## Traffic Control & Flagging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEPS</th>
<th>TASK</th>
<th>HAZARDS</th>
<th>CONTROLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1:</strong> Develop and review task using a site plan to determine the road and operation layout</td>
<td>• None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Step 2:** Inspection of work zone                                      | • Struck by incoming traffic  
• Falling debris                  | Be cautious of environmental surroundings such as rock slides, construction, and traffic. Be familiar of the task and road layout. The road should be well lit without glare. |
| **Step 3:** Set up controlled access points for work vehicles, as well as traffic control patterns using barricades, cones, or barrels. | • Struck by incoming traffic  
• Back muscle strain  
• Falling debris              | Wear appropriate PPE, utilize appropriate bending and lifting techniques when transporting heavy or large equipment, and be cautious of environmental surroundings. Cones and flaggers should be strategically placed; a flagger should be placed on either side of 2-laned roads, each facing the oncoming traffic. Where there is dim lighting, use spotters. |
| **Step 4:** Set up warning signs for drivers of upcoming obstacles when dealing with construction. | • Struck by incoming traffic  
• Back muscle strain  
• Falling debris              | Road signs should be used to warn drivers of upcoming obstacles. Use proper lifting techniques upon setting up signs. The signs should give drivers enough warning 4-8 times in distance (feet) as the speed limit. |
| **Step 5:** Flagging                                                    | • Struck by incoming traffic  
• Falling debris                  | Stand on the shoulder adjacent to the controlled road, or a lane should be closed for a flagging position. Be cautious of surroundings, face oncoming traffic, and wear appropriate PPE. The flagger should be clearly visible to all drivers, and needs to be isolated, not located within a group of people which could cause confusion upon drivers. The flagger should be placed well in advance to the
construction or warning site, and should make eye contact with each drivers to confirm awareness.

**Step 6: Flagging in a parking lot**

- Struck by incoming traffic
- Unseen by traffic

Only approach a vehicle when the driver has made a complete stop, be cautious of surroundings, and wear proper PPE. Back away from the vehicle when the driver is ready to back up.

**Required Training:** Train with experienced operator/supervisor

**Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**
Orange or yellow reflective vest, closed-toed shoes, and, when controlling traffic around construction sites, gloves and a hard hat.

**Reference Material**
UCLA EHS, Osha U.S. Department of Labor,

**Created:** 04-07-16

For more information about this JSA, please contact the Environmental Health and Safety Department at Berea College:

E-mail: Leslie_Kaylor@Berea.edu or Mike_Morris@Berea.edu

Phone Number: (859) 958-3350

*The development of Job Safety Analyses is a very effective means of helping reduce incidents, accidents, and injuries in the workplace. It is an excellent tool to use for training purposes and can also be used to investigate “near misses” and accidents.*