

Travel Information Map “Work Zone” terms

The North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) strives to provide a transportation system that safely moves people and goods. In order to accomplish that mission, the NDDOT performs a number of construction projects across the state each year. Motorists can find out where these projects are and what type of work is being done by viewing the Department’s Travel Information Map at <http://www.dot.nd.gov/travel-info-v2/>.

Each project has a brief description that may use terms that are unfamiliar to many motorists. To better serve the public, the NDDOT would like to provide some basic information about the terms used to describe work being done on the roadway. Motorists should be advised; these are general descriptions and may vary from one project to another or during different phases of construction. Motorists should remain alert when traveling, and exercise caution through work zones as road conditions may vary from the description on the Travel Information Map.

- Aggregate Base – Aggregate = gravel: This would indicate the pavement has been removed to allow for work such as on utilities, sewer, etc. This leaves the base layer of gravel exposed.
- Concrete overlay – In most cases, a detour around the project will be in place or traffic may be directed onto uneven pavement at times.
- PCC Pavement – Portland Cement Concrete – Finished product will be Portland Cement Concrete, traffic will usually be redirected to a different lane, no change in surface type.
- Mine and Blend – Recycled asphalt with gravel base mixed together, there will be a gravel surface.
- Hot Bituminous Surface – asphalt surface.
- CPR –Concrete Pavement Repair – Spot repairs, lane usually closed and traffic redirected to another lane, but no gravel surface.
- Mill and Overlay – Remove a layer of existing asphalt surface leaving a rough surface and then put asphalt over the top of milled surface.
- Grade Raise – basically new road construction, usually a detour, but road conditions may vary throughout the project area.
- Thin Lift Overlay – Layer of asphalt placed over existing roadway. In most cases, a detour around the project will be in place or traffic may be directed onto uneven pavement at times.
- Sliver widening – Dirt work on side of road to widen it and an asphalt overlay over existing pavement.
- Structural Repair – Refers to smaller projects such as guardrail replacement. Traffic may be redirected to a different lane or around the project area.
- Bridge Deck Replacement – Traffic redirected to a different lane or detour.
- Milling – Removing top layer of roadway leaving a rough surface of asphalt, but no gravel.