

## **Presentation Instructions**

Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide).
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

1. Rebrand the presentation.
2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.

## Instructions for Viewing in Presenter View

**NOTE:** This view is only applicable when the computer is connected to a second screen or a data projector.

Once the second screen/projector is connected make sure that the "Use Presenter View" box is ticked.

This is found in the "SLIDE SHOW" tab as shown below.



# **RHWHS206**

## **CONTROL TRAFFIC WITH PORTABLE TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES AND TEMPORARY TRAFFIC SIGNS**



**TRAINING  
PRESENTATION**

Evaluation only

## Training Presentation Sections

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1: Prepare to Control Traffic



Section 2: Traffic Management Tools and Equipment



Section 3: Traffic Control Practice



Section 4: Housekeeping

## Section 1: Prepare to Control Traffic



## 1.1 Introduction

This course is based on the national unit of competency **RIIWHS206 Control Traffic with Portable Traffic Control Devices and Temporary Traffic Signs.**

You will learn about:

- ◆ Selecting appropriate equipment to prepare the site.
- ◆ Positioning devices and signs according to plans.
- ◆ Controlling traffic with signs and temporary devices.
- ◆ Packing up and checking equipment once the work is complete.



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### 1.1.1 Traffic Management

Traffic management is the organisation, arrangement, guidance, and control of both stationary and moving traffic, including pedestrians, cyclists and all types of vehicles.

It aims to:

- ◆ Provide for the safe, orderly and efficient movement of persons and goods.
- ◆ Protect the local environment.
- ◆ Enhance the local environment on and adjacent to roads.



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## 1.1.2 Traffic Control

Traffic control is a skill required to maintain the **safety** of motorists and road users during activities such as road works, traffic accidents, events, heavy machinery and plant operations.

Traffic controllers are used:

- ◆ When signs and devices for roadworks are considered insufficient.
- ◆ To provide traffic control for personal safety.
- ◆ For public convenience.
- ◆ Efficient job control and management.



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## 1.1.2 Traffic Control

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### 1.1.3 Common Terms and Definitions

The following is a list of terms and acronyms that may be useful as you work through this unit:

- |                  |                |                   |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ◆ AADT           | ◆ PFT          | ◆ TMD             |
| ◆ Advanced Signs | ◆ PTW          | ◆ TMI             |
| ◆ AGTTM          | ◆ Road         | ◆ TMP             |
| ◆ AS1742.3       | Infrastructure | ◆ Traffic Calming |
| ◆ ATAP           | ◆ Short Term   | Travelled Path    |
| ◆ Austroads      | ◆ SSRM         | ◆ TTM             |
| ◆ Dimension 'D'  | ◆ SSRW         | ◆ TTMW            |
| ◆ Long Term      | ◆ TC           | ◆ Type 1          |
| ◆ PCBU           | ◆ TGS          | ◆ Work Area       |
|                  |                | ◆ Work Site       |

The following is a list of terms and acronyms that may be useful as you work through this unit:

#### Acronym or Term and Definition or Meaning

- ◆ **AADT** - Average Annual Daily Traffic count – Total traffic passing an observation point over a period of a year, divided by number of days per year.
- ◆ **Advanced Signs** - Signs and pictograms required before the work area to indicate traffic-controlled zone.
- ◆ **AGTTM** - Austroads Guide to Temporary Traffic Management.
- ◆ **AS1742.3** - Australian Standard – Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices Part 3: Traffic Control for Works on Roads.
- ◆ **ATAP** - Australian Transport Assessment And Planning.
- ◆ **Austroads** - Formerly National Association of Australian State Road Authorities (NAASRA).
- ◆ **Dimension 'D'** - A distance expressed in metres, determined by the approach speed of traffic. Is used to position advanced signs.

- ◆ **Long Term** - The description of work applied to a traffic management scheme required to operate both day and night and maybe left unattended.
- ◆ **PCBU** - Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking (Formerly Employer).
- ◆ **PFT** - Provision for Traffic.
- ◆ **PTW** - Permit to Work.
- ◆ **Road Infrastructure** - Permanent installations associated with roads, tunnels, bridges, interchanges and traffic signals.
- ◆ **Short Term** - The description applies when a traffic management scheme is required only well work personnel are in attendance and generally limited to of a single shift or lesser period.
- ◆ **SSRM** - Standard Specifications for Road Maintenance.
- ◆ **SSRW** - Standard Specifications for Road Works.
- ◆ **TC** - Traffic Controller.
- ◆ **TGS** - Traffic Guidance Scheme. A visual representation of the traffic control devices to be implemented. An arrangement of temporary traffic control devices to warn traffic and guide it through or around/past a work site or temporary hazard.
- ◆ **TMD** - Traffic Management Designer.
- ◆ **TMI** - Traffic Management Implementor.
- ◆ **TMP** - Traffic Management Plan. A document detailing all essential traffic management associated with roadworks or works on roads. Includes risk assessment, traffic demand, traffic routing.
- ◆ **Traffic Calming** - The means by which local streets are kept relatively free of through traffic by the implementation of traffic management devices.
- ◆ **Travelled Path** - The part of the roadway which is made available to vehicles. It may consist of one or more lanes.
- ◆ **TTM** - Temporary Traffic Management.

- ◆ **TTMW** - Temporary Traffic Management Worker.
- ◆ **Type 1** - Used for short-term projects only.
- ◆ **Work Area** - Specific area where work is being done.
- ◆ **Work Site** - An area which includes the work area and any additional length of road required for advanced signs, taper, side roads or other area needed for the associated purpose.

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## Section 1 Review Questions

1. What is traffic control?



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## Section 1 Review Questions

2. What do the following acronyms mean?

- a) TMP
- b) TGS
- c) PCBU
- d) TTM

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Answers:

- a) TMP = Traffic Management Plan.
- b) TGS = Traffic Guidance Scheme.
- c) PCBU = Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking.
- d) TTM = Temporary Traffic Management.



## 1.2 Working Safely

You must follow all safety rules and instructions when performing any work.

If you are not sure about what you should do, ask your manager or supervisor.

They will tell you what you need to do and how to do it in a safe way.



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### 1.2.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

As a traffic controller, you need to be visible to everyone and safe from the elements. As such, hi-vis clothing is a mandatory requirement.

If the elements are harsh with bright hot sun or cold blowing rain, the PPE needs to be appropriate to the conditions since traffic controllers can be exposed to the elements for many hours at a time.



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### 1.2.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some items of PPE required by traffic control personnel may include:

- ◆ Hi-vis clothing.
- ◆ Long pants and long sleeve shirt.
- ◆ Hard hat.
- ◆ Wide-brim sun hat and sun protection.
- ◆ Safety shoes or boots.
- ◆ Night baton.
- ◆ Torch.
- ◆ Gloves.
- ◆ Wet weather clothing.



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### 1.2.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

It is the user's responsibility to make sure their PPE is in good condition, fits well and is right for the work and weather.

**Do not use any PPE that is not in good condition.**

Tag it as out of service, remove it from use and report it to your supervisor for replacement.



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Where traffic controllers are required to work at night, care should be taken to ensure all signs, devices and clothing are appropriately reflective in accordance with standards.



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The light source must be angled or shielded to minimise glare to approaching traffic.

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