

## COMPANY SAFETY MEETING

### ROADWAY SAFETY

Working in or around roadways presents unique and serious hazards for construction crews. Every day, workers are exposed to moving traffic, heavy equipment, limited visibility, and unpredictable driving behaviors from the public. Roadway safety isn't just a responsibility—it's a matter of life and death.

**Work zone accidents are among the most dangerous incidents in construction.** According to the National Work Zone Safety Information Clearinghouse, hundreds of workers are injured or killed each year in work zones due to vehicle intrusions, equipment strikes, and poor traffic control. These events are often preventable with proper planning, vigilance, and communication.



#### **Key Elements of Roadway Work Zone Safety:**

##### **1. Traffic Control Plans (TCPs):**

Every roadway job should have a site-specific TCP that complies with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). This plan includes signage, cones, barriers, flaggers, and detours that guide motorists safely around the work zone. All workers should be familiar with the plan and know how it affects their task locations.

##### **2. High-Visibility Clothing:**

Class 2 or Class 3 high-visibility vests or jackets (depending on conditions and speed of traffic) are required at all times near moving vehicles. These garments make it easier for drivers and equipment operators to see workers in low-light or high-traffic conditions.

##### **3. Dedicated Spotters and Flaggers:**

Flaggers must be properly trained and equipped with STOP/SLOW paddles and radios if needed. Spotters should be used anytime vehicles are backing or maneuvering in tight areas. Never assume an operator or driver sees you—make eye contact or use clear signals.

##### **5. Barricades and Temporary Barriers:**

Barriers help create a buffer between workers and live traffic. These should be installed per project design and inspected regularly for damage or displacement. Never move or adjust barriers without proper authorization and coordination in accordance to the TCP.

##### **6. Lighting and Visibility:**

Night work requires sufficient lighting without blinding drivers. Equipment should be equipped with working lights and reflective markings. Crews should ensure proper placement of portable lights to avoid dark zones or glare.

##### **7. Communication and Awareness:**

Situational awareness is critical. All workers should know where traffic is coming from, what vehicles are on site, and the limits of the work zone. Use radios or hand signals to communicate clearly and safely, especially around loud equipment.

Every worker plays a role in roadway safety. From the crew pouring concrete to the person holding a sign, your awareness and commitment could save a life, maybe even your own. Keep your head on a swivel, follow the plan, never be afraid to ask questions, and always work as though the next car might not stop in time. Let's work smart, stay alert, and make sure everyone goes home safe and sound.

**COMPANY SAFETY MEETING  
ROADWAY SAFETY**

**SUPERINTENDENT:** \_\_\_\_\_ **FOREMAN:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PROJECT:** \_\_\_\_\_ **WORK AREA:** \_\_\_\_\_ **DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTOR SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **TITLE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**PRINT**

**SIGN**

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**JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS (JHA)**

MAJOR TASKS TO COMPLETE	HAZARDS INVOLVED	CONTROL MEASURES