



*Note: These illustrations are conceptual and general in nature; specific sites, processes and equipment vary.*

## 1 Survey and Staking

Months ahead of construction, field crews conduct civil, cultural and environmental surveys along the proposed pipeline route, or right-of-way. A final route is then selected and marked with stakes.

## 2 Front-End Clearing

Crews prepare for construction by removing trees and grading the soil within the right-of-way and temporary workspace areas.

## 3 Right-of-Way Grading

In cultivated areas, the topsoil along the right-of-way is stripped by bulldozer and stored in piles for careful replacement later.

## 4 Stringing Pipe

Crews re-stake the final route of the pipeline and lay out or "string" sections of the pipe in a single line within the right-of-way.

## 5 Bending Pipe

Crews bend the pipe to follow the contours of the land and weld the pipe sections together.

## 6 Line-Up, Initial Weld

These pipes are already coated to prevent corrosion. The integrity of the weld is inspected, and the weld joint is coated.

## 7 Trenching

Backhoes or wheel ditchers are used to dig a trench.

## 8 Soil Separation

In agricultural areas, careful attention is paid to properly separating and storing the topsoil and subsoil so they do not mix.

## 9 Final Coating and Inspection

The pipe coating is inspected one more time.

## 10 Lowering Pipe into Trench

The pipe is surveyed and laid within prepared trench bottom.

## 11 Backfill and Rough Grade

The trench is then backfilled with subsoil (and separated topsoil).

## 12 Testing Final Tie-In

Before operation, water is used to test the pressure of the line and ensure the structural integrity of the pipe and welds.

## 13 Final Clean-Up and Restoration

Final grading is performed and topsoil is spread over work area. Right-of-way is restored to pre-construction contours and reseeded with native species.