	Burnt Mountain Services Safety Management System	Initial Issue Date	11/16/2023
		Revision Date:	Initial Version
TRAFFIC CONTROL		Revision No.	0

Purpose

The purpose of the program is to prescribe rules and establish minimum requirements for traffic control.

Scope

When work is performed on a non-owned or operated site, the operator's program shall take precedence, however, this document covers Burnt Mountain Services (the Company) employees and contractors and shall be used on owned premises or when an operator's program doesn't exist or is less stringent.

Key Responsibilities

Managers and Supervisors

- Managers and supervisors are responsible for ensuring that all employees, and/or contractors have been trained in the procedures, equipment and PPE associated with traffic control.


Employees

- Employees are responsible for following this program.

Procedure

the Company shall develop, in writing, and implement a traffic control plan for its workers at a worksite if any of them may be exposed to a hazard from vehicular traffic that may endanger the safety of any worker or the public. It shall include the following control measures:

- Pedestrians have the right-of-way. In all instances on the work site, pedestrian traffic has the right-of-way.
- the Company shall ensure the use of signs, barricades, and other control measures to protect workers from traffic hazards. Employees struck by vehicles or mobile equipment account for many work zone injuries or fatalities. Work zones should be marked by traffic control devices such as:
 - Signals
 - Message boards
 - Cones
 - Barricades
 - Delineator Posts
 - Flashing Lights
 - Flares
 - Conspicuously identified pilot vehicles
 - Speed Restrictions
- Traffic control personnel must wear high visibility work vests. Workers exposed to traffic must be attired in bright, highly visible apparel. See OSHA Safety Vest Classification Table.
- Provisions of Flaggers to Direct Traffic – When work activity occurs on or adjacent to a surface being used by the public, the Company is responsible for providing flagger(s) to direct traffic.
- Flaggers are provided with proper hand-signaling devices. Hand-signaling devices such as Stop/Slow paddles or red flags should be provided to flaggers. Oftentimes, the Stop/Slow paddle is the preferred

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hand-signaling device because the paddle gives road users more positive guidance than red flags, which are primarily used in emergency situations.

- Traffic control persons operating during hours of darkness or when there is poor visibility are provided with a reflective paddle and a flashlight fitted with a red signaling device.
- A means of communication is provided when there is more than one traffic control person. When there are multiple traffic control persons that are not working within sight of each other, an effective means of communication should be provided and used (preferably radios).

Training

- All workers involved in traffic control, including flaggers, are provided training as per their respective duties.

OSHA Safety Vest Classifications

ANSI Class 2 Safety Vests: These safety vests are required for workers near traffic between 25-50 mph, heavy machinery, inclement weather, and low visibility conditions. ANSI class 2 vests are the most commonly required safety vests. You can also find ANSI class 2 jackets and t-shirts.

ANSI Class 3 Safety Vests: Class 3 vests are required for workers near traffic exceeding 50 mph and very dark or “no visibility” conditions. These traffic safety vests have longer sleeves than class 2 vests, to meet the requirements for high visibility and reflective material. In addition to vests, ANSI class 3 apparel can include safety jackets and long-sleeved shirts. Wearing an ANSI class 2 safety vest with ANSI class E safety pants together qualifies as an ANSI class 3 outfit.