

October 27, 2014  
87925 468<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Stuart, NE 68780  
Csmyers77@hotmail.com

In response to TransCanada's request to eliminate my party status application related to their KXL permit reapplication (HP14-001):

As a health care professional, I am concerned for public health. My primary concern is water contamination of aquifers and waterways in the path of KXL.

The first KXL route was two miles west of our private well which accesses the Ogallala Aquifer. I became alarmed when Dr. Goeke, a UNL water specialist, testified December 1, 2010 that contaminants could potentially migrate two miles in the groundwater. I'm thankful the route was moved away from me, but the latest route still crosses the Ogallala Aquifer in Nebraska and South Dakota.

Dr. Stansbury, also a UNL water specialist, did an independent study describing spills from KXL: "And a worst-case spill at the pipeline's crossing of the Missouri or Yellowstone Rivers in Montana could spill well over 5 million gallons of tar sands oil, contaminating drinking and recreational water in North Dakota with harmful levels of benzene and other chemicals."

Also from Dr. Stansbury's report: "An independent analysis of worst-case spill scenarios for four locations along the proposed Keystone XL pipeline route through Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas found that the pipeline's operator, TransCanada Corp., made significant flawed and inappropriate assumptions about the frequency and severity of expected spills from its pipelines."

Mike Watson, engineer for OSRWSS, explained how several tributaries that feed into the Missouri in South Dakota will be crossed by KXL, and spilled toxins could potentially find their way into public water intakes in the Missouri which supply drinking water for reservations and cities.

I believe KXL is a public health threat, potentially affecting large populations.

I thank the South Dakota PUC for considering my party status application and respectfully ask for the opportunity to formally intervene in this process.

Cindy Myers, R.N.