**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.

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

**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.

**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.

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

**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.

**Trenching**
Backhoes or wheel ditchers are used to dig a trench.

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

**Final Coating and Inspection**
The pipe coating is inspected one more time.

**Lowering Pipe into Trench**
The pipe is surveyed and laid within prepared trench bottom.

**Backfill and Rough Grade**
The trench is then backfilled with subsoil (and separated topsoil).

**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.

**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.