

Internal Traffic Control Plan

MODULE 1

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U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

W: 2019

Learning Objectives Explain why traffic is the main cause of incidents in the roadway construction industry Describe how an internal traffic control plan (TICP) can help to reduce incidents in the work zone identify the differences between a TICP and and TICP Identify why motorist intrusion can create incidents

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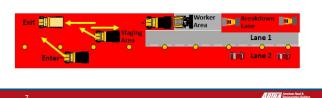
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How can we prevent this incident?

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Part 1: Introduction



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What is "Internal Traffic Control?"

Internal Traffic Control (ITC) is a principle of construction traffic coordination inside the activity area of a temporary traffic control zone.

The purpose of ITC is to separate - to the extent possible – construction vehicles and equipment from workers on foot.

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Internal traffic control plans fill in the details on how construction traffic should be set up inside the area marked by the hatched how marked by the hatched box on a TTCP.



Internal Traffic Control - Overview

An effective ITC protocol informs all parties operating within the work space about the location of others.

ITC creates "zones" designed to minimize interaction between workers on foot and construction vehicles.



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Internal Traffic Control - Overview

An ITC plan designates routes and operating procedures for large trucks delivering materials.

The plan creates a traffic pattern to minimize backing.

ITC facilitates communication among key work zone parties in advance of arrival to the construction site.

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Internal Traffic Control - Overview

- Limits access points to the work zone
- Coordinates truck and equipment movements
- Provides Information on traffic paths and safe/unsafe work areas for workers
- Heightens awareness of workers on foot in relation to vehicle traffic in the work area

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What is the difference between Internal Traffic Control and a Temporary Traffic Control?



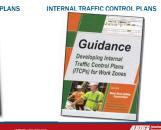




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Preventing Runovers and Backovers





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Temporary Traffic Control Plans

Temporary Traffic Control Plans are defined and prescribed in the U.S. Federal Highway Administration's "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices" or "MUTCD."

Internal Traffic Control is an industry recommended practice and is not prescribed by law.





Temporary Traffic Control Plans

Temporary Traffic Control Plans focus on moving traffic safely through a work zone.

Internal Traffic Control Plans focus on keeping workers on foot from being struck by construction equipment and large trucks within the activity area of a work zone.



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Comparing Traffic Control Plans and ITCPs Internal Traffic MUTCD Traffic **Control Plan Control Plan Construction Equipment Motor Vehicles NIOSH Development Guide** MUTCD **ITC Diagrams Typicals Internal Traffic Control Typical Application** Notes Notes Supervisor/Site Traffic Safety Engineer Superintendent

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Concepts in Common

While TTCPs and ITCPs each have a distinct focus, they carry common themes including:

- Providing clear direction to drivers
- Separating moving vehicles from workers on foot
- Using temporary traffic control devices to mark traffic paths
- •Maintaining a smooth traffic flow

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Primary Differences

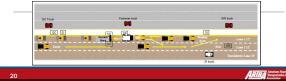
As noted, there are significant differences in ITCPs and TTCPs:

- •TTCPs do not address traffic in the work space
- ITCPs focus on worker safety; TTCPs focus on motorist safety
- •ITCPs focus primarily on directing movement of construction vehicles engaged in construction work

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Part 2: Why Internal Traffic Control?



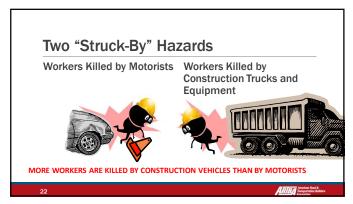
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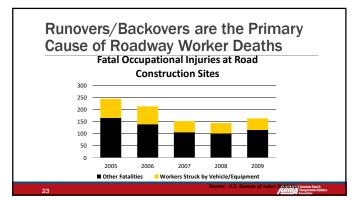
ITCPs Protect Workers on Foot

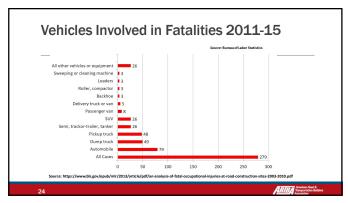
Workers on foot or "pedestrian workers" are those employees who perform most of their duties outside vehicles and equipment. They are particularly vulnerable to being struck by equipment. Every person on the site has the responsibility to be vigilant and work safely.



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Construction Vehicles are the Greatest Hazard



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Vehicles Frequently Enter and Exit

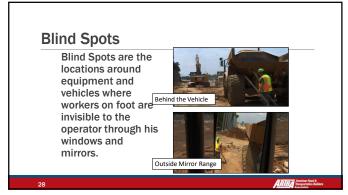


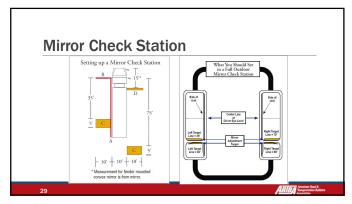
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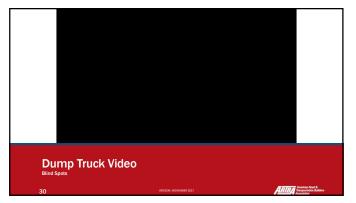
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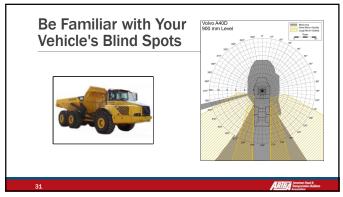
Workers on Foot Labor in Close Proximity to Large Vehicles

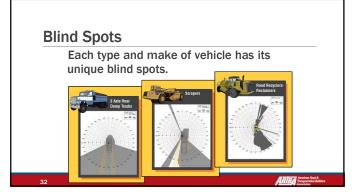














Workers Killed by Motorists

As noted previously, the primary cause of worker deaths in roadway construction is caused by workers being struck by construction vehicles and equipment.

The second highest cause is workers being struck by motorists or when a vehicle crashes.

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Two Ways Workers Are Killed Workers Enter the Traffic Space Motorists Enter the Work Space

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Workers Killed by Motorists

Motorists are likely to enter the work space when:

- Workers are not visible to motorists
- Motorists are surprised by the work zone and
- Temporary Traffic Control set up
- Motorists ignore warnings
- TTCDs are confusing/ non-compliant





Workers Killed by Motorists

Motorists are likely to enter the work space when:

- •Drivers are distracted or impaired (phones, food, drugs, alcohol, drowsy, etc.)
- •Traffic is traveling at high speed through the work zone



- Risky Worker Behavior

 Workers stray into traffic space
 Preoccupied by work
 Become "comfortable" in dangerous environment
 - No convenient access to and from work space
 - rest rooms
 - · food and water

 - shade/breaks
 other local work areas
 staging of company and personal vehicles
 Workers cross traffic lanes (especially in high-speed locations)

How Can We Prevent Deaths Caused by Motorists?

Temporary Traffic Control Devices Must be Set Up Properly

- Comply with MUTCD or corresponding state document
- Inspect and maintain TTCDs
- Ensure only a qualified engineer makes necessary modifications

Create Safe Procedures for Deployment and Retrieval of TTCDs

Ensure sufficient TTCDs for all parts of the project (ramp geometry, exits, closures, etc.)

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How Can We Prevent Deaths Caused by Motorists?

Workers Should Be Aware of TTCDs in their work location.

Workers should be trained to notify supervisor immediately if devices are:

- Not in proper position
- Damaged or dirty
- · Not being observed or recognized by motorists

Workers may correct misaligned devices if it is safe for them to do so and they understand where the device is supposed to be situated.

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