

2/15/90

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
Flagger Certification Examination

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

EMPLOYER: Tour of Shenandoah, Inc.

ADDRESS Street \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ ST \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

SOCIAL SECURITY No. \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**TRUE - FALSE: Place a "T" or "F" to the left of each statement to indicate your answer.**

1. The hard hat is required when the flagger is working in an area where maintenance and construction projects are under way.
2. After the first car in a series has been stopped, the flagger moves out near the centerline so he/she can be seen by following cars.
3. Flaggers may leave their positions at any time for 3-5 minutes to take care of personal needs.
4. Flaggers may be held responsible for accidents that occur as a result of their negligence.
5. Flaggers must exercise good judgement and give vehicles enough warning so the driver can slow down or stop.
6. For night flagging, the flagger's vest and hard hat must be reflectorized.
7. The 5 foot "STOP/SLOW" paddle is the primary hand signaling device used on Virginia highways.
8. In all flagging situations, the flagger's station is 150 feet ahead of the work area.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE: Place the letter which identifies the best answer to the left of the statement.**

9. In stopping traffic in a construction zone, the flagger should:
  - A. Start from a position on the shoulder of the road or in a barricaded lane.
  - B. Move directly into an open travel lane.
  - C. Wave the stop paddle in the oncoming lane of traffic.
  
10. When stopping traffic with a regulation paddle, you should:
  - A. Wave the paddle at oncoming, traffic.
  - B. Stick the paddle out in front of the vehicle you are trying to stop.
  - C. Hold the paddle still and use your free hand with palm forward for added emphasis.
  
11. Flaggers are responsible for:
  - A. The total daily traffic flow past his/her position.
  - B. The contractor completing his job on time.
  - C. The safety of the work crew and the passing' motorists.

12. After all project work has ceased, the flagger should:

- A. Leave all signs up to fool the public.
- B. Tip over all signs.
- C. Turn the "FLAGGER AHEAD" sign 90 degrees, lay it down, or cover it.

13. As a motorist approaches a road construction or maintenance crew, he might see three warnings. In correct order they would be:

- A. "ROAD WORK AHEAD" sign, the flagger, "FLAGGER AHEAD" sign.
- B. "ROAD WORK AHEAD" sign, "FLAGGER AHEAD" sign, the flagger.
- C. The flagger, "ROAD WORK AHEAD" sign, "FLAGGER AHEAD" sign.

14. A flagger's clothing should be neat and clean and must include:

- A. Orange shirt or vest and orange hat.
- B. Orange shirt or vest and hard hat.
- C. Orange shirt or vest, safety shoes and hard hat.

15. To maintain our State's good public image, the flagger should:

- A. Be friendly and smile, but speak only briefly with any one motorist.
- B. Tell all motorists as much as he can about our State.
- C. Remain aloof and proud, to show his respect for his job.
- D. Use hand signals, but not talk to motorists.

16. To alert and slow traffic with a regulation paddle, you should:

- A. Wave it from side to side overhead.
- B. Hold it still and use your free hand or an attention flag for added emphasis.
- C. Hold it straight up at arm's length.

17. The flagger's certification card must be:

- A. Loaned to anyone who wants a flagger's job.
- B. Renewed every twelve months.
- C. Carried when on flagging duty and renewed every 24 months.

18. The flagger's position should be:

- A. On the shoulder or in a barricaded lane visible to and facing traffic.
- B. On the shoulder behind the car or near the foreman.
- C. On the shoulder facing east.

19. Flagger stations should be located:

- A. Close to the construction zone and equipment.
- B. Always 150 feet from work zone.
- C. At a sufficient distance from the work zone 200-300 feet desirable with a minimum of 100 ft.

20. The minimum visibility of the approaching traffic to the flagger is:

- A. 100 feet
- B. 500 feet
- C. 1500 feet