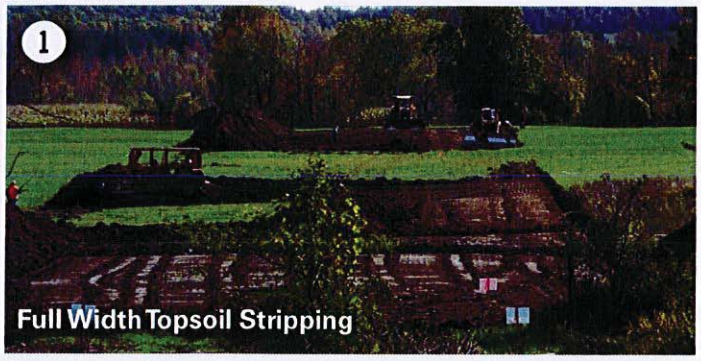
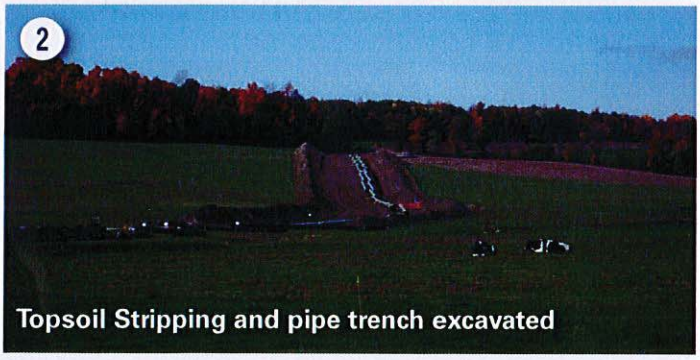
PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION ON AGRICULTURAL LANDS

When land is identified as Agricultural, specialized construction techniques are utilized. Pipe is installed deeper in agricultural areas. This additional depth of cover over the pipe is done to accommodate plowing and limiting interference with farming facilities and techniques.



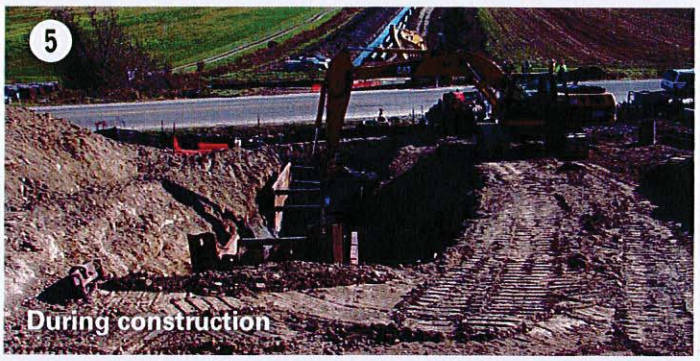
Topsoil preservation is paramount to farmers. Topsoil is bladed off (stripped), stored in the construction area, and stabilized (seeding/mulch) until final restoration when it is spread back over the subsoil.

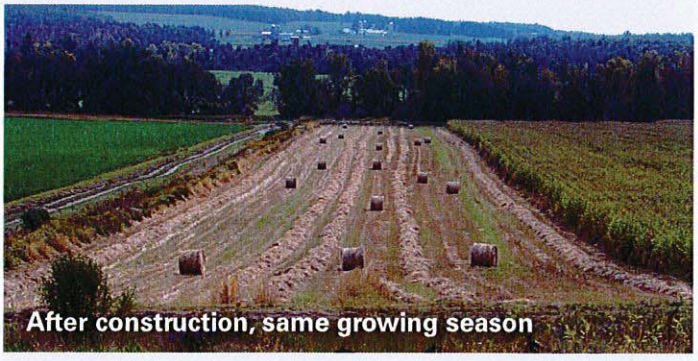


Topsoil preservation is also helped by storing topsoil in an extra work space, topsoil on topsoil, separated by a minimum of two feet from the trench spoil. The trench spoil can also be stored on the opposite side of the right-of-way.

Field drain tiles are identified prior to construction when possible, and all encountered drains are repaired during backfilling of the pipeline. In some instances, additional drain tiles and laterals are added to benefit drainage and agricultural use.

Specialized equipment such as deep rippers and paraplows are used to de-compact soils, particularly in travel areas to assist in successful revegetation. Excess rock is removed so that the size, density and distribution of rock is similar to adjacent areas not affected by construction.





Soil additives are utilized during revegetation efforts, and appropriate equipment is used to provide a proper seedbed to facilitate lodging and germination of seed. Revegetation is monitored until crop growth and yield are similar to adjacent undisturbed portions of the same field.

8/11/16