For Lake Ashtabula *:

- Pipeline release would have to occur along 1.4 miles of intermittent streams (no more than once in 13,000 years)
- Intermittent streams are the only potential exposure routes
- Intermittent streams would need to be flowing (occurs less than 50 percent of the time)
- Large spill volume required to breach pipeline trench, traverse to stream, and maintain volume to reach Lake Ashtabula
- Volume of spill is reduced during transit
- Nearest viable stream is located 15 miles upstream of Baldhill Dam
- Shortest transit distance is 1.6 miles
- Any oil reaching Lake Ashtabula would take a minimum of 3 days to reach Baldhill Dam
- Emergency response would detect, contain, and cleanup spill within Lake Ashtabula
    - Oil is floating on the surface facilitating cleanup
    - Baldhill Dam is bottom release reservoir preventing floating oil release downstream
    - City of Fargo would be notified of release via ERP procedures
- Transit distance for any residual BTEX would need to travel 236 river miles from Baldhill Dam to Fargo (9 to14 days at normal flow)
- BTEX would dissipate below MCL before reaching Fargo

Result: No effects to City of Fargo's water supply

* During drought, risk is further reduced because:

- intermittent streams would likely not be flowing;
- flow in Sheyenne River reduced, slowing velocity and increasing time for reduction of BTEX via evaporation, degradation