TABLE 4-25
ALTERNATIVE 5 - PIPELINE CORRIDOR INFORMATION

Offshore Pipeline Corridor (Oil and Gas) [1]							Onshore Pipeline Corridor [2, 3, 4]			
Water Depth (feet)	Corridor [5] Length (feet)	Estimated [5, 6] Trenching Rate (feet/day)	Estimated [6, 7] Trenching Time (days)	Estimated [8] Seafloor Area Disturbed (acres)	Estimated [5, 6] Volume Excavated (cubic yards)	Estimated [9] Construction Costs ($ Million)	Pipeline Type	Installation Method [10]	Line Length [5, 11] (feet)	Estimated [9] Construction Costs ($ million)
0 - 10	19,900	1,000	19.9	9.2	79,500	7.5 - 11.3	Oil	New VSMs along new ROW	16,300	6.9 - 9.2
10 - 20	17,500	600	29.1	17.7	192,200	8.3 - 11.6		New VSMs along existing pipeline and/or road corridor	45,900	13.0 - 21.7
20 - 30	4,840	600	8.1	4.9	53,200	2.8 - 3.7	Gas	New VSMs along new ROW	0	0
30 - 40	4,800	200	24	4.9	52,800	5.5 - 7.3		New VSMs along existing pipeline and/or road corridor	30,000	10.8 - 17.2
Totals	47,000	N/A	N/A	36.7	377,700	24.1 - 33.9	Totals	N/A	92,200	30.6 - 48.1

Notes:
1 = Offshore freshwater ice road cap (3 inches thick by 100 ft wide) requires 23,500 bbls/mile of pipeline length (47,000 ft requires 209,000 bbls freshwater).
2 = Total onshore pipeline corridor length is 63,270 ft (92,200 ft - 28,930 ft).
3 = Onshore freshwater ice road (2 inches thick by 75 ft wide) requires 11,800 bbls/mile of pipeline length (63,220 ft requires 141,400 bbls of freshwater).
4 = Offshore pipeline landfall at Dockhead 2 along West Dock would require the placement of an additional 290,000 to 300,000 cubic yards of gravel fill placed along the west side of West Dock between Dockhead 2 and the West Dock staging pad.
5 = Source: Hanley, 1997b:Attachment 2
6 = Source: BPXA, 1997b:2.4-6
7 = Pipeline trenching would be conducted with four crews working simultaneously.
- Crews 1 and 2 would excavate the trench from landfall to the point where the pipeline turns north at the southern boundary of the Northstar Unit.
- Crew 3 would start just outside the barrier island and continue to a point midway between the barrier island and Seal Island.
- Crew 4 would begin at a point midway between the barrier islands and continue to Seal Island.

8 = Source: Hanley, 1997b:Attachment 2; BPXA, 1997b:Figure 2.4-4, modified totals to include causeway fill coverage area.
9 = Source: BPXA, 1997a:1
10 = Typical VSM spacing for onshore pipeline construction is 55 ft (63,270 ft ÷ 55 ft = 1,150 VSMs) (I. Leavitt - Pers. Comm., 1997:1).
11 = 28,930 ft of onshore pipeline is shared in common onshore corridor.

bbls = Barrels N/A = Not applicable VSMs = Vertical support members
ft = Feet ROW = Right-of-way