

Table 3
Cross Slope Drainage Criteria, by Surface Type⁽¹⁾

Surface Type	Range in Cross Slope
High (asphaltic, etc.)	1.5% to 2.0%
Intermediate (surface treated)	1.5% to 3.0%
Low (unpaved)	2.0% to 6.0%

Clear Zone: The width of the roadside area that should be studied for possible hazard mitigation measures varies with the operating speed, traffic level and degree of curvature of the road. Desirable clear zones are indicated below. (Clear zone is measured from the edge of the traveled way.)

Type A Road: a ten-foot clear zone is desirable.

Type B Road: a two-foot to five-foot clear zone is desirable; a ten-foot clear zone on the outside of sharp curves and on curves at the bottom of long grades is desirable.

Type C Road: a two-foot clear zone is desirable; a wider clear zone on the outside of sharp curves is suggested. On minimum maintenance roads a clear zone may not be provided.

Hazard mitigation measures to be considered include:

- (1) Improved delineation of the road including edgelines, delineators and reflectors.
- (2) Guiderail
- (3) Berms and earth work
- (4) Drainage modifications
- (5) Removal of the hazard

Property owners should recognize the legal right of local government to remove fixed objects within the right-of-way of the road.

Guiderail: New York State Department of Transportation guiderail and bridge rail designs are intended for high-volume, high-speed highways and are often too expensive for many low-volume road applications. Alternative designs that are less expensive and adequately tested to assure performance may be used on low-volume roads.

NOTES:

- (1) Source: AASHTO Policy for Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, 1984.