Typical Pipeline Construction Sequence
Dakota Access Pipeline Project

(1) Survey and Staking
Many months ahead of construction, field surveys are conducted along the proposed pipeline route, or right-of-way, to better understand environmental, development and local issues. A final route is then selected. The specific location of the selected route is then marked with stakes.

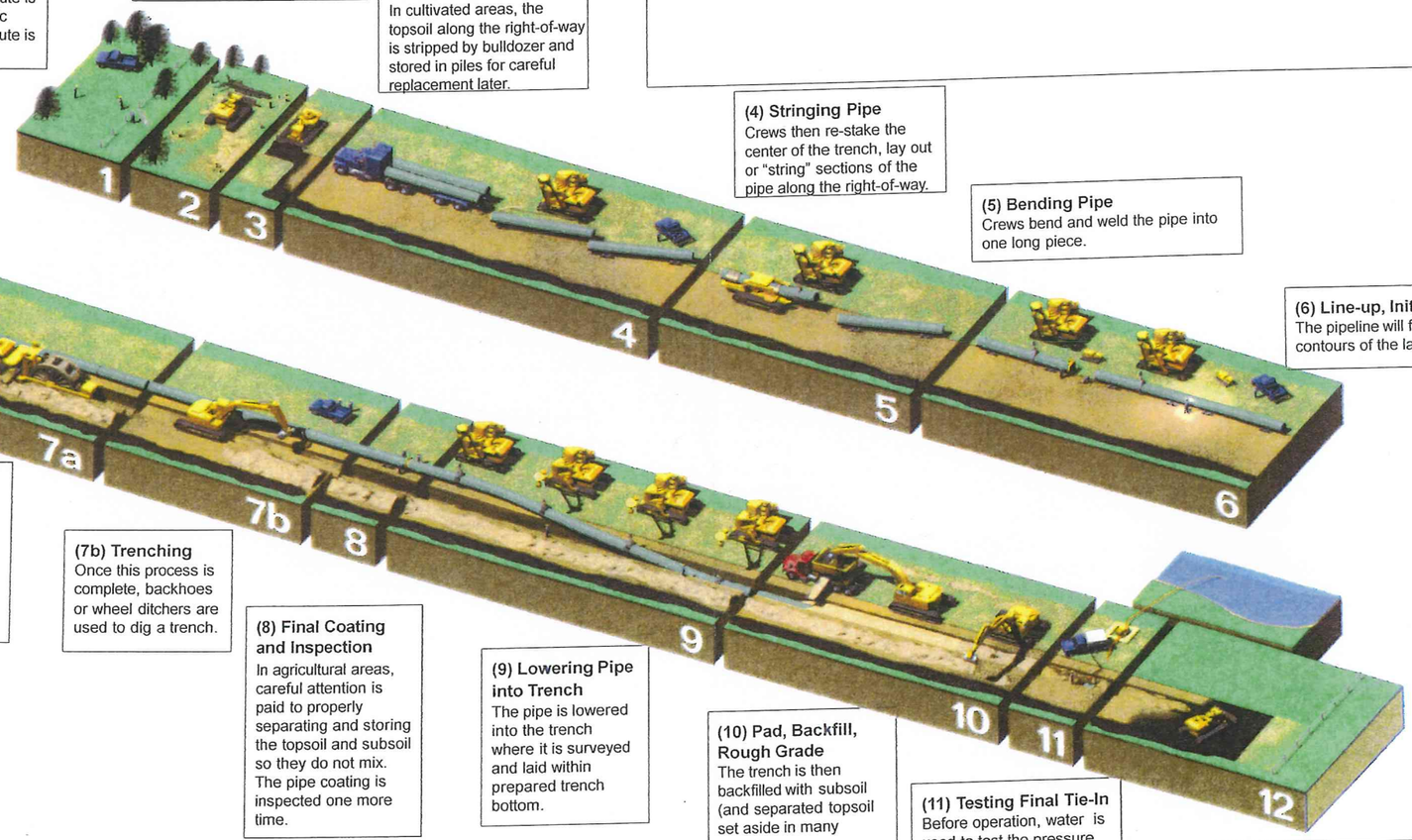
(2) Front-End Clearing
Once weather conditions permit, crews begin to prepare for construction by grading the right-of-way and temporary work space to remove trees and prepare the working space.

(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 then re-stake the center of the trench, lay out or "string" sections of the pipe along the right-of-way.

(5) Bending Pipe
Crews bend and weld the pipe into one long piece.

(6) Line-up, Initial Weld
The pipeline will follow the contours of the land.



(7a) Trenching
These pipes are already coated to prevent corrosion. The integrity of the weld is inspected, and the weld joint is coated.

(7b) Trenching
Once this process is complete, backhoes or wheel ditchers are used to dig a trench.

(8) Final Coating and Inspection
In agricultural areas, careful attention is paid to properly separating and storing the topsoil and subsoil so they do not mix. The pipe coating is inspected one more time.

(9) Lowering Pipe into Trench
The pipe is lowered into the trench where it is surveyed and laid within prepared trench bottom.

(10) Pad, Backfill, Rough Grade
The trench is then backfilled with subsoil (and separated topsoil set aside in many areas).

(11) 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 the welds.

(12) Final Clean-up, Full Restoration
Final grading is performed and topsoil spread over work area using a bulldozer.

ENERGY TRANSFER

NOTE: These illustrations are conceptual and general in nature; specific construction and restoration techniques could vary depending on circumstances.