

# TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT LEARNER GUIDE



Training support material for:

RIIWH302E –  
Implement traffic  
management plan

Produced by:



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# INTRODUCTION



## 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.

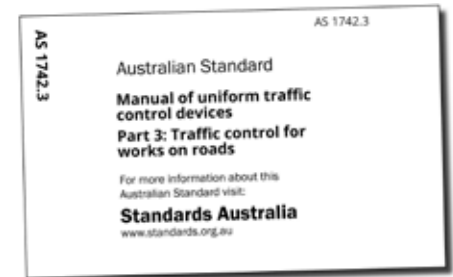
This Standard is the main document that applies to traffic control and management.

*"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

In making your traffic management plan you must know the approximate traffic flow of the affected road area. Your traffic flow data should include movement of light vehicles, heavy vehicles, pedestrians etc. Your plan and TGS should keep traffic flowing as smoothly as possible. Ideally, traffic delays should be a maximum of 15 minutes. Longer delays may require the use of a detour or other modifications to your traffic management plan.

Your traffic flow assessment should include forecasted traffic flow data for roads and intersections of adjoining roads. If a detour is necessary, include streets where traffic is proposed to be detoured.

Your TMP must make sure that queues of waiting vehicles will not block intersections, railway crossings, schools, or entry and exit to nearby shopping centres.

If traffic volumes are high causing long queues it may be necessary to have a second traffic controller to slow or stop the traffic before the queue. If sprayed bitumen works are taking place the location of the traffic controller may need to be varied in keeping with traffic flows.



## Training and qualifications

All traffic controllers working on the job must have training and qualifications that are current. Requirements vary in different states and territories. The course must be delivered through a registered training organisation (RTO).

Many jurisdictions include the following two units of competency:

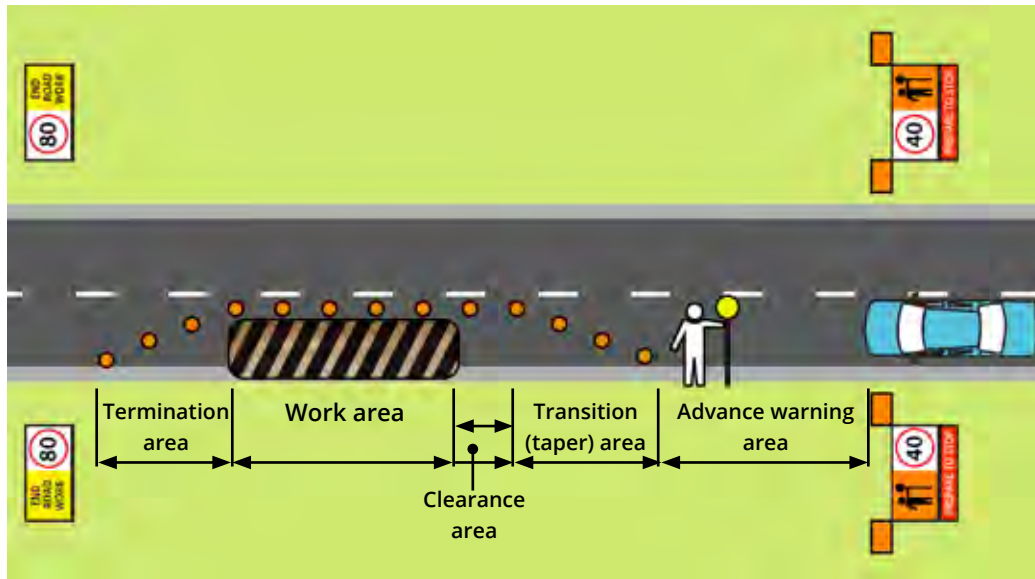


Note: These two units of competency do not qualify you to create traffic management plans or traffic guidance schemes. These must be prepared by someone who is properly qualified to do so.

**Your state or territory may have other requirements to control traffic. Check with your trainer or road traffic authority. In some states for example you must have a First Aid certificate and a White Card. You may need to have the units of competency RIIWHS201D Work safely and follow WHS policies and procedures and RIICOM201D Communicate in the workplace.**



# 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> 
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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.