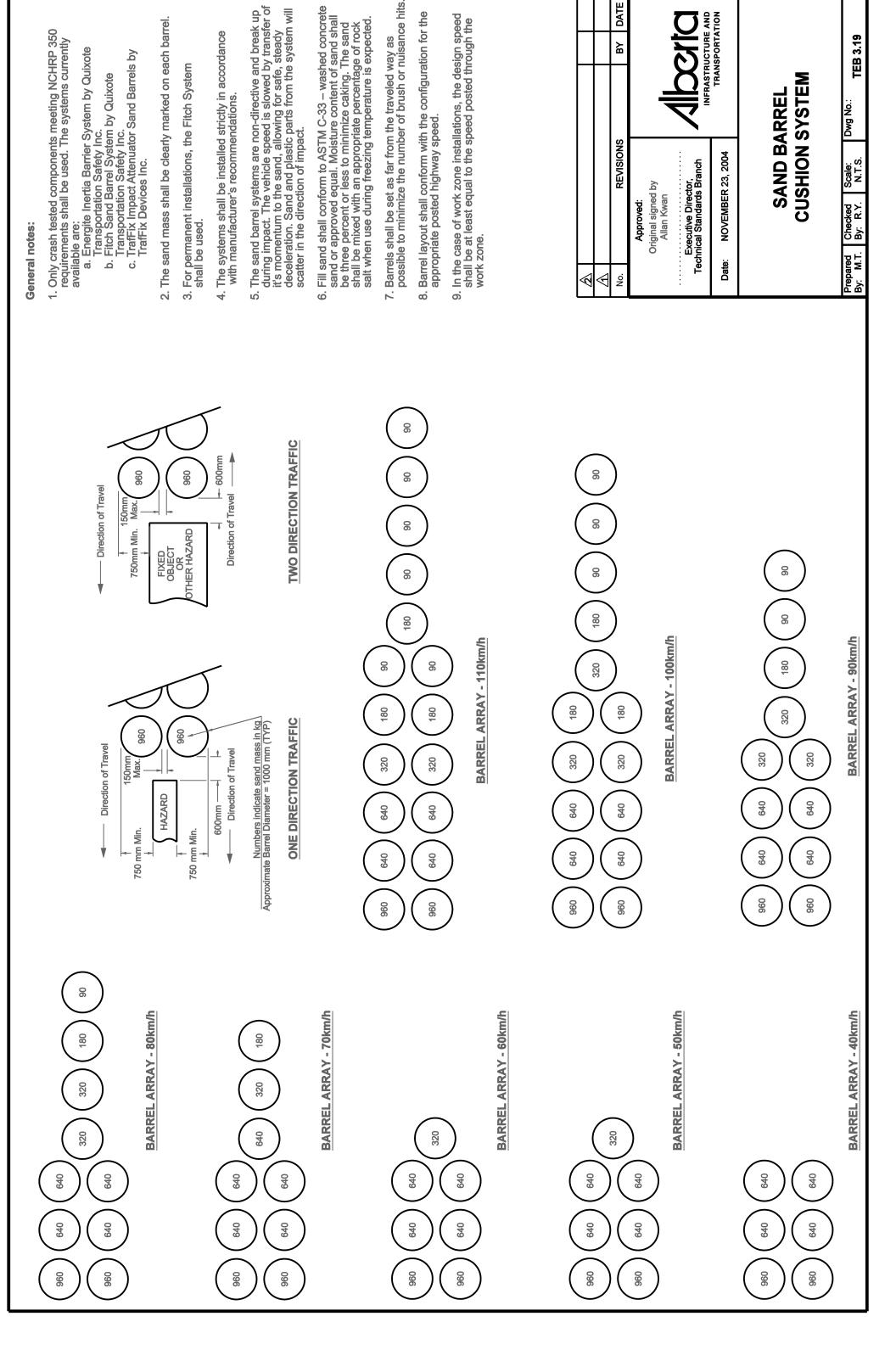
16.	Are Detour(s) Identified? – customized drawings		
17.	Are Drawings Submitted? – all activities		
18.	Is the Parking of Vehicles/Equipment Been Identified? - during working hours - during non-working hours		
19.	Is the Requirements for Flagpersons Been Identified? - certifying agency - protective clothing - certificate readily available		
20.	Is the Procedure for Centreline Spotting Been Identified? - Strategy for the protection of workers		
21.	Speed Limits Identified? - all activities - non active periods - distinct phase breaks		
22.	Is the Use of Pilot Vehicles Identified?		
23.	Is the Requirement for the Daily Sign Log Been Identified? - include timeline for submission of info to consultant		
24.	Is the Reporting of Accidents Been Identified?		
25.	Is the Haul Route(s) Identified?		
26.	Is the Process For Truck Turning Movements Within the Work Area/Zone Identified?		
27.	Emergency Response Strategy? - names/contact numbers - arrangement with emergency responders		

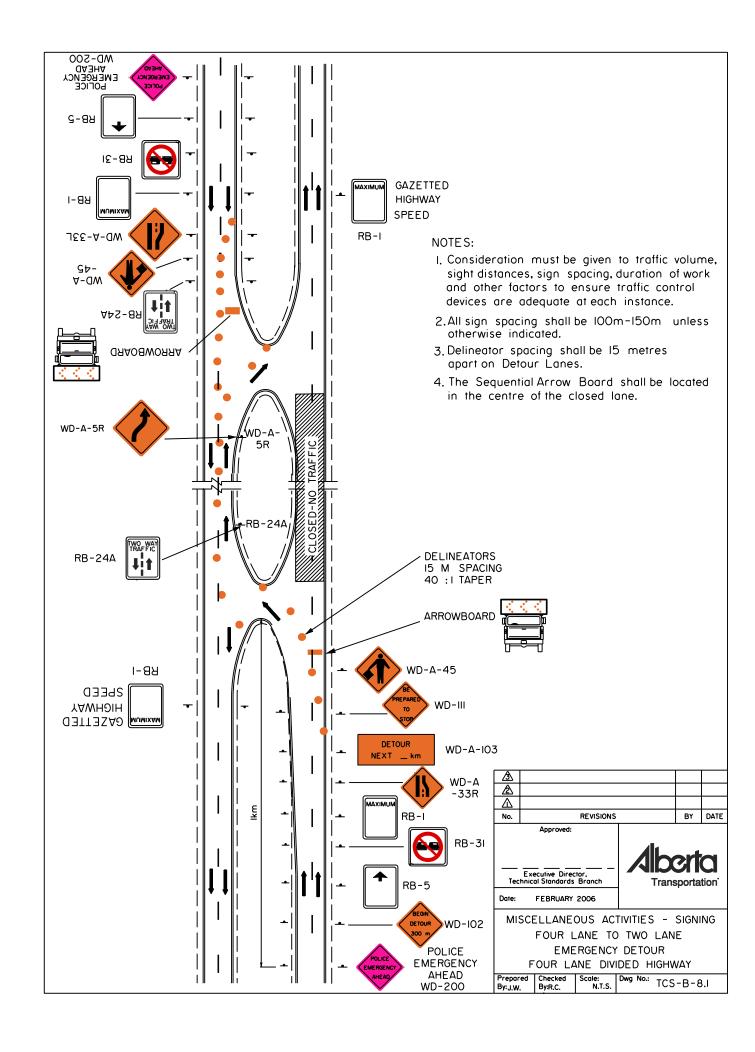
NOTES
Strategy must conform to the Traffic Accommodation In Work Zones Manual (current edition) Not an all-inclusive list. Additional information may have to be considered and provided on a project by project basis.

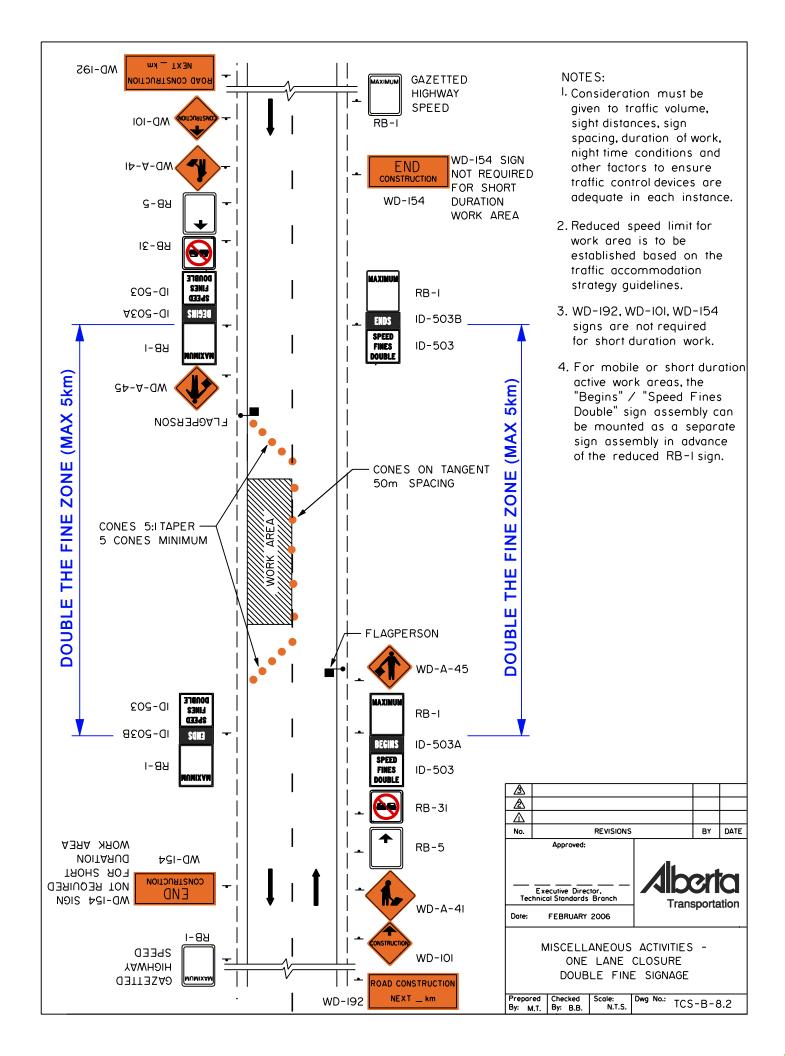


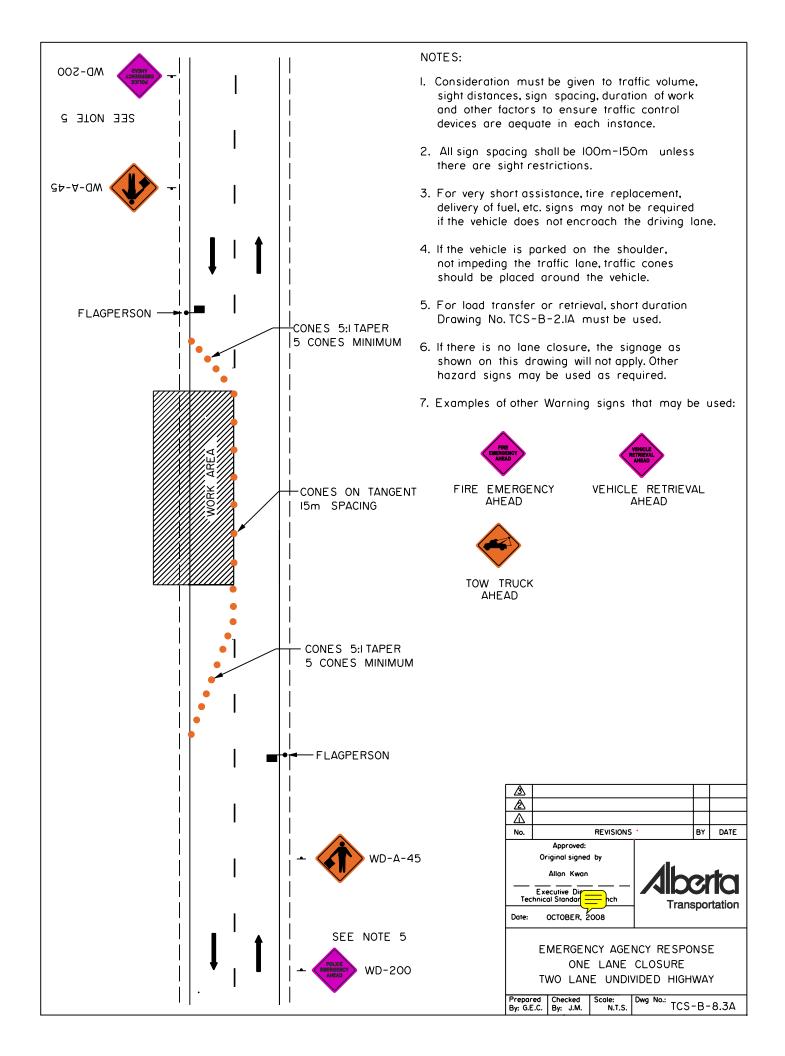


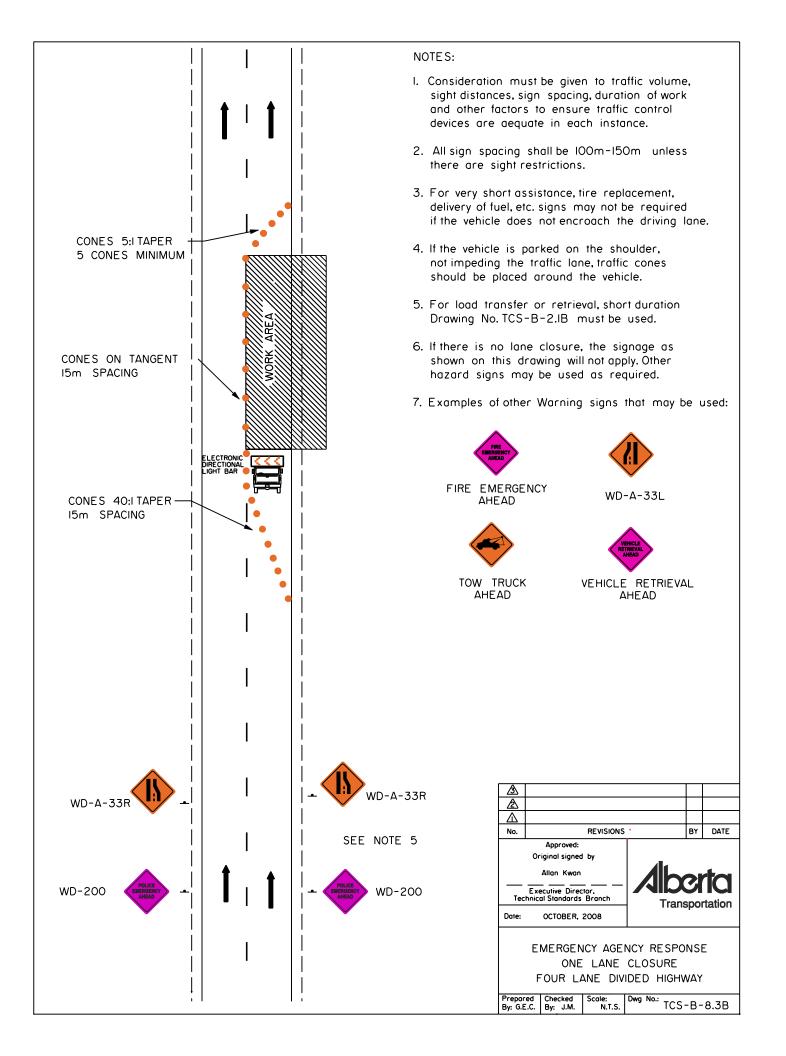












DESIGN BULLETIN #6/2002

Typical Traffic Controls for Highway Transitions Two-Lane Undivided – Four-Lane Divided.

Summary: This technical bulletin is issued to notify designers of revisions to the standard signing diagrams for the above and to provide a guideline on the usage of beacons at transitions.

The department desires to provide a high degree of consistency in the use of traffic control devices on the highway system. This is especially important on long continuous highways where road users are likely to encounter the same types of transitions several times. Highway 43 from the Yellowhead Highway to the British Columbia border is an example of an on-going twinning program where traffic may be transitioned from two lane to four lane and vice-versa several times along it's length.

To maintain consistency designers are to use the following new standard for all transitions other than "temporary" work zone transitions.

Drawing # TEB 1.49 - Typical Signing for Divided Highway Transitions

The drawing includes two geometrically different scenarios for a divided highway transition: Case A and Case B. It replaces former TEB 1.49 and TEB 1.50 drawings. The TEB 1.50 number has been reserved for future signing plans.

Designers should note the following:

- 1. New traffic control standards are introduced to mark divided highway transitions and they include:
 - Standardization of pavement markings for merge area to reflect TAC's new standard for lane end markings;
 - Opposite traffic control signing package "Do Not Enter" and "Wrong Way" is introduced at the diverge point for each transition scenario.
 - For a divided highway transition called Case A traffic flow is improved with a set of Chevron signs installed within the painted gore area. The "Keep Right" assembly is installed in the painted gore area in the front of the chevron signs set.
 - The Keep Right Assembly is improved with the use of oversize signs: "Two-Way Traffic Ahead" sign (75 x 75) and a "Keep Right" sign (150 x 120);
- 2. "Temporary" transitions are generally defined as transitions that will be in use for one construction season only and will be contained inside a construction zone with appropriate posted speed.
- 3. Traffic control at "temporary" transitions shall be undertaken as per the "Traffic

Accommodation in Work Zones" manual (revised in May 2001).

4. A flashing light (visible from both directions of travel) is required at the gore area of all non-temporary undivided highway to divided highway transitions. On non-temporary transitions from divided highway to undivided highway the WA-109 standard sign is required. This includes two alternating flashing beacons. The technical details of the flashing lights are specified in the current edition of the Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada manual.

Date of Issue: 2 May 2002 Effective date: 2 May 2002

Contact: Richard Chow/Bill Kenny, Technical Standards Branch, Alberta Transportation.

Attachments: Drawings TEB 1.49.



