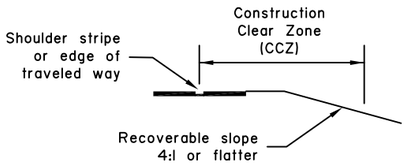

FIGURE 1

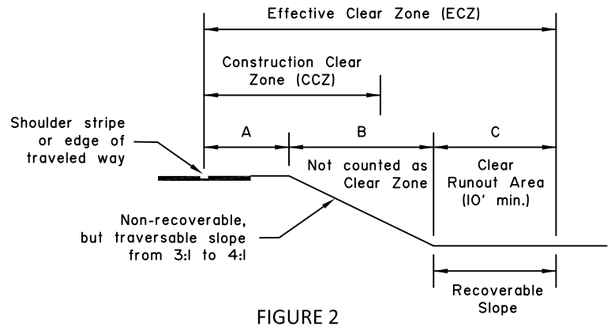

FIGURE 2

Table 1 - Width of Construction Clear Zone (feet)

Hazard	AADT	Posted Speed Limit (MPH)							
		<=30 MPH		35 to 40 MPH		45 to 55 MPH		>=60 MPH	
		6:1 or flatter	5:1 to 4:1	6:1 or flatter	5:1 to 4:1	6:1 or flatter	5:1 to 4:1	6:1 or flatter	5:1 to 4:1
Fill (Fore) & Cut (Back) Slopes	Under 750	5'	5'	6'	8'	8'	12'	12'	16'
	750 - 6,000	6'	10'	8'	12'	14'	18'	20'	26'
	Over 6,000	10'	10'	12'	14'	16'	20'	22'	28'
Fixed Objects	All	15'		30'					

Table 2 - Treatment for Hazards Within Construction Clear Zone

Roadside Condition to be Treated	Category	Treatment
Fill (Fore) Slopes, including trenches	Steeper than 3:1 or water 3 ft. or deeper	Use Table 5 to select from the following two options: 1. Install rigid barrier or guardrail if the condition warrants barrier, or 2. Use drums or Type II barricades if the condition does not warrant barrier.
	3 : 1 to 4 : 1	1. Use drums or Type II barricades if 10 ft. of runout at the bottom of the slope is not clear of obstructions. 2. No traffic control devices are required if 10 ft. of runout at the bottom of the slope is clear of obstructions. 3. If water 3 ft. or deeper is at bottom of slope, use Table 5.
	Flatter than 4 : 1	No traffic control devices are required, except when water 3 ft. or deeper is in construction clear zone use Table 5.
Fixed Objects	All	Install rigid barrier or guardrail if called for by the plans or specifications. Otherwise use SSHC Section 643-3.04.3 - Fixed Objects.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. The "Construction Clear Zone" (CCZ) may be called "Work Zone Clear Zone" or "Clear Zone in Work Zones" in other publications.
2. In the case of conflicts, this Standard Plan has lesser precedence than Section 643 (Traffic Maintenance) of the Standard Specifications for Highway Construction (SSHC).
3. During seasonal shutdown or if construction activiy is scheduled for suspension for 45 days or more, treat hazards within a 30 foot CCZ width or within the permanent design clear zone (CZ) width.
4. These guidelines are not comprehensive and are not intended to limit the use of safety measures.
5. During pilot car operations, keep fixed objects and other hazards, 2 feet or farther, away from the edge of traveled way and delineate with channelizing devices as required by the Engineer.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING TABLES 1 THROUGH 5:

Use The following tables to determine how to treat roadside fixed object or slopes (including trenches, berms and moterial stockpiles) in construction clear zones.

TABLE 1: Use to determine whether the hazard in withing the CCZ

TABLE 2: Use to determine the appropriate treatment for hazards within the CCZ. No treatment is required for fixed objects or slopes outside the CCZ.

TABLES 3a and 3b: Use to determine appropriate treatment for pavement edge dropoffs.

TABLE 4: Use to determine barrier flare rates.

TABLE 5: Use to determine whether drums or Type II barricades, or temporary barrier or guardrail, are required on fill slopes or for water hazards.

TABLE 1 NOTES:

1. Measure CCZ from the shoulder stripe. If there is no shoulder stripe, measure from the edge of the traveled way. See Figure 1.
2. If CCZ include or ends on a slope of 3:1 to 4:1, use the Effective Clear Zone (ECZ) that extends beyond the bottom of the slope to proved a clear runout area of 10 foot minimum width. The ECZ width must equal or greater than the CCZ width from Table 1. See Figure 2 and verify that A+C ≥ CCA and C ≥ 10 feet.
3. If a CCZ includes or ends on a slope steeper than 3:1, the top of slope must be delineated by channelizing devices or protected by barrier.
4. The term "fixed objects" is defined in Section 643-1.02 of the SSHC.
5. AADT stands for Average Annual Daily Traffic. Use the higher of the as listed in the plans or the average of June/July/August ADT's, unless otherwise specified by the Engineer.

TABLE 2 NOTES:

1. Eliminate non-traversable slopes (those steeper than 3:1) and fixed objects (as defined in Section 643-1.02 of the SSHC) within the CCZ when practicable. They should only be left in place and treated as treated as shown in this table when elimination is not practicable.
2. Maintain a 2-foot minimum wide lateral buffer space between the edge of traveled way and work areas. This provides an area to install barriers or other delineation by channelizing devices.
3. If necessary to treat multiple hazards on the same road segment (slopes and fixed objects), choose treatments from Table 2 that satisfy the requirements for the most significant of the multiple hazards.

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Carolyn Morehouse, P.E.
Chief Engineer

Adoption Date: 09/15/2022

Last Code and Stds. Review
By: LRG Date: 09/15/2022

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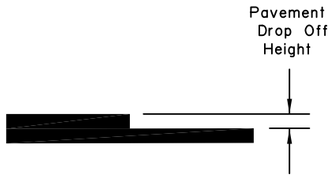

FIGURE 3
Pavement Drop-off Detail

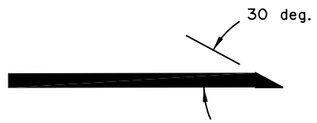

FIGURE 4
Safety Edge Detail

Table 3a - Treatment for Pavement Edge Drop-offs for Posted Speeds > 30 MPH

Nominal Lift Thickness / Height of Pavement Edge Drop-off	Between Active Lanes of traffic moving in same direction	Between Active Lanes of traffic moving in opposing directions	Outside Pavement Edge (if within 3' of traveled way)	Outside Pavement Edge if more than 3' from traveled way and within the CCZ	Across Active Lane, and Entrance and Exit Ramps
0 to 1.0"	No Edge Treatment or Signage Required				
More than 1.0" to 2.0"	**UNEVEN LANE** Signs		**LOW SHOULDER** Signs		Taper Drop-off at slope of 15H:1V or flatter Use BUMP Sign
More than 2.0" to 3.0"	**UNEVEN LANES** Signs - Use Channelizing Devices or Safety Edge	**UNEVEN LANES** Signs - Use Channelizing Devices	**LOW SHOULDER** Signs - Use Channelizing Devices - Consider Safety Edge	**LOW SHOULDER** Signs	
More than 3.0" to 6.0"	**UNEVEN LANES** Signs - Use Channelizing Devices and Use Safety Edge	**UNEVEN LANES** Signs - Use Channelizing Devices	**SHOULDER DROP OFF** Signs - Use Channelizing Devices and Safety Edge; or Use Barrier	**SHOULDER DROP OFF** Signs - Use Channelizing Devices or Barrier	
More than 6"	**Prohibited**		**Barrier** - Installed on traffic side of drop-off	**Channelizing Devices** or **Barrier** according to Table 5	

Table 3b - Sign Numbers

Legend	Number	ATM * Ref.
UNEVEN LANES	W8-11	6F.45
LOW SHOULDER	W8-9	6F.44
SHOULDER DROP OFF (Symbol)	W8-17	6F.44
SHOULDER DROP OFF (Plaque)	W8-17P	6F.44
BUMP	W8-1	2C.28

* ATM = Alaska Traffic Manual

Table 4 - Barrier Flare Rates

Speed (mph)	Flare Rate	
	Rigid	Semi-Rigid
70	20:1	15:1
60	18:1	14:1
55	16:1	12:1
50	14:1	11:1
45	12:1	10:1
40	10:1	8:1
30	8:1	7:1

TABLE 3 NOTES:

1. This table applies to pavement edge drop-offs that are adjacent to traffic and left after the pavement shift ends and for posted speeds > 30 mph. Use engineering judgment for edge treatment for posted speeds ≤30 mph.
2. Use interim pavement markings and signs as required according to Standard Plan C-05 (for all conditions).
3. A Safety Edge is a formed pavement edge taper sloped at approximately 30°, but not more than 35° from horizontal.
4. Use a Safety Edge for longitudinal or diagonal pavement edge drop-offs more than 2 inches within a traveled lane. See Figure 3. Use a Safety Edge on longitudinal joints between lanes as required by Table 3a.
5. The "Across Active Lane, and Entrance and Exit Ramps" column applies to any location where motorists will cross pavement drop-offs (includes transverse construction joints) at an acute angle (45° or more). Taper may be reduced to 6:1 at posted speeds of 30 mph or less.
6. Signage applies to all posted speed for edge drop-offs as shown in Table 3a. For information on signs and locations, see SSHC Section 643-3.04 and the Alaska Traffic Manual (ATM). Signs should be place at the beginning and end points of each paved segment, and in locations between as specified. Also, see Table 3b.
7. "Channelizing Devices" means drums with steady-burn lights, candle, or cones.
8. Treatment for pavement edge drop-offs are in addition to Treatment for Hazards within Construction Clear Zones (CCZs) (i.e. fixed obstacle or slope protection may also be required).

BARRIER TERMINATION AND TABLE 4 NOTES:

1. Terminate portable rigid barrier (concrete or metal) with one of the following methods:
   a) An NCHRP 350 or MASH TL-3 approved end treatment or crash cushion.
   b) An NCHRP 350 or MASH TL-3 approved buried-in-backslope treatment
   c) A Thrie-Beam transition according to Std. Plan G-32 (except attached to a rigid barrier instead of a bridge rail) and terminated with a MASH TL-3 end treatment.
   d) Terminate outside the CCZ by flaring barriers away from the roadway at the rate shown in Table 4 for rigid barriers (maximum 10:1 cross slope in front of the barrier).
   e) Sloped ends may be used to terminate barriers within the CZ when the regulatory (black on white sign) speed limit is 30 mph or below. For speeds more than 30 mph, the Engineer may approve sloped ends if they determine NCHRP 350 or MASH compliant end treatments are impracticable. See Std. Plan G-46 for concrete barrier sloped ends.
2. Terminate temporary W-Beam guardrail with one of the following methods:
   a. With a MASH TL-3 approved end treatment
   b. By burying it in a backslope according to Std. Plan G-16
   c. By flaring the guardrail away from the road at the rate shown in Table 4 for semi-rigid barriers (maximum 10:1 cross slope in from of the guardrail).
   d. Terminate outside the CZ.

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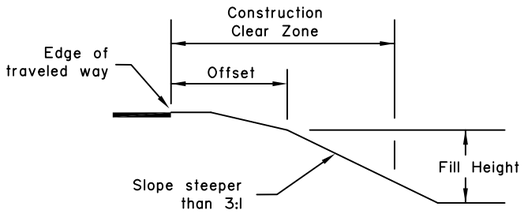

FIGURE 5

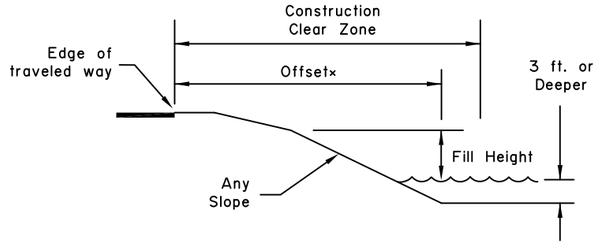

FIGURE 6

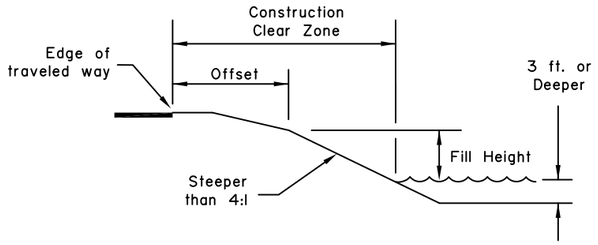

FIGURE 7

Table 5 - Minimum Fill Height at which Temporary Barrier Is Waranted

Posted WZ Speed Limit	Duration (# days)	Offset (ft)	Seasonal Traffic Volume - ADT: 0-750	751-1500			1501-6000				6001-15000				15001+			
			All Slopes/ Water Condition	slope		Water	slope			Water	slope			Water	slope			Water
				2.9:1 to 1.1:1	1:1 to Vert.		2.9:1 to 2.1:1	2:1-1.1:1	1:1-Vert.		2.9:1 to 2.1:1	2:1-1.1:1	1:1-Vert.		2.9:1 to 2.1:1	2:1-1.1:1	1:1-Vert.	
30 MPH and lower	4-30	5-10															11'	11'
		3-5											11'	11'				
		0-3																
	31-100	5-10																
		3-5							11'	11'			11'	11'		35'	11'	11'
		0-3										35'				31'		
	101+	5-10														35'	11'	11'
		3-5							11'	11'		35'	11'	11'		29'		
		0-3			11'	11'						31'				17'	8'	8'
35 to 45 MPH	4-30	6-12															10'	10'
		3-6											10'	10'				
		0-3														29'		
	31-100	6-12														29'	10'	10'
		3-6							10'	10'		29'	10'	10'				
		0-3														19'	9'	9'
	101+	6-12										29'	10'	10'		27'	10'	10'
		3-6			10'	10'			10'	10'		28'				12'	7'	7'
		0-3						29'				18'	9'	9'		7'	6'	6'
45 to 55 MPH	4-30	9-18															8'	8'
		3-9											8'	8'		13'		
		0-3																
	31-100	9-18															8'	8'
		3-9							8'	8'		13'	8'	8'		13'	7'	7'
		0-3						13'								7'	6'	6'
	101+	9-18										13'	8'	8'		13'	7'	7'
		3-9			8'	8'		13'	8'	8'		12'	7'	7'	37'	6'	5'	5'
		0-3										7'	6'	6'	23'	5'	3'	3'
60 MPH and above	4-30	13-26															6'	6'
		3-13											6'	6'		10'		
		0-3										10'						
	31-100	13-26															6'	6'
		3-13							6'	6'		10'	6'	6'		10'		
		0-3						10'							40'	6'	5'	5'
	101+	13-26														10'	6'	6'
		3-13			6'	6'		10'	6'	6'		10'	6'	6'	30'	6'	4'	4'
		0-3									34'	6'	5'	5'	10'	3'	1'	1'

TABLE 5 NOTES:

1. Use this table for fill slopes steeper than 3:1 or water hazards that start within the Construction Clear Zone (CCZ). See Figures 5, 6, and 7.
2. Near Lane AADT, as used in this table, means the higher of the AADT listed in the plans or the seasonal Average Daily Traffic (ADT) for June, July, and August in the lane nearest the slope or water hazard during the planned construction period. Assume an even distribution of traffic across lanes - i.e. if there is 6000 one-way AADT on three lanes, use 2000 AADT in each lane.
3. Duration is the estimated number of days traffic will be exposed to the fill (fore) slope or water hazard.
4. To use Table 5, fine the cell that corresponds to the speed limit, duration, offset, traffic volume, and the presence of a slope or water hazard.
   a. If the cell is unshaded, a Temporary Barrier is required when the fill height equals or exceeds the height (in feet) shown in the cell.
   b. If the cell is shaded or fill height is less than the height shown in the cell, use drums or Type II barricades.
5. A water hazard is defined as:
   a. Water 3 feet or deeper within the CCZ, or
   b. Where a slope steeper than 4:1 starts within the CCZ and leads to water 3 feet or deeper.
6. Consider water depth to be the highest level anticipated during the duration period.
7. If both a water hazard and a slope steeper than 3:1 are present, install Temporary Barrier if warranted for either condition.
8. Temporary Barrier is rigid barrier (concrete or metal) or guardrail meeting NCHRP or MASH TL-3, or higher.

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