1. Clearing and grading the pipeline corridor to ensure safe construction operations after installation of appropriate sediment and erosion control measures.

2. Digging trench to specified depth for pipe placement.

3. “Stringing” pipeline on wooden skids.

4. Welding steel pipe together. Welds are then radiographically inspected (X-rayed).
5. Pipe is lowered into trench. Trench is clear of rocks and debris.

6. Trench is backfilled while ensuring pipeline is protected from rocks or debris.

7. Pipeline is pressure tested to assure no defects exist. After the test, the pipeline is dried and cleaned.

8. The final phase, cleanup and restoration, involves removing construction material, replacing topsoil, replanting the right-of-way, and restoring the area.