Maintaining Traffic Sign Retroreflectivity

This document is referenced in Section 2A.08 of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). Please be sure to review the methods discussed on pages two and three, along with the related procedures that make each method reliable and meaningful in its use to maintain signs above the minimum retroreflectivity levels. A full report on these methods can be found at www.fhwa.dot.gov/retro.

**SCHEDULE**

**Method:**
Agencies have until June 14, 2014 to implement and continue to use an assessment or management method that is designed to maintain regulatory and warning sign retroreflectivity at or above the minimum levels in Table 2A–3 of the 2009 MUTCD.

Although guide signs are included in the minimum retroreflectivity levels table, there is not a specified compliance date for guide signs (including street name signs) to be addressed by an agency's method. Guide signs are to be added to an agency's management or assessment method as resources allow.

**Sign Replacement:**
Agencies need to replace any sign they identify as not meeting the established minimum retroreflectivity levels. Agencies' schedules for replacing signs are based on resources and relative priorities rather than specific compliance dates.

Traffic signs provide important information to road users. To be effective, traffic sign visibility must be maintained during daytime and nighttime conditions. In addition to Section 2A.08, the MUTCD addresses sign visibility in several other places, including Sections 1A.03, 1A.04, 1A.05, 2A.06, 2A.07, and 2A.22. These sections address factors such as uniformity, design, placement, operation, and maintenance.

The Standard in Section 2A.08 requires agencies to use a maintenance method that is designed to maintain traffic signs at or above minimum levels of retroreflectivity in Table 2A-3. Including Table 2A-3 in the MUTCD does not imply that an agency must measure the retroreflectivity of every sign. Rather, the MUTCD summarizes five methods that agencies can use to maintain traffic sign retroreflectivity at or above the minimum levels. These methods are listed in Section 2A.08 and are discussed on pages two and three of this document. The Standard promotes safety while providing sufficient flexibility for agencies to choose one or more maintenance methods that best match their specific conditions.

This Standard does NOT imply all signs need to be replaced. The intent is to identify and replace signs that no longer meet the needs of nighttime drivers.

The MUTCD language recognizes that there may be some individual signs that do not meet the minimum retroreflectivity levels at a particular point in time. Reasons for this include vandalism, weather, or damage due to a crash. As long as the agency is using one of the methods (with appropriate procedures) to maintain their signs, they are considered to be in compliance with this Standard.

The methods recommended in the MUTCD are broken into two categories: management methods and assessment methods. Assessment methods involve sending personnel out to examine and assess the retroreflective performance of signs. Some agencies may find this approach to be more labor intensive and turn to management methods as an alternative. Management methods may require less field work (or none at all in some cases) but may also result in replacing some signs that still have useful life left in terms of retroreflectivity. These recommended methods are discussed on pages two and three of this document and are described in detail in a full report entitled “Methods for Maintaining Traffic Sign Retroreflectivity,” available at www.fhwa.dot.gov/retro.
ASSESSMENT METHODS

Assessment methods involve evaluating individual signs within an agency's jurisdiction. There are two basic assessment methods identified in the 2009 MUTCD: visual nighttime inspection and measured sign retroreflectivity.

1. VISUAL NIGHTTIME INSPECTION METHOD

In the visual nighttime inspection method, on-the-fly assessments of retroreflectivity are made by an inspector during nighttime conditions. The following are keys to successfully implementing the visual nighttime inspection method:

A. Develop guidelines and procedures for inspectors to use in conducting the nighttime inspections and train inspectors in the use of these procedures.

B. Conduct inspections at normal speed from the travel lane(s).

C. Conduct inspections using low-beam headlights while minimizing interior vehicle lighting.

D. Evaluate signs at typical viewing distances so that adequate time is available for an appropriate driving response.

One or more of the following procedures should be used to properly implement this method:

**Calibration Signs Procedure (for Visual Nighttime Inspection Method)**

Calibration signs have known retroreflectivity levels at or above minimum levels. These calibration signs are set up so the inspector views the calibration signs in a manner similar to nighttime field inspections. A trained inspector views calibration signs prior to conducting the nighttime inspection described in 1 A-D above. The inspector uses the visual appearance of the calibration signs to establish the evaluation threshold for that night's inspection. During the nighttime drive-through inspection of in-service signs, if the inspector believes a sign appears to be less bright than the calibration signs viewed earlier, the in-service sign should be replaced. The following factors provide additional information on the use of this procedure:

- Calibration signs are needed for each color of sign in Table 2A-3 of the 2009 MUTCD.
- Calibration signs are viewed at typical viewing distances using the inspection vehicle.
- Calibration signs need to be properly stored between inspections so that their retroreflectivity does not deteriorate over time.

**Comparison Panels Procedure (for Visual Nighttime Inspection Method)**

Comparison panels are fabricated with retroreflectivity levels at or above the minimum levels. The trained inspector makes an initial nighttime visual inspection described in 1 A-D above to identify signs that are obviously above or below the minimum retroreflectivity values as well as those the inspector considers to be marginal. Those signs designated as obviously below the minimum retroreflectivity values are scheduled for replacement. For signs considered marginal, a supplementary nighttime inspection is conducted by attaching a comparison panel to the in-service sign. With a flashlight, the inspector views the in-service sign along with the comparison panel to determine whether the in-service sign appears brighter or less bright than the comparison panel. If the in-service sign appears less bright than the comparison panel, the in-service sign should be replaced.

**Consistent Parameters Procedure (for Visual Nighttime Inspection Method)**

For this procedure, nighttime inspections described in 1 A-D above are conducted by a trained inspector under similar factors that were used in the research to develop the minimum retroreflectivity levels. These traits include:

- Using an inspector who is at least 60 years old.
- Using a sport utility vehicle or pick-up truck from which to make the observations.
- Using a model year 2000 or newer vehicle.

The trained inspector makes a judgment call as to whether an in-service sign meets their nighttime driving needs. Those signs judged not to meet the visual driving needs should be replaced. Note, the three factors listed here are specific to this procedure and are not required for visual nighttime inspections using the calibration signs procedure or the comparison panels procedure.

2. MEASURED SIGN RETROREFLECTIVITY METHOD

In this method the retroreflectivity of a sign is measured with a handheld or mobile retroreflectometer and directly compared to the minimum level appropriate for that sign. ASTM E1709, Standard Test Method for Measurement of Retroreflective Signs Using a Portable Retroreflectometer, provides the standard method for measuring sign retroreflectivity with handheld instruments. If the measured sign retroreflectivity value is less than the appropriate level in Table 2A-3, the sign should be replaced.
OTHER METHODS

Other assessment or management methods that are developed based on engineering studies can be used as long as they are designed to maintain minimum levels in Table 2A-3 of the 2009 MUTCD, as stated in the MUTCD Standard statement in Section 2A.08.
Section 2A.08 Maintaining Minimum Retroreflectivity

Support:
01 Retroreflectivity is one of several factors associated with maintaining nighttime sign visibility (see Section 2A.22).

Standard:
02 Public agencies or officials having jurisdiction shall use an assessment or management method that is designed to maintain sign retroreflectivity at or above the minimum levels in Table 2A-3.

Support:
03 Compliance with the Standard in Paragraph 2 is achieved by having a method in place and using the method to maintain the minimum levels established in Table 2A-3. Provided that an assessment or management method is being used, an agency or official having jurisdiction would be in compliance with the Standard in Paragraph 2 even if there are some individual signs that do not meet the minimum retroreflectivity levels at a particular point in time.

Guidance:
04 Except for those signs specifically identified in Paragraph 6, one or more of the following assessment or management methods should be used to maintain sign retroreflectivity:
A. Visual Nighttime Inspection—The retroreflectivity of an existing sign is assessed by a trained sign inspector conducting a visual inspection from a moving vehicle during nighttime conditions. Signs that are visually identified by the inspector to have retroreflectivity below the minimum levels should be replaced.
B. Measured Sign Retroreflectivity—Sign retroreflectivity is measured using a retroreflectometer. Signs with retroreflectivity below the minimum levels should be replaced.
C. Expected Sign Life—When signs are installed, the installation date is labeled or recorded so that the age of a sign is known. The age of the sign is compared to the expected sign life. The expected sign life is based on the experience of sign retroreflectivity degradation in a geographic area compared to the minimum levels. Signs older than the expected life should be replaced.
D. Blanket Replacement—All signs in an area/corridor, or of a given type, should be replaced at specified intervals. This eliminates the need to assess retroreflectivity or track the life of individual signs. The replacement interval is based on the expected sign life, compared to the minimum levels, for the shortest-life material used on the affected signs.
E. Control Signs—Replacement of signs in the field is based on the performance of a sample of control signs. The control signs might be a small sample located in a maintenance yard or a sample of signs in the field. The control signs are monitored to determine the end of retroreflective life for the associated signs. All field signs represented by the control sample should be replaced before the retroreflectivity levels of the control sample reach the minimum levels.
F. Other Methods—Other methods developed based on engineering studies can be used.

Support:
05 Additional information about these methods is contained in the 2007 Edition of FHWA’s “Maintaining Traffic Sign Retroreflectivity” (see Section 1A.11).

Option:
06 Highway agencies may exclude the following signs from the retroreflectivity maintenance guidelines described in this Section:
A. Parking, Standing, and Stopping signs (R7 and R8 series)
B. Walking/Hitchhiking/Crossing signs (R9 series, R10-1 through R10-4b)
C. Acknowledgment signs
D. All signs with blue or brown backgrounds
E. Bikeway signs that are intended for exclusive use by bicyclists or pedestrians

Note: The referenced document is actually this four-page brochure you are reading.