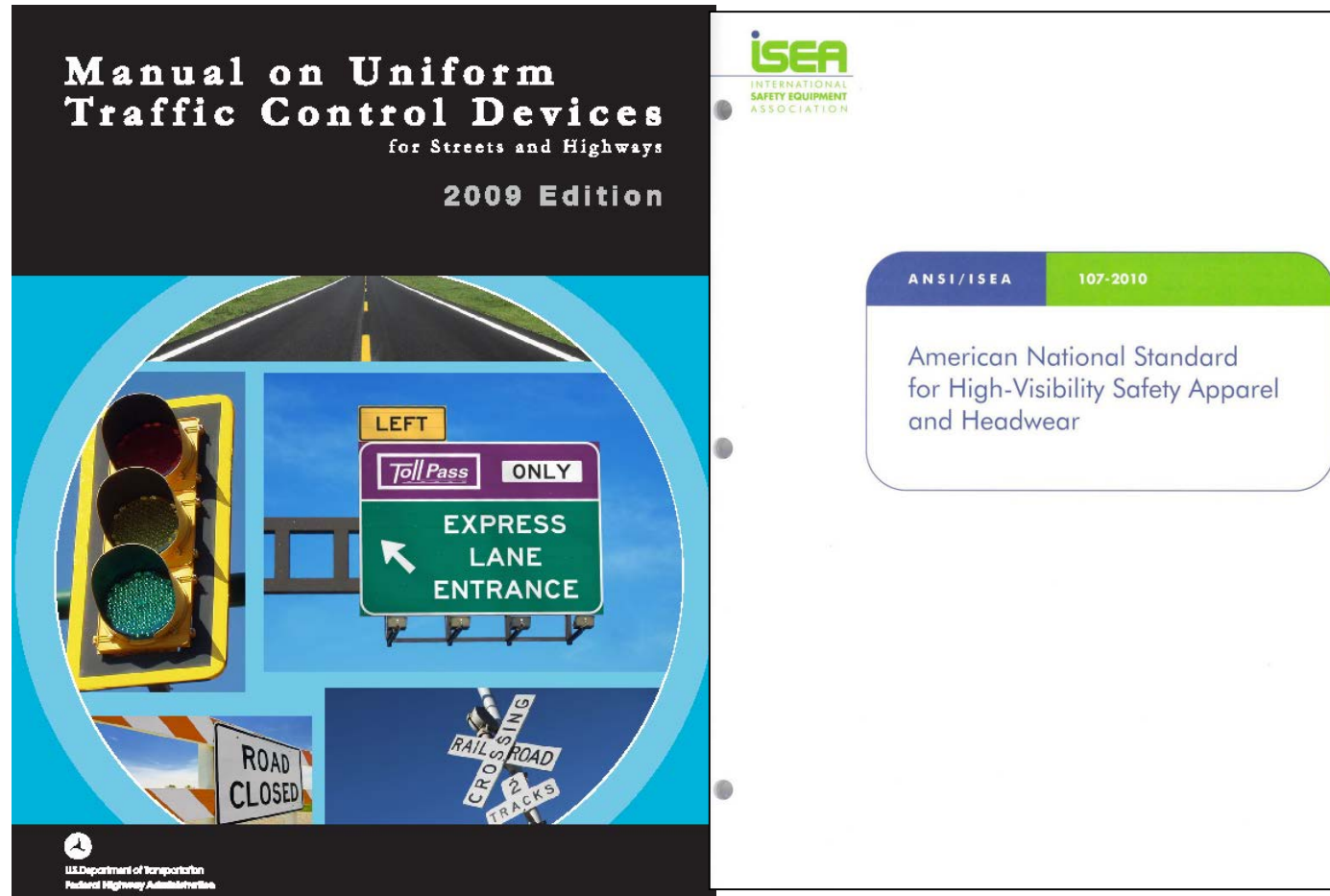


2009 Edition of the MUTCD

ANSI/ISEA 107 – 2010

17th Annual National Work Zone Awareness Week



Georgia Struck By Alliance



2009 MUTCD Edition Streets and Highways



- The MUTCD is now the primary regulatory document mandating the use of high-visibility apparel for all affected workers in the U.S.
- **Mandatory use areas** are expanded beyond Federal-aid highways and **now includes all roads “open to public travel,”** i.e., any road where you can drive a car without passing through a traffic control gate, **including private property.**
- A link to the full text of 2009 MUTCD:
<http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/pdfs/2009/mutcd2009edition.pdf>



2009 MUTCD Edition for Streets and Highways



- Any agency should do its best to insure compliance with the most current edition of ANSI/ISEA 107; which is ANSI/ISEA 107 – 2010, The American National Standard for High Visibility Safety Apparel & Headwear
- All workers, including emergency responders, within the right-of-way are required to wear high-visibility safety apparel that meets performance **Class 2 or 3 of ANSI/ISEA 107-2004**, or equivalent revisions (ANSI/ISEA 107 – 2010).



2009 MUTCD Edition for Streets and Highways



- Fire resistant (FR) labeling requirements may need additional clarification. Any garment label that includes reference to NFPA FR Standard 701 do not meet the FR requirements for ANSI/ISEA 107 – 2010.
- The use of **ANSI/ISEA 207-2006 Public Safety Vest** compliant garments **is included as an option** for emergency and incident responders and law enforcement officers to meet requirements of this regulation **in lieu of ANSI/ISEA 107-2004**. “When **uniformed law enforcement personnel** are used to direct traffic, to investigate crashes, or to handle lane closures, obstructed roadways, and disasters, high visibility safety apparel **shall be worn.**”

ANSI/ISEA 107-2004 & ANSI/ISEA 107 – 2010

Class 2 or Class 3 ONLY

MUTCD Apparel Options



Figure 2. Pictogram



Examples of non-compliant safety vests



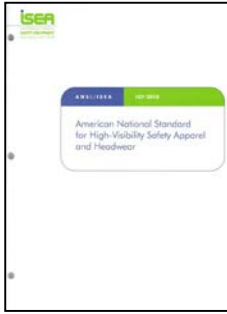
Examples of ANSI 2004 or ANSI 2010 Class 2 compliant apparel



Examples of ANSI 2004 or ANSI 2010 Class 3 compliant apparel

ANSI 2004 or ANSI 2010 Class 1 is not allowed for workers on any federal aid right of way, any street or road; public or private.

Vest at top with two bands around the body are non compliant to ANSI 210

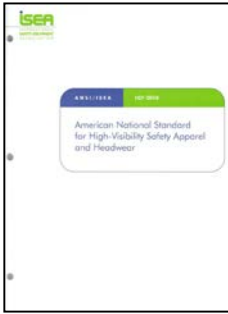


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Section 6D.03 Worker Safety Considerations

“A trained person designated by the employer **should conduct a basic hazard assessment** for the worksite and job classifications required in the activity area.” “This plan should be in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, as amended, General Duty Clause Section 5(a) (1) – Public Law 91-596, 84 Stat.1590.”



2009 MUTCD Edition Streets and Highways



Section 6D.03 Worker Safety Considerations

- The following are the **key elements** of worker safety and TTC (Temporary Traffic Control) management that should be considered to improve worker safety:
- A. Training—all workers should be trained on how to work next to motor vehicle traffic in a way that minimizes their vulnerability. Workers having specific TTC responsibilities should be trained in TTC techniques, device usage, and placement.

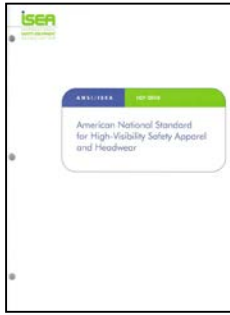


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Section 6D.03 Worker Safety Considerations

- B. Temporary Traffic Barriers—temporary traffic barriers should be placed along the work space depending on factors such as lateral clearance of workers from adjacent traffic, speed of traffic, duration and type of operations, time of day, and volume of traffic.
- C. Speed Reduction—reducing the speed of vehicular traffic, mainly through regulatory speed zoning, funneling, lane reduction, or the use of uniformed law enforcement officers or flaggers, should be considered.

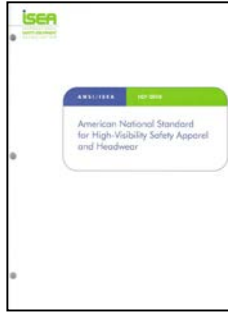


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Section 6D.03 Worker Safety Considerations

- D. Activity Area—planning the internal work activity area to minimize backing-up maneuvers of
- construction vehicles should be considered to minimize the exposure to risk.
- E. Worker Safety Planning—a trained person designated by the employer should conduct a basic hazard assessment for the worksite and job classifications required in the activity area. This safety professional should determine whether engineering, administrative, or personal protection measures should be implemented. This plan should be in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

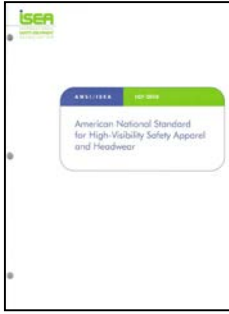


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Section 6D.03 Worker Safety Considerations

- The following are **additional elements** of TTC management that may be considered to improve worker safety:
 - A. Shadow Vehicle—in the case of mobile and constantly moving operations, such as pothole patching and striping operations, a shadow vehicle, equipped with appropriate lights and warning signs, may be used to protect the workers from impacts by errant vehicles. The shadow vehicle may be equipped with a rear-mounted impact attenuator.



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Section 6D.03 Worker Safety Considerations

- B. Road Closure—if alternate routes are available to handle road users, the road may be closed temporarily. This may also facilitate project completion and thus further reduce worker vulnerability.
- C. Law Enforcement Use—in highly vulnerable work situations, particularly those of relatively short duration, law enforcement units may be stationed to heighten the awareness of passing vehicular traffic and to improve safety through the TTC zone.

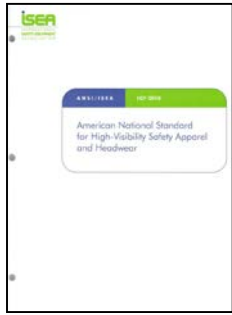


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Section 6D.03 Worker Safety Considerations

- D Lighting—for nighttime work, the TTC zone and approaches may be lighted.
- E. Special Devices—these include rumble strips, changeable message signs, hazard identification beacons, flags, and warning lights. Intrusion warning devices may be used to alert workers to the approach of errant vehicles.



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Section 6E.01 Qualifications for Flaggers

- Because flaggers are responsible for public safety and make the greatest number of contacts with the public, of all safety workers, they should be trained in safe traffic control practices and public contact techniques. Flaggers should be able to satisfactorily demonstrate the following abilities:
 - A. Ability to receive and communicate specific instructions clearly, firmly, and courteously;
 - B. Ability to move and maneuver quickly in order to avoid danger from errant vehicles;



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Section 6E.01 Qualifications for Flaggers

- C. Ability to control signaling devices (such as paddles and flags) in order to provide clear and positive guidance to drivers approaching a TTC zone in frequently changing situations;
- D. Ability to understand and apply safe traffic control practices, sometimes in stressful or emergency situations; and
- E. Ability to recognize dangerous traffic situations and warn workers in sufficient time to avoid injury.