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1	MR. SMITH: Is that all you have? Commissioners, do	1	THE WITNESS: Yes. Is that we generally classify
2	you have questions for Mr. Gray?	2	inspectors there's a chief inspector, kind of the gentleman
3	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Mr. Gray, I just have a	3	that's over the entire inspection crew that manages those
4	clarification question. When you spoke of bonding metal to	4	efforts. But there will be a safety inspector. There will be
5	metal pipes there was mention of water. That applies to every	5	what we call craft inspectors. And those are inspectors that
6	utility; correct? Telephone, power cables, anything like that?	6	follow things like the clearing of the right of way, grading,
7	Not necessarily the bonding, but you're aware of how	7	bending pipe.
8	to cross them? Do you keep a certain 3 feet above electrical	8	But typically the inspector generally kind of takes on
9	cables? I would think electrical would be more of a hazard than	9	the name of the crew that he follows. So if it's bending, he's
10	water.	10	the bending inspector. If it's trenching, he's the trenching
11	THE WITNESS: Actually our codes are 12-inch or 1-foot	11	inspector per se in it.
12	minimum clearance. And sometimes utilities ask us for a little	12	And then we have welding and NDE oversight or
13	bit more than that, and we'll typically comply with a request	13	inspection. And NDE is nondestructive examination. Whether
14	like that. But more of our concern is the metallic utility	14	it's radiography or whether it's ultrasonic inspection of the
15	because of interference with the cathodic currents that Mr. Hohn	15	welds, we will have an audit to those particular operations as
16	brought up in it. But most others that don't have some type of	16	well. But we are required by our codes to visually inspect all
17	electrical current are not as much of a concern relative to that	17	welding operations as well.
18	cathodic protection.	18	So it's made up of quite a flavor of a number of
19	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Most of my other concerns were	19	flavors of types of inspectors.
20	dealt with in your prefiled testimony. The only thing, at	20	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, and it seems to me that this
21	4 feet that's actually what I think the legal requirement for	21	question about quality control is an important one. Are there
22	power is. So you're going to be on the same depth as they are.	22	any industry best practices with regards to inspection of
23	Obviously it's easier to move an electrical cable 1	23	workmanship that will not be utilized on your work sight if the
24	foot below or above you than it is to move your pipe; is that	24	pipeline's approved?
25	correct?	25	THE WITNESS: And I want to be sure with the question
4	247		249
1	THE WITNESS: And actually that's one of the	1	is you're you asked me were there things we would not do.
3	challenges we have in North and South Dakota, for that matter,	3	No. Absolutely the project will be inspected with the
4	with your frost depths and utilities at the depths they are and our 4 feet of cover. You know, we almost hit every one of them	4	latest methods and technologies available to us to inspect on the particular pipeline.
5	with a conflict.	5	You know, as you've heard from so many witnesses, I
6	And we have I guess it's our belief that the	6	mean, quality just simply cannot be compromised in a facility
7	existing utility does have a senior right to our right for the	7	like this.
8	position that they have and if worst comes to worst, we have to	8	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I think I and please correct me
9	go beneath them. But we will meet with each utility to discuss	9	if I'm wrong, but I think I've heard you discuss rerouting line
10	the possibility of relocation of their utility at our expense.	10	for environmental concerns, from concerns with regard to
11	And that's a normal process to go through.	11	Hutterite colonies, with regard to local governments, and
12	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Now I guess just to clarify,	12	individual citizens.
13	when you say 4 feet of cover there's 4 feet of dirt above the	13	I don't need an exact number unless you've got it but
14	top of your pipe so the bottom of the pipe would be close to	14	could you give us an idea of how many line changes have taken
15	6 feet in the ground; is that correct?	15	place since the first macro route was essentially put together?
16	THE WITNESS: That's correct. 6 feet, 6 inches.	16	THE WITNESS: In South Dakota or for the project or
17	MR. SMITH: Commissioner Hanson? Commissioner	17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: In South Dakota. And, again, I'm
18	Johnson?	18	sure a hard number could be tough to come up with, but could you
19	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah. Thank you, Mr. Smith.	19	give us a characterization?
20	Mr. Gray, you spoke yesterday about 25 to 30 inspectors on a	20	THE WITNESS: I was trying to think in this particular
21	given spread; is that right?	21	list one moment, please.
22	THE WITNESS: That's right.	22	(Witness examines document)
23	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You mentioned a couple or three	23	THE WITNESS: The list that Mr. Rasmussen and I went
24	environmental inspectors. Could you give us an idea of what the	24	through yesterday has approximately 12 or 15 on here. And this
25	other personnel would be in that inspection crew?	25	was from April 27. I would venture to guess there's probably

250 252 1 1 another equivalent number of these. So I would guess 30 to 50. In my experience in this industry we're going to 2 2 That would be my guess for the project. experience landowners who simply do not want our pipeline 3 3 For the project as a whole when I think about the project. We will experience landowners who can be quite 4 numbers for the project as a whole, 30 to 50 for the geographic 4 emotional about that. And indeed it's something that we need to 5 5 region we're in here would be in that range, I think. manage. But I have to try and separate those types of 6 6 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you. complaints from true complaints of threats or disrespect. 7 7 There was some discussion yesterday about the And that's not an easy task to do sometimes. But I do 8 difference between a formal complaint and -- this wasn't a word 8 attempt to do that. And what we went back with was to reinforce 9 9 that any witness used but an informal complaint. that even though we have a schedule, we need to acquire right of 10 10 How would you handle an informal complaint differently way. Some of these complaints came in the springtime with 11 11 than a formal complaint? farming operations where farmers are working in the field very 12 12 THE WITNESS: For me personally I don't see a long hours. 13 13 difference in the two. At the public meetings we had back in And we went back to say, look, we have to get the 14 14 the summer I heard various at that meeting. I took all of those right of way acquired, but we have to have a balance between 15 15 back to Kansas City and discussed them with my staff. what's reasonable and not reasonable in a range of meetings with 16 16 We took various actions concerning those staff with landowners that as much as we -- and that being one example, I 17 17 going back and contacting our supervisors and through our agents guess. 18 18 about the complaints we had heard and reinforced things we heard The other being is that respect of comments about our 19 19 about pressuring people, threatening comments, and things which project or -- and where people might would say, well, it's 20 20 are not part of the practice that we condone. coming through anyway, you can't do anything about it. Those 21 21 And when I suggest that maybe the difference between a are just not condoned in what we do. 22 22 formal one would be we do actually have what we call an instance And I have to try and investigate them as best I can, 23 management type register where if a formal complaint, be it 23 and if necessary, we'll remove people from the project if I can 24 through a telephone call, be it through an e-mail to some of our 24 get the factual information to allow me to do that. 25 25 sites, is done it's actually logged and tracked in it. So that But we took some actions. One was we had a training 251 253 1 would be the only two differences that I would see. 1 session in July which was after the hearings -- the public 2 2 comment meetings that one of the specific topics of that But for me in managing the project I take both of them 3 3 equally seriously. training session back to our agents was this issue on respect 4 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Gray, I'm thinking back to the 4 and pressure and eminent domain where we made another effort 5 5 four public comment hearings that the Commission held this with all our agents that they fully understand. 6 6 summer. And it seems as though you and your colleagues were We also -- we heard a complaint that we're all 7 7 very busy during the breaks talking to lots of concerned contractors, we're not TransCanada employees. And through that 8 8 citizens. Is it possible that -we established a person at TransCanada by the same of 9 9 Sandra Roth who is a TransCanada employee, and we distributed a (Discussion off the record) 10 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Approximately how many informal 10 flyer to all people on our mailing list, landowners on our 11 complaints from those public hearings did you need to take back 11 mailing list, identifying Ms. Roth as a contact person. 12 12 to Kansas City to investigate? If they had a complaint about our agents, our agents' 13 13 THE WITNESS: As I remember, there was somewhere like performance, that they could take those complaints directly to 14 14 Ms. Roth. And that was distributed to all parties as well. 6 or 7 or 8, something in that range. I don't remember the 15 15 specific ones other than I do remember Ms. Anderson's. And then when I describe towards it is that we just 16 16 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Did you evaluate TransCanada's reemphasize to all of our staff that if they heard a complaint, 17 17 responses to each of those six or seven? I mean, did you make that they had to register it back with our office in Kansas City 18 18 changes or have discussions or change instructions to is that we could take a look at it. 19 contractors based on each of those? I mean, was each of those 19 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Was the contact number for Ms. Roth 20 essentially addressed? 20 a toll-free number? 21 21 THE WITNESS: When I say they were addressed what I THE WITNESS: That's correct. 22 22 went back to is the ones that give me the most concern or one CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. To your knowledge did you or 23 23 where we're accused or the complaint is not treating people with anybody under your direction receive a contact from local law

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enforcement or local prosecutors like state's attorneys with

complaints regarding landowner treatment?

24

25

respect, not -- the threatening comments. Those are the ones

that give me the most concerns.

1 THE WITNESS: I have not in South Dakota. I have not. 2 In South Dakota I have not. In North Dakota we have had one 3 Iandowner who has issued a complaint like that. 4 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thanks, Mr. Smith. That's all I 5 have. Thanks, Mr. Gray. 6 MR. SMITH: Thank you. Commissioner Hanson, any 7 questions? 7 Deen. But on a requested basis we would consider it. But 8 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you, Smith. Mr. Gray, 9 appreciate your testimony. It's been very informative. And I 1 this area? 2 THE WITNESS: We would 3 COMMISSIONER HANSON: I didn't notice that as II 4 reading through. 5 THE WITNESS: On a requested basis we would consider it. But 6 that. And I'll answer the question as to what my experience in the complex of the compl	sider
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8 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you, Smith. Mr. Gray, 8 actually constructing across pastures that have cattle present,	
9 appreciate your testimony. It's been very informative. And I 9 we will typically use leave somewhat we call access across	
10 appreciated the presentations that you made during the public 10 the right of way where we leave what we call hard plugs where	: we
11 meetings that we had as well. 11 don't excavate or put spoil materials where cattle can move be	ck
12 I have just a few questions, one of which is 12 and forth across the right of way. And those sections of pipe	
13 pertaining to well, I'm mainly concerned about damage to the 13 are put in by a special crew at a certain point in time.	
14 pipe, about whether it's construction or whether it's farmers or 14 But for our industry unless it's a very exotic cattle	
15 whatever and the potential for accidents with it. 15 of some type that we typically will not fence it. Simply if a	
16 Will you be doing any marking of the location of the livestock animal is lost due to our construction, we would	
17 pipe in addition to what is required by law? 17 compensate for the damages for the loss of that particular	
18 THE WITNESS: I'm not sure that I as far as 18 animal in it. But that is typically how the industry has worked	
19 construction goes? 19 versus, say, temporary fencing off the right of way.	
20 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Let me rephrase it. How easy or COMMISSIONER HANSON: So how do you secure	he site in
21 how hard will it be for someone to know where the pipe is? 21 the evening hours when you're not working?	
THE WITNESS: Once the pipeline is installed is THE WITNESS: It is typically when I say not secur	:d
23 through the One-Call systems, but warning signs are put up at 23 relative to cattle's ability to move around on the right of way.	
24 road crossings. Warning signs are put up typically at streams 24 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Okay. So I guess I'm i	ot
25 or fence lines and things where it won't obstruct the use of the 25 following how you keep cattle out of the work area, how you keep cattle out of the work area.	эер
255	257
1 land. 1 them out of leaving the pasture. If you're excavating a	
2 And then through the One-Call system, people that are 2 100-foot right of way, why wouldn't they just decide to go	
3 the excavators to contact the One-Call and the company to locate 3 explore?	
4 the facilities prior to any excavation. 4 THE WITNESS: On fence lands we do what we call	a gap
 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Certainly. The challenge, of in the fence for our crews to move through. And it's a course, is out in rural areas whether someone's going to make a temporary fence that is we call it a gap in the permanent 	
	00
	15
 8 of that nature and possible erosion. You say signage is 9 typically placed along those areas. Will that not be done 8 each crew goes through. So the limits of the pasture remain 9 intact. 	
10 universally? COMMISSIONER HANSON: Okay. So once you've	renched
11 THE WITNESS: Oh, it will be done universally. I'm 11 through that area you don't necessarily secure your entire site	
12 sorry if I said it that way. The signage is a requirement of 12 but you secure the the former fenced area so that they can	
13 our codes. 13 leave that particular they could still enter the work area?	
14 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Will you have any above stream 14 THE WITNESS: That is correct.	
15 crossings? 15 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Okay. Thank you. And	when you
16 THE WITNESS: No. 16 say you consider what would move you to fence an area?	
17 COMMISSIONER HANSON: I understand you are responsible 17 THE WITNESS: I would suggest to you a very exponsible	nsive,
18 for the information in Section 612 of the Application regarding 18 exotic species of either cattle or horses or something would	
19 the mitigation of impacts to agriculture cropland, grassland, 19 move you towards the exposure of the loss of the animals. The	е
20 rangeland, and irrigated land? 20 cost would be so much greater than the fencing.	
21 THE WITNESS: That's correct. 21 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you very much,	Иг. Gray.
22 COMMISSIONER HANSON: Since this is going through a 22 Thanks, Mr. Smith.	
23 lot of farming operations, can you tell us, for instance, with 23 MR. SMITH: Are there other Commissioner questions.	ns?
24 cattle operations will there be temporary fencing put up so that 24 Seeing none, Mr. Koenecke, are you ready to proceed with an	
25 the ranchers will not have challenges with their cattle entering 25 redirect? 7 of 107 shoots 01/02/2008	

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1	MR. KOENECKE: We have nothing. Thank you, Mr. Smith.	1	Q. The concern from some of our local excavators I guess is a
2	MR. SMITH: Any questions following up on the	2	lot of times when a utility is marked it's simply marked down
3	Commissioner's cross-examination?	3	the middle. If a landowner hires a fencing company, for
4	MR. RASMUSSEN: I have nothing further.	4	example, to build a new fence and they call the One-Call system,
5	MR. SMITH: Mr. Gray, I think you're excused. Thank	5	it's usually marked down the middle of the line and the concern
6	you very much.	6	is the outer edges will be known so the contractor would know
7	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Forgive me. As I'm going	7	how large the underground facility is.
8	through my notes here I did notice there was one last question.	8	A. In the pipeline industry, we typically are going to stay
9	Do you know what the closest location that the pipeline is to	9	and watch you excavate our pipeline. We're not going to leave
10	residential or occupied buildings at the present time?	10	like we understand a number of utilities will paint a mark on
11	THE WITNESS: I believe the closest location's going	11	the ground or do something and leave while you excavate.
12	to be the two hotels that were	12	But in the pipeline industry we will not leave. We will
13	COMMISSIONER HANSON: In the Yankton area?	13	stay present until our line's exposed as well as many times
14	THE WITNESS: part of the testimony. I would have	14	we'll stay present until you complete your work around it.
15	to check. I do not believe we're closer than 200 feet to a	15	MR. SMITH: Mr. Hohn?
16	residence.	16	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
17	COMMISSIONER HANSON: All right. Thank you very much,	17	BY MR. HOHN:
18	sir. Thank you.	18	Q. Mr. Gray, following that same line of questioning, when a
19	MR. SMITH: Commissioner Kolbeck.	19	utility, whatever type, let's say rural water line, would cross
20	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Could you remind me what the	20	your system and a One-Call is called out, the lines are
21	crop damage payback is on a yearly basis?	21	flagged and maybe this is an operational question but does
22	THE WITNESS: The compensation that we're doing for	22	your utility pothole that pipe so you can verify depth, or is
23	the is our program that we're offering landowners is	23	that up to the utility that's crossing you?
24	100 percent of the crop loss the first year, 75 percent of the	24	A. Is my experience has been and my experience has been is
25	crop loss the second year, and 50 percent of the crop loss the	25	that the utility crossing us, being the entity that would have
	259		261
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1	third year.	1	equipment present or the things that would be there that would
1 2		1 2	
	third year.		equipment present or the things that would be there that would
2	third year. And keeping in mind that the company's	2	equipment present or the things that would be there that would do that under somewhat our direction or supervision. And
2	third year. And keeping in mind that the company's responsibility if there is diminished crop production past	2	equipment present or the things that would be there that would do that under somewhat our direction or supervision. And typically we would as you described the word "potholing," we
2 3 4	third year. And keeping in mind that the company's responsibility if there is diminished crop production past three years, we're still responsible for it. We just believe	3 4	equipment present or the things that would be there that would do that under somewhat our direction or supervision. And typically we would as you described the word "potholing," we use that terminology is that literally we might according to
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	And keeping in mind that the company's responsibility if there is diminished crop production past three years, we're still responsible for it. We just believe that after a three-year period that it will recover. COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. Thank you. MR. SMITH: Commissioners, are you done? Apparently staff has a question. RECROSS-EXAMINATION BY MS. SEMMLER: Q. I have a follow-up question regarding Commissioner Hanson's One-Call question. How will you notify excavators of how large the pipe is? If it's marked in the middle, how will you notify of the outer edges? A. I'm trying to think in terms of certainly our pipeline will be on record with the One-Call system as being a 30-inch crude oil pipeline in it. And if the question is relative to whatever planned activity there is, how far do we or what dimensions do we have to locate it, that's generally on an on-site discussion or request. And, for example, if a utility was going to parallel us for	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	equipment present or the things that would be there that would do that under somewhat our direction or supervision. And typically we would as you described the word "potholing," we use that terminology is that literally we might according to various companies we would let you use mechanical equipment within a certain distance to our pipe, but then you'll have to hand excavate down to the utility. Q. And also if instead of just exposing your pipe the utility elected to use a Vactor and pothole to find the top of your pipe and then bore under it, you would have someone there the entire time? A. That's correct. Hydrovacing is another means of potholing. Q. Yes. I had one follow-up, and I didn't ask this before. I apologize. But on page 6, I believe, of your direct testimony or, excuse me. 3. Page 3. You're talking about going through wet areas. A. I've got page 3. Q. It's part of item 8, your answer on 8. You state that when you go through a wet area, and I think this is I'm sorry. It's the rebuttal. I'm sorry. Page 3. A. I have that now. Q. Okay. Thank you. You're referring to crossing a wet area,

15 existing pipe that was there first, the rural water pipe, that 16 your first initial thought would be to bend your pipe and go 17 under; is that correct? 18 That is the first initial thought that I had, that's 19 correct

20 Q. Does it cost a lot to bend that big steel pipe? 21 The bending is not the -- is not the significant cost of 22 crossing a utility. It is more the cost of what we call leaving 23 a section of pipe out so that we don't break or interrupt the 24 service of the utility that we're crossing. 25 Mr. Gray, as the chief engineer on the project, would you

15 how --16 THE WITNESS: Absolutely. And I might use more of a 17 judgment is we have a 50-foot permanent easement. And let's 18 assume we're in the middle of it. And 25 feet either side of 19 it. 20 We're very interested in anything that's going on in 21 that 50 feet, not just where our pipeline sits. And typically

one of the functions of our patrolling operations is to look for

dispatch somebody out to investigate it because we're worried

unusual activity within that 50 feet. And we're going to

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about it

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1		COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. Thank you.	1	your	direct testimony?	
2		MR. SMITH: Further Commissioner questions? I think	2	A.	No, I don't.	
3	now	you actually are excused, Mr. Gray. At least for the time	3	Q.	And you have in front of you what's been marked as	
4	bein	g.	4	Exhi	bit TC 6R1, which would be your first rebuttal testimony?	
5		THE WITNESS: Thank you.	5	A.	Yes.	
6		(The witness is excused)	6	Q.	And did you prepare that testimony?	
7		MR. SMITH: My guess is it may not be your last	7	A.	I did.	
8	appe	earance here. Thank you.	8	Q.	Do you have any changes or corrections to make to that	
9		Mr. Koenecke, are you ready to call your next witness?	9	testi	mony?	
10		MR. KOENECKE: Mr. Smith, Mr. White will be taking our	10	A.	No, I don't. Thank you.	
11	next	witness.	11	Q.	And, finally, do you have in front of you what's been	
12		MR. SMITH: Mr. White, please call your next witness.	12	marl	ked as Exhibit TC 6R2, your second piece of rebuttal	
13		MR. WHITE: Thank you, Mr. Smith. Keystone would call	13	testi	mony?	
14	Meer	ra Kothari to the stand.	14	A.	Yes.	
15		(The witness is sworn by the court reporter)	15	Q.	And did you prepare that testimony?	
16		DIRECT EXAMINATION	16	Α.	I did.	
17	BY N	IR. WHITE:	17	Q.	Do you have any changes or corrections to make to that?	
18	Q.	Good morning, Ms. Kothari.	18	A.	No, I don't.	
19	A.	Good morning.	19	Q.	And if you were asked the questions today that are set	
20	Q.	Would you state your name for the record, please.	20	forth	n in Exhibits TC 16, 6R1 and 6R2, would your answers be the	
21	A.	Meera Kothari.	21	sam	e as the answers that are set forth in the prepared	
22	Q.	And your business address?	22	testi	mony?	
23	A.	450 First Street Southwest, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.	23	A.	Yes, they would.	
24	Q.	Thank you. Do you have before you what's been marked as	24		MR. WHITE: Okay. I would move the admission of	
25	Exhil	bit TC 6D? It would be your direct testimony.	25	Exhi	bits 16, 6R1 and 6R2.	
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1	A.	I've just got to look for it here.	1		MR. SMITH: I think they've already been admitted, but	t
2	Q.	It should be in your binder as well.	2	wha	t we will do is we'll acknowledge the corrections she's made	
3	A.	Yes. I do.	3	to th	nose in her testimony here.	
4	Q.	Okay. And is that your prepared direct testimony that was	4	Q.	And, Ms. Kothari, I'd like to cover just a few issues with	
5	filed	in this proceeding?	5	you	that were raised at the hearing session yesterday.	
6	A.	It is.	6		I believe there was a question with respect to the	
7	Q.	And did you prepare that testimony?	7	certi	fication of the mills where the pipe for the Keystone	
8	A.	I have.	8	Pipe	line will be fabricated. Are you familiar with that	
9	Q.	And do you have any corrections or additions to make to	9	certi	fication process?	
10	that	testimony?	10	A.	Yes, I am.	
11	A.	I do.	11	Q.	And are you involved in that process?	
12	Q.	Okay. What would be the first correction that you would	12	A.	Yes, I am.	
13	like t	to make?	13	Q.	Okay. And did you perform any due diligence with respect	
14	A.	I would like to add Section 2.2 of the Application.	14	to th	ne certification and qualification of the pipe mills where	
15	Q.	So you're responsible for Section 2.2 of the Application;	15	the I	Keystone Pipeline will be fabricated?	
16	is th	at correct?	16	A.	Yes, I did.	
17	A.	That is correct.	17	Q.	And could you tell us which standards and specifications	
18	Q.	And you are also responsible for Section 2.2.1; is that	18	are i	required to be met by those pipe mills?	
19	corre	ect?	19	A.	Yes. The pipe mills where Keystone will be obtaining i	ts
20	A.	That is correct. I'd like to make an addition to that	20	pipe	e from are required to meet the American Petroleum Ins	titute
21	sect	ion.	21	Star	ndard for line pipe, which is API 5L. In addition, the	
22	Q.	And what would that be?	22	requ	uirements are to meet the International Standards	
23	A.	That would be to specify the grade of the pipeline as	23	Org	anization, ISO 14001 and ISO 9001 standards in accord	ance
24	API	5L X70.	24	with	n 49 CFR 195. And, lastly, the TransCanada specification	าร
25	Q.	Okay. Do you have any additional changes or corrections to	25		ine pipe.	07 sheets

- 1 Q. Okay. And in performing your due diligence with respect to
- 2 those mills and their meeting those standards and
- **3** qualifications, did you have occasion to visit those mills?
- 4 A. Yes, I did.
- **5 Q.** Which mills did you visit?
- **6 A.** I visited all three mills that the Keystone Pipeline will
- 7 be obtaining, and that was Welspun, Anjar, India, OSM, Portland,
- 8 and Berg Steel in Florida.
- **9 Q.** And what was the purpose of those visits?
- **10 A.** The purpose of the visit was to conduct a preproduction
- 11 meeting with each of the mills. There are four main areas in
- 12 which the discussion centered around.
- 13 Q. Okay. And having conducted the due diligence that you
- 14 described, including the pipe mill visits, are you confident
- 15 that each of the three mills that will be fabricating the pipe
- 16 would be able to and will meet the requirements, standards, and
- 17 specifications that you've described?
- **18** A. Yes, I am. In addition to the preproduction meetings that
- 19 were -- that had occurred, TransCanada also pregualified these
- 20 mills earlier on prior to deciding to actually award pipe supply
- 21 to those mills. In addition to the prequalification that was
- 22 conducted on the mills, prequalification was conducted on the
- --
- 23 steel suppliers to which would be supplying steel for actual
- **24** pipe manufacture to those mills.
- 25 Q. Okay. Thank you. And I believe Mr. Hohn asked you a
 - question yesterday with regard to the potential for interference
- 2 between the cathodic protection system of the Keystone Pipeline
- 3 and the cathodic protection system that's used for ductile iron
- 4 water utility lines.
- **5** Do you recall that testimony --
- **6 A.** Yes.

- **7 Q.** Or sorry. That question?
- **8 A.** Yes, I do.
- **9 Q.** And are there any steps that Keystone will undertake to
- 10 ensure that such cathodic protection interference will not
- 11 occur?
- **12 A.** Yes.
- 13 Q. And could you describe those tests?
- 14 A. Yes, I can. Keystone will perform interference surveys and
- **15** make adjustments to the cathodic protection system. This
- 16 particular process is in accordance with the special permit
- 17 requirements that Keystone has obtained. The surveys will be
- **18** performed as the CP system is energized during construction and
- **19** prior to commencing operations.
- 20 So this will essentially ensure that the Keystone
- 21 Pipeline's cathodic protection system will not interfere with
- 22 any foreign utility's CP system or vice versa.
- 23 Q. Okay. There were a few questions yesterday with regard to
- 24 the fusion bond epoxy or the FBE coating that's being used for
- 25 the Keystone Pipeline. Specifically I believe Commissioner

- 1 Hanson asked the question whether there had been any failures on
- 2 pipelines coated with the FBE coating which may have been caused
- **3** by external corrosion or other factors on TransCanada's system.
- 4 Have you had the opportunity to go back and review and
- **5** provide an answer to that question?
- 6 A. Yes, I have.

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- **7 Q.** And what's the answer to the question?
- **8** A. There have been no failures on fusion bond epoxy coated
- **9** pipelines on the TransCanada system. TransCanada has utilized
- 10 fusion bond epoxy for over 28 years, and the coating technology
- 11 is performing excellent.
- **12 Q.** Okay. And could you briefly describe for us the process
- 13 that is used at the factory for applying this fusion bond epoxy?
- **14** A. Yes, I can. The FBE is plant applied, and it is, in fact,
- **15** a corrosion-inhibiting coating. The pipe is essentially
- 16 sandblasted to a near white finish so it can obtain an anchor
- 17 pattern. And that's something similar to if you were painting
- 18 your fence where you would sand down your fence prior to
- 19 painting.

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- The pipe is then run through a hydrochloric acid wash, and
- 21 that is to remove any mill scale or any contaminants from the
- 22 pipe prior to coating. It's then moved through a coating area
- 23 where paint guns are pressurized with fusion bond powder, and
- 24 the high pressurized powder is fused onto the pipeline and
- **25** essentially fuses to the pipe instantly.
- essentially ruses to the pipe instan

1 The pipe is then cooled to ensure

The pipe is then cooled to ensure that the coating is cured

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- 2 and then moved to another area where the coating is visually
- 3 inspected and inspected with a holiday detector as Mr. Gray had
- 4 described in the public hearings with his presentation on
- **5** Holiday detection.
- 6 Any repairs are made to that coating, and then the pipe is
- 7 released for transportation after that.
- 8 Once the pipe is transported to the stockpile yard, it is
- **9** again visually inspected for any coating damage. And then
- 10 lastly a final check is done to the coating using the same
- 11 Holiday detection technology prior to lowering in and
- **12** backfilling the pipeline.
- 13 Q. Thank you. And we had a question yesterday with respect to
- 14 the coating that is applied to the welds that are performed in
- 15 the field.
- 16 Can you describe the process by which the FBE coating is
- 17 applied in the field to those welds?
- **18** A. Yes, I can. It's a similar process. The field joint
- 19 coating is applied once two joints of pipe are welded together.
- 20 The girth weld or the exposed area of bare metal is sandblasted
- 21 again to a near white finish to get that same anchor pattern
- 22 that we talked about earlier.
- Two part liquid epoxy, which is a primer, and epoxy is
- 24 mixed together and either brushed on with a roller or sprayed on
- 25 with a spray gun. The coating thickness is then checked to

274 276 1 1 ensure that it meets specification and visually inspected to specific findings? 2 make sure that there is no damage to the coating. 2 A. Yes, they did. They made two specific findings. 3 Q. Thank you. 3 Q. Could you describe the first finding? 4 MR. WHITE: Mr. Smith, I'd like to mark one document 4 Yes, I can. If you reference page 2 of the exhibit, the 5 5 as an exhibit. This would be Exhibit TC 11. Do you have that findings were, PHMSA finds that granting the special permit to 6 6 in front of you, Ms. Kothari? Keystone to operate the crude oil pipeline at a pressure 7 Α. Yes, I do. 7 corresponding to a hoop stress of 80 percent SMYS is not 8 Q. Would you describe that document? 8 inconsistent with public safety. And the, second, In doing so 9 9 A. It is the special permit from the Pipeline Hazardous will provide a level of safety equal or greater to that which 10 10 Materials Safety Administration. would be provided if the pipeline were operated under the 11 11 Q. Okay. And are you familiar with that document? existing regulation. 12 12 Α. Q. Okay. Now does the special permit apply to each and every Yes, I am. 13 And did you participate in the process by which that 13 section of the Keystone Pipeline? 14 14 special permit was obtained? Α. No, it does not. 15 15 Q. A. I did And are there any specific sections which are not covered MR. WHITE: I'd like to move the admission of TC 11. 16 16 by the special permit? 17 17 Copies of it are being distributed. Α. There's four categories which are not covered under the 18 MR. SMITH: Any objection? 18 permit. 19 19 MR. RASMUSSEN: No. Q. Okay. What are those categories? 20 20 MR. SMITH: I believe it's already in the record as an Commercially navigable waterways, population areas, 21 21 attachment to another testimony, but thank you. highways, railroads, and road crossings, and the last category 22 22 MR. WHITE: So it will be easier to deal with -would be the pump station valve assemblies, pigging and 23 MR. SMITH: Yes, it will. TC 11 is admitted. 23 measurement facilities. 24 24 I'd like to ask you to describe just very briefly the Okay. Could you just briefly tell us the reason that the 25 25 process through which TransCanada applied for and received the commercially navigable waterways are not covered by the special 275 277 1 1 permit? special permit from the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety 2 2 Administration Yes. The requirement for thicker pipe in that area is due 3 3 Okay. Subject to check, 49 USC 60118, the Pipeline Safety to stress factors in performing engineering and stress analysis 4 Act, allows TransCanada or any operator to apply for a special 4 calculations. It's not appropriate to use the thinner pipe at 5 permit to the Code of Federal Regulation, which governs the 5 those particular areas due to stress concerns. 6 hazardous pipelines to which they are subject to their code. 6 And what would be the reason that the special permit does 7 7 TransCanada applied for a special permit to 49 CFR 195.106, not apply to high population areas? 8 8 which is design pressure or design factor in determining the In the high population areas we like to mitigate the risk 9 9 design pressure of the pipeline. TransCanada has pipelines of third-party damage. And so, again, in that particular area 10 operating using a .8 design factor on much of its system, and to 10 to ensure appropriate levels of safety a thinner wall pipe would 11 11 ensure consistency with the overall Keystone Project, we wish not be appropriate as a result of the ability to minimize those 12 to apply to the PHMSA for this particular special permit 12 third-party damage potentials. 13 13 condition. And what would be the reason the special permit does not 14 14 An Application was put forth to PHMSA and underwent a apply to highways, railroads, and road crossings? 15 rigorous review by the technical committee at PHMSA along with a 15 It's a similar situation as the commercial navigable 16 16 public comment period which allowed comments to be submitted and waterways in terms of stress and contractibility of the pipeline 17 17 then evaluated by the technical committee as it related to the when installing those particular items. 18 18 design and the Application for the special permit itself. In addition, with the railroad crossings, TransCanada along 19 19 with the rest of the industry has moved away from casing And in approving the special permit or considering the

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and the casing themselves.

required to manage that external load.

railroad crossings as a result of previous incidents in industry

and pipelines under the railway crossings, a thicker pipe is

where casings were causing corrosion between the carrier pipe

So in order to manage any external loading from railways

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of the permit?

special permit requirement.

special permit did PHMSA attach any conditions to the issuance

Yes. PHMSA attached 51 conditions related to the design,

construction, and operation of the Keystone Pipeline under the

And in issuing the special permit did PHMSA make any

25

MR. RASMUSSEN: Yes. Thank you.

24

25

incident to avoid the recurrence of that type of instance?

Yes. Specifically to Keystone, again, as I mentioned, the

<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>

- 2 BY MR. RASMUSSEN:
- **3 Q.** Ma'am, I'd like to start with your direct testimony.
- 4 Looking at Paragraph 13 on page 3.
- **5 A.** Yes.

1

- **6 Q.** It says, The pipeline will be inspected aerially 26 times
- **7** per year, not to exceed three weeks.
- 8 I'm not sure. What does that mean, the not to exceed three
- 9 weeks part?
- **10 A.** It's stipulated within the code that you are to inspect a
- 11 pipeline aerially 26 times a year, which is biweekly not to
- 12 exceed three weeks.
- 13 Q. Okay. But if you do it biweekly, you're not exceeding two
- 14 weeks. That's what I don't understand.
- 15 A. Well, it's a range essentially.
- **16 Q.** So it could be up to three weeks then?
- 17 A. Right.
- **18 Q.** So it may be less than 26 times a year then?
- 19 A. It's an average of 26 times a year.
- 20 Q. Okay. The aerial inspection, what is that looking for?
- **21 A.** Essentially you're looking for a couple of things. As
- 22 Mr. Gray testified previously, you're looking for any third
- **23** party related activity or encroachments near your pipeline.
- 24 You're looking for any particular obstructions on your pipeline,
- 25 and you're also looking for any potentials of leaks.
- 283
- Q. Okay. A pinhole leak underground unless the oil's coming
- 2 up through the ground, that would not be detected by an aerial
- 3 inspection, would it?
- **4 A.** No

1

- **5 Q.** Paragraph 19 refers to serious and major spills, critical
- 6 spills. I take it the Cabri and Brookdale, was that the other
- **7** one?
- 8 A. Yes.
- **9 Q.** Those aren't included in this -- among the spills that are
- 10 listed in this paragraph; is that right?
- 11 A. No. As I just mentioned, they're included in a separate
- 12 category.
- 13 Q. Okay. Paragraph 21 talks about TransCanada's failures on
- **14** crude oil pipeline. And it references an incident on the Platte
- **15** Pipeline in 1996.
- 16 Can you tell me about what happened on that instance?
- 17 A. Yes. As Mr. Jones had testified earlier yesterday,
- 18 TransCanada was a joint venture partner with Alberta Energy's
- 19 Company, the Express Pipeline construction. With the
- 20 construction of Express we also participated in upgrading the
- 21 Platte Pipeline.
- While TransCanada was not the operator of the Platte
- 23 Pipeline, there was an incident that occurred in 1996 on the
- 24 Platte Pipeline where an external corrosion failure occurred at
- **25** a pump station facility on pump station piping.

- **1 Q.** What type of coating was on that pipe?
- 2 A. I'm not sure.
- **3 Q.** You mentioned that there's -- TransCanada's never had a
- **4** failure with the fusion bond epoxy coating?
- **5 A.** That's correct.
- **6 Q.** Has any other pipeline had a failure with that type of
- **7** coating?
- **8** A. Not to my knowledge.
- **9 Q.** Paragraph 22, would be at the top of page 7, mentions that
- 10 there's 6,364 miles of hydrocarbon pipeline in South Dakota and
- 11 no crude oil pipelines currently operating in South Dakota;
- 12 correct?
- **13** A. That's correct.
- **14 Q.** What's the highest operating pressure of any of the
- 15 hydrocarbon -- other hydrocarbon pipelines in South Dakota? Do
- 16 you know?
- 17 A. I'm not sure.
- 18 Q. Do any of them have as high as 1,440 psi?
- 19 A. I'm not sure.
- **20 Q.** Okay. What do you know about the pipeline failures in
- 21 South Dakota that are referenced in paragraph 23 of your
- 22 testimony?

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- 23 A. I am aware of these failures as a result of statistics
- 24 posted on the PHMSA website.

Just the failure mode.

- **25 Q.** Do you know any of the specifics regarding any of them?
- 3
 - **2 Q.** And what was the -- what was the failure mode on those?
 - **3** A. One was external corrosion, and the other two were
 - 4 third-party damage.
 - **5 Q.** It says there's five failures. Oh, two of them are natural
 - 6 gas pipelines -- oh, excuse me. There's five. What are the
 - 7 failures on the -- you said there's five of them in the last
 - **8** 10 years.
 - **9** A. Yes. There were three on liquid on two on natural gas.
 - 10 Q. Okay. And what were the cause of all five of those? Do
 - 11 you know?
 - **12 A.** I'm not sure about the natural gas ones.
 - **13 Q.** All right. The liquid, what type of liquid was involved?
 - **14 A.** Again, it was refined oil products.
 - **15 Q.** You describe the method by which the coating is applied in
 - 16 the field. There's always a chance for air when a human being
 - 17 is applying some sort of coating by hand, is there not, in the
 - 18 field like that?
 - **19 A.** I suppose. However, there are procedures in place to
 - 20 specifically manage the installation of that coating.
 - **21 Q.** And there were similar procedures in place for all the
 - 22 other pipelines that we've talked about where there's been
 - 23 external corrosion, there's been leaks. There were procedures
 - 24 in place when those pipelines were installed and manufactured,
 - **25** were there not?

1 that?

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Α.

Q.

that?

I am.

I believe so.

Α.

Q.

Α.

Α.

projects, but I suppose there were.

4 feet of cover? Is that what that means?

That's right.

2 Α. From what I'm aware of reading some of that, yes.

3 Q. Okay. In the abstract it's stated that these pollutants,

4 referring to contaminating soil, but these pollutants from

5 leaking storage tanks and contaminated soils can and have posed

6 serious threats to the longevity and structural integrity of

7 plastic pipes and elastomeric gaskets, which in turn can affect

the water quality in the distribution system.

9 Do you disagree with that statement?

10 MR. WHITE: I'd like to ask if we're going to ask the 11 witness about this abstract, can she have a copy in front of her 12 so she can look at it?

13 MR. RASMUSSEN: Sure. I think Ms. Tillquist's

14 testimony should be in front of you there.

15 Α. I have it.

16 Q. 7R, I believe.

17 Α. Okav

18 What I'm looking at is the -- let me see if you have the

19 same thing I have. Okay. I've got the actual -- there's an

20 abstract, though, that was also included that should be right in

21 front of that or a summary.

22 Α. Yeah.

23 Okay. What I was reading from is the first page of that

24 document under the heading background. Do you see that?

25 Yeah. I do. 13 Q. The 51 special conditions that are imposed, who monitors

14 whether those -- all of those conditions are followed?

15 The regulator itself, the Pipeline Hazardous Materials

16 Safety Administration.

17 Are there inspectors from the PHMSA -- or, excuse me --

18 yeah, PHMSA out there at all times watching the installation of

19 the pipe?

20 A. PHMSA reserves the right to audit and be on site during the

21 construction of a pipeline.

22 Q. They reserve the right, but they're not necessarily there

23

24 A. No. But we have third-party inspectors who provide

25 reports.

- 1 Q. Again, as we discussed yesterday, the primary reason for
- 2 seeking the special permit was a financial one?
- **3** A. I wouldn't say that's the primary. There are several
- 4 factors, as I described.
- **5 Q.** Well, that's certainly one of the factors?
- **6 A.** Yes. It's one of the factors.
- 7 Q. And when you go through a waterway or when you go under a
- 8 roadway or go through a populated area you have to have the
- **9** thicker pipe because it's safer?
- 10 A. From a design consideration there are stress implications
- 11 so you would need to design with a thicker pipe.
- 12 Q. Because it's safer?
- **13 A.** From a design standpoint as it relates to the specific
- 14 installation in those areas, there are other design
- 15 considerations that are required.
- **16 Q.** If there is a problem with corrosion in a pipe, external
- 17 corrosion, it would be more likely for the corrosion to go
- 18 through the thinner pipe than through the thicker pipe, would it
- **19** not?
- 20 A. Not necessarily.
- 21 Q. It wouldn't? It wouldn't go through quicker if it was a
- 22 thinner pipe than it would be through a thicker pipe?
- 23 A. It would depend on the corrosion growth rate.
- 24 Q. Paragraph 42 you -- the question -- in your direct
- 25 testimony the question written is, Would thicker pipe at foreign
 - pipeline crossings be an appropriate safeguard?
- 2 And foreign pipeline crossings would be any pipeline that's
- 3 not the TransCanada Pipeline or the Keystone Pipeline; correct?
- **4 A.** Yes

- **5 Q.** And your answer to that is that it would not be. But,
- 6 again, the chance of a leak would be less if there was thicker
- 7 pipe at any point along the pipeline, would it not?
- **8** A. There are a number of factors that are involved with the
- 9 cause of corrosion and the chance of a leak. So I can't say
- 10 that it would be.
- 11 Q. Everything else being equal, a thicker pipe would be less
- 12 likely to leak than a thinner one?
- **13 A.** No.
- 14 Q. Okay. Paragraph 46 of your direct testimony mentions the
- 15 DNV report. And that was the report prepared by a risk
- **16** management third-party group; is that right?
- **17 A.** Yes.
- 18 Q. No one from DNV has been asked to testify on behalf of
- 19 TransCanada; is that right?
- 20 A. That's right. No one has.
- 21 Q. Why is that?
- MR. WHITE: Well, I'm going to object to that
- 23 question. I think that's a legal strategy question rather than
- 24 one for the witness to answer.
- 25 MR. SMITH: Sustained.

- 1 Q. Take a look at your first rebuttal testimony. It would be
- **2** R1. Page 3, paragraph 10. Do you have that?
- 3 A. Yes.

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- **4 Q.** Okay. It mentions that Keystone has performed a
- **5** preliminary surge analysis and intends to complete the detailed
- 6 surge analysis later this year or early next year.
- 7 Is there any reason the detailed surge analysis can't be
- **8** done at this point in time?
- **9** A. Yes. We are still finalizing design considerations on the
- 10 facility side. So until those designs are in place along with
- 11 the control system designs, this particular piece can't
- 12 progress.
- **13 Q.** What is a surge analysis?
- **14** A. It's an analysis that's performed to determine where
- 15 particular sections of pipe may see increased transient activity
- 16 or increased pressure activity.
- **17 Q.** What's the potential danger of a surge?
- **18** A. The potential danger of a surge would be over pressure of
- 19 the pipeline.
- **20 Q.** Which could potentially cause a rupture?
- 21 A. It could cause abnormal operations.
- **22 Q.** Would rupture be part of an abnormal operation?
- 23 A. It is a potential.
- **24 Q.** What are other abnormal operations that would be impacted

293

25 by a surge?

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1 A. Equipment damage.

- **Q.** Okay. Take a look at your second rebuttal testimony on
- 3 paragraph 11 on page 4. Looking at the bottom of the page, the
- 4 bottom of that paragraph, you wrote that, "Lastly, crude oil
- **5** pipelines do not fail in the same manner as natural gas
- 6 pipelines. Liquid pipelines carry crude oil as specified in
- 7 Keystone's tariff and do not ignite in an explosion or fire as
- 8 crude oil is not a compressible fluid."
- **9** Now we've all just heard recently about the explosion in
- 10 Minnesota which was a crude oil pipeline; correct?
- **11 A.** The details of what caused the explosion aren't public yet.
- **12 Q.** That was a crude oil pipeline, though?
- 13 A. That was my understanding.
- **14 Q.** And at least some sort of explosion or fire occurred?
- MR. WHITE: I think the witness indicated she doesn't
- 16 know the detail of that incident.
- 17 Q. Well, you've read the newspaper, haven't you?
- **18** A. Some articles, yes.
- **19 Q.** You're aware there was a fire?
- 20 A. Yes. But we aren't aware of what caused the fire at this
- 21 point in time.
- **22 Q.** But it was a fire connected to a crude oil pipeline?
- **23 A.** There was a fire as reported in the newspaper.
- **24 Q.** And you can't explain why that happened?
- 25 A. No. I wasn't there.

	294		296
1	Q. I asked Mr. Jones yesterday about the pipeline failures in	1	A. Yes. All of these incidents
2	the last five years that were referenced in the Interrogatory	2	Q. Right. They were all I'm sorry. And then we have three
3	Answers, and he indicated you would be the one to testify about	3	of them related to third-party damage. December 23, '04, what
4	that.	4	happened with that one?
5	Do you recall that testimony?	5	A. That was an excavation, a third-party excavation that had
6	A. Yes, I do. Yep.	6	contacted the pipe and a delayed leak had occurred as a result
7	MR. SMITH: Reed, how much farther do you have to go?	7	of that contact.
8	I'm thinking maybe we ought to take a break here before too	8	Q. Okay. And do you know what caused the what sort of
9	long.	9	excavation it was or anything like that?
10	MR. RASMUSSEN: I've got about three or four more	10	A. It was a backhoe trenching.
11	questions.	11	Q. And then September 7, '03, what about that one?
12	MR. SMITH: I'll take it after you're done if you	12	A. That was as well a backhoe trenching along the line.
13	prefer, but if we have a long way to go, I'd just as soon	13	Q. And then we have one, May 25, '07 in the United States.
14	MR. RASMUSSEN: I'm about done.	14	Where was that?
15	MR. SMITH: Okay.	15	A. That was on the A&R Pipeline.
16	Q. I'm trying to find my list here. I'll get it here in a	16	Q. Which is where?
17	second.	17	A. It would have been one of the assets that was recently
18	Okay. Sorry for the delay here. We've got the	18	acquired last year. I'm not sure specifically where, but there
19	Interrogatory Answer listed five or, excuse me, four failures	19	was a report of third-party excavation on the system.
20	in the past five years related to external corrosion, one of	20	Q. Backhoe again?
21	them being January 7, 2004.	21	A. Yep.
22	What can you tell me about that incident?	22	MR. RASMUSSEN: I think I'm done. I'll check my notes
23	A. That was a leak on a pipeline in Northern Alberta.	23	if I have anything else.
24	Q. Okay. And what was the cause of that leak?	24	MR. SMITH: Thank you. Let's take about a 15-minute
25	A. External corrosion.	25	recess. We'll reconvene at 20 to.
	295		297
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	298		300
1	petroleum pipeline?	1	requirement for isolation.
2	A. Not to my understanding.	2	Q. So if the oil pipe is going under the River and then it's
3	Q. Okay. Are there other pipelines operating in the	3	going up the slope, up the bank of the River, if there is a leak
4	United States as far as you know that move tar sands oil?	4	and the oil tries to come back, the check is going to stop the
5	A. I'm aware of a few.	5	oil.
6	Q. Are any of them operating under the special permit that is	6	Would that be a fair description?
7	being requested by TransCanada?	7	A. Yes.
8	A. Keystone is the first.	8	Q. Can you explain how a smart pig or a cleaning device would
9	Q. Keystone will be the first. In the United States?	9	go through if you have a check valve in that section of the
0	A. Yes. The first in the United States.	10	River or pipe?
1	_	11	
2	Q. Are there pipelines operating like that in Canada other than TransCanada lines?	12	
3	-	13	mechanisms. So for a particular inspection run somebody would
	A. Yes. All pipelines in Canada as per CSA Z662 that's the	14	be dispatched out to open the check valves into the lock open
4	pipeline code in Canada are allowed to operate using a .8	15	position so that the in-line inspection tool would be able to
5	design factor.	16	pass without being damaged.
6	Q. So in the United States TransCanada would be the first		The pipeline is 100 percent pigable. So regardless of
7	pipeline moving tar sands oil under this special permit as far	17	whatever valves are in place, the pigs are able to pass, but the
8	as you know?	18	check valves can sometimes cause damage to the in-line
9	A. That is correct.	19	inspection tools that pass. And so this design feature allows
20	Q. And I believe there was earlier testimony from Mr. Jones	20	for minimal damage to the tools.
21	that this would be the first or that, excuse me, I believe	21	Q. So is this the check, does it go up? Does it go up into
22	there was testimony from Mr. Jones that TransCanada does not	22	a cavity or something to get out of the way of the flow? Or how
23	operate or has not operated oil pipelines?	23	do you get it out of the line?
24	A. We currently do not operate any oil pipelines.	24	A. The clapper would be turned into an open position.
25	Q. Okay. So you'd be the first this would be your first	25	Q. Is that something you could provide a drawing as part of
	299		301
1			
	pipeline to move tar sands oil, and this would be the first use	1	the file later that we could see?
2	of the special permit in the United States?	2	MR. HOHN: That's a request, I guess.
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- 1 traceable to the steel supplier.
- 2 How is the pipe traceable? What method is used to track or
- 3 trace?
- **4 A.** When the pipe comes in to the pipe mill it is numbered,
- 5 whether it be the plate or the soil that is used to then form a
- 6 joint of pipe. That joint of pipe is assigned a number in the
- 7 mills management system, and that number is reconfirmed at each
- **8** station to match the joint before any of the particular process
- 9 that takes place at that station can occur.
- 10 After all the testing is done on that particular joint of
- 11 pipe, what is called a mill certificate or a mill certification
- 12 is produced with the joint number attached to it. The joint
- 13 number is also stenciled on to the inside and the outside of the
- 14 pipe when it is on the right of way. Again, the joint numbers
- 15 are known and are recorded typically on the as-built alignment
- 16 sheets.
- 17 Q. And if you were out in the field as an engineer inspecting,
- 18 for example, how would that help you inspect or assure quality?
- **19** What's the purpose of that step?
- **20** A. If for any reason there would be any damage sustained to
- 21 that piece of pipe for whatever reason, for example, if there
- 22 were a hydrostatic test failure, we would be able to trace the
- 23 joint back to a particular production shift, a particular
- 24 supplier of steel, and it assists in route cause analysis to
- 25 determine if there was anything that went wrong.
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- 1 Alongside as well, in operations through integrity
- 2 management if we had to remove that joint of pipe for whatever
- 3 reason, based on in-line inspection and repair or for whatever
- 4 other reason, you would be able to trace that pipe back to
- **5** determine what particular steel properties were assigned to that
- 6 joint of pipe, who made it, when it was made, how it was made.
- 7 Q. And would that also allow you to track the pipe in terms of
- 8 shipment, who shipped it, what company?
- **9** A. Yes. The stencil usually has the mill manufacturer's name
- ${\bf 10}$ $\,$ and the requirements as set forth in API . There's specific
- **11** marking requirements for the pipe as per the codes.
- 12 Q. And in that same sentence, "Each joint is traceable to the
- 13 steel supplier." The next sentence, "The coating is inspected
- 14 in the plant with stringent tolerance on roundness, nominal walk
- 15 thickness."
- 16 What's the significance from an engineering standpoint of
- 17 roundness?
- **18** A. The roundness tolerances, they're to ensure fit up when
- **19** welding the joints in the field.
- 20 Q. If a pipe -- I think somewhere in your testimony we'll be
- 21 getting to later, but you mentioned testing for oval or
- 22 oblong-shaped or an odd-shaped. If it's not completely round,
- 23 does that weaken the pipe?
- **24 A.** No. Prior to operations a caliper tool is run through the
- 25 pipeline to check for ovality, dense, or any other construction

1 damage. If the in-line inspection tool sees that construction

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- 2 damage, we're able to remove that joint of pipe prior to
- 3 service
- 4 Again, those operations are also performed in operations
- 5 through the integrity management program as well.
- **6 Q.** And on the same page 8, item 28, second line from the
- 7 bottom, using ultrasonic inspection, how does that help you
- 8 inspect the pipe for flaws?
- **9** A. There are various methods to inspect for flaws, gamma ray,
- 10 x-ray, and ultrasonics being three of the types of
- 11 nondestructive inspection techniques that are used to check for
- 12 defects, welding defects.
- 13 Q. In that same sentence just the next two lines up, "Pipe
- 14 joints which are susceptible to transportation fatigue (Joints
- 15 that are stacked on the bottom)."
- 16 I assume you're talking about pipe that's been loaded on a
- 17 ship or on a rail car or a truck that would be susceptible to
- 18 fatigue. What would cause that kind of fatigue in terms of
- 19 transportation?
- 20 A. It would be the transportation of the pipe itself. So --
- 21 Q. What would be the significance of the stacking causing
- 22 fatigue?
- **23** A. Typically joints that are on the bottom of rail cars could
- 24 be susceptible to propagation of small defects. And so in order
- 25 to mitigate any sort of flaws introduced into the system, prior
- 1 to operations we check for the existence of those particular
 - **2** flaws once the pipe arrives at the stockpile site.
 - **3** Q. Does TransCanada have any standard in terms of how they
 - 4 require their supplier to ship, package and ship?
 - **5** A. Yes. We follow API 5L for ground and 5LW for water
 - 6 transport.
 - 7 Q. And does that standard require a certain method of stacking
 - 8 pipe of this type?
 - **9 A.** Yes.
 - **10 Q.** Are you aware, if you're aware -- are you aware of any
 - 11 situation where the National Transportation Safety Board has
 - 12 identified a failure because of stacking?
 - 13 A. Yes. There was one failure on the Enbridge pipeline a
 - 14 number of years ago as it related to transportation fatigue. As
 - 15 part of our review of the special permit with PHMSA a condition
 - **16** was introduced to mitigate and manage any threat as it relates
 - 17 to transportation fatigue by the Application of this particular
 - 18 MBT examination once the pipe arrives at the stock pipe site to
 - 19 ensure that no flaws as a result of transportation fatigue are
 - 20 introduced into the system.
 - 21 Q. And do you recall what state that occurred in and what
 - 22 year, if you know?
 - 23 A. I do not.
 - **24 Q.** Okay. On page 9, item 29, at about the middle of your
 - 25 response the words "a tariff specification," do you see that

- 1 section?
- 2 A. Yes.
- **3 Q.** Would you explain what that sentence is saying regarding
- 4 tariff -- what you mean by tariff, what that process means?
- **5** A. Yes. As Mr. Jones mentioned in his testimony yesterday,
- **6** Keystone has a specific tariff or specification in place on the
- 7 properties of the crude that are allowed to be transport within
- 8 the Keystone system.
- **9** A specification of .5 percent solid and water by volume is
- 10 the Keystone specification, which is half of the U.S. industry
- 11 standard of 1 percent for solid and water by volume. So that's
- 12 a specific tariff that we've introduced onto our system to
- 13 manage such things as the likelihood of internal corrosion.
- **14 Q.** And the next sentence, could you read the next sentence
- 15 regarding dropout and then explain what you mean by that?
- **16** A. It's essentially for water to drop out of oil it needs to
- 17 be -- it needs to be transported at a specific flow rate. Based
- 18 on the analysis that Keystone has performed, the pipeline is
- 19 being designed in a turbulent flow regime. Therefore, the
- 20 likelihood of water dropout on the pipeline is very low and
- 21 would require a very low flow rate to have standing water in the
- 22 pipeline.
- 23 Again, once the pipeline would move back into a turbulent
- 24 flow regime, that water would be swept away with the crude. So
- 25 the likelihood again of any sort of water dropout that would
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- 1 potentially cause internal corrosion is very minimal as a result
- 2 of the design features of the pipeline.
- **3 Q.** Is this pipeline designed, built, and installed on line and
- 4 grade, survey line and grade?
- **5 A.** Yes.
- **6 Q.** So what that would mean is from various points you tell the
- 7 contractor I want it to take a certain elevation from this point
- 8 to that point, it should be flat between those points?
- **9** A. No. The pipeline is constructed to fit the contours of the
- 10 terrain.
- 11 Q. Go ahead. I'm sorry.
- **12 A.** Sorry.
- 13 Q. So it follows the terrain? It's not laid like a sewer
- 14 line, for example, line and grade, gravity flow?
- **15 A.** No.
- **16 Q.** Okay. Is it possible depending on how the pipe is
- 17 constructed either for a contractor to not do it the way you
- **18** want it done or a problem in construction, soils and foundation
- 19 of the soil, where you could have the pipe -- a belly in the
- 20 pipe where water could settle out?
- 21 A. It's possible, but based on survey and construction plans,
- 22 I think that would be taken into account.
- **23 Q.** One last question on water falling out or settling out.
- 24 Why is that signify if it does settle out and you get water in
- 25 the bottom of that pipe? Can it corrode?

- **1 A.** There's potential for corrosion.
- **2 Q.** You've spoke a lot about the fusion bond on the outside of

- **3** the pipe. Is there any coating on the inside of the pipe?
- **4** A. No. There's no coating on the inside of the pipe, but we
- 5 manage internal corrosion in the methods that are outlined in
- 6 the testimony with respect to tariffs, in-line inspection to
- 7 look at corrosion defects.
- **8** There's other monitorings of commodities as it relates to
- **9** product sampling, turbulent flow regime. So there's various
- 10 other methods to mitigate and monitor and manage internal
- 11 corrosion.
- 12 Q. So the internal pipe is a raw steel? There's no coating on
- 13 it, paint or coating?
- **14 A.** There's no coating on it.
- **15 Q.** As an operational procedure to protect the pipe, is there
- 16 any kind of treatment that's sent through the pipe periodically
- **17** to protect against corrosion?
- **18** A. That is a possibility to use corrosion inhibitors.
- **19 Q.** On the -- Mr. Rasmussen asked you a question about welding
- 20 a joint and then painting or applying the FBE in the field, the
- 21 fusion bond.
- 22 Is there any special precaution that would be taken if it
- 23 were raining or misting and you were welding -- or you were
- **24** coating the joint at a welded joint?
- **25 A.** Yes. Those precautions would be taken into consideration.
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 - Q. What kind of precautions could you take where you couldpaint in the rain?
- **3** A. You would tarp over that area.
- 4 Q. You'd build a little shed over the --
- **5 A.** Yes.
- **6 Q.** Is this -- is fusion bond susceptible to moisture? In
- 7 other words, if there's too much humidity, you're applying this
- 8 fusion bond in the field, not the factory but in the field, a
- 9 contractor wants to get his work done and he's going to want to
- 10 try to apply it, is there a risk of humidity affecting that
- 11 coating?
- **12 A.** There's specific application specifications and quality
- 13 monitoring to ensure that the application is done as per
- 14 specification. So if there was humidity and it didn't pass the
- **15** quality inspection, then it would have to be redone.
- **16 Q.** And how would they do that to redo? Would they sandblast
- 17 and reapply?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And they'd do that in the field?
- **20 A.** Yes
- **21 Q.** Okay. This might be an operational question, but if you
- 22 know the answer, I'd like your comment. Regarding One-Call, the
- 23 location of this pipe by One-Call, and you reference some of it
- 24 in your testimony, do you know where the One-Call personnel for
- **25** TransCanada would be dispatched out of?

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1	Where would they originate?	1	from another representative of WEB Water on the same issue. It
2	A. I'm not sure but that would be developed as part of the	2	seems like they're getting two bites at the apple here.
3	operations. So it would be from a local regional office.	3	MR. SMITH: I'm going to overrule. Proceed, Curt.
4	Q. So, for example, if the three employees located in Yankton	4	Keep it within bounds, please.
5	were assigned that task, that could be one of the stations?	5	Q. To your knowledge was tar sands oil part of the American
6	A. Again, I'm not exactly sure, but that's possible.	6	Water Works test?
7	Q. Okay. On page 10, item 32 of your testimony, the first	7	A. The study tested gasoline.
8	line in your answer you refer to a hydraulic event as	8	Q. Okay. And one additional question on that same sentence.
9	characterized by overpressurizing the pipeline.	9	The next line, asphalt solvents were apparently part of that
10	Go through the hydraulic event again if you would. What	10	AWWA test. Asphalt and tar sands would not necessarily be the
11	are the types of hydraulic events that could occur?	11	same.
12	A. It would be an abnormal operation of a pipeline.	12	A. No, they are not.
13	Q. And I believe you told Mr. Rasmussen that could be what	13	Q. Okay. On page 12, the second paragraph at the top it
14	were the things you stated previously? You stated a couple of	14	begins, The technical conclusion.
15	things that could cause a hydraulic event.	15	A. Yes.
16	An overpressurizing by a pump, is that a likely event?	16	Q. Is that PVC can be safely used in soils contaminated with
17	A. That's a likely event or a potential that to cause one.	17	gasoline regardless of contamination levels. PVC is highly
18	Q. Would failure of a SCADA system or something opening or	18	resistant to permeation by benzene, toluene, and TCE in all but
19	closing too fast, could that cause a hydraulic event?	19	the most extreme conditions.
20	A. It's possible. But, again, SCADA systems are redundant and	20	Based on your review of that American Water Works study,
21	have backups. So SCADA systems typically wouldn't fail without	21	what would you describe as extreme condition, or what were they
22	having a backup system kick into place.	22	describing as extreme condition?
23	Q. Manmade equipment can fail, though. Isn't that a fair	23	A. They did not denote an extreme condition.
24	statement? It can fail. It's not, bullet proof, is it?	24	Q. In your opinion as an engineer, do you believe an oil spill
25	A. The Keystone Pipeline will have a redundant backup system		
		25	might be an extreme condition?
	311	25	might be an extreme condition? 313
1		1	
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۱ ـ	311 with this SCADA. Q. Well, for example, we had an ice storm where power was out	1 2	A. No. Q. No. You don't think it would be?
۱ ـ	with this SCADA. Q. Well, for example, we had an ice storm where power was out in the area where I live and work for 17 days. Your pump	1	313 A. No.
3	with this SCADA. Q. Well, for example, we had an ice storm where power was out in the area where I live and work for 17 days. Your pump stations and SCADA systems out in the field monitoring points	1 2 3	A. No. Q. No. You don't think it would be? A. No. The gasolines tested in this particular study carried far more increased levels of BTEX than crude oil that Keystone
2 3 4	with this SCADA. Q. Well, for example, we had an ice storm where power was out in the area where I live and work for 17 days. Your pump	1 2 3 4	A. No. Q. No. You don't think it would be? A. No. The gasolines tested in this particular study carried far more increased levels of BTEX than crude oil that Keystone will be transporting.
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25

Q. Okay. On the bottom -- you mentioned in your testimony in

the questions you responded to for Mr. Rasmussen -- you said

24

cross-examined Ms. Kothari on the American Water Works

Association study, and now we're getting duplicative questions

- 11
- 12
- 14 must be reported to the regulator.
- 15 Okay. Thank you. On that same page, 36, the last
- 16 sentence, Lastly there is an economic benefit to the project by
- 17 using the thinner pipe essentially. Is there a value
- 18 calculated --
- 19 Do you know what the value is, the economic value or
- 20 savings to TransCanada by going to thinner pipe?
- 21 The economic value on the raw steel itself is approximately
- 22 10 percent. These economic savings are passed on to the shipper
- 23 and then indirectly ultimately to the consumer as Keystone is a
- 24 regulated utility.
- 25 Yes. Thank you. Can you take the 10 percent then and

- recommended for crude oil pipelines or transmission pipelines as
- 15 a result of the potential for corrosion.
- 16 And if I heard you correctly, you stated that the thicker
- 17 pipe under the highways provides the extra protection that a
- 18 casing might provide or offsets what casing might provide?
- 19 Α. The thicker provides for external load protection.
- 20 Q. Okay. On the bottom of page 15, item 46, the last
- 21 paragraph deals with spill volumes, how they're calculated, and
- 22 then the last sentence, Consequentially, procedures to reduce
- 23
- spill volume involving depressurization and drain down are not
- 24 estimated or included
- 25 Could you describe drain down?

	318	1	320
1	A. It would be the remaining oil removed from the pipe prior	1	and under the Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety
2	to any physical stopping. But I would defer all questions to	2	Administration. We are provided the data by PHMSA with respect
3	spill volume to Mr. Brian Thomas.	3	to what HCAs are known and established. The Federal Government
4	Q. Okay. Regarding the drain down, the reason you need to	4	establishes what an HCA is.
5	drain down possibly from an engineering standpoint you could	5	Q. And an HCA map was filed as part of the project
6	address this. Does the pipeline need to be drained completely	6	Application, was it not?
7	down to make a repair?	7	A. I believe so.
8	A. I would defer all questions to Mr. Brian Thomas with	8	Q. Has that been submitted as an exhibit? Do you know?
9	respect to oil spill and emergency response.	9	A. I'm not sure.
10	Q. What about depressurization? Same answer?	10	MR. SMITH: Yes. It's part of Exhibit C, I think. Is
11	A. You'd have to speak with Mr. Thomas on emergency response	11	that on your list? We can check if you want.
12	and oil spills.	12	MR. HOHN: We don't need to check now. I just wanted
13	Q. Thank you. I want to just look at your one of your	13	to make sure it was presented.
14	rebuttals.	14	MR. SMITH: It should be in the Exhibit C filing or
15	On page 3 and I don't know which of these I have. It's	15	admission.
16	in response to Dan Hannan and William Walsh?	16	MR. HOHN: That's all the questions. Thank you.
17	A. R1.	17	MR. SMITH: Are there questions from any of the other
18	Q. R1. Okay. And it's on page 3. Under item 8, the	18	Interveners in attendance? Yes, sir.
19	paragraph answering item 8. The second sentence, "Keystone will	19	Curt, do you want to defer your seat there, yield your
20	account for new HCAs as part of the annual reassessment and	20	seat?
21	incorporate findings back into integrity management program to	21	Please identify yourself, sir. I don't know who you
22	determine if further action is needed."	22	are so
23	If you construct the pipeline and you do annual assessments	23	MR. MILLER: Mr. Smith, I'm Ed Miller.
24	and you identify an HCA that apparently either wasn't found when	24	MR. SMITH: Welcome, Mr. Miller.
25	you built the line initially or you weren't aware of it or it's	25	MR. MILLER: Thank you. I just have a couple of
	319		321
1	developed since the pipeline was built, how would you what	1	follow-up questions on the areas that Mr. Rasmussen was doing.
2	would you do what action could you take to respond to that	3	CROSS-EXAMINATION
J 1	and mitigate for that?A. There are specific integrity management requirements as	4	BY MR. MILLER: Q. In paragraph 19 on page 5, you have listed there these 576
F	A. There are specific integrity management requirements as		
~	outlined in federal regulations. Particular HCAs are required	_	
5 6	outlined in federal regulations. Particular HCAs are required	5	spills that were on your website. You said in your answer you
6	to be inspected every five years. So there's more stringent	5 6	spills that were on your website. You said in your answer you said that, Most importantly none of these spills represent
6 7	to be inspected every five years. So there's more stringent guidelines around integrity management for the HCAs. For the	5 6 7	spills that were on your website. You said in your answer you said that, Most importantly none of these spills represent pipeline operational leaks.
6 7 8	to be inspected every five years. So there's more stringent guidelines around integrity management for the HCAs. For the Keystone Pipeline as a result of the special permits Keystone	5 6 7 8	spills that were on your website. You said in your answer you said that, Most importantly none of these spills represent pipeline operational leaks. Could you explain to me what you mean by pipeline
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	322		324
1	major. Each one of them is a spill or a release.	1	CROSS-EXAMINATION
2	Could you tell me why these releases would not include like	2	BY MS. SEMMLER:
3	the Brookdale incident, for example?	3	Q. If I understood your prior testimony, portions of the pipe
4	A. Because the specific statistical data set refers to liquid	4	are not subject to the waiver request; is that correct?
5	spills.	5	A. Yes. That's right.
6	Q. Okay.	6	Q. Now looking specifically at the fracture control, number 4
7	A. The incidents at Cabri and Brookdale were natural gas.	7	within the waiver.
8	Q. Okay. Do you have an incident management system that is	8	A. Uh-huh.
9	for natural gas that would track those kind of incidents as well	9	Q. Will that requirement apply to will you be applying that
10	in the framework of a minor, serious, critical type framework?	10	requirement to the entire pipe or just the portions that are
11	A. Yes, we do.	11	subject to the waiver?
12	Q. Okay. Could you tell me how many incidents there were	12	A. No. All portions of the pipeline will have fracture
13	listed on that system in terms of how many critical incidents	13	control. That is a TransCanada specification, and it is also a
14	there were?	14	condition of the waiver. When pipe is fabricated it's difficult
15	A. I do not have that information presently.	15	to exclude or include certain portions that would have fracture
16	Q. Okay. Could you tell me any of those, how many were major,	16	control and other portions that would not. So all pipes across
17	for example?	17	the system will have fracture control properties.
18	A. All pipeline failure related incidents are deemed critical.	18	MS. SEMMLER: Thank you.
19	And as discussed previously, we talked about four incidents that	19	MR. SMITH: Is that it?
20	were external corrosion and three incidents that were	20	Commissioners, questions for Ms. Kothari?
21	third-party damage in previous testimony.	21	Commissioner Kolbeck.
22	Q. Okay. And all of those are critical incidents?	22	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Yes. I guess the first one,
23	A. That's correct.	23	when you spoke about visiting the three mills, is that typical
24	Q. Okay. All right. You also had mentioned that you've been	24	in the industry, or is that something that Keystone does?
25	using this fusion bond epoxy for some 28 years?	25	THE WITNESS: It's typical in the industry. I can't
	323		325
1	A. That is correct.	1	speak for other companies, but TransCanada's practice for some
2	Q. Now TransCanada owns the Foothills Pipeline system; is that	2	30 years now has been to conduct prequalification of not only
3	correct?		
1		3	its mills but all the suppliers that provide components to the
4	A. Yes, it does.	4	pipeline for major components such as pipe and valves, fittings.
5	A. Yes, it does.Q. Okay. And was that system constructed using this fusion	4 5	pipeline for major components such as pipe and valves, fittings. Preproduction meetings are scheduled prior to
5	A. Yes, it does.Q. Okay. And was that system constructed using this fusion bond epoxy?	4 5 6	pipeline for major components such as pipe and valves, fittings. Preproduction meetings are scheduled prior to TransCanada's order being produced by the particular
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	326		328
1	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. The coating process you	1	digging force which exceeded 40 tons. So what we were trying to
2	said is 28 years old?	2	do and as part of the waiver to PHMSA with respect to the design
3	THE WITNESS: This particular technology is 28 years	3	of the pipeline and ensuring that a thinner wall would not
4	performance in operations.	4	compromise any sort of safety as it related to puncture was to
5	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. And then a lot of the	5	perform the calculations with respect to this particular design
6	outside corrosion that has happened within over 30 years, the	6	and to do a comparison of a .72 design factor versus a .8 design
7	was this coating is this industry standard now because of the	7	factor and what industry research has found to be the maximum
8	success, or is this considered to be the latest and greatest?	8	capable digging force.
9	THE WITNESS: No. It's industry standard. Typically	9	So, again, if you see that it's 40 tons as a maximum
10	most new construction pipelines will be coated with fusion bond	10	of an excavator in the U.S. and your pipe is able to withstand
11	epoxy. TransCanada has performed a number of in-line inspection	11	51 tons, then you can certainly see that you're exceeding the
12	surveys on fusion bond coated pipelines to check the performance	12	requirements.
13	of the coating.	13	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: And this pipe is capable of
14	Once an in-line inspection is performed, correlation	14	withstanding 51 tons?
15	excavations have been performed to validate what the tool is	15	THE WITNESS: That's right. The calculations were
16	reporting versus what's actually physically happening to the	16	performed using the specifications of the pipeline.
17	coating in the ground, and the performance has been quite	17	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. Could you give me an
18	excellent. There's been relatively no issue of corrosion or any	18	example of 51 tons of force?
19	issues on the coating. It's been very intact and maintaining	19	THE WITNESS: Not particularly.
20	the job it's supposed to be doing.	20	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. I guess I'm looking for
21	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. Are all of the you	21	maybe a shotgun, a rifle. Could a rifle shoot through
22	call it fusion. I guess I'll call it a weld.	22	THE WITNESS: Again, I'm not sure. Specifically, this
23	THE WITNESS: Yeah. Girth weld.	23	is related to the digging force of a backhoe, excavator, or
24	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Are all of your welds x-rayed?	24	whatever brand. Whether it's Caterpillar or any other brands,
25	THE WITNESS: Yes. For TransCanada we perform a	25	you can take the force exerted by the bucket and the tooth from
	327		329
1	nonobstructive inspection of the 100 hundred percent of the	1	the bucket onto the surface of the pipe, and that force would
2	welds. So there's different options available to the contractor	2	need to exceed a certain amount to be able to actually puncture
3	to use, whether it's gamma ray or x-ray or ultrasonics, but all	3	through the pipeline.
4	welds are 100 percent inspected after they're completed.	4	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. Do you think there's
5	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Is there a file or copy of	5	someone who can give me an example of that how if we're
6	that? Is that kept somewhere?	6	talking about coal plant equipment or if we're talking about
7	THE WITNESS: Yes. That's right. That is kept.	7	sewer installation equipment or
8	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: In TransCanada or at the	8	THE WITNESS: I can take that away and try to get you
9	5 1 10 10	9	
40	Federal Government?		an answer during the next break.
10	THE WITNESS: No. It's kept with TransCanada.	10	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I'd appreciate that. WEB Water
11	THE WITNESS: No. It's kept with TransCanada. Reports are submitted to PHMSA on the performance of what's	10 11	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I'd appreciate that. WEB Water uses certain backhoes. I worked for a telephone company. We
11 12	THE WITNESS: No. It's kept with TransCanada. Reports are submitted to PHMSA on the performance of what's happening out there during the construction.	10 11 12	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: I'd appreciate that. WEB Water uses certain backhoes. I worked for a telephone company. We used a different type of a backhoe. It's just something that
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	330		332
1	with TransCanada, or do they go to PHMSA too?	1	TransCanada, and we would conduct a stress analysis based on
2	THE WITNESS: The API certification and the ISO	2	vehicle axial loading in terms of the number of wheels on the
3	certification are with the mill, and they're actually available	3	particular type of equipment and the size as it relates to the
4	on their websites. TransCanada gets a copy of these	4	particular depth of cover in that area and the particular
5	certifications from the mills as part of the preproduction	5	characteristics of the pipeline in that area to ensure that that
6	meeting that I spoke of earlier.	6	piece of equipment could cross safely over top of the pipeline.
7	And so that's all kept together in our files along	7	If it couldn't, we would put measures in place,
8	with the manufacturer production specifications to which the	8	whether it be a temporary bridge or if it was going to be repeat
9	pipe will be manufactured to.	9	traffic, look at potentially a permanent crossing in that
10	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: All right. Thank you.	10	particular area.
11	MR. SMITH: Commissioner Hanson.	11	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you. Commissioner Kolbeck
12	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Good morning, Ms. Kothari.	12	had mentioned shotgun rifle, and that hadn't even occurred to
13	THE WITNESS: Good morning.	13	me. Will there be any probably should have since the Alaskan
14	COMMISSIONER HANSON: I appreciate your testimony here	14	Pipeline has been punctured mainly by people with rifles.
15	today. I'm going to piggyback just a little bit on	15	Will any of this pipeline be above ground in
16	Commissioner Kolbeck's question because I know all three of us	16	South Dakota?
17	are very concerned about the potential leaks and the damage that	17	THE WITNESS: The only portion of the pipeline that
18	could subsequently take place. My experience has been with	18	would be above ground are the pump station itself, which would
19	utility failures has been most often it's been construction,	19	be a fenced area, or at the main line valve sites, which again
20	third parties doing something, especially from an electrical	20	would be a fenced area.
21	standpoint, not so much from pipes out in rural areas.	21	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Okay. And I guess we have to
22	We received and you were present at the public	22	consider more now it's been said we are a target-rich
23	meetings. There was a lot of concern about some very large	23	environment from the standpoint of terrorism and such. Start to
24	equipment out in the fields. And I was especially interested in	24	get concerned and try and explore the possibility we
25	the durability or the resistance of this pipeline. And as	25	certainly can't place a national guards person every 100 yards
	331		333
1	Commissioner Kolbeck was asking questions on page 10, paragraph	1	on a pipeline.
2	31 of your direct testimony when you stated that it's 51 tons of	2	If someone were to fire a rifle at that type of an
3	force but I don't have anything to relate that to from a		area, are you familiar enough with the construction and with the
_	Torce but I don't have anything to relate that to from a	3	area, are you familiar enough with the construction and with the
4	standpoint of what surface area is that over?	4	way it's going to be set up in a pump station, will a pipe be
5	standpoint of what surface area is that over? Is that per square inch? Is it a force pushing	4 5	way it's going to be set up in a pump station, will a pipe be secure from that type of vandalism?
5 6	standpoint of what surface area is that over? Is that per square inch? Is it a force pushing against the or lifting against a weld? What can you give	4 5 6	way it's going to be set up in a pump station, will a pipe be
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1	went right through it.	1	used for checking it in South Dakota.
2	And so I have this concern now always when I hear	2	THE WITNESS: So densitometers specifically in
3	things that are impenetrable and we can rest assured that this	3	South Dakota are not going to be installed at the pump station
4	will be taken care of. I'd really like to see that that is a	4	facilities. The densitometers will be installed at the terminal
5	secured area.	5	locations and at the injection point at Hardisty and Canada.
6	So if you'd provide that information to me, I'd	6	And those are really the locations where they are necessary and
7	appreciate that.	7	where the information will be used to manage the pipeline system
8	THE WITNESS: Sir, would you like a copy of the API	8	in those particular areas.
9	security guidelines or	9	COMMISSIONER HANSON: So it does not give you pause or
10	COMMISSIONER HANSON: I actually would like to see	10	concern that there aren't any located in South Dakota?
11	the I assume you have they have construction plans for the	11	THE WITNESS: There are no densitometers located at
12	facility. I'd like to see that there's no visible range to see	12	any of the pump stations at any of the states except for at the
13	the pipe.	13	terminals themselves.
14	THE WITNESS: Okay. I can look into that. I'm not	14	COMMISSIONER HANSON: You stated that pipelines are
15	specifically sure exactly	15	the safest mode of transportation for petroleum. And I don't
16	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Sure. And I understand you're	16	disagree with that fact. I don't know it to be not true and
17	not the right person to ask that to.	17	certainly would seem to be true.
18	THE WITNESS: We can take that away and look at that.	18	Do you have, however, any statistics or surveys or any
19	COMMISSIONER HANSON: The use of the 1.8 inch versus	19	information supporting that statement?
20	the 3.5-inch pipe is to protect the more sensitive areas, and	20	THE WITNESS: We have some information related to the
21	you've touched on what those areas are.	21	amount of other types of transportation modes that would be
22	Why, Ms. Kothari, would it not be required at	22	required to transport the volume Keystone is proposing to
23	crossings of potable water supply and pipelines?	23	transport.
24	THE WITNESS: At those particular locations we feel	24	And I guess inferring with respect to those particular
25	the design currently as is would not be conducive to requiring	25	statistics and vehicle accidents, I think one could put a
4	335	4	337
1	thicker pipe. As Mr. Gray mentioned, if there were an existing	1	comparison together as to whether it was equally safe, less
3	utility at that particular location, we would typically go and	3	safe, or more safe than pipeline transportation failures. COMMISSIONER HANSON: I remember some of the
4	pipeline underneath that particular utility. As shown in some of the other statistics, while depth	4	discussion on that at the public hearings. And I don't recall
5	of cover increases over the pipeline, there would be less risk	5	whether I read it in the prefiled testimony or not. However, I
6	of excavation damage. So if, as was heard today, if the potable	6	appreciate being directed to that information. And if it's in
7	water utility was at 6 and a half feet and we were needing to	7	the prefiled testimony and I'd appreciate if you do have
8	trench further below that to under cross it, there would be a	8	information showing statistics on transportation of petroleum
9	reduction in terms of excavation potential damage, as well as	9	products, safety, pipelines versus the other options that are
10	the fact that warning signs would be posted at all foreign	10	available, I'd appreciate knowing that.
11	utility crossings notifying persons that there were other lines	11	THE WITNESS: Okay.
12	present in that area along with the One-Call system as well.	12	COMMISSIONER HANSON: I think I just have a couple
13	So coupled with those mitigative measures, we feel it	13	more questions. One is on the check valves I happen to have
14	wouldn't be a requirement for a thicker wall pipe at those	14	installed check valves and am quite familiar with them, and I'm
15	locations.	15	surprised how many check valves there are.
16	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you. From your resume it	16	I recognize that a remote controlled valve is
17	appears that you're familiar with the stresses and challenges	17	something that I would really appreciate having from the
18	and joints on pipes and from your testimony.	18	standpoint of safety. However, there is a duration that it
19	You were here, I assume, during Robert Jones's	19	takes for an automatic valve to close.
20	testimony?	20	Do you have an idea the length of that duration from
21	THE WITNESS: Yes, I was.	21	the time that a leak is ascertained to the amount of time that
22	COMMISSIONER HANSON: When he stated a densitometer	22	communication has to be made to the amount of time that it takes
23	and replied to Commissioner Johnson's questions that they would	23	for a valve to close?
24	not I understood him to say they were not going to be used on	24	THE WITNESS: Yes. It's approximately 10 minutes.
25	this pipeline, that they're not available and they would not be	25	And from the manufacturer's standpoint for the valves itself

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1	it's about 3 minutes to close the valve. But Brian Thomas would	1	a crude product water dropout is a possibility.
2	be able to answer some more detailed responses with respect to	2	THE WITNESS: It's a possibility. If for whatever
3	emergency shutdown procedures.	3	reason you have to slow the line down to conduct a maintenance
4	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Check valves are instantaneous.	4	further down the line or the line was shut down for whatever
5	The second the flow starts going back they just the flap	5	reason, you would have a standing product in the line, and the
6	closes.	6	oil in the water would be able to separate.
7	THE WITNESS: That's right.	7	So once the normal operation would resume, you would
8	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Why not have check valves on all	8	be able to move back into a turbulent flow regime.
9	of the areas, including well, all 14 of the areas, including	9	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: On the top of page 10 in response
10	the areas that have the automatic valves?	10	to item 30 of your direct testimony and you also mentioned
11	THE WITNESS: I think that question would be best	11	this in your oral testimony that, When TransCanada has excavated
12	answered by Mr. Thomas.	12	pipe to validate FBE performance there has been no evidence of
13	COMMISSIONER HANSON: All right. I will ask him then.	13	external corrosion.
14	I think that's all the questions I have. Thank you.	14	I just wanted to verify that there's been no evidence?
15	MR. SMITH: Commissioner Johnson.	15	THE WITNESS: No evidence. Essentially let me
16	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yeah. Thanks. Ms. Kothari, in	16	clarify. The internal inspection tool collects data, and a
17	your direct testimony, page 9, item 29, you note that the	17	report is produced showing specific areas that may have metal
18	pipeline is designed to operate in turbulent flow to minimize	18	loss in the pipeline. Upon excavation of that particular area
19	water dropout.	19	and removal of that coating, there is no evidence that there is
20	Can you help me understand a little better what would	20	thinning of the wall in that particular location.
21	constitute turbulent flow?	21	So, again, if you look at tool tolerances and the
22	THE WITNESS: It's particular to two fluid dynamics.	22	bounds that you put around tool tolerances, they can be calling
23	And there's a specific calculation that can be done in terms of	23	features that are a little bit greater or a little bit less than
24	a Reynold's number or a number that would be a threshold for the	24	what's specifically noted. So essentially on all the
25	particular design of the pipeline with the flow and taking into	25	excavations I've personally been out on looking at fusion bond
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1	account all the parameters.	1	the coating has been intact. There's been no evidence of
2	If the flow rate is less than a specific value, you'd	2	surface rust or disbondment or peeling apart of the coating or
3	be looking at a laminate flow regime where as a result of the	3	damage to the coating that would allow for corrosion to start or
4	design for a pipeline in terms of batching different	4	surface rust to develop on that particular coating.
5	commodities, you would allow for mixing of different crudes	5	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: You noted in your testimony that
6	together. So in order to maintain quality of the product, we	6	through the last 28 years or TransCanada has been putting FBE
7	need to keep the pipeline moving at a specific speed so that the	7	onto pipe for 28 years.
8	crudes can stay intact. And as a result of that specific speed	8	Do you know how many miles of pipe TransCanada
9	and that benefit from keeping the pipeline in turbulent flow,	9	currently operates with an FBE coating?
10	there would really be no chance for any sort of water to	10	THE WITNESS: It's well over 1,000 miles of pipe. I'd
11	separate out of the crude itself.	11	have to go back and check, but
12	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, and Mr. Hohn did ask some	12	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, and I certainly didn't need
13	questions about if a belly developed in the pipe and there was	13	an exact. Are we talking about dozens or hundreds or thousands?
14	some water dropout. I'm having a hard time understanding with	14	THE WITNESS: Thousands of miles.
15	the viscosity of crude, how would that not in all instances	15	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Again, in that same area of
16	almost regardless of flow not sweep that water along with the	16	testimony in response to question 30, No evidence of external
17	thicker crude?	17	corrosion when FBE coated pipe has been excavated. How many
18	THE WITNESS: Yeah. And that's exactly what would	18	sections of pipe are we talking about? How many instances is
19	occur. If you had a more synthetic type crude or lighter crude	19	this you know, you've excavated two pieces of pipe and there
20	in your line and potentially you did have some water dropout,	20	hasn't been corrosion, or are we talking dozens?
21	the next batch would pick it up, and it would move along with	21	THE WITNESS: Essentially what we do is we typically
22	the next batch.	22	run in-line inspection tools in 300-mile sections, and so a
23	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: In your testimony, though, you note	23	report is generated for 300 miles. A number of our FBE lines
24	the pipeline is designed to operate in turbulent flow to	24	which are longer than 300 miles 800 miles long have been
25	minimize water dropout. So that leads me to believe even given	25	in-line inspected, and discrete locations have been chosen all
L			of 475

1 over the particular pipeline from start to end to determine 2 whether indications that were reported were, in fact, corrosion 3 or if they were just, you know, small deviations in terms of 4 tool tolerance for those particular defects. 5 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So and again I'm trying to look at, 6 you know, a quantity trying to figure out what our sample size 7 is, so to speak. And, again, I don't need an exact number. 8 THE WITNESS: I would say between 50 and 100 9 excavations. 10 11

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Would any questions on leak detection better be directed for Mr. Thomas?

THE WITNESS: That's right.

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CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We spoke earlier -- rather, you spoke earlier about external load. And I got the feeling that it was a more complex calculation than I'm probably going to ask you for, again, based on axles and distribution of weight.

But in general can you give me an idea of what typical external load would make you nervous or would make the Applicant nervous?

THE WITNESS: There's certain instances where, you know, if we had a reduced depth of cover over the line and we were looking to move a large piece of equipment depending on the grade of the pipe as well, you know, that would be some cause for concern.

But, as I mentioned previously, because of the particular nature of the strength of pipe that we're using on this project, inherently vehicular traffic and highway traffic

and farm equipment traffic is relatively safe from external

5 loading given the 4 foot depth of cover that we have.

Sometimes we run into the risk where potentially there may be too much depth of cover 5, 6, 8 foot of cover and equipment passing over, and there may be potentially too much stress at that location. So it swings both ways. So we have to pay attention to the particulars of the location where we're crossing in order to better understand the stresses in those locations.

But for an average of 4 feet of cover with this grade of pipe there should be no issues with respect to farm equipment crossing over the line.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So under the scenario you described there would be no issues with farm equipment or machinery, would that include, you know, a large truck carrying a large amount of undried grain someplace?

I mean, maybe I'll tell you what I'm trying to get at, and you can help me understand. I'm trying to figure out whether through the normal operation of business practices in South Dakota if people are going to need to call TransCanada to have this complex analysis done.

THE WITNESS: They may have to call. The analysis is

usually turned around within a couple of days. We have a large engineering department at TransCanada that's dedicated to these types of issues. And so typically a lot of the -- the equipment that we talk about today it's been -- analysis has been performed on a lot of the equipment.

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them are farmers as well and so they do the same types of practices with grain trucks or other types of farming equipment. And we have catalogues with respect to the types of equipment and the axles. So there's a process in place.

We have 40,000 landowners on our pipeline and a lot of

I don't foresee that it would be, you know, something that would be a very, very frequent thing. But, you know, if you don't know, give us a call, and we'll be able to sort it out as we're new coming in through this area. So that's what I would suggest.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: This is a landowner education question so feel free to tell me to go fish. But as part of the Applicant's landowner education process do you give them an indication? Do you say if you're using machinery X, Y, or Z, no problem, but on the off chance if you've got machinery Z, call this number?

THE WITNESS: Absolutely. Public awareness programs are in place, and certainly if that's something that's -- as part of the process of coming down and talking to different landowners it's typically I believe on an annual basis or, you

1 know, thereabouts.

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2 If that type of need is identified within the 3 particular community, it wouldn't be difficult to be able to 4 produce that information to make people aware because it's new 5 to people.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thanks, Ms. Kothari. Mr. Smith, if I could just have a second to look over my notes, make sure I'm not forgetting anything.

9 MR. SMITH: Please do.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We've heard you speak a little bit this morning about tons of digging force. And earlier you also spoke about the three failures caused to TransCanada pipelines because of third-party damage.

Do you happen to know how many tons of digging force the third parties that caused the damage to those three pipes would have had?

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure specifically, but what I do recall from those instances is it was repeated digging over the pipeline. So, you know, you hit something once but then repeated contact with the pipeline, which caused the failures.

So in two instances it was a small leak that had developed in the pipeline. In the third instance it was a larger hole in the pipeline. There were no fatalities or injuries in these three instances, and there was no ignition or fire in these three instances with those particular incidents.

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season there are a lot of trucks, a lot of trucks going to and from not just the fields, but to a particular field there are a lot of trucks. And there can be trucks hauling 10,000 bushels of corn. THE WITNESS: It might be more of a Buster question, but to my knowledge I don't believe so. COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. So if I was hauling grain now and I've never sunk down 4 feet, there's a very good Your question caused me some concern your answer to the chance that after the pipe goes through that I won't sink down
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24 lot of trucks. And there can be trucks hauling 10,000 bushels 25 of corn. 24 COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. So if I was hauling 25 grain now and I've never sunk down 4 feet, there's a very good 347 1 Your question caused me some concern your answer to 1 chance that after the pipe goes through that I won't sink down
25 of corn. 25 grain now and I've never sunk down 4 feet, there's a very good 347 1 Your question caused me some concern your answer to 1 chance that after the pipe goes through that I won't sink down
347 1 Your question caused me some concern your answer to 1 chance that after the pipe goes through that I won't sink down
1 Your question caused me some concern your answer to 1 chance that after the pipe goes through that I won't sink down
2 Commissioner Johnson's question caused me some concern when you 2 4 feet then; correct?
3 said that they can just call and we'll let them know. But 3 THE WITNESS: I believe so.
4 that's really impractical from a standpoint of the number of 4 COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: The soil excavated
5 vehicles that are going to be driving on the roadways. 5 THE WITNESS: I believe so. Again, we can ask
6 THE WITNESS: Uh-huh. 6 Mr. Gray, but to my knowledge I don't believe so.
7 COMMISSIONER HANSON: And if the pipe cannot sustain 7 MR. SMITH: I want to ask you one question, and then
8 that, then we have a problem. 8 we'll take a break. Just on the 51 tons, which it's designed to
9 Would you also provide, if it's not available to us, 9 bear; is that correct? It's like a the strength of the
10 information showing that the pipe can, in fact, sustain such 10 pipe's ability to bear weight at any particular point? Is that
11 that's normal wear and tear. And I would be very interested in 12 having that pointed out to us where that is in the prefiled 13 that's normal wear and tear. And I would be very interested in 14 what it is? 15 THE WITNESS: It's the puncture resistance to a
But I understood that it was being constructed from a 14 MR. SMITH: So that 51 tons doesn't have anything to 15 standpoint by putting on the thicker pipe in those areas that it 15 do with its ability to bear weight like a highway load or
16 could withstand what I would consider normal wear and tear. But 16 farm
17 if there are going to be challenges as a result of during 17 THE WITNESS: No. That's inherently in the strength
18 harvest season, then we have to take a real serious look at 18 of the steel, which is grade X70.
19 that. 19 MR. SMITH: Okay. And you don't know what that is.
20 THE WITNESS: I don't anticipate there to be 20 Because I was going to say at 51 tons if we're talking a
21 challenges from the calculations that have been performed. The 21 puncture point, a semi truck would have to weigh I reckon
22 line pipe and the design pipe for all wall thicknesses can 22 have to weigh about 1.8 million pounds in order to possibly
23 sustain normal loads. What we can do is provide some 23 affect that pipe.
24 information on that. 24 THE WITNESS: Yeah. So puncture again in the instance
25 COMMISSIONER HANSON: I would assume that's a relative 25 of a digging force with an excavator contacting the pipeline

	050		252
1	350	4	352
1	would be an exertion of a digging force on the pipeline.	1	system which is currently coated with the fusion bond epoxy is
3	In terms of, again, an external load where vehicular	3	9,042 miles.
4	traffic is passing over the pipeline with this grade of pipe,	4	Q. And there was a question this morning regarding the
5	any common vehicular traffic, highway loads are acceptable	5	pipeline incident on the Foothills Pipeline. Have you had an
6	passing over top of the pipeline.	6	opportunity to determine what coating was on that portion of the
7	MR. SMITH: Okay. Thank you. We'll take a recess until when, Commissioners?	7	Foothills Pipeline? A. Yes, I have. The Foothills Pipeline failure of 1994, the
8	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Commissioner Kolbeck said 1:15.	8	coating that was on that particular section that failed was
9		9	
10	That seems as good as any time to me.	10	double wrap tape.
11	MR. SMITH: Is that okay, everybody? We're in recess until 1:15.	11	Q. And there were a few questions this morning regarding
12		12	densitometers. Can you tell me whether densitometers are a
13	(A lunch recess is taken) MR. SMITH: Good afternoon, everybody. We've been in	13	safety device?A. No. Densitometers are not a safety device. They are a
14	recess since a little after noon, and the hearing in HP07-001,	14	measurement device that is to be installed at metering
15	TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, LLP (sic) is reconvened. We were	15	terminals.
16	taking testimony from Meera Kothari of TransCanada.	16	Q. There was a question this morning with regard to the
17	When we broke the Commissioners had, I think,	17	potential for human error in the Application of the fusion bond
18	concluded their questions, but I'm going to check again and see	18	epoxy in the field.
19	if you have any additional questions.	19	In the event that there was an instance of human error in
20	And they do not. So, Mr. White, redirect?	20	that process, are there safety measures or checks in place that
21	MR. WHITE: Yes, I do.	21	would deal with that?
22	MR. SMITH: Please proceed.	22	A. Absolutely. Once the line is in operation, operators are
23	REDIRECT EXAMINATION	23	required to have an integrity management program in place to
24	BY MR. WHITE:	24	manage the life cycle of their pipelines. If there were an
25	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Kothari.	25	occasion where human error was involved in construction, through
	351		353
1	A. Good afternoon.	1	the use of the integrity management program with such particular
2	Q. I believe we had some questions this morning regarding the	2	integrity plans such as in-line inspection for the inspection of
3	special permit, and I wanted to ask you what would be what	3	external and internal corrosion, dents, linear indications such
4	would happen if Keystone were determined to have violated any of	4	as cracks, all of that would be found through the integrity
5	the conditions of the special permit?	5	management program by running these tools periodically as
6	A. If Keystone would have been determined to violate any	6	required by code in our special permit.
7	conditions of the special permit, the permit would be revoked,	7	Once these inspection tools were run, data analysis is
8	and the pipeline pressure would be derated as such so that the	8	performed, and areas which require repair would be investigated
9	design factor would return to .72.	9	and repaired accordingly.
10	Q. We had a question this morning regarding aerial	10	Q. Okay. And if I could just refer you briefly to your direct
11	surveillance, and I believe you indicated that aerial	11	testimony, Exhibit TC D6 and specifically page 15.
12	surveillance would not permit the direct detection of oil on the	12	A. Yes.
13	surface.	13	Q. And do you see in question number 46, the second paragraph,
14	Would there be any other way of determining that there	14	the first line references to figure 1 and figure 2?
15	might be a small leak or a pinhole leak through the use of	15	A. Yes.
16	aerial surveillance?	16	Q. Are those figures the same figures that appear in
17	A. Yes, there would. There are secondary characteristics	17	Keystone's response to staff data request number 2-14?
18	associated with an oil leak or a pinhole leak. That would be	18	A. Yes, they are.
19	vapors. So from the air dead vegetation or dying vegetation	19	Q. Thank you.
20	would be a secondary characteristic which would in turn allow	20	MR. WHITE: Mr. Smith, that's all the redirect I have.
21	for the detection of that leak.	21	I guess I'd like to ask leave to the Commission there were two
22	Q. And over the break have you had an opportunity to determine	22	takeaway items that were presented to Ms. Kothari, the
23	how many miles of pipeline on the TransCanada system uses the	23	construction plans with respect to visible range to see the pipe
24	fusion bond epoxy coating?	24	and also the weight of the equipment that would require a call
25	A. Yes, I have. The total number of miles on the TransCanada	25	to TransCanada to perform an analysis before it could cross.

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1	If we could have leave to present that information	1	MR. SMITH: Go ahead.
2	perhaps tomorrow after we've had a chance to do the research.	2	Q. (BY MR. WHITE) There was a discussion this morning with
3	Is that acceptable?	3	regard to where on the pipeline system there would be above
4	MR. SMITH: It is to me. Do the Commissioners have	4	ground piping, and I believe you mentioned valve sites.
5	any objection to that?	5	Is there some further clarification you might provide with
6	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I wouldn't necessarily think it has	6	respect to that answer?
7	to be tomorrow. Sooner is better, but I think we're going to be	7	A. Yes. All above ground piping at the valve sites is not
8	around for a while.	8	under pressure. The valve is actually located below ground, and
9	MR. WHITE: Understood. That's all we have.	9	all that's above ground is the operator itself.
10	MR. SMITH: Mr. White, can I ask you another question?	10	Q. And is that above ground equipment pressurized?
11	Maybe it's my own set of things here, but are those figures, 1	11	A. No, it's not. It is not pressurized above ground equipment
12	and 2, have they been admitted? Are they in something that	12	at the valve sites.
13	you've introduced?	13	MR. WHITE: Thank you. That's all the redirect.
14	MR. WHITE: They have not been admitted. And I	14	COMMISSIONER HANSON: That's interesting.
15	understand that they will be	15	MR. SMITH: Mr. Rasmussen.
16	MR. KOENECKE: If I can answer for Mr. White, they're	16	MR. RASMUSSEN: Just a couple very quick.
17	referenced in Ms. Kothari's testimony which was admitted by	17	RECROSS-EXAMINATION
18	stipulation so I believe they have been by reference, but if you	18	BY MR. RASMUSSEN:
19	disagree, please let me know.	19	Q. There was discussion about the website where you have spill
20	MR. SMITH: I guess, well, let me ask you this: You	20	release information. Is there a distinction between a spill and
21	know, in the data responses those I guess maybe you want	21	a release?
22	to that first set of data responses, maybe that was just	22	A. There's a distinction between the commodity.
23	number 1. What's your understanding of the status of those?	23	Q. How so?
24	MR. KOENECKE: It's the same as what I have just	24	A. The specific information presented and the testimony was
25	referenced. They have been referenced in testimony. Those data	25	related to liquid commodity. 576 spills that were specific to
	355		357
1	responses have been adopted by the witnesses throughout their	1	the testimony.
2	testimony in paragraphs and I believe they've been admitted in	2	Q. Okay. But that same paragraph talked about it's
3	that fashion.	3	spill/release, did it not?
4	MR. RASMUSSEN: Can I inquire about that? I don't	4	A. Release in the context of a liquid spill.
5	think those are on the website. The first set of data request	5	Q. Okay. What is a release in the context of a liquid spill?
6	responses are, but number 2 is not. So none of that stuff as	6	A release of what?
7	referenced in here is on the PUC website.	7	A. Of liquid from whatever containment it was in, whether it
8	MR. KOENECKE: I don't disagree with that.	8	was, I don't know, a lube oil tank or whatever. Whatever
9	MR. SMITH: We don't have them is the bottom line.	9	container the liquid was in.
10	Because the ones on the website is my understanding is that the	10	Q. Okay. So is there any distinction between a spill and a
11	company was intending to basically incorporate those as	11	release, or is that the same thing?
12	amendments to the Application.	12	A. In the context of the 576 spills it would be the same
13	But it might be better and you might give some thought	13	thing.
14	as to whether you want to do an explicit introduction of those,	14	Q. Okay. One of the Commissioners asked you this morning
15	offer those as exhibits.	15	about how much of the FBE pipe has been excavated to be
16	MR. KOENECKE: We'll reconsider that then. Thank you.	16	examined, and have you found an exact number on that, or
17	MR. SMITH: Because we don't get data responses. We	17	A. Yes. Actually as part of the checking that was done over
18	don't see those, other than those that were filed then as sort	18	the break with respect to the 9,042 miles of pipe, approximately
19	of addenda to the Application. And I think making sure that	19	140 excavations have been performed to validate the FBE
20	that's been clarified too as to what the status even of the	20	performance.
21	number 1 responses is just a good housekeeping thing to do.	21	MR. RASMUSSEN: Thank you.
22	Okay.	22	MR. SMITH: Is there other recross? Anyone else?
23	MR. WHITE: I apologize, Mr. Smith. I had one	23	Staff, do you have any additional?
24	additional redirect question while we were having this	24	MS. SEMMLER: Nothing. Thank you.
25	discussion.	25	MR. SMITH: Commissioners, do you have any final
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	358		360
1	questions? Nothing?	1	A. There are, in fact, a number that do. The one that comes
2	Could I ask you one last question? On the 26 aerial	2	to mind is Mittal, which is located near the St. Louis Chicago
3	flyovers a year and then you characterized that and I	3	area. So there is certainly an amount of the raw product that
4	apologize for not doing this but we had lunch and I knew	4	comes from the United States.
5	everybody wanted to get out of here. And you said that the 26	5	Q. With NAFDA, all the changes with NAFDA, are there steel
6	was an average.	6	mills outside of this country around the world? I assume there
7	And if I could try to get a clarification here, does	7	are.
8	that mean that you have a requirement of doing 26 per year but	8	A. There are a number of steel mills across the world, yes.
9	that the maximum duration between any two of those that occur	9	Q. In terms of the likely sources for the plants you
10	within a year be no more than three weeks?	10	mentioned, do you know what the sources are for those plants?
11	THE WITNESS: That's right. I apologize if I misspoke	11	MR. WHITE: I think that question's been asked and
12	or it was unclear. The requirement is 26 times a year and	12	answered.
13	exactly the duration could be pushed out but it must be done	13	MR. HOHN: Well, no.
14	26 times a year as per the code.	14	Q. I'm saying specifically there's a lot of sources around the
15	MR. SMITH: Okay. And one other last and you're	15	world. Is there specific sources that they rely on?
16	probably not the person for this, but just in other things I	16	A. They're relying on whatever sources they can have make
17	have seen over I used to work for an environmental company	17	available to complete our order to the API specification and to
18	for a long time, and I'm just wondering if there and you	18	our TransCanada specifications.
19	might not be the person, but in those aerial flyovers are there	19	MR. HOHN: Thank you.
20	any techniques such as remote sensing techniques such as optical	20	MR. SMITH: Any redirect following up on that?
21	spectrum type of detection methods that can be used to detect	21	MR. WHITE: None.
22	the presence of organic-like aromatics in the right of way area	22	MR. SMITH: Thank you. Thank you, Ms. Kothari. You
23	that you're aware of?	23	can step down.
24	THE WITNESS: There might be. I'd defer that to	24	THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.
25	Mr. Brian Thomas or Ms. Heidi Tillquist.	25	(The witness is excused)
	359		361
1	MR. SMITH: Thank you.	1	MR. SMITH: Mr. Koenecke, do you want to call your
2	MR. HOHN: I had just two quick questions I forgot to	2	next witness?
3	raise. I'm sorry.	3	MR. KOENECKE: We'll call Heidi Tillquist, please.
4	RECROSS-EXAMINATION	4	(The witness is sworn by the court reporter)
5	BY MR. HOHN:	5	DIRECT EXAMINATION
6	Q. With regard to the steel sheets that you mentioned that	6	BY MR. KOENECKE:
7	come into the plants regardless of where the plants are, for	7	Q. Good afternoon, Ms. Tillquist. Would you state your name
8	milling and for turning to make the pipe, where does that steel	8	and address for the record, please.
9	come from generally, or for these specific plants where does it	9	A. Heidi Tillquist, 1601 Prospect Parkway, Fort Collins,
10	come from, if you know?	10	Colorado 80525.
11 12	A. There are many locations to which these particular coils	11	Q. Are you a contractor engaged by the Keystone Project?A. Yes, I am.
13	and plates are available to. Q. Does TransCanada have to then send someone to that plant to	13	
14	Q. Does TransCanada have to then send someone to that plant to inspect?	14	
15	A. We do a prequalification of that plant to ensure that the	15	A. I am responsible for conducting risk assessment for the pipeline.
16	steel quality meets our specification and meets the API	16	Q. And what's your experience in that regard?
17	specification.	17	A. I have worked for 17 years as an environmental toxicologist
18	Q. So both TransCanada and the plant that's going to turn it	18	and risk assessor. I've worked on a number of pipeline projects
19	into pipe for you have there are federal standards or	19	including crude oil, natural gas liquids, refined products,
20	standards you look to, and the plant providing the steel	20	natural gas. I've also authored documents including a document
21	certifies the steel will meet that requirement?	21	on the effects of crude oil spills on the fresh water
22	A. Absolutely.	22	environment.
23	Q. Okay. The second question, does any of the raw steel come	23	Q. Did you file written testimony in this proceeding?
24	from this country, or does it come where are the primary	24	A. Yes, I did.
25	sources for that raw steel?	25	Q. And how many pieces of written testimony did you file?

	3	62	364
1	A. I believe a total of three.	1	Q. 20.2 instead of?
2	Q. You should see a stack there to your left. We'll look at	2	A. 20.2.
3	the first is entitled Direct Testimony of Heidi Tillquist.	3	Q. Instead of 20.4?
4	Do you find that?	4	A. Instead of 20.4. In the next line we talked about sandy
5	A. I did.	5	soils occur along it says 21.6. That should be 22.1. The next
6	Q. And is that your testimony in this matter?	6	line down am I going too fast? The next line down the
7	A. It appears to be.	7	reroute overlies 5.2. It should be 16.2. The next line down
8	Q. Do you have any additions or corrections well, let's not	8	sandy soils occur along it says 11.2. That should be 18.3.
9	go there. Do you have another packet of testimony?	9	Q. Do you have any other corrections to your testimony?
10	A. Yes, I do.	10	A. Yes. One more. Page 9. The photo numbers got identified
11	Q. And what's that exhibit?	11	incorrectly. So the second paragraph, third line down we talk
12	A. This is my rebuttal testimony.	12	about photo 1. That's correct.
13	Q. Is it what's it marked?	13	The next photo, photo 2, that's actually photo 4.
14	A. TC 7/R1.	14	Q. 2 should be 4?
15	Q. And do you find TC 7/R2 there?	15	A. 2 should be 4. The next line down to the right says
16	A. I do.	16	photo 3. That should be photo 2. The next line down it
17	MR. KOENECKE: Mr. Smith, yesterday in marking	17	mentions photo 4. That's photo 3.
18	exhibits and introducing them we neglected to introduce the	18	Four lines up from the bottom we talk about photo 4. That
19	existence of TC 7/R2, which is Mrs. Tillquist's testimony dated	19	should be photo 3. Let me just double-check this last one. And
20	the 26th, which was filed with the Commission and has been here	20	then the last reference it says photo number 4 is the south pool
21	and on the record but we simply did not admit that yesterday.	21	area. That should be photo 5. And that is it.
22	I'd ask if we could admit that through stipulation the	22	Q. Am I to understand there's no more corrections?
23	same way we did through the remainder of the testimony and call	23	A. That's correct.
24	it TC 7/R2. I have copies for anybody who needs one.	24	Q. Very well. As a part of your work for Keystone have you
25	MR. SMITH: And the identification of that is her	25	evaluated the risks on the Keystone Project to ground water
	3	63	365
1			
1	surrebuttal?	1	resources in South Dakota?
2	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of	1 2	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did.
2	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal.	1 2 3	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that?
2 3 4	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection?	1 2 3 4	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential
2 3 4 5	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection? MR. RASMUSSEN: No.	1 2 3 4 5	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential effects of a potential spill we look at a number of things. We
2 3 4 5 6	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection? MR. RASMUSSEN: No. MS. SEMMLER: No.	1 2 3 4 5 6	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential effects of a potential spill we look at a number of things. We look at where shallow aquifers vulnerable aquifers so those
2 3 4 5 6 7	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection? MR. RASMUSSEN: No. MS. SEMMLER: No. MR. KOENECKE: We simply neglected to identify it	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential effects of a potential spill we look at a number of things. We look at where shallow aquifers vulnerable aquifers so those would be like shallow aquifers with sandy high permeability
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection? MR. RASMUSSEN: No. MS. SEMMLER: No. MR. KOENECKE: We simply neglected to identify it yesterday in our list.	1 2 3 4 5 6	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential effects of a potential spill we look at a number of things. We look at where shallow aquifers vulnerable aquifers so those would be like shallow aquifers with sandy high permeability soils overlying them.
2 3 4 5 6 7	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection? MR. RASMUSSEN: No. MS. SEMMLER: No. MR. KOENECKE: We simply neglected to identify it yesterday in our list. MR. SMITH: TC 7/R2 is admitted.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential effects of a potential spill we look at a number of things. We look at where shallow aquifers vulnerable aquifers so those would be like shallow aquifers with sandy high permeability soils overlying them. We look at where source water protection areas are so where
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection? MR. RASMUSSEN: No. MS. SEMMLER: No. MR. KOENECKE: We simply neglected to identify it yesterday in our list.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential effects of a potential spill we look at a number of things. We look at where shallow aquifers vulnerable aquifers so those would be like shallow aquifers with sandy high permeability soils overlying them.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection? MR. RASMUSSEN: No. MS. SEMMLER: No. MR. KOENECKE: We simply neglected to identify it yesterday in our list. MR. SMITH: TC 7/R2 is admitted. MR. KOENECKE: Thank you.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential effects of a potential spill we look at a number of things. We look at where shallow aquifers vulnerable aquifers so those would be like shallow aquifers with sandy high permeability soils overlying them. We look at where source water protection areas are so where are people actually withdrawing the water and using it. And
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection? MR. RASMUSSEN: No. MS. SEMMLER: No. MR. KOENECKE: We simply neglected to identify it yesterday in our list. MR. SMITH: TC 7/R2 is admitted. MR. KOENECKE: Thank you. Q. Going back to TC 7R, have you noted any errors or	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential effects of a potential spill we look at a number of things. We look at where shallow aquifers vulnerable aquifers so those would be like shallow aquifers with sandy high permeability soils overlying them. We look at where source water protection areas are so where are people actually withdrawing the water and using it. And then we also couple that with fate and transport of crude oil to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	surrebuttal? MR. KOENECKE: It's rebuttal. Second piece of rebuttal. MR. SMITH: Is there an objection? MR. RASMUSSEN: No. MS. SEMMLER: No. MR. KOENECKE: We simply neglected to identify it yesterday in our list. MR. SMITH: TC 7/R2 is admitted. MR. KOENECKE: Thank you. Q. Going back to TC 7R, have you noted any errors or corrections which need to be made in that document? Excuse me.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	resources in South Dakota? A. Yes, I did. Q. And how did you go about that? A. When we look at ground water resources and the potential effects of a potential spill we look at a number of things. We look at where shallow aquifers vulnerable aquifers so those would be like shallow aquifers with sandy high permeability soils overlying them. We look at where source water protection areas are so where are people actually withdrawing the water and using it. And then we also couple that with fate and transport of crude oil to try to determine if a spill happened would there be any effects.
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	266	1	368
4	366	1	
1	enter the maps, or should I step through them first?	2	MR. SMITH: Is that fair?
2 3	Q. We've got a number of copies of an exhibit we've marked as	3	MR. KOENECKE: Perfectly.
4	16, which I'll pass around at this time.	4	MR. SMITH: And the exhibit was called TC 16; correct?
5	While we're waiting for your presentation to come up, I	5	MR. KOENECKE: Correct.
6	neglected to ask you before, in all respects otherwise in your	6	MR. SMITH: TC 16 is admitted with that caveat,
7	direct and rebuttal testimony, if I asked you those same	7	persons who are seeing it for the first time may have some
_	questions today, would your answers be the same?		follow up after they've had a chance to review the exhibit.
8	A. Yes, they would.	8	Is that fair.
9	Q. Thank you.		MR. KOENECKE: Very well.
10	A. It's going to be a little difficult here. I'm going to try	10	MR. SMITH: I'm going to make one note too for persons
11	to walk through and it's going to the route through	11	who might be listening on the internet. The PowerPoint that is
12 13	South Dakota we're going to talk about where the aquifers are,	13	appearing in this room you may access currently on the
	where the shallow source water protection areas are. And we'll		Commission's website, the same website that you're listening in
14	look at how fate and can help determine whether there will be	14	on, just for your information.
15	any effects.	15	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Will it be readily identifiable by
16	This is a little hard to see. Working intermittently.	16	its file name?
17	Q. Before we start I should ask you, can you tell us what	17	MR. SMITH: I don't know since I haven't seen it.
18	Exhibit 16 is, TC 16? Do you have a paper copy?	18	What's it called?
19	A. I've got my copy. I should probably double-check it,	19	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, we can proceed.
20	though, please.	20	MR. SMITH: Okay. Please proceed, and we'll try to
21	Yes. This is a copy of 10 maps that walk through the	21	get that to them.
22 23	centerline through South Dakota looking at source water	22	A. All right. So just to orient everybody, here is the border
	protection areas along the route.		with North Dakota. This green line coming down is the Keystone
24	We looked at a number of different resources in order to	24 25	centerline, and it's going to be hard for people looking at this
25	try to evaluate ground water effects. We looked at U.S.	25	to see but these yellow dots here are source water protection
1	367	1	369
2	Geological Survey data. We looked at the source water	2	areas.
3	protection reports. We looked at cross-sections. We looked at we got information from South Dakota DENR for the source	3	Q. I should ask you further clarification on the record. Are you referring to the yellow dots in the middle of page 1 to the
4	water protection areas. We had various discussions with the	4	left of what's marked MP 227 and to the right of what's marked
5	agency as well. So this is kind of a summary of the	5	MP 228?
6	Q. I just wanted to ask before you start, so if I understand	6	A. Yes. So those are source water protection areas near mile
7	correctly, these are maps prepared under your direction?	7	post 227 and mile post 228.
8	A. Yes, they are.	8	Q. And what are source water protection areas?
9	MR. KOENECKE: I'd ask at this time that Exhibit TC 16	9	A. They are areas for protection of ground water resources
10	be admitted into evidence.	10	that are used as public water supply.
11	MR. SMITH: Is there objection?	11	Q. And did you determine where the source water protection
12	MR. RASMUSSEN: That's not part of one of the other	12	areas are?
13	exhibits that have already been	13	A. No. These are provided by South Dakota DENR.
14	MR. KOENECKE: I don't believe it is, no.	14	Q. You obtained the information regarding the source water
15	MR. RASMUSSEN: It's something new? I just wanted to	15	protection areas from the DENR?
16	clarify that.	16	A. Correct.
17	MR. KOENECKE: Yes. It's additive.	17	Q. Thank you.
18	MR. RASMUSSEN: No objection.	18	A. We talked with specific regard to these particular
19	MR. SMITH: Mr. Hohn or staff?	19	source water protection areas, we actually sat down and had
	MR. HOHN: As far as I know, this is the first time	20	discussions with the DENR about these. We did find out that
20	WK. HOHN. As lat as I KNOW, this is the hist time	1 -	
20 21	we've seen this map; is that right?	21	these particular ones are covered with 100 feet of overlying
		21 22	these particular ones are covered with 100 feet of overlying clays and tills.
21	we've seen this map; is that right?		
21 22	we've seen this map; is that right? MR. KOENECKE: I believe so.	22	clays and tills.
21 22 23	we've seen this map; is that right? MR. KOENECKE: I believe so. MR. HOHN: I'd like to study it. I don't have any	22 23	clays and tills. Now to explain, if a spill occurred it would have a hard

- 1 in order to get to the aquifer. So having a 100-foot layer of
- 2 tills and clays basically acts as protection to these source
- 3 water areas. And they -- the South Dakota DENR were satisfied
- 4 with where we were. They actually -- we talked -- you know,
- 5 either if we went either way, either side of that, that actually
- 6 posed more of a problem so actually the location where it's at
- 7 offers protection to these deeper wells.
- 8 And when you say these deeper wells you mean the ones we
- 9 referenced?
- 10 Yes. The source water protection areas that we looked at,
- 11 the two dots at mile post 227 and 228.
- 12 Did you find source water protection areas at other places
- 13 along the proposed route?
- 14 Α. Yes, we did. I'll briefly mention this one. This is
- 15 another source water area. It's about 4 miles off the route.
- 16 Again, we're talking about an area not only that's separated
- 17 from the pipeline by approximately 4 miles distance, but, again,
- 18 separated from the -- the surface is separated from the aquifer
- 19 by, again, silts and clays, 15 to 20 -- 50 feet deep.
- 20 So again that would act as protection as well as the
- 21 distance that the oil would have to traverse to get to that
- 22 location.

- 23 Just going down now through the different maps, map 2 we'll
- 24 just kind of cruise on past this one. There's no source water
- 25 protection areas within a 1-mile distance from this pipeline
 - either side. So that's map 2.
- 2 Map 3, same thing. There's no source water areas in
- 3 this -- along this area.
- 4 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Ms. Tillquist, you said within
- 5 1 mile. I hate to interrupt. You said within 1 mile. I'm not
- 6 seeing any yellow dots on map 2.
- 7 THE WITNESS: Correct. There are no source water
- 8 protection areas within a mile either side of the pipeline.
- 9 MR. KOENECKE: If I could, Commissioner, I'll ask some
- 10 clarifying questions.
- 11 What data did you request from the South Dakota DENR in
- 12 order to place yellow dots as we've discussed in the source
- 13 water protection areas on this map?
- 14 What we requested -- because they didn't want to give us
- 15 their entire database, they asked us for our centerline, and we
- 16 asked for any source water protection areas within a mile
- 17 distance of the route. So what they did is they provided us a
- 18 shape file that located each of those source water protection
- 19 areas
- 20 The only exception to that is the one we just looked at on
- 21 map 1 and that we just happened to have because that was along
- 22 the original route before we rerouted the Hecla sand hills
- 23 reroute. So that was the only other spot.
- 24 So if I understand correctly, if someone had the entire
- database from the South Dakota DENR, these maps which are

- 1 approximately 15 miles in width might very well contain more
- 2 source water protection areas?
- 3 Δ That's correct
- 4 Q. You asked for ones within a mile either side of the
- 5 proposed route?

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- 6 A. That's correct.
- 7 Q. Thank you.
- 8 A. All right. So now we're at the bottom of map 4 near the
- 9 City of Carpenter. This yellow dot here is the source water
- 10 area. Ground water in this area moves to the south and west.
- 11 So if a spill were to occur from the pipeline, ground water
- 12 movement would be moving the materials away from the source
- 13 water area.
- 14 Further, there is 45 to 50 feet of clays and silts above
- 15 the source water area. So, again, it provides protection for
- 16 these ground water intakes.
- 17 Moving on, the next source water area is near Iroquois.
- 18 This is located along the west bank of the South Pearl Creek.
- 19 It's unclear where their aquifer -- their water actually comes
- 20 from. It either comes from an ancient river channel or from the
- 21 Dakota Niobrara Formation.
- 22 The river channel, if it was the ancient river channel, it
- 23 would be overlaying with 25 to 30 feet of glacial till and
- 24 clays. Looking at -- they had some well bore holes dug in the
- 25 area. Looking at the lithology, the rocks and layers, basically
- - 1 those indicate it's not likely to be an ancient stream channel
 - 2 that they're taking this from. There was not sufficient aquifer

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- 3 type material to make a viable aquifer.
- 4 So it's likely that it's not the river channel, an ancient
- 5 river channel, but probably part of the Dakota formation, which
- 6 would be greater than 100 feet deep under, again, tills and
- 7
- clays. So in either case they are covered by a significant
- 8 level of tills and clays.
- 9 And then ground water movement through this area would be
- 10 to the south and -- no. Sorry. Mostly to the west. Southwest.
- 11 The next map there is no source water protection areas
- 12 identified in map 6. No source water protection areas on map 7,
- 13 8, or 9.
- 14 And now we get to Yankton. There are -- there's one source
- 15 area here. This is a surface water intake for the City of
- 16 Yankton. It's actually upstream of the pipeline crossing. So
- 17 then in the case of a spill the product would be moving down and
- 18 away. There is a source water protection area in a light
- 19 industrial area. It's right where the water treatment plant is
- 20 in Yankton
- 21 In this area Keystone is actually collocated with the KANEB
- 22 Pipelines so that -- yeah. That's where that one is. And then
- 23 there's another inactive one. And I believe the other one is in
- 24 here somewhere. And that's inactive
- 25 And that covers the source water -- the public source water

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So maybe you have a high concentration at the center, but then it drops off very quickly. And what they're finding is in the majority of the cases the BTEX concentrations drop off dramatically, and we've got -- I think EPA found 75 percent of them -- this is in my direct testimony, but I believe it's 75 percent of the BTEX concentrations doesn't move more than 250 feet.

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But, again, you're changing by orders of magnitude with just a little distance. So we're talking movement that's very, very short. So the idea that BTEX -- you know, the dissolve constituents within this crude oil could move a mile is unrealistic.

Basically that BTEX is going to be right around that oil spill. So that was why we set the distance at a mile. Because that is where we would encompass anything we would be concerned with.

20 Q. Thank you. Have you had occasion to learn about the Lewis21 & Clark Rural Water Project?

22 A. Yes. I do understand there's a water project that has a
23 subsurface intake downstream of the pipeline along the
24 Missouri River.

And can you tell me how a spill in the Missouri River or

The intake, it's my understanding it's actually in the stream bed itself. So now you're talking about penetration down and into the subsurface. It's highly unlikely that any BTEX could get into that.

But even if there was a concern that that was a potential to happen, what would happen is if a spill occurred, it got into the Missouri River, Keystone's notification program through their emergency response plan they would be notifying downstream water intake agencies. These agencies would be testing their water.

What happens is as a spill occurs you'll have a transient pulse of material coming on down so the water intake agencies would probably shut down their water as a precaution. The BTEX would move past, if there was any, and once they tested the water and insured it was safe for human consumption, they could reopen it.

So a lot of things would have to happen in order for it to create a scenario where it could possibly happen, and there's all sorts of safety things in place that would prevent any contamination of a drinking water source.

I guess the only thing I'd add to that too is this project,

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this they talk about drinking water sources. So in order for a drinking water source to be considered an unusually sensitive area, Part A-1 says that it would have to be a "water intake for community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system that obtains its water supply primarily from surface

water source and does not have an adequate alternative drinking water source."

10 So this one basically focuses in on the intake.

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The second item, the next one is source water protection areas. This is what we were just talking about on these maps. For a CWS, community water system, and a noncommunity water system that obtains its water supply from a class 1 or class 2 aquifer and does not have an adequate alternative drinking water source where the State has not yet identified the source water protection area, the wellhead protection area will be used until the State has identified the source water protection area. So the rural water supply pipelines wouldn't fall under that.

And then the third item for drinking water is it would have to be a sole source aquifer recharge area where -- sole source aquifers in the karst area. So again these are protecting the sources of the water. They are not talking about the actual pipelines' delivery systems. It's the intakes or the source water protection areas or karst aquifer.

Keystone's crudes are -- I guess, you know, they're not 4 unique. They're being transported by pipelines already by 5 Enbridge, and in North Dakota there's the Express Pipeline. 6 There's also very similar crudes that are being transported all over the U.S., thousands and thousands of miles of these types 8 of similar crudes.

Crude oil in general is a -- it's a complex mixture of hydrocarbons consisting of hundreds upon hundreds of compounds. The Alberta oil sands, the oil that's derived from there has many characteristics that are similar to other oils, many that are from Venezuela, Russia, Nigeria, and California. So not many unique features. Part of the thing that I did as part of my work was I was

looking at the contents, and a lot of the information on the composition of the oil can be found on the crude oil monitor. There's a website. Do we -- it's www.crudemonitor.ca. It's a publicly available website, and it provides a lot of information on a variety of Canadian crude oils.

Talking with Keystone representatives, they said that they're going to be shipping a wide variety of materials, but this diluted bitumen -- they're going to be carrying two basic types of crude oil. One is diluted bitumen, and the other is synthetic crude.

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1 Diluted bitumen, they said a good representative of that is 2 Western Canadian Select. For the synthetic crude there's a 3 Suncor Synthetic A. And those, again -- so you go to the crude 4 monitor and it provides oil assay information. So you can go 5 and see various characteristics of these oils.

I'm just going to talk briefly just about physical characteristics and some of the components of the oil. Basically both these oils are lighter than water. So, again, when we talk about the fate of oil if released into the environment and it did get into water, the water -- the oil would float on top of the water.

The constituents, again, it does -- as we have talked about, it does contain BTEX compounds. Again, these are the water soluble compounds that we have greatest concern about from a water quality standpoint. They're highly water soluble for benzene, and they have low water quality standards. So they are the ones we really worry about.

The content of BTEX in Western Canadian Select and Suncor, the total combined BTEX concentrations in either one of those are both less than 1 percent for BTEX. So significantly less than you might see in like refined products and things.

There has been some discussions about naphthenic acids. Crude oil from Canada does -- like all crude oils, does contain naphthenic acids. Crude oil from Alberta does have a higher concentration of naphthenic acids than some crude oils but not

nearly as high as others. Again, crude oil from California,

2 Russia, Nigeria, all have higher naphthenic acid

3 concentrations.

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Naphthenic acids are soluble in water. They have a moderate toxicity, not nearly the level we look at for BTEX.

And then heavy metals. There's been discussions about, you know, what types of heavy metals in crude oils. They are -- the heavy metals are very characteristic of the geology they came from. The most common ones are calcium, aluminum, and magnesium. The heavy metals that are most abundant in crude oils are nickel and vanadium.

We're talking about -- let's see. Looking at my numbers here. The Western Canadian Select was 52 parts per million and 122 parts per million of vanadium. There's a variety of other types of heavy metals present in parts per million, parts per billion, depending on the metal itself.

There's mercury, but mercury is found in, again, all crude oils. And the crude oil out of Alberta is about 20 times -well, it's orders of magnitude less than found in other crudes so it's actually very low mercury content.

21 Q. Excuse me. The mercury is 20 orders of magnitude less?

22 No. No. I'm sorry. It's orders of magnitude less. The 23 median value for Alberta crudes was 1 part per billion. Other

24 crudes from other locations were greater than 20 parts per

25 billion. So at least 20 times 1 Q. Do you understand that anything might be, or is going to be

2 added to either WCS or Suncor?

3 Bitumen, when it first comes out of the ground, when it's

4 diluted for transport they do add things to it, but that's

5 already accounted for within the Western Canadian Select

6 composition so the BTEX is already there. That's what they

7 diluted it with.

8 Q. Will there be corrosion inhibitors or drag reducers or

9 anything like that added to these compounds to move them through

10 the pipeline?

11 Α. There is the possibility of those.

12 Q. It's possible. Is it likely or not? Can you say?

13 I honestly don't know. I know that the drag reducing

14 agents are a lot of times composed of the water, but, again,

15 they can't exceed the tariff, which is sediment and water

16 fraction can't be greater than .5 percent. So they have

17 limitations

18 So even though it -- it will help the flow, but I'm not 19 sure if they're always going to use it or partial or whatever.

20 Finally, did you have a chance to review Edward Miller's

21 testimony regarding pipeline spill statistics?

22 Α. Yes, I did.

23 Q. Did you find any noteworthy errors in his analysis?

24 Α. Yes, I did. I was trying to reconstruct what Mr. Miller

25 had done because I've worked with this database for years, and I

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1 couldn't resolve the numbers.

2 What I found was Mr. Miller had based his analysis on the 3 PHMSA database has summary sheets that show yearly averages, and what he did is he based his analysis on those yearly average

5 summary sheets.

> What he overlooked was that when there was reporting criteria that was less stringent from '86 to 2002. And then they changed the reporting criteria. They made it much more stringent. What PHMSA did in the summary data sheets just to keep everything consistent was they said they would keep -- they

11 would stratify the data.

> So basically they took only the larger spills and the more significant spill volumes, the more significant events, and that's what they presented in those summary tables just for consistency.

But it didn't incorporate the entire data set. Again, the data set now since 2002 actually incorporates spills of much smaller volume. So when we look at the entire data set, which is what we did, we came up with the numbers that I presented in my surrebuttal.

And as Mr. Miller suggested, it's really critical that you look at the entire database so you get an accurate view of what spill volumes actually are. So he -- basically what happened is he -- by using the summary statistics he overestimated the actual spill volumes and other things

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I'll just go on here for a second. When we look at the mean value, the average value of a spill, the number we came up with was 287 barrels. That's a mean value. There's another way of looking at the average value, and that's the median. Going back to basic statistics.

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The median value means how many -- sorry. It's a value where 50 percent of the spill volume would be less and 50 percent would be more. Now the mean and the median are both measures of central tendency so they're both averages. But it's important to look at both numbers together.

I hope I'm not boring everybody. But when you see that the median and the mean are significantly different like we're seeing in this, what it's telling you is that the mean is being pulled to one side. It's skewing the data because you've got a few very large events that pull that mean value to one side.

And it's very important to look at both numbers and to understand both numbers that you've got a mean value of 287 barrels, which is -- to give you some sort of concept of what that would be, that's like your backyard pool, if you fill it half full, that's about 300 barrels.

The mean value of 3 barrels, that's about 125 gallons. So that's like a big -- you know those big salt water aquariums when you go to your dentist? That's about how big that is.

Q. Are you able to discuss the performance of crude oilpipelines relative to other pipelines in terms of safety, other

pipelines being perhaps those carrying natural gas?

2 A. Yeah. But there's been -- I have looked at the data

3 myself, and there's been other studies that have looked at it.

4 Historically, crude oil pipelines did have a poor safety record.

5 But since the last five-year period they've been significantly

6 declining. There's been a 57 percent reduction in the number of

spills on crude oil pipelines.

Not only that, the volume has gone down I believe by over half. And a lot of that comes down to for crude oil pipelines is the improvement in corrosion detection and spill preventions. The data show that most of these spills -- again, we're talking about a median value of 3 barrels so most of the spills are going to be small, five barrels or less.

And, you know, it's these spills that when we talk about the significant spills that were listed on the PHMSA summary sheets, those spills of 50 barrels or less, those account for 98 percent of the volume. So that's where most of the volume of the spills come from.

I would just notice too that of all the spills, if you plot these, that 90 percent of the spills are going to be -- sorry.

90 percent of the spills are 300 barrels or less. So these very large spills we talk about sometimes of thousands and ten thousands of barrels are exceptionally rare events. They do happen, but they're rare.

1 for the risk assessment, I think it just reemphasizes where we

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2 looked at these larger spill events, we're trying to, again,

3 provide a conservative assessment to provide a -- kind of a

4 framework for people to understand worst case scenarios.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Koenecke, I'm going to butt in here a
minute. I'm just wondering, are we plowing over ground that's
already been covered in the prefiled?

MR. KOENECKE: I don't believe so. But, in any event,

9 the witness is now available for cross, Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: Okay. Because I -- again, I told you I'm not a hard -- well, a hard-nose I better say but okay. We were going to try to hold the direct to a short summary. Thank you, though. I know some of that was responsive.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Just another example of Mr. Smith's impeccable timing.

MR. SMITH: That's right. At least one of the
Commissioners has asked to take a short break so we're going to
do that. What's your pleasure? 10 minutes? That's a nice
round number.

20 (A short recess is taken)

MR. SMITH: Are you done then, Mr. Koenecke, for now or follow ups?

MR. KOENECKE: One more if I could, Mr. Smith. I'vehanded out a document I've marked as TC 19. And I'll ask the

25 witness a few questions about it and seek its introduction.

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1 Q. Ms. Tillquist, do you have in front of you a document

2 marked TC 19?

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3 A. Yes, I do.

4 Q. And are you familiar with that document?

5 A. Yes, I am.

6 Q. Did you create that document?

7 A. Yes, I did.

8 Q. Can you tell us what it is?

9 A. This is a summary of the crude oil contents of the

10 Keystone Pipeline. It's an overview of the types of crude that

11 would be there. Breaks down by the various parameters we were

12 just talking about. Just provides more detail.

13 Q. And I've provided that to Commissioners and parties, and

14 I'd ask that it be admitted as evidence, TC 19.

MR. SMITH: Mr. Rasmussen?

16 MR. RASMUSSEN: All I would ask is when we bring up

new exhibits during our presentation is TransCanada is as

18 generous as we have been. I am not going to object.

19 MR. KOENECKE: Your generosity is noted. Thank you.

20 MR. SMITH: Well, I think we're noting it as well.

21 And it appears to be the kind of exhibit we might want to have

22 that information. So I think it's useful for us all.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Smith, is your framework

24 whether or not to allow late exhibits whether or not it's

Just to tie this back to many of the analyses that we did 25 prejudicial to a party, or what should we have as our internal

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1	measurement?		1	testimony; is that right?
2	MR. SMITH: Well, I think that's true. But on the		2	A. That's correct. They were listed in just give me a
3	other hand, here again, Mr. Rasmussen has not objected so		3	second.
4	there's you know, I don't have much of a basis not to allow		4	(Witness examines document)
5	it.		5	A. There's a summary of areas on my rebuttal testimony, TC R1,
6	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.		6	page 4, table 1.
7	MR. SMITH: Yeah. I think that's fair, and other		7	Q. What information was used to develop the direct testimony
8	things in all of these cases, you know, we do the prefile and		8	that was then subsequently supplemented?
9	we expect everybody to behave in good faith and I have no reason		9	A. That was our preliminary analysis, and we had done
10	to believe that hasn't happened here.	1	10	initially we had requested data on a more narrow corridor from
11	I mean, as we go along through the live portion of the	1	11	the South Dakota DENR. We went back just to be very
12	hearing things evolve. People testify to things, and areas of	1	12	conservative and asked for a wider corridor just for the
13	concern become emphasized that may not have been obvious from	1	13	purposes of these hearings.
14	just the written documents. So I think some we have to	1	14	Q. And, again, that first time you asked for source water
15	accommodate, and we always have.	1	15	protection areas?
16	On every case we've ever had we allow there's	1	16	A. Yes.
17	always a significant amount of information that comes in via	1	17	Q. Maybe we should define exactly what a source water
18	that process. And that's usually a good thing. That's, I	1	18	protection area is.
19	guess, my take on it.	1	19	A. I believe that that is on the website for the State, but
20	With that, Mr. Rasmussen, are you ready to begin your	2	20	basically it's an area that looks at the recharge of an aquifer.
21	cross-examination?	2	21	It's protecting the water for a public water source, ground
22	MR. RASMUSSEN: Yes.	2	22	water source.
23	CROSS-EXAMINATION	2	23	Q. Is a well on a farm, would that be a source water
24	BY MR. RASMUSSEN:	2	24	protection area if that was the water supply for the that
25	Q. Good afternoon.	2	25	particular location?
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1	A. Good afternoon.		1	A. My understanding is that it would have to be a public water
2	Q. I want to start with just a few questions about your direct		2	supply.
3	testimony.		3	Q. Is the Hutterite colony a public water supply?
4	A. Okay.		4	A. It's apparently considered a public water supply by
5	Q. Looking at paragraph 7 on page 2, you note that the		5	South Dakota DENR.
6	proposed pipeline crosses near a water supply well in Marshall		6	Q. How does do you know how DENR determines where the
7	County and will cross an aquifer protection area in Kingsbury		7	public water supplies are or the source water whatever we
8	County.		8	were just talking about, where those locations are?
9	Where did that the water supply well in Marshall County,		9	A. Yeah. I believe they provide their methodology on the
10	that's one of them that is noted on the maps that were TC 16; is	1	10	internet, but I would not be able to speak to that in any
11	that right?		11	detail.
12	A. Yes. That's correct. So that was by mile post 227 and		12	Q. You didn't go beyond what information was available to
13	228.		13	attempt if there was other source water areas beyond what the
14	Q. And I believe that's a well by a Hutterite colony. Is that		14	DENR provided you that was referenced on these maps?
15	your understanding?		15	A. I also looked at high consequence areas as defined by the
16	A. That is my understanding.		16 	PHMSA. They were sent to us by the Department of
17	Q. The aquifer protection area in Kingsbury County, is that		17	Transportation. So those were also incorporated.
18	also shown on TC 16?		18	Q. The high consequence areas, there's a map that PHMSA has
19	A. Oh, that's the exhibit?		19	that was high consequence areas which would include source water
20	Q. Yeah.		20 24	areas; is that right, among other things?
21	A. No. What it is is I take it back. I'm sorry. It is		21	A. Yes.
22	the Iroquois. So map 5, the source water area in Kingsbury		22	Q. And how did they come up with their their math that
23	County, is the I roquois water supply that we discussed.		23 24	lists HCAs?
24 25	Q. Okay. Now you had a few other areas that are shown on the		24 25	A. They come up with that list based on consultation with
25	maps that are not referenced here in paragraph 7 of your direct 107 sheets Par	ge 390 to 3		state and federal agencies. The state agencies are supposed to 01/03/2008 04:10:49 PM

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please.

MR. RASMUSSEN: Well, I don't either.

have a regulation or something, Mr. Koenecke, you could either

MR. RASMUSSEN: Please.

MR. SMITH: Can I ask one question myself about this,

MR. SMITH: I guess it's not clear to me and maybe you

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Q.

Okay. Where are they listed then? Is there a place where

bring up the notion that HCAs as we've discussed many times are

considered confidential material by Federal Government and we

might be getting into areas which require the discussion of

MR. KOENECKE: I'm going to object to the question to

we have all of these HCAs listed somewhere?

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1	cite to me now or maybe later we could find it. But I guess it	1	asking her to identify explicit HCAs related to this project.
2	wasn't totally clear to me whether it was the actual	2	And if we're at that point, then I do think to be
3	identification of the HCA areas that's confidential or just	3	precautionary again, I'm not I can't quite figure out what
4	those maps as some kind of a proprietary document, some kind of	4	it is that the U.S. DOT is trying to do with that HCA map
5	a licensed proprietary document.	5	business, but I think we should err on the side of caution, and
6	Do you have any light to shed on that?	6	we can always later make the transcript and the tape of the
7	MR. KOENECKE: Perhaps, if you'd give me a minute to	7	proceeding public if we have to.
8	consult.	8	If we're getting to that point, Mr. Rasmussen, maybe
9	MR. SMITH: Okay. I don't know.	9	we should go in camera here for a little while and get to the
10	(Discussion off the record)	10	bottom of that just to err on the safe side.
11	MR. KOENECKE: Mr. Smith, upon consultation, we've	11	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Can I, I guess this is my
12	determined that it's our opinion, the Applicant's opinion, that	12	opinion. If Mr. Rasmussen wants to know the question if his
13	the information on the maps is what's confidential, not the maps	13	client's aquifer's classified an HCA, if that's what you're
14	themselves. And that going further down this line of testimony	14	getting at, then let's clear the room and continue on because I
15	might cause problems of the kind we've been essentially	15	would consider that to be confidential.
16	discussing here for some months, that the Federal Government	16	MR. RASMUSSEN: That would be fine.
17	considers these matters extremely sensitive and to remain	17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And to me the discussion of in a
18	confidential.	18	general sense, what is an HCA, that's not confidential. What
19	MR. SMITH: Commissioner Johnson.	19	the federal rules say and how they're interpreted, that's not
20	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm probably outside of protocol	20	confidential. It's not site specific.
21	here just a little bit so thanks for your indulgence. I do	21	And I understand you want to err on the side of
22	think Ms. Tillquist is right. We're talking about two data	22	it's a good thing for General Counsel to want to err on keeping
23	sets. There may be overlap.	23	us safe. I think with this proceeding in particular unless
24	The bottom line is DENR does not have the same	24	we're pretty sure we're someplace we shouldn't be, I'd like to
25	confidential rules the Federal Government does.	25	keep it open.
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1	THE WITNESS: That's my understanding.	1	MR. SMITH: Well, I would too. That's why I'm saying
2	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Maybe they're able to get at the	2	if we're getting to the point of explicit designations of what
3	information the federal government thinks is sensitive by the	3	the current HCAs are, then I think we're probably at that point.
4	state data set as opposed to referring to the federal data set.	4	But if we're discussing honestly, if we're discussing why
5	I'll tell you and Mr. Smith said the same thing. We	5	something isn't, I don't think that is protected.
6	don't understand why this HCA stuff is confidential, but the	6	MR. RASMUSSEN: And I think that's more where I'm
7	bottom line is it is and nobody here is going to break the	7	going.
8	federal rule.	8	MR. SMITH: Okay. Well, until we get to what the HCA
9	Again, I'm outside of protocol, and if anybody takes	9	areas are that are delineated on those maps, I don't think we're
10	an issue with what I said, let me know.	10	there.
11	MR. RASMUSSEN: I guess my problem is this witness on	11	Q. I'll ask you this: Are any rural water systems listed on
12 13	her direct examination came in here and testified that rural	12 13	the maps as an HCA?
14	water systems aren't HCAs. I think I should have a right to	14	A. I would say that the transmission water mains and the
15	explore where she's come from on that subject.	15	system as per se, that is not listed. Whether they're intakes
16	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Absolutely. We need to explore all issues that you want to explore and are appropriate. It may be	16	or they're wells, I'm not sure. Q. You don't know that?
17	that we need to clear the room and shut off the internet and get	17	A. I do know that there are some no. I will no.
18	to the facts we need to get to.	18	Q. There are none listed on the strike that. Are there any
19	MR. RASMUSSEN: Well, I certainly don't have a need	19	listed on the DENR map that we have as TC 16, the intakes for
20	for her to identify places she's not supposed to be identifying	20	any rural water systems?
21	but I am going to talk about HCAs and I guess if I get to a	21	A. I don't think there are based on the locale. But I'm not
22	point they think room's got to be cleared, I guess we'll have to	22	sure. Not sure.
23	deal with that.	23	Q. Certainly the WEB Water line, which takes its water from
24	MR. KOENECKE: I thought we're there.	24	the Missouri River, is not included as an HCA.
25	MR. SMITH: I don't think we get there until you're	25	A. I don't know that.
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	402			
	Q. You don't know that?	1	supply. So	
	A. It could be a where the intake structure would be could	2	Q. Do you know what that is? Can you give me an example of	
	be	3	one?	
	Q. Oh, I'm sorry. Let me strike that. It's not listed as an	4	A. I believe that this would be things like there's a like	
	HCA in connection of being anywhere near this proposed pipeline.	5	I'm trying to think. Like a cafe or a public water supply that	
;	A. If you could identify where WEB's intake is, you're saying	6	would be a public water supply source like that. So it's	
,	around the Missouri River?	7	providing water for a community, but it's not	
3	Q. Out by Mobridge.	8	MR. KOENECKE: Mr. Rasmussen, I note that there's a	
9	A. Could you show me on a map?	9	definition of nontransient noncommunity water system contained	
0	Q. In the middle of the state.	10	within the federal regulations. Would that help you?	
1	A. I thought you said it was along the Missouri River.	11	I don't believe it's on a sheet that I've provided to	
2	Q. It is. The Missouri River curls around.	12	you.	
3	A. Yeah.	13	MR. RASMUSSEN: Actually I think it is.	
, 1		14	•	
			THE WITNESS: It's a public water supply that serves	
	A. Can you provide me a map number, please.	15	at least 25 people or same persons over six months per year. So	
) ,	Q. No, I can't. It's not on any of your maps because it's	16	that would be schools, factories, hospitals that have their own	
7	nowhere near the pipeline.	17	water supply.	
3	A. Then I would not know whether there's a source water	18	Q. Would the WEB Water system be a public water system that	
)	protection area because, again, we were looking at a corridor	19	regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over six months	
)	around it.	20	per year?	
1	Q. Okay. Well, let me ask, you testified that I believe,	21	A. Yes. But it's not again, going back to the regulation,	
2	and correct me if I'm wrong, that rural water system, just the	22	it has to be the water intake.	
3	pipeline itself would not be considered an HCA. Am I correct	23	Q. No, it doesn't, does it? It says it can be the water	
ļ	about that?	24	intake for a community water system oh, I see. I apologize.	
5	A. That is correct.	25	Okay. You're saying the water intake applies to both	
	403			
1	Q. Okay. And so again looking at the federal definition as	1	community water system or nontransient, noncommunity water	
2	we've established, an HCA is defined as a USA when it comes to	2	system. That's what you're saying.	
3	water.	3	A. That's what I'm saying.	
1	A. A USA is a type of HCA.	4	Q. Looking again at the second page of the document right	
5	Q. Okay. And a USA in 195.6 is defined as the water intake	5	under the definition of a nontransient, noncommunity water	
6	for a community water system or, as they call it, a CWS?	6	system it defines a public water system. And that's a system	
	A. Correct.	7	that provides public water for human consumption through pipes	
7	7 delited.		that provides public water for harman consumption through pipes	
	Or a pontransient poncommunity water system that obtains		or other constructed conveyances et cetera	
3	Q. Or a nontransient, noncommunity water system that obtains	8	or other constructed conveyances, et cetera.	
3	its water supply primarily from a surface water source and does	8 9	Would you agree with me that the WEB Water system would	
3	its water supply primarily from a surface water source and does not have an adequate alternative drinking water source.	8 9 10	Would you agree with me that the WEB Water system would fall within or any rural water system for that matter would	
3	its water supply primarily from a surface water source and does not have an adequate alternative drinking water source. What is the second half of that definition? What does that	8 9 10 11	Would you agree with me that the WEB Water system would fall within or any rural water system for that matter would fall within that definition?	
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3 9 0 1 1 2	its water supply primarily from a surface water source and does not have an adequate alternative drinking water source. What is the second half of that definition? What does that refer to? A. The nontransient, noncommunity water?	8 9 10 11 12 13	Would you agree with me that the WEB Water system would fall within or any rural water system for that matter would fall within that definition? A. I'm just reading through it. Q. That's fine.	
3 9 1 2 3 4	its water supply primarily from a surface water source and does not have an adequate alternative drinking water source. What is the second half of that definition? What does that refer to? A. The nontransient, noncommunity water? Q. Right.	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Would you agree with me that the WEB Water system would fall within or any rural water system for that matter would fall within that definition? A. I'm just reading through it. Q. That's fine. (Witness examines document)	
3 9 1 2 3 4 5	its water supply primarily from a surface water source and does not have an adequate alternative drinking water source. What is the second half of that definition? What does that refer to? A. The nontransient, noncommunity water? Q. Right. A. That's what you're asking?	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Would you agree with me that the WEB Water system would fall within or any rural water system for that matter would fall within that definition? A. I'm just reading through it. Q. That's fine. (Witness examines document) A. Yes, it would.	
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		406		408
1	sour	ce water protection areas.	1	two actual different units reported so she didn't convert
2	Q.	Just the ones you have listed on the map there; is that	2	gallons to barrels to make everything equal through the data.
3	right		3	So that was the cause of that error.
4	Α.	Yes.	4	The GIS numbers
5	Q.	Thank you. I think I'm done with that. I've got everybody	5	Q. Before you go on to the next one so you talked about
6	confi	used enough.	6	Mr. Miller's calculations. I think you said he overstated it,
7		You mentioned going back to your direct testimony then that	7	and you initially would have understated it; correct?
8	the -	- on paragraph 7 the pipeline corridor also passes through	8	A. No. Actually I
9		s where shallow and surficial aquifers exist.	9	Q. The average size of the pipeline spill being 12 barrels?
10		Did I pronounce that correctly?	10	A. Again, there's two ways to report average size, median and
11	Α.	Yes.	11	mean. The median is actually less than this value. It's 3
12	Q.	What is a surficial aquifer?	12	barrels. The mean is 287. That's why, again, looking at one
13	Α.	A surficial aquifer is an aquifer that's usually touching	13	single number it's important to look at both of them in
14	the:	surface. A shallow aquifer is usually 50 feet or less, and	14	conjunction, and that's why I provided additional information.
15		rficial aquifer touches the surface.	15	Q. Okay. Then go ahead. You were going to talk about the
16	Q.	And where are those areas?	16	change in paragraph 22.
17	Α.	There are shallow and surficial aquifers	17	A. 22 was I just had some the GIS staff look at this to
18	Q.	I'm sorry. Go ahead.	18	confirm numbers because I wanted to make sure what I presented
19	Α.	Those areas are mapped the there are some in	19	was, you know, accurate. And they basically there was some
20		heastern Marshall County. Again, we quantify these on GIS,	20	minor tweaks that had been done with the alignment plus there
21		they're scattered throughout.	21	was an error, and so they gave me these correct values.
22	Q.	Okay. Any particular additional protections taken when the	22	Q. Paragraph 16 references the spill frequency and spill
23		passes through those areas?	23	volume analysis conducted by DNV, and you note that they are an
24	Α.	That would be a not to my knowledge.	24	independent firm recognized as an industry expert on spill
25	Q.	Paragraph 11 identifies two public water supplies. Are	25	frequency and volume assessments; correct?
		407		409
1	thos	e which are those the ones we already talked about?	1	A. Yes.
2		would have been the Kingsbury County and the one in	2	Q. I would like to have you take a look at that DNV report.
3	Mars	hall County?	3	Do you have that readily available to you?
4	A.	Let me double-check, but I believe that's the case.	4	A. I do not.
5		(Witness examines document)	5	MR. KOENECKE: It's up there.
6	A.	That is correct.	6	THE WITNESS: We'll have to find it.
7	Q.	And actually are there more than we're aware of more of	7	Q. The DNV and I think we just said DNV is an independent
8	them	n now than just two?	8	company that was hired by Keystone to conduct this study; is
9	A.	In my rebuttal testimony that	9	that right?
10	Q.	Yeah. You identified some more; right?	10	A. Yes.
11		You testified about several corrections that you made to	11	Q. Looking at page 4 of the report dated May 1, 2006, revision
12	your	original testimony, and we've just talked about one of	12	number 1, is that the one you have?
13	thos	e. I don't think you mentioned that one initially. But you	13	A. Yes.
14	also	mentioned you changed some numbers for that are on	14	Q. Page 4 there's a Table 3.1. It lists 17 factors that are
15	para	graph 20 and in paragraph 22; is that right?	15	identified as factors influencing pipeline spill initiation; is
16	A.	Correct.	16	that right?
17	Q.	What was the reason that the original report was incorrect	17	A. Yes.
18	with	regard to those numbers?	18	Q. And it separates out six of those factors as being
19	A.	With regard to paragraph 20 you're referring to, item	19	applicable, potentially applicable to the Keystone Pipeline;
20	20, 1	that was a number I had an assistant of mine calculate.	20	correct?
21	Whe	en I went back and looked at the data to confirm these numbers	21	A. That's what the paragraph beneath it says.
			22	Q. And those are corrosion, excavation damage, and I guess
22		t she had done was a the PHMSA database has they		
	wha	t sne nad done was a the PHMSA database has they nged their reporting standard from the previous one.	23	corrosion both external or internal corrosion, excavation
22	wha	•	23 24	corrosion both external or internal corrosion, excavation damage, mechanical defect, a hydraulic or pressure surge event,
22 23	wha char	nged their reporting standard from the previous one.		

	410		41:
1	A. That's correct.	1	MR. SMITH: Are you okay with that, Reed, so she
2	Q. What's a washout?	2	can
	A. A washout is when you have a an incised stream channel.	3	MR. RASMUSSEN: That's fine.
	It erodes, and the pipe is actually washed downstream or broken.	4	MR. SMITH: Good. Do you want to take a little break?
	Q. And these were all recognized as potential problems that	5	THE WITNESS: Yes.
	the TransCanada Pipeline could face; is that right?	6	MR. SMITH: We're talking a couple three minutes, or
	A. They are potential causes of spills that could possibly	7	are we talking a little longer than that?
	affect the Keystone Pipeline.	8	THE WITNESS: It should be just a couple of minutes,
	Q. Okay. Turn to page 6, if you would, please. In the first	9	please.
	paragraph, the third sentence it reads, Some leaks from small	10	(A short recess is taken)
	holes could occur for a long period of time and result in a	11	MR. SMITH: Okay. We're back on the record. Do you
	large spill volume because they would not be detected as quickly	12	need to have Mr. Rasmussen repeat the question, or are you okay
	as some leaks from larger holes; correct?	13	with where the record was?
	A. Correct.	14	A. I believe the answer is on the March 2007 DNV Report, par
	Q. Do you agree with that statement?	15	23.
	A. Yes.	16	Q. Okay. I don't think I've seen that. It is apparently on
	Q. Page 23 of the report, in the first paragraph there states	17	file as part of Exhibit C. But in there it talks about 7 to 11
	that, Overall the likelihood of a leak greater than 50 barrels	18	years as opposed to just 7 years? Is that my understanding?
	anywhere along the pipeline is estimated to be about 0.14 per	19	A. Yes.
	year or once every seven years; correct?	20	Q. All right. I can take a look at that. I'm sorry. You
	A. That's what it says.	21	said what page again?
	Q. In your direct testimony, and I think it's in paragraph 17,	22	A. Page 23.
	you state that DNV estimated the chance of a leak from Keystone	23	Q. All right. Thank you. Turning back then on continuing
	Pipeline to be once every 7 to 11 years over the entire length	24	with the DNV report, back to page 19 of that, Table 5.2
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	of the pipeline	25	discusses the detection and varification; correct?
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	411		41
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- 1 supposed around for 50 years. So they're saying there's going
- 2 to be at least one leak on the pipeline in South Dakota?
- **3** A. Again, what we're talking about is statistics, and
- 4 statistics are expressions of probability. And, again, I've
- 5 used the analogy -- I don't know if we want to go through my
- 6 direct testimony. I think we talked about the analogy with the
- 7 car insurance. I don't know if we want to go through that
- 8 again.
- **9 Q.** We can read it. Yeah. I know what you're talking about.
- 10 A. Okay.
- **11 Q.** Sorry. Just a couple more questions on that DNV report.
- **12** Put it away too soon.
- **13** Page 24.
- **14** MR. KOENECKE: Of which version, please?
- MR. RASMUSSEN: The May '06 version.
- 16 MR. KOENECKE: Thank you.
- 17 Q. That indicates under the second paragraph below the graph
- 18 that approximately 53.5 percent of the spills would be from
- 19 pinholes; is that right?
- 20 A. That's what it says.
- **21 Q.** And then going under -- in the next section, Section 6.2,
- 22 in general reported incidents over decades provide a good basis
- **23** for estimating spill volumes and frequencies for new pipelines.
- 24 However, there are weaknesses in the use of that data. Small
- 25 volume spills are significantly underreported; correct?
- 415

- A. That's what it says. And, again, I would say that again we
- 2 testified earlier about, you know, small volumes, the less than
- 3 50 barrels spills, you know, they are reported more frequently
- 4 with the change in the PHMSA reporting criteria but they have
- **5** been decreasing and the majority of the volume, 98 percent, is
- 6 these larger spills, 50 barrels or more.
- **7 Q.** And then it mentions extremely infrequent events may not
- **8** have occurred during the period of data collection of incidents.
- **9** What does that mean, if you know?
- **10 A.** Let me just read it, but I think I do know.
- 11 Q. Okay.

1

- 12 (Witness examines document)
- **13 A.** What I think DNV is saying in this case is that highly
- 14 improbable events -- so a very large spill could -- may not have
- 15 occurred during the period the data set -- the time period the
- 16 data set was collected.
- 17 Q. Okay. I think I'm done with that then.
- 18 Paragraph 19 of your direct testimony on page 6, would be
- 19 the top of page 6, states that Keystone will adopt a number of
- 20 measures to minimize the chance for pipeline leak or spill.
- 21 You've been here through the course of the testimony over the
- 22 last couple of days; is that right?
- 23 A. I was here today. I was listening on the internet
- 24 yesterday.
- **25 Q.** Are there any measures to minimize leaks or spills that

- 1 you're aware of that haven't already been discussed by all the
- 2 other witnesses that have testified?
- 3 A. I believe that a lot of them have been discussed. A lot of
- 4 them are in the PHMSA waiver. I think there's a lot of things
- 5 in the regulations, and I believe Brian Thomas will be coming up
- 6 and talking about some other things too.
- 7 Q. Nothing pops out with you, though, that hasn't -- you know,
- 8 that would fall into the category of a number of measures that
- **9** you talk about in your direct testimony?
- 10 A. Nothing -- no.
- 11 Q. Paragraph 21 on page 6 says the majority of the pipeline,
- 12 approximately 80 percent, is underlaid by low permeability
- 13 soils.

21

- 14 Is that a reference to the entire pipeline or just the
- 15 South Dakota section?
- **16 A.** That is actually a reference to the entire pipeline.
- 17 Q. All right. Do you know what that number would be in
- 18 South Dakota?
- 19 A. I don't have a percentage, but item number 22 talks about
- 20 shallow aquifers, and then we talk about sandy soils.
 - I do have a number for collocated -- that's 8.15 miles.
- 22 Now that doesn't necessarily equate to -- these are sandy soils
- 23 so the surface soils, again, they might be combining layers
- 24 between those. So it doesn't necessarily equate directly to the

- 25 vulnerable aquifers.
- 1 Q. Paragraph 23 refers to a recent report evaluated over five
- 2 sites with BTEX contamination. Is that report on file?
- **3** A. That actually says 500 sites.
- 4 Q. What did I say?
- **5 A.** Five.
- **6 Q.** I'm sorry.
- 7 A. That's all right. The citation when I came -- it came out
- 8 of a Minnesota control agency that's on the web. There's also
- **9** the U.S. EPA in 1999 published information on this. There's
- 10 quite a number of references that go back to these studies.
- 11 It's not filed on -- I don't think it's been filed with the
- 12 Commission.
- **13 Q.** Okay. This is just referring to one particular report, is
- 14 it not, though, that statement?
- 15 A. Yes.
- **16 Q.** Okay. And that report isn't on file, as far as you know?
- **17 A.** That is my understanding.
- 18 Q. Page 9. It would be part of paragraph 26 refers to the
- 19 Bemidji spill and notes that it was caused by defective pipe
- 20 manufactured in the 1950s.
- 21 Do you know when the pipe that was involved in the more
- 22 recent incident in Clearbrook, Minnesota was manufactured?
- **23 A.** I do not.
- **24 Q.** Just a couple questions about the American Water Works
- 25 Association Study that you have attached to I think it's your

- 1 first rebuttal testimony. Is that right?
- 2 A. All right.
- 3 Q. There's both a study and then another document. Would this
- 4 be called an abstract or a summary, that first document?
- 5 The first document is the website by the AWWA research
- 6 foundation. And basically just provides an overview of the
- 7 documents.
- 8 Q. Looking at that, the website from AWWA under the background
- 9 section, it talks about pollutants from leaking storage tanks.
- 10 And I understand we don't have any storage tanks involved, but
- 11 if there were a leak of a substantial amount of product, would
- 12 the soil be considered contaminated?
- 13 Α. Yes, it would.
- 14 Q. And it states that the contaminated soils can and have
- 15 posed serious threats to the longevity and structural integrity
- 16 of plastic pipes and elastomeric gaskets, which in turn can
- 17 affect the water quality in the distribution system.
- 18 Do you agree with that statement?
- 19 Yes. I would agree with it. However, that was the reason
- 20 that they did this research. And what they have shown is when
- 21 they talk about contaminated soils they're looking at -- what
- 22 they were looking at was gasoline, benzene, toluene, TCE, those
- 23 compounds

- 24 They were looking at a variety of pipelines too. They were
- 25 looking at polyethylene, polyvinyl carbonate, PVC, and ductile
 - iron. What they said was that some pipes -- the results, if you
- 2 want to get back to what the results say, is basically P.E.
- 3 pipe, polyethylene pipe, is not very good at protecting against
- 4 contamination.
- 5 P.E. pipe is actually used -- it was another more -- out of
- 6 the same group is .018 percent of all water mains are P.E. So
- 7 it's not a commonly used water main.
- 8 For PVC pipe basically they said PVC pipe -- this is under
- 9 the second page under PVC pipe says it's impervious to gasoline
- 10 because there's basically not enough BTEX in the gasoline to
- 11 swell the PVC and cause permeation. So the spills of benzene,
- 12 toluene, and TC, now those would be the solvents. They would be

solvents, that could permeate, but it would have to be the

- 13
- isolated compounds. Those in direct contact with those 14
- 15 solvent itself or ground water concentrations greater than
- 16 60 percent maximum solubility.
- 17 So we actually talked to the author of the study, and he --
- 18 his results was in here -- what's in my testimony, basically
- 19 gasoline is not going to cause a permeation of PVC pipe, what I
- 20 learned, and the BTEX concentration in crude oil pipelines is
- 21 significantly less than that in gasoline.
- 22 So, again, what I learned was that these studies are
- 23 showing that something with concentrations of BTEX as well as
- 24 crude oil would not be permeating PVC pipe or ductile iron.
- 25 Do you know what type of pipe is used in the rural water

1 systems in South Dakota?

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- 2 It would be secondhand knowledge from what I've heard. My
- 3 understanding is that it's PVC pipe and ductile iron, but that
- 4 wasn't firsthand knowledge.
- 5 In the highlights on the web page mention that BTEX will
- 6 permeate gaskets; is that right?
- 7 It can. It can permeate the gaskets. And so, again,
- 8 having talked with the guy and reading this research, basically
- 9 what he's saying is if you've got gasoline surrounding these
- 10 pipes, that the gasoline can permeate through the normal gaskets
- 11 that they use. But as long as the -- the recommendations of the
- 12 American Water Works Association's Research Foundation is
- 13 basically as long as you keep a minimum flow in there, you won't
- 14 exceed the maximum contaminant level for these compounds.
- 15 If they were to stop the water, stagnate it, that was the
- 16 only -- gasoline saturated ground water, that's when those could
- 17 potentially pose a problem, but he said in what I read is
- 18 basically this gasoline contamination surrounding the pipeline
- 19 would have to be a very high-level contamination. And with BTEX
- 20 concentrations in the crude oil being as low as they are, the
- 21 expectation is that probably would not even be an effect.
- 22 Especially, again, if you keep a minimum water flow, there would
- 23 not be any issues.
- 24 They come down to the end and talk about their
- 25
- recommendations, and they say the gaskets that are already there

- 1 are satisfactory and other considerations, engineering
 - 2 considerations, other than permeation should be used to govern
 - 3 the material selection. They basically say that PVC pipe is
 - 4 suitable. And they also say -- I'm sorry. Here it is.
 - 5 Longstanding recommendations and practices for these pipes and
 - 6 gaskets in hydrocarbon contamination have been unnecessarily
 - 7 conservative
 - 8 Q. He also concludes on page 17 of the actual report that
 - 9 utilities prefer copper services in areas of known
 - 10 contamination, and replacement with copper was the corrective
 - 11 action for all reported permeation incidents involve domestic
 - 12 services?
 - 13 A. Correct. That's for a service line, not a main
 - 14 distribution.
 - 15 Q. Uh-huh. Okay.
 - 16 A. I believe P.E. is used a lot more on service lines too.
 - 17 Q. Was there any particular person that you dealt with at
 - 18 DENR?
 - 19 A. I did not -- the people I was in charge of actually were
 - 20 the ones that actually consulted. I believe it was Brian Walsh
 - 21 and -- there was a second person that they had a conversation.
 - 22 I think actually a third person was brought in one conversation
 - 23 about the Marshall area because they wanted to make sure they
 - 24 got the right answer.
 - 25 Q. Right answer to what?

24 reconvene. Thank you, everyone. 25 (A short recess is taken) 1 MR. SMITH: Mr. Hohn, you have the floor. 2

if my eyesight serves me right. So about a quarter to we'll

the lithology to ensure in the event of the spill again this

would be low permeability soils, and the well depth was

THE WITNESS: If we're going to go for a while, I

COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: We forgot to ask you.

THE WITNESS: I might be scooting out of here by

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We'll say 7 and mean 10.

MR. SMITH: All right. At this moment it is 25 to 4,

take a break or forge ahead? Are you guys okay?

you want to take at this point? 10-minute break?

would appreciate a break.

myself then.

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well.

423 MR. HOHN: Thank you. **CROSS-EXAMINATION** BY MR. HOHN: I have a few questions for you. On the well which you and Mr. Rasmussen were referring to as the Sunset Colony well -it's on the first sheet of this handout you gave us today, TC 16. It's just west of MP 227? Α. Yes. Q. How familiar are you with that well? I do know some things about the general lithology in the

11 12 area, the ground water movement. 13 Do you know the depth of that well? 14 Α. I know that was -- in the discussions that my company,

15 ENSR, had with the South Dakota DENR, and that was part of the 16 reason for their comfort. I don't recall what the depth was.

17 Was that research done by others and then reported to you?

18 Did you do it personally, or was that reported to you?

19 That was done by others and reported to me. Part of my job 20 is to oversee their work and as a risk assessor I have to have

21 knowledge of how -- a variety of things, including geology and

22 aquifers and ground water movement in order to evaluate effects.

23 On page 1 of your direct testimony you list yourself as an

24 environmental toxicologist. Are you also a risk management 25 assessment person?

1 We were looking at the site to determine if it was an

2 appropriate crossing location. We were looking at the general

3 lay of the land. You know, I was there with some engineers.

They were looking at, you know, different things, and I was 5

looking at, you know, environmental considerations.

6 Q. Sure. Were you specifically personally in Marshall County?

7 A. No, I was not. 8 Q. Day County?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Clark?

11 A.

12 Q. How many of the counties crossed by this pipeline have you

13 personally been in?

14 A. Other than of the area around Yankton, that's where I've

15 been

16 Q. Yankton was the only county --

17 A. That's where I personally have been.

18 Q. Personally?

19 A. Yeah. Our representatives have been up and down the line.

20 Q. In terms of you personally as the lead environmental person

21 or one of the lead people assessing the environmental impacts,

22 the only county you've been in is Yankton that's crossed by this

23 pipeline?

24 A. That's correct

25 Q. Okay. I'm going to go through your direct testimony and

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- 1 then go into the rebuttal. That way it will be easier to page
- 2 through for everybody involved. And I don't have questions on a
- 3 lot of it, but the things that Mr. Rasmussen brought up I'll try
- 4 to not repeat with deference to Mr. White.
- 5 On page 2, item 7 in the third line of your answer, Shallow
- 6 aquifers have the greatest potential, generally speaking, for
- 7 sources of water. Since the pipeline would be buried at a
- 8 shallow depth, it's unlikely the construction or operation of
- 9 the pipeline will alter the water yield or supply used for
- 10 drinking water purposes.
- 11 Are you testifying that that applies to Marshall County?
- **12** A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And how about Day County?
- 14 A. Yes.
- 15 Q. Clark?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Beadle?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. Hanson?
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. I just want to make sure. Let's see. Turner, McCook?
- 22 A. I'm assuming you're going through all the counties that the
- 23 pipeline crosses.
- **24 Q.** And really there's no shallow water in any of those
- 25 counties?

- **1** A. That's not what I'm saying.
- ${\bf 2} \quad {\bf Q.} \quad \mbox{Well, let me reask the question then. Where the pipeline$
- 3 route goes in the counties where you personally haven't been, is
- 4 there shallow water that your pipeline crosses? Yes or no?
- **5** A. Yes, there is.
- 6 Q. And what places would that be?
- **7** A. My understanding is the most -- the greatest concern is in
- ${\bf 8}$ $\,$ the northwest corner of Marshall County. That's the area where
- **9** the aquifers are the closest to the surface, and based on
- 10 geological cross-sections plotting our line across these
- 11 geological cross-sections which look at the lithology, the vast
- **12** majority of the state is then covered by clays and tills that
- 13 would have low permeability and prevent permeation of any spill
- 14 if it were to occur.
- **15 Q.** Excuse me, but we're not asking about the vast majority of
- 16 the state. We're asking about the pipe route, either side of
- 17 the pipe route.
- **18** A. I'm referring to the lithology --
- **19 Q.** The rest of the pipe. So you're saying the shallow water
- 20 not based on personal inspection but based on reports and logs
- 21 and things you've seen, maybe field visits by others, you're
- 22 basing your assumption that the only place there's shallow water
- 23 is in Marshall County?
- **24 A.** That is my -- yes.
- 25 Q. How shallow is shallow in Marshall County, based on what

- 1 you've heard from others?
- 2 A. I believe -- I think what we have said is that there's
- **3** shallow and surficial aquifers in Marshall County in general.
- 4 Again, a shallow aquifer would be 50 feet. And then a surficial
- **5** aguifer could reach the surface.
- **6 Q.** I'm looking at TC 16, and this is the map you handed out
- 7 today.
- 8 A. Correct.
- **9 Q.** And it's in evidence. The map, your map, your pipe is
- 10 shown as a black line with MP 215, 216, that's the mile post;
- 11 right?
- 12 A. It's green.
- 13 Q. I'm color blind. So black, green. The dark line with
- 14 those numbers next to it.
- 15 A. That's it.
- **16 Q.** So what's the source of base map that this was put on, if
- 17 you know?
- **18** A. I believe it is a U.S.G.S. topographic map.
- **19 Q.** So it's a Government map that's recognized in the industry
- **20** as a base for this kind of purpose?
- 21 A. Yes.
- **22 Q.** Okay. My eyesight is probably not as good as yours with
- 23 your glasses and I don't have my bifocals with me but I can read
- 24 parts of this and there's one section I want to draw your
- 25 attention to.
- 1 If you look at the location near map page 227 or your first
 - 2 dot, the Sunset well is, and then if you go up to map 226 and

- 3 225, just straight up; right?
- **4 A.** Uh-huh.
- **5 Q.** Okay. Can we go one, two, three sections to the left? I
- 6 assume those little squares are sections; correct?
- **7 A.** Yes
- **8 Q.** What does it say in the center of that section?
- **9** A. I guess I'm on the wrong one. I don't see any writing in
- 10 the one I'm looking at.
- **11 Q.** Well, let's -- if you look right where we show map page 225
- 12 and then go one, two --
- 13 A. Two over?
- 14 Q. Yeah. See the one kind of lower to the left of you. What
- **15** does that say there?
- **16** A. The one I have to turn sideways to read?
- **17 Q.** Does that say flowing wells?
- **18** A. That's not what I was looking at.
- **19 Q.** The text in blue on mine says, Flowing wells; is that
- 20 correct?
- **21 A.** What I'm seeing, flowing well is above 223.
- 22 Q. That's fine.
- **23 A.** Okay.
- **24 Q.** Is that what it says is flowing well?
- **25** A. That's what it says.

- 1 Q. Okay. Could we go one, two, three more to the left. What
- 2 does that say? It's flowing well on mine. I don't know if you
- 3 can read yours.
- 4 A. Can you show me?
- **5 Q.** Yes. Do you want to --
- 6 A. I'd be happy to
- **7 Q.** -- step over here? We started here at Sunset. We went up
- 8 two and then over, yes.
- **9** A. So flowing well. Okay.
- **10** Q. That says flowing well; right?
- 11 A. Correct
- 12 Q. In fact, if you look at this map in this section, map 1 of
- 13 10 on T 16, there are flowing wells noted on this U.S.
- **14** geological map in numerous places; is that right?
- 15 A. There is.
- 16 Q. That would indicate a shallow aguifer shallow enough that
- 17 the water actually comes up out of the ground, wouldn't it?
- 18 A. Yes, it would. But there is also deeper aquifers where
- 19 wells might be located out of.
- 20 Q. Okay. I guess if you look at map page 2, same question,
- 21 now we're into Marshall County, Day County, the federal map
- 22 we're looking at is the base map for what you use to show your
- 23 pipe, it identifies flowing wells in various locations. The
- 24 cluster that I'd refer your attention to would be where it says
- 25 Groton on the left side of the map about halfway down one, two,
 - three sections up and four, there's three right there in those
- 2 sections.

- 3 A. Yes. I see that.
- 4 Q. In order to have -- well, my question is that's a
- 5 phenomenon of a flowing well, and I assume you've studied all of
- 6 the reports on ground water in this area before you reached a
- 7 conclusion, did you?
- **8** A. I would tell you that we did look at aquifers in the
- **9** region. We had a hydrologist that specifically looked at these.
- 10 Not specifically these wells but this whole area. Again, and we
- 11 looked at the fate and transport of a crude oil spill. We
- 12 didn't look at -- I can't say these three wells in particular,
- 13 but we looked at mechanisms of how a hypothetical spill might
- **14** affect something -- some ground water.
- $\textbf{15} \quad \textbf{Q.} \quad \text{And the conclusion? Your conclusion when you did that}$
- 16 work?
- 17 A. The ground water in the areas along the pipeline for the
- 18 vast majority of the route are protected by glacial till and
- 19 clays. Again, that would have low permeability. So if a spill
- 20 occurred again, it would have a hard time getting down to the
- 21 aquifer.
- The location of the public well source, again, we looked at
- 23 those in relationship to the distances from the pipeline. And,
- 24 again, if a spill were to release, how far can it be
- 25 transported? So we looked at all of those different things.

- 1 With specific regard to northwest Marshall County, there is a --
- 2 again, this gets back to my direct testimony, but there is a
- 3 hydraulic connection between this area and the James Aquifer,
- 4 which is further over to the east.
 - But, again, a spill would have to happen and it would have
- 6 to be traversing across the area to get to any water -- get into
- 7 the James water supply -- James Aquifer water supply.
- **8 Q.** When you say traversing, which direction would it have to
- 9 traverse?

5

- **10 A.** Well, the City of Britton is over to the south and east,
- 11 and the ground water is moving to the north and east.
- 12 Q. And that is based on what information?
- 13 A. That is based on South Dakota U.S.G.S. data.
- **14 Q.** A study of the ground water?
- **15** A. I believe it had a -- a hydrologist showed me a map that
- 16 showed ground water directions through this area.
- 17 Q. And it was a U.S. geological study?
- 18 A. I'm believing it was the South Dakota Geological Service
- **19** Maps.
- **20 Q.** Do you know the year it was done or published?
- 21 A. I do not.
- **22 Q.** I believe you've attended meetings, and if you've reviewed
- 23 all the testimony you probably seen or reviewed the comments of
- 24 David Wade, the manager of the rural water system at Britton?
- 25 A. Yes.

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- 1 Q. Where is the City of Britton's well on this map that we're
 - 2 looking at, TC 16?
 - **3** A. I do not have personal knowledge of where it is.
 - **4 Q.** Where is the BDM well on this map?
 - **5** A. I don't have personal knowledge. My understanding -- well,
 - 6 I don't have personal knowledge.
 - 7 Q. How do you know you're not impacting them?
 - **8** A. It is not a source water area that is in close proximity.
 - 9 My understanding is that it's associated with the city of -- the
 - 10 town of Britton.
 - 11 Again, the ground water, my understanding is it would be
 - 12 moving away. Again, the distance that it would have to traverse
 - 13 was looked at by our hydrologist. The fate and movement of this
 - 14 oil is unlikely to be transported any significant distance.
 - 15 Q. Ma'am, I understand that you have a team of experts and
 - 16 technicians you work with and they gather the data, you analyze
 - 17 it, and then you're charged with presenting the testimony, but
 - 18 you're making representations here that some would question, and
 - 19 I guess did you personally look at that hydrology report and
 - 20 study it yourself?
 - 21 A. I have seen it. I have a hydrologist that is very, very
 - 22 knowledgeable, and he has been trying to educate me so I have an
 - 23 understanding of it.
 - **24 Q.** Well, we're going to have a couple of hydrologists
- 25 ourselves testifying, and will you be staying for the length of

	434		43	36
1	the hearing?	1	Q. Would you consider an aquifer of less than 50 feet shallow?	
2	A. Yes, I will.	2	A. I believe that is the definition.	
3	Q. Okay. Page 5, on 17 and this may be repeating something	3	Q. And that that description would be the northeast part of	
4	Reed Rasmussen asked you, but it's got a the back of the	4	Marshall County, would it not?	
5	question's a little different.	5	A. Northwest.	
6	On that first paragraph there in 17, you're speaking about	6	Q. Northwest. I'm sorry.	
7	using the most frequent seven-year interval. This equates to a	7	A. Yes.	
8	spill of no more than once every 41 years at any location along	8	Q. That's where your pipeline's going through; correct?	
9	the 220 miles of pipeline in South Dakota.	9	A. There is a portion of it that goes through that area.	
10	That's your statement?	10	Q. In fact, it goes through the whole west edge of Marshall	
11	A. That's the statement.	11	County.	
12	Q. You're familiar or you heard people testify today about the	12	A. Yes. I believe that's true.	
13	tragic accident that occurred in Minnesota; correct? Did you	13	Q. On page 8, item 25 of your direct testimony, the first	
14	hear that testimony?	14	paragraph, could you read for us the last sentence of that first	
15	A. Yes, I heard.	15	paragraph?	
16	Q. Are you aware that have you read any of the newspapers	16	A. The ground water in the area is susceptible to	
17	or stories about that accident and what occurred and brought it	17	contamination because the soils in this area are sandy (higher	
18	to the point of a failure?	18	hydraulic capacity) and the ground water is shallow, ranging	
19	A. I have read articles about it on the internet.	19	from 0 surface water to 35 below ground surface.	
20	Q. So have I. I guess the question is based on the news	20	Q. You're referring there to the oil spill in Bemidji,	
21	stories isn't it correct that there was a leak there within	21	Minnesota that was in 1979; is that right?	
22	two leaks within one leak, a pinhole leak and then the failure?	22	A. That is correct.	
23	A. That is not my understanding of the accident.	23	Q. So that aquifer was approximately 35 feet below the	
24	Q. Well, if I gave you a news clipping that said that, would	24	surface. The aquifer or the spill?	
25	you doubt it?	25	A. The aquifer, the ground water was 35.	
	435		43	37
1	A. My understanding was there was a pinhole leak. They went	1	Q. All right. And it was sandy soils; right?	
2	it there to repair it, and it was again, this was the	2	A. Correct.	
3	repair actually the again, we're getting a little bit out	3	Q. Isn't that a fairly close description to what you've just	
4	of my expertise, but basically when they were repairing it the	4	described in the western part of Marshall County?	
5	failure was because of the repair itself, not because of the	5	A. I believe it is.	
6	pinhole leak.	6	Q. And you're putting an oil line through there.	
7	Q. Let me take it one step further then. The pipeline we're	7	A. Yes, we are.	
8	speaking of is the Enbridge Pipeline; is that correct?	8	Q. To your knowledge in the study that you did as an	
9	A. I believe that would be correct.	9	environmental scientist and the lead scientist or expert on this	
10	Q. According to the previous witness, there was a failure on	10	project, are there any farms in that area that have private	
11	that pipeline also at Cohasset, Minnesota in 2003. I guess my	11	wells that would draw water out of that shallow vein of sand?	
12	question is, is Minnesota unlucky? Because they had two leaks	12	A. I have no knowledge of that.	
13	within four or five years, and we're not going to have one here	13	Q. Did you research that?	
14	for once in 41 years according to you.	14	A. I did not.	
15	MR. KOENECKE: I'm going to object. This is a fishing	15	Q. Did you check with the Department of Environment and	
16	expedition. It's based on hearsay and speculation and a number	16	Natural Resources to see if you can answer that question readily	
17	of objectionable grounds.	17	by some source of information?	
18	MR. SMITH: I think I'm going to sustain that.	18	A. I did not.	
19	MR. CURT HOHN: Okay.	19	Q. Did you ask the Department of Water Rights whether they had	
20	Q. On page 7 on the top of item 22, second sentence in that	20	water rights on wells, private wells in that area?	
21	paragraph, would you read that starting at however?	21	A. I did not.	
22	A. However, the Middle James, also known as the Brampton and	22	Q. Is it so you're putting a pipeline within a mile of farm	
23	Oakes Aquifers in Marshall and Brown Counties are shallow lake	23	buildings and homes and Hutterite colonies and so forth; isn't	
23				
23 24	bed or buried channel aquifers with depth water generally less	24	that correct, livable structures?	

- **1 Q.** Do you suppose those people might have a water source like
- 2 a well, or how do they get their water? Would you assume?
- 3 A. That would be very -- that would be probable.
- **4 Q.** Probable, meaning they get it from a well?
- 5 A. Yes
- 6 Q. Page 10, item 28, in your answer, the third line down where
- 7 it starts out the word "Keystone" it states that, Keystone had
- 8 submitted a preliminary risk assessment and environmental
- **9** consequence analysis to the Department of State.
- **10** Is that correct?
- 11 A. That's correct.
- **12 Q.** Did that preliminary assessment change -- is that different
- 13 than what we're looking at today I guess is what I'm saying.
- 14 That must have been some months ago. That was in what, 2006?
- MR. KOENECKE: I don't understand the question.
- MR. HOHN: Well, let me restate the question.
- 17 Q. You submitted preliminary risk assessment and environmental
- 18 consequences to the Department of State, State Department, and
- 19 when was that, if you know?
- **20 A.** I don't know the precise date. I want to say the -- well,
- 21 I don't know the precise date.
- **22 Q.** Approximate date that you did your work. Not when it was
- 23 filed necessarily but when you did your work.
- 24 A. I believe there was -- I might not have the dates right,
- 25 but I believe there was a preliminary assessment. I want to say

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- it was done like in March, and then there was a revision done in
- 2 July.

1

- 3 Q. Of what year?
- **4 A.** Of 2007.
- **5 Q.** Excuse me?
- **6 A.** 2007.
- 7 Q. 2007. Was anything filed in 2006 as far as you know?
- **8** A. The only thing I was hesitating before is I was trying to
- **9** remember if that was March 2006 or 2007. I don't recollect.
- 10 There has been two assessments that have been filed, a
- 11 preliminary and then a final to the -- the final risk assessment
- 12 for the Department of State.
- 13 Q. I guess the question -- those must be big deadline dates
- 14 for you as a consultant working for this client just like this
- 15 hearing would be so it's probably one of those things that's
- 16 burned in your mind and you've blanked it out and I don't blame
- 17 you, but the issue is at some point something was submitted to
- 18 the State Department and now something has been submitted here
- 19 to the PUC. There's been a gap of time --
- **20 A.** Uh-huh.
- **21 Q.** -- between those submittals. Has anything changed majorly
- 22 in your assessment from the submission to the Department of
- 23 State to the submission of this Commission?
- **24** MR. KOENECKE: Which submission from the Department of
- **25** State?

- 1 MR. HOHN: It says that there was a preliminary risk
- 2 assessment submitted to the State Department, and now there's
- **3** information she's submitting to this body.
- **4 Q.** My question is there was a gap of time. Has that changed
- 5 from when you submitted the State Department data to what's been
- 6 submitted to this body?
- 7 A. I would say, I mean, we continue to evolve and look at
- 8 things. We have not updated the risk assessment, as we have
- 9 discussed in multiple questions here in the rebuttal testimony
- 10 and questions from everybody else. I mean, we're continually
- 11 gathering data. It has not been updated.
- 12 We're really waiting for the final EIS so we would have a
- 13 route, and then we can go back and do further evaluation.
- 14 Q. Okay. Thank you.
- 15 Let's move to your rebuttal testimony then. And I think I
- 16 only have one. If you have more than one, we'll need to
- 17 determine when it was signed. That's the first one. Okay.
- 18 The one I have under item 3, your rebuttal was referenced to
- 19 Dan Hannan, Bryan Murdock.
- 20 A. I see that.
- 21 Q. Is that the one you've got? Okay. I just want to make
- 22 sure I have the right one. On that first page at the bottom, A,
- 23 after item 4?
- **24** A. Yes.
- 25 Q. You refer to the last two sentences, Keystone will develop

1 and implement a risk-based integrity management system, INP.

- **2** When is that done? When is that completed as far as you
- 3 know?
- 4 A. I would defer most of those questions back to Meera
- **5** Kothari, but my understanding is that it needs to be in
- 6 operation prior to the -- prior to the operation of the
- 7 pipeline.
- **8 Q.** This is your rebuttal testimony; right?
- 9 A. Uh-huh.
- 10 Q. So if you put it in writing and stated it, you wouldn't
- 11 know the answer to that?
- **12** A. You're asking me for the precise time line of when Keystone
- 13 is planning on doing that.
- 14 Q. Well, you made a statement that this risk-based integrity
- 15 management program will be developed.
- **16 A.** Yeah. They are required to by federal regulations.
- 17 Q. But you don't know exactly when?
- 18 A. I believe it is -- again I think -- no. I don't want to
- 19 provide a date because I don't --
- **20 Q.** Okay. And the methodology to assess and mitigate risks
- 21 associated with all pipeline segments includes HCAs; right?
- 22 Next page.
- 23 A. Yes. That's what it says.
- **24 Q.** Page 2, if you go to the top of the page and look to the
- 25 last sentence or two of that statement, if you want to just take

442 444 1 1 a minute to look at it, I want to ask you a question. right is the amount of water that might flow down a creek at any 2 Α. The first paragraph, last couple sentences? 2 given time. Is that a good example or -- that's a question. 3 Top of page 2 four lines down where it says, As Keystone 3 A. It will be a stream -- again, repeating what I just said, 4 collects. If you want to just read that, and I'll ask you a 4 it will be the stream flow velocity, the presence of water in 5 5 intermittent stream and the reaction capabilities of the auestion. 6 6 (Witness examines document) emergency response team. 7 7 Α. Yes. So, again, we'll have to be working back and forth with the 8 Q. I guess the question is this: How preliminary is the 8 emergency response team. Because to tell you the truth, it's 9 9 environmental information? Your Applicant that you work for is not going to be probably a set distance. It's going to be 10 10 asking this Commission to grant a permit to build a 30-inch oil working back and forth with the emergency response team saying, 11 11 line, which is maybe not unusual for some areas, but for us it's you know, this is the distance in these areas based on stream 12 12 unusual. How preliminary -flow and, again, emergency response times. 13 MR. KOENECKE: He continues to testify in his 13 Q. And so the coordinated effort would be you would try to --14 14 question. I object to that. Just ask the question. based on what you've stated in your rebuttal or what Mr. Hannan 15 15 The question is this: How preliminary is the information had in his testimony you would develop a plan that would 16 at this point when your Applicant is asking for a permit to 16 estimate where you would -- what locations you would try to 17 17 build? catch this spill and contain it? 18 Α. I would say that having been involved with a number of 18 Is that what the objective is? 19 19 different pipeline projects, the stage that Keystone is at is That would not be my job. I would be working in 20 20 far beyond anything I have ever experienced. So I would say coordination with their emergency response team. 21 21 they're well beyond the norm for this stage of the process. But the overall objective of whoever all's working on it is 22 22 On page 5 -- excuse me, page 2, item 5, Mr. Hannan's -to try to stop it before it goes too far? You're trying to 23 you're responding to Mr. Hannan who's an expert for the State. 23 catch the spill before moving? 24 Α. 24 Α. Yeah. The idea would be to contain it as quickly as Yes. 25 25 Q. In that answer one, two -- I guess it would be two lines possible. 443 445 1 over to the right. Downstream proximity criteria. Distance 1 Okay. Are you familiar with the elevations of the coteau 2 2 selected for the preliminary risk assessment was 5 miles. hills through Marshall County? 3 3 Mr. Hannan had a different number, offered a different Α. I am familiar with the general topography. 4 number; is that correct? 4 And this map, TC 16, stops at Britton. So you don't 5 Α. Yes, he did. 5 necessarily see the coteau in that map 1, do you, except in the 6 Q. What was his number? 6 very lower right corner, elevation change. 7 7 Α. I believe my recollection was 20. That would be correct. 8 Q. 20. And what does that mean in terms of what he's saying 8 Can we go to the second page. And if you look at map 9 9 and what you're saying? What does that mean? What are you page 2, what are we seeing in the lower sort of right-hand 10 saying? What's the difference between the two of you? 10 corner of that map? 11 11 Well, I'm evaluating 5 miles downstream, and he's A. That is the area you're referring to. 12 12 Q. The coteau? evaluating if a spill got into a flowing stream channel he 13 13 wanted it evaluated to 20 miles. And it would be based --Α. Yeah. 14 ultimately it will be based on stream flow velocity and expected 14 Q. Which is a higher elevation than where your pipe is routed? 15 emergency response times. 15 A. Yes. 16 16 Q. Okay. So he's saying he thinks it's 20 miles that the Do you know how much higher it is on average through those 17 17 Applicant would need to respond to, you're saying 5? various -- I mean, what's the range? What's the highest 18 I'm saying we use 5 miles as a preliminary assessment tool 18 elevation the coteau contributes to elevation in terms of 19 19 simply -- well, one of the reasons we used that is some of these draining through your area? 20 streams are intermittent. Some of them are perennial. As a 20 I would have to go through and look at the topography and 21 21 good rule of thumb it was just a distance we could look at to look at the topo lines to determine that. 22 22 get a -- again, for NEPA processes and for these type of Q. Okay. Could we go to map page 3. We're just going down 23 23 processes we're trying to show a range of a potential of through your exhibit. 24 24 A. effects. Yep. 25 And the factor that's going to determine which of you are 25 Q. And the pipe now with all the MPs next to it is close to

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1	the elevation there, isn't it, the elevation change?	1	Keystone is responsible for considering the specific
2	A. It's close to the base of the foot of this, yes.	2	circumstances of their pipeline in the vicinity of HCAs and
3	Q. That elevation change is higher than where the pipe is.	3	determining the analytical assumptions that are appropriate?
4	You would assume?	4	Did I read that right?
5	A. That's my understanding, yes.	5	A. That is what it says.
6	Q. Have you looked closely at any of these elevation changes	6	Q. So you have the responsibility and apparently the authority
7	before this?	7	to make that judgment?
8	A. I'm aware of this, yes.	8	A. We again
9	Q. Okay. So I guess my question is all along here you'll see	9	MR. KOENECKE: I object. There's no foundation for
10	blue lines that indicate creeks and streams; correct?	10	her to determine the authority.
11	A. Correct.	11	MR. HOHN: Well, she says they're responsible, and
12	Q. Is it fair to say that the coteau is providing the water	12	determining the analytical assumptions that are appropriate. So
13	for those creeks and streams and the drop in elevation?	13	the pipeline does that on their own. And that's a question.
14	A. I would say runoff from the coteau.	14	MR. SMITH: I guess I don't know whether it is or not.
15	Q. So the runoff of all of those blue lines across your black	15	Do you know the answer to that?
16	line, that's a point where a creek and stream is crossing the	16	THE WITNESS: I will tell you that that verbiage I
17	pipe multiple times in these three maps we looked at?	17	believe is taken verbatim out of the Q and A frequently asked
18	A. Yes.	18	questions on the OPS integrity management website. I believe
19	Q. If there's a leak on the line, the pipeline?	19	that's where it came from.
20	A. Uh-huh.	20	Q. Okay. Well, on the bottom of page 5 then just to follow up
21	Q. Anywhere along where one of those creeks or streams	21	with that, read that last sentence for me, would you. My voice
22	crosses, it has the potential for moving the water, drainage	22	is kind of drying out here.
23	would have a potential for moving the oil, wouldn't it?	23 24	A. The last sentence of that paragraph starting "Keystone
24 25	A. If the intermittent stream were flowing at the time and if	25	will"? Q. Yes?
23	the spill were large enough to get into the stream channel. 447	23	Q. Yes?
1	Q. Okay. Now if the oil leaks out of the pipe, and you're	1	A. Keystone will incorporate streams, flow rates, and terrain
2	saying it won't go far, it sort of contains itself, it stays	2	to assure the analysis is reasonably conservative.
3	near the pipe, let's say that happened in November and in the	3	Is that the one you wanted read?
4	spring there's a heavy snowpack in these hills and the creek	4	Q. And the rest of it.
5	starts running.	5	A. PHMSA may review the technical basis for these assumptions
6	Can that move later as a delayed movement?	6	during the integrity management inspections.
7	A. You're assuming that, again, a spill would occur. A spill	7	Q. Your environmental analysis looking at all of these creeks
8	would not be detected and remain there.	8	and just on these two pages they look like there's hundreds of
9	Q. Yes.	9	them.
10	A. So those are your assumptions.	10	Did you analyze the flow on all of those to determine
11	Q. Yes.	11	MR. KOENECKE: I do insist, Mr. Hearing Examiner, the
12	A. Could it then be mobilized if again, I would suggest	12	testimony that's being offered during these questions really
13	that much of this may be in the trench. Anything that was above	13	does need to stop. Let's have a question and not a we didn't
14		14	need to hear there's been hundreds of streams. I don't know
	the surface might be mobilized by melt and runoff, yes.		
15	the surface might be mobilized by melt and runoff, yes. Q. Because your pipe will cross these creeks, won't it?	15	that that's been testified to anywhere today.
	•	15 16	that that's been testified to anywhere today. MR. HOHN: I'm looking at your exhibit.
16	Q. Because your pipe will cross these creeks, won't it?		
16 17	Q. Because your pipe will cross these creeks, won't it?A. Yes, it will. There would also be the opportunity for I	16	MR. HOHN: I'm looking at your exhibit.
16 17 18	 Q. Because your pipe will cross these creeks, won't it? A. Yes, it will. There would also be the opportunity for I would suggest also opportunity for detection by aerial patrol 	16 17	MR. HOHN: I'm looking at your exhibit. MR. KOENECKE: When you're on the stand you'll have a
16 17 18 19	 Q. Because your pipe will cross these creeks, won't it? A. Yes, it will. There would also be the opportunity for I would suggest also opportunity for detection by aerial patrol and those things too. 	16 17 18 19 20	MR. HOHN: I'm looking at your exhibit. MR. KOENECKE: When you're on the stand you'll have a chance to testify.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 Q. Because your pipe will cross these creeks, won't it? A. Yes, it will. There would also be the opportunity for I would suggest also opportunity for detection by aerial patrol and those things too. Q. I understand. 	16 17 18 19 20 21	MR. HOHN: I'm looking at your exhibit. MR. KOENECKE: When you're on the stand you'll have a chance to testify. MR. HOHN: I understand.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	 Q. Because your pipe will cross these creeks, won't it? A. Yes, it will. There would also be the opportunity for I would suggest also opportunity for detection by aerial patrol and those things too. Q. I understand. A. Okay. 	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. HOHN: I'm looking at your exhibit. MR. KOENECKE: When you're on the stand you'll have a chance to testify. MR. HOHN: I understand. Q. Heidi, would you look at page 1, 2, and 3.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 Q. Because your pipe will cross these creeks, won't it? A. Yes, it will. There would also be the opportunity for I would suggest also opportunity for detection by aerial patrol and those things too. Q. I understand. A. Okay. Q. We can move on to just a couple of others that I have. On 	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR. HOHN: I'm looking at your exhibit. MR. KOENECKE: When you're on the stand you'll have a chance to testify. MR. HOHN: I understand. Q. Heidi, would you look at page 1, 2, and 3. MR. SMITH: I will sustain the objection in terms of
16 17 18 19 20	 Q. Because your pipe will cross these creeks, won't it? A. Yes, it will. There would also be the opportunity for I would suggest also opportunity for detection by aerial patrol and those things too. Q. I understand. A. Okay. Q. We can move on to just a couple of others that I have. On page 5 of item 10 again you're talking about HCA, and I'm not 	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. HOHN: I'm looking at your exhibit. MR. KOENECKE: When you're on the stand you'll have a chance to testify. MR. HOHN: I understand. Q. Heidi, would you look at page 1, 2, and 3. MR. SMITH: I will sustain the objection in terms of the characterization of hundreds, but you may ask the question

- ${f 1}$ it be fair to say that there are a number of creeks on these
- 2 three pages?
- **3** A. There are a number of creeks on these pages.
- **4 Q.** And have these three pages, not the whole 220-mile route
- **5** because if we looked at the rest of the map we might see
- 6 something similar, but just these three.
- 7 In your analysis as the environmental agent or officer
- 8 looking at this, expert, did you have the quantities of water
- 9 coming down all of those creeks as you looked at the possible
- 10 impact if there was an oil spill in this area?
- **11 A.** Again, many of those would be intermittent streams so there
- 12 probably isn't flow rate information available for many of those
- 13 and -- yes.
- 14 Q. An intermittent stream can still create enough volume to
- 15 create an issue near your line; is that correct?
- 16 A. That is correct.
- 17 Q. Page 6, under item 12, you're refuting or responding to
- 18 rebutting the testimony of David Wade; is that correct?
- 19 A. That is correct.
- 20 Q. And he's the manager of the rural water system BDM Rural
- 21 Water?
- 22 A. That is correct.
- 23 Q. And in your statement you said, Mr. Wade states that the
- 24 right of way would pass -- does serve a recharge area for the --
- 25 serve as a recharge area for the James Aquifer. That's what he
- 1 stated and you're restating; is that right?
- 2 A. Yeah. That's what it says.
- 3 Q. Okay. Do you disagree with his assessment of how the
- 4 aquifer that he manages and uses for a water source is
- 5 recharged?
- 6 MR. KOENECKE: I object. Where is the testimony that
- 7 he uses that for a water source?
- **8** MR. HOHN: She's responding to his testimony. She's
- 9 rebutting his testimony is what I think she's doing in this
- 10 statement.
- **11** MR. KOENECKE: There's no foundation for this
- 12 question.
- MR. HOHN: Well, let me back up and give you
- 14 foundation.
- **15 Q.** You reviewed David Wade's testimony; correct?
- **16** A. Yes
- 17 Q. And what did Mr. Wade say about how his aquifer is
- 18 recharged?
- **19 A.** I would have to go and look through his testimony.
- 20 Q. I know it's been a while maybe since you looked at it. But
- 21 based on what you've stated here in this paragraph, if you want
- 22 to take a moment to read it, he's saying one thing and you're
- 23 saying another; isn't that correct?
- **24 A.** I think he's speaking in generalities, and I think what
- 25 we're saying is where this pipeline is located having looked at

1 the location of it based on geological cross-sections, we have a

- 2 more -- I guess he was looking at it as kind of macro level. We
- 3 actually looked at that time here's our pipeline, let's look at
- 4 the lithology, and this was the conclusion we reached.
- **5 Q.** So yours is looking at it on that 100-foot corridor, your
- **6** assessment, and he's looking at the overall system?
- **7** A. I think he's saying this is where it's coming from and what
- **8** we're saying is that is the case but here's where we are based
- 9 on the lithology and this is where we're talking about -- the
- 10 subsequent testimony falls based on the -- again, the geological
- 11 cross-sections that were looked at.
- 12 Q. Okay. Page 8 of your rebuttal. I guess it's the fourth
- 13 paragraph down starting out with the words, "In summary."
- **14 A.** Yes
- **15 Q.** Would you read that and then I want to ask you a question.
- 16 COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Could she please not. I've
- 17 read the testimony. I'm sorry. I don't understand -- why does
- **18** she have to read her own testimony again?
- **19** MR. HOHN: All right.
- **20 Q.** You've got a summary that states the outlying water supply
- 21 pipes are not anticipated to be impacted; is that right, even if
- 22 a spill near the water mains were to occur?
- 23 A. Correct.
- 24 Q. Based on -- what was your basis for that?
- 25 A. The previous several paragraphs in my analysis, my reading
- 451 451
 - 1 of the research that was done by AWWA and my discussions with
 - 2 James Gaunt, the lead researcher of that project, that research
 - **3** group.
 - **4 Q.** Okay. The exhibit that's attached to this rebuttal. The
 - 5 American Water Works analysis, you have it there in front of
 - 6 you?
 - **7 A.** Yes
 - **8** Q. Did this study look at the effects of tar sands oil on
 - 9 plastic pipe?
 - 10 A. No, it did not.
 - **11 Q.** And what petroleum products was it analyzing?
 - 12 A. It was looking at gasoline, benzene, toluene, and TCE. Now
 - 13 with the exception of TCE, those are all compounds -- or the
 - 14 base compounds that he was concerned with are, again, the BTEX
 - 15 compounds which we talked about before, and it was looking at
 - 16 how fast those compounds would traverse into the PVC pipe and
 - 17 other types of pipe. And I did ask Mr. /TKPWAUPBT about the
 - 18 crude oil.
 - 19 Q. Sure. And I think you stated earlier and it states in the
 - 20 report, this study, that if lines are kept flowing, if the water
 - 21 can be kept flowing in the plastic pipe --
 - **22 A.** Uh-huh.
 - **23 Q.** -- you can stay below the level of toxicity that is not
 - 24 allowed in water systems; is that correct?
 - 25 A. It is below the MCL. It's not a toxicity value. It's a

1	454	4	456
1	drinking water standard.	1 2	and TCE?
2 3	Q. And the MCL, MCL means what?	3	A. Let me just read through this. I just want to make sure I
3 4	A. Maximum contaminant level.	4	get this right for you.
_	Q. Maximum contaminant level as long as you keep the water	_	Q. Sure.
5	flowing?	5 6	(Witness examines document)
6 7	A. It says with a minimal average flow, yeah, you can	7	A. My understanding of this is this is basically showing
	maintain assuming again so this is these pipes with	8	permeation rates through PVC pipe for pure solutions of toluene
8 9	the minimum average flow in heavily contaminated areas you can	9	and TCE.
10	still maintain it below the BTEX MCL.	10	Q. Okay. And then could you go to the next page, 10. And
11	Q. Did you speak with Mr. Wade or any rural water system about	11	there is another graphic figure, 11, penetration distance.
12	whether they have lines that go stagnant at times?	12	Based on your review of this document, what do you think
13	A. I did not.	13	they're showing there?
14	Q. If a water line, a service line to a home, was not being	14	A. They're showing how pure solvents can have a moving front
15	used at night, let's say from 10 p.m. to 6 in the morning, would	15	through PVC pipe.
16	that be stagnant, no water moving? A. Yes, it would. But we're not this study again was	16	Q. Okay. And then the next page, 11, these all tie together. They tip with the wall thickness and in effect, what are they
17	A. Yes, it would. But we're not this study again was talking about gasoline-saturated ground water. You know, again,	17	They tie with the wall thickness and in effect what are they showing there as far as you can tell in the summary on figure
18		18	11?
19	we're talking about crude oil, which has a lot lower BTEX compound, which would not have nearly the impact.	19	A. Figure 11 or page 11?
20	Q. I understand. You submitted this as an exhibit; right?	20	Q. Page 11, figure 12. I'm sorry.
21	A. Okay. That's fine.	21	A. Yeah. What that's showing is the movement, the moving
22	Q. And what it's saying then essentially is if there's a line	22	front of toluene through PVC pipe when it is exposed to a pure
23	that goes stagnant and doesn't flow for a length of time, you	23	concentration of toluene.
24	can have a problem with that, it can penetrate the pipe and	24	Q. Okay. I think that's yeah. Just let me check one last
25	exceed the MCL? Is that what it's saying?	25	item here. Page 16 is three charts, and it relates to the same
	455		457
1	A. I think he's saying they had an eight-hour stagnation in	1	issue. Figure 16, page 16, thickness of swollen layer for a
2	the saturated ground water is the example they mentioned for	2	1-inch PVC pipe.
3	gasketed pipe.	3	Based on your review of this document, what's being shown
4	Q. Okay. I just had one last question on this, and maybe in	4	there?
5	the future there will be more. But I'm looking at the report	5	A. This again is showing the distance of the moving front so
6	you gave us, and I'm looking at page 5,000 of the study itself.	6	how thick it is over time for 1-inch PVC pipe to solutions of
7	A. Yes.	7	either one of these compounds, toluene, benzene, or TCE in a
8	Q. The initial document we were looking at was a summary?	8	saturated aqueous solution.
9	A. No. It isn't. It is that summary page is the AWWRF has	9	MR. HOHN: Okay. Thank you.
10	basically done a number of research studies of which this is one	10	MR. SMITH: Staff? Other Interveners? Pardon me.
11	study. And this is the so they're coming out with a kind of	11	Mr. Miller.
12	overall summary document to provide guidance to water users.	12	CROSS-EXAMINATION
13	Q. Okay. And this would be	13	BY MR. MILLER:
14	A. This is a key one of these.	14	Q. I just have a couple of questions here. Ms. Tillquist, you
15	Q. And this is the then we're into a full there's a full	15	said that you've been working with the PHMSA database for
16	report near the end; right? Or attached. It isn't numbered	16	several years; is that correct?
17	but	17	A. Yes. Off and on, yes.
18	A. This is the this is one of their research papers, yes.	18	Q. And you stated that my analysis regarding my exhibits is
19	Q. So what I see is page 1, and at the top it says,	19	incorrect?
20	Performance of plastic pipes.	20	A. I what I'm suggesting is that what you said the way
21	A. Yep.	21	you had presented it as that it incorporated data, what you had
22	Q. So that's a full paper, a full report; right?	22	done was presented a summary used the summary data which was
23	A. That is yeah. That is one of the papers, yeah.	23	a portion of the PHMSA database.
24	Q. Okay. Could you go to page 9. There are two charts on	24	Q. Okay. Now in your direct testimony you listed the average
25	that page. Two tables. What is that showing both for toluene	25	spill from the PHMSA database as 12 barrels; is that correct?
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1	A. That's correct. And I corrected that at the beginning of	1	constituents that went further than that? Do you know?
2	today.	2	THE WITNESS: No. I don't know for certain, but
3	Q. Okay. And that correction was to what?	3	typically benzene BTEX compounds are the most soluble, and
4	A. Went back to the surrebuttal testimony.	4	they have the greatest mobility. That's typically why they're
5	Q. Yes.	5	watching them.
6	A. Do you want me to go through that table?	6	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Page 9 of your testimony you note
7	Q. Well, I guess I could you stated it was 287 barrels?	7	that with regard to photo 3, you corrected it to photo 3, and
8	A. I believe the mean was 287, and the median is 3.	8	I'm looking about two-thirds of the way down the page here.
9	Q. Okay. So you changed it from 12 barrels to 287 barrels?	9	THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.
10	A. I would suggest that both values are appropriate for	10	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: If that area were to be actively
11	measures of average central tendencies.	11	remediated. Were there not requirements for all areas affected
12	Q. And how would the 12 barrels be correct?	12	by that Bemidji spill to be remediated?
13	A. It was not correct. That's why we fixed it.	13	THE WITNESS: I'm not sure if I can answer that.
14	Q. Okay. So when you said you meant both values, what did you	14	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, and I didn't lay any
15	mean by both values	15	foundation for it.
16	A. The table that we presented	16	THE WITNESS: Were there any requirements that I
17	Q. Oh, okay.	17	don't know. I don't have an answer.
18	A. presents both of those.	18	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Do you know other than the
19	MR. MILLER: Okay. All right. I do have some other	19	environmental effects that you describe in your testimony with
20	things, but I think they would be addressed under my own	20	regard to Bemidji, do you know of any other effects in regards
21	testimony so I have no further questions.	21	to humans or livestock or contamination of community water
22	MR. SMITH: Okay. Thank you.	22	systems?
23	Staff, do you have any questions of Ms. Tillquist?	23	THE WITNESS: Bemidji was it's a state forest. One
24	MS. SEMMLER: I do.	24	of the reasons they were looking at natural tenuation and things
25		25	at the time this occurred it was not known that natural
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1	<u>CROSS-EXAMINATION</u>	1	tenuation worked as well as it did. And one of the reasons they
3	BY MS. SEMMLER: Q. Looking at your direct testimony on page 7, it's question	3	didn't do a lot of stuff there is there was no immediate
4	number 22 in your answer	4	receptors in the area. There is a lake that's I don't have these precise
5	A. Let me catch up to you.	5	·
6	Q. I'm sorry.	6	distances, but the ground water is moving towards that lake so they are monitoring that. But it was the absence of receptors
7	A. That's all right. Page 7, 22. Okay.	7	that caused them to take the level of action that they did.
8	Q. Yep. You indicate a length of miles where you identified	8	Then the U.S.G.S. got involved and was monitoring it to see what
9	sandy soils. Just wondering how you estimated those particular	9	was going on. So it's still an ongoing process.
10	miles? And I believe you did correct that number maybe. But	10	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: On the projects that you've worked
11	just wondering your	11	on in your professional experience how typical has it been for
12	A. I'm not sure of the date source for those surface soils,	12	pipelines to pass underneath streams or creeks?
13	how they came up with them. I'm not sure what the precise data	13	THE WITNESS: It happens all the time. There's
14	source is. We could find that out for you, if you'd like.	14	thousands and thousands of miles of pipe throughout the country.
15	Q. If you could find out.	15	You can't route a pipe without crossing streams, perennial
16	THE WITNESS: Can you guys write that down for me,	16	streams, intermittent streams, wetlands. You can't do it.
17	please.	17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Are there topographic or geological
18	MS. SEMMLER: And I have nothing further. Thank you.	18	issues that play in Marshall or Day County that are unique or
19	MR. SMITH: Commissioner questions of Ms. Tillquist?	19	that you haven't seen in other projects that you've worked on?
20	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Smith.	20	THE WITNESS: No. Not at all. The areas that we're
21	We've heard you speak a little bit about the Bemidji	21	looking at no, they are not unique.
22	oil spill today. You note in your direct testimony that over	22	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. That's all I have right now.
23	20 years the BTEX had moved a total of 170 yards from the crude	23	MR. SMITH: Other Commissioner questions?
24	oil source.	24	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Yes. When you stated that oil
25	Were there any other dissolved components or dissolved	25	is lighter than water, and the oil would actually come to the

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1	surface, say it wasn't an aquifer or anything, it's always going	1	to other states that you've worked with, North Dakota,
2	to stay on the top of that water; is that correct?	2	South Dakota, Nebraska?
3	Is there any situation where the oil would continue to	3	THE WITNESS: Yes.
4	dilute over time and contaminate an entire aquifer, or would it	4	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Our state is very comparable?
5	actually stay on the top?	5	Our DENR is very comparable?
6	THE WITNESS: In an aquifer what you'll have, again,	6	THE WITNESS: I would say, yes.
7	is the oils floating at the surface. You've got the dissolved	7	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: If it wasn't, what measures
8	constituents. As the volume of oil decreases because of the	8	would you take? I guess I'm looking for something above and
9	loss of these lighter weight constituents, the residual oil	9	beyond that TransCanada would do to protect South Dakota water.
10	that's there does become heavier.	10	THE WITNESS: Well, I think part of the federal
11	There may be some over and now we're talking long	11	regulations state that basically if TransCanada, you know,
12	periods of time. There may be some downward migration of the	12	Keystone is aware of an area that would qualify as an HCA
13	oil with time.	13	whether or not it was designated by South Dakota or whatever
14	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Decades? Years?	14	state they're in, it's their responsibility to incorporate that
15	THE WITNESS: Decades.	15	as an HCA into their integrity management plan within one year
16	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Could you explain to me the	16	of that knowledge.
17	90 percent of the spills are how many barrels in the last	17	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: All right. Thank you.
18	could you explain that to me again?	18	MR. SMITH: Commissioner Hanson.
19	THE WITNESS: Looking at the PHMSA database from 2002	19	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you. Good afternoon. I
20	to now, the 90 percent so it's kind of a cumulative	20	think I just have about three or four questions. The first is
21	probability curve. 90 percent of the spills recorded in that	21	on page 10 on paragraph 28 you gave an answer at the very
22	time period were 300 barrels or less.	22	beginning. You said pipelines are the safest, most reliable,
23	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. Okay. And this is where	23	and most efficient mode of transporting large volumes of crude
24	I think I got pretty confused here. Is the intake of a rural	24	oil.
25	water system an HCA?	25	With a previous witness I had asked for specific
_	463	١.	465
1	THE WITNESS: The intake for where they would get	1	information if it was available, and now I see it in your
2	their water possibly could be. It's the intake that would be	3	testimony. Do you have statistical information?
3 4	the protected area.	4	Not that I am questioning your expertise, but I'm
5	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Protected area.	5	certainly interested in seeing
6	THE WITNESS: It could be again, I'd have to look at the definition and see if it qualified based on the number of	6	THE WITNESS: I think there's been quite a few groups that have looked at it. There's AOPL has a website that talks
7	people and all of that, but my understanding, it is sufficient	7	about that. I think PHMSA's website talks about it. I believe
8	size. So the intake, where they got the water from, if it was	8	the National Transportation Safety Board probably has
9	surface water because that's where HCA would come into play	9	information on that. And there's a very really well done
10	so the surface water intake for a community water supply would	10	article done by the Allegro Energy Group that looked at that as
11	be the HCA.	11	well.
12	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Okay. And are wells on a	12	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Could you provide this
13	farm is not considered a public water system, is it?	13	Commission with that information? I would appreciate that very
14	THE WITNESS: Correct.	14	much.
15	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: And then is a leak any spill?	15	MR. KOENECKE: Based on your previous request,
16	A drop? What constitutes actually a leak? For your studies in	16	Commissioner.
17	the environmental or risk assessment what constitutes a leak?	17	COMMISSIONER HANSON: It's in the works?
18	THE WITNESS: I guess the PHMSA database has certain	18	MR. KOENECKE: It is.
19	reporting criteria. But, you know, I know Keystone considers	19	COMMISSIONER HANSON: All right. Thank you. Do you
20	I think Ms. Kothari said that any leak is what they're	20	have experience with mitigation?
21	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Any time oil touches the ground	21	THE WITNESS: Some. It depends on I guess go ahead
22	it's a leak?	22	with your question.
23	THE WITNESS: That's what they're reporting.	23	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Well, your testimony somewhat
24	COMMISSIONER KOLBECK: Do you consider the	24	skirts around and weaves through some of the challenges of a
25	South Dakota DENR a good source for the water sources compared	25	spill certainly and potentially that a failure would need to be

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1		4	
2	mitigated. And I have experience with two unfortunately, as	1 2	the third line from the bottom we talk about spill sizes. And
3	an elected official two completely different types of failures,	3	all I would do is refer you as a correction back to my surrebuttal testimony, page 2, Table 1, and that provides
4	one of which was a gasoline, very large volume of gasoline. The other was oil, and it was still a large quantity but not huge.	4	statistics on spill volumes.
5	They were both mitigated completely differently.	5	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Thank you very much. Appreciate
6	THE WITNESS: Remediated? Is that what you're looking	6	that. That's all the questions I have.
7	for?	7	MR. SMITH: Other Commissioner questions?
8	COMMISSIONER HANSON: I'll say remediated because we	8	If not, I have a few for you, if I may.
9	still have wells that are examining the flow of the gasoline in	9	THE WITNESS: Okay.
10	the water supply.	10	MR. SMITH: Turning to page 2 of your direct
11	THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.	11	testimony, item 7. Mr. Hohn asked you some questions about that
12	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Although the oil was simply	12	couple of paragraphs there.
13	this oil was turned and aerated, a large volume, but some of it	13	THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.
14	was taken away, but most of it was aerated.	14	MR. SMITH: And in the impression at least I got from
15	Do you have enough familiarity with mitigation that	15	his questions was he was attempting to imply that your testimony
16	you would know what would be done in a situation of this nature?	16	there related to water quality issues, somehow related to leaks
17	I know we have information on that, but I'm curious from your	17	or spills.
18	standpoint.	18	And my understanding of your testimony in those
19	THE WITNESS: You know, I'm not a I'm familiar with	19	paragraphs, that these relate to hydrologic impacts from the
20	it, but that's not my expertise. I believe Brian Thomas who's	20	pipeline and from, in particular, pipeline construction and then
21	coming up next maybe will talk more about it. But that's not my	21	the existence of the pipeline within that shallow aquifer. At
22	area of expertise.	22	least Paragraph 1.
23	COMMISSIONER HANSON: I appreciate your answering that	23	Is my understanding wrong?
24	way. I just wanted to see if I could	24	THE WITNESS: You know, I think, we talked about the
25	THE WITNESS: I'd answer if I could.	25	construction of the pipeline, the construction or its
	467		469
1	COMMISSIONER HANSON: get some information. You	1	presentation, the operation, would not alter water yield. So
2	had also testified that Lewis & Clark promoters were aware of	2	that's talking about the hydrology, and, yeah, we're not
3	the other petroleum pipeline crossings when they pursued the	3	necessarily talking about we're not talking about the spill
4	intake and that it was an acceptable risk to them. I believe	4	effects to that, not water quality issues.
5	you stated in the placement of their intake excuse me, they	5	MR. SMITH: This is just talking here about effects
6	were aware of other crossings if I said other intakes	6	upon the actual ability of the aquifer to yield water.
7	other crossings when they chose the location for their intake.	7	THE WITNESS: Correct.
8	Did you have any discussions with any of the	8	MR. SMITH: Okay. In the second paragraph there,
10	Lewis & Clark folks? THE WITNESS: Yeah. Perhaps I wasn't misspoke.	10	there we're just talking about the kind of incidental construction things such as a leak from a fuel tank during the
11	They would I'm assuming they would have knowledge that those	11	construction project.
12	pipelines were there, that they would be upstream. I did not	12	THE WITNESS: That's right. That's during
13	talk to them, but one would presume they'd be looking at those	13	construction.
14	types of factors. But I did not talk to them. Those pipelines	14	MR. SMITH: Thank you. Now going to the flowing well
15	have been around for decades.	15	issue and I take it do you have any background at all in
16	COMMISSIONER HANSON: All right. But could not there	16	hydrology?
17	have also been a situation where there was no other place to go	17	THE WITNESS: Minimal.
18	for water and so they had to go there for water?	18	MR. SMITH: Minimal?
19	THE WITNESS: Possibly. I don't know the answer to	19	THE WITNESS: Yes.
20	that.	20	MR. SMITH: Are you familiar with the term hydrostatic
21	COMMISSIONER HANSON: Okay. Thank you. Your first	21	pressure or hydrostatic head?
22	correction you made I missed as we were making the changes, and	22	THE WITNESS: Yes.
23	if it's not too inconvenient for you, rather than waiting I	23	MR. SMITH: And would you explain what that is?
24	suppose one of my compatriots here could help me with that.	24	THE WITNESS: It is the pressure from the water. So
25			

	470		472
1	of the flowing well.	1	how it was described to me.
2	MR. SMITH: So by definition in order for a well to be	2	MR. SMITH: And in terms of the flow down from the
3	flowing it must have be under a condition of hydrostatic	3	coteau area or any other flow gradient, I guess, if you know
4	pressure?	4	if you don't then don't answer but does a particular a
5	THE WITNESS: That was my understanding, yes.	5	gradient across a particular reach of stream necessarily affect
6	MR. SMITH: Can that happen in an area where the water	6	the velocity of that stream throughout the entire length of the
7	formation is right at the surface?	7	stream?
8	THE WITNESS: That would I don't understand how	8	THE WITNESS: I would think the gradient would affect
9	that could happen. My understanding is that it would probably	9	it at that particular location.
10	be the pressure would become the water being present at	10	MR. SMITH: I guess an example would be does the fact
11	pressure under depth.	11	that an Arkansas River coming out of the Rocky
12	MR. SMITH: And that requires there to be some form of	12	(Discussion off the record)
13	gradient that pushes water within a confining layer in order to	13	(A short recess is taken)
14	pressurize it.	14	MR. SMITH: We're going to reconvene, and I was in the
15	THE WITNESS: That would be my understanding.	15	process of asking you a question about the effect of gradient on
16	MR. SMITH: Did you have any did you have an	16	areas that are significantly downstream. And I think I'm going
17	occasion during your review of the hydrology analyses to take a	17	to withdraw that. I think I was maybe maybe Arkansas is a
18	look at those formations in this vicinity or in the pipeline in	18	little far from and so with that, I'll turn it over for
19	general that function under hydrostatic pressure?	19	redirect.
20	Are you familiar with what those are?	20	MR. KOENECKE: Thank you, Mr. Smith. We have no
21	THE WITNESS: I did not. I'm sorry.	21	redirect.
22	MR. SMITH: Okay. Thank you.	22	MR. RASMUSSEN: Nothing further.
23	With respect to you know, Mr. Hohn asked the	23	MR. SMITH: You're excused and may step down.
24	questions about the presence of the coteau to the east of the	24	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
25	town of Britton and really along much of the pipeline route at	25	(The witness is excused)
	471		473
1	least in the northern vicinity.	1	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm glad we took that break.
2	And that coteau is a feature that defines the upper	2	MR. SMITH: Maybe it will let us regroup a little bit.
3	end of the surficial gradient; right, in the project area?	3	I think maybe now we need to talk logistics a little bit, guys.
3 4	end of the surficial gradient; right, in the project area? THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.	3 4	I think maybe now we need to talk logistics a little bit, guys. Unless we're going to I'm assuming that Brian Thomas is going
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MR. SMITH: Okay. With that, we will stand adjourned until 8:30 tomorrow morning. And thank you all. (The proceedings are in recess at 5:30 p.m.) STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA) CERTIFICATE :SS COUNTY OF HUGHES) I, CHERI MCCOMSEY WITTLER, a Registered Professional Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, and Notary Public in and for the State of South Dakota: DO HEREBY CERTIFY that as the duly-appointed shorthand reporter, I took in shorthand the proceedings had in the above-entitled matter on the 4th day of December 2007, and that the attached is a true and correct transcription of the proceedings so taken. Dated at Pierre, South Dakota this 2nd day of January 2008. Cheri McComsey Wittler, Notary Public Registered Professional Reporter Certified Realtime Reporter

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