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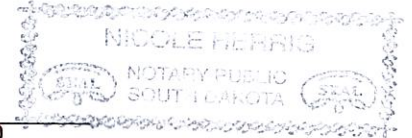
JAN 21 2025

SOUTH DAKOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

I hereby certify that the public notice detailed below was published on the run date(s) indicated in the publication identified below, a legal newspaper as defined by SDCL 17-2-2.1, in the city of Watertown, county of Codington, South Dakota.

Signed: [Signature]
Print Name: Sandy DeBeer, Advertising Placement Coordinator

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My commission expires: May 4, 2027



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Watertown Public Opinion (Watertown, SD)

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South Dakota NewsMedia Association

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# EPA bans 2 common toxic solvents

NASA uses both 'trike' and 'perc' as degreasers

Jim Wayner  
Florida Today  
LOCAL TODAY NETWORK - FLORIDA

"Trike" and "perc" helped purify our way to space, cleansing rocket parts to maximize performance and safety. Now the federal government plans to ban the two common solvents, both used by NASA, and one primarily to dry clean our most coveted clothes.

Long term exposure to the two toxic solvents, trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene, can be deadly. But the former, in particular, has fueled cancer and other chronic health concerns on Florida's Space Coast and in other aerospace and military towns for decades.

While the two solvents get phased out, cleaning up their toxic legacy in Brevard County, Florida, and elsewhere will take decades.

## What did EPA do and why?

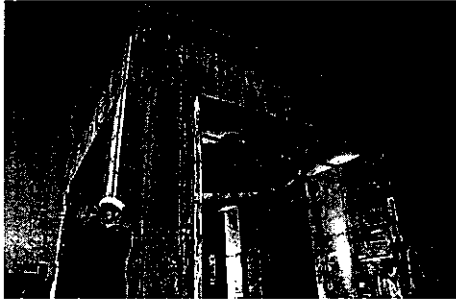
The Environmental Protection Agency announced it will ban trichloroethylene (TCE, or trike) within a year, and perchloroethylene (PCE, or perc) within 10 years. Both are used as degreasers, but the latter mostly for dry cleaning.

Trike is an extremely toxic chemical known to cause liver cancer, kidney cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, according to the EPA. It damages the central nervous system, liver, kidneys, immune system and reproductive organs and can cause fetal heart defects. These risks happen at even trace levels.

A 2023 University of Rochester study found causal links between TCE and Parkinson's disease. Vinyl chloride, one of trike's breakdown products, can be even more carcinogenic to the liver than TCE. Perc also is known to cause liver, kidney, brain and testicular cancer and to harm the immune, nervous and reproductive systems.

## Solvents on Space Coast

By far, the most common contaminant at Kennedy Space Center is trike



One contaminated groundwater plume at the Kennedy Space Center's Launch Complex 34 encompasses 330 acres and is 80 feet deep, according to a 2021 report by the Government Accountability Office. U.S. COAST GUARD/FLORIDA TODAY

and its breakdown products. Out there, when man lunched to the moon, those chemicals reach levels in the ground thousands of times higher than federal drinking water standards allow. No one drinks groundwater there, but federal law requires that the chemicals eventually get cleaned up because the aquifer is within a zone that one day could conceivably be a source of drinking water.

One contaminated groundwater plume at the KSC's Launch Complex 34 encompasses 330 acres and is 80 feet deep, according to a 2021 report by the federal Government Accountability Office. The chemical plume is about 700 million gallons of impacted groundwater and contains an estimated 3,000 to 6,000 pounds of trike and other chlorinated volatile organic compounds.

## Threat to neighborhoods?

Some who live near Patrick Space Force Base have for decades feared the dangers from trike, chlorobenzene (used in DDT production during and after World War II) and other commonly used solvents from past military and aerospace activities.

More than 300 homes lie within a 52-

acre area south of Patrick Space Force Base currently targeted for cleanup. That cleanup site originated from fears among residents that some World War II-era military waste found there was causing cancers and rare diseases.

Efforts in the late 1980s and early 1990s failed to turn up any definitive public health risk. But residents saw those efforts as a whitewash. Three decades later, a radiological oncologist and cancer survivor who grew up in Satellite Beach, Florida, brought the issue back to the forefront, after she and a few dozen others from the area were diagnosed with cancers at young ages.

After multiple community meetings, lobbying by activists and media attention that brought environmental activist Erin Brokovich into the mix, the federal government pledged to study and clean up properties of willing homeowners near Patrick Space Force Base, in instances where soil or groundwater contamination is found.

## Potential costs of cleanup

NASA's Kennedy Space Center had been finding trike and related compounds in the groundwater for decades.

TCE dominates a combined 2 square miles of chemicals that have plumed out on KSC's grounds, a 2018 FLORIDA TODAY analysis found.

More than a decade ago, NASA estimated it would cost \$96 million over 30 years at KSC to clean up trike and other chemical plumes. Around the same time, the Air Force said it could take an additional \$50 million to get the rest of its cleanups that were expected underway at Cape Canaveral Space Force Station.

In 2021, Kennedy Space Center reported an increase of about \$53 million in unfunded environmental liabilities, a growth of about 37%, between 2014 and 2019 — the second-highest growth in unfunded environmental liabilities in NASA. The increase happened because, in 2015, NASA officials changed the way they estimated costs for a complex cleanup project at Launch Complex 34, a 125-acre site heavily contaminated with TCE.

KSC's environmental remediation budget typically is about \$10 million per year, according to NASA officials.

## Is the drinking water safe?

In Brevard, generally, the drinking water is not at risk from TCE or PCB. But industrial solvents such as trike and other chemicals that contaminated drinking water near military bases around the county, such as Camp Lejeune in Jacksonville, North Carolina, have been linked with outbreaks of cancers and other rare diseases, sparking lawsuits and federal intervention.

What long provided a degree of plausible deniability to the military regarding the need for an environmental cleanup at a military disposal site just south of Patrick Space Force Base was the fact that drinking water to the beachside area comes from mainland sources.

Most of the TCE at KSC and the Cape Canaveral Space Force Station launchpads is stopped from reaching deeper aquifers — where drinking water could someday be drawn — by a natural clay layer about 40 feet underground. But in some spots, the solvents reach more than twice that depth.

USA TODAY

# Wine Club

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**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS**  
**SOUTH DAKOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION**

**MEMO:** Notice of Public Meetings regarding Permit to Construct a Carbon Dioxide Transmission Pipeline in the counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Clark, Codington, Davison, Edmunds, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hyde, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, McPherson, Minnehaha, Miner, Sanborn, Spink, Sully, Turner, and Union.

**WHEN AND WHERE:**

**MITCHELL:** Wednesday, January 15, 2025, at 10:00 a.m., CT  
Mitchell High School Performing Arts Center,  
821 N. Capital St., Mitchell, South Dakota.

**SIOUX FALLS:** Wednesday, January 15, 2025, at 5:00 p.m., CT  
HUB Auditorium, Southeast Technical College,  
2001 N. Career Ave., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

**DE SMET:** Thursday, January 16, 2025, at 11:30 a.m., CT  
De Smet Evant Center Theater, 705 Wacker Lane, De Smet, South Dakota.

**WATERTOWN:** Thursday, January 16, 2025, at 6:00 p.m., CT  
Kampesko Hall, Ramkota Hotel & Watertown Event Center,  
1501 Ninth Ave. SW, Watertown, South Dakota.

**ABERDEEN:** Friday, January 17, 2025, at 10:30 a.m., CT  
Dakota Room, The Dakota Event Center, 720 Lamont St., Aberdeen, South Dakota.

**REDFIELD:** Friday, January 17, 2025, at 6:00 p.m., CT  
Redfield School Auditorium, 111 E. Sixth Ave., Redfield, South Dakota.

Pursuant to SDCL Chapter 49-44B, the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission ("Commission") will hold public input meetings at the above listed dates and locations on an application filed by 823 Carbon Technology LLC ("Applicant") to construct a carbon dioxide (CO2) transmission pipeline (Project). The Project, which has been named the Midwest Carbon Express pipeline, is approximately 2,500 miles of pipeline for the transportation of CO2 from industrial plants across 15 states, including 15 in South Dakota, to sequestration sites in North Dakota. The main line of the proposed route streams South Dakota in Lincoln County at the lower South Dakota border and ascends in a north-westerly direction, ending the state at the South Dakota-North Dakota border in McPherson County. Major components and associated facilities planned in South Dakota are expected to include pump stations, main line valves, transmission line ties, and appurtenant 16 total miles of temporary and permanent access roads as part of the Project. In addition to the main line and other components, the proposed Project includes lateral and trunk lines connecting various plants throughout the eastern part of South Dakota to the main line. The total proposed length of pipeline through South Dakota is approximately 658 miles and will cross the counties of Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Clark, Codington, Davison, Edmunds, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hyde, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, McCook, McPherson, Minnehaha, Miner, Sanborn, Spink, Sully, Turner, and Union. Applicant estimates the total cost of the proposed Project in South Dakota to be \$1,371,563,747.

The purpose of the public input meetings will be to hear public comments regarding the permit Application and the Project. At the meetings, Applicant will present a brief description of the Project, after which interested persons may appear and present their views, comments, and questions regarding the Application. A copy of the Application is on file with the public at each of the above listed locations pursuant to SDCL 49-41B and at the Commission's office in Pierre. The Application and all other documents in the public meeting related matters of the Project may be accessed on the Commission's website at [publicinput.southdakota.com](http://publicinput.southdakota.com) Commission Dockets, 2024 Hydrocarbon and Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Dockets, 49-44B-001.

Pursuant to SDCL 49-41B, the parties to the proceeding are currently the Applicant and the Commission. Such local municipal, county, and governmental agency in the area where the facility is proposed to be built, or any person residing in the area where the facility is proposed to be built, or any directly interested person, may be invited only in the proceeding by written notice from the Commission. Applications for public input will be available at the public input meetings, or may be obtained from the Commission's website. Applications for public input will be reviewed by the Commission on or before 5:00 p.m., CT, January 24, 2025. The Commission will also accept comments in writing from anyone, after 5 p.m., January 24, 2025, and until the time of the final decision. You only need to apply for entry status if you want to participate formally in the case by filing an testimony or other factual evidence, conducting discovery, cross-examining witnesses, making legal arguments, and preserving your right to appeal to the courts. If you do not believe the Commission's decision is legally correct, you do not need to have entry status in order to submit certain comments.

Following the public input meetings, if the Commission may schedule a formal evidentiary hearing conforming to SDCL Chapter 49-45 to resolve issues raised by any party or the Commission itself at such a formal hearing, all parties will have the opportunity to appear, present evidence, and cross-examine the other parties' witnesses, and exercise all other rights afforded by SDCL Chapters 1-26, 49-1, and 49-41B and 49-45 Chapters 20-10-01 and 20-20-27, including rights of appeal to the courts.

For approval, the Applicant must show that the proposed Project will comply with all applicable laws and rules, will not pose a threat of serious injury to the environment, nor to the social and economic condition of individuals or restricted individuals in a along area, will not substantially impair the health, safety or welfare of the individuals, and will not unduly interfere with the orderly development of the region with due consideration having been given to the views of governing bodies of affected local units of government. Based upon these factors, the Commission will decide whether the project is consistent with public health, safety, or welfare of the community, or modifications of the construction, operation or maintenance as the Commission finds appropriate.

Pursuant to SDCL 49-41B-2, a permit from the Commission for the construction of a transmission facility may be suspended or placed on an emergency or temporary hold, or a building rule, regulation, or order may be issued by the Commission that such a law, or regulation, or ordinance, as applied to the proposed route, are unconstitutionally restrictive in view of existing technologies, factors of land, or economic, or health or public welfare located near or out of the way of the route, or otherwise, without a finding by the Commission, no cause shall be designated which warrants, order of use, or building rule, or regulation, or ordinance.

Pursuant to the Administrative Code (South Dakota), after three meetings with the public, a physically accessible translation device contact the Public Utilities Commission at (605) 773-2201 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting if you have needed any arrangement can be made to accommodate you.

The Commission's contact information is: (605) 773-2200; fax: (605) 773-2201; 500 E. Capitol Ave., Pierre, SD 57501.

This shall become law by the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission at a public administrative cost of \$434.22