Section 4.09  Work Zone Safety

1. Scope

This section establishes work zone safety requirements for Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) projects where personnel are working along public roadways, bridges, and private roads open to the public.

2. General Requirements

Reclamation projects must use a site-specific Temporary Traffic Control (TTC) plan for public roadways, bridges, and private roads open to the public, where work is performed on or within 15 feet from the edge of the roadway. The TTC plan must accommodate the needs of all impacted road users (motorists, bicyclists, pedestrians) when designed. When a reclamation project occurs off reclamation-managed roadways, BOR shall collaborate with the controlling entity (city, county, state, federal, sovereign nation) with jurisdictional roadway authority to develop the TTC. The details in the TTC plan depend on the type of roadway, traffic volume, road conditions, duration of operation, physical constraints, and the proximity of the work activity to road users.

3. Responsibilities

An internal traffic control plan to guide the flow of equipment and personnel (workers and public) is required where construction vehicles, equipment, and personnel on foot are operating within or adjacent to the work zone. All traffic control on Reclamation projects must conform to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for Streets and Highways, 2009 Edition, December 2009 (including Revision 1 dated May 2012 and Revision 2 dated May 2012), (“MUTCD”) IBR approved for 29 CFR 1926.200(g) and 29 CFR 1926.201(a).

a.  Area, Facility, Powerplant Managers and Contractors
   • Shall provide work zone safety training to employees.

b. Regional Safety Managers/Area Office Safety Professionals
   • Shall conduct periodic reviews of local work zone traffic control elements as part of normally scheduled safety and occupational health program evaluations. Use Appendix 4.09-A: Work Zone Traffic Control Inspection Form, or a similar product for work zone traffic control inspections.

c. First-Line Supervisors
   • Shall ensure that training is provided to employees based on their area of responsibility in the TTC plan (e.g., flagger, spotter, dump person, equipment operator, construction inspector, safety office inspector, COR).

Published: 6/1/2024 | SUPERSEDES ALL PRIOR EDITIONS (Previously RSHS 48)  Page 4.09-1
Shall collaborate with employees to design/select project-specific TTC plans. First-line supervisors or their trained designee must communicate any changes to the TTC plan during the project’s duration.

Shall provide employees with high-visibility safety apparel that meets the Performance Class 2 or 3 requirements of the ANSI/ISEA 107–2004 publication entitled “American National Standard for High-Visibility Apparel and Headwear” and shall be labeled as meeting the ANSI 107-2004 standard performance for Class 2 or 3 risk exposure.

d. Employees

Shall obtain work zone safety and job-specific training for their role in the TTC plan (e.g., flagger, spotter, dump person, equipment operator, construction inspector, safety office inspector, safety office inspector, COR).

Employees not trained in work zone safety must be accompanied by trained personnel when visiting the work zone.

Shall follow all work zone safety requirements and report any concerns regarding work zone safety and health to their supervisors.

Shall follow site-specific TTC requirements and complete Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) training for high-visibility safety apparel in work zones and flagger training as applicable.

e. Visitors/Dignitaries

Shall get approval from the area manager or COR before visiting.

Shall receive project-specific hazard awareness training from trained personnel before entering the project/work zone.

Shall be accompanied by trained personnel while visiting the project/work zone.

Shall wear proper PPE while in the project/work zone.

4. Training Requirements

a. Initial

Employees working on or within 15 feet of the edge of any roadway shall complete a training program that covers the areas listed below:

- work zone traffic control principles,
- the four parts of a work zone,
- basic traffic control plans,
- PPE requirements (head protection, eye protection, American National Standards Institute (ANSI) class 2 or 3 garment, boots),
- selecting the best TTC plan for the task,
- work zone device placements and spacing (signs, cones, barricades),
- entering and exiting the work zone,
techniques for reducing risk while working next to traffic in the work zone on foot or in equipment,
understanding internal traffic control plans for equipment and personnel,
work zone hazard identification,
proper placement of traffic control devices,
planning for emergency vehicles,
communicating during the work and during an emergency,
routine inspections of traffic control devices,
driver tendencies in the work zone,
how to minimize exposure times in the work zone,
providing positive guidance to the motorist,
providing adequate advance warning time to motorists,
night work, lighting requirements, and PPE requirements,
dealing with angry motorists, and
the difference between a spotter, a dump person, and a flagger.

An American Traffic Safety Services Association (ATSSA) flagger course or an individual State’s Department of Transportation Flagging Course will meet the initial training requirements of Section 4.09.4.a.

b. Advanced Traffic Control Training
Employees tasked with reviewing traffic control plans or traffic control device placement on construction projects where contractors are involved shall first complete an ATTSA flagger course or an equivalent State’s Department of Transportation Flagging Course and then complete the ATTSA traffic control technician (TCT) or ATTSA traffic control supervisor (TCS) course or equivalent training that meets ATTSA TCT or TCS requirements, depending on your specific duty requirements.

c. Certification
Flaggers shall complete an American Traffic Safety Services Association flagger course or an individual State’s Department of Transportation Flagging Course, where a certificate or flagger card is issued or an equivalent sponsored training that meets the requirements below and issues a certificate of completion:

- flagger qualifications,
- flagger attributes,
- flagger responsibilities,
- flagger hand signals,
- using a stop/slow paddle, and
- flagger station requirements and escape routes.
d. Refresher/Recertification
Flagger recertification frequency shall follow more stringent Federal or State requirements but, at a minimum, shall be required every four years.

e. Recordkeeping
Reclamation managers and supervisors are responsible for documenting all work zone-related safety training. All records created shall be managed per the Information Management Handbook referenced in Reclamation Manual Directive and Standard, Department of the Interior’s, Information Management (RCD 05-01).

5. Pre-job Briefing and Planning Requirements
All responsible parties shall prepare and understand the project’s TTC plan before occupying the site. The supervisor or lead person most knowledgeable in proper TTC practices shall approve any changes in the TTC plan.

6. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
All workers within the right-of-way who are exposed to traffic (vehicles using the roadway for purposes of travel) or to work vehicles and construction equipment within the TTC zone shall wear high-visibility safety apparel that meets the Performance Class 2 or 3 requirements of the ANSI/International Safety Equipment Association 107–2004 publication, American National Standard for High-Visibility Safety Apparel and Headwear, or equivalent revisions, and labeled as meeting the ANSI 107-2004 standard performance for Class 2 or 3 risk exposure. Employees working during daylight hours shall be provided and wear ANSI Performance Class 2 garments. Employees working at night shall be provided and wear ANSI Performance Class 3 garments.

7. Temporary Traffic Control Devices
All TTC devices manufactured before December 31, 2010, shall meet the crashworthy performance criteria in the National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 350, Recommended Procedures for the Safety Performance Evaluation of Highway Features. TTC devices manufactured after January 1, 2011, must follow the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware standards. MUTCD crashworthiness provisions apply to all streets, highways, and private roads open to public travel. Crashworthiness and crash testing information on devices described in Part 6 of the MUTCD are found in the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Roadside Design Guide. Traffic control devices are all signs, signals, markings, and other devices used to regulate, warn, or guide road users placed on, over, or adjacent to a street, highway, or private road open to public travel.
8. Communication Requirements

Flaggers, equipment operators, and ground personnel in the work zone shall establish a communication plan for normal operations, traffic control, and emergency stoppages as part of the overall TTC plan.

⚠️ RSHS Appendix A: Definitions

RSHS Appendix A (Definitions) is available to print at: https://www.usbr.gov/safety/rshs/index.html.

⚠️ RSHS Appendix B: Additional References and Citations

RSHS Appendix B (Additional References and Citations) is available to print at: https://www.usbr.gov/safety/rshs/index.html.

Appendix 4.09-A: Work Zone Traffic Control Inspection Form

Appendix 4.09-A (Work Zone Traffic Control Inspection Form) is available to print at: https://www.usbr.gov/safety/rshs/index.html.