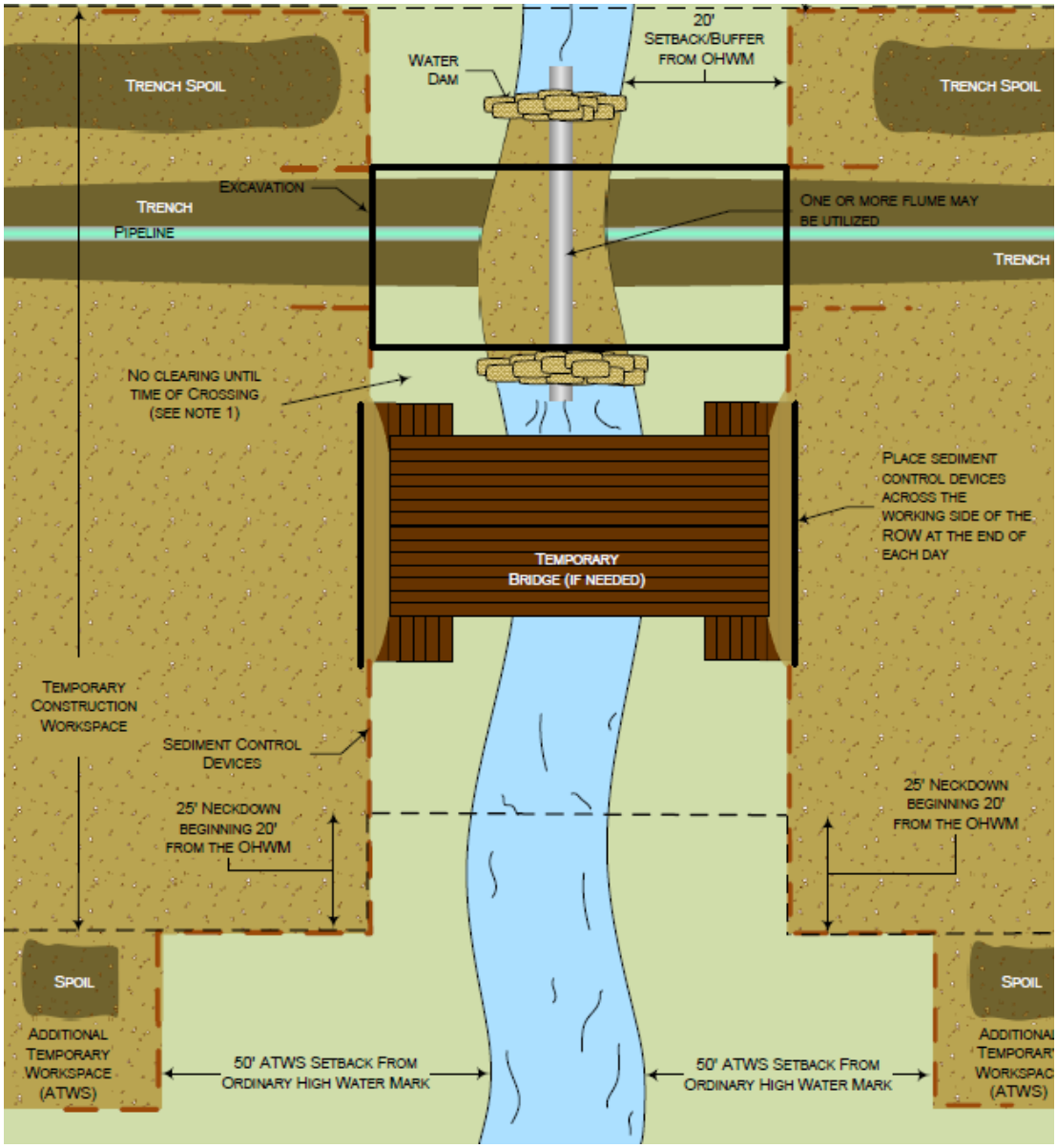


**Figure 4.2.6-4 Flume Method**

### 4.2.7 Backfilling the Trench

The trench will then be backfilled to the approximate ground surface elevation as shown on Figure 4.2.7-1. Construction debris will not be permitted in the backfill. If excessive amounts of rocks are included in the backfill, the pipeline will be protected with rock shield or similar protective coating and/or backfilled with clean padding before backfilling with rocky material.

**Figure 4.2.7-1 Backfilling**

Road crossings may be completed by several different methods, including using the road bore technique depicted in Figure 4.2.7-2. Using this technique, the road crossing is undetectable to the public and does not interfere with traffic. Figure 4.2.7-3 shows a typical road crossing technique (see also Figure 25 in the EPP Appendix B).

**Figure 4.2.7-2 Road Boring**

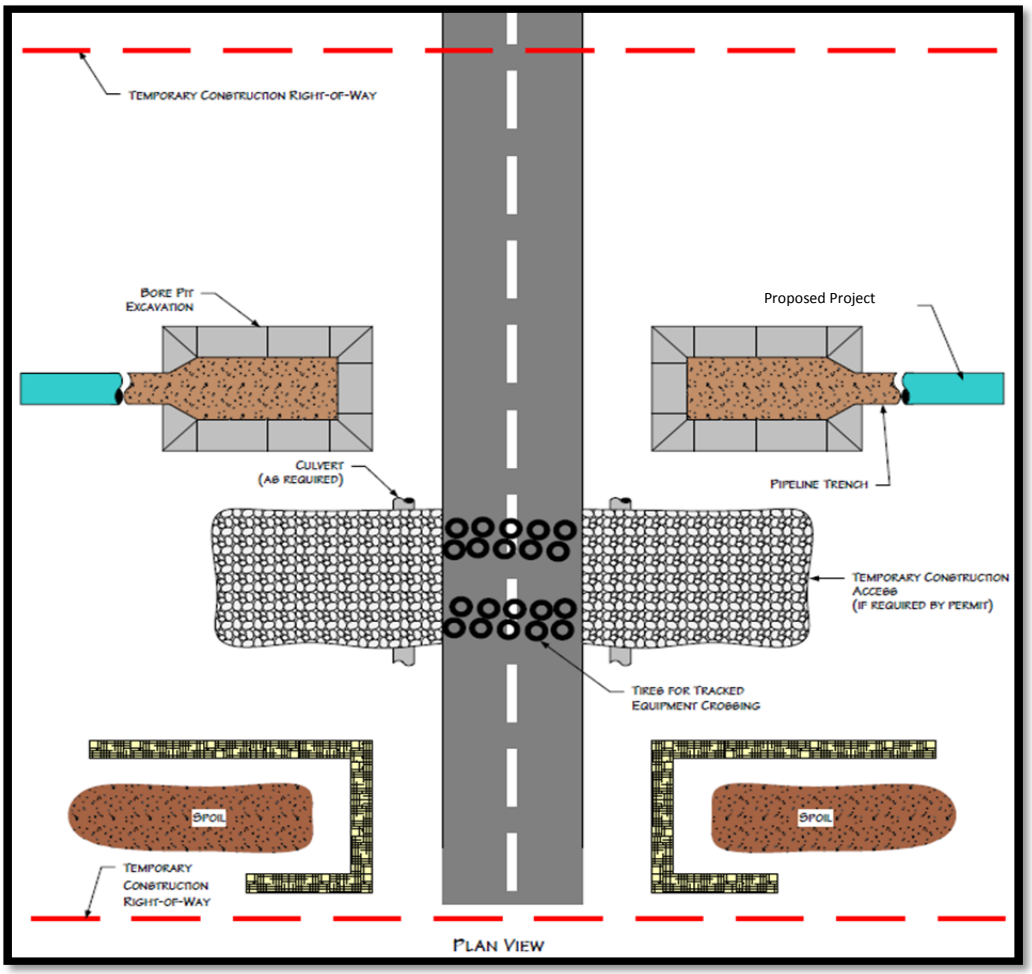


**Figure 4.2.7-3 Typical Improved Road Crossing**

### 4.2.8 Hydrostatic Testing

After backfilling, Enbridge will hydrostatically test the pipeline in accordance with Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) regulations. Hydrostatic testing ensures that the pipeline system is capable of operating at the design pressure. Hydrostatic testing involves filling a segment of the pipeline with water and maintaining a prescribed pressure for a specified amount of time. The length of test segments will be determined by topography and water availability. Hydrostatic test water use and discharge will be consistent with Section 5.2 of Enbridge's EPP (Appendix B) and applicable permits.

### 4.2.9 Restoration and Revegetation

After backfilling is complete, in the work areas Enbridge will regrade, restore, and decompact, as necessary to preconstruction conditions to the extent practicable as shown in Figure 4.2.9-1.

**Figure 4.2.9-1 Regrading**