Ontario

Book 11

Ontario Traffic Manual

March 2000

Pavement, Hazard and Delineation Markings

traveled portion of the roadways, and block off all or part of the street where partial or full road closures become necessary. A description of the types of barricades and their design criteria is provided in OTM Book 7 (Temporary Conditions). Approaches to barricades should be adequately marked, as the presence of barricades may surprise motorists, especially commuters who are accustomed to a routine drive.

On divided roads with high traffic volumes, vehicular penetration into work sites can be prevented by using a "New Jersey" concrete barrier. "New Jersey" barriers should not be used to channelize traffic and their use should be determined by worksite protection requirements. Temporary pavement edge lines and reflective delineation should be used with "New Jersey" barriers.

Stripes on barricades must be alternating vertical orange and black retroreflective stripes. Normally stripes must be 150 mm wide, but on rails less than 900 mm long, they may be only 100 mm wide.

Where a barricade extends entirely across a roadway, the stripes should slope downward in the direction toward which traffic must turn. If both right and left turns are possible, the stripes may slope downward in both directions from the centre. If turns are not intended, the stripes should slope downward toward the centre of the barricade or barricades.

Barricades may include other unstriped horizontal panels necessary to provide support or stability.

The safety of vehicle occupants, pedestrians, and worksite personnel should be considered in the design and installation of barricades. In the event of an impact, the barricade should not pose an undue hazard to road users or worksite personnel.

5.5 Channelizing Devices

Channelizing devices are intended to alert drivers to hazards in or near the traveled way which have been created by construction or maintenance activities, and guide traffic safely past these hazards.

Channelizing devices include traffic cones, tubular markers, flexible drums, and pavement markings. Traffic cones and tubular markers are sometimes used outside construction and maintenance areas for general traffic control. They help to emphasize reversible lane delineation, channelizing lines, and islands. A description of the types of channelizing devices and their design criteria is provided in OTM Book 7 (Temporary Conditions).

Channelizing devices used on low-speed roads during the daytime must be at least 450 mm high. On freeways and other high-speed roads, on any facility during hours of darkness, or when more conspicuous guidance is needed, their minimum height must be increased to at least 700 mm.

Channelizing devices must be made of materials that can withstand impact without damage to themselves or vehicles.

Cones and tubular markers used outside construction and maintenance areas must be the same colour as the pavement marking they supplement or for which they are substituted. They should be kept clean and bright for maximum target value. For nighttime use they must be reflectorized.

Retroreflectivity of tubular markers must be achieved using at least two 75 mm white retroreflective bands no more than 150 mm apart. The top band must be placed no more than 50 mm from the top of the device.