

CHAPTER 6E. FLAGGER CONTROL

Section 6E.01 Qualifications for Flaggers

Support:

~~Whenever the acronym “TTC” is used in this Chapter, it refers to “temporary traffic control.”~~

~~Standard:~~

A flagger ~~shall be~~ is a person who ~~provides TTC~~ actively controls the flow of vehicular traffic into and/or through a temporary traffic control zone using hand-signaling devices or an Automated Flagger Assistance Device (AFAD).

Guidance:

Because flaggers are responsible for public safety and make the greatest number of contacts with the public of all highway 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;
- 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.

Section 6E.02 High-Visibility Safety Apparel

Standard:

For daytime and nighttime activity, flaggers shall wear high-visibility safety apparel ~~meeting 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” (see Section 1A.11), or equivalent revisions, and labeled as meeting the ANSI ~~107-1999~~ 107-2004 standard performance for Class 2 or 3 risk exposure. The apparel background (outer) material color shall be either fluorescent orange-red or fluorescent yellow-green as defined in the standard. The retroreflective material shall be ~~either~~ grammar – more than two choices orange, yellow, white, silver, yellow-green, or a fluorescent version of these colors, and shall be visible at a minimum distance of 300 m (1,000 ft). The retroreflective safety apparel shall be designed to clearly identify the wearer as a person.

Guidance:

For nighttime activity, high-visibility safety apparel ~~meeting that meets~~ the Performance Class 3 requirements of the ANSI/ISEA 107-2004 publication entitled “American National Standard for High-Visibility Apparel and Headwear” (see Section 1A.11), or equivalent revisions, and labeled as meeting the ANSI ~~107-1999~~ 107-2004 standard performance for Class 3 risk exposure should be considered for flagger wear ~~(instead of the Class 2 safety apparel in the Standard above).~~

Standard:

When uniformed law enforcement officers are used to direct traffic within a TTC zone, they shall wear high-visibility safety apparel as described in this Section ~~should be worn by the law enforcement officer.~~

Option:

Law enforcement personnel within the TTC zone may wear high-visibility safety apparel that meets the performance requirements of the ANSI/ISEA 207-2006 publication entitled “American National Standard for High-Visibility Public Safety Vests” (see Section 1A.11), or equivalent revisions, and labeled as ANSI 207-2006, in lieu of ANSI/ISEA 107-2004 apparel.

Section 6E.03 Hand-Signaling Devices

~~Support:~~

~~Hand signaling devices, such as STOP/SLOW paddles, lights, and red flags, are used to control road users through TTC zones.~~

Guidance: