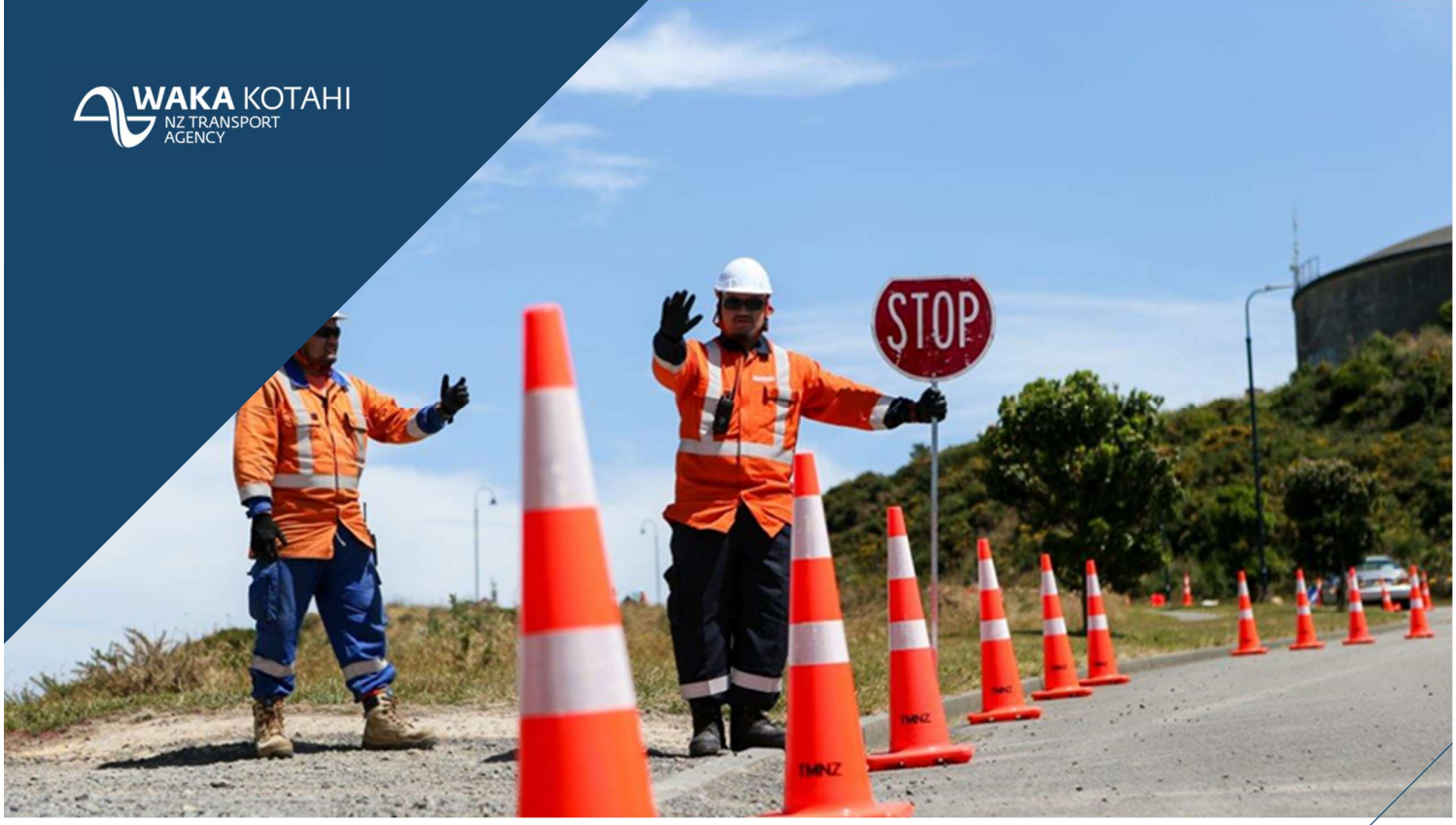
WAKA KOTAHI
NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY



STMS CATEGORY B HANDBOOK

WAKA KOTAHI - NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY

VERSION 2.0

Participant name:

New Zealand Government

More information

If you have further queries, call our contact centre on 0800 699 000 or write to us:

NZ Transport Agency
Private Bag 6995
Wellington 6141

Contents

ABOUT THE STMS CATEGORY B TRAINING

Outcomes of the STMS Category B training

People who successfully complete the STMS Category B (Cat B) training will **know**:

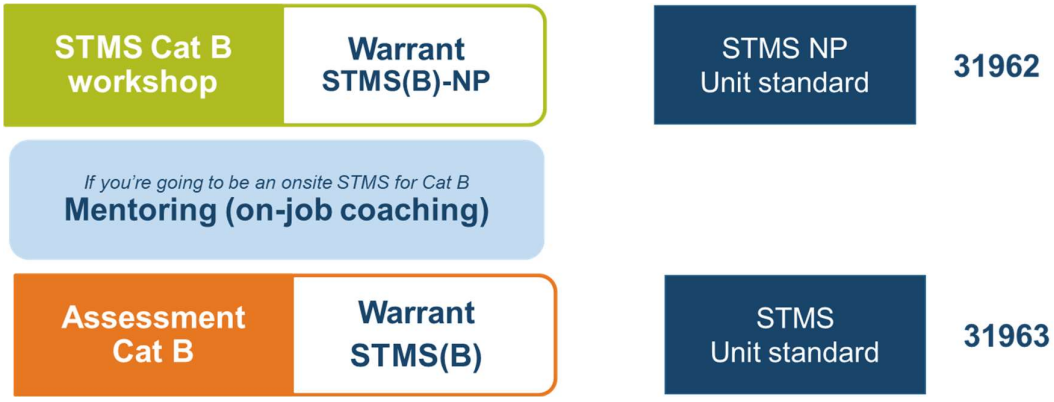
- The key requirements for Cat B roading environments.
- How to locate information in the CoPTTM relating to Cat B roading environments.

If you are going to be in charge of worksites, you will be mentored and assessed.

At the end of on-job mentoring and assessment you will have the:

- Skills to competently operate within a Cat B roading environment.

The STMS Cat B warrants and unit standards

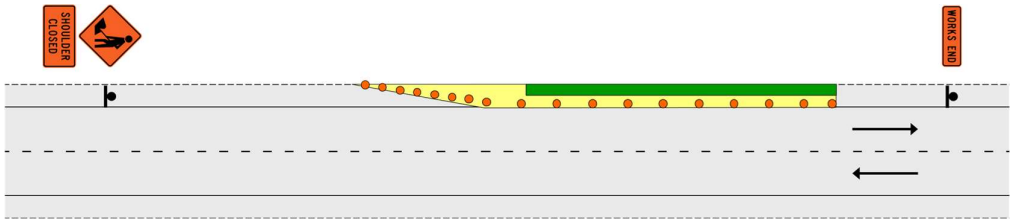


ASSESSMENT FOR CAT B PRACTISING

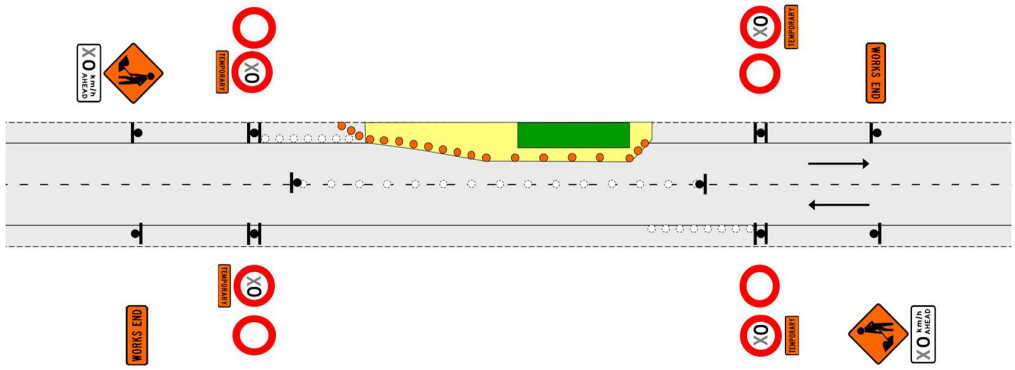
The trainee must complete 3 closures from the list of possible closures.

Any 2 of the following closures:

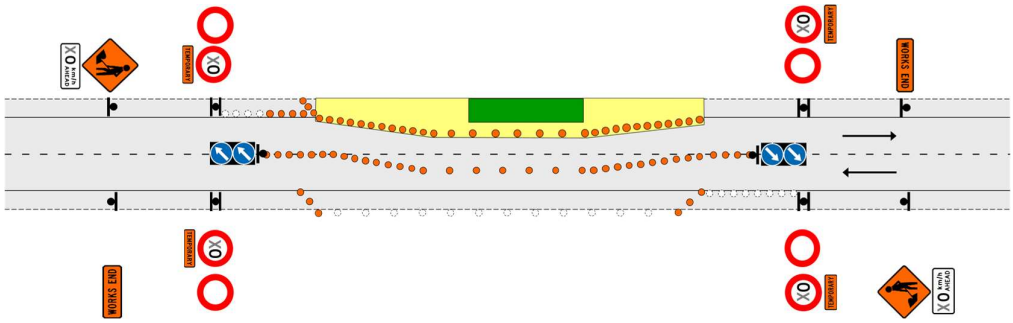
1. Shoulder closure



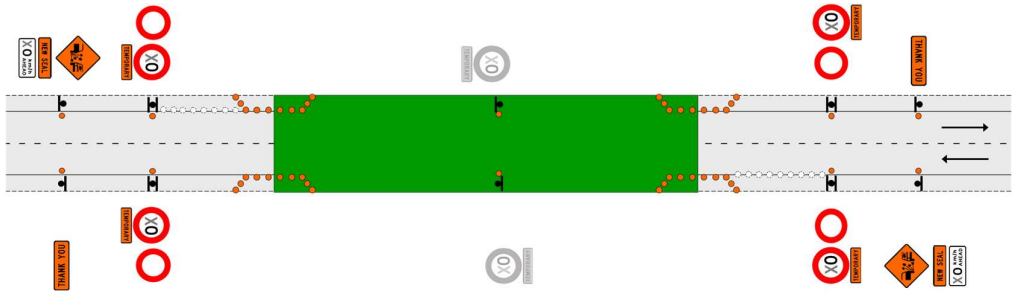
2. Partial lane shift



3. Two-lane diversion

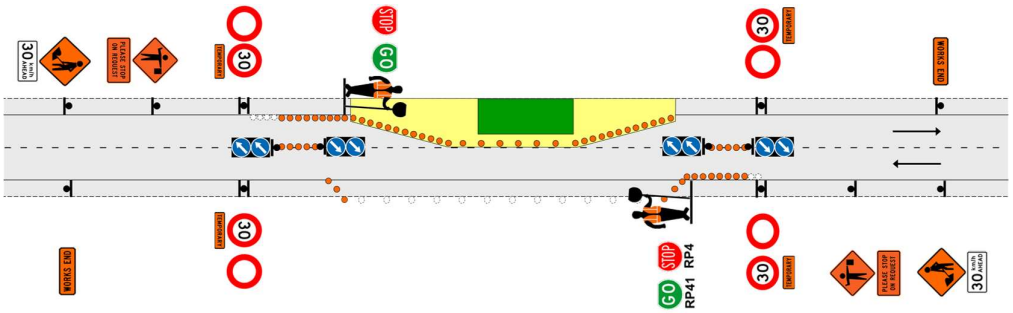
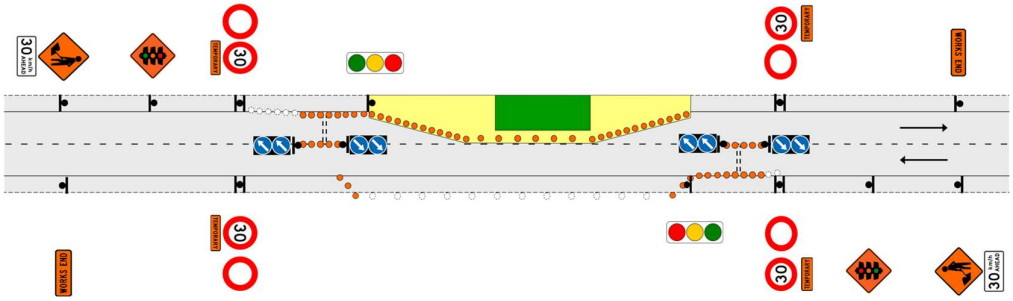


4. Unattended new seal



Note: Only one closure can be a shoulder closure.

One alternating flow closure, which includes:

Stop/go	
Portable traffic signals	

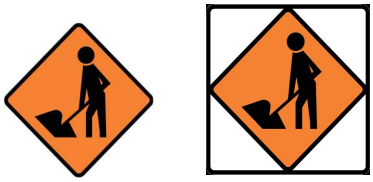
You will be assessed on a worksite requiring alternating flow control.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Category B road environments

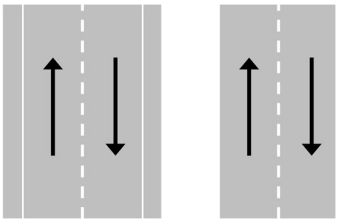
These are high speed (70km/h and more) two-way two-lane roads.

Category B includes LV, L1 and L2 high speed roads using both **type A** (smaller) and **type B** (bigger) signs (depending on requirements)



Type A **Type B**

It includes roads with or without shoulders



Suggestions to identify risks at a proposed worksite

Complete a drive-through of proposed worksite.

Identify hazards for example:

- Higher speed – longer stopping distances
- Lack of visibility to the worksite (vertical and horizontal curves)
- Narrow shoulder and pull over areas
- Slower driver reaction time
- Pedestrians and cyclists
- Road geometry (width, terrain and intersections).

Complete risk assessment before setting up the worksite. For each hazard, identify the risks, determine if it is likely and what the severity is. Then decide if it is significant and what actions need to be taken to mitigate the risk.

Communicating hazards, risks and control measures

Hazards, risks and actions (controls) are documented in the risk assessment.

These are included in briefings (working space crew induction and visitor induction).

At some worksites (eg longer-term worksites) these may also be displayed on a site hazard board.

Examples of risk management on Cat B roading environments

Hazard	Risk	Likelihood and severity	Action
Environmental factors that reduce visibility (sun glare, fog, heavy rain)	Road users do not have time to react appropriately resulting in a vehicle crash	Possible and severe – risk rating very high	Delay setup and wait for environmental factors to dissipate
Wind shear caused by heavy vehicles at high speeds	TTM workers pulled or pushed into the lane and struck by a vehicle	Possible and severe – risk rating very high	Ensure CSD and/or sign visibility distance is maintained. Utilise TSLs & positive TM. Cover in safety briefing and maintain safe distances
Road users travelling at higher speeds	Road user errors resulting in late breaking or manoeuvring resulting in a vehicle crash	Possible and severe – risk rating very high	Greater sign spacings and the use of TSLs & TTM where appropriate. Pace vehicle operations
Road users forced closer to road-side culverts and swales	Increased probability of a loss of control type crash due to small driver errors	Possible and severe – risk rating very high	Maintain maximum lane widths, introduce TSLs & positive TTM, create additional safety zones where possible
Slower driver reaction times (up to 2.5 seconds)	Road users do not have time to react appropriately resulting in a vehicle crash	Possible and severe – risk rating very high	Greater sign spacings and the use of appropriate equipment to provide advanced warning ie Variable messaging boards

Hazard	Risk	Likelihood and severity	Action
Pedestrians and cyclists forced closer to traffic	Collisions at higher speeds can cause severe injuries. Some roads have no or very little shoulder areas	Possible and severe – risk rating very high	Ensure that cyclists and pedestrians are included in the planning. The use of alternating flow should be considered if cycle and pedestrian routes are affected

LAYOUT DISTANCES TABLES

LV & L1 combined layout distances table

Permanent speed limit or RCA-designated operating speed (km/h)		≤50	60	70	80	90	100
Traffic signs							
A	Sign visibility distance (m)	50	60	70	80	90	100
B	Warning distance (m)	50 or 30*	80	105	120	135	150
C	Sign spacing (m)	25 or 15*	40	50	60	70	75
Safety zones							
D	Longitudinal (m)+	10 or 5*	15	30	45	55	60
E	Lateral (m)+	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Lateral behind barrier installation	As specified by the Installation Designer					
Tapers							
G	Taper length (m)#	30	50	70	80	90	100
G	LV roads taper length (m)#	25	30	35	40	45	50
K	Distance between tapers (m)	40	50	70	80	90	100
Delineation devices							
Cone spacing in taper (m)		2.5	2.5	5	5	5	5
Cone spacing: Working space (m)##		5	5	10	10	10	10

* Larger minimum distances apply on all state highways and also on all multi-lane roads. The smaller minimum distances may be applied on other roads to accommodate road environment constraints.

\+ On LV roads the longitudinal and lateral safety zones may be reduced, or eliminated, in order to retain a single lane width. Positive traffic management and an appropriate TSL must be used.

\# 1. On non-state highways with speeds 50km/h or less, a **10m taper** (with cones at 1m centres) may be used when there are road environment constraints (eg intersections and commercial accesses).

2. On all roads where the shoulder width is less than 2.5m and the activity does not affect the live lane, a **10m shoulder taper** is permitted (with at least 5 cones at no greater than 2.5m centres).
3. A **taper of 30m** (with cones at 2.5m centres) **must** be used where manual traffic control (stop/go), portable traffic signals or priority give way are employed.

\## LV roads: double the cone spacing alongside working space (eg 5 = 10, 10 = 20).

Lane widths (based on permanent speed or TSL if applied)

Speed (km/h)		30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
F	Lane width (m)	2.75	2.75	3.0	3.0	3.25	3.25	3.5	3.5

Except for delineation device spacings, which are maximum values, the distances specified in the above tables are minimum values.

LV/low-risk roads (less than 250vpd - less than 20 vehicles per hour)

When on the shoulder:

- *If CSD **not** available*: Advance warning sign and base to be installed with sign visibility distance and warning distance in place
- *If CSD available:* Advance warning sign may be attached to the rear of a work vehicle which has an amber flashing beacon(s) and is visible to approaching road users from the rear.

When the activity encroaches onto a live lane consider alternating flow controls.

If the above requirements cannot be achieved, the operation must be modified to comply with the appropriate level LV or level 1 requirements.

L2 layout distances table

Permanent/TSL (km/h)		≤50	60	70	80	90	100 /110
Traffic signs							
A	Sign visibility distance (m)	60/50+	70/60+	80	100	120	120
B	Warning distance (m)	100/75+	120/90+	140	160	200	200
C	Sign spacing (m)	50/35+	60/45+	70	80	100	100
Safety zones							
D	Longitudinal (m)*	15	20	30	45	60	60
E	Lateral (m)						
	1. Behind cones	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2. Behind barrier installations	As specified by the Installation Designer					
Tapers							
H	Initial taper length per lane (m)**	90/50+	100/60+	120	150	180	180
I	Subsequent taper length per lane (m)	50	60	70	80	100	100
K	Minimum distance between tapers (m)	50	60	70	80	100	100
Delineation device							
Spacing (centres)	All tapers (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Cones parallel to the lane - eg between tapers and alongside working space (m)	5	5	10	10	10	10
	At merge and diverge points for ramps and slip lanes, intersecting road entry and exit points, and worksite access points	2.5m for 10m either side of a change in alignment		2.5m for 20m either side of a change in alignment			

* A longitudinal safety zone is not required when a barrier completely protects the approach end of the worksite.

** Taper length is based on a single lane shift of 3.5m.

\+ The longer distance is the desirable distance, the shorter distance is the minimum distance required. The longer distances must be used wherever possible. The shorter distances may only be used where there are road environment constraints.

Lane widths (based on permanent speed or TSL if applied)

Speed (km/h)		30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100/110
F	Lane width (m)	2.75	2.75	3.0	3.0	3.25	3.25	3.5	3.5

Except for delineation device spacings, which are maximum values, the distances specified in the above tables are minimum values.

Approach sign distances and spacings, the initial taper(s) and any longitudinal safety zone associated with that taper must be based on the permanent speed limit. The layout distances of the remainder of the worksite, including any subsequent tapers, may be based on the TSL, provided the TSL is applied prior to the first taper.

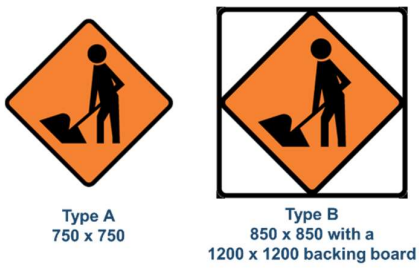
TTM EQUIPMENT

Signs at worksites

3 main reasons signs are set out at worksites:

- Provide advance warning
- Direct and protect road users and road workers
- Notify road users to return to normal driving conditions

Sign size



Some RCAs approve different sign sizes for some situations.

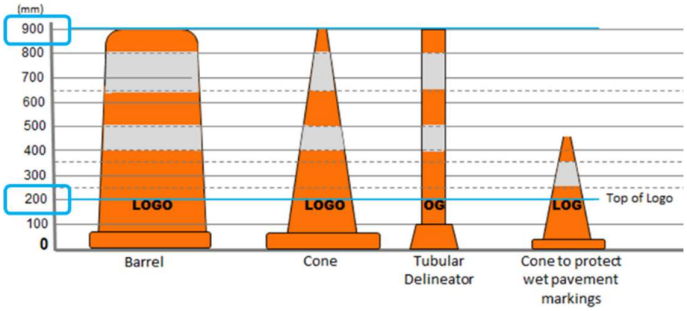
These different sized signs can only be used at worksites where their use has been approved in the TMP.

Sign spacings

Sign spacings allow time for the road user to read, understand and comply with the message on a sign.

Minimum sign spacings can only be used where there are road environment constraints.

Delineators



When installed, delineators:

- Must not be installed in stacks (single cone only)
- Can be ballasted with sandbags
- Can be stabilised with flexible connecting strips
- Must be stable.

Cone bars

Cone bars may be used at worksites to guide pedestrians (subject to conditions).

Must not be used to replace a safety fence.

High visibility garments

High visibility garments must be:

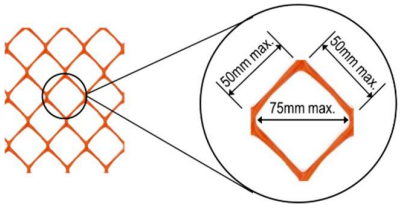
- Done up at all times
- The outer layer (nothing worn over top of the garment)
- Clean.

Safety fences

Vertical uprights

Vertical uprights are to be no more than **100mm apart**

Mesh infill



Gap in mesh no more than **75mm across**
(max 50mm x 50mm mesh)

Barricades

Barricades may be used to physically close roads.

They must only be used behind a line of delineation devices.

Barriers

Barriers are needed when:

- There is a need for physical protection to reduce the severity of potential crashes
- A working space must be shielded from adjacent traffic
- The traffic must be shielded from worksite hazards (e.g. deep excavations)
- There are no other options to safely channel vehicle and pedestrian movements.

POSITIONING OF SIGNS

Not enough room to install signs

You may need to position the sign in a different location. You can increase the sign spacing (shift it further away from the working space). You can't reduce the sign spacing below the minimum distance.

Extra ballast required on Cat B roads

Heavy vehicles travelling at 70km/h or more generate a lot of air movement and wind pressure. This can topple signs over. Extra ballast is required on both Type A and type B signs. Bigger signs require more ballast.

Remove redundant TTM equipment

Signs and stands must be removed or covered when the activity ceases. Sign bases must not be left in place, without signs attached, in a manner that will be a hazard to any road user, including pedestrians and cyclists.

Cone placed at the base of each sign stand on the traffic side of the sign

On LV & L1 roads		On L2 roads	
	***Day-time*** • **May** have cone ***Night-time*** • **Must** have cone		**Must** have cone at all times

Location of signs

Keep signs as far left as possible. Install sign on the shoulder or berm if placing it on the carriageway will force traffic across the centreline. Do not block cycle lanes or pedestrian walkways.

Sign visibility distance

If sign visibility cannot be achieved, **the sign must be advanced up to one sign spacing.**

If sign visibility still cannot be achieved **place 2 signs.**

Covering permanent signs

All conflicting signs need to be covered.

Cover any supplementary speed advisory plates greater than the TSL.

DO NOT cover advisory speeds that are LOWER than the TSL (trucks need this information).

Cat B intersecting with Cat A roading environment

STMS Cat B can place TTM equipment on a Cat A road environment if:

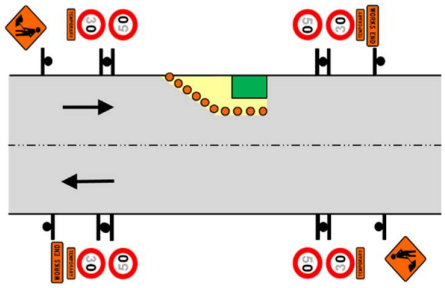
- The closure is only on the Cat B road environment
- Signs can be placed without interfering with cycle lanes, bus stops, taxi stands, loading zones and restricted parking
- Minimum footpath widths can be maintained.

If these conditions cannot be met then an **STMS Cat A** must install and remove the TTM on the Cat A road environment.

Gated TSL signs (signs on both sides of the road)

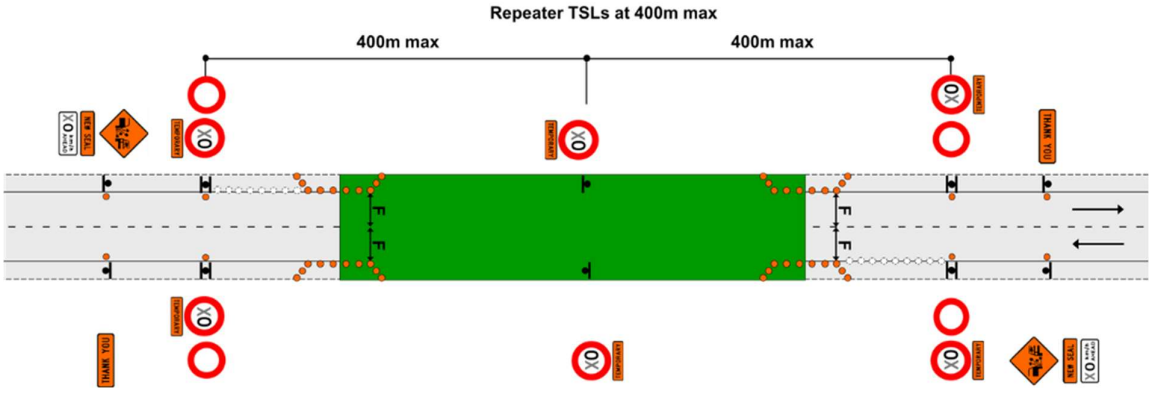
Gate speed signs at every change in speed (TSL or return to permanent speed limit).

Gated speed signs are **not required** on roads with an **AADT of less than 500 vehicles.**



Repeater TSLs at least every 400m

On long worksites TSLs are repeated at least every 400m. The repeater TSL signs are placed on the left-hand side of the road for the direction of travel and do not need to be gated.



TAPERS

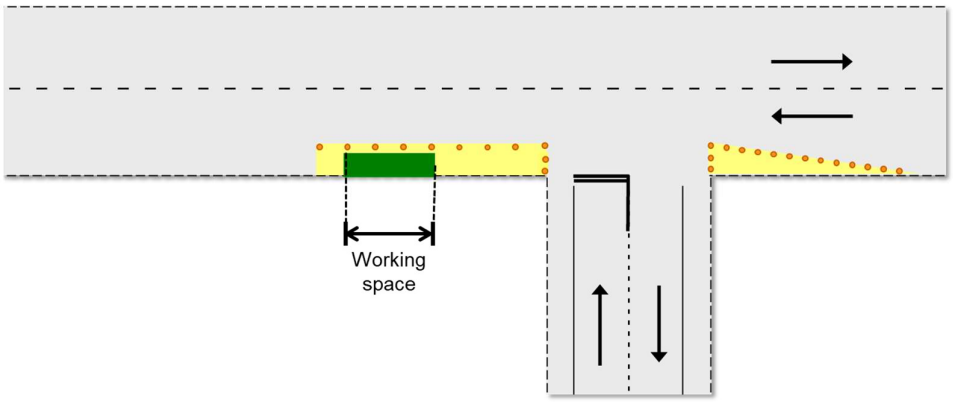
Taper visibility

Approaching traffic must be able to see the full length of taper.

If this is not possible extend taper so that at least 2/3 is visible.

Move taper to accommodate intersection

If the working space is close to an intersection and there is not enough room to install the taper without it blocking off the intersection, the taper can be installed the other side of the intersection.



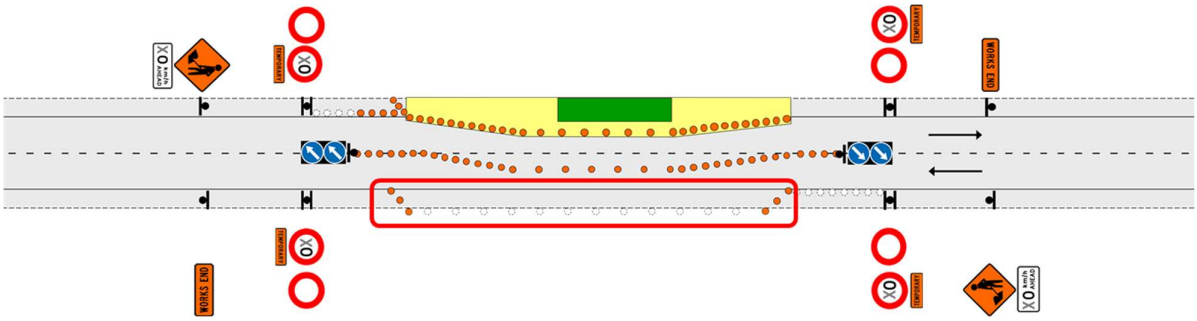
Taper reductions

Calculation of shifting tapers less than 3.5m (LV, L1 roads)				
Taper length in metres and (cone numbers)				
Closure or lane shift width	**70km/h 5m spacing**	**80km/h 5m spacing**	**90km/h 5m spacing**	**100km/h 5m spacing**
> 3.0	**Apply the full taper length**			
2.0 – 3.0	**50 (11)**	**60 (13)**	**70 (15)**	**85 (17)**
1.0 – 2.0	**30 (7)**	**35 (8)**	**40 (9)**	**45 (10)**
< 1.0	**15 (4)**	**25 (6)**	**30 (7)**	**35 (8)**

If you shorten a taper due to reduced impact on the road, record it on the On-site record and advise the TTM Planner as soon as possible.

MANAGING TRAFFIC ON THE SHOULDER AND LANE

Shoulder used as temporary lane



Any shoulder used as part of a temporary lane must:

- Be safe for traffic to traverse
- Be strong enough to carry heavy vehicles
- Have enough overhead clearance
- Not have a surface drop of more than 25mm between traffic lane and shoulder
- Be delineated both sides (unless the travel path is clear).

Shoulder closure

A 10m taper is allowed where shoulder width is less than 2.5m.

Shoulder closed supplementary plate is installed if there is a marked edgeline and all TTM equipment is outside of the edgeline.

If there is no marked edgeline the STMS can infer where the edgeline would be ensuring that minimum lane width is maintained.

Passing lanes

If start of taper is less than 600m from the start of the passing lane, close the lane from the start point to the end of the working space.

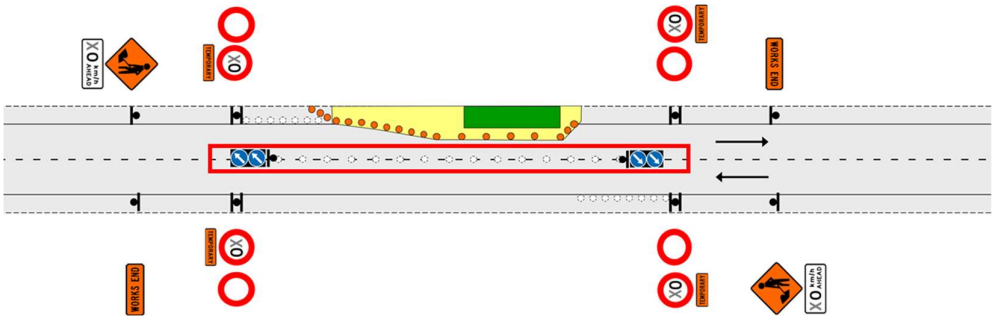
If start of taper is **more than 600m from the** start of the passing lane, a taper should be installed in advance of the working space as for a normal lane closure. If the working space needs to be extended and the taper needs to be shifted within 600m of the beginning of the passing lane, then contact the TTM Planner before taking any action on site.

If the passing lane extends for 600m or more beyond the proposed closure, then the lane should be opened.

If there is less than 600m of passing lane to travel, the lane should remain closed.

Again, If the working space needs to be extended within 600m of the end of the passing lane, then contact the TTM Planner before taking any action on site.

Separation of lanes with centre line cones



Centreline cones are used to stop road users crossing the centreline or where lanes have been shifted, form a new centreline to keep opposing traffic separated.

The minimum lane width must be maintained past the working space. Remember to calculate lane width based on the any TSL installed.

Channels of cones

If channels of cones are being set up, leave room for road users to drive through the cones (especially heavy vehicles). A 10m step in the channel may be all that is required to allow heavy vehicles to get through without knocking the cones over.

Setting up detour a route

Before you leave the yard, **make sure you have enough TTM equipment** for the detour – signs, stands, ballast and cones.

Check the detour route in both directions to check that it is stable and safe for the types of vehicles that will be using it (eg no overhanging trees that will be hit by passing trucks).

Notify the RCA and/or the engineer when the detour is to be activated.

When detour is no longer needed, open the road and allow traffic to proceed.

Remove the detour route signs when the detour is no longer required.

Oversize vehicles

TMP should cover what STMS needs to do for worksites on oversize vehicle routes. For example, if there are going to be delays, create a park-up area and arrange for transporter to wait there until worksite has been prepared for the transporter to come through.

Suggestions for the in charge STMS

- Talk to the driver of the transporter and agree what needs to be done onsite to get the transporter through.
- Stop the work activity (workers may put themselves at risk as the oversize load passes by).
- Be prepared to relocate signs and shift cones to provide more room.
- Reinstate the worksite and do site check immediately after vehicle has gone through.

Positive traffic management

TSL signs alone will not slow traffic down. Positive traffic management controls may also be required. These include:

- T144 sign (speed advisory sign)
- Narrowing lanes (side friction)
- Cone offset delineation
- Gradually reducing the space between delineation devices
- Placing cones from the TSL to the taper (often called lead-in cones)
- Using temporary speed humps
- Using flashing beacons, flares, or illuminated signs
- Using a speed information sign

Incidents

If there is a minor incident (eg a rear end crash):

- Stop all activity and traffic movement
- Secure the site to prevent injury or further damage
- Notify the RCA representative and / or the engineer
- Safely remove TTM and establish normal traffic flow if safe to do so
- Re-establish TTM and traffic movements when it is safe to do so and when traffic volumes have reduced.

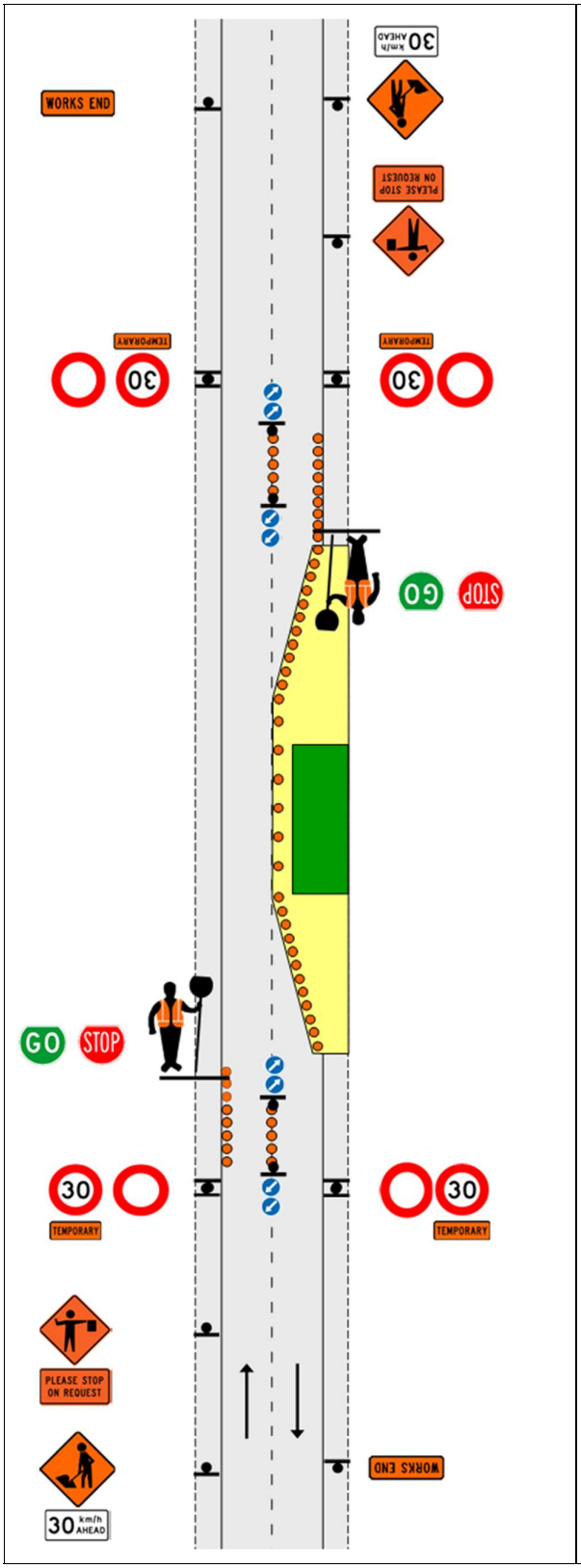
DO NOT
remove or disturb any TTM equipment or crash wreckage unless directed to do so by the Police or FENZ

If there is a major incident:

- Do the same as for a minor incident and in addition…
- Contact the appropriate emergency authorities
- Render first aid if competent and able to do so
- Under the guidance of the officer in charge of the site, reduce effects of TTM on the road or remove the activity if safe to do so
- Comply with any obligation to notify WorkSafe.

ALTERNATING FLOW

Summary of MTC essentials



- Extend advance warning and MTC ahead signs beyond the anticipated queue length *(drivers of heavy vehicles need to know they may be required to stop).*
- 30km/h ahead sign is recommended but optional.
- MTC ahead sign must be removed when MTC stop operating.
- TSLs gated across the road (if more than 500 vehicles per day).
- Min 5 cones each side of the cone threshold.
- Centerline cones must have RD6L signs.
- Offset centreline cones by 10m to allow heavy vehicles to manoeuvre.
- 30m taper - 13 cones at 2.5m spacing.
- Must have 30m end taper as well.
- Speed reinstatement must be gated if more than 500vpd.
- Works end sign to tell road users to return to normal driving conditions.

Briefing the MTCs

- Ensure they know the **basics of the task** (ask them questions – get them to demonstrate actions).
- Explain any specific requirements for this worksite. For example:
  - Max time paddle can be held on STOP
  - Trigger points for long queue length
  - Where they are to stand
  - Escape routes
  - Radio protocols
  - Break times.
- Explain how you want them to act (smile, wave).

Communicating with on-site personnel (MTCs)

Face to face when completing safety briefings

By 2-way radio when giving instructions at a distance

Critical safety points

Monitor speed of passing vehicles – Use positive traffic management to reduce speed to 30km/h.

Ensure the MTC is visible on the approach:

- Don't position them in shadows where visibility may be reduced
- Don't position them around a corner or over the brow of a hill where they can't be seen.

UNATTENDED AND NIGHT-TIME ACTIVITIES

There needs to be a TMD for unattended setouts. Check this when you check that the TMP is suitable for the worksite (fit for purpose). If you are going to have an unattended worksite and there is no TMD, then the TMP is not fit for purpose.

If there is a diagram in the TMP for the unattended worksite - follow it.

Unattended seal repairs

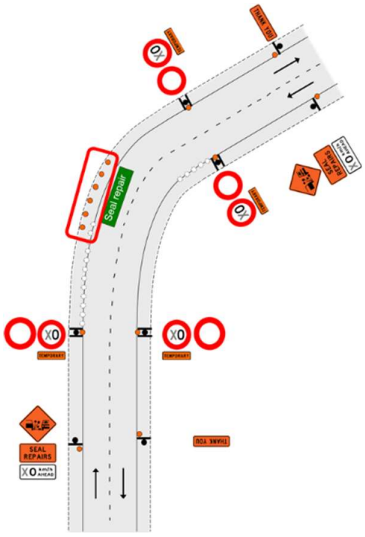
When we are doing seal repairs, we often leave a trafficable repair unattended for a period of time. This is called in unattended seal repair.

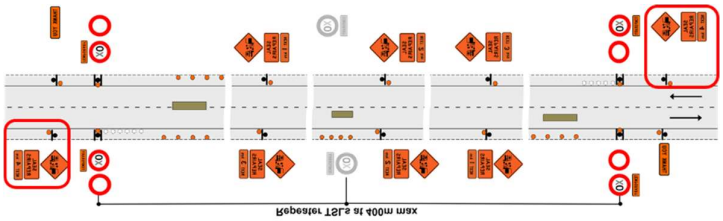
To protect the road users we install advance warning signs and usually TSLs.

However the location of theses repairs can be hard to see, especially at night.

To alert road users to the location of the hazard, we install cones on left of carriageway for the length of repair.

The cones are placed at 10m centres (or at least 3 cones, whichever is the greater).





Long worksites

On long worksites, we use the 'Next X km' plates & repeat TSLs at not more than 400m intervals.

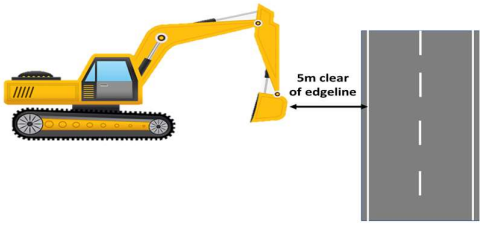
Remember that worksites need positive traffic management to encourage road users to travel at the TSL.

Plant and equipment

All plant **must** be parked:

- At least 5m outside the edgeline
- On the same side of the road as the working space.

Do not park plant or place equipment on corners where a driver could loose control and hit it.



Site monitoring of unattended worksites

The schedule for site monitoring of unattended worksites should be included in the TMP.

The schedule is based on a risk assessment however, if the risks change (eg due to high wind) the STMS may need to do additional site monitoring.

PEDESTRIANS AND CYCLISTS

Temporary footpaths - Minimum widths

Location	Minimum width (m)
Residential / Rural / Suburban Centre	**1.2m**
CBD and commercial zones	**2.0m**

These measurements may have to be increased depending on the environment and person needing to use the temporary footpath.

Temporary footpath options – Category B road environments

Do not put pedestrians across the carriageway to a footpath on opposite side of the road

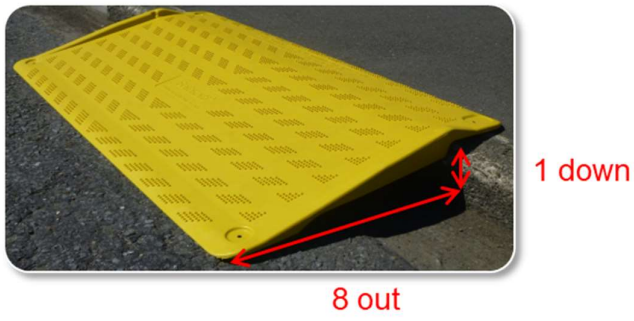
Protecting pedestrians from the working space

Option	Image	When used
Safety fences		Long-term or unattended worksites or where a significant risk is present
Cones connected with cone bars		Attended worksites where: • No significant risks have been identified, or • Access to all identified significant risk is managed by a person who is in the immediate vicinity of and in control of the risk(s).

Protecting pedestrians - Footpath diverted into carriageway

Option	Image	When used	Lateral safety zone with delineation
Barriers		Long-term worksites	According to barrier designer specification
Safety fences		All worksites where barriers are not required	1m
Cones connected with cone bars		Attended worksites on level LV and L1 roads (not for use on state highways)	1m

Ramps



Overall requirements

Keep temporary paths smooth and even (no trip hazards).

Allow turning room at bottom of ramps.

Use footpath controllers to provide assistance as required.

Cyclists

Some category B roads are frequently used by cyclists - they usually travel along the shoulder. When placing TTM, consider if it can be placed out of the shoulder area to allow for the safe transit of cyclists.

Do not place TTM equipment in marked cycle lanes.

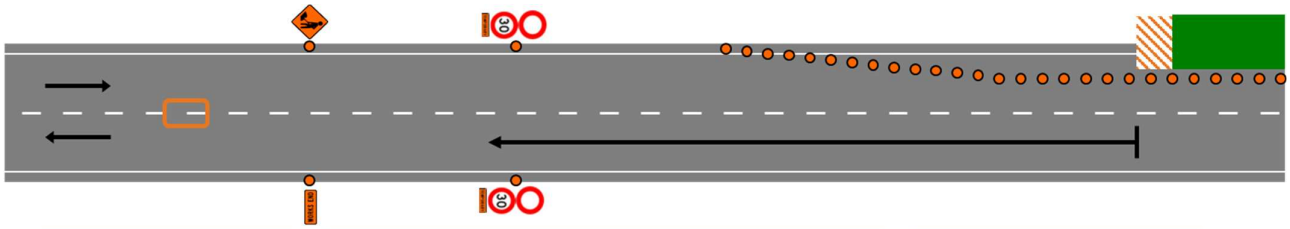
INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL PROCEDURES

Traffic count

The STMS must complete a traffic count before installing TTM.

If there are no traffic count details in the TMP, the STMS completes a visual check to ensure that the traffic volumes are not unusually high.

Calculating key layout dimensions for a worksite



TIP – **10m** from start of white line to start of the next white line

TIP – To workout where signs and cones are placed, start at the edge of the working space and work back down the road allowing space for each dimension

TIP – allow extra space in front of the working space as a contingency

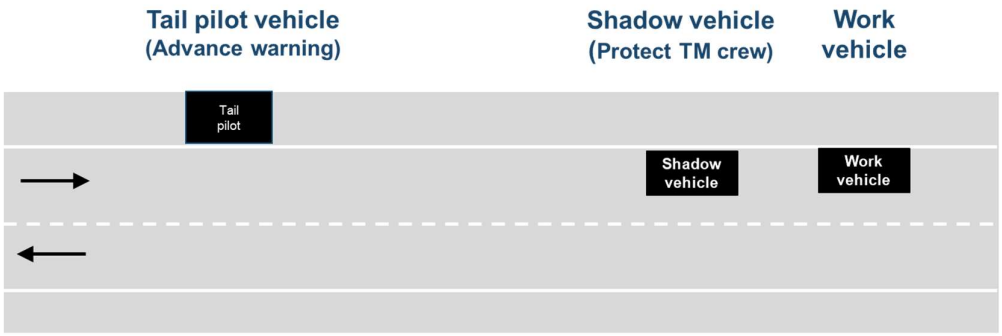
Installing and removing TTM at the worksite

Follow the installation & removal procedures in the TMP.

Follow your company procedures for installing & removing TTM.

Talk to the TTM Planner if there are any issues

Vehicles used in a mobile operation to install, maintain or remove TTM



Shadow vehicles are required for the protection of TM crew and must be used whenever risk assessment identifies a shadow vehicle is required.

Road	Shadow vehicle requirements
Level 2 roads	Shadow vehicle is required when installing, maintaining and removing TTM on level 2 roads.
LV & L1 roads	Shadow vehicle is required when work vehicle is in the live lane AND workers are on the rear deck of (or behind a) moving or stationary work vehicle. Shadow vehicle NOT required when: • Work vehicle stopped in the live lane and worker is unloading/loading TTM from the non-traffic side of the work vehicle • The work vehicle is stopped out of the live lane and the TM crew is not working in the live lane (they must be on the roadside or in the shoulder) **Note: The TM crew can be on the rear deck of the work vehicle when it is stationary and off the live lane.**

Unloading and Installing TTM equipment

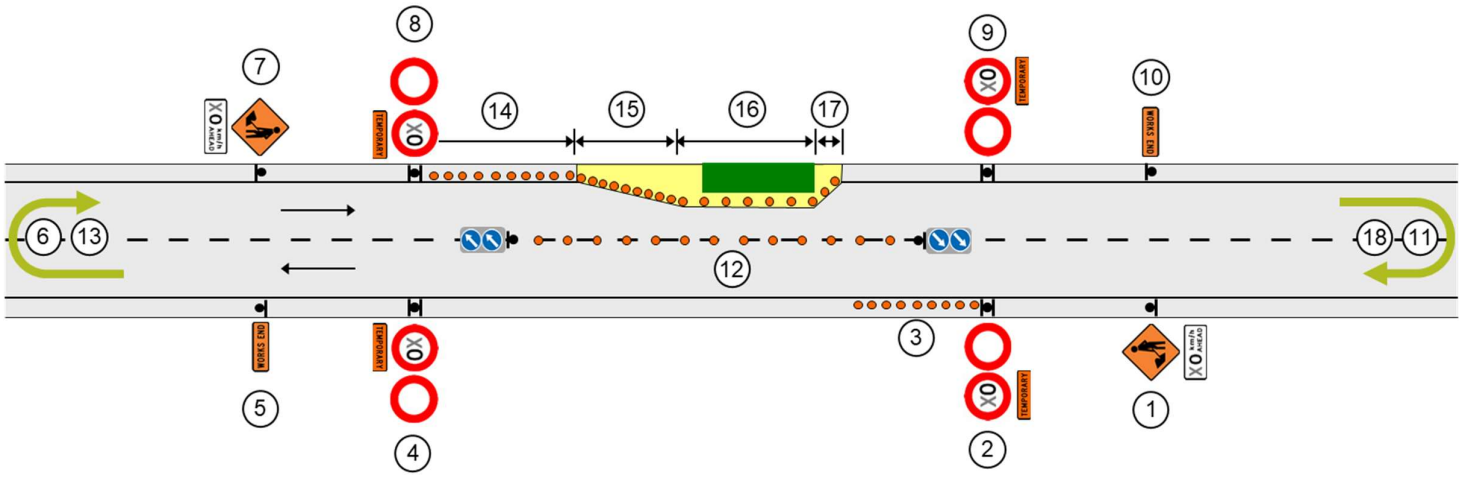
TTM equipment must be unloaded from the **non-traffic** side of a work vehicle, **or the rear** of a work vehicle with a **shadow vehicle** in place.

TTM equipment is **installed** either:

- To the **non-traffic side** of a work vehicle
- **10m in front** of the work vehicle
- **To the rear** of a work vehicle with a **shadow vehicle** in place.

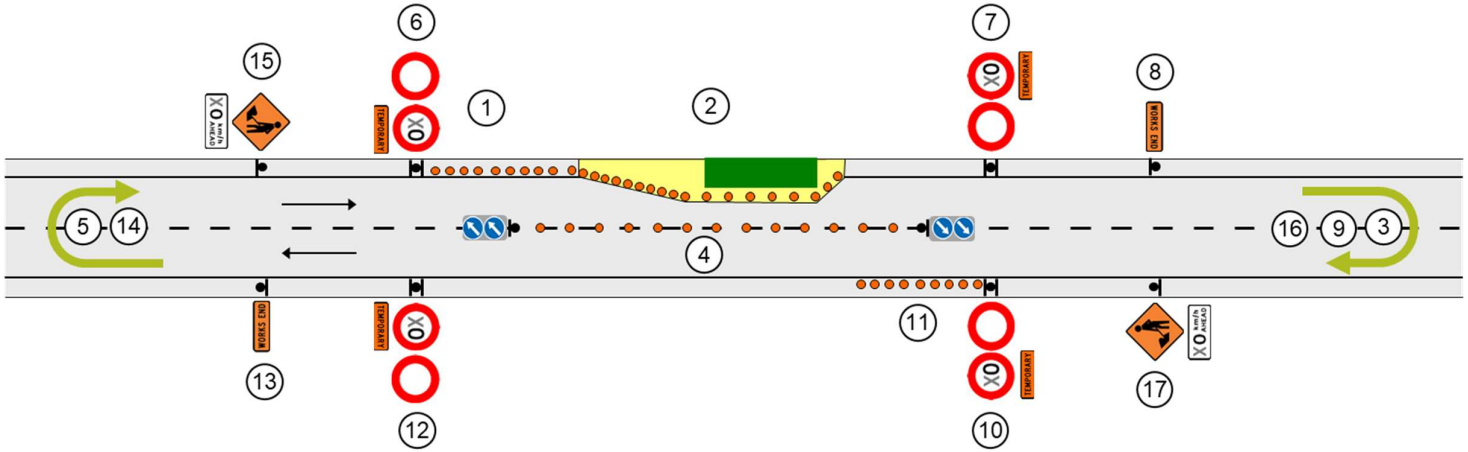
Set out on the following pages are some **OPTIONS** for installing and removing TTM at worksites.

F2.11 - TWO-WAY TWO-LANE ROAD – Traffic NOT crossing road centre - Installation procedures



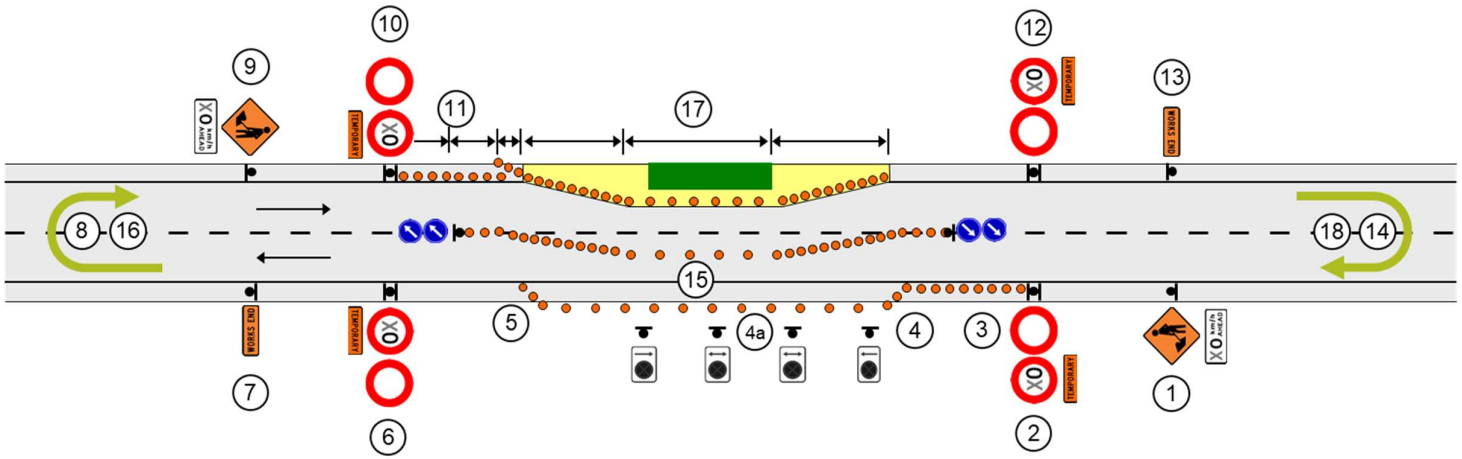
STMS completes drive through check of the worksite once TTM is installed

F2.11 - TWO-WAY TWO-LANE ROAD – Traffic NOT crossing road centre - Removal procedures



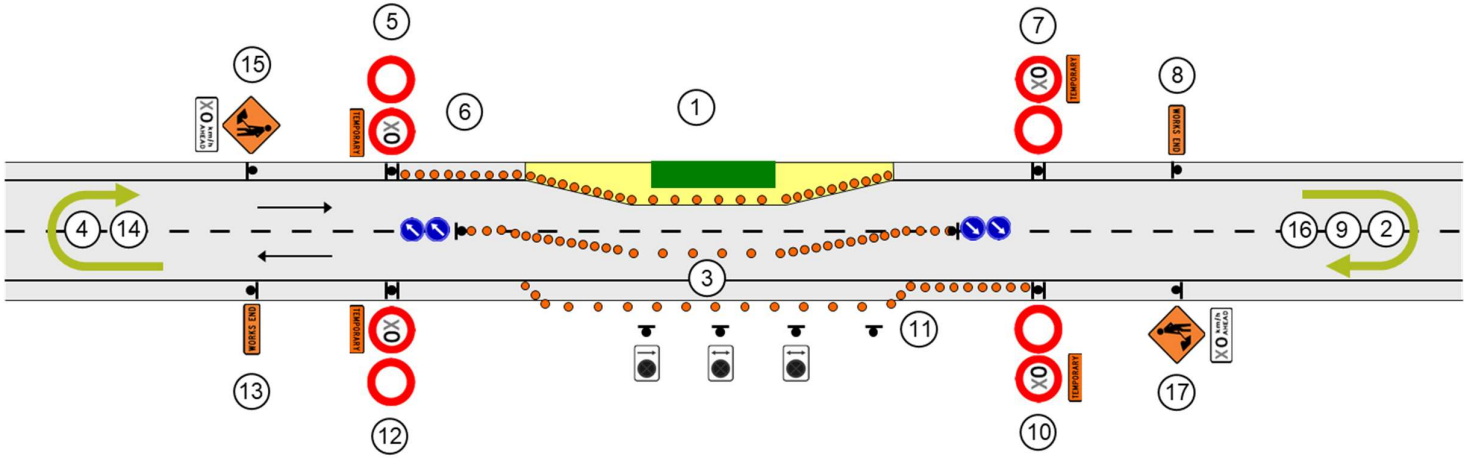
STMS completes final check of the worksite as final 2 signs are removed

F2.13 - TWO-WAY TWO-LANE ROAD – Traffic CROSSING road centre - Installation procedures



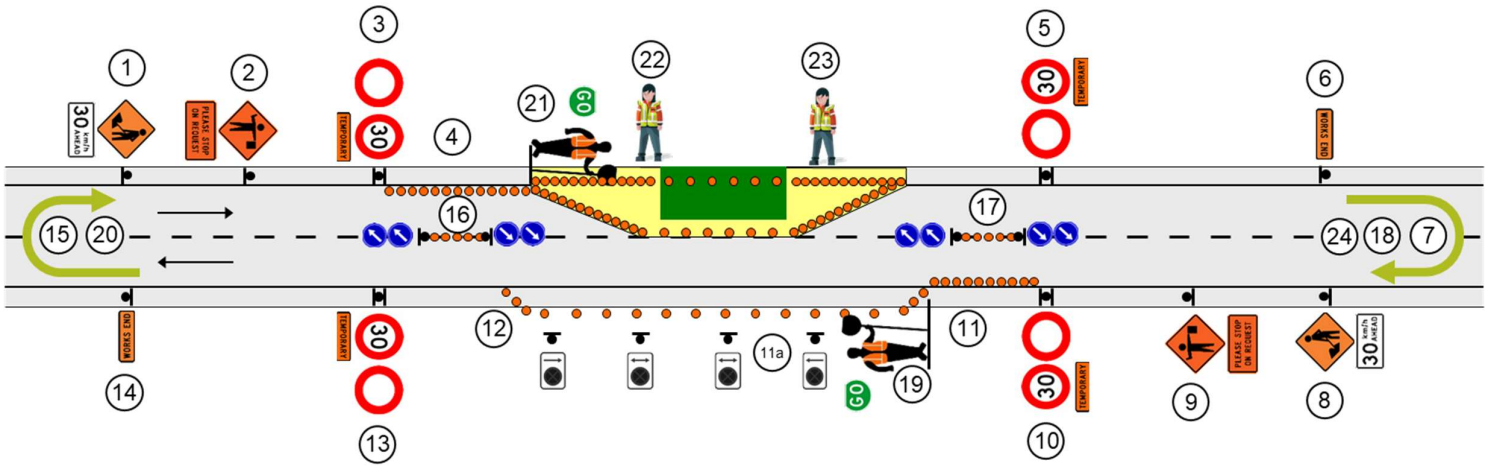
STMS completes drive through check of the worksite once TTM is installed

F2.13 - TWO-WAY TWO-LANE ROAD – Traffic CROSSING road centre - Removal procedures



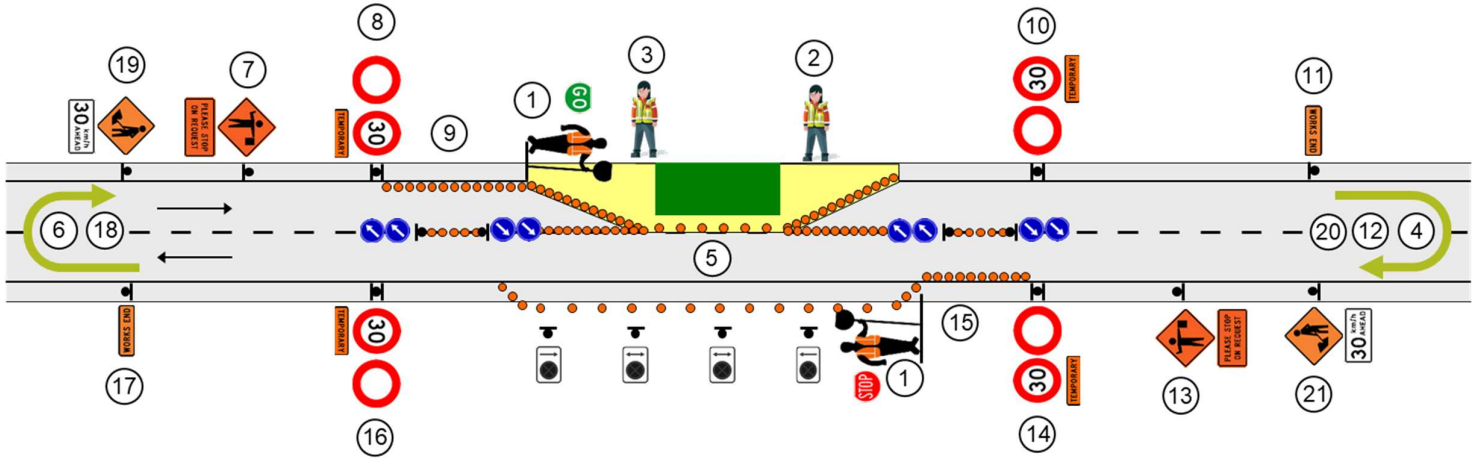
STMS completes final check of the worksite as final 2 signs are removed

F2.14 - TWO-WAY TWO-LANE ROAD – Single-lane alternating flow (STOP/GO or STOP/SLOW) - Installation procedures



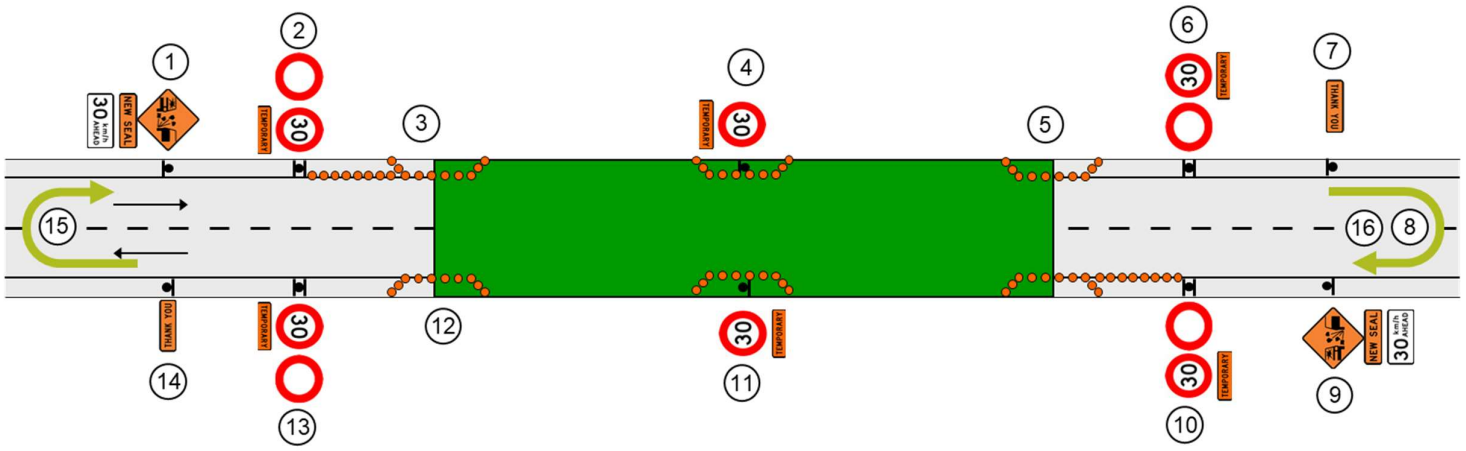
STMS completes drive through check of the worksite once TTM is installed

F2.14 - TWO-WAY TWO-LANE ROAD – Single-lane alternating flow (STOP/GO or STOP/SLOW) - Removal procedures



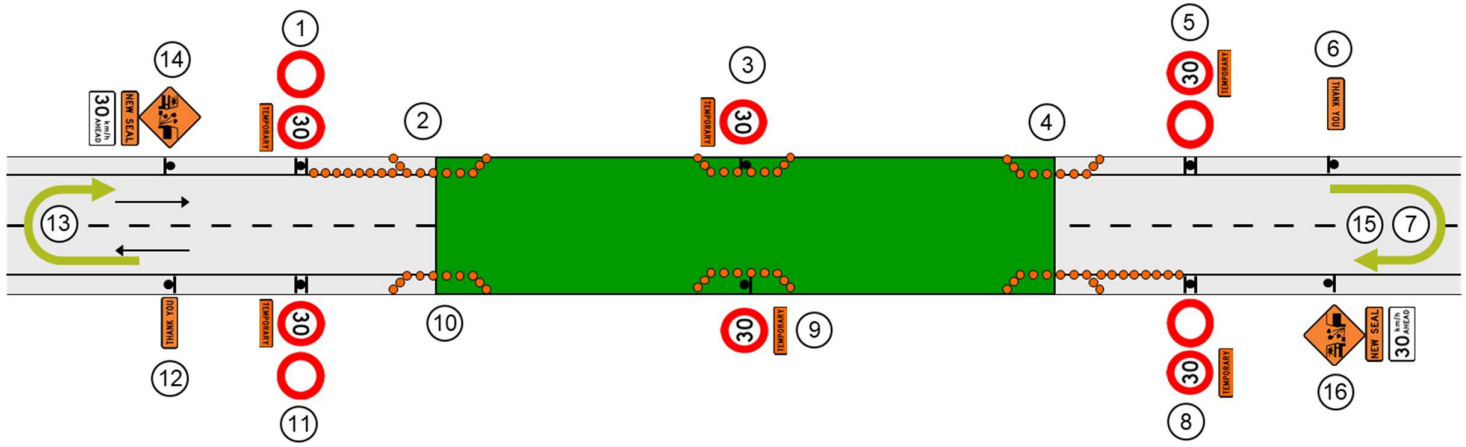
STMS completes final check of the worksite as final 2 signs are removed

F2.27 - TWO-WAY TWO-LANE ROAD – New seal (unattended and/or unswept) - Installation procedures



STMS completes drive through check of the worksite once TTM is installed

F2.27 - TWO-WAY TWO-LANE ROAD – New seal (unattended and/or unswept) - Removal procedures



STMS completes final check of the worksite as final 2 signs are removed

MOBILE OPERATIONS

Mobile operations a practising STMS Category B can be in charge of

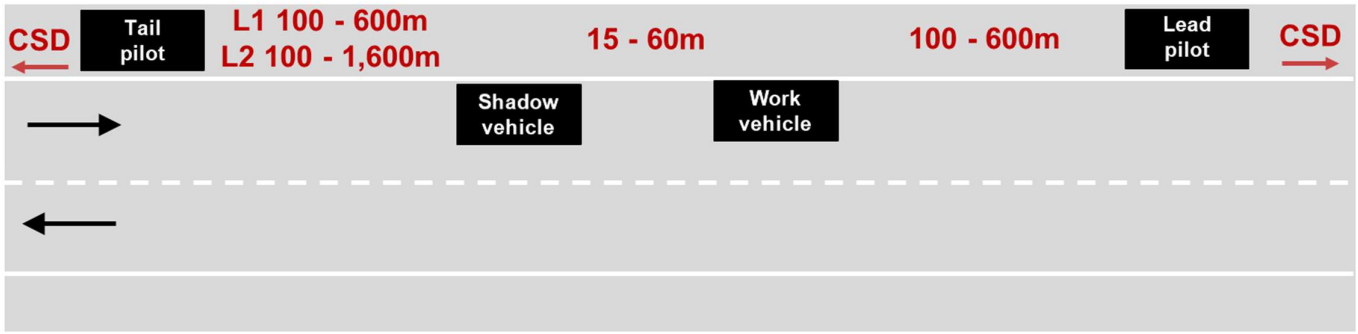
- Mobile operations to install, maintain and remove TTM on Category B road environments.
- Install, maintain and remove semi-static operations.
- TTM for any activity that moves along the road (eg mowing, road marking).

Clear sight distance (CSD) for inspections

Approaching road users must have CSD to the activity. CSD varies depending on the permanent speed.

Calculating CSD	Permanent speed	CSD
100 to 60km/h CSD = 3 x the permanent speed in metres (100km/h x 3 = 300m)	**100km/h**	300m
	90km/h	270m
	80km/h	240m
	70km/h	210m

Distances between vehicles



Options for signs and displays on work vehicles

Basic vehicle

LV, L1, L2

Horizontal arrowboard

LV, L1, L2

Light TMA

LV, L1

LAS

LV, L1, L2

Protection of workers with shadow vehicles

Workers on the back of a working vehicle must be protected by a shadow vehicle.

Workers on foot behind a work vehicle require a shadow vehicle to be in place.

Options for signs and displays on shadow vehicles

Basic vehicle

LV & L1

Horizontal arrowboard

LV & L1

Light TMA

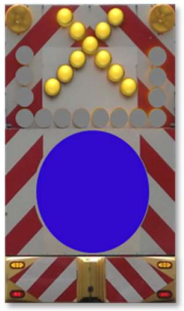
LV & L1

LAS

LV, L1 & L2

Shoulder closed Pass right when safe

Lane change right required



Lane closed or Rolling block Do not pass

Lane change left required

Shoulder or median closed Pass left when safe

Options for signs and displays on tail pilot vehicles

Basic tail pilot

LV & L1

Light TMA

LV & L1

AWVMS

LV, L1 & L2

Static signs or tail pilot vehicles

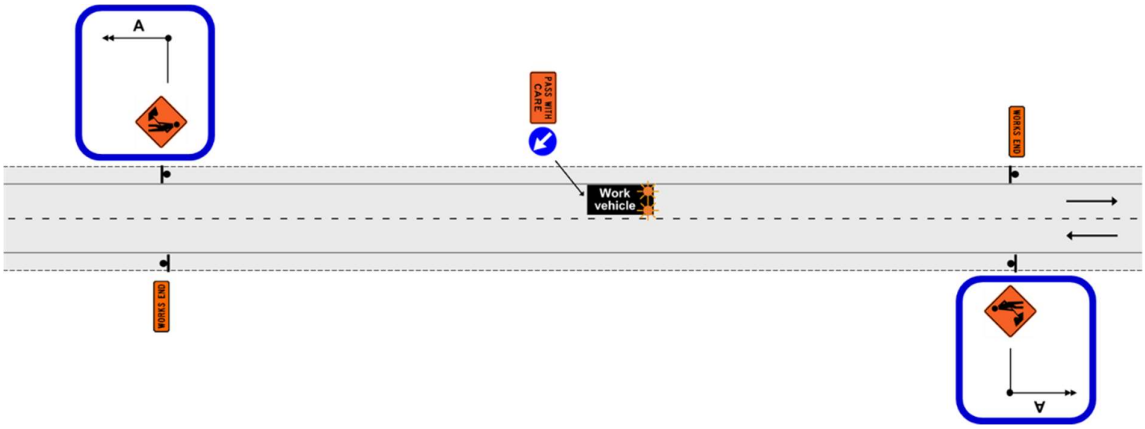
Mobile operations can utilise either:

- A tail pilot vehicle
- Static advance warning and works end signs.

If the work vehicle is in the lane (or partially in the lane) and static signs are installed, every side road impacted must have advance warning and works end signs installed.

If a tail pilot vehicle is used signs on the side roads are not required.

If static signs are used, use the dimension **A Sign visibility** distance instead of CSD.



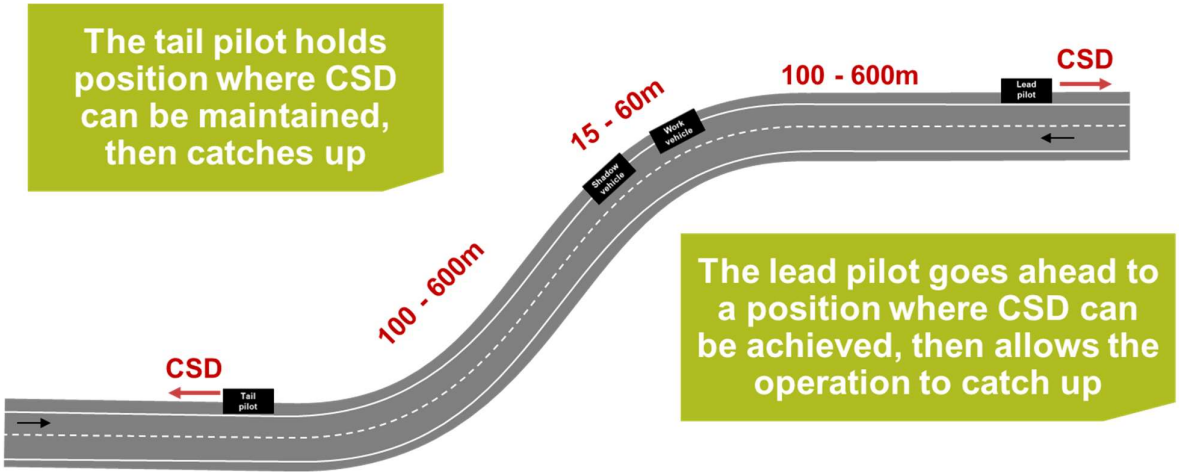
Options for signs and displays on lead pilot vehicles

Must have appropriate signage facing approaching traffic.

The advance warning sign may be mounted on the front of the vehicle or the roof of the vehicle.

Must have pass with care and RD6 mounted on the rear of the vehicle.

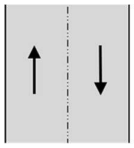
Maintaining CSD for the activity around curves or over hills - L1 road



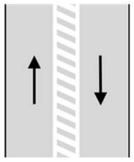
SEMI-STATIC

A semi static operation allows work for up to 1 hour. Less TTM is required (fewer signs, no TSLs).

LAS or horizontal arrowboard is used to compensate for less TTM.



Not permitted on two-way two-lane roads…



…unless the closure is on the painted flush median and traffic is directed to the left

These operations are quite rare on Category B roads as the painted flush medians are often not wide enough for the vehicles and 1m safety zones each side of the vehicles.

If you do have to complete a semi-static operation, the TMP will have to clearly state how the operation is to be completed. Discuss any issues with the TTM Planner.

CRITICAL POINTS FOR ME

Add critical points here:

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