

Line 3 Investor Brief

1. BACKGROUND¹

The original Line 3 pipeline was built in 1961 and put into operation in 1968.² It was a 1,097 mile long pipeline which measured 34 inches in diameter and when operating at full capacity, carried 760,000 barrels of oil per day from Alberta, Canada to Superior, Wisconsin. After decades of use, the pipeline was badly deteriorating and was reduced to running at half capacity. The deterioration was a result of the corrosion of the pipeline's steel, with over 900 structural anomalies.

2. CURRENT

treaty and regulatory rights by protecting, planting, reseeding and harvesting wild rice.¹⁸ According to the Anishinaabe themselves, wild rice is a sacred food.¹⁹ Without it, the culture of the Anishinaabe will die.²⁰

3.2. Risk to water and wildlife.

The Line 3 pipeline has suffered from over 900 structural integrity problems.²¹ Since its construction, the original pipeline has ruptured and spilled hundreds of times, and had been reduced to running at half pressure.²² The construction, use, and abandonment of the Line 3 pipeline systems threatens to negatively impact: land; wildlife; surface waters; groundwater; wetlands; and endangered species such as wild rice for years to come.²³ For instance, during construction of the replacement pipeline, Enbridge pierced a groundwater aquifer in Minnesota which led to the uncontained breach of millions of gallons of water and a regulatory fine of \$3.3 million dollars.²⁴ A subsequent investigation by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) reported two additional piercings for a combined groundwater flow of nearly 300 million gallons;²⁵ the most serious breach occurred near the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation.

3.3. Risk to the safety of Water Protectors.

Enbridge's Public Safety Escrow account dispensed millions of dollars to state law enforcement agencies to police Water Protectors at protests along the construction line of the replacement pipeline and at various government buildings in Minnesota.²⁶ There were nearly 900 arrests, citations, and charges levied against Water Protectors, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous.²⁷ Increased arrests were accompanied with increased surveillance of water protectors and greater militarization of the police in the local area.²⁸ Pain compliance, less than lethal weapons, solitary confinement in jail, and disproportional citations²⁹ were all tactics used to repress protests.³⁰ Winona LaDuke and Tara Houska, Indigenous Water Protectors and the leaders of Honor the Earth and Giniw Collective respectively, had both been arrested at protests and were successful in

camps.³¹ While the protests against Line 3 have largely subsided, the legal consequences faced by detained Water Protectors will linger on and could discourage similar protests from fu
