

Figure 1. Water crossings of the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline in western South Dakota (from U.S. Dept. of State, 2014, p. 3.3-39).

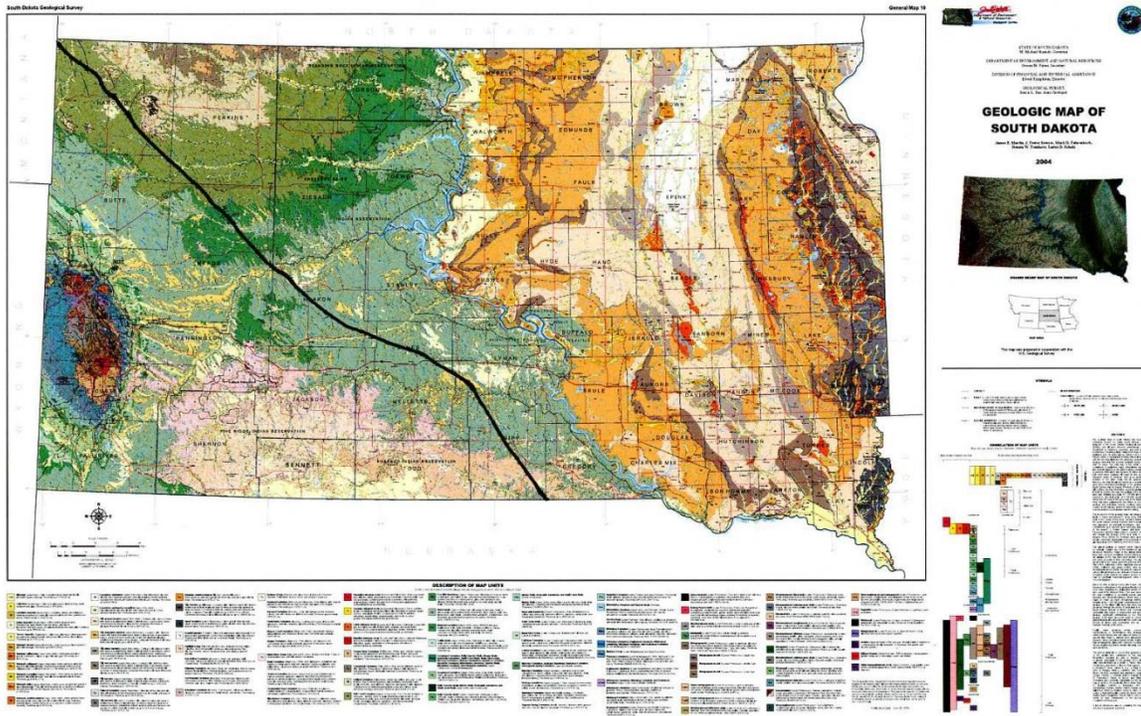


Figure 2. South Dakota geologic map (from Martin et al., 2004) with proposed Keystone XL route superimposed.

South Dakota Geological Survey

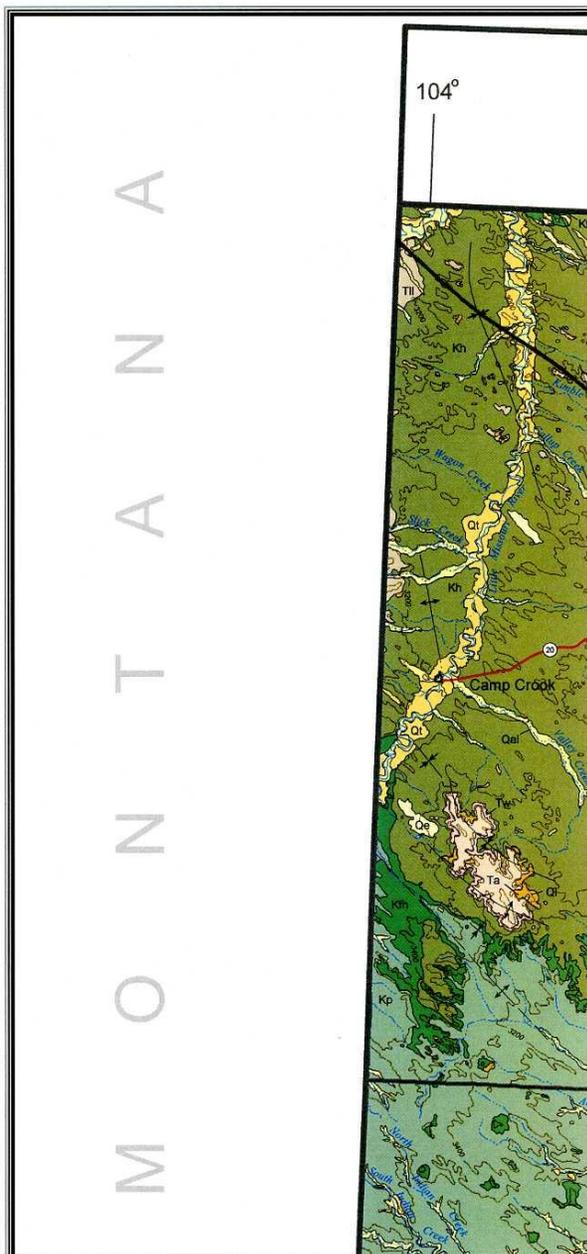


Figure 3. Part of the South Dakota geologic map (from Martin et al., 2004) in the northwestern part of Harding County, with proposed Keystone XL route superimposed.

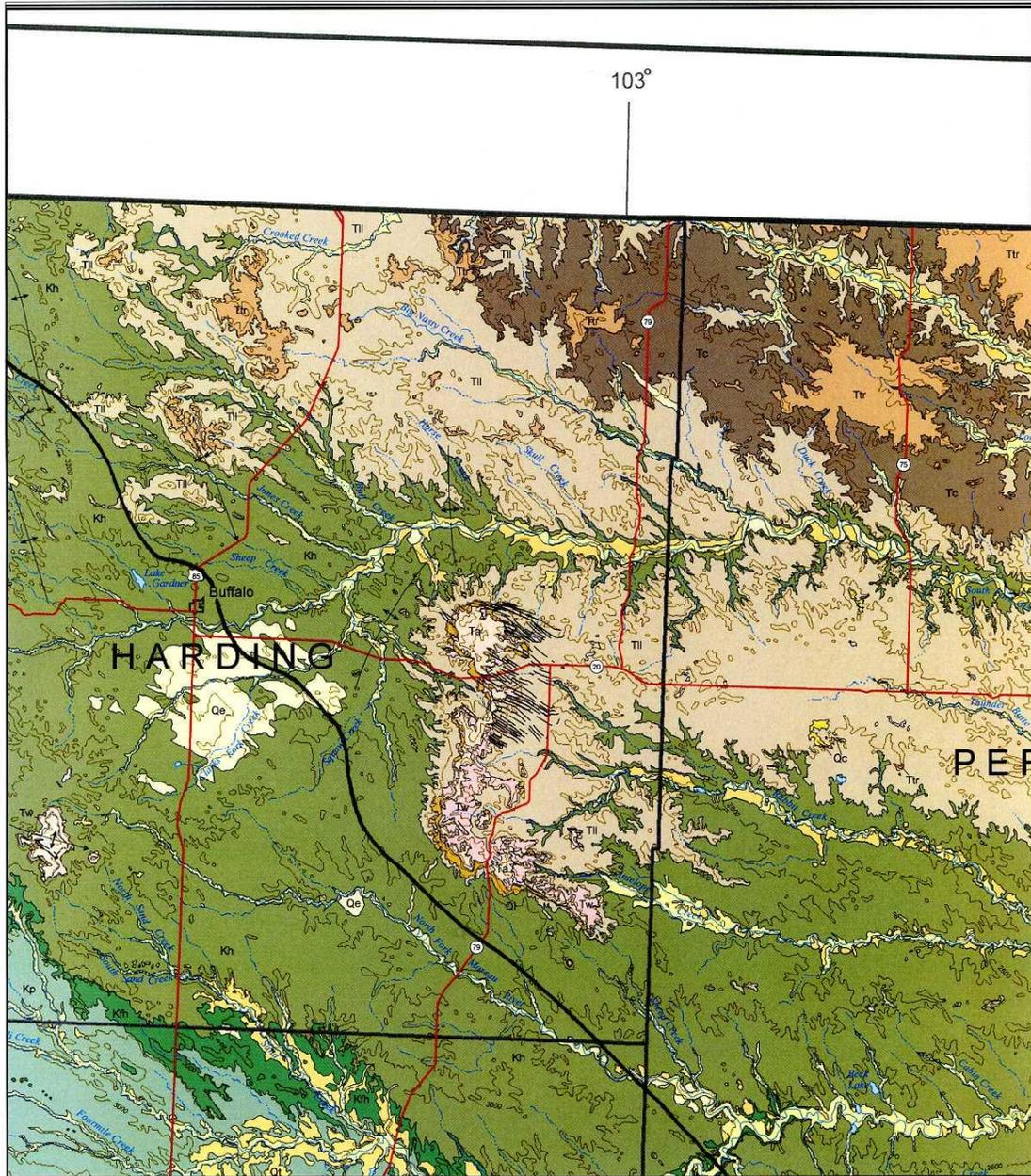


Figure 4. Part of the South Dakota geologic map (from Martin et al., 2004) in Harding and Perkins counties, with proposed Keystone XL route superimposed. The area shown as Q_e south and southeast of Buffalo is mapped as eolian (wind-blown) deposits.

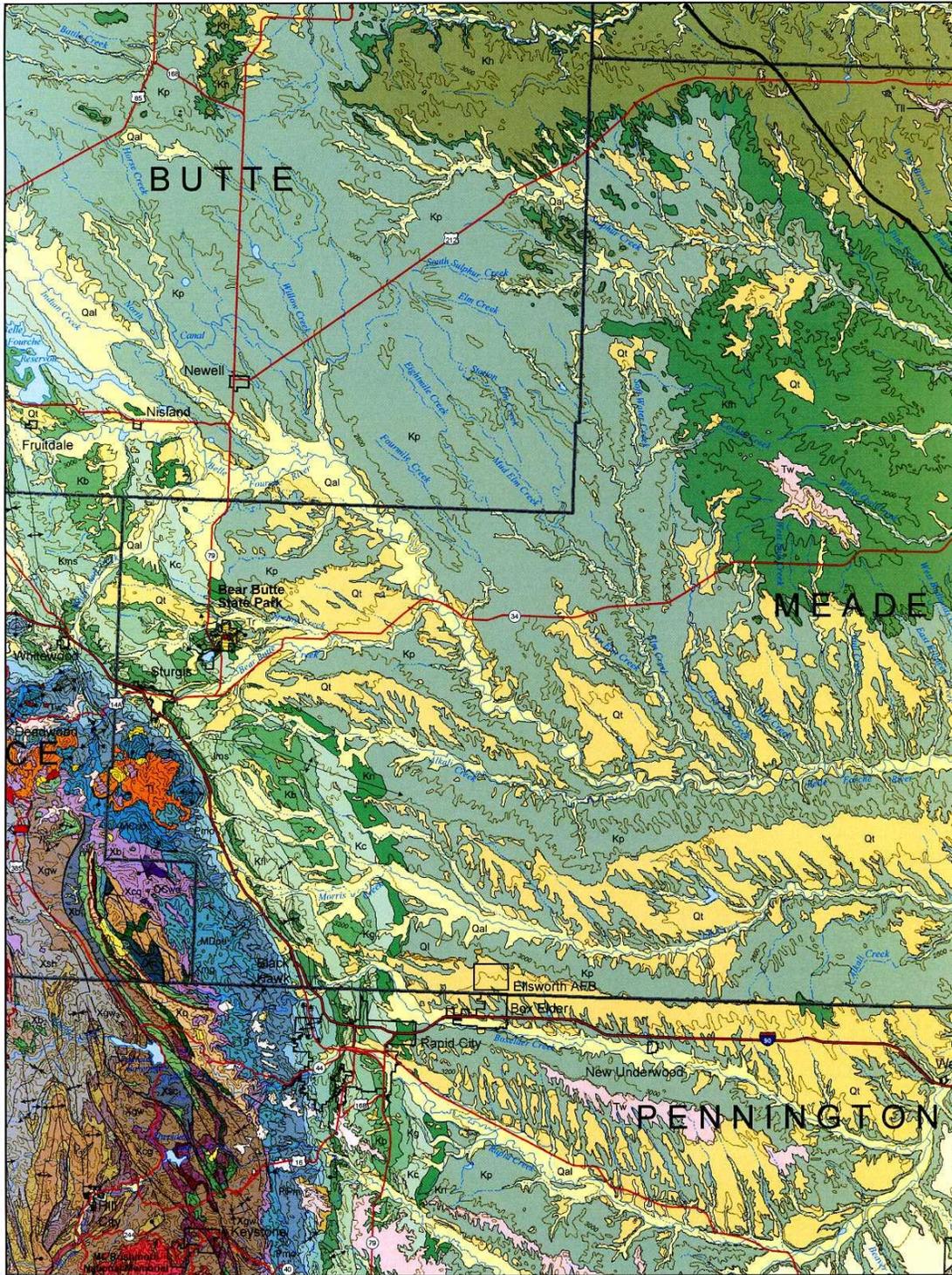


Figure 5. Part of the South Dakota geologic map (from Martin et al., 2004) in Perkins and Meade counties, with proposed Keystone XL route superimposed. The area shown as K_{fh} is mapped as the Fox Hills Formation.

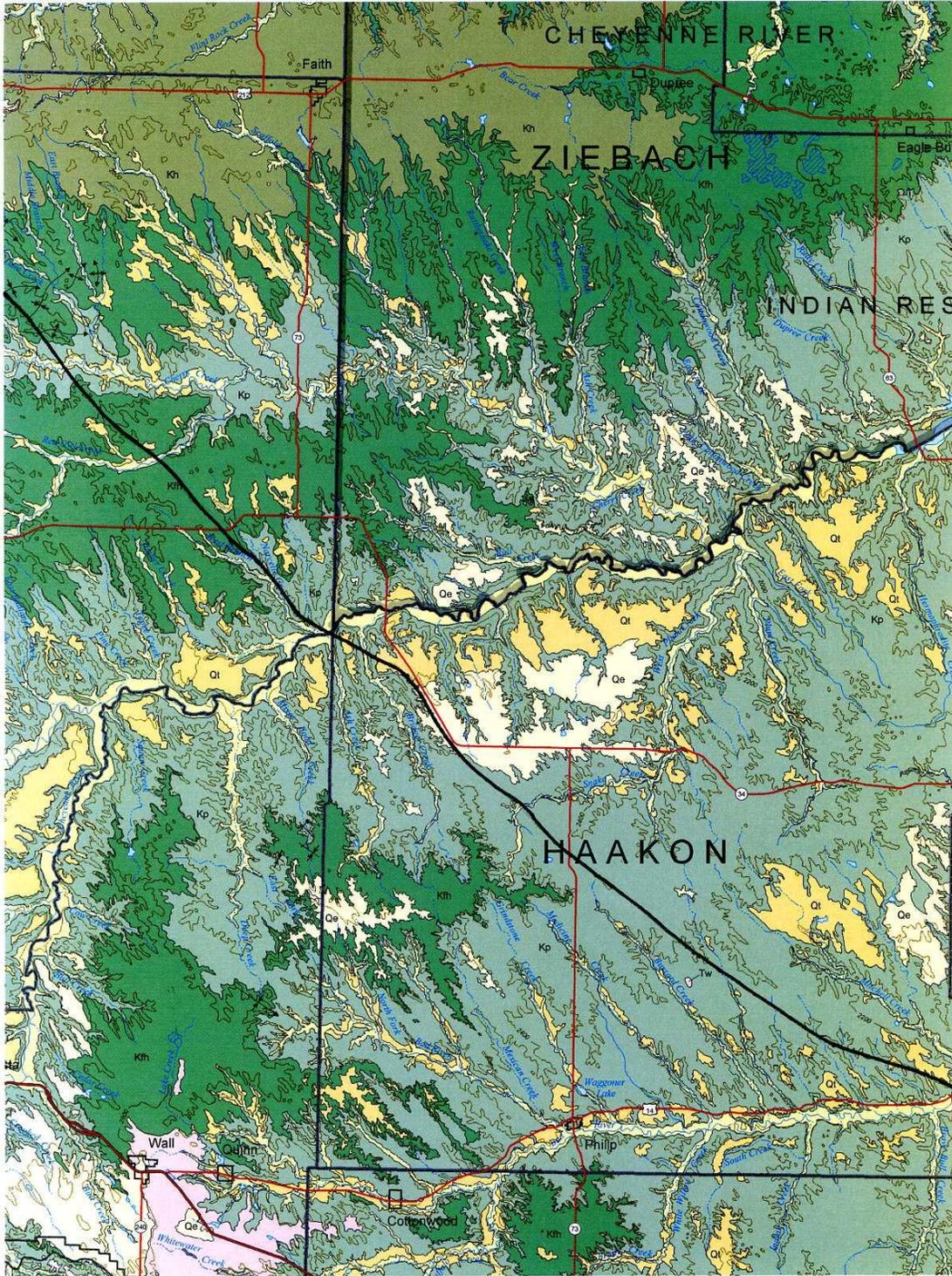


Figure 6. Part of the South Dakota geologic map (from Martin et al., 2004) in Meade and Haakon counties, with proposed Keystone XL route superimposed. The route would cross the Cheyenne River near the border of Meade and Haakon counties. The area mapped as Q_t refers to terrace deposits of streams in former flood plains.

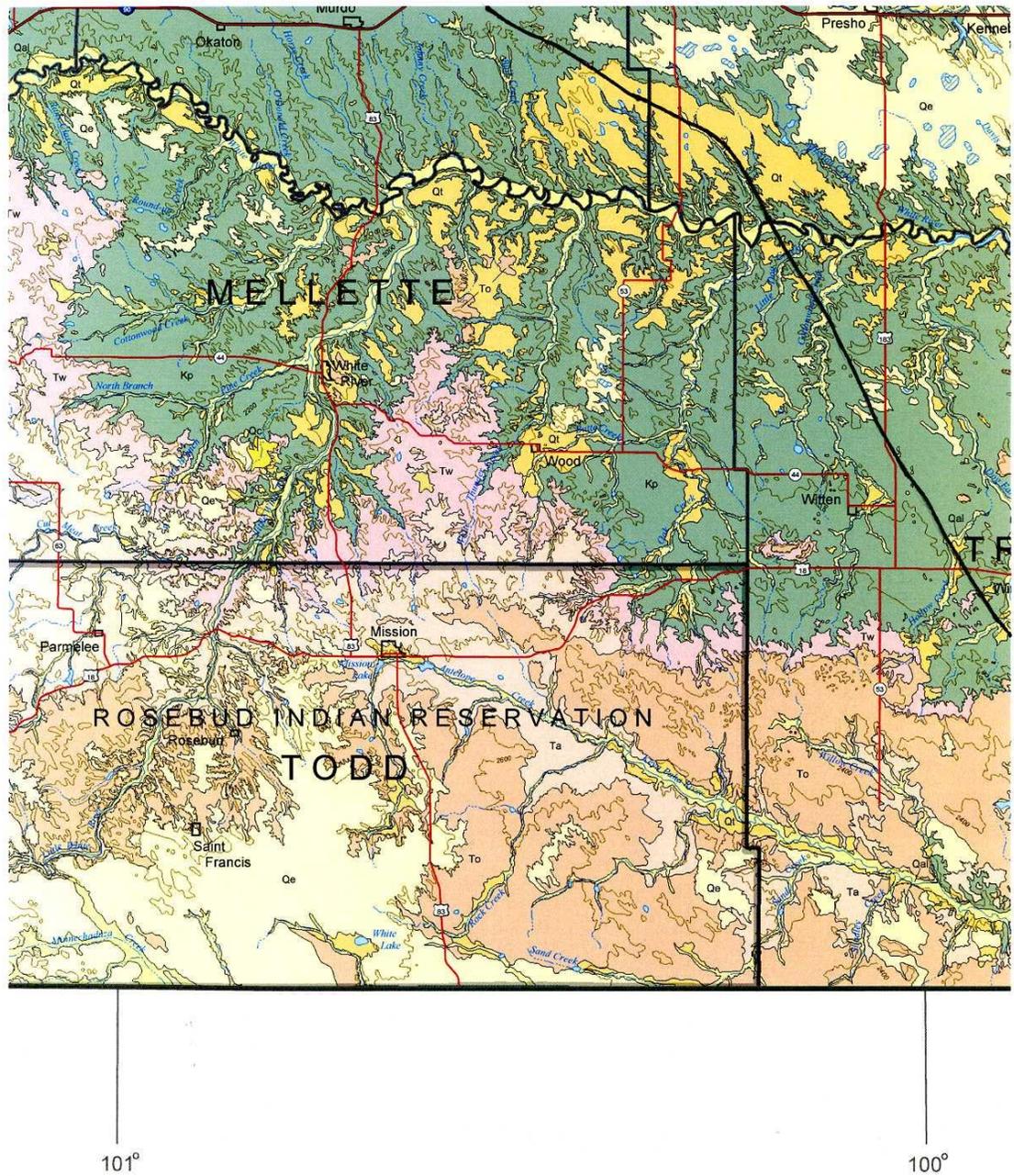
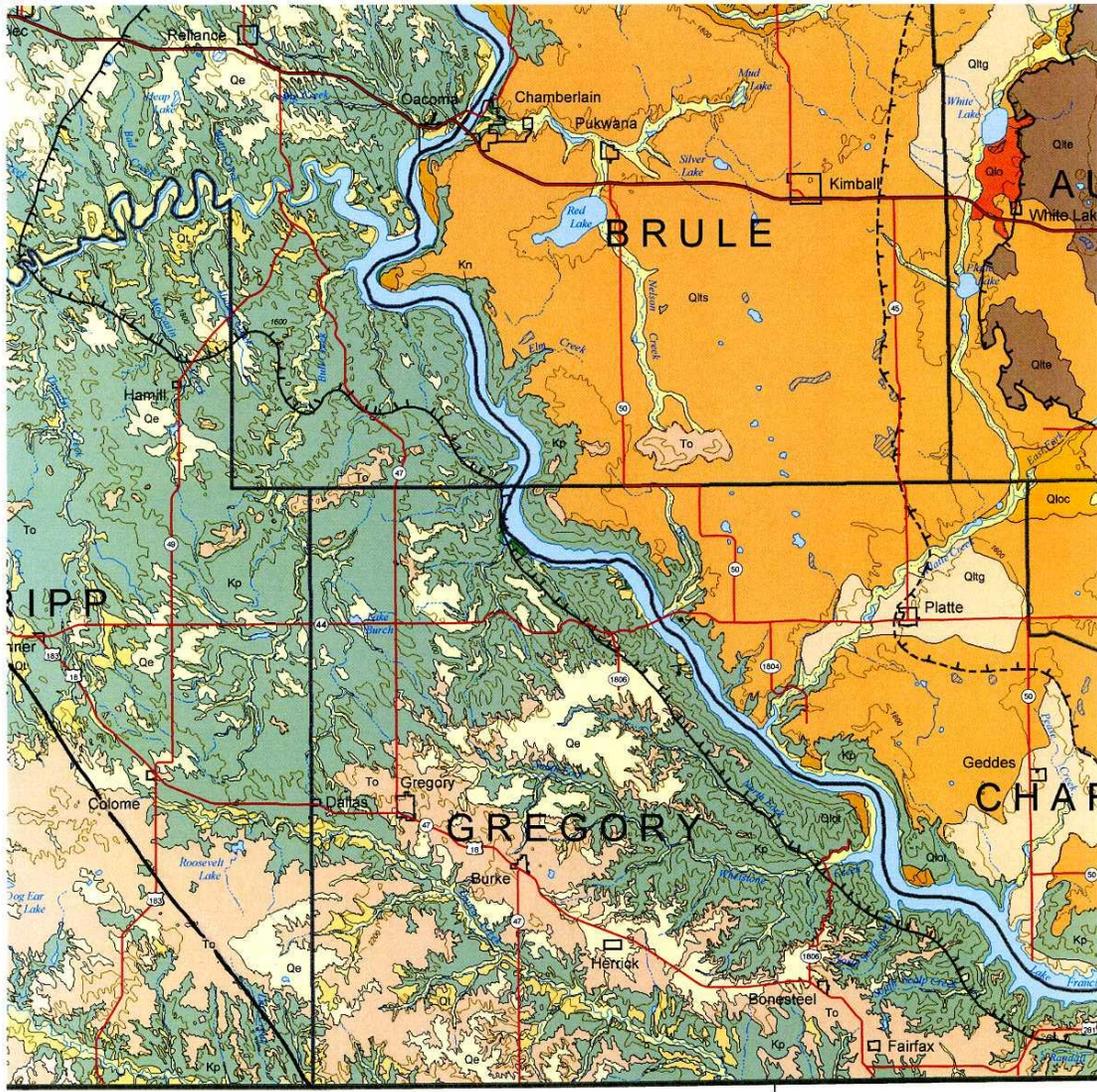


Figure 8. Part of the South Dakota geologic map (from Martin et al., 2004) in Jones, Lyman, and Tripp counties, with proposed Keystone XL route superimposed. The area mapped as Q_t shows terrace deposits of streams in former flood plains.



99°

Figure 9. Part of the South Dakota geologic map (from Martin et al., 2004) in Tripp County, with proposed Keystone XL route superimposed. The area mapped as T_o shows the Ogallala aquifer. The areas mapped as Q_e show eolian (wind-blown) deposits, including Sand Hills type material.