

## CENTER for BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Because life is good.

## THE PROPOSAL

The proposed 1,700-mile Keystone XL pipeline would transport up to 35 million gallons of oil every day from Canada's tar sands<sup>1</sup> — one of the dirtiest energy sources in the world — to refineries in Texas. Much of it then would be exported to other countries.

The U.S. State Department is currently considering a proposal to build Keystone XL. It's likely that the ultimate decision will fall to President Obama later this year.

## THE PROBLEMS

The Keystone XL pipeline would be an environmental disaster.

Forest Destruction: Producing tar sands oil has devastating impacts on the environment, including the destruction of nearly two million acres of boreal forest in Alberta<sup>2</sup> as of 2014, pollution of hundreds of millions of gallons of water from the Athabasca River<sup>3</sup>, and exploitation of a previously untapped and massive source of fossil fuels that climatologist Dr. James Hansen has dubbed "game over" for averting climate catastrophe.

Global Warming: Greenhouse gas emissions from tar-sands production are three times higher than those from conventional oil and gas operations<sup>4</sup>. That's exactly the wrong direction for reversing global warming. Scientists tell us we must reduce our atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration to at most 350 parts per million. Today it has surpassed 400 ppm<sup>5</sup>. Keystone XL would certainly drive those levels up and perpetuate the cycle of global warming that promises to radically transform our planet.



Pipeline Spills: The fact is, pipelines spill. The State Department predicts Keystone XL could spill up to 100 times during its lifetime<sup>6</sup>. An existing pipeline called Keystone 1 has already leaked 35 times in its first two years of operation<sup>7</sup>, including one event that dumped 21,000 gallons of tarsands crude<sup>8</sup>. Other pipelines have also caused massive spills in recent years, including one in the Kalamazoo River in 2010 that leaked 800,000 gallons<sup>9</sup>. More recently, a busted pipeline spewed 84,000 gallons of tar-sands oil throughout an Arkansas residential area in March of 2013<sup>10</sup>.

**Endangered Wildlife**: The pipeline would cross rivers, streams, wetlands and pristine wild areas that are home to at least 20 rare and endangered species, including whooping cranes, pallid sturgeons, interior least terns and piping plovers. A spill would devastate these species.

## THE PROBLEMS

Keystone XL doesn't have to become a reality. But if we're going to stop it, we need your help. To find out more, please go to NoKeystone.org.

- <sup>1</sup> http://keystone-xl.com/about/the-keystone-xl-oil-pipeline-project/ (TransCanada)
- <sup>2</sup> http://www.wri.org/blog/2014/07/tar-sands-threaten-world%E2%80%99s-largest-boreal-forest (World Resources Institute)
- <sup>3</sup> http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/edmonton/oilsands-study-confirms-tailings-found-in- groundwater-river-1.2545089 (CBC)
- <sup>4</sup> http://www.nrdc.org/energy/dirtyfuels tar.asp (National Resource Defense Council)
- <sup>5</sup> http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/capital-weather-gang/wp/2013/05/10/atmospheric- carbon-dioxide-concentration-400-parts-per-million/ (Washington Post)
- <sup>6</sup> http://keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov/documents/organization/205719.pdf (State Department)
- <sup>7</sup> http://www.salon.com/2012/03/19/keystone pipeline will spill study predicts/ (Salon)
- <sup>8</sup> http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/08/29/keystone-pipeline-infographic n 941069.html (Huffington Post)
- <sup>9</sup> http://www.epa.gov/enbridgespill/ (EPA)
- <sup>10</sup> http://www.nytimes.com/2013/03/31/us/oil-pipeline-ruptures-in-arkansas.html ?ref=earth&\_r=0 (New York Times)