



The Dakota Access Pipeline Project is a new approximate 1134-mile, 30-inch diameter pipeline that will connect the rapidly expanding Bakken and Three Forks production areas in northwestern North Dakota to terminal facilities near Patoka, Illinois. The \$3.78 billion investment will provide the needed infrastructure to enable domestically produced light sweet crude oil to reach major refining markets in the United States.

The pipeline will transport approximately 450,000 barrels per day with a capacity as high as 570,000 barrels per day or more—approximately half of the Bakken’s current daily crude oil production. As proposed, it will alleviate 4 to 7 unit trains per day, helping ease railcar transportation shortages for agriculture and other products, especially in the upper Midwest.

- Domestic produced crude to support domestic consumption.
- Will allow increasing Bakken production to reach the Patoka Hub and continue on to refineries in the Gulf Coast area.
- Gulf Coast refineries will have additional access to North American crude oil production which will reduce our reliance on foreign oil imports.
- Reduces truck and rail utilization which increases overall safety to the public and the environment.
- Provides long and short term economic benefits to areas affected by the project via consumption of goods and services.
- Provides additional income to residents via right-of-way compensation.
- Short-term job creation via construction jobs and increase in service jobs to support construction workforce.
- Long-term job creation to operate pipeline and facilities.
- Long-term tax benefit to communities and state via ad valorem taxes.

South Dakota:

Total Estimated Project Costs:

Overall	\$3.78 Billion
South Dakota	\$820 Million

Number of Jobs During Construction:

Overall	8,000 – 12,000
South Dakota	2,000 – 4,000

Number of Permanent Jobs:

Overall	30 to 40
South Dakota	12 to 15

Estimated Ad Valorem Taxes 2017:

South Dakota	\$13.5 Million
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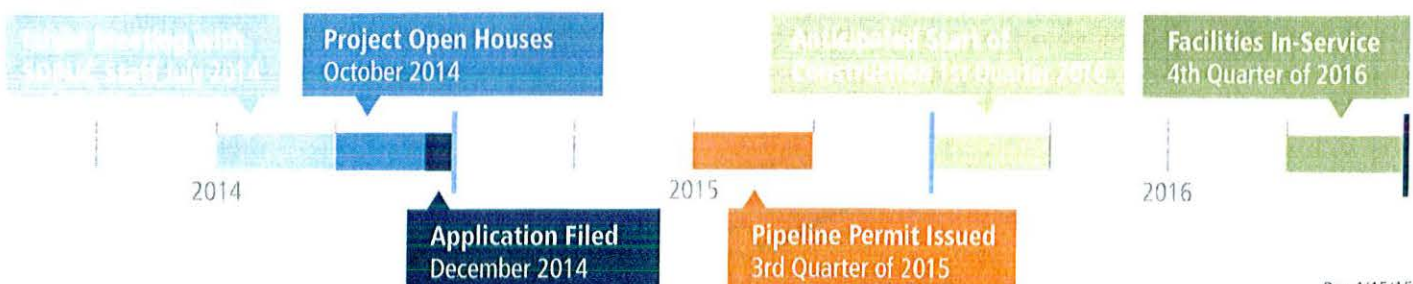
Approximate State/Local Sales Taxes During Construction:

State use, gross receipts and lodging	\$35.6 Million
Local use, gross receipts and lodging	\$2.9 Million

Right-of-Way Compensation for South Dakota Permanent Easements:

Approximate value to landowners	\$47 million
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Proposed Project Timeline





Typical Pipeline Construction Sequence

1) Surveying 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.

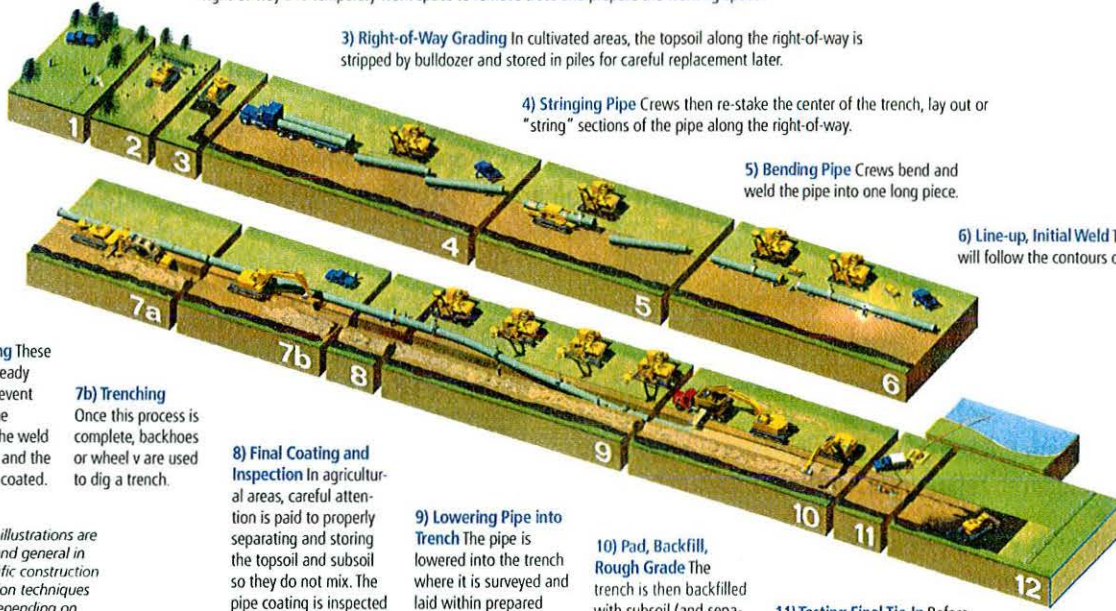
2) Front-End Clearing Once weather conditions permit, crews begin to prepare for construction by grading the right-of-way and temporary work space to remove trees and prepare the working space.

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 v 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.

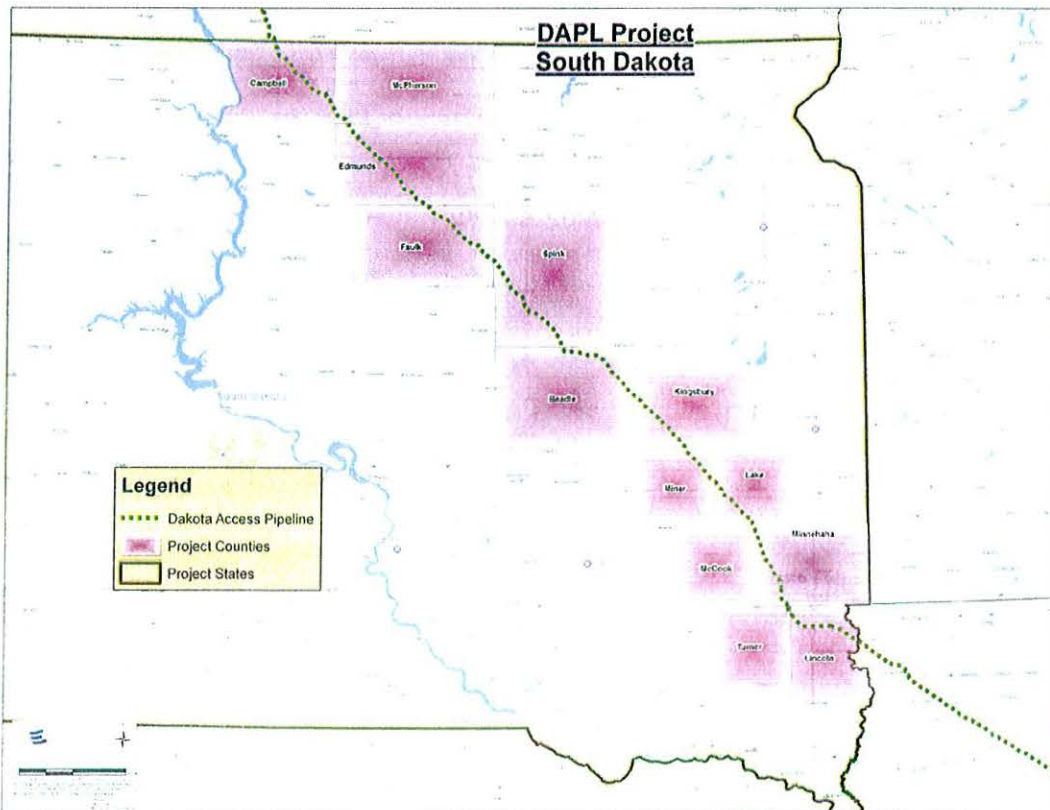
10) Pad, Backfill, Rough Grade The trench is then backfilled with subsoil (and separated topsoil set aside in many areas).

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 welds.

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

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

Dakota Access Pipeline Project South Dakota Map



Mileage by County

Campbell County	29 miles
McPherson County	7 miles
Edmunds County	36 miles
Faulk County	28 miles
Spink County	36 miles
Beadle County	29 miles
Kingsbury County	22 miles
Miner County	14 miles
Lake County	19 miles
McCook County	2 miles
Minnehaha County	26 miles
Turner County	2 miles
Lincoln County	24 miles
Total	274 miles

