

# TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT LEARNER GUIDE



Training support material for:

RIIWHS302E –  
Implement traffic  
management plan

Produced by:



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# INTRODUCTION



## Implement traffic management plan

The unit of competency RIWHS302E Implement traffic management plan develops a person's skills and knowledge in order to implement a traffic management plan in Civil construction. A person implementing a traffic management plan must be able to understand documents associated with the plan. These could include an environmental management plan, a safe work method statement (SWMS) and the traffic guidance scheme.

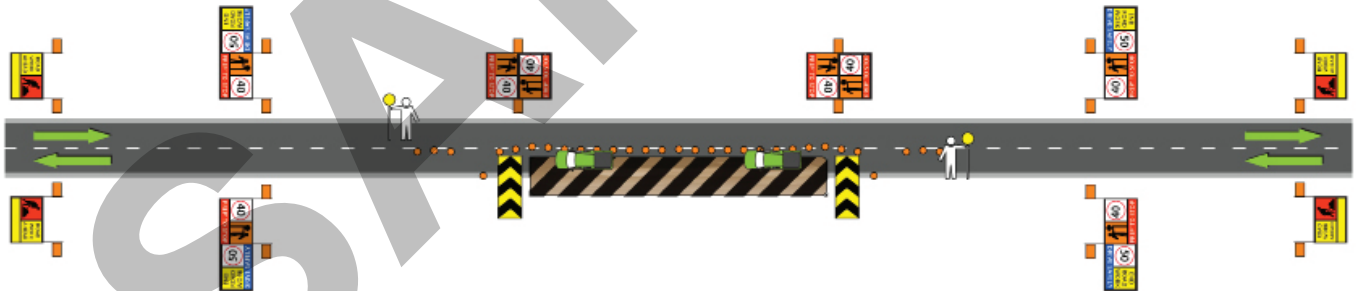
### What is a traffic management plan?

Anyone conducting works on or near a road must have a traffic management plan. The plan must be prepared by a qualified person. For example, someone who has done the unit of competency RIICC503A Prepare Work Zone Traffic Management Plans.

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.



## What is a traffic guidance scheme (TGS) ?

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 RIIWHS302D 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.



# PREPARE TO IMPLEMENT TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN



Australian Standards (continued)

## Australian Standard 1742.3 Manual of uniform traffic control devices. Part 3: Traffic control for works on roads.

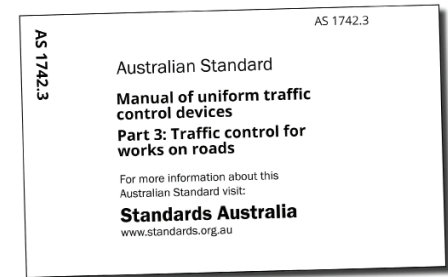
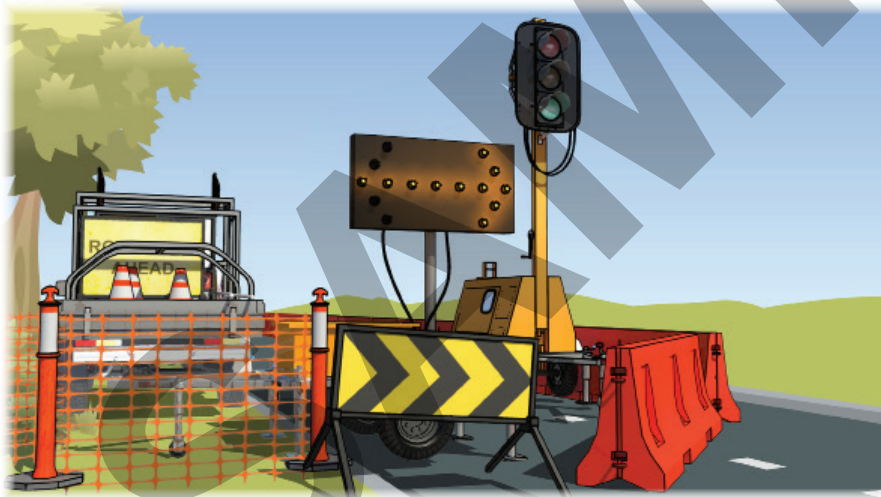
This Standard is the main document that applies to traffic control and management.

*"The objective of this Standard is to provide organizations carrying out works on roads with a set of uniform practices for the signing and delineation of construction and maintenance works which will promote the safety of both workers and road users at the work site."*

The Standard explains the devices and control measures to warn and guide road users in safely passing around or through a worksite on a road. It includes footpaths, shared paths and bicycle paths adjacent to the roadway.

The Standard is used when works obstructs the normal use of a road by a road user.

The Standard also gives guidance for traffic guidance schemes (TGS) which are used to guide traffic and keep workers safe.



*Traffic flow requirements (continued)*

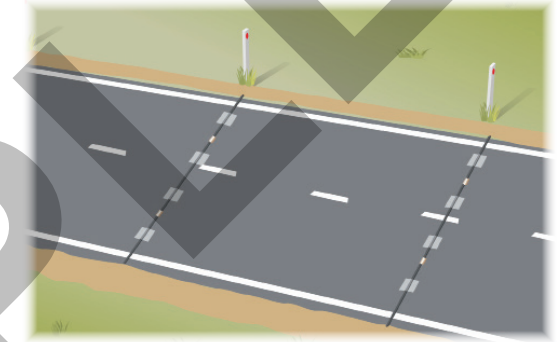
Traffic flow data helps you to know the traffic flow of the affected road area. This data is usually collected by the relevant road traffic authority in each state or territory. Mainroads Western Australia for example, undertakes traffic counting throughout Western Australia. Data is collected for both state road networks and local government roads.

The data is collected by installing counting equipment on the roads. The equipment is usually installed at night when traffic volumes are lower. Pneumatic road tubes are generally used for temporary studies to study a sample of traffic.

Traffic counters can also be used to count and classify vehicles. This will help in making the traffic control plan.

For example:

- What traffic density is expected.
- How long can delays in traffic be expected.
- What percentage of the traffic is made up of heavy vehicles.
- Will the traffic flow be one-way or two-way.
- What speeds will the traffic need to move at.
- Will any detours be needed.
- What traffic warning signs and devices will be needed.
- Will traffic controllers be needed and if so, how many.
- Will a media communication plan be needed to let residents know what is happening.
- A traffic impact engineering report may be needed.





## When are traffic controllers used?

Traffic controllers are used when signs alone are not enough. Following are examples of when traffic controllers would be used:

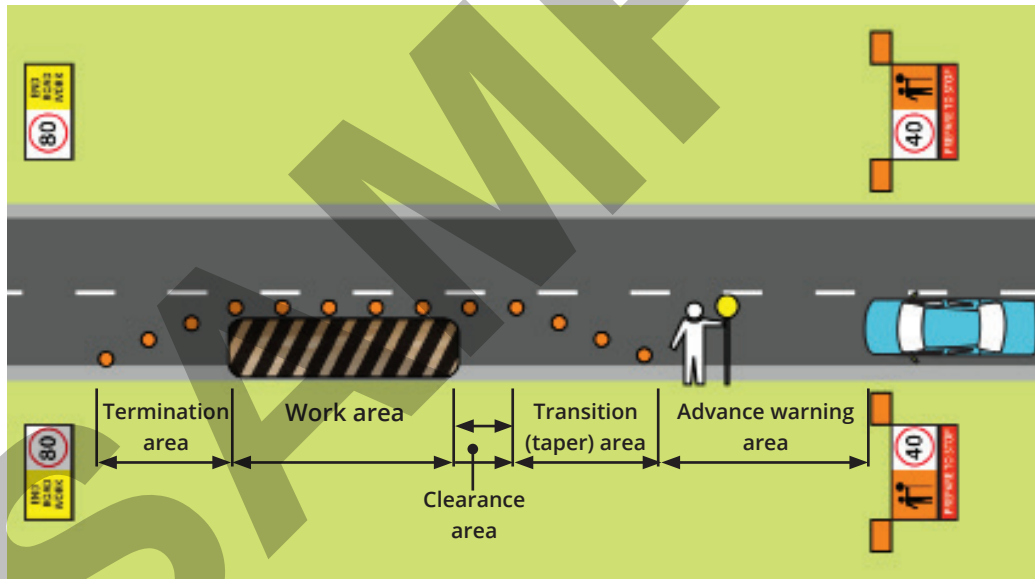
Situation	Reason to control traffic
In an emergency	To slow traffic down. For example, to go past a road accident.
Vehicles crossing the roadway.	This is to allow vehicles to cross the road safely at a designated crossing point.
A temporary total road closure.	A situation like blasting will require total closure of the road. Road users will need to be told the reason and time for the delay.
Low speed operation	This is used when a temporary speed sign has not been put in place and the traffic needs to be slowed.
Using a single lane	Traffic must be restricted to a single direction to alternate the flow of traffic.
Road being surfaced	Traffic will need to be slowed down or directed to take an alternative path as necessary.
Limited sight distance in a work site.	To warn road users of a hazard ahead.

Traffic controllers can only be used in areas where traffic speeds have been reduced to 60 km/h or less.

Traffic controllers cannot direct traffic from a moving vehicle and must work from a static work position.



# SET OUT TRAFFIC GUIDANCE SCHEME



## Traffic guidance scheme (TGS)

A Traffic guidance scheme is a visual representation of the traffic control devices that will be used to change existing road/footpath conditions so that an area can be isolated for work to be carried out. The TGS must suit the site conditions, traffic volumes and the work that will be done.

Traffic guidance schemes will normally take place at one of three levels:

1. Short-term and mobile works not involving full or part road closure.

The scheme will include all the signs and devices needed to cover the routine tasks the workers will do. Safe work method statements (SWMS) will be used as well as TMPs showing the order and separation distances of items in a mobile works gang.

Short term works generally cover work from moving vehicles or works that are in place for one work shift or less.






2. Works involving relatively simple part-roadway closures.

The scheme will have a sketch showing the devices needed and their distances apart.



## Position temporary traffic signs and barriers

Worksite signing and barriers must be placed in accordance with the traffic management plan (TMP). The TMP should be developed so it is compliant with the appropriate legislation for the state or territory where the work is being done.

<p>Prepare to stop</p> 	<p>Symbolic traffic controller</p> 	<p>Combined prepare to stop and symbolic traffic controller</p> 
<p>These signs are used to give advance warning that traffic may need to stop at the direction of a traffic controller. They must be used together with the symbolic traffic controller sign where traffic may be required to stop. It is the responsibility of the traffic controller to ensure the signs are in place while controlling traffic and are removed immediately after traffic control has finished.</p>		