

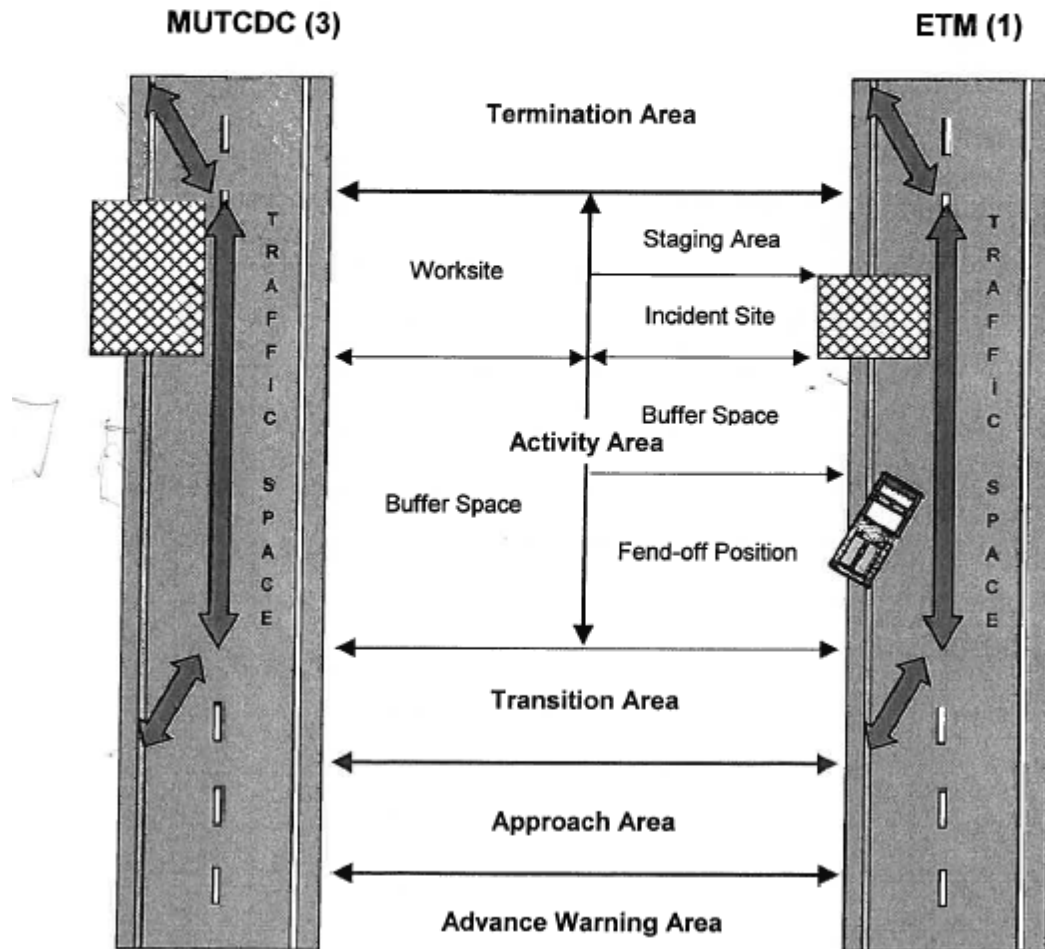
**Definitions**  
**Traffic Safety Workshop Handout**

Activity Area:	The accident area, fire, disabled vehicle etc... Anywhere we are performing our work activities
Advanced Warning area:	Is the area where your first indicator of an emergency event is to be expected by the motorist. For example it may be a sign or other emergency vehicle. It should ALERT the motorist that there is a traffic situation or difficulty ahead, which will require some action on his or her part.
ANSI:	American National Standards Institute
Approach Area:	Is the section of road between the Advanced Warning and your taper. It is to be one tangent length (based on speed and conditions)
Block or Fend-off:	Positioning an apparatus of other vehicle at an angle across one or more lanes of traffic to create a safe working environment in a shadow downstream
Critical Wheel Angle:	Achieved by turning the front wheels of a vehicle AWAY from the scene.
Downstream:	Away from oncoming traffic (past the object in the direction of travel)
Emergency Traffic Control:	Similar to a Traffic Control Zone but set up during emergency incidents.
Inside Lane	Lane closest the median or centre line
Left Hand Block	When the blocking vehicle pulls to the right of the work zone and steers the block to the left. (Front of vehicle facing to the left)
Median	The centre divider or grassy section between lanes of traffic on a divided highway.
MUTCDC	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices Canada
NFPA	National Fire Protection Agency
Outside Lane	Lane furthest from the median or centre line
Right Hand Block	When the blocking vehicle pulls to the left of the work zone and steers the block to the right. (Front of vehicle facing to the right)
Shadow	The protected area made downstream of a block or fend off vehicle.
Shoulder	The left or right emergency lane and ditch.
Skip line:	The painted lane dividers found on roads, may be yellow (against on coming traffic) or white.
Staging Area	Downstream of incident, and is the location of ALL vehicles that are not performing a block, or advanced warning. Also the location for all stand-by and non-essential personnel.
Tangent:	Tangents are the straight sections of road between two parts of your traffic control zone. It provides reaction time for motorists, and is dependant on speed plus weather and road conditions
Taper:	A Taper is a diagonal line of cones or other object closing one lane and moving traffic to a second lane.
Termination Area:	The end of the temporary traffic control, and where traffic returns to normal.
Traffic Control Zone:	A structured Safety Zone established to provide safe passage of vehicles around a construction or work area.
Transition Area:	This area provides indication as to the action to be taken by the motorist so they can decide on a course of action, an example would be cones or a blocking vehicle directing motorists to another lane. (often a taper is used in this area)
Upstream:	Toward oncoming traffic
View Obstruction:	Objects such as hills, over-passes, trees, vehicles, signs etc, which obstruct the view of motorists while approaching the incident site.
Work Area:	See "Activity Area"

#### 4.0 ESTABLISHING A TRAFFIC CONTROL ZONE

Temporary Traffic Control Zones are designed to allow for the safe passage of motorists through controlled channels, while providing a level of safety to personnel in the work area. Emergency situations require a similar work zone that has been adapted into a condensed version of the traditional Temporary Traffic Control Zone. Even though the establishment of these zones differs, the same basic principals apply to each situation.

FIGURE 2 Temporary and Emergency Traffic Control Zones



Note: Not drawn to scale. This diagram is a graphical representation of two traffic control zones. Red arrow sections indicate areas for the placement of traffic control devices.