

May 6, 2008

State of North Dakota Public Service Commission
600 E Blvd Ave, Dept. 408
Bismarck, ND 58505-0480

Dear Sir or Madam:

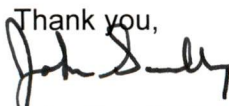
This is a request for a hearing regarding case # PU-07-791, Penn Station and upgrades.

On March 17, 2008 Enbridge Pipeline Company sent me a letter and a map. This letter asked me to view the attached map, noting the location of the Penn Pump Station which was constructed in 2006. This station is located within 500 feet of our residence. They want me to understand that the equipment at the pump station is going to be upgraded this year within the existing station grounds, and that it is acceptable to me that the pump station was constructed in this location, and that we waive any objections to either the 2006 construction or the proposed 2008 equipment upgrades. I have 2 questions:

1. Why were we not notified before construction began? The construction took place in the summer of 2007, and finished after freeze up of that year.
2. Are profits more important than people or regulations?

We respectfully request a public hearing on these following issues. Will the location, construction, and operation of the proposed pipeline facilities produce minimal adverse effects on the environment and upon the welfare of the citizens of North Dakota? My opinion is no. The pipeline is located about 150 feet away from an elevator, about 150-200 feet away from wetlands. If a leak or accident did happen like the one in Clearbrook, MN, there wouldn't be any water to fight such a fire if it spread to the elevator. The rural fire department is located 15 miles away and would have to truck the water to the fire. The burme around the pump station was constructed after freeze up, so it may not hold. If it did break, oil and water would spread to sloughs and wetland areas. Many residents, including myself, have private wells, and the water system would be in jeopardy. High voltage power lines run next to the pump station, along the south side along with a power substation on the west side. This will directly affect ac interference in the pipeline causing an increase in the corrossivity of the pipe. Highway #2 runs about 200-250 feet from the pipeline with only a chain link fence to stop a vehicle if one did run off the road.

Enbridge purchased this property at Penn, North Dakota I'm told for \$50,000. One and one half miles west of Penn there is an abandoned farmstead with 93 acres that could be purchased for \$55,000. There are no close farms or homes near this location. Why would Enbridge put the residents of Penn in such great risk? When just down the road the effects of any accident would have been minimal. When oil companies show profits in the billions of dollars, is \$5,000 too much to spend, or are the residents of Penn, North Dakota not worth that much to them.

Thank you,

John Sandberg

317 main st.
Penn ND 58362
701-393-4494

20 PU-07-791 Filed: 5/6/2008 Pages: 5
Letter Regarding Comments and Request for
Hearing

John Sandberg

Copies of the letter received March 17, 2008 and the next generation oil and gas article are attached.

COPY

March 17, 2008

Brent Horton, Project Manager
Enbridge Pipelines (North Dakota) LLC
2505 16th Street SW, Suite 200
Minot, ND 58701-6947

RE: PENN STATION, RAMSY COUNTY, ND

Dear Mr. Horton:

We have viewed the attached map noting the location of the Penn pump station which was constructed in 2006. The station is located within 500 feet of our residence. We understand that the equipment at the pump station is going to be upgraded this year, within the existing station grounds. It is acceptable with us that the pump station was constructed in this location, and we waive any objection to either the 2006 construction or to the proposed 2008 equipment upgrades.

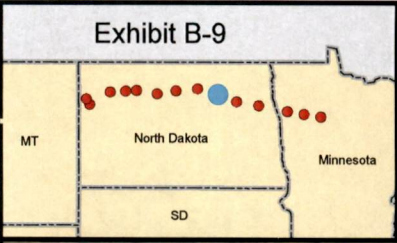
Sincerely,

John Sandberg - Signature

317 Main Street
Penn ND 58362-6214

Address

Exhibit B-9



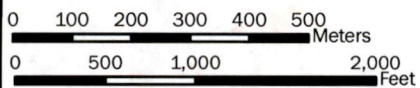
LEGEND

EXISTING STATION AND/OR STUDY AREA

- RESIDENCE
- BUSINESS

USGS Quadrangle Sheet:
Penn

1 INCH = 1,000 FT
SCALE = 1:12,000



ENBRIDGE PIPELINES (NORTH DAKOTA) LLC
NORTH DAKOTA PHASE 6 EXPANSION PROJECT

Penn Station

T155N, R66W, Section 25, Ramsey County, North Dakota



Pipeline integrity management consists of a broad spectrum of information, including pipeline specification, pipeline facilities, in-line inspections, physical inspections, high consequence areas, risk management, geographic features, and more.

When evaluating an integrity management program, understanding the location of high consequence areas is important. If an incident or spill were to occur near a school or hospital, the response would be different than if it were to occur in rural farmland. An incident on a major river or at a port would require a different response than a land-locked incident. High

consequences areas include three federally recognized areas: population areas, unusually sensitive areas, and commercially navigable waters. Population areas include areas of high population and other population areas. Other population areas can include industrial areas, shopping centers, universities, and other areas that are not included in high populations areas.

Unusually sensitive areas include drinking water sources and ecologically sensitive areas. High consequence areas also include state and locally identified areas as wells as areas identified by field personnel.

Risk management includes the effectiveness of the pipeline SCADA system, a company's drug testing program, the right of way patrols, the one call system in the area, and more. One-call systems are a good example of risk management. If a one-call system is in place but is ignored by the community, then it is no more effective than no system at all. SCADA systems, drug testing programs, and right of way patrols are also

only effective when utilized and/or enforced. Risk management includes other risk factors like the risk of a valve or pipe being hit by an automobile due to its proximity to a road or highway.

Geographic features include foreign line, road, and railroad crossings. For example, the location of above ground power lines will directly affect AC interference along an underground pipeline, which can cause an increase in the corrosivity of the pipe, particular when pipeline coating problems occur. Another example is that road and railroad crossings can cause a variety of problems including an increased traffic load, higher potential for accidents when the pipe or facilities are above ground, and other problems.

Data relative to the pipeline is collected in every area of the integrity management program. The data must then be evaluated and analyzed in order to develop a program of mitigation that addresses potential and known risks along the pipeline. The regulations governing the pipeline integrity management program compel pipeline operators to develop new procedures and best practices to address the requirements. The regulations have led to an entirely new suite of service providers, software programs, and industry best practices.

An example of this can be found with in-line inspections. The smart pig, used for in-line inspections of pipe, was first introduced in 1965. Since that time, technological advances for smart pigs include in part the integration of gyroscopes, calipers, odometer systems, as well as the development of magnetic flux