Traffic hazards are a constant exposure during road work. Any time a Colby employee is exposed to roadway hazards, traffic controls must be in place to protect them from injury. Traffic hazards occur in parking lots, two-lane roads, city streets, interstates and even gravel, rural roads. Colby follows the Federal Highway Administration Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) when conducting road work on campus. The following safety talk is a refresher on the hazards and safety practices to follow during road work.

**Common Work Zone Hazards:**
- Moving construction vehicles
- Noise from motors and vehicles
- Limited visibility from machinery/dust
- Night work and limited lighting
- Close proximity to traffic
- Inclement weather
- Slip, trip, and fall hazards

**Work Zone Personal Protective Equipment**
When working in traffic, wear the following PPE:
- Reflective, high-visibility vest or clothing
- Hard hat
- Eye protection
- Protective footwear
Work Zone Best Practices

- Comply with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) when setting up traffic signs, road surface markings, and signals. In the United States, all traffic control devices must legally conform to these standards.
- Wear reflective high-visibility vests.
- Minimize the amount of time employees need to be exposed to traffic.
- Get in, get done, get out.
- Construction zone flaggers must be trained in appropriate training methods.
- If possible, block side streets to eliminate traffic hazards.
- Limit the amount of personnel in the area.
- Create out-of-bound areas that are off limits to employees due to the traffic hazard.
- Flaggers must be readily visible to traffic.
- Remove construction debris that can become a hazard for employees and motorists.
- Only equipment and machinery necessary to do the job should be present in the work zone and remove non-essential items.
- Remove worn, old, non-reflective traffic control devices from service.
- Equipment back up alarms should function.
- Provide an emergency egress/escape route in case of emergency.

**BY THE NUMBERS:**

- **773** the average number of work zone fatalities a year
- **35%** of work zone accidents are rear end collisions
- **4 out of 5** fatalities in work zones are drivers and passengers
Review / Discussion Questions:
1. What PPE is required in Colby roadway work zones?
2. Who is most likely to be killed in a work zone? Why?
3. What are some ideas for improvement opportunities for work zone safety at Colby?

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Questions, concerns or comments contact the EHS Director at extension 5504.