

Stationary Lane Closure with Flagging **Diagram 320**

Diagram 320 covers total closure of one lane of a two-lane, two-way roadway. See the detail inset for the layout if using a single flagger to control both directions of traffic on low volume roads (less than 400 ADT) with good sight distance as discussed below.

1. Use truck-mounted flashing warning lights on work and protection vehicles. See Section 4.3 – Lights and Lighted Signs for exceptions.
2. For added visibility, a truck-mounted arrow board or PCMS in caution mode may be used.
3. Flaggers at each approach are required if any of the following conditions exist:
 - a. Night Operations.
 - b. Work space is over 200 feet in length.
 - c. Sight distance is less than 750 feet from each approach through the lane closure.
 - d. Traffic volumes are greater than 400 ADT.
4. The length between the Flagger Ahead signs **shall** not exceed one mile. Use Diagram 340 – Lane Closure with Pilot Car if exceeding one mile.
5. Cones should be used to outline the work space when curves or other roadway alignments prevent clear direction for the motorists to pass the work space safely.
6. Cones along the work space are recommended when posted speeds are 45 mph or greater, when working under heavy traffic or when travel lanes are narrower than 11 feet.
7. Extended queue signing (see Diagram 5-4) should be used when traffic queues extend beyond the initial advance warning sign.
8. When flagging near an intersection, the “Flagger Ahead” (CW23-2) sign should be visible to traffic entering from any side road. Additional advance warning and Flagger Ahead symbol signs may be placed on the side road(s).
9. Sign set-up and flagger placement shown may be used for intermittent full road closures of 20 minutes or less.
10. The “ONE LANE ROAD AHEAD” (W20-4) sign is optional and should be considered on high volume or high speed roads, or when extended queues are expected.

