

## Patrick Ward

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**From:** Fahn, Patrick J. <pfahn@nd.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, February 21, 2014 3:44 PM  
**To:** Patrick Ward  
**Cc:** Brian R. Bjella (bbjella@crowleyfleck.com); BSchmidt@smithbakke.com; Mitch Armstrong; Prescott, Julie S.  
**Subject:** FW: Enbridge Pipeline project  
**Attachments:** Patrick Fahn2.vcf



### Patrick Fahn

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**From:** Lynn Schlueter [mailto:lrslueter@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, February 21, 2014 1:33 PM  
**To:** Fahn, Patrick J.  
**Cc:** me; Capt Carp  
**Subject:** Re: Enbridge Pipeline project

Patrick

nice to visit with you here is the follow up to our noontime phone conversation

the volume is typically reported as barrels per day (a barrel of oil is 42 gallons; gallons are simpler for most people to understand)

the proposed pipeline will carry a volume of crude oil during a given time period (day, hour or minute) calculated volumes already contain a small margin of error (statement by oil company representative at DL) a small error is a lot of gallons crude oil

how much oil is there in the pipe between control points when a leak occurs (it will) an amount of oil is lost it takes time to close down the pipeline that leak continues until pressure (in the pipeline and on the outside) are equal how much is released is based on size of pipe failure, response time, distance between valves, and weather (small oil leaks under the snow or in crops are hard to see and notice in monitoring readouts)

when a leak occur the first response to clean up the site/remove the oil clean up effectiveness will be less than 100% some oil is left behind in/on the soil or on the

land surface or in water land in the Devils Lake basin (3,800 square miles of contributing drainage)

example (illustration purposes) - leak of 1,000 barrels/42,000 gallons of crude plus 210 gallons for equipment margin of error use a 95% clean up (optimistic) means there is 2,110 gallons of crude oil remaining at the site of the leak/released (PC term)

crude oil contains various chemical - benzene, hydrogen sulfide, toluene, etc most are harmful to humans and the environment (read as aquatic resources/fish)

oil moves from the spill site via water or carried on dirt by the wind (soil is in correct place and dirt is in the wrong place - dirt is found in your ears and soil in on the fields: quote from Ag Prof/UNL)

in water, some oil and chemicals are below the surface where booms/absorbent pigs are ineffective in recovering oil among the processes to get oil into water is large oil droplets are broken into small droplets from agitation small droplets combine with organic/inorganic fines in the water a colloidal suspension is created some crude oil chemical components will readily move into water and stay in suspension/dissolved this/these suspended/dissolved material are easily moved and unseen on/from the surface

water flows downstream water can (does) flow over the coulee banks at constrictions/choke points (narrowed channels or bridge openings/culverts) oil can be deposited on cropland where water velocity slow (the critical point for transportation being not being maintained)

flowing water enters wetlands where oil can be deposited (loss of energy for transportation)

oil can be re-suspend by agitation of water from an input of energy (wind or ducks/fish/marshrats/etc. or high water flows during runoff events)

oil/chemicals are detrimental to primary converters (zooplankton) in the food chain loss in the lower levels of the food chain and the top end is diminished (trophic energy flow's cascade principle at work)

oil is transported downstream low end of the watershed is Devils Lake fish food production would be adversely impacted simply put less food for little fish means a lot less big fish which anglers want, no management efforts will to off set (traditional approach of stocking lots of small fish when there is no food is a waste of time and provides the false illusion of problem solving)

oil can be transported to Devils Lake from a leak anywhere in the watershed Devils Lake at full pool will reach many more miles north than its current shoreline

Devils Lake aquatic resources would be adversely impacted by any oil spill (include rail cars and refineries) or leakage local economy will be negatively impacted

these remarks should apply to all watershed/waterbodies the pipeline crosses Missouri River, Souris River, Red River, etc.

thank you for the chance to comment (again) on the oil pipeline

I do believe the oil needs to transported to refineries there needs to be proper and suitable (read as for future problems) safeguards in place to protect rescors

Lynn Schlueter  
Devils Lake ND

701/662-1772 if you try to call, wait for the beep (it is going to take - technique to limits the number of people leaving messages - type of redneck call monitoring, no patience from caller, not willing to wait to record a message - less for me to worry about)

**From:** "Fahn, Patrick J." <[pfahn@nd.gov](mailto:pfahn@nd.gov)>  
**To:** "[lrschlueter@yahoo.com](mailto:lrschlueter@yahoo.com)" <[lrschlueter@yahoo.com](mailto:lrschlueter@yahoo.com)>  
**Sent:** Friday, February 21, 2014 12:09 PM  
**Subject:** Enbridge Pipeline project

Here is my contact information.

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