Table 1000.01
Illumination Requirements

Roadway	*Minimum Illumination (Lux)*	*Uniformity Ratio*	*Light Source*	*Lantern*	*Pole Height (m)*
Freeways & Expressways	22	2:1	HPS	Cut-off Type III	30.5
Interchanges	22	2:1	HPS	Cut-off Type V	30.5 ***
Main Roads/ Arterials	22	2:1	HPS or MH	Rectilinear, Sharp Cut-off	14
Sector Roads /Ramps	15*	3:1	HPS or MH	Rectilinear, Sharp Cut-off	10 ***
Crosswalks	33	2:1	HPS or MH	Rectilinear, Sharp Cut-off	10-14
Ramp Terminals &Traffic Conflict Areas	40**	2:1	Match Road	Cut-off Type	30.5 *** or 14
Parking Areas	15	3:1	HPS, or MH	Rectilinear, Sharp Cut-off	10
Sidewalks Away From Road	10*	3:1	HPS	Decorative	4.6

HPS - High Pressure Sodium
MH - Metal Halide

Notes:
1. Lamps for sign lighting should be a different color from roadway. Mercury vapor lamps for sign lights will provide good contrast and easy differentiation from high pressure sodium roadway lighting.
2. Recommended illumination level indictates the minimum allowable. Individual designs shall specify lighting levels as advised by the Municipality/WED at the design phase.

* On high volume roads, lighting will be upgraded to suit conditions.
** Areas of traffic conflict would have high levels of illumination equal to the sum of values recommended for each of the intersecting roads.
*** Use high mast with HPS on ramps wherever possible.

Rural Lighting
Rural roadway lighting is generally warranted only at decision points such as interchanges or intersections. However, accident records should be examined to determine if poor visibility was a recurring factor. Continuous lighting on rural roadways may be considered early in the design process.

1001.03 ILLUMINATION REQUIREMENTS

Table 1000.01 summarizes the illumination requirements for various roadways.

Illumination
Illumination levels stated in Table 1000.01 represent the lowest average maintained levels considered appropriate for each kind of roadway or walkway in the various areas. Illumination