



# Pipeline Engineering & Construction

## Valley Lateral Project

### Stages of Pipeline Construction

**Clearing** – Right-of-way (ROW) is cleared and graded to allowed permitted workspace.

**Pipe Stringing** – Pipe segments are laid out along the ROW in preparation for welding.

**Trenching** – The trench is mechanically or manually excavated to ensure sufficient cover for the new pipeline to meet regulatory standards.

**Welding** – Pipe ends are aligned and certified welders secure the segments of pipe together.

**Inspection of Pipeline** – The pipe undergoes inspection of welds using nondestructive techniques (NDT) and inspection of the coating by a technique called “jeeping.” This involves the use of a jeep meter tool with a hoop on the end to detect defects in the protective pipe coating. If an anomaly is detected, the section is removed and replaced with a new segment of pipe and re-tested.

**Lowering-in** – Lowering the pipeline into place in the prepared trench.

**Backfill** – Rocks, boulders and other constituents within the backfill (which may damage the protective pipe coating) are removed prior to the backfill being placed around the pipe.

**Hydrotest** – The pipe is tested using water or other approved testing media to as much as 110% of the strength of the pipe as a final safety check.

**Site Cleanup and Restoration** – The ROW is cleaned up to remove any excess working materials and then restored to approximate original condition.

**Routine Maintenance** – The pipeline is routinely inspected in accordance with our safety plans and pipeline safety requirements.



The ROW is cleared and crews begin welding the coated pipe together.



The ditch has been trenched and crews weld pipe in preparation for testing and lowering-in.



Pipe is lowered into the ditch on top of sandbags.



Following backfill and testing, the ROW is restored to its vegetated state and maintained.