

ROADCON

**A Presentation by:
John Newquist,
Region V, Federal OSHA**

Swing Radius

- Area of swing must be marked or barricaded to prevent people in the hazard zone
- Death in 1999 in Rockford, IL
- Cited 5(a)(1)



Employees in Traffic

- Employee blowing debris out of cracks
- Inadequate traffic control, should have had lane closed



Work on Road

- No traffic control provided



Work at Edge of Road

- No traffic control for employee breaking up concrete

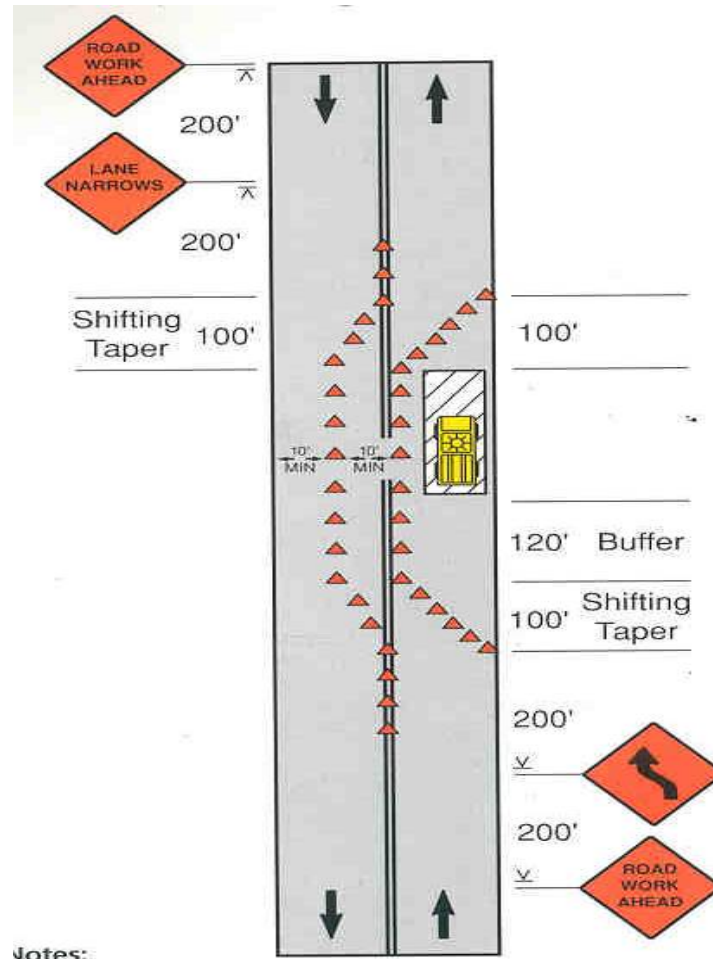


Traffic Control

- Employees working in street.
- No signs placed
- Moving two opposite lanes into one requires flagging or channeling devices (see next page)



Work in Travel Lane



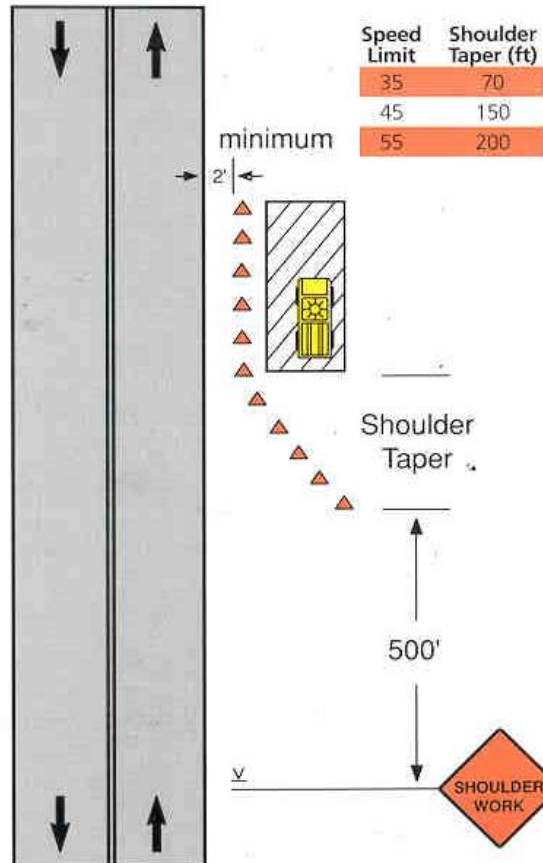
Work on Sidewalks

- Workers are going in and out of traffic lane.
- No signage (see next page)



Shoulder Work

Shoulder Work
(2' – 15' From the Edge of Pavement)



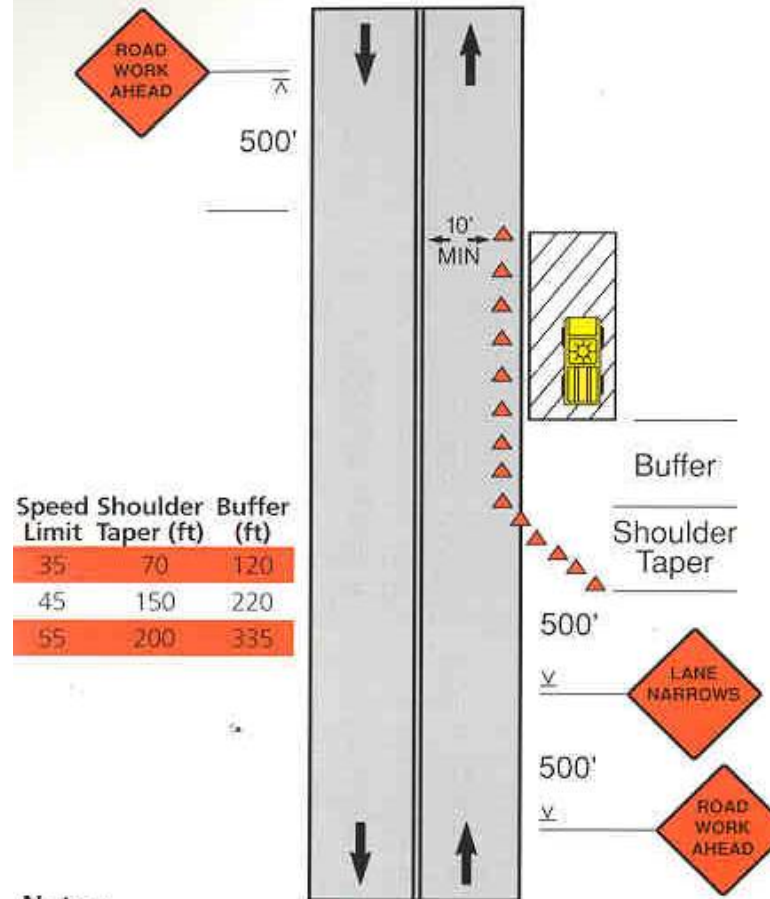
Excavation Work

- No traffic signs with excavation at the edge of traffic. (see next page)
- Trench box is inadequate too



Work Within Two Feet

(Within 2' of the Edge of Pavement)



Speed Limit	Shoulder Taper (ft)	Buffer (ft)
35	70	120
45	150	220
55	200	335

Notes:

Lane Closure on a Four-Lane Road

- Arrow display should be 540 feet from work

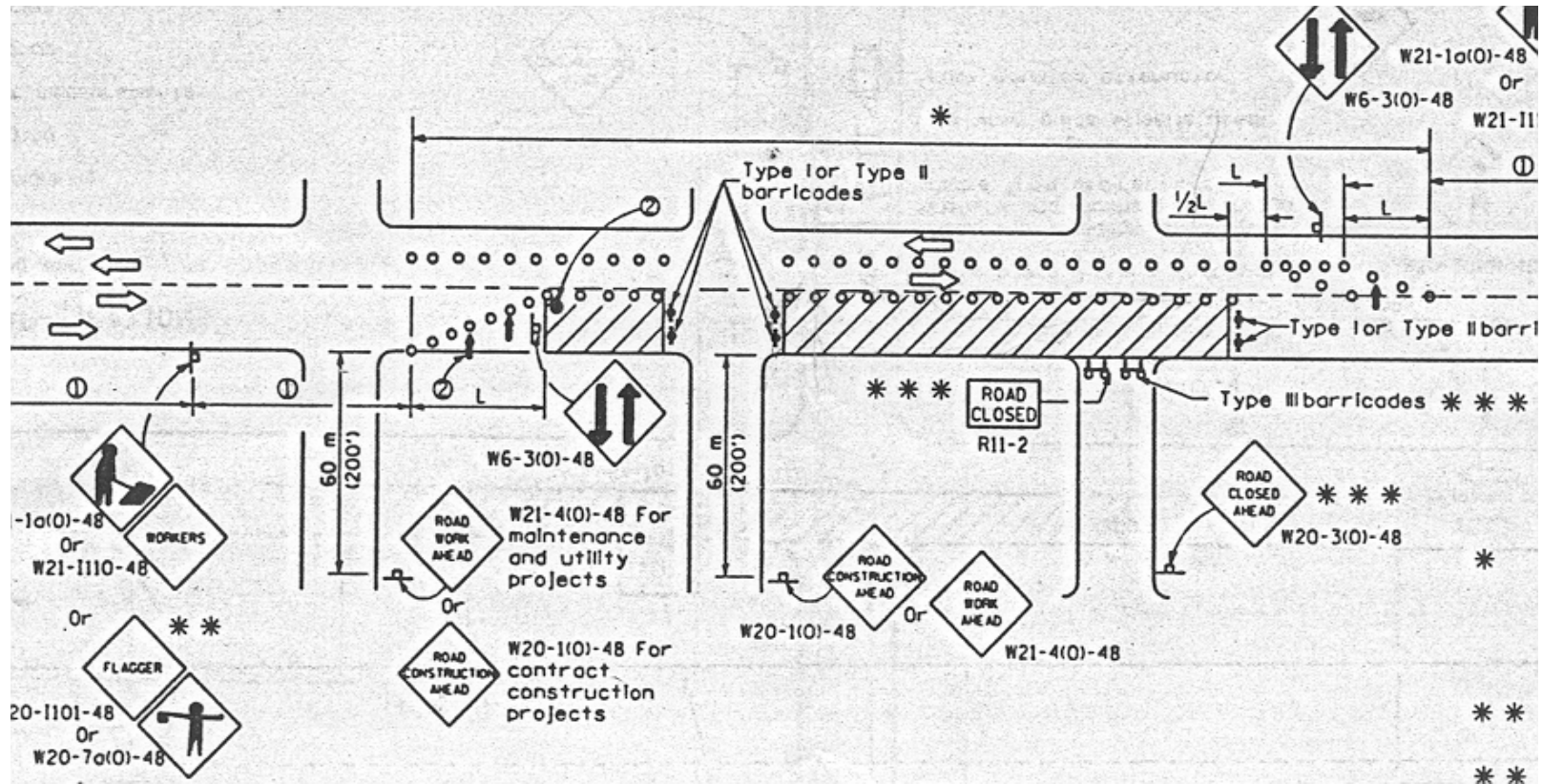


Side Roads

- Must be closed with road signs warning of closure (see sample IDOT plan on next page)
- This side road is not closed



Sample IDOT Plan (excerpt)



Work Adjacent to Traffic

- Ramp used to dump material in hopper is unprotected from vehicles coming from right side
- No traffic control devices other than single cone used



Flaggers

- Must stay out of traffic
- Must have flags or paddles and not use hands



Directing Traffic

- Need to have vests and flags/paddles



Flagging

- Flagger is out of traffic



Asphalt Milling

- Must stay within work zone
- Power lines are a hazard in residential areas



Head Protection

- Employees handling loads from excavators and exposed to the bucket need head protection
- Swing radius not protected either

