Chapter 570

Signage and Wayfinding

570.01 General
This chapter contains information about signing and wayfinding at WSF terminal facilities. Wayfinding is the methodology of using sensory cues to guide people to their destinations. A successful wayfinding program is intuitive and self-navigable. Effective wayfinding is primarily achieved through the effective use of signage, informational displays and kiosks, building and site layout, and other architectural indicators such as light, color, and materials. Wayfinding also includes audible communication, tactile elements, and provisions for other persons with disabilities.

The logic of how buildings and terminal spaces are arranged affects the user’s ability to understand and orient themselves within their environment. Visual dominance of entrances, clearly defined pathways, and definition of public spaces from private spaces (employee works spaces, restricted locations, etc), all play an important role in navigating the terminal.

Effective signing is the primary method to provide regulatory, warning, and guidance information to ferry system users. Signing that is clear, concise, and accurate supports safe, legal, and orderly use of WSF facilities. Sign use should be limited and conservative since signs can lose their effectiveness when used to excess.

Design signage elements to work with other terminal wayfinding elements by integrating the sign and graphic elements into the architectural and site design of each terminal as described in the following sections of this chapter. Designing and implementing an effective wayfinding system will help ensure that customers have a positive experience and do not rely on staff to direct them to their destinations.

Refer to the WSF Terminal Signage Standards Manual (available upon request) for information regarding standards signs and conventions.

For additional information, see the following chapters:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Accessibility</td>
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<td>310</td>
<td>Security</td>
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<td>Passenger Buildings</td>
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<td>460</td>
<td>Landscape Architecture</td>
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</tbody>
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570.02 References

Unless otherwise noted, any code, standard, or other publication referenced herein refers to the latest edition of said document.

(1) Federal/State Laws and Codes

29 CFR Part 1918, Safety and Health Regulations for Longshoring
Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines
Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Standards (Section 508)
RCW 46.61 Rules of the Road.
Senate Bill 6109
United States Coast Guard Specifications
Washington State Amendments to the Uniform Building Code for Barrier Free Facilities
WAC 468-95 Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways

(2) Design Guidance

Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), FHWA
Sign Fabrication Manual M 55-05
Sign Standards for State Buildings and Grounds
Standard Plans
Traffic Manual M 51-02
Terminal Signage Standards Manual, WSF
WSDOT Reference Library, WSF
570.03 Design Considerations

(1) Accessibility

Wherever pedestrian facilities are intended to be a part of a transportation facility, 28 CFR Part 35 requires that those pedestrian facilities meet ADA guidelines. Federal regulations require that all new construction, reconstruction, or alteration of existing transportation facilities be designed and constructed to be accessible and useable by those with disabilities and that existing facilities be retrofitted to be accessible.

Additionally, 49 CFR Part 39 prohibits owners and operators of passenger vessels from discriminating against passengers on the basis of disability, requires vessels and related facilities to be accessible, and requires owners and operators of vessels to take steps to accommodate passengers with disabilities.

Design pedestrian facilities to accommodate all types of pedestrians, including children, adults, the elderly, and persons with mobility, sensory, or cognitive disabilities. Refer to Chapter 300 for accessibility requirements.

(2) Security

Chapter 310 includes a general discussion of the United States Coast Guard (USCG) three-tiered system of Maritime Security (MARSEC) levels, vessel security requirements, and additional information pertaining to terminal design. Below are links to relevant sections by topic.

Coordinate with the WSF Company Security Officer (CSO) regarding design issues pertaining to security. In addition, coordinate with the USCG and Maritime Security for all terminals, the United States Customs and Border Protection (USCBP) for international terminals, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) for TWIC and SSI.

- MARSEC Levels: 310.04
- Vessel Security: 310.05

570.04 Signage and Wayfinding Types

There are numerous types of signage and wayfinding techniques utilized at WSF terminals. These include: architecture and landscape architecture features, static signage, variable message signs, informational kiosks and displays, sign bridges, highway advisory radio, and the internet. Refer to Chapters 400, 450 and 460 for additional information on building and site layout and how to incorporate wayfinding techniques into their design.
(1) **WSF Terminal Signage Types**

WSF has identified 19 different signage types for use at WSF terminals. These signage types are described in the WSF Terminal Signage Standards Manual. Several examples of WSF signage types are given in Exhibit 570-1. Refer to Section 570.06 for more info on the WSF Terminal Signage Standards Manual.
(2) **Variable Message Signs**

Consider exterior EMS at the terminal entrance, in advance of the terminal entrance, and in the holding lanes to advise customers of information such as sailing status, wait times, lane status, loading information, and general terminal announcements. The vehicle holding area is a good location to provide information while passengers wait and provides an opportunity for advertising revenue generation. In addition, install individual smaller signs at each toll booth to provide information on tolls and toll booth open/closed status.

Install interior EMS signs in the passenger building at the turnstile locations and at the information board. Utilize EMS signage at the control point prior to the movable span to inform customers of “Wait” verses “Now Loading” status. These signs are integrated into the door controls at the operator control station. In addition, install EMS along the overhead loading walkway and transfer span as appropriate.

The messages to be displayed on these EMS are programmable. The main components of an electronic message sign include the sign housing, a local sign controller and the operator interface that allows for monitor and control of the signs. Utilize Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology for the sign displays and locate the computerized controls for the EMS in the terminal supervisor office.

![Interior Variable Message Sign](Image1)  ![Exterior Variable Message Sign](Image2)

**Variable Message Signs**

*Exhibit 570-2*
(3) **Informational Kiosks and Display Cases**

Use kiosks and display cases to provide information such as maps, ferry and transit schedules, brochures, and other information not easily conveyed using signage.

(4) **Sign Bridges**

Locate sign bridges above the road at terminals where there is appropriate physical space and a need to organize traffic. These may be located at the highway entrance to the terminal or inside the terminal such as in the holding lane area.

(5) **Highway/Ferry Advisory Radio (HAR/ FAR)**

WSDOT has a designated radio frequency in which motorists can tune in to hear current information regarding ferry sailings including schedule delays, route detours, route closures, and emergency conditions. This provides motorists with an opportunity to modify their sailing plans based on breaking news and unforeseen and unusual circumstances. Locate highway advisory signs equipped with a flashing yellow beacon along the highway in advance of ferry terminals to advise motorists to tune in to the highway advisory radio. Consider temporary highway advisory radio signs when terminal projects will create traffic delays for long time periods. Locate ferry advisory signs at the terminal to provide similar information as that of the HAR, but with the addition of security information and regulatory information. The ferry advisory signs do not require flashing beacons.

(6) **Internet**

The internet is another source of wayfinding. Although not a terminal design element, the internet can be used in conjunction with terminal design to supplement terminal wayfinding systems.

WSDOT has a Washington State Ferries website which includes information such as terminal project web pages, ferry routes, sailing schedules, fares, reservations, and terminal directions. Where applicable, coordinate with WSDOT staff regarding website updates which can help achieve a project purpose.
570.05 **Signage Functions**

The function of WSF terminal signage is to direct, identify, inform, regulate or permit the travelling public at WSF terminals. In addition, sign codes, life safety issues and disabled access guidelines need to be addressed to meet national, state and local requirements.

A good sign system provides clear information where needed without overwhelming the user with too much information. Successfully designed signage helps visitors reach their destinations, makes information accessible, and provides an enhanced experience for the user.

(1) **Directional Signs**

Directional signs guide users to the terminal, through the terminal site and buildings, and to their destinations within the terminal facilities. The main function of directional signs is to increase the flow of passengers through the system by helping customers reach their destinations efficiently.

Provide directional signage to guide users to the following locations:

- Terminal Entrance
- Pedestrian Access Routes
- Passenger Building Entrance
- Customer Service
- Passenger and Bicycle Waiting Areas
- Fare Purchase Locations
- Vessel Boarding
- Priority and Special Use Loading Lanes
- Restrooms
- Passenger Conveniences
- Parking and Drop-off Zones
- Pet Areas
- Exit Signs
- Transit Locations
- Commuter Rail Stations
- Public Destinations of Special Interest

Locate directional signs where they will be readily noticed by passengers (pedestrians, bicyclists, and motorists) as they approach the terminal, terminal buildings and along the main corridors and pathways of the terminal buildings and site. In addition to signage for WSF facilities, provide directional signage for nearby public destinations of special interest including waterfront promenades, scenic outlooks, fishing piers, and historic and cultural landmarks. Provide sufficient signage that is concise so that passengers can make informed decisions without having to stop and read the signs.
Signage and Wayfinding Chapter 570

Interior Directional Signage
Exhibit 570-3
Exterior Directional Signage

Exhibit 570-4
(2) Identification Signs

Identification signs are used throughout the terminal buildings and terminal site to indicate the presence of a particular space, function, amenity, utility or piece of equipment. Some examples of identification signs are provided in Exhibit 570-5.

Identification Signs

Exhibit 570-5
(3) **Informational Signs**

Provide informational signage near the passenger building entrance, within the passenger waiting area, and throughout the terminal buildings and site. Information boards provide passengers with interactive information about WSF terminals and operations. Consider providing these signs as electronic messaging signs. EMS signs allow WSF operations staff to update relevant information when needed as well as convey multiple messages with a single sign.

Common informational signs include:
- Customer service schedule information
- Departure schedule/status
- General fare rates
- Concessions information
- Educational, cultural and historic information

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**Informational Signs, Displays, and Kiosks**

*Exhibit 570-6*
Provide informational kiosks that display ferry, transit and community notices including directional signage that provides pedestrians with wayfinding systems to ferry passenger services.

Consider providing educational signage highlighting historical background, areas of public interest, marine ecology, and other relevant topics.

Also consider providing signs educating the public on WSF’s commitment to the environment. Use interpretive signage to highlight special functions such as bioretention cells, rainwater reuse, and water quality issues in the Puget Sound.

(4) Regulatory Signs

Regulatory signs alert transportation system users to applicable laws or regulations, and provide information and instructions required for compliance. Regulatory signs, whose installation is required for enforcement of a law, are listed in Exhibit 570-7.

Some Rules of the Road (RCW 46.61) are not enforceable unless appropriate signs are posted. The following signs must be installed to enforce a regulation (RCW). Refer to WSDOT Sign Fabrication Manual for sign numbers. Place these signs at the point of regulation or where the prohibition begins and ends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign Message</th>
<th>WSDOT Sign Number</th>
<th>RCW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop &amp; Yield</td>
<td>R1-1 &amp; R1-2</td>
<td>47.36.110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed Limit</td>
<td>R2-1</td>
<td>46.61.405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Restrictions</td>
<td>R7 Series</td>
<td>46.61.575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved Parking For Disabled Persons</td>
<td>R7-801</td>
<td>46.61.581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Stopping Restrictions</td>
<td>R8 Series</td>
<td>46.61.570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrian Prohibition</td>
<td>R5 Series</td>
<td>WAC 468-58-030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Restrictions, etc.</td>
<td>R12 Series</td>
<td>46.61.450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signs Required for Law Enforcement

Exhibit 570-7

Second Substitute Senate Bill 6109 states that “Signage must be prominently displayed at each terminal and on each vessel that informs the public that assaults on Washington state employees will be prosecuted to the full extent or the law.” Display this signage in high traffic areas and in highly visible locations such as at the terminal building entrance, at the front of the toll booths, and in the vehicle holding area.

Exhibit 570-8 gives some additional examples of regulatory signs that are commonly found at WSF terminals.
No Gas Cans Aboard Ferries

Assaults on State Employees

No Diving

Maximum Occupancy

No Loitering / No Smoking

No Solicitors

Regulatory Signs

Exhibit 570-8
(5) **WSF Policy Signs**

WSF Policy signs are signs that are intended to control activities at the terminal, but which are not strictly enforceable by law. Some examples of WSF policy signs are shown in Exhibit 570-9.

![WSF Policy Signs](Image)

(6) **ADA and Universal Design Signage**

The Americans with Disabilities Act consists of a series of national guidelines developed to help persons with disabilities achieve equal access to all public spaces in America. These guidelines require that most destinations in a public building which are identified with a sign have Braille and tactile identification information in order to provide orientation to the blind and visually impaired population. These guidelines also require signage and needs accommodations throughout public buildings and sites. Refer to Chapter 300 for additional information.

Provide ADA signage and tactile identification information as required by law. This includes but is not limited to signage for ADA permitted parking spaces and pick-up
drop off areas, tactile identification information at curb ramps and various additional locations, and signage displaying contact information for obtaining assistance for passengers with disabilities. In addition, provide signage indicating “Service Animals Welcome” near the terminal entrance. Service animal signs should be rectangular, blue, include Braille, and have the international symbol for accessibility. Refer to WSDOT signing guidelines for additional information on standard letter height, font, etc.

In addition to mandated requirements for disabled access, growing segments of the American population require other needs accommodations. Universal Design is a term applied to providing facilities and products that are inherently accessible to both people without disabilities and people with disabilities. Below are some examples of how signage and wayfinding is applied to ADA and Universal Design.

- Bright and appropriate lighting
- Clear lines of sight to reduce dependence on sound
- Use of meaningful icons with text labels
- Auditory output redundant with information on visual displays
- Visual output redundant with information in auditory output
- Contrast controls on visual output
- Volume controls on auditory output
- Choice of language on speech output
- Closed captioning on television networks
- Signs with light-on-dark visual contrast
- Instruction that presents material both orally and visually
- Large-print labels on equipment control buttons

WSF currently provides audible messaging at its terminals to accommodate the blind/low vision population and is working towards incorporating visual paging to accommodate the deaf/hard of hearing population. Provide visual paging information for all electronic sign systems in consultation with WSDOT’s ADA Manager. See Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Standards (Section 508), Subpart B for specific information on technology requirements. Refer to the ADA Standards for Accessible Design for the physical mounting of visual paging signs, colors of signs, and size of signs.

ADA Reserved Parking

ADA Assistance

ADA Load/Unload

ADA Signage

Exhibit 570-10
(7) **Security Signage**

The following security-related signage is incorporated at WSF terminals:

- MARSEC Level Signs are required at the entrance to the terminals in front of the toll booths.
- Signs indicating public areas are subject to video monitoring
- Signage at the OHL transfer span stating that once loading has begun, the captain’s permission is required to disembark the vessel.
- No Loitering/Public Nuisance signs. Violators are subject to arrest.
- Employee Access Only
- Restricted Area
- No Trespassing

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**Security Signage**

**Exhibit 570-11**
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**MARSEC Level Items Prohibited on WSF Facilities**

- Restricted Area Video Monitoring
- Vehicle Screening and Inspection Employee Access Only
- Security Signage

**Security Signage**

*Exhibit 570-11 (continued)*
570.06 Signage Manuals

Signage manuals help promote the use of consistent signage making signing more effective. Consult the WSF Terminal Signage Standards Manual and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices in the design of signage systems at WSF facilities. An example WSF terminal signage plan is included in Appendix T. Refer also to the Sign Fabrication Manual and the Standard Plans M 21-01 for work zone traffic control signage.

(1) WSF Terminal Signage Standards Manual

The WSF Terminal Signage Standards Manual, available on the WSF Reference Library, provides guidelines for a uniform and consistent sign program throughout the Washington State Ferry System. The sign program utilizes international symbols and is compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act to create a highly effective and easily understood information flow that can be quickly processed by all persons and keeps users moving efficiently to their destination.

The manual includes layouts (standard colors, text, and symbols), fabrication technique, materials, installation and mounting locations. Sign types are designed to accommodate the majority of information to be presented by the WSF System. Coast Guard required signs are also included to accommodate regulatory and emergency information as necessary.

(2) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)

Locate traffic control signs as necessary throughout the terminal. The Standard Specifications for MUTCD signs are determined by the USDOT and WSDOT and are not included in the WSF Terminal Signage Standards Manual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUTCD Location</th>
<th>Sign Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2B</td>
<td>Regulatory Signs, Barricades, and Gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2C</td>
<td>Warning Signs and Object Markers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2D</td>
<td>Guide Signs – Conventional Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2E</td>
<td>Guide Signs – Freeways and Expressways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2F</td>
<td>Toll Road Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2G</td>
<td>Preferential and Managed Lane Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2H</td>
<td>General Information Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2I</td>
<td>General Service Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2J</td>
<td>Specific Service Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2L</td>
<td>Changeable Message Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2M</td>
<td>Recreational and Cultural Interest Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter 2N</td>
<td>Emergency Management Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 6</td>
<td>Work Zone Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 7</td>
<td>School Area Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 8</td>
<td>Railroad and Light Rail Signs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 9</td>
<td>Bicycle Facility Signs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MUTCD Sign Type References

Exhibit 570-12
570.07 **Signage by Location**

1. **Building Signage**

   Building signage has both an interior and an exterior component. Exterior building signage is concentrated near the terminal entrance, much of it posted on the wall outside the building entrance. Interior building signage is located throughout the building, but is concentrated in high use areas such as passenger waiting and passenger loading areas. Design building signage to comply with the WSF Terminal Signage Standards Manual.

   Provide signage for:
   - Terminal building identification/entrance
   - MARSEC level
   - Items prohibited on WSF facilities
   - Assaults on Washington State Employees will be prosecuted
   - Fare purchase locations and fare rates
   - Directions for walk-ons to terminal and overhead walkway
   - Directions for bicycles to vehicle toll booths
   - Unclaimed bike information
   - Unclaimed baggage/package restrictions
   - Telephones/vending areas
   - Restrooms
   - No smoking
   - Customer service
   - Schedule information
   - Departure schedule/status
   - Concessions and retail
   - Maximum occupant load
   - Fire extinguisher locations
   - Exit locations
   - Emergency evacuation/exit plan
   - Transit /commuter rail information
   - Shuttles/taxis
   - Directions to pet area
   - Accessibility information

Exhibits 570-13 and 570-14 give examples of interior and exterior building signage at WSF terminals. For additional building signage examples, refer to directional and informational signage examples shown in Exhibits 570-3 through 570-6.
Passenger Building Fare Collection

Passenger Ticket Booth Signage

Restroom ID Sign with Braille

No Smoking Sign

Phone Directional Sign

Fire Extinguisher Identification

**Interior Building Signage**

*Exhibit 570-13*
Anacortes Passenger Building  Pt. Defiance Passenger Building

Unclaimed Bicycles / Unattended Baggage  Vashon Passenger Building

Edmonds Passenger Building  Passenger Building Identification Sign

**Exterior Building Signage**
*Exhibit 570-14*
(2) **Access, Approach and Exit Signage**

Below are examples of signage used at the approach, entrance and exit to the terminals.

*Directional Signage to Terminal*

*Waiting Area Warning Sign*

*Ferry Wait Time Signage*

*Directional Signage to Terminal*

*Ferry Holding Lane Signage*

*Ferry Holding Lane Signage*

**Terminal Approach Signage**

*Exhibit 570-15*
Ferry Holding Lane Signage

No Right Turn into Ferry Holding Lane

Ferry Traffic Lane Signage

Sign Bridge for Ferry Signal

Terminal Approach Signage

Exhibit 570-15 (continued)
Exit Lane Signage

Posted Exit Speed Limit

Lights On?

Pedestrian Crossing

Vertical Clearance

Do Not Enter

Entrance and Exit Signage

*Exhibit 570-16*
(3) **Toll Plaza Signage**

The toll plaza is a very busy location for signage. There are numerous messages to convey to the terminal user, and the space can be quite congested. Use care in locating signage so that it can be easily seen, read and understood.

(a) **Advance Signing**

Advance signing is recommended especially where Electronic Fare Collection (EFC) and other mixed payment types are combined at toll plazas. The advance signs should warn of the Toll Plaza Ahead and, if appropriate, regulatory signs should identify which lanes to use for each payment type and any vehicle restrictions. Toll rate information should also be included on the advance signs or supplemental signs to give motorists notice of the required payment at the toll booths.

(b) **Lane-use Signals**

Lane-use signals are used at toll lanes to indicate an open or closed status. WSF is transitioning away from the use of the downward pointing green arrow to indicate a lane is open and a red X to indicate a lane is closed (see Exhibit 570-18) in favor of EMS signs at the toll booths which indicate “open” in green, “closed” in red or a particular function such as “pre-ticketed vehicles only” in green (see Exhibit 570-17).

![Lane Closed Indicator](image1.png) ![Lane Open Indicator](image2.png)

**Toll Booth Lane Status Indicators**

Exhibit 570-17

(c) **Toll Booth Signage**

Toll booth signage includes:

- Fares, ticket sales and toll collection information
- Security information (vehicle inspection and MARSEC level)
- Hazardous and restricted materials regulations
- Tall vehicle (over 7’ 6”) marker and operational guidance signage
- ADA information
Toll Booth Signage

Exhibit 570-18
Tall Vehicles / No Gas Cans Aboard Ferries

Avoid Toll Booth When Turning

Signage Near Ticket Window

Signage Near Ticket Window

All Vehicles Must Stop at Toll Booth

Toll Booth Signage

Exhibit 570-18 (continued)
(4) **Vehicle Holding Area Signage**

Provide the following signage in or in advance of the vehicle holding area. Refer to Section 570.07(8) for additional signage pertaining to trestles.

- Directional signage to the terminal building
- Directional signage to outdoor restrooms, where applicable
- Operational signage for vehicle holding lanes
- Bicycle waiting area signage (see Exhibit 570-25)
- Motorcycle and carpool lane markings (see Exhibit 570-21)
- No idle zone signage (see Exhibit 570-23)
- Pet leash restrictions and clean up requirements (see Exhibit 570-23)
(5) **Parking Signage**

Parking signage includes directional, identification, informational, and permit signage. This signage addresses such areas as loading/unloading zones, passenger parking, ADA parking, employee parking, and carpool parking. Some common signage examples are shown below.

![Image of Passenger Load Only Sign](image1)

Passenger Load Only

![Image of Employee Parking Sign](image2)

Employee Parking

![Image of Pick Up/Drop Restrictions Sign](image3)

Pick Up/Drop Restrictions

![Image of Pick Up and Drop Off Only Sign](image4)

Pick Up and Drop Off Only

![Image of Carpool Permit Signage](image5)

Carpool Permit Signage

![Image of Directional Signage to Parking](image6)

Directional Signage to Parking

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**Parking Signage**

*Exhibit 570-20*
(6) **Multimodal Facilities Signage**

Provide signage for multimodal facilities including but not limited to transit, commuter rail stations, car pool and vanpool accommodations, and motorcycle and HOV lane markings.

![Commuter Rail Sign](image1)

![Transit Sign](image2)

![HOV Parking Space Markings](image3)

![Motorcycle Lane Markings](image4)

![Commuter Rail Sign](image5)

![HOV Lane Signage](image6)

**Multimodal Signs**

*Exhibit 570-21*
(7) Site Utilities Signage

Mark site utilities both for identification purposes and for safety reasons. Utility signage includes but is not limited to the following:

- Fire hose and hydrant locations
- Water and sewer line information
- Buried natural gas lines
- Telephone
- Fiber optic
- Wireless network
- Power (include restricted access, danger and high voltage warning signs)

![Fire Hose](image1)

![Wireless Network](image2)

![Telephone Service](image3)

![Fire Hydrant Identification](image4)

Site Utility Signage

Exhibit 570-22
(8) Trestle Signage

Signage displaying the following messages, or similar, is commonly displayed on WSF trestles. See also 570.07(4) where holding lanes are located on the trestle.

- OSHA/WSHA signage, e.g. trestle load rating (29 CFR Part 1917.111b)
- Bicycle waiting area (see Exhibit 570-25)
- Motorcycle and carpool lane markings (see Exhibit 570-21)
- No idle zone signage
- Pet leash restrictions and clean up requirements
- Oil spill containment boom signage (see Exhibit 570-26)
- Parking information and restrictions
- Miscellaneous regulatory signage

![Signage Examples](image)

**Common Trestle Signage**

*Exhibit 570-23*
Trestle Signage at Vashon Ferry Terminal

Exhibit 570-24
Trestle Signage at Edmonds Ferry Terminal

Exhibit 570-25
Trestle Signage at Edmonds Ferry Terminal

Exhibit 570-25 (continued)

Trestle Oil Spill Containment Boom Signage

Exhibit 570-26
(9) **Vehicle Transfer Span Signage**

Signage conveying the following information, or similar, is commonly displayed at WSF vehicle transfer spans. Refer to Exhibits 570-27 and 570-28 for examples of vehicle transfer span signage at existing terminals.

1. Security restrictions, e.g.
   - Restricted Area, Authorized Personnel Only
   - Employee Access Area, Authorized Personnel Only
2. Slip Number
3. Ferry Destination
4. Parking Lights Only, e.g.
   - Use Parking Lights Only
   - Lights Out Please
5. Bicycle and Pedestrian Loading Procedures, e.g.
   - Caution, Do Not Walk on Bridge While Vehicles are Loading or Unloading
   - Bicycles Must Be Walked Between Here and Vessel
   - Bicycles will Load Only Before or After All Auto Traffic
   - Passengers and Bikes Please Wait Here for Attendant
   - Bicycles Wait Here for Attendant
6. Priority Vehicle Loading Information (locate in advance of the vehicle transfer span)
7. OSHA/WSHA signage, e.g. loading ramp load limit (29 CFR Part 1918.86b)
Vehicle Transfer Span Signage at Vashon Terminal

*Exhibit 570-28*
(10) **Passenger Overhead Loading Signage**

Signage displaying the following messages, or similar, is commonly displayed at WSF passenger overhead loading transfer spans (see Exhibits 570-29, 570-30 and 570-31).

1. MARSEC Level
2. Passenger Loading Information (variable message sign)
3. Maximum Uniform Live Load (see 29 CFR Part 1918.86b for OSHA/WISHA signage)
4. No Smoking
5. Public Areas Subject to Video Monitoring
6. Prohibited Items
7. Vertical Clearance Signage (16 FT 0 IN)
8. Passenger Loading Directional Signage
9. Notice – Only Paid Passengers Beyond this Point
10. Notice, - Once Loading Has Begun, the Captain’s Permission is Required to Disembark, - Terminal and Vessel Public Areas Subject to Video Monitoring
11. No Skateboarding Allowed (not shown)
12. Do Not Make Adjustments While Passengers are On Transfer Span (not shown)
Passenger Overhead Loading Signage at Kingston Terminal
Exhibit 570-29 (continued)

Passenger Overhead Loading Signage at Edmonds Terminal
Exhibit 570-30
Passenger Overhead Loading Security Signage

Exhibit 570-31
(11) **Slip and Wingwall Signage**

Signage identifying the slip number is provided at each slip. In addition, signs displaying the message “For Safety Do Not Start Motor Until Directed By Crew” are mounted on the top of both the right and left wingway of each slip. These are intended to instruct motorists onboard the vessels. See Exhibit 570-32.

![Slip Identification Sign](Image 1)

![Slip Identification Sign](Image 2)

![Slip Identification Sign](Image 3)

![Slip Identification Sign](Image 4)

![Wingwall Signage Locations](Image 5)

![Wingwall Signage Detail](Image 6)

**Slip and Wingwall Signage**

*Exhibit 570-32*
(12) **Fixed and Floating Dolphin Signage**

Navigational arrows, which point to the slip entrance, are typically mounted on the fixed and floating dolphins. No trespassing signage is also commonly located on the dolphins.

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**Fixed and Floating Dolphin Signage**

*Exhibit 570-33*