

19. Pedestrian Protection.

- Improper or lack of pedestrian protection:
 - 24 hours

20. Improper Construction Equipment, Vehicle, or Material Storage.

- If poses hazard to motoring public:
 - Immediately
- No Hazard:
 - 24 hours

21. Improper Lane Width/Shoulder Not Provided/Improper Dropoff Protection.

- 24 hours

22. Temporary Roadway Crossover Not Properly Installed.

- 3 days

23. Any Temporary Traffic Control Item Not Included Within These Guidelines.

- If poses extreme hazard to traveling public or workers (e.g., blunt ends, unsigned road or bridge closures):
 - Immediately
- Critical: poses moderate to high hazard to traveling public (e.g., edge drop-off adjacent to traveling lane, or non-delineated hazard adjacent to roadway)
 - 2 hours
- Non-Critical: poses slight hazard to traveling public (e.g., missing barricade rails)
 - 24 hours

(w) Changeable Message Sign. Furnish, operate, and maintain three-line or full matrix portable, trailer mounted, changeable message signs for traffic control as indicated or directed. Have all locations, messages, and times of operation approved by the District Traffic Engineer or authorized Representative.

Provide telecommunications that are capable of changing message or sequences of messages from a hand held device and/or personal computer, with the computer having calendar and time mode capability. Provide appropriate software for personal computer for the purpose of remotely operating the changeable message sign(s).

For a full-matrix changeable message sign, transport, program, operate, and maintain the variable message signs as directed. For the duration of the project, provide a qualified technician familiar with the programming and operation of the full-matrix changeable message sign. Designate the technician to be on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and to arrive on the project site within 3 hours of notification.

If required, provide capability to monitor approaching vehicles via radar and display the vehicle's speed on the message sign.

(x) Temporary Traffic Signals. Furnish, install, maintain, and remove all items required to provide temporary signalization at the location(s) indicated.

Use a signal system with signal poles of wood, galvanized steel, or painted steel; or use a signal system of trailer-mounted portable traffic signals. Certify to the Department that the signal poles are designed to withstand the anticipated loading. Install the poles or trailer-mounted units to provide transverse and vertical clearances as specified in Publication 212 and Publication 213.

Provide a controller with an auto-manual switch and a manual control button with flexible cord.

Provide a Certificate of Approval, issued by the Department, for the signal head(s), controller(s), portable traffic signal system, and other functional equipment, if applicable.

Obtain a Traffic Signal Permit from the Department before installing the signal equipment and a Highway Occupancy Permit before any openings are being made in or under any portion of the highway, if required.

(y) Flagger Training. Provide flaggers that successfully completed a flagger-training course within the last 3 years that complies with the Department's minimum flagger training guidelines described below. Assure that flaggers carry a valid wallet-sized training card containing the name of the flagger, training source, date of successful completion of training, and signature; or provide a roster of trained flaggers to the Representative before the start of flagging operations that contains the names of flaggers, training source, and date of successful completion of training. Minimum flagger training guidelines include the following:

1. Minimum Course Contents.

- Why flagging is important
- Fundamental principals of work zone traffic control
 - Component parts of the work zone
 - Channelization devices, spacing
 - Tapers
 - Buffer Space
 - Visibility to approaching drivers
- Human factors – driver attitude, expectation, reaction
- Qualifications of a flagger
- Clothing
- Flagger Operations
 - Setting up the flagger station
 - Signaling devices and when used
 - Hand signaling procedure
 - Communications
 - Two-flagger operations
 - Single flagger operations
 - Flagging in intersections
 - Nighttime flagging
 - Emergency situations
- Flagging in adverse weather conditions
- Sign requirements
- Practical exercise

2. Objectives. At the end of the course the student should be able to:

- Describe why flagging is important
- Describe flagger qualifications
- Ensure the flagger station complies with Publication 212, Publication 213, and the MUTCD
- Gather all necessary equipment
- Select the proper flagging station/position/location
- Control traffic using the stop/slow paddle
- Control traffic using the red flag
- Control two-way traffic in one lane of a highway
- Control traffic at an intersection
- Recognize and be able to control traffic in unique or special flagging situations
- Control traffic at night and recognize a safe nighttime flagging operation
- Communicate with co-workers and the public