Position portable traffic control devices

Learner Workbook (Formative assessment)

TRAINER'S MARKING GUIDE

RIWHS303 –
Position, set up and program portable traffic control devices

This resource was developed by

EASY GUIDES Australia Pty Ltd

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1. Prepare to use portable traffic control devices

Question 1 (PC 1.4)

What is a portable traffic control device?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

A portable traffic control device is a tool used by traffic control authorities to manage traffic flow and ensure safety in various situations, such as road construction, accidents, or special events. These devices are designed to be easily movable and deployable to different locations as needed.

Portable traffic control devices can include items such as:

- **Traffic cones**
- **Traffic barricades**
- **Message boards**
- **Traffic signs**
- **Temporary traffic signals**

Question 2 (PC 1.1, 1.3)

What personal protective equipment (PPE) might a traffic controller need to wear?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

- Hard hat
- Safety vest
- Dust mask
- Safety gloves
- Safety footwear
- Hearing protection
- Sunscreen
- Safety glasses.

Question 3 (PC 2.1)

What is a traffic management plan?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

The plan will provide a means to move likely road users through, past or around a road works site. The plan is designed to make sure the roads are not unduly affected during the road works. The plan must keep all users of the road safe. This includes people such as pedestrians, school children, people with disabilities, cyclists and emergency vehicles.

The road management plan manages the risks associated with work activities undertaken in a traffic environment. A safe work method statement (SWMS) is one tool used to control the risks.

Traffic management plans must be prepared and approved by the local state or territory road traffic authority before the road works can begin.

The traffic management plan includes a traffic guidance scheme (TGS) which gives the specific layout of signs and devices.

Question 4 (PC 1.2)

What is a traffic guidance scheme?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

The traffic management plan includes the traffic guidance scheme (TGS). The TGS is the arrangement of temporary signs and devices to warn traffic and guide it through, past or around a work area or temporary hazard. It is a visual representation of the traffic control devices to be implemented to change existing road/footpath conditions so that an area can be isolated for contractors to carry out their works/event.

A person who has successfully completed the unit of competency RIIWHS302E Implement traffic management plan should be able to correctly set out the TGS. This would include signs and devices such as cones, bollards, signs and variable message sign (VMS) etc.

Question 5 (PC 1.2)

How do you get, understand and apply the traffic guidance scheme?

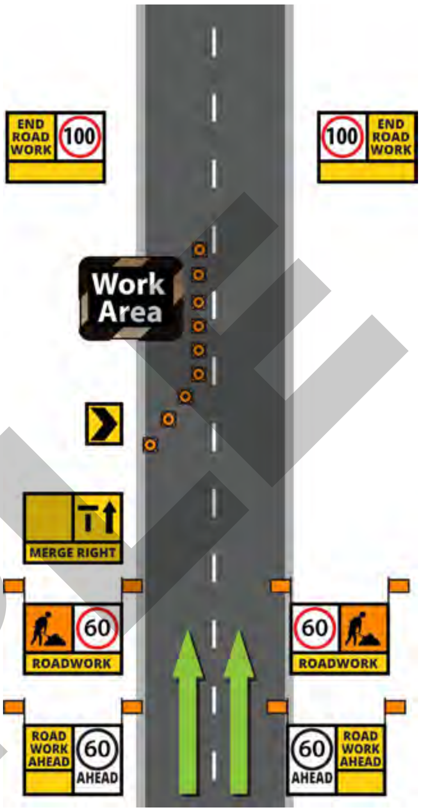
Answer may include but is not limited to:

Accessing Documentation:
Obtain the necessary documentation related to traffic guidance schemes. This might include manuals, guidelines, regulations, and specific project plans.

Interpreting Traffic Guidance Schemes:
Study the traffic guidance schemes thoroughly to understand the specific requirements and guidelines for the setup and operation of portable traffic control devices.
Identify the appropriate signage, equipment, and procedures specified in the guidance schemes for different traffic control scenarios.

Applying Guidance to Work Activities:
Apply the information obtained from the traffic guidance schemes to your work activities. This may involve setting up portable traffic control devices such as traffic cones, barriers, signs, and electronic message boards according to the specified guidelines.

Confirming Compliance:
Regularly review your work activities to ensure they align with the requirements outlined in the traffic guidance schemes and documentation.



Question 6 (PC 1.2)

What legislation, documentation, policies and procedures might you need to use?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

FOR EXAMPLE:
Legislation:
Roads Act 1993 (NSW): This act provides the legislative framework for road traffic management and control in NSW. It outlines the powers and
responsibilities of road authorities, including the regulation of traffic control devices.

Documentation:
Australian Standard AS 1742.3: This standard provides guidelines for the installation and operation of traffic control


NSW GOVERNMENT

TS 05492
20.346 Version 6.1
Standard

Traffic control at work sites

Technical Manual

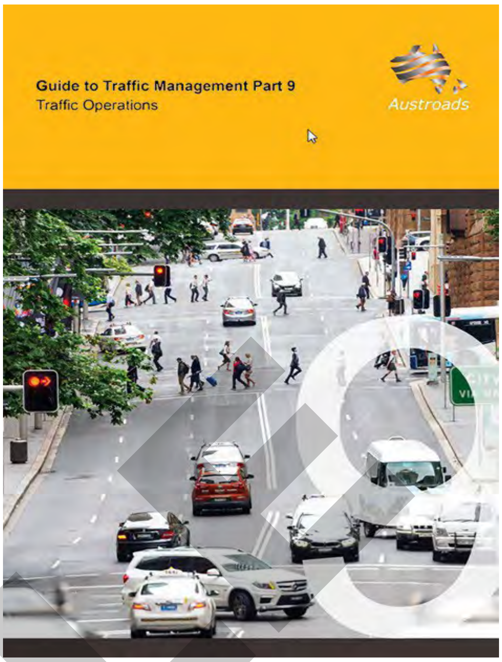
Issue date: 28 February 2022
Effective date: 28 February 2022

Including amendments to Traffic control at work sites:
- Amendment 1: TD 00003:2022, dated 16 November 2022
- Amendment 2: TD 00031:2022, dated 4 November 2022

devices, including portable devices. It covers aspects such as device specifications, placement, and maintenance.

Policies and Procedures:
NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) Traffic Control at Work Sites Manual:
This manual provides detailed policies and procedures for traffic control at work sites, including the use of portable traffic control devices. It covers aspects such as planning, implementation, and safety considerations.

Guidelines:
NSW Traffic Control Devices Manual (TCD Manual): This manual provides guidelines for the design, installation, and use of traffic control devices on NSW roads. It includes specific guidance on the use of portable devices for temporary traffic management.



Question 7 (PC 1.3)

What is the difference between a hazard and a risk?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

A hazard is any thing or any situation which could injure or harm you. In other words, it is anything that can hurt you.

A risk is the chance of a hazard causing harm such as injury, illness or even death. In other words, how likely it is that somebody or something may be harmed by the hazard.

Question 8 (PC 1.3)

How do you do site specific risk assessments?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Identify Hazards: Survey the site thoroughly to identify potential hazards.

Assess Risks: Once hazards are identified, assess the level of risk associated with each one. Consider the likelihood and potential severity of accidents or incidents.

Control Measures: Develop control measures to mitigate identified risks.

CONSEQUENCES: How severely it hurts someone (if it happens)

Likelihood How likely is it to happen?	Insignificant (no injuries)	Minor (first aid treatment only; spillage contained at site)	Moderate (medical treatment; spillage contained but with outside help)	Major (extensive injuries; loss of production)	Catastrophic (death; toxic release of chemicals)
Almost certain — expected in most circumstances	3 High	3 High	4 Acute	4 Acute	4 Acute
Likely — will probably occur in most circumstances	2 Moderate	3 High	3 High	4 Acute	4 Acute
Possible — might occur at some time	1 Low	2 Moderate	3 High	4 Acute	4 Acute
Unlikely — could occur at some time	1 Low	1 Low	2 Moderate	3 High	4 Acute
Rare — may occur, only in exceptional circumstances	1 Low	1 Low	2 Moderate	3 High	3 High

4 Acute	3 High	2 Moderate	1 Low
Act now — URGENT Do something about the risks immediately. Requires immediate attention.	Highest management decision is required urgently.	Follow management instructions.	OK for now. Record and review if any equipment/ people/materials/ work process or procedure changes.

channelise traffic or provide clear guidance, resulting in congestion and delays. **Lack of Maintenance:** Damaged or poorly maintained traffic control devices can pose hazards and impede traffic flow. Cones knocked over, faded signage, or malfunctioning signals may not effectively communicate with drivers, leading to confusion and disruptions in traffic flow.	

Question 15 (PC 2.3)	
What are signal sequence procedures?	
Answer may include but is not limited to: Signal sequence procedures refer to the specific sequence of signals used to control traffic flow at intersections equipped with temporary traffic signals. Signal sequences typically include phases for different movements, such as green lights for through traffic, left turns, and right turns, as well as intervals for pedestrian crossings.	

Question 16 (PC 1.3)	
How do road rules and site and traffic management requirements relate to portable traffic control devices?	
Answer may include but is not limited to: Road rules and site and traffic management requirements for work activities dictate how portable traffic control devices are used to ensure safety and compliance. Portable traffic control devices, such as barricades, traffic cones, and signs, are essential tools for implementing traffic management plans in work zones. These plans must adhere to road rules and regulations set by local authorities, which outline how traffic should be controlled and managed to minimize risks to road users and workers.	

Question 17 (PC 2.1)

How do you monitor traffic flow and check devices are doing their job?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Regular Visual Inspections: Assign personnel to conduct regular visual inspections of the work zone.

Use of Traffic Monitoring Equipment: Employ traffic monitoring equipment such as traffic cameras or sensors, if available.

Feedback from Workers and Drivers: Encourage workers and contractors to provide feedback on the effectiveness of the traffic control measures.

Traffic Incident Reporting: Establish a protocol for reporting traffic incidents or near misses within the work zone.

Compliance Checks: Ensure that traffic control measures comply with relevant regulations and standards.

Documentation and Record-Keeping: Maintain detailed records of traffic flow observations, device inspections, and any corrective actions taken.

Question 18 (PC 2.5)

How do you give guidance to traffic control personnel?

Answer may include but is not limited to:

Guidance: Traffic control personnel may need direction on how to effectively manage traffic flow, ensure safety, and comply with regulations.

Correction: If traffic control personnel make errors or encounter challenges, it's important to provide feedback and corrective measures to address those issues.

Required adjustments to signal sequence:
Involves modifying the sequence or arrangement of traffic control signals, signs, or devices to adapt to changing traffic conditions, work zone requirements, or safety concerns.

Delegated authority:

Indicates that the individual providing guidance, correction, and making adjustments to signal sequences does so within a specific authority framework.	

Question 19 (PC 2.4)	
What procedures should you follow in an emergency?	
Answer may include but is not limited to: **Assess:** Quickly evaluate the emergency situation. **Secure:** Ensure personal safety and secure the area using portable traffic control devices and signage. **Alert:** Notify relevant authorities promptly. **Direct:** Control traffic flow using portable devices as needed. **Communicate:** Maintain clear communication with others on-site and emergency responders. **Follow Plans:** Follow established emergency response plans and procedures. **Assist:** Provide aid if safe and trained to do so. **Document:** Record incident details according to organizational procedures. **Review:** Debrief and learn from the emergency response for future.	

Performance Evidence

Assessment Conditions

Mandatory conditions for assessment of this unit are stipulated below. The assessment must:

- include access to:
  - traffic management plan
  - traffic guidance scheme
  - portable traffic control devices
  - temporary traffic signs
  - personal protective equipment
- be conducted in a safe environment; and,
- be assessed in the context of this sector's work environment with portable traffic control devices on a real live road setting covered by a traffic management plan and traffic guidance scheme; and,
- be assessed in compliance with relevant legislation/regulation and using policies, procedures and processes directly related to the industry sector for which it is being assessed; and,
- confirm consistent performance can be applied in a range of relevant workplace circumstances.

Where personal safety or environmental damage are limiting factors, assessment may occur in a simulated work environment* provided it is realistic and sufficiently rigorous to cover all aspects of this sector's workplace performance, including environment, task skills, task management skills, contingency management skills and job role environment skills.

TASKS

Note: Assessor to tick each item demonstrated.

The candidate must demonstrate the ability to complete the tasks outlined in the elements, performance criteria and foundation skills of this unit, including evidence of the ability to:

Position, set-up and program portable traffic control devices and temporary traffic signs according to traffic guidance schemes in a manner that is safe and follows workplace policies and procedures ***on at least two occasions,*** including:

TASK 1

Locate and apply required legislations, documentation, policies and procedures including documentation required for worksite projects and required traffic management. ☐

For example:

- Legislation. For example, Roads Act 1993 (NSW): This act provides the legislative framework for road traffic management and control in NSW.
- Traffic management plan (TMP).
- Traffic guidance scheme (TGS) for the job.
- Australian Standard AS 1742.3: This standard provides guidelines for the installation and operation of traffic control devices, including portable devices.
- NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) Traffic Control at Work Sites Manual.
- NSW Traffic Control Devices Manual (TCD Manual).

TASK 2

Identify and implement site specific requirements. ☐

For example:

Follow the traffic guidance scheme (TGS) for the job.

TASK 3

Identify type, scope and potential impact of hazards. ☐

For example:

- High volume of traffic flow
- Slopes or obstacles that may obstruct visibility
- Buildings, poles or other structures that may affect placement of visibility devices
- Pedestrian traffic.

Score for assessments

Knowledge Assessment		
Correct answers:	________ / 24	
Percentage:		
Result (circle):	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
Practical Assessment		
Result (circle):	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory
Trainer/supervisor name:		
Trainer/supervisor ID:		
Signature:		

Assessor comments to clarify assessment results:

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