
Task 2.2—Repair or Replace Damaged Test Lead

1.0 Task Description

This task consists of the repair or replacement of test leads connected to a structure.

The task begins when test lead damage has been identified. This task ends when repair or replacement has been completed.

The performance of this covered task may require the performance of other covered tasks such as:

- Measure Structure-to-Soil Potentials (Reference Task 1.1).
- Verify Test Lead Continuity (Reference Task 2.1).
- Install Test Leads by Non-exothermic Welding Methods (Reference Task 2.3).
- Install Test Leads by Exothermic Welding Methods (Reference Task 2.4).
- Observe Excavation Activities (Reference Task 32)
- Perform Backfilling (Reference Task 39)

2.0 Knowledge Component

The purpose of this task is to repair or replace leads that do not exhibit continuity. An individual performing this task must have knowledge of the following:

- Measurement of a pipe-to-soil (electrolyte) potential taken at a test station that does not meet expected results (lower than anticipated, unstable, or erratic) may be indicative of a damaged test lead.

Terms applicable to this task:

test lead

A connection to the structure being tested, usually a wire in a supporting stand or test station, with an easy connection point for structure-to-soil (electrolyte) measurements.

Abnormal operation conditions (AOC) associated with the performance of this task include:

AOC Recognition	AOC Reaction
Discovery of damage (e.g., mechanical damage, corrosion) to an underground pipeline facility.	Stop task activities, move to a safe distance, and notify appropriate pipeline personnel.
Continuity cannot be verified.	Repair or replace test lead. Make appropriate notifications.

3.0 Skill Component

To demonstrate proficiency of this task, an individual must perform the following steps:

Step	Action	Explanation
1	Identify test lead damage. Perform a visual inspection of the aboveground wire and components. If the test station is intact, continuity must be verified.	The test lead connection may be loose, corroded, or disconnected; the wire may be broken; or the test station may be damaged or moved.
2	If the test lead needs to be repaired, this may require reconnecting the lead to the test station or faceplate by stripping the insulation and reconnecting.	This step corrects the damage if it can be repaired above ground or in the immediate area of test station.
3	If replacement is required, connect a new lead to the structure by exothermic weld or non-exothermic connection, and connect the lead to the test station or faceplate as applicable.	If a structure appurtenance is not available, excavation is necessary to expose the pipe. The lead should be routed loosely to relieve soil stress during backfill and then connected to the test station or termination point. This step will require the completion of Task 2.3 - <i>Install Test Leads by Non-exothermic Welding Methods</i> , or Task 2.4 - <i>Install Test Leads by Exothermic Welding Methods</i> .
4	Verify that the test leads function properly and are no longer damaged.	Checking the test lead repair is done by taking a structure-to-soil potential and/or by verifying continuity.
5	Document actions and readings according to Operator's procedures.	Proper documentation is critical to future analysis and identification of problem areas.

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The task begins when test lead damage has been identified. ~~The~~ This task ends when repair or replacement has been completed.

The performance of this covered task may require the performance of other covered tasks such as ~~the~~ the following:

- Measure Structure-to-Soil Potentials (~~reference~~ Reference Task 1.1).
- Verify Test Lead Continuity (~~reference~~ Reference Task 2.1).
- Install Test Leads by Non-exothermic Welding Methods (~~reference~~ Reference Task 2.3).
- ~~—~~ — Install Test Leads by Exothermic Welding Methods (~~reference~~ Reference Task 2.4).
- ~~—~~ — Observe Excavation Activities (Reference Task 32)
- Perform Backfilling (Reference Task 39)

2.0 Knowledge Component

The purpose of this task is to repair or replace leads that do not exhibit continuity. An individual performing this task must have knowledge of the following:

- Measurement of a pipe-to-soil (electrolyte) potential taken at a test station that does not meet expected results (lower than anticipated, unstable, or erratic) may be indicative of a damaged test lead.

Terms applicable to this task ~~are as follows~~ are as follows:

test lead

A connection to the structure being tested, usually a wire in a supporting stand or test station, with an easy connection point for structure-to-soil (electrolyte) measurements.

Abnormal operation conditions (AOC)s associated with the performance of this task include ~~the following~~ the following:

AOC Recognition	AOC Reaction
<u>Discovery of damage (e.g., mechanical damage, corrosion) to an underground pipeline facility. This section intentionally left blank.</u>	<u>Stop task activities, move to a safe distance, and notify appropriate pipeline personnel. This section intentionally left blank.</u>
<u>Continuity cannot be verified.</u>	<u>Repair or replace test lead. Make appropriate notifications.</u>

3.0 Skill Component

To demonstrate proficiency of this task, an individual must perform the following steps-:

Step	Action	Explanation
1	Identify test lead damage. Perform a visual inspection of the aboveground wire and components. If the test station is intact, continuity must be verified.	The test lead connection may be loose, corroded, or disconnected; the wire may be broken; or the test station may be damaged or moved.
	Yes—Continue with Step 3. No—Continue with Step 4.	
2	If Repair the test lead damage needs to be repaired, this repair may require reconnecting the lead to the test station or faceplate by stripping the insulation and reconnecting.	This step corrects the damage if it can be repaired above ground or in the immediate area of test station.
3	If replacement is required, connect a new lead to the structure by exothermic weld or non-exothermic connection, and connect the lead to the test station or faceplate as applicable.	If a structure appurtenance is not available, excavation is necessary to expose the pipe. The lead should be routed loosely to relieve soil stress during backfill and then connected to the test station or termination point. This step will require the completion of Task 2.3 - Install Test Leads by Non-exothermic Welding Methods, or Task 2.4 - Install Test Leads by Exothermic Welding Methods.
4	Replace the test lead by connecting a new lead to the structure by exothermic weld or non-exothermic connection.	If a structure appurtenance is not available, excavation is necessary to expose the pipe. The lead should be routed loosely to relieve soil stress during backfill and then connected to the test station or termination point.
5	Verify that the test leads function properly and are no longer damaged.	Checking the test lead repair is done by taking a structure-to-soil potential and/or by verifying continuity.
6	Document actions and readings according to operator's <u>Operator's</u> procedures.	Proper documentation is critical to future analysis and identification of problem areas.

Task 24.1—Maintain/Repair Pressure-limiting Devices

1.0 Task Description

This task is performed to diagnose, clean, lubricate, and repair or replace worn or damaged components of pressure-limiting devices. Performance of this task can include the disassembly and reassembly of the device according to the applicable procedures and is conducted to maintain or repair the device's integrity and to verify that its performance meets all necessary functions.

This task begins with verification of the device number/identifier. This task ends with the notification and documentation to the appropriate personnel that the device is operable, and that the system has returned to normal operation.

The performance of this covered task may require the performance of other covered tasks such as:

- Inspect, Test, and Calibrate Pressure-limiting Devices (Reference Task 24.2).
- Operate Valves Locally on a Liquid Pipeline System (Reference Task 63.4).

2.0 Knowledge Component

This task is performed to ensure that the pressure-limiting device will function properly if the pressure in the pipeline reaches a specified control pressure.

Local operator procedures including any alternate means of overpressure protection should be considered prior to maintenance or repair activities. Performance of this task may require disabling certain output signals to related equipment during maintenance or repair.

An individual performing this task must have knowledge of:

- How to disassemble and/or reassemble a pressure-limiting device and related devices for internal inspection, cleaning, and to replace components for repair, maintenance, and adjustments.
- Components of a valve
- Types of sliding-stem-style pressure-limiting devices and principles of operation, which may include but is not limited to:
 - globe control valve and its associated components,
 - cage control valve and its associated components.
 - Types of rotary-style pressure-limiting devices and principles of operation, which may include but is not limited to:
 - butterfly-style control valve its and associated components,
 - ball valves,
 - V-notch valves.
- Associated equipment of pressure-limiting devices and principles of operation, which may include but is not limited to:
 - controllers,
 - positioners,
 - solenoid valves,
 - limit switches,
 - regulators,

- transducers.
- Calibration equipment and tools, which may include but is not limited to:
 - analog pressure gauges,
 - digital pressure gauges,
 - calipers,
 - micrometers,
 - VOM multimeters,
 - manufacturer-specific multifunction calibrators,
 - torque wrench,
 - lifting equipment suitable for the weight of the valve and/or valve controller, if repair requires removal from the facility.
- Operation and safe handling of test media, which may include but is not limited to:
 - pressure regulators,
 - nitrogen sources,
 - process connections.
- Operation and safe handling of electrical systems, which may include but is not limited to:
 - voltages applied to the device,
 - electrical requirements,
 - connections of test equipment to the device.

Terms applicable to this task:

This section intentionally left blank.

Abnormal operation conditions (AOC) associated with the performance of this task include:

AOC Recognition	AOC Reaction
Unexpected release or discharge of product related to task performance.	Notify the appropriate personnel to take actions as required.
The unintentional activation of a safety/control device (e.g. abnormal shutdown, unintentional valve movement, high-pressure shutdown) that results in a loss of control or an overpressure condition of the pipeline.	Take appropriate action to mitigate the situation and to return the pipeline to normal condition. Notify the control center or local operations.
The improper position of a device isolation valve.	Make the appropriate operator notifications and verify the proper valve position.
A component malfunctions or is inoperable (e.g., isolation valve fails to isolate).	Stop the task, notify appropriate company personnel of the condition.

3.0 Skill Component

To demonstrate proficiency of this task, an individual must perform the following steps:

Step	Action	Explanation
1	Verify the device number, location, and the type and manufacturer of associated components.	This step confirms that the correct component is identified and the appropriate inspection/repair procedures to be followed.
2	Notify the control center or local operations (if applicable), and any affected personnel prior to performing any test per the operator's procedures.	The control center or local operations (if applicable) must be notified that work is to be performed on a pressure-limiting device.
3	Isolate the device from the process system and relieve trapped process pressure.	This step allows the device to be disassembled.
4	Disassemble the device following the applicable manufacturer's procedures.	This provides access to the internal components to be maintained.
5	Diagnose, clean, lubricate, and repair or replace the worn or damaged parts.	Follow the manufacturer's instructions and specifications for the applicable device in order to properly inspect, diagnose, and repair the device.
6	Assemble the device.	Follow the manufacturer's instructions for assembly.
7	Inspect, test, and calibrate the device and associated components.	This step verifies the device will operate as expected.
8	Return the device to normal operating condition and verify the integrity of the system per the manufacturer's specifications and the Operator's procedures.	This step verifies that the device operates properly and is maintaining its integrity.
9	Document repairs as required by Operator's procedures.	
10	Notify the control center, local operations (if applicable), and any affected personnel per the Operator's procedures.	This communication provides notice that the device is operable, and that the system is ready or has returned to normal operation.

Task 24.1—Maintain/Repair Pressure-limiting Devices

1.0 Task Description

This task is performed to diagnose, clean, lubricate, and repair or replace worn or damaged components of pressure-limiting devices. Performance of this task can include the disassembly and reassembly of the device according to the applicable procedures and is conducted to maintain or repair the device's integrity and to verify that its performance meets all necessary functions.

This task begins with verification of the device number/identifier, ~~and~~ This task ends with the notification and documentation to the appropriate personnel that the device is operable, and that the system has returned to normal operation.

The performance of this covered task may require the performance of other covered tasks such as ~~the following~~:

- ~~—~~ Inspect, Test, and Calibrate Pressure-limiting Devices (Reference Task 24.2).
- ~~—~~ Operate Valves Locally on a Liquid Pipeline System (reference-Reference Task 63.4).

~~This task does not include but may lead to the performance of other covered tasks such as the following.~~

~~Inspect, Test, and Calibrate Pressure-limiting Devices (reference Task 24.2).~~

2.0 Knowledge Component

This task is performed to ensure that the valve-pressure-limiting device will function properly if the pressure in the pipeline reaches a specified control pressure.

Local operator procedures including any alternate means of overpressure protection should be considered prior to maintenance or repair activities. Performance of this task may require disabling certain output signals to related equipment during maintenance or repair.

An individual performing this task must have knowledge of ~~the following~~:

- ~~—~~ How to disassemble and/or reassemble a valve-pressure-limiting device and related devices for internal inspection, cleaning, and to replace components for repair, maintenance, and adjustments.
- ~~—~~ Components of a valve
- ~~—~~ Types of sliding-stem-style pressure-limiting devices and principles of operation, ~~including the following~~ which may include but is not limited to:
 - globe control valve and its associated components,
 - cage control valve and its associated components.
 - Types of rotary-style pressure-limiting devices and principles of operation, which may include but is not limited to ~~including the following~~:
 - butterfly-style control valve its and associated components,
 - ball valves,
 - V-notch valves.
- ~~—~~ Associated equipment of pressure-limiting devices and principles of operation, which may include but is not limited to ~~including the following~~:
 - controllers,
 - positioners,

- solenoid valves,

- ~~_____~~
- limit switches,
- regulators,
- transducers.

~~Operation and safe handling of test media, such as:~~

~~pressure regulators,~~

~~nitrogen sources,~~

~~process connections.~~

— Calibration equipment and tools, which may include but is not limited to~~including the following:~~

- analog pressure gauges,
- digital pressure gauges,
- calipers,
- micrometers,
- VOM multimeters,
- manufacturer-specific multifunction calibrators,
- torque wrench,
- lifting equipment suitable for the weight of the valve and/or valve controller, if repair requires removal from the facility.

~~— Operation and safe handling of test media, which may include but is not limited tosuch as:~~

~~• pressure regulators,~~

~~• nitrogen sources,~~

~~• process connections.~~

— Operation and safe handling of electrical systems, which may include but is not limited tosuch as:

- voltages applied to the device,
- electrical requirements,
- connections of test equipment to the device.

Terms applicable to this task ~~are as follows.:~~

This section intentionally left blank.

actuator

~~A mechanism or device to control a valve automatically or remotely from outside the body.~~

adjusting screw

~~A screw used to manipulate the opening and/or closing pressure of the disc or piston.~~

body

~~The outer casing around most or all of the valve that contains the internal parts or trim.~~

bonnet

~~A cover attached to the valve body that is commonly screwed or bolted to the valve body to hold the internal parts in place.~~

cage

~~A perforated or slotted valve part that allows restricted flow through a port(s).~~

disc

~~A movable obstruction or piston inside the valve body that restricts flow through a port(s).~~

gaskets

~~The mechanical, resilient seals used to prevent the leakage of fluids or gases between two or more parts.~~

O-rings

~~A mechanical gasket with a round cross-section designed to be seated in a groove and compressed during assembly of two or more parts to create a seal.~~

plug

~~A movable piston inside the valve body that restricts flow through a port(s) or cage.~~

ports

~~Passages that allow fluid to pass through the valve.~~

seat

~~The interior surface of the valve body against which a disc or piston contacts to form a leak-tight seal.~~

spring

~~Coiled steel valve part usually used to keep a disc shut against the seat.~~

stem

~~Valve part and/or actuator part that transmits motion from the spring or actuator to the plug.~~

trim

~~The internal parts of a valve, including the cage, stem or spindle, seating surfaces, guides, and other elements.~~ Abnormal operation conditions (AOC)s associated with the performance of this task include the following:

AOC Recognition	AOC Reaction
Unexpected release or discharge of product related to task performance.	Notify the appropriate personnel to take actions as required.
The unintentional activation of a safety/control device (e.g. abnormal shutdown, unintentional valve movement, high-pressure shutdown) that results in a loss of control or an overpressure condition of the pipeline.	Take appropriate action to mitigate the situation and to return the pipeline to normal condition. Notify the control center or local operations.
The improper position of a device isolation valve.	Make the appropriate operator notifications and verify the proper valve position.
<u>A component malfunctions or is inoperable (e.g., isolation valve fails to isolate).</u>	<u>Stop the task, notify appropriate company personnel of the condition.</u>

3.0 Skill Component

To demonstrate proficiency of this task, an individual must perform the following steps:-

Step	Action	Explanation
1	Verify the control valve device number, and location, and the type and manufacturer of associated components.	This step confirms that the correct component is identified and the appropriate inspection/repair procedures to be followed.
2	Verify the control valve and associated components type and manufacturer identifier.	This step confirms the appropriate inspection/repair procedures to be followed.
32	Notify the control room center , or local operations (if applicable), and any affected personnel prior to performing any test per the operator's procedures.	The control room center and/or local operations (if applicable) must be notified that work is to be performed on a control valve pressure-limiting device.
43	Isolate the control valve device from the process system and relieve trapped process pressure.	This step allows the device to be disassembled. This step allows the ability to relieve trapped process pressure.
54	Disassemble the control valve device following the applicable manufacturer's procedures.	This provides access to the internal components to be maintained.
65	Diagnose, clean, lubricate, and repair or replace the worn or damaged parts.	Follow the manufacturer's instructions and specifications for the applicable control valve device in order to properly inspect, diagnose, and repair the valve device.
76	Assemble the control valve device per the manufacturer's procedures.	Follow the manufacturer's instructions for assembly.
87	Inspect, test, and calibrate the control valve device and associated components.	Inspection, testing, and calibrating the control valve This step must verifies the device will operate as expected be completed prior to returning the control valve to service. NOTE – Inspect, Test, and Calibrate Pressure-limiting Devices (reference Task 24.2) is a separate covered task.
98	Return the control valve device to normal operating condition and verify the integrity of the system per the manufacturer's specifications and the operator's Operator's procedures.	This step verifies that the control valve device operates properly and is maintaining its integrity.
409	Document repairs as required by operator's Operator's procedures.	
4410	Notify the control room center , local operations (if applicable), and any affected personnel per the operator's Operator's procedures.	This communication provides notice that the control valve device is operable, and that the system is ready or has returned to normal operation.

Task 39—Perform Backfilling

1.0 Task Description

This task applies to the process and material to backfill or cover a buried pipeline that has been excavated or otherwise exposed. Backfilling shall be done in a manner that provides firm support to the pipe while preventing damage to the pipe and/or coating from equipment or the material that is used for backfilling.

This task begins with the visual inspection of the excavation and backfilling material. This task ends with the documentation after the pipe is sufficiently covered such that further backfilling would not cause damage to the pipe and/or coating.

2.0 Knowledge Component

The purpose of this task is to prevent damage from occurring to the pipe or its coating when backfilling an exposed pipeline.

An individual performing this task must have knowledge of:

- Pipe support procedures and methods.
- unacceptable backfill material, which can include:
 - items that could affect compaction, such as roots, stones, brush, broken skids, broken tools, trash,;
 - items that could affect CP systems, such as cans, hand tools, welding rods, clamps, scrap metal left in the ditch;
 - items that could affect coating systems, such as large rocks, sharp objects, soil contaminated by hydrocarbons, or large chunks of hard-packed clay or dirt;
 - items that could contain organic or corrosive materials that could cause localized pipe wall corrosion, such as battery acid, nitrate material, caustic matter,

Terms applicable to this task:

crowning

The act of applying backfill material over an excavation site to an elevation that is greater than the adjacent ground level for the purpose of compensating for future settling (natural occurring compaction) of the material used to backfill the excavation.

rock shield

Operator-approved material that is applied around a pipe prior to backfilling for the purpose of preventing backfill material from becoming embedded into or otherwise damaging the coating of the pipe during the backfilling process.

Abnormal operating conditions (AOC) associated with the performance of this task include the following.

AOC Recognition	AOC Response
Coating damage from coarse materials.	Stop task activities, move to a safe distance, and notify appropriate pipeline personnel.
Pipeline mechanical damage (e.g. dent, gouge, scrape,).	Stop task activities, move to a safe distance, and notify appropriate pipeline personnel.
Pipeline stress resulting from pipe movement (e.g., pipe sag).	Stop task activities, move to a safe distance, and notify appropriate pipeline personnel.

3.0 Skill Component

To demonstrate proficiency of this task, an individual must perform the following steps:

Step	Action	Explanation
1	Inspect excavation and backfill material for presence of foreign objects or debris. Remove any objects that could cause damage to the pipe or coating. If excavated material is not suitable to refill the excavation, replace with suitable material or use a rock shield.	Visual inspection will identify if foreign objects or debris are in the excavation or backfill material that need to be removed. Non-coarse material must be used near the coating; coarse backfill material may damage the pipe coating and potentially the pipe.
2	Starting from underneath the pipe, backfill the excavation with suitable material in appropriate increments while continuously monitoring the composition of the fill material.	Ensure there are no voids located near the pipeline. Monitor the fill material for unacceptable material and remove material that may be too coarse for the location. Continuous monitoring must be performed throughout the backfilling process.
3	Ensure soil compaction for proper pipe support during backfilling operations. Tamping is required to compact soil.	If soil used for support is not compacted, a pipe will move, adding stress to the pipe.
4	Continue to backfill equally along both sides of the pipe until adequate cover is achieved. When applicable, compact soil using appropriate equipment/methods.	Settlement could mean increased risk to pipeline by third-party damage.
5	Crown the backfill according to Operator procedures.	Crowning is usually performed to compensate for settlement of backfill.
6	Complete the appropriate notification and documentation according to Operator procedures.	Proper documentation is critical to future analysis and identification of problem areas.

Task 39—Perform Backfilling

1.0 Task Description

This task applies to the process and material to backfill or cover a buried pipeline that has been excavated or otherwise exposed. Backfilling shall be done in a manner that provides firm support to the pipe while preventing damage to the pipe and/or coating from equipment or the material that is used for backfilling.

This task begins with the visual inspection of the excavation and backfilling material. ~~and This task ends with the documentation after the pipe is sufficiently covered such that further backfilling would not cause damage to the pipe and/or coating. Continuous monitoring must be performed throughout the backfilling process.~~

2.0 Knowledge Component

The purpose of this task is to prevent damage from occurring to the pipe or its coating when backfilling an exposed pipeline.

An individual performing this task must have knowledge of ~~the following:~~

- Pipe support procedures and methods.
- ~~Items that would determine the excavation or backfill material as unacceptable~~ backfill material, which would can include but not be limited to:
- items that could affect compaction, such as roots, stones, ~~cans, packing boxes,~~ brush, broken skids, broken tools, ~~refuse, trash, etc.;~~
- items that could affect CP systems, such as cans, hand tools, welding rods, clamps, scrap metal left in the ditch, ~~etc.;~~
- items that could affect coating systems, such as large rocks, sharp objects, soil contaminated by hydrocarbons, or large chunks of hard-packed clay or dirt;
- items that could contain organic or corrosive materials that could cause localized pipe wall corrosion, such as battery acid, nitrate material, caustic matter, ~~etc.~~

Terms applicable to this task ~~are as follows:~~

crowning

The act of applying backfill material over an excavation site to an elevation that is greater than the adjacent ground level for the purpose of compensating for future settling (natural occurring compaction) of the material used to backfill the excavation.

rock shield

Operator-approved material that is applied around a pipe prior to backfilling for the purpose of preventing backfill material from becoming embedded into or otherwise damaging the coating of the pipe during the backfilling process.

Abnormal operating conditions (AOC)s associated with the performance of this task include the following.

AOC Recognition	AOC Response
Coating damage from coarse materials.	Stop task activities, move to a safe distance, and notify appropriate pipeline personnel.
Pipeline mechanical damage (e.g. dent, gouge, scrape, etc.).	Stop task activities, move to a safe distance, and notify appropriate pipeline personnel.
Pipeline stress resulting from pipe movement	Stop task activities, move to a safe distance, and notify

(e.g., pipe sag).	appropriate pipeline personnel.
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3.0 Skill Component

To demonstrate proficiency of this task, an individual must perform the following steps:

Step	Action	Explanation
1	Inspect excavation <u>and backfill material</u> for presence of foreign objects or debris. Remove any objects that could cause damage to the pipe or coating. <u>If excavated material is not suitable to refill the excavation, replace with suitable material or use a rock shield.</u>	Visual inspection will determine-identify if objects-of-foreign material-objects or debris are in the excavation <u>or backfill material that need to be removed.</u> <u>Non-coarse material must be used near the coating; coarse backfill material may damage the pipe coating and potentially the pipe.</u>
2	Perform a visual inspection of backfill material. Identify and remove foreign objects that could cause damage to the pipeline system.	Visual inspection will determine if large objects of foreign material are in the backfill material and whether the backfill material has smaller but potentially damaging material.
3	Determine whether backfill material is suitable for backfill directly around pipeline. Noncoarse material must be used near the coating. If excavated material is not suitable to refill the excavation, replace with suitable material or use a rock shield.	Unsuitable backfill material may damage the pipe coating and potentially the pipe.
4 2	<u>Starting from underneath the pipe, backfill the excavation with suitable material in appropriate increments while continuously monitoring the composition of the fill material. As fill material is added to an excavation, continue to observe material.</u>	Ensure there are no voids located near the pipeline. <u>Monitor the fill material for unacceptable material and remove material that may be too coarse for the location.</u> <u>Continuous monitoring must be performed throughout the backfilling process.</u>
5 3	Ensure soil compaction for proper pipe support during backfilling operations. Tamping is required to compact soil.	If soil used for support is not compacted, a pipe will move, adding stress to the pipe.
6 4	Continue to backfill equally along both sides of the pipe until adequate cover is achieved. <u>When applicable, compact soil using appropriate equipment/methods.</u>	<u>Settlement could mean increased risk to pipeline by third-party damage.</u>
7	When applicable, compact soil using appropriate equipment/methods.	Settlement could mean increased risk to pipeline by third-party damage.
8 5	Crown the backfill according to <u>Operator</u> procedures.	Crowning is usually performed to compensate for settlement of backfill.

96	<u>Complete the appropriate notification and Backfilling must be documented according to Operator procedures as required.</u>	<u>Proper documentation is critical to future analysis and identification of problem areas.</u>
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