MIOSHA Fact Sheet

Traffic Control For Part 58. Aerial Work Platforms

What standards apply when aerial lifts are used on roadways?

General Industry Safety Standard Part 58, Aerial Work Platforms; R 408.15833(6) Vehicles; Traffic Control, does not give specific information on traffic control. However, when aerial work platforms are in use, Part 58 requires all traffic control to be in compliance with Part 6 of the 2005 Michigan Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MMUTCD). Part 6 is also referenced in Construction Safety Part 22. Signals, Signs, Tags, and Barricades.

When do I need to use signs?

The type and number of signs depends on the duration and location of the work being performed.

The five categories of work duration are:

- Long-term stationary is work that occupies a location more than three days.
- Intermediate-term stationary is work that occupies a location more than one daylight period up to three days, or nighttime work lasting more than one hour.
- Short-term stationary is daytime work that occupies a location for more than one hour within a single daylight period.
- Short duration is work that occupies a location up to one hour.
- Mobile is work that moves intermittently or continuously.

Location would consist of:

- Outside the shoulder,
- On the shoulder with no encroachment,
- On the shoulder with minor encroachment,
- Within the median, and
- Within the traveled way

What is the minimum number of signs that will be required?

Short term stationary, short duration, and mobile durations might be satisfied with a single sign, flashing lights, or even a shadow vehicle, depending on the requirements. Longer durations will require more signage including posted speed limits, lane changes, lane closures, flagman ahead, work end signs, and possibly a traffic regulator.

No one set of Temporary Traffic Control (TTC) devices can satisfy all conditions for a given project or incident. Defining details that would be adequate to cover all applications is not practical. Instead, Part 6 displays common applications of TTC devices. The TTC selected for each situation depends on the type of highway, road user conditions, duration of operation, physical constraints, and the nearness of the work.

An MDOT booklet, Maintenance Work Zone Traffic Control Guidelines, also provides workers with typical applications for the different signage requirements for road work. Even these examples are not all inclusive.

TTC plans should be prepared by persons knowledgeable (for example, trained and/or certified about the fundamental principles of TTC and work activities to be performed).

What do I need to know about a work zone?

There are four components to a work zone:

- **Advance Warning Area –** This is the section of the highway that informs of an up-coming work area.
- **Transition Area** – This is the section of the highway that moves traffic out of its normal path.
- **Activity Area** – This is the section of the highway where the work activity takes place.
- **Termination Area** – This is the section of the highway where traffic returns to normal.

Refer to Part 6 of the Michigan Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for more in-depth information.

What types of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are required?

Traffic regulators have always been required to wear head, eye, and foot protection along with high-visibility reflective vests. The vests must be ANSI 107-2004 Class 2 or Class 3 High-Visibility Apparel. This requirement helps protect construction and maintenance crews by making them more visible in the workplace during both daytime and nighttime work. All employees that work within the road right of way are required to wear High-Visibility Apparel (see Section 6D.03 Workers safety Considerations in the MMUTCD). Part 58 requires the use of fall protection when working in an aerial lift platform.

What type of training is needed for my employees?

Part 6 of the Michigan Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices Section 6D.03(A) states: All workers should be trained on how to work next to motor vehicle traffic in a way that minimizes their vulnerability. Workers having specific TTC responsibilities must be trained in TTC techniques, device usage, and placement.

All traffic regulators must be trained as required before starting work. Please see MDOT traffic regulator training documents:

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mdot/MDOT-TrafficRegulatorsManual_327600_7.pdf

The video link:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DSqVJDQfymg

Part 58. Aerial Work Platforms states: Provide training to employees in the operations, hazards, safeguards, and safe practices described in these rules by a qualified person.

An employer shall provide each employee who will operate the aerial work platform with instruction and training regarding the equipment before a permit is issued or reissued.

Note: If aerial lift devices are not involved, the General Industry Safety and Heath Division (GISHD) would make a referral on training-related issues to the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) or MIOSHA's Construction Safety and Health Division (CSHD).

Additional Information

Please visit the MIOSHA website at www.michigan.gov/mioshapublications where additional information may be available; or contact the Consultation, Education & Training Division at (517) 284-7720.

Construction Safety & Health Division Fact Sheet "Working Safely on Roadways"

www.michigan.gov/mdot

http://www.michigan.gov/mdot/0,1607,7-151-9625_54944---,00.html