BEFORE THE MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Katie J. Sieben	Chair
Hwikwon Ham	Commissioner
Audrey C. Partridge	Commissioner
Joseph K. Sullivan	Commissioner
John A. Tuma	Commissioner

In the Matter of the Application of Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC, for a Routing Permit for the Otter Tail to Wilkin Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Project in Otter Tail and Wilkin Counties, Minnesota	ISSUE DATE: March 10, 2025 DOCKET NO. IP-7093/PPL-22-422 ERRATUM NOTICE

On February 21, 2025, the Commission issued its order and routing permit in this docket. Through inadvertence, certain sections of the permit did not contain the correct language approved by the Commission. The corrected permit language is shown below, and the updated permit is attached to this order.

4 Designated Route

~~The final alignment must be located within this designated route. The identified route widths on the attached route maps provide the Permittee with flexibility for minor adjustments of the alignment or right-of-way to accommodate landowner requests and unforeseen conditions. The final alignment (i.e., permanent and maintained rights-of-way) will be located within this designated route unless otherwise authorized by this permit or the Commission.~~

9.17 Release Impact Coordination

~~In the event of an accidental release of CO2 from the pipeline, the Permittee will coordinate with DNR to assess impacts to fish and wildlife, water resources, other protected environmental resources, as applicable.~~

The Permittee shall prepare a monitoring protocol in coordination with DNR to identify potential impacts to fish and wildlife, water resources, and other environmental resources should an accidental release (leak or rupture) of CO2 occur.

9.24 Independent Monitor

The Permittee shall employ an independent monitor, who reports directly to EERA staff, to monitor the construction and restoration of the project. The Permittee shall bear the costs associated with the monitor.

9.25 Financial Security

The Permittee shall create and fund a sufficient financial security instrument(s) to protect against the failure to complete construction and fund decommissioning; and acquire and maintain General Liability and Environmental Liability insurance policies meeting coverage requirements.

This order shall become effective immediately.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

Jean Coleman for

Will Seuffert
Executive Secretary

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STATE OF MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

ROUTE PERMIT FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE CARBON DIOXIDE PIPELINE
AND ASSOCIATED FACILITIES

IN
OTTER TAIL AND WILKIN COUNTY

ISSUED TO
SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS, LLC
PUC DOCKET NO. IP-7093/PPL-22-422

In accordance with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes Chapter 216G and Minnesota Rules Chapter 7852, this route permit is hereby issued to:

Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC

Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC is authorized by this routing permit to construct a 28.1-mile, 4.5-inch diameter pipeline that will transport carbon dioxide from the Green Plain Otter Tail Ethanol Plant located near Fergus Falls in Otter Tail County to the North Dakota/Minnesota border south of Breckenridge in Wilkin County.

The pipeline and associated facilities shall be built within the route identified in this permit and as portrayed on the official route maps and in compliance with the conditions specified in this permit.

Approved and adopted this 10th day of March, 2025

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSION

Jean Coleman for

Will Seuffert,
Executive Secretary

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1 ROUTE PERMIT

The Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (Commission) hereby issues this route permit to Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC (Permittee) pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Chapter 216G and Minnesota Rules Chapter 7852. This permit authorizes Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC to construct a 28.1-mile, 4.5-inch diameter pipeline designed to transport carbon dioxide from the Green Plain Otter Tail Ethanol Plant located near Fergus Falls in Otter Tail County to the North Dakota/Minnesota border south of Breckenridge in Wilkin County (Project), as identified in the attached routing maps, hereby incorporated into this document.

1.1 Pre-emption

Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 216G.02, subd. 4, this route permit shall be the sole route approval required to be obtained by the Permittee for construction of the pipeline facilities. This route permit shall supersede and preempt all zoning, building, or land use rules, regulations, or ordinances promulgated by regional, county, local and special purpose government.

1.2 Definitions

Affected landowner, as defined in Minn. R. 7852.0100, subp. 3, means an owner or lessee of record of real property, any part of which is within the proposed pipeline route.

Associated Facilities, as defined in Minn. R. 7852.0100, subp. 7, means all parts of those physical facilities through which hazardous liquids or gas moves in transportation, including but not limited to pipe, valves, and other appurtenances connected or attached to pipe, pumping and compressor units, fabricated assemblies associated with pumping and compressor units, metering and delivery stations, regulation stations, holders, breakout tanks, fabricated assemblies, cathodic protection equipment, telemetering equipment, and communication instrumentation located on the right-of-way.

Construction, as defined in Minn. R. 7852.0100, subp. 11, means any clearing of land, excavation, or other action for the purpose of constructing new pipeline that would adversely affect the natural environment of a pipeline route. Construction does not include changes needed for temporary use of a route for purposes of maintenance, repair, or replacement of an existing pipeline and associated facilities within existing rights-of-way, or for the minor relocation of less than three-quarters of a mile of an existing pipeline or for securing survey or geological data, including necessary borings to ascertain soil conditions.

2 PIPELINE SAFETY

Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 216G.02, subd. 3(a) this pipeline route permit may not set safety standards for the construction of the pipeline. Pipeline safety regulations are promulgated by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration in the Federal Code of Federal Regulations Part 195 – Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline (49 CFR 195).

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Permittee is authorized to construct approximately 28.1 miles of 4.5-inch outside diameter carbon steel pipeline and associated facilities to transport captured carbon dioxide (CO2) from the Green Plains Ethanol Plant located near the city of Fergus Falls in Otter Tail County, Minnesota to the Minnesota—North Dakota border south of the city of Breckenridge in Wilkin County, Minnesota (Otter Tail to Wilkin Project).

Following construction and restoration, the permanent right-of-way will be 25 to 50 feet wide, centered over the pipeline. Associated facilities will include a CO2 capture facility and a pipeline inspection tool launcher located at the Green Plains Ethanol Plant, four mainline valves, an impressed current cathodic protection system within the pipeline permanent right-of-way, and temporary and permanent access roads.

Component	Specification
Length	28.1 miles
Pipe Size	4.5-inch outside diameter
Pipe Type	High-strength carbon steel (API 5L)
Operating Pressure	1,200 to 2,150 psig
Nominal Wall Thickness	.189 inch
Pipe Design Factor	.72
Longitudinal or Seam Joint Factor	1.00
Coating	External fusion bonded epoxy coating; HDD crossings abrasion-resistant overcoat added
Specified Minimum Yield Strength	52,000 psi
Tensile Strength	66,700 psi

3.1 Project Location

County	Township Name	Township	Range	Section
Otter Tail	Orwell	132N	44W	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19
Otter Tail	Fergus Falls	133N	43W	19, 20, 29, 30, 31
Otter Tail	Carlisle	133N	44W	34, 35, 36

Wilkin	Foxhome	132N	45W	13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 30
Wilkin	Sunnyside	132N	46W	23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
Wilkin	Breckenridge	132N	47W	25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36

3.2 Associated Facilities

The Project includes, and this route permit authorizes, the following associated facilities:

- CO_2 capture facility located at the Green Planes Ethanol Plant;
- a pipeline pig/inspection tool launcher located at the Green Planes Ethanol Plant;
- five mainline valves and an impressed current cathodic protection system within the pipeline permanent right-of-way (ROW); and
- temporary and permanent access roads

4 DESIGNATED ROUTE

The route designated by the Commission in this route permit is the route described below and shown on the route maps attached to this route permit. The designated route for the Project is 500 feet wide, with the exception of the area between milepost (MP) 6.4 to MP 7.1, where the route width is 1,808 feet. The designated route is generally described as follows:

The route departs the Green Plains Ethanol Plant and makes two crossings of Viking Trail between MPs 0.3 and 0.5 before traveling southwesterly, crossing 160th Avenue at MP 2.2. Then, the route travels westerly and southerly, crossing Highway 210 at MP 3.3. The route parallels 220th Street between MPs 4.9 and 5.3 before traveling southerly, crossing 210th Street at MP 7.0. Then, the route travels westerly and southerly, crossing Highway 19 and 162 at MP 12.8, Highway 169 at MP 16.3, and Highway 17 at MP 18.7. The route parallels Highway 158 between MPs 20.4 and 25.4, until Highway 158 becomes Township Road 93. The route follows Township Road 93 until the route crosses the Bois de Sioux River at MP 28.1.

The final alignment must be located within this designated route. The identified route widths on the attached route maps provide the Permittee with flexibility for minor adjustments of the alignment or right-of-way to accommodate landowner requests and unforeseen conditions. The final alignment (i.e., permanent and maintained rights-of-way) will be located within this designated route unless otherwise authorized by this route permit or the Commission.

4.1 Permanent Right-of-Way

This Permit authorizes the Permittee to obtain a new permanent right-of-way for the pipeline facility up to 50 feet in width. The permanent right-of-way is typically 25 feet on both sides of the pipeline measured from its centerline.

4.2 Temporary Right-of-Way or Workspace

The Permittee is authorized by this permit to acquire a workspace of 100 feet in width in uplands, and 75 feet at crossings of wetlands and waterbodies. The Permittee shall limit temporary workspace to special construction access needs required outside of the authorized permanent right-of-way. Temporary right-of-way shall be selected to limit the removal and impacts to vegetation. Temporary easements outside of the authorized route will be obtained from affected landowners through rental agreements.

4.3 Right-of-Way Conformance

The Project's anticipated alignment is intended to minimize potential impacts relative to criteria identified in Minn. R. 7852.1900. The actual right-of-way will generally conform to the anticipated alignment identified on the routing maps, unless changes are requested by individual landowners and agreed to by the Permittee or for unforeseen conditions that are encountered or as otherwise provided for by this permit.

Any right-of-way modifications within the designated route shall be located so as to have comparable overall impacts relative to the factors in Minn. R. 7852.1900, as does the right-of-way identified in this permit, and shall be specifically identified and documented in and approved as part of the plan and profile submitted pursuant to Section 6.2 of this permit.

4.4 Route Width Variations

Route width variations may be allowed to accommodate the potential site-specific constraints listed below. These constraints may arise from any of the following:

1. Unforeseen circumstances encountered during the detailed engineering and design process.
2. Federal or state agency requirements.
3. Existing infrastructure within the pipeline route, including but not limited to railroads, natural gas and liquid pipelines, high voltage electric transmission lines, or sewer and water lines.

Any alignment modifications arising from these site-specific constraints that would result in right-of-way placement outside of the designated route shall be specifically reviewed by the Commission under Minn. R. 7852.3400.

5 STATE AND FEDERAL MINIMUM DEPTH OF COVER REQUIREMENTS

Minn. Stat. § 216G.07, subd. 1, requires the pipeline trench to be excavated to a depth that sufficiently allows for at least 54 inches (4.5 feet) of backfill from ground surface to the top of pipeline in all areas where the pipeline crosses the right-of-way of any public drainage facility or any county, town, or municipal street or highway and where the pipeline crosses agricultural land. Where the pipeline crosses the right-of-way of any drainage ditch the pipeline shall be installed with a minimum level cover of not less than 54 inches (4.5 feet) below the authorized depth of the ditch, unless waived in the manner provided in Minn. Stat. § 216G.07, subd. 2 and 3.

In agricultural land, the Permittee may seek a depth requirement waiver from the affected landowners to install the pipeline at the same depth as required by U.S. Department of Transportation regulation 49 CFR 192.327. In all cases, the pipeline trench shall be excavated to a depth that sufficiently allows for at least 36 inches (3 feet) of backfill from ground surface to the top of pipeline.

6 PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS

The following pre-construction conditions require submissions to the Commission. All submissions must be made by electronic filing.

6.1 Permit Distribution

Within 30 days of permit issuance, the Permittee shall send a copy of the permit to the office of each regional development commission, soil and water conservation district, watershed district, watershed management district, office of the auditor of each county, and the clerk of each city and township crossed by the designated route.

Within 30 days of permit issuance, the Permittee shall provide all affected landowners with a copy of this permit and the complaint procedures. In no case shall the landowner receive this route permit and complaint procedures less than five days prior to the start of construction on their property. An affected landowner is any landowner or designee that is within or adjacent to the permitted route.

The Permittee shall provide all affected landowners with complete information about the project keeping them informed throughout the initial survey, right-of-way acquisition, right-of-way preparation, construction, restoration, and future operation and maintenance. As provided by applicable laws and regulations the Permittee shall provide educational materials about the

project and any restrictions or dangers associated with the project to landowners within the route whose land is crossed by the pipeline and, upon request, to any interested persons.

6.2 Plan and Profile

At least 30 days before right-of-way preparation for construction begins on any segment or portion of the project, the Permittee shall provide the Commission with a plan and profile of the right-of-way and the specifications and drawings for right-of-way preparation, construction, cleanup, and restoration for the segment of pipeline for which construction is scheduled. The documentation shall include maps depicting the plan and profile including the designated route, right-of-way, and pipeline alignment approved per this permit.

The Permittee may not commence construction until the 30 days has expired or until the Commission has advised the Permittee in writing that it has completed its review of the plan and profile documents and determined that the planned construction is consistent with this permit. If the Permittee intends to make any significant changes in its plan and profile or the specifications and drawings after submission to the Commission the Permittee shall notify the Commission at least five days before implementing the changes. No changes shall be made that would be in violation of any of the terms of this permit.

The Permittee shall also provide the Minnesota Office of Pipeline Safety with the same information provided to the Commission. The Permittee's plan and profile and specifications and drawings shall become a condition of this permit and shall be complied with by the Permittee in accordance with Minn. R. 7852.3500.

6.3 Status Reports

The Permittee shall report to the Commission on progress during finalization of the route and construction of the pipeline. The Permittee shall report weekly. Reports shall begin with the submittal of the plan and profile for the project and continue until completion of restoration.

6.4 Agricultural Protection Plan

The Permittee shall comply with the Agricultural Protection Plan (APP) that is attached to this permit and incorporated herein. The obligation to comply with the APP as a condition of this permit shall expire with the termination of Commission jurisdiction over this permit as prescribed by Minn. R. 7852.3900, unless otherwise specified in the APP. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture must approve of any amendments to the APP. The Permittee shall file the amended APP with the Commission within 10 days of Minnesota Department of Agriculture approval.

7 CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS

The Permittee shall comply with the following conditions during pipeline right-of-way preparation, construction, cleanup, and restoration over the life of this route permit, and as outlined under Minn. R. 7852.3600.

The Permittee shall follow those specific construction practices and material specifications described in Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC Application to the Commission for a route permit for the Otter Tail to Wilkin Carbon Dioxide Pipeline Project and the Environmental Impact Statement, dated July 2024, and the record of the proceedings unless this permit establishes a different requirement in which case this permit shall prevail. The Permittee shall comply with the conditions for right-of-way preparation, construction, cleanup, and restoration contained in Minn. R. 7852.3600.

7.1 Notification

The Permittee shall notify landowners or their designee at least 14 days in advance but not greater than 60 days in advance of entering the property.

7.2 Access to Property for Construction

The Permittee shall obtain all necessary permits authorizing access to public rights-of-way prior to any construction. The Permittee shall obtain approval of the landowners for access to private property prior to any construction. The Permittee shall consult with property owners to identify and address any special problems the landowners may have that are associated with the pipeline prior to any construction.

The Permittee shall work with landowners to provide access to their property, to locate the pipeline on their property to minimize the loss of agricultural land, forest, and wetlands, with due regard for proximity to homes and water supplies, even if the deviations will increase the cost of the pipeline, so long as the landowner's requested relocation does not adversely affect environmentally sensitive areas.

The Permittee shall negotiate agreements with landowners that will give the landowners access to their property; minimize the impact on planned future development of the property; and to assume any additional costs for such development that may be the result of installing roads, driveways and utilities that must cross the right-of-way. The Permittee shall not unreasonably deny a landowner's request to cross the easement to access the landowner's property.

7.3 Field Representative

The Permittee shall designate a field representative responsible for overseeing compliance with the conditions of this permit during construction of the project. This person shall be accessible by telephone or other means during normal business hours throughout site preparation, construction, cleanup, and restoration.

The Permittee shall file with the Commission the name, address, email, phone number, and emergency phone number of the field representative 14 days prior to commencing construction. The Permittee shall provide the field representative's contact information to affected landowners, residents, local government units and other interested persons 14 days prior to commencing construction. The Permittee may change the site manager at any time upon notice to the Commission, affected landowners, residents, local government units and other interested persons.

7.4 Agricultural Monitor and County Inspector Notification Requirements

The Permittee shall at least 14 days prior to the start of construction provide notice to all landowners affected by construction with the name, telephone number and email address of the Agricultural Monitor and County inspector designated by the County, if appointed.

7.5 Employee Training and Education of Permit Terms and Conditions

The Permittee shall inform all employees, contractors, and other persons involved in construction of the terms and conditions of this permit.

7.6 Public Services, Public Utilities, and Existing Easements

During construction, the Permittee shall minimize any disruption to public services or public utilities. To the extent disruptions to public services or public utilities occur these would be temporary, and the Permittee will restore service promptly. Where any impacts to utilities have the potential to occur the Permittee will work with both landowners and local agencies to determine the most appropriate mitigation measures if not already considered as part of this permit.

The Permittee shall cooperate with all entities that have existing easements or infrastructure within the pipeline route to ensure minimal disturbance to existing or planned developments.

7.7 Noise

The Permittee shall comply with noise standards established under Minn. R. 7030.0100 to 7030.0080, at all times at all appropriate locations during operation of the facility. Construction

and maintenance activities shall be limited to daytime working hours to the extent practicable to ensure nighttime noise level standards will not be exceeded.

7.8 Site Sediment and Erosion Control

The Permittee shall implement those erosion prevention and sediment control practices recommended by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) Construction Stormwater Program. If construction of the facility disturbs more than one acre of land, or is sited in an area designated by the MPCA as having potential for impacts to water resources, the Permittee shall obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System (NPDES/SDS) Construction Stormwater Permit from the MPCA that provides for the development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes methods to control erosion and runoff.

The Permittee shall implement reasonable measures to minimize erosion and sedimentation during construction and shall employ perimeter sediment controls, protect exposed soil by promptly planting, seeding, using erosion control blankets and turf reinforcement mats, stabilizing slopes, protecting storm drain inlets, protecting soil stockpiles, and controlling vehicle tracking. Contours shall be graded as required so that all surfaces provide for proper drainage, blend with the natural terrain, and are left in a condition that will facilitate re-vegetation and prevent erosion. All areas disturbed during construction of the facilities shall be returned to pre-construction conditions.

7.9 Topsoil Protection

The Permittee shall take precautions to minimize mixing of topsoil and subsoil during excavation of the trench for the pipe unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.

7.10 Soil Compaction

Compaction of agricultural lands by the Permittee must be kept to a minimum and mitigated in accordance with its agricultural protection plan.

7.11 Landscape Preservation

Care shall be used to preserve the natural landscape, minimize tree removal, and prevent any unnecessary destruction of the natural surroundings in the vicinity of all pipeline construction and restoration activities.

7.12 Sensitive Areas

The Permittee shall stabilize stream banks and other sensitive areas disturbed by pipeline construction in accordance with the requirements of applicable state or federal permits.

7.13 Wetlands and Water Resources

Wetlands and riparian areas shall be accessed using the shortest route possible in order to minimize travel through wetland areas and prevent unnecessary impacts. No temporary workspace areas shall be placed within or adjacent to wetlands or water resources, as practicable. To minimize impacts, construction in wetland areas shall occur during frozen ground conditions where practicable and shall be according to permit requirements by the applicable permitting authority. When construction during winter is not possible, wooden or composite mats shall be used to protect wetland vegetation. Soil excavated from the wetlands and riparian areas shall be contained and not placed back into the wetland or riparian area until necessary to restore the excavated trench in the wetland or riparian area.

Dewatering during periods of excessive precipitation or in areas where the natural groundwater table intersects the pipeline trench will not be directed into wetlands or water bodies. Dewatering discharges will be directed toward well vegetated upland areas. Should discharge activities need to be directed off the right-of-way landowner consent will be obtained and locations will be chosen to minimize impacts. All discharge activities will comply with applicable agency permits or approvals.

Areas disturbed by construction activities shall be restored to pre-construction conditions. Restoration of the wetlands will be performed by Permittee in accordance with the requirements of applicable state and federal permits or laws and landowner agreements. Wetland and water resource areas disturbed by construction activities shall be restored to pre-construction conditions in accordance with the requirements of applicable state and federal permits or laws and landowner agreements. All requirements of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and local units of government shall be met.

7.14 Vegetation Management

The Permittee shall clear the permanent right-of-way and temporary right-of-way preserving to the maximum extent practicable windbreaks, shelterbelts, living snow fences, and vegetation in areas such as trail and stream crossings where vegetative screening may minimize aesthetic impacts, to the extent that such actions do not impact the safe operation, maintenance, and inspection of the pipeline and are in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Tree stumps will be removed at the landowner's request or when necessitated due to trench location. The Permittee will dispose of all debris created by clearing at a licensed disposal facility.

7.15 Application of Pesticides

The Permittee shall restrict pesticide use to those pesticides and methods of application approved by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, DNR, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Selective foliage or basal application shall be used when practicable. All pesticides shall be applied in a safe and cautious manner so as not to damage adjacent properties including crops, orchards, tree farms, apiaries, or gardens. The Permittee shall contact the landowner or designee to obtain approval for the use of pesticide at least 14 days prior to any application on their property. The landowner may request that there be no application of pesticides on any part of the site within the landowner's property. The Permittee shall provide notice of pesticide application to affected landowners and known beekeepers operating apiaries within three miles of the project site at least 14 days prior to such application.

7.16 Invasive Species

The Permittee shall employ best management practices to avoid the potential spread of invasive species on lands disturbed by project construction activities.

7.17 Noxious Weeds

The Permittee shall take all reasonable precautions against the spread of noxious weeds during all phases of construction. When utilizing seed to establish temporary and permanent vegetative cover on exposed soil the Permittee shall select site appropriate seed certified to be free of noxious weeds. To the extent possible, the Permittee shall use native seed mixes. The Permittee shall consult with landowners on the selection and use of seed for replanting.

7.18 Roads

The Permittee shall advise the appropriate governing bodies having jurisdiction over all state, county, city or township roads that will be used during the construction phase of the project. Where practical, existing roadways shall be used for all activities associated with construction of the facility. Oversize or overweight loads associated with the facility shall not be hauled across public roads without required permits and approvals.

The Permittee shall construct the least number of site access roads it can. Access roads shall not be constructed across streams and drainage ways without the required permits and

approvals. Access roads shall be constructed in accordance with all necessary township, county or state road requirements and permits.

The Permittee shall promptly repair private roads or lanes damaged when moving equipment or when accessing construction workspace, unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.

7.19 Archaeological and Historic Resources

The Permittee shall make every effort to avoid impacts to identified archaeological and historic resources when constructing the transmission facility. In the event that a resource is encountered, the Permittee shall contact and consult with the State Historic Preservation Office and the State Archaeologist. Where feasible, avoidance of the resource is required. Where not feasible, mitigation must include an effort to minimize project impacts on the resource consistent with State Historic Preservation Office and State Archaeologist requirements.

Prior to construction, workers shall be trained about the need to avoid cultural properties, how to identify cultural properties, and procedures to follow if undocumented cultural properties, including gravesites, are found during construction. If human remains are encountered during construction, the Permittee shall immediately halt construction and promptly notify local law enforcement and the State Archaeologist. Construction at such location shall not proceed until authorized by local law enforcement or the State Archaeologist.

7.20 Livestock

Precautions to protect livestock must be taken by the Permittee unless otherwise negotiated with the affected landowner.

7.21 Security

The Permittee will install temporary gates or similar barriers, as needed, to prohibit public access to the right-of-way during construction.

7.22 Pollution and Hazardous Wastes

All appropriate precautions to protect against pollution of the environment must be taken by the Permittee. The Permittee shall be responsible for compliance with all laws applicable to the generation, storage, transportation, clean up and disposal of all wastes generated during pipeline construction and restoration of the right-of-way.

7.23 Cleanup

All waste and scrap that is the product of construction shall be removed from the right-of-way and all premises on which construction activities were conducted and properly disposed of upon completion of each task. Personal litter, including bottles, cans, and paper from construction activities shall be removed on a daily basis.

7.24 Restoration

The Permittee shall restore the right-of-way, temporary workspaces, access roads, abandoned right-of-way, and other public or private lands affected by construction of the pipeline to the natural conditions that existed immediately before construction of the pipeline and as required by other federal and state agency permits. Restoration must be compatible with the safe operation, maintenance, and inspection of the pipeline. Within 60 days after completion of all restoration activities the Permittee shall advise the Commission in writing of the completion of such activities.

7.25 Damages

The Permittee shall fairly restore or compensate landowners for damage to crops, fences, private roads and lanes, landscaping, drain tile, or other damages sustained during construction.

8 OTHER PERMITS AND REGULATIONS

The Permittee shall comply with all applicable state rules and statutes. The Permittee shall obtain all required permits for the project and comply with the conditions of those permits unless those permits conflict with or are preempted by federal or state permits and regulations. A list of the permits known to be required is included in the permit application. The Permittee shall submit a copy of such permits to the Commission upon request.

9 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The special conditions shall take precedence over other conditions of this permit should there be a conflict.

9.1 Human Trafficking Prevention

The Permittee shall provide its Human Trafficking Prevention Training for Commission Review 30 days prior to submittal of the Plan and Profile.

9.2 Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Emergency Plan

The Permittee shall file with the Commission the Emergency Response Plan that is filed with PHMSA prior to the start of operations.

9.3 Public Safety Filings

The Permittee shall file the following information, developed in coordination with local emergency responders, for Commission Review 30 days prior to the submittal of the Plan and Profile:

1. Specific Equipment, training, and reimbursement to be provided to emergency managers.

2. List the names of the emergency responders and a provision to update contact information as needed.

3. Discussion on the feasibility of a "reverse 911" notice or other electronic notification system, such as Send Word Now, that goes out to landowners' telephones in the event of an emergency shutdown or rupture.

4. Identification of how the applicant would pay for costs of any repairs to public infrastructure or private property (including crops or livestock) that might occur during an accidental release.

9.4 Public Education Plan

The Permittee shall provide its public education plan for Commission review 30 days prior to the submittal of the Plan and Profile. The public education plan should include specific safety information for neighboring landowners (residences within a minimum 1,000 feet of the Project), including what to do in case of a rupture.

9.5 Noise Walls

The Permittee shall provide documentation of coordination with residents located within 1,320 feet of horizontal direction drilling (HDD) entries, including documentation of locations of sound dampening barrier walls and a plan for monitoring noise levels at these locations during HDD operations. The information should be provided 30 days prior to submittal of the Plan and Profile.

9.6 Minnesota Environmental Construction Plan

The Permittee shall provide the revised Minnesota Environmental Construction Pan to the Commission 30 days prior to the Plan and Profile submittal.

9.7 Fergus Falls Fish and Game Club

The Permittee shall provide documentation of coordination with the Fergus Falls Fish & Game Club to minimize visual and noise impacts during construction.

9.8 Geohazard Assessment Reporting

The Permittee shall file with the Commission the results of the Phase I Geohazard Assessment and any subsequent Phase II and/or Phase III assessments prior to the start of construction.

9.9 Archeological Resources Consultation

The Permittee shall complete appropriate surveys for archaeological resources that meet state standards and guidelines. If archaeological resources are found, consultation with Tribes, SHPO, and the Office of the State Archaeologist should be conducted, as appropriate, to provide the opportunity to review and comment on the results, determine if additional studies to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the resources are warranted, and develop appropriate avoidance or treatment plans.

9.10 Beach Ridge Area Plan

The Permittee shall prepare a plan for pipeline construction in areas crossing the Beach Ridge area. The plan would include, at a minimum, measures to minimize the potential for breaching a shallow confined aquifer during construction and contingency measures to mitigate the impacts of a breach should one occur. This plan should be developed in coordination with DNR.

9.11 HDD Unintentional Release

The Permittee shall conduct unintentional release evaluations for waterbody crossings proposed to be installed via HDD to ensure the soils are amenable to HDD. The Permittee shall develop an inadvertent return plan describing the actions necessary for monitoring, containment, and clean up from an inadvertent release. The inadvertent return plan shall include the safety data sheets for any chemicals approved as additives for use during HDDs.

9.12 Vegetation Management Plan

A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) should be prepared in consultation with the Vegetation Management Plan Working Group (VMPWG), a multi-agency group led by Minnesota

Department of Commerce, Energy Environment Revie and Analysis staff in conjunction with several other state agencies, to address potential impacts related to pipeline construction, operation, and maintenance. The VMP should discuss existing vegetation, reestablishment and restoration, seed mixes, noxious weeds and invasive species, herbicide use, sensitive plant communities, and other topics identified during coordination with the VMPWG.

9.13 Erosion and Sediment Control

The Permittee will use wildlife-friendly erosion and sediment control best management practices that contain biodegradable netting with natural fibers. The Permittee must follow MnDOT's 2020 Standard Specifications for Construction for rolled erosion control materials that specify only natural fibers with no plastic mesh be used.

9.14 Exploratory Borings

The Permittee will conduct exploratory borings to characterize the shallow subsurface at any location sheet piling may be used, subject to obtaining landowner permission, and the results shall be submitted to DNR groundwater staff.

9.15 CO_2 Detectors

The Permittee shall make a good faith effort to discuss with landowners the feasibility and efficacy of providing indoor and/or outdoor CO2 detectors to residences within 1,000 feet of the Project. After this discussion, if a landowner desires CO2 detectors on their property, the Permittee shall provide them. The Permittee must file the result of these discussions for review by the Commission 30 days prior to the submittal of the Plan and Profile. The discussion must, at minimum, (1) contemplate the risk that a leak or rupture is not immediately detected; and, (2) specifically address the potential for an unplanned release of CO2, whether by leak or by rupture, to collect in the basement of a home within 1,000 feet of the Project; and, (3) the potential false positive or negative readings.

9.16 Captured Volume

The Permittee shall file with the Commission the captured CO2 volume as per Part II of IRS Form 8933 (or successor forms) that are periodically submitted to the Internal Revenue Service for the purpose of claiming Section 45Q carbon capture, storage and utilization tax credits or any successor tax credits ("45Q Reports").

9.17 Release Impact Coordination

The Permittee shall prepare a monitoring protocol in coordination with DNR to identify potential impacts to fish and wildlife, water resources, and other environmental resources should an accidental release (leak or rupture) of CO2 occur.

9.18 Other Permits Required

The Permittee must obtain all the necessary permits to build a pipeline and sequester CO_2 in North Dakota and must provide documentation that it has commenced construction on both projects in North Dakota in the plan and profile filing before beginning construction in Minnesota. If at any time during construction of either project in North Dakota the Permitee receives an order from a Federal regulatory agency, a North Dakota regulatory agency or a court with appropriate jurisdiction to cease construction in North Dakota, the Permitee must immediately stop construction in Minnesota, secure the site and notify the Commission. The Permitee may not recommence construction again in Minnesota until such order ceasing construction is lifted or the Permittee has obtained permission from the Commission to recommence construction in the meantime.

9.19 Land Use Agreements Secured

The Permittee shall secure all land use agreements before construction and shall notify the Commission when all agreements have been secured. The Permittee shall notify all landowners with whom it has not yet secured an easement as of December 12, 2024, that the issuance of the permit does not change the fact that the Permittee does not have eminent domain authority or grant to the Permittee greater rights associated with land acquisition.

9.20 Crop Damage Compensation

The Permittee must compensate landowners or tenants, as appropriate, for verified crop damage and/or yield losses directly caused by the Project. For any disputes as to the existence, amount, and/or cause of such crop damages and/or yield losses that cannot be resolved through the use of good faith negotiations, Permittee shall offer mediation with an independent mediator to be paid at the Permittee's expense.

9.21 Wilkin County Ditch #35

If the Project is installed adjacent to Wilkin County Ditch (WCD) #35, the footprint shall be set back south 50 feet from daylight (crown) of the current channel to allow for future maintenance and/or improvements. The pipeline shall be installed at least six feet below the legal grade lines of WCD #35 if it intersects WCD #35 at any point.

9.22 Project Segmentation Prohibition

The Permittee shall at the time of the submitting of the plan and profile provide the

Commission with a plan and profile of the right-of-way and the specifications and drawings for right-of-way preparation, construction, cleanup, and restoration for the full project. The Permittee may not segment the project into separate segmented construction schedules.

9.23 Emergency Preparedness Reimbursement

The Permittee shall compensate all local units of government for actual reasonable costs of training and equipment necessary for emergency preparedness associated with the pipeline facility.

9.24 Independent Monitor

The Permittee shall employ an independent monitor, who reports directly to EERA staff, to monitor the construction and restoration of the project. The Permittee shall bear the costs associated with the monitor.

9.25 Financial Security

The Permittee create and fund a sufficient financial security instrument(s) to protect against the failure to complete construction and fund decommissioning; and acquire and maintain General Liability and Environmental Liability insurance policies meeting coverage requirements.

10 DELAY IN CONSTRUCTION

If the Permittee has not commenced construction or improvement of the route within four years after the date of issuance of this permit the Commission shall suspend the permit in accordance with Minn. R. 7852.3300. If at the time of suspension, or at a later time, the Permittee decides to construct the pipeline, it shall certify to the Commission that there have been no significant changes in any material aspects of the conditions or circumstances existing when the permit was issued. If the Commission determines that there are no significant changes, it shall reinstate the permit. If the Commission determines that there is a significant change, it may order public information meetings or a new hearing and consider the matter further, or it may require the Permittee to submit a new application.

11 COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Prior to the start of construction, the Permittee shall submit to the Commission the procedures that will be used to receive and respond to complaints. The procedures shall be in accordance with the requirements of Minn. R. 7829.1500 or Minn. R. 7829.1700, and as set forth in the complaint procedures attached to this permit.

Upon request, the Permittee shall assist the Commission with the disposition of unresolved or longstanding complaints. This assistance shall include, but is not limited to, the submittal of complaint correspondence and complaint resolution efforts.

12 POST-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS

Failure to timely and properly make compliance filings required by this permit is a failure to comply with the conditions of this permit. Compliance filings must be electronically filed with the Commission.

12.1 In-Service Date

At least three days before the pipeline is to be placed into service, the Permittee shall notify the Commission of the date on which the pipeline will be placed into service and the date on which construction was complete.

12.2 As-Builts

Within 90 days after completion of construction, the Permittee shall submit copies of all final as-built plans and specifications developed during the project.

12.3 GPS Data

Within 90 days after completion of construction, the Permittee shall submit to the Commission, in the format requested by the Commission, geo-spatial information (e.g., ArcGIS compatible map files, GPS coordinates, associated database of characteristics) for the pipeline and associated facilities.

13 RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Permittee shall allow Commission designated representatives to perform the following, upon reasonable notice, upon presentation of credentials and at all times in compliance with the Permittee's site safety standards:

a. To enter upon the facilities easement of the property for the purpose of obtaining information, examining records, and conducting surveys or investigations.

b. To bring such equipment upon the facilities easement of the property as is necessary to conduct such surveys and investigations.

c. To sample and monitor upon the facilities easement of the property.

d. To examine and copy any documents pertaining to compliance with the conditions of this permit.

14 PERMIT AMENDMENT

The Permittee may apply to the Commission for an amendment of the route designation or to conditions specified in the permit in accordance with the requirements and procedures of Minn. R. 7852.3400.

15 PERMIT MODIFICATION OR SUSPENSION

If the Commission determines that substantial evidence supports a finding that a violation of the terms or conditions of this pipeline routing permit has occurred or is likely to occur, it may take action to modify or suspend this permit in accordance with Minn. R. 7852.3800. The Commission may at any time re-consider modification or suspension of this permit if the Permittee has undertaken effective measures to correct the violations.

16 PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

In accordance with Minn. R. 7852.3900, the Permittee shall file with the Commission a written certification that the construction and remediation of the permitted pipeline has been completed in compliance with all permit conditions and landowner agreements. The certification shall be considered by the Commission within 60 days of its filing. The Commission shall accept or reject the certification of completion and make a final determination regarding cost or reimbursements due. If the certification is rejected, the Commission shall inform the Permittee in writing which deficiencies, if corrected, will allow the certification to be accepted. When corrections to the deficiencies are completed, the Permittee shall notify the Commission, and the certification shall be reconsidered as soon as possible. After acceptance of the certification, the Commission's jurisdiction over the Permittee's pipeline routing permit shall be terminated.

ATTACHMENT 1
Complaint Handling Procedures for Permitted Energy Facilities

MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
COMPLAINT HANDLING PROCEDURES FOR
PERMITTED ENERGY FACILITIES

A. Purpose

To establish a uniform and timely method of reporting and resolving complaints received by the permittee concerning permit conditions for site or route preparation, construction, cleanup, restoration, operation, and maintenance.

B. Scope

This document describes complaint reporting procedures and frequency.

C. Applicability

The procedures shall be used for all complaints received by the permittee and all complaints received by the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (Commission) under Minn. R. 7829.1500 or Minn. R. 7829.1700 relevant to this permit.

D. Definitions

Complaint: A verbal or written statement presented to the permittee by a person expressing dissatisfaction or concern regarding site or route preparation, cleanup or restoration, or other permit conditions. Complaints do not include requests, inquiries, questions or general comments.

Substantial Complaint: A written complaint alleging a violation of a specific permit condition that, if substantiated, could result in permit modification or suspension pursuant to the applicable regulations.

Unresolved Complaint: A complaint which, despite the good faith efforts of the permittee and a person, remains unresolved or unsatisfactorily resolved to one or both of the parties.

Person: An individual, partnership, joint venture, private or public corporation, association, firm, public service company, cooperative, political subdivision, municipal corporation, government agency, public utility district, or any other entity, public or private; however organized.

E. Complaint Documentation and Processing

1. The permittee shall designate a representative responsible for filing complaints to the Commission's eDocket system. This person's name, phone number and email address shall accompany all complaint submittals. The name and contact information for the representative shall be kept current in eDockets.

2. A person presenting the complaint should, to the extent possible, include the following information in their communications:

    a. name, address, phone number, and email address;
    b. initial date of the complaint;
    c. tract, parcel number, or address of the complaint;
    d. a summary of the complaint; and
    e. whether the complaint relates to a permit violation, a construction practice issue, or other type of complaint.

3. The permittee shall document all complaints by maintaining a record of all applicable information concerning the complaint, including the following:

    a. docket number and project name;
    b. name of complainant, address, phone number and email address;
    c. precise description of property or parcel number;
    d. name of permittee representative receiving complaint and date of receipt;
    e. nature of complaint and the applicable permit condition(s);
    f. summary of activities undertaken to resolve the complaint; and
    g. a statement on the final disposition of the complaint.

F. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall commence complaint reporting at the beginning of project construction and continue through the term of the permit, unless otherwise required below. The permittee shall report all complaints to the Commission according to the following schedule:

Immediate Reports: All substantial complaints shall be reported to the Commission the same day received, or on the following working day for complaints received after working hours. Such reports are to be directed to the Commission's Public Advisor at 1-800-657-3782 (voice messages are acceptable) or publicadvisor.puc@state.mn.us. For e-mail reporting, the email

subject line should read “PUC EFP Complaint” and include the appropriate project docket number.

Monthly Reports: During project construction, restoration, and operation, a summary of all complaints, including substantial complaints received or resolved during the preceding month, shall be filed by the 15th of each month to Will Seuffert, Executive Secretary, Public Utilities Commission, using the eDockets system. The eDockets system is located at: https://www.edockets.state.mn.us/EFiling/home.jsp. If no complaints were received during the preceding month, the permittee shall file a summary indicating that no complaints were received.

If a project has submitted twelve consecutive months of complaint reports with no complaints, monthly reports can terminate by a letter to eDockets notifying the Commission of such action. If a substantial complaint is received (by the company or the Commission) following termination of the monthly complaint report, as noted above, the monthly reporting should commence for a period of six months following the most recent complaint or upon resolution of all pending complaints.

If a permittee is found to be in violation of this section, the Commission may reinstate monthly complaint reporting for the remaining permit term or enact some other commensurate requirement via notification by the Executive Secretary or some other action as decided by the Commission.

G. Complaints Received by the Commission

Complaints received directly by the Commission from aggrieved persons regarding the permit or issues related to site or route preparation, construction, cleanup, restoration, or operation and maintenance will be promptly sent to the permittee.

The permittee shall notify the Commission when the issue has been resolved. The permittee will add the complaint to the monthly reports of all complaints. If the permittee is unable to find resolution, the Commission will use the process outlined in the Unresolved Complaints Section to process the issue.

H. Commission Process for Unresolved Complaints

Complaints raising substantial and unresolved permit issues will be investigated by the Commission. Staff will notify the permittee and appropriate people if it determines that the

complaint is a substantial complaint. With respect to such complaints, the permittee and complainant shall be required to submit a written summary of the complaint and its current position on the issues to the Commission. Staff will set a deadline for comments. As necessary, the complaint will be presented to the Commission for consideration.

I. Permittee Contacts for Complaints and Complaint Reporting

Complaints may be filed by mail or email to the permittee's designated complaint representative, or to the Commission's Public Advisor at 1-800-657-3782 or publicadvisor.puc@state.mn.us. The name and contact information for the permittee's designated complaint representative shall be kept current in the Commission's eDocket system.

ATTACHMENT II

Compliance Filing Procedures for Permitted Energy Facilities

MINNESOTA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
COMPLIANCE FILING PROCEDURE FOR
PERMITTED ENERGY FACILITIES

A. Purpose

To establish a uniform and timely method of submitting information required by Commission energy facility permits.

B. Scope and Applicability

This procedure encompasses all known compliance filings required by permit.

C. Definitions

Compliance Filing: A filing of information to the Commission, where the information is required by a Commission site or route permit.

D. Responsibilities

1. The permittee shall file all compliance filings with Will Seuffert, Executive Secretary, Public Utilities Commission, through the eDockets system. The eDockets system is located at: https://www.edockets.state.mn.us/EFiling/home.jsp

General instructions are provided on the eDockets website. Permittees must register on the website to file documents.

2. All filings must have a cover sheet that includes:

    a. Date
    b. Name of submitter/permittee
    c. Type of permit (site or route)
    d. Project location
    e. Project docket number
    f. Permit section under which the filing is made
    g. Short description of the filing

3. Filings that are graphic intensive (e.g., maps, engineered drawings) must, in addition to being electronically filed, be submitted as paper copies and on CD. Paper copies and CDs should be sent to: 1) Will Seuffert, Executive Secretary, Minnesota Public Utilities Commission, 121 7th Place East, Suite 350, St. Paul, MN 55101-2147, and 2) Department of Commerce, Energy Environmental Review and Analysis, 85 7th Place East, Suite 500, St. Paul, MN 55101-2198.

The Commission may request a paper copy of any electronically filed document.

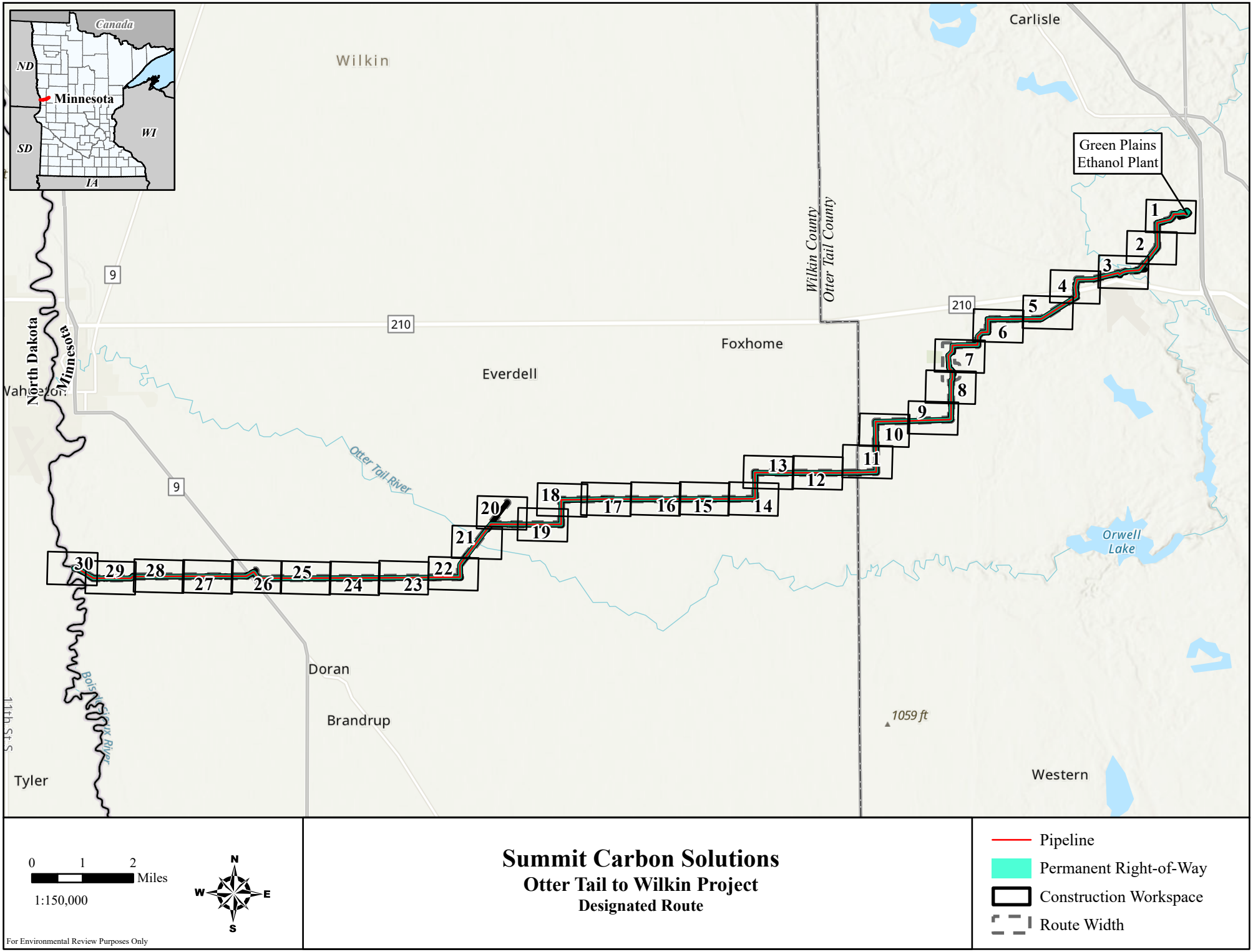
PERMIT COMPLIANCE FILINGS[1]

PERMITTEE: Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC
PERMIT TYPE: Pipeline
PROJECT LOCATION: Fergus Falls to the North Dakota/Minnesota Border south of Breckenridge
PUC DOCKET NUMBER: IP-7093/PPL-22-422

Filing Number	Permit Section	Description of Compliance Filing	Due Date

[1] This compilation of permit compliance filings is provided for the convenience of the permittee and the Commission. It is not a substitute for the permit; the language of the permit controls.

ATTACHMENT 3
Pipeline Route Permit Map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Minnesota
SD
WI
IA
Wilkin
Carlisle
Green Plains
Ethanol Plant
Wilkin County
Otter Tail County
North Dakota
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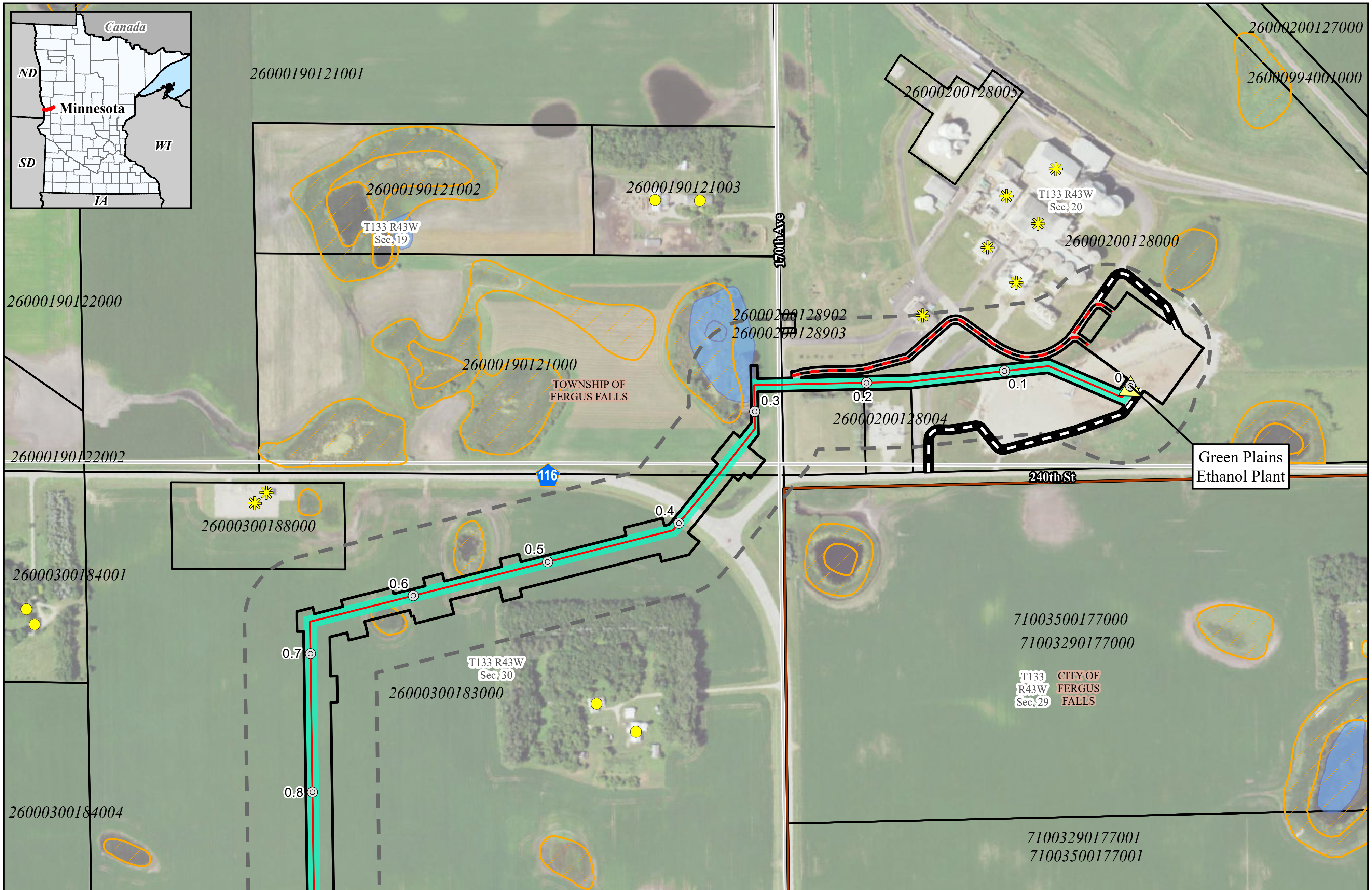
Summit Carbon Solutions
Otter Tail to Wilkin Project
Designated Route
Pipeline
Permanent Right-of-Way
Construction Workspace
Route Width
Source:
Date: (2/5/2025)



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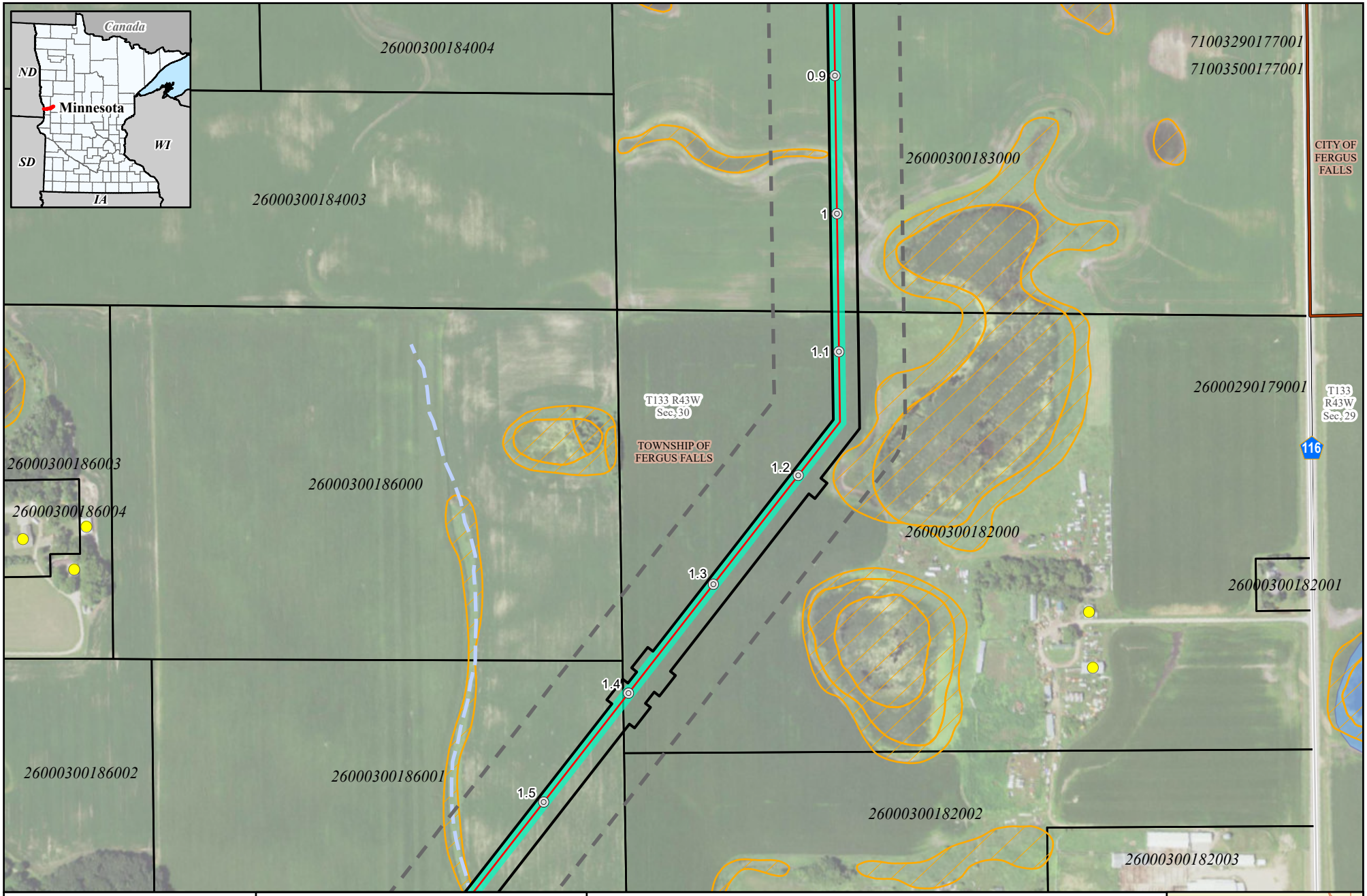
Summit Carbon Solutions
Otter Tail to Wilkin Project
Designated Route
Page 1 of 30

Milepost
Valve
Noise Sensitive Receptor
NSR Commercial/Industrial
NSR Private
Pipeline
Temporary Access Road
Permanent Access Road
Permanent Right-of-Way
Construction Workspace
Route Width
MDNR Hydro 24k Waterbody
NWI Wetland
Tax Parcel
Section Boundary
Municipal Boundary

Source:
Date: (2/6/2025)



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Summit Carbon Solutions

Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

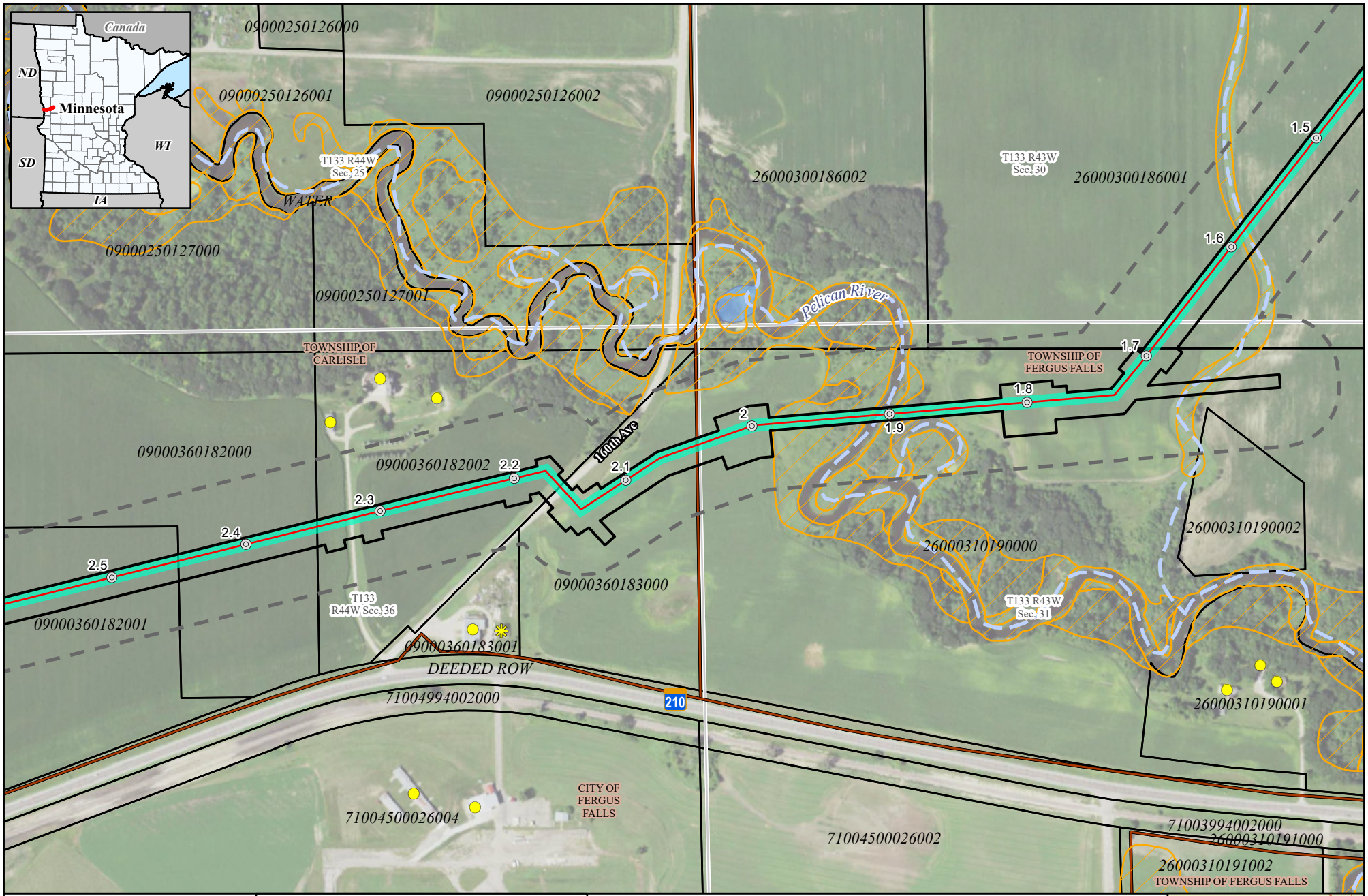
Designated Route

Page 2 of 30

- Milepost
- Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterbody
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

Source:

Date: (2/6/2025)



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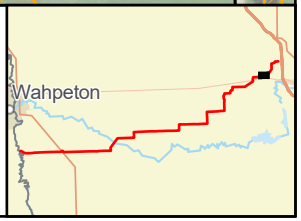

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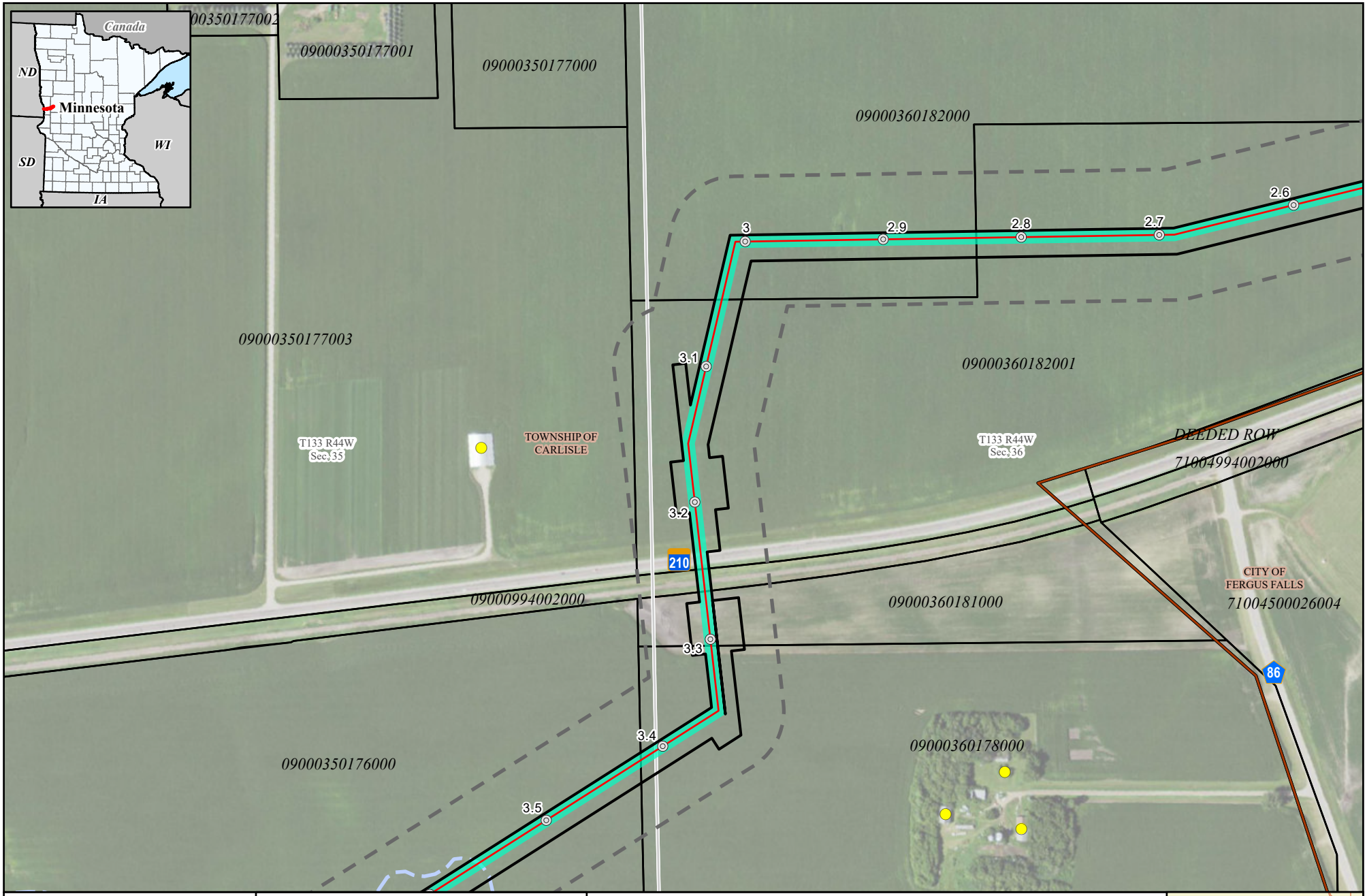

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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- Milepost
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- Municipal Boundary

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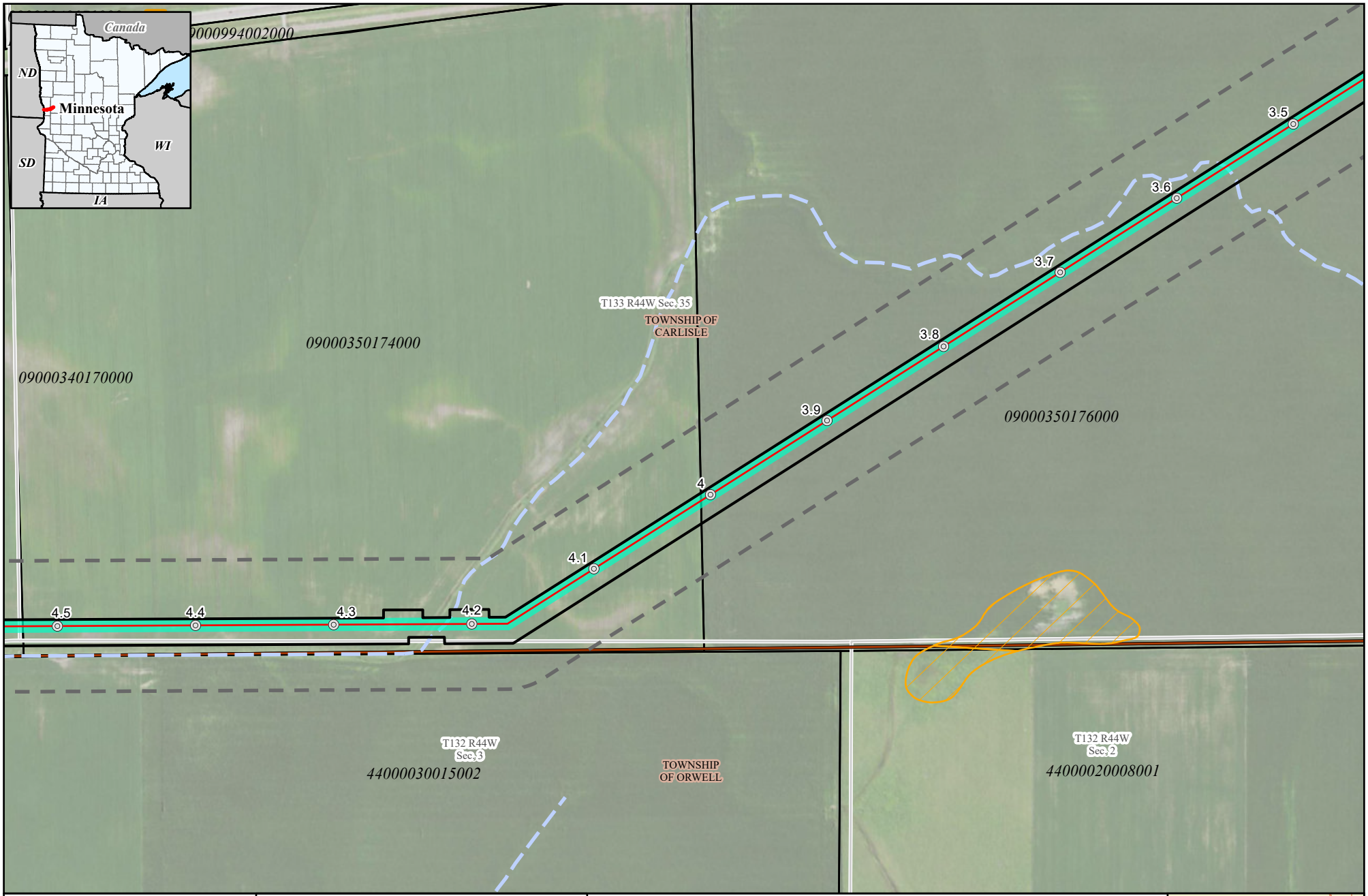

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Summit Carbon Solutions

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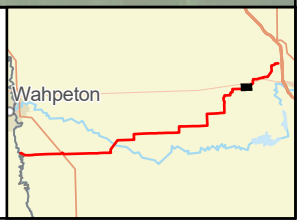

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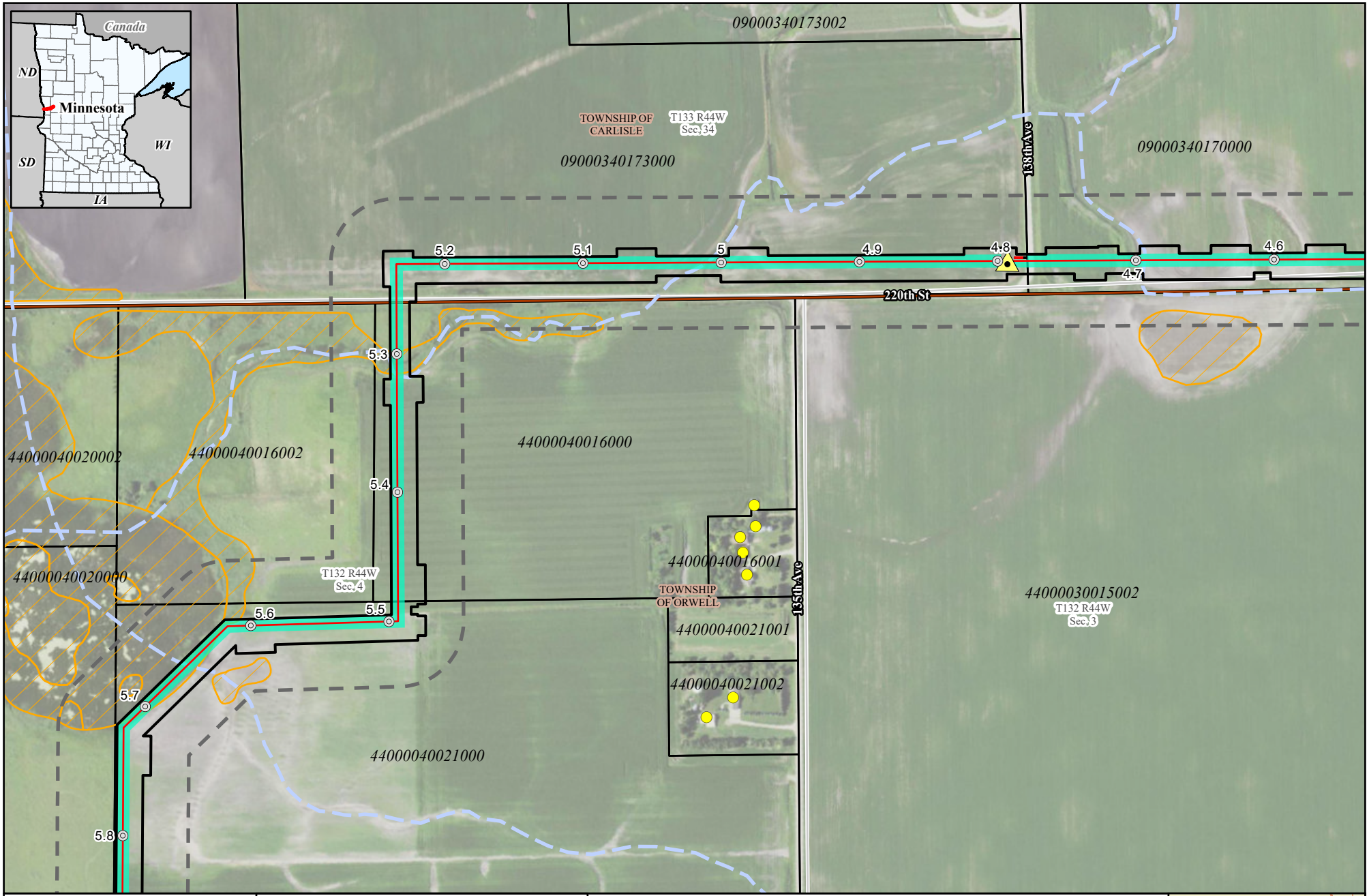

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Summit Carbon Solutions

Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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- Valve

Noise Sensitive Receptor

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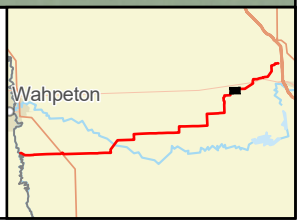

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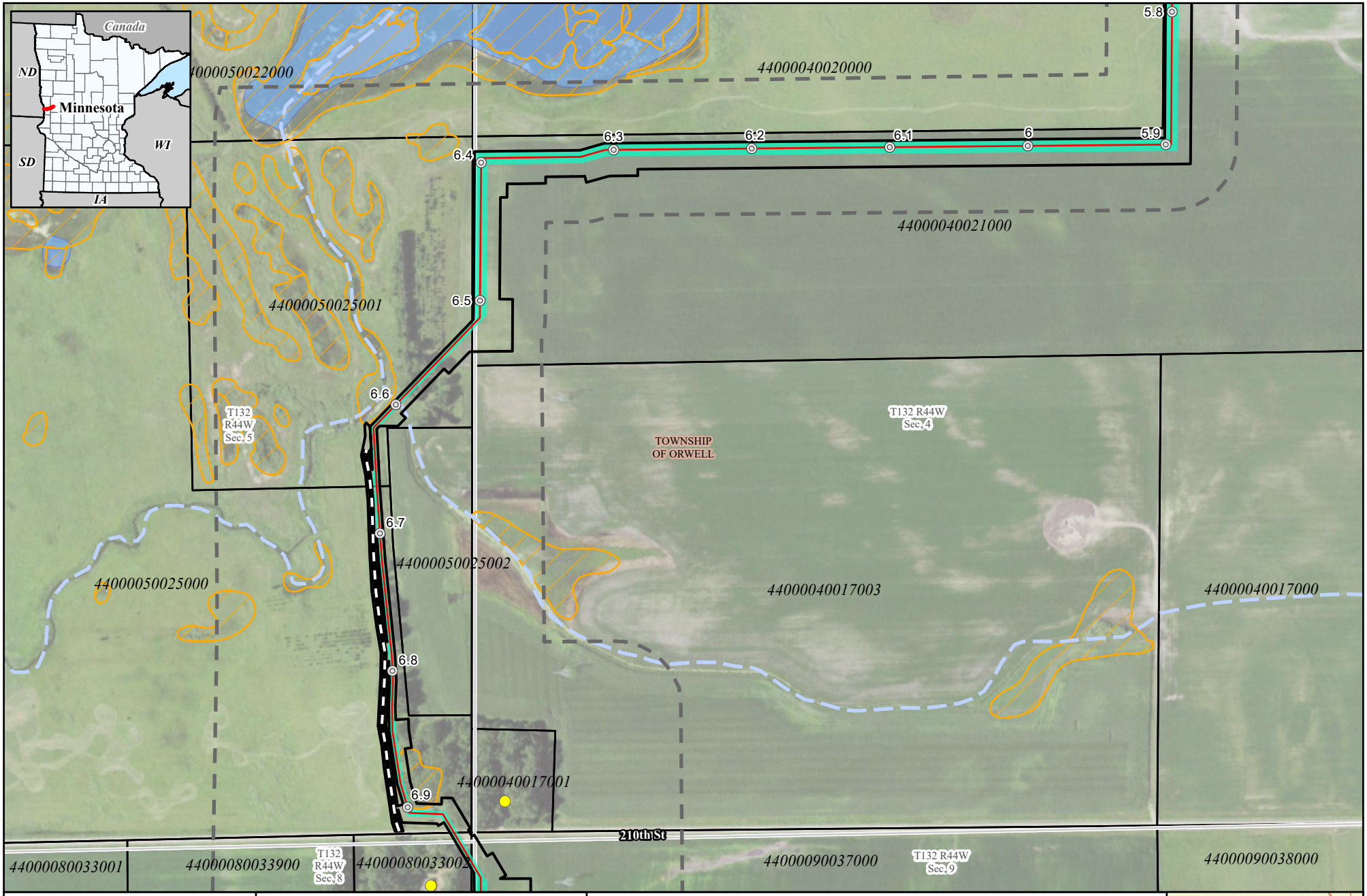

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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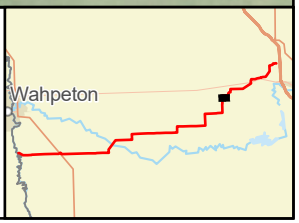

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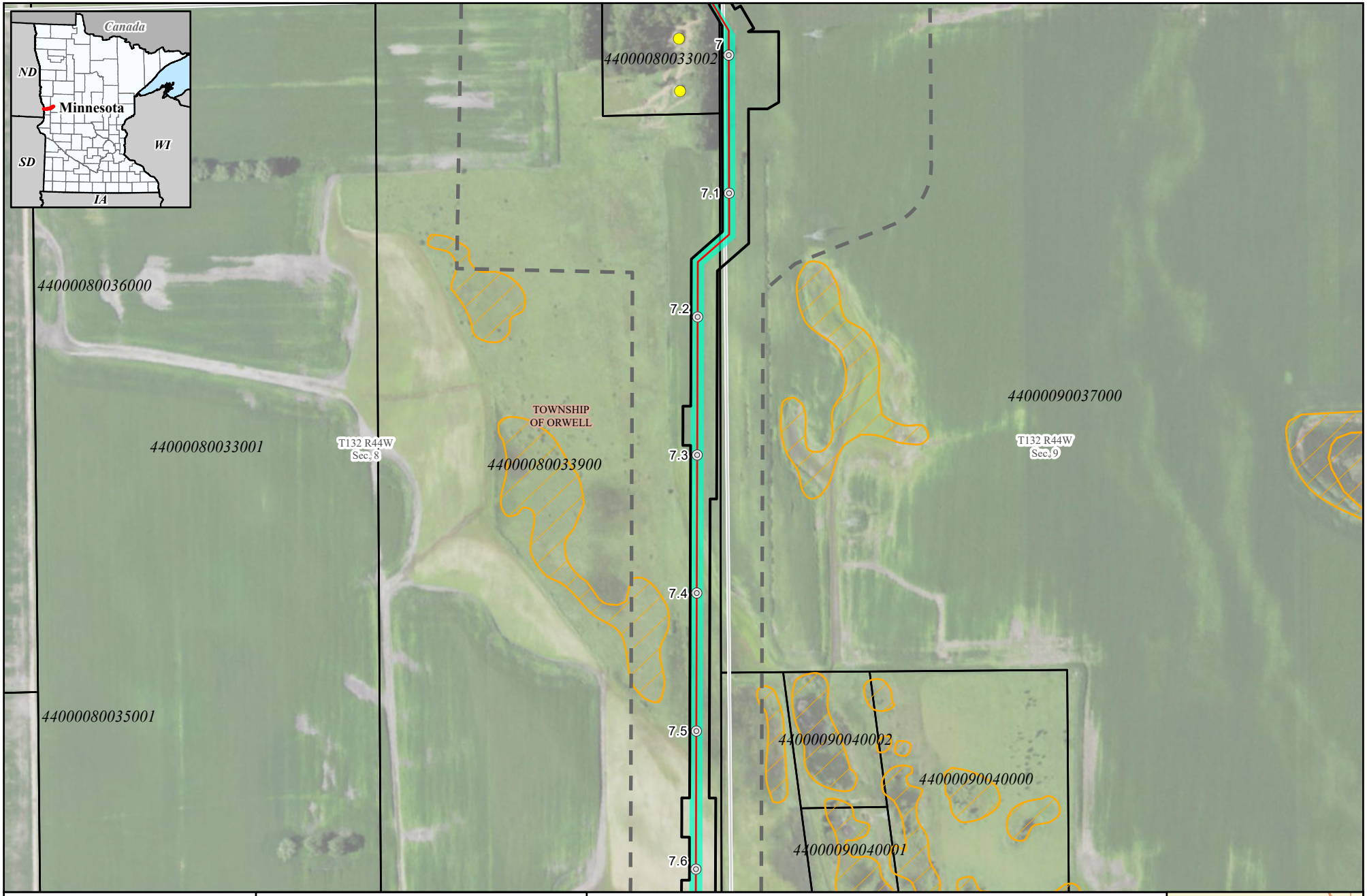

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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- Route Width
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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

Page 9 of 30

- Milepost
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

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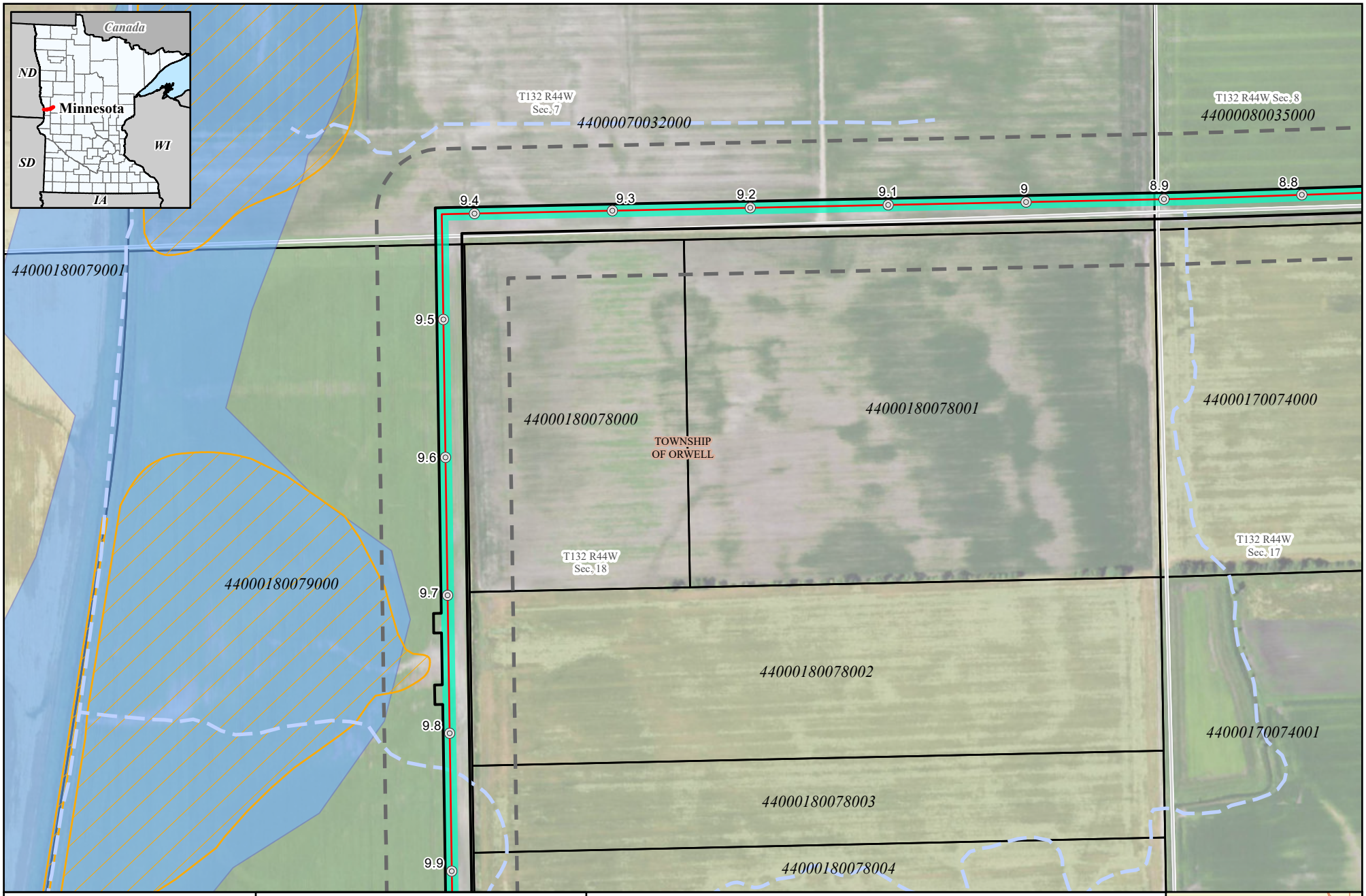

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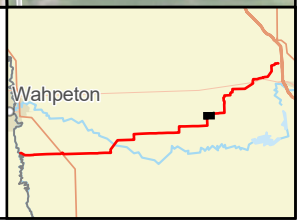
Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

Page 10 of 30

- Milepost
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterbody
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary



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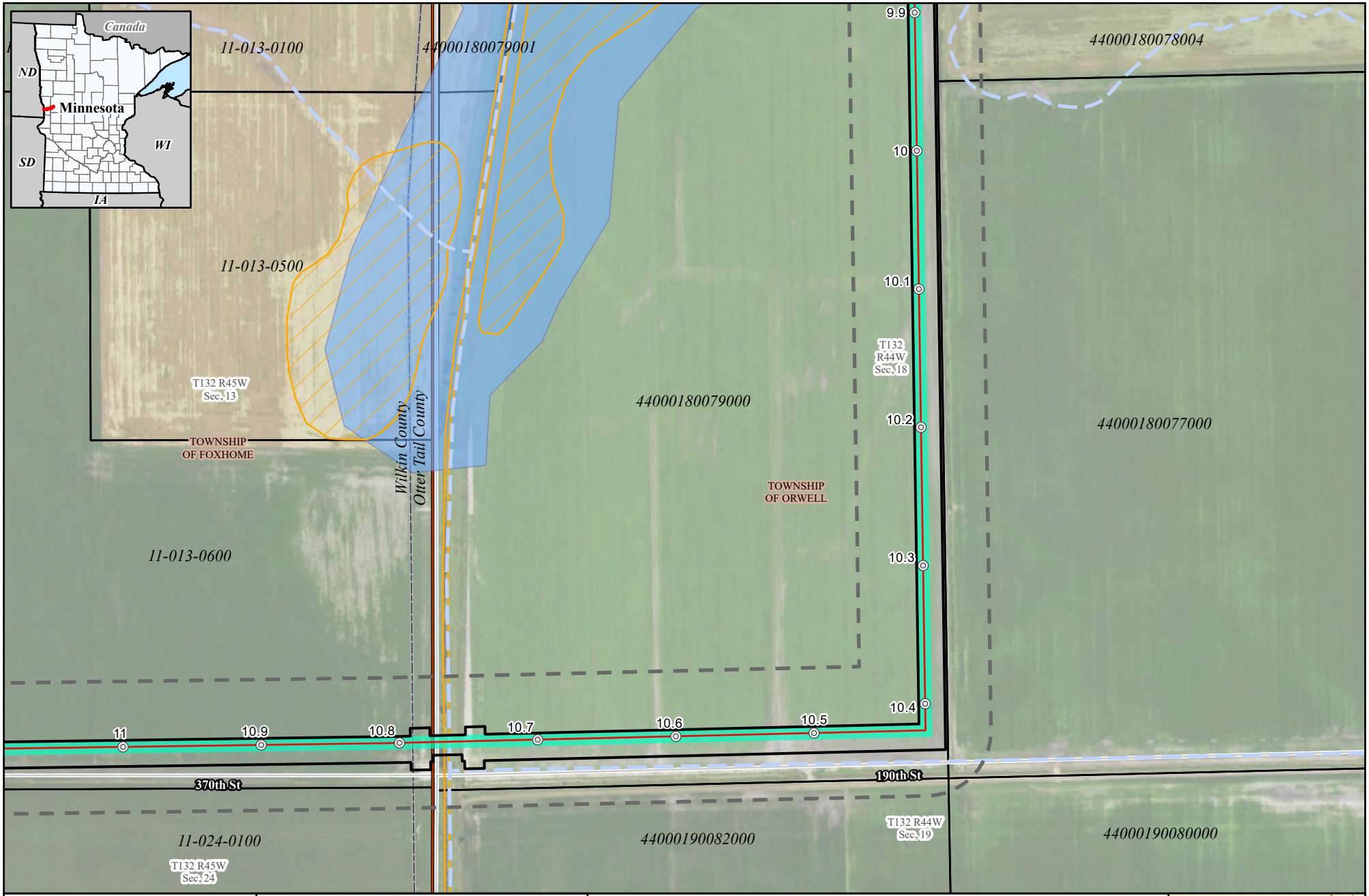

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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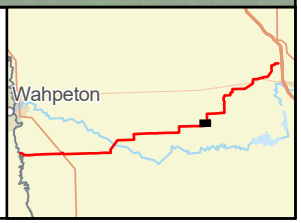
- Milepost
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterbody
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary



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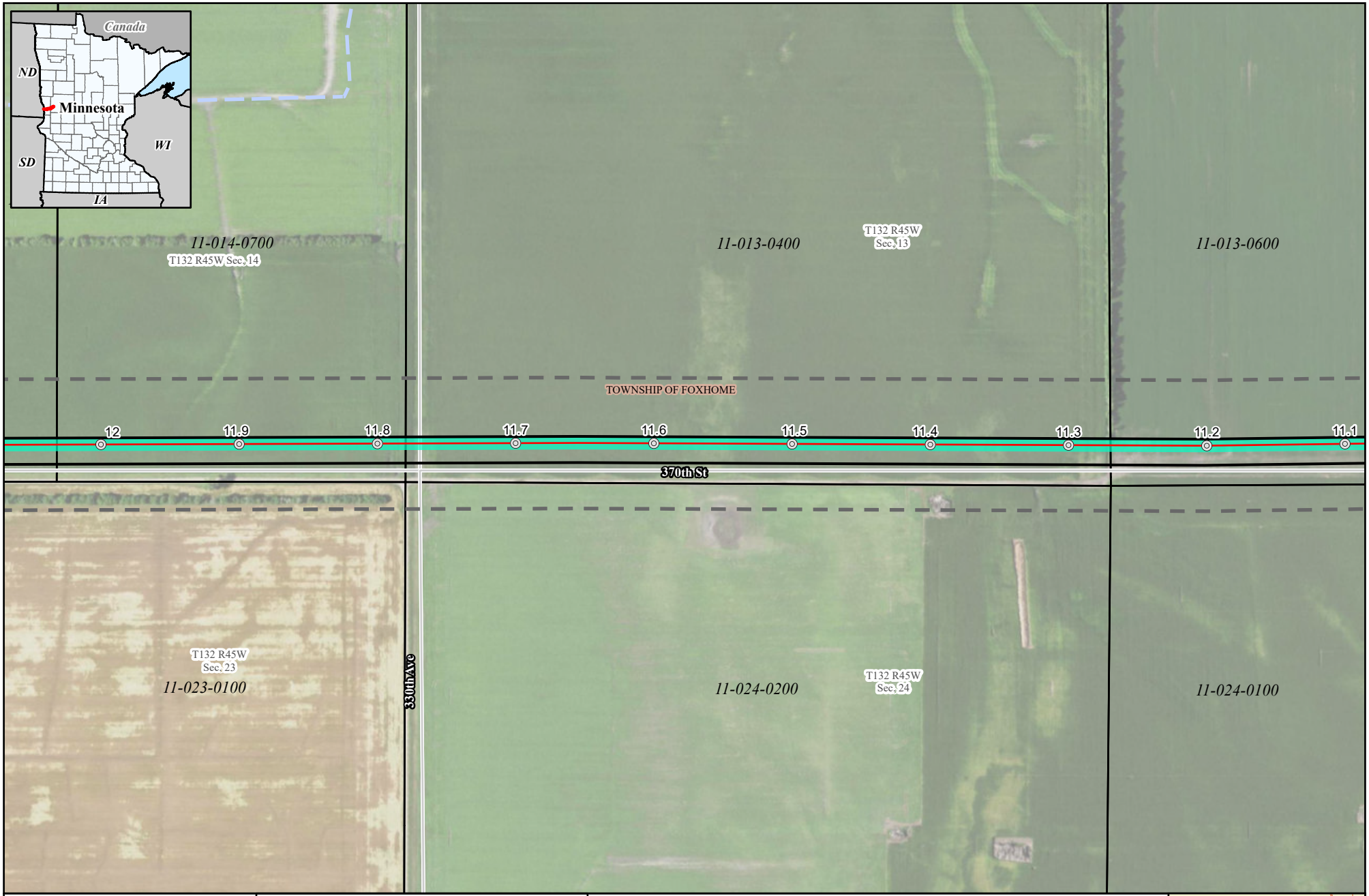

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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- Milepost
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

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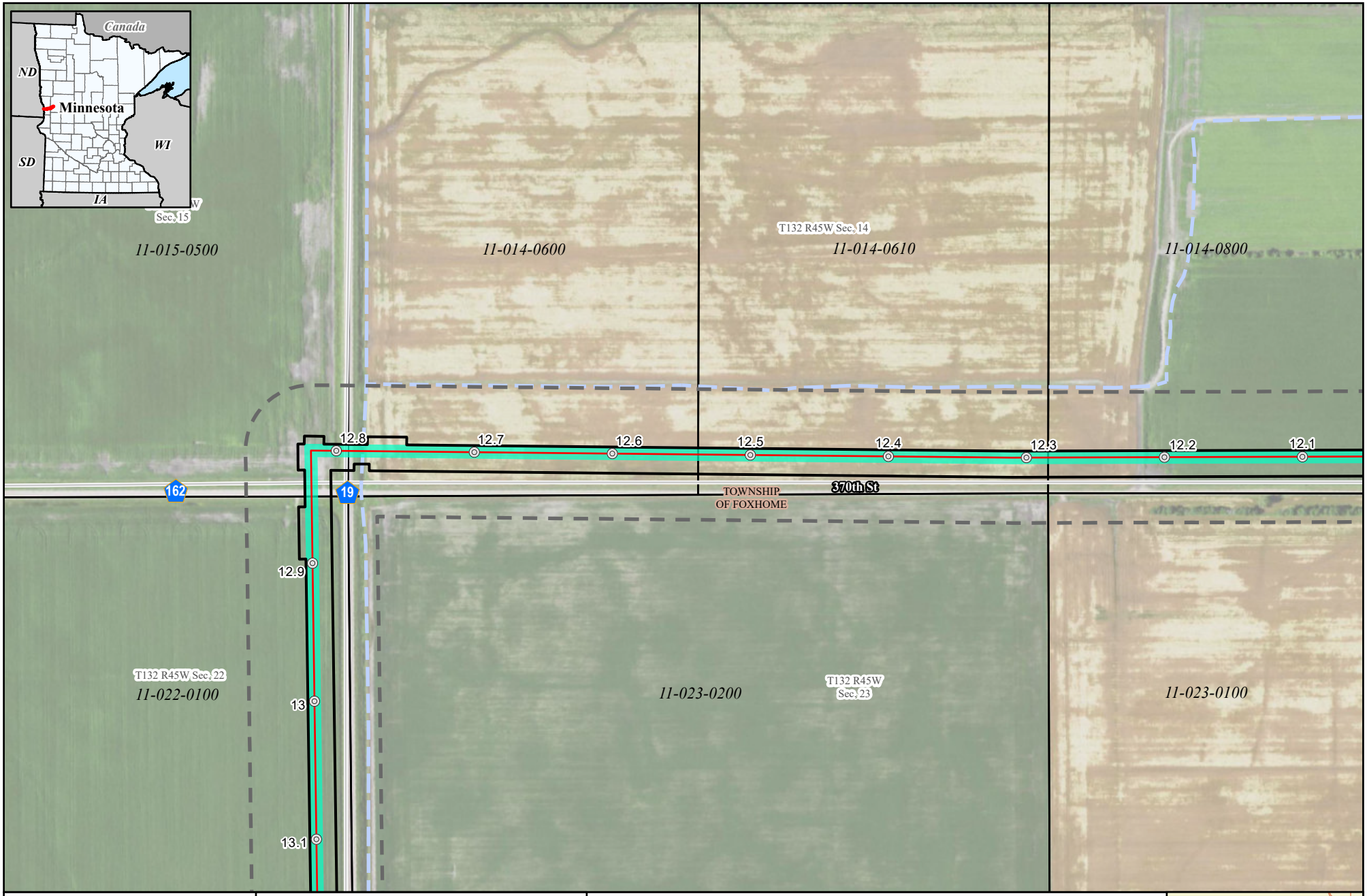

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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- Milepost
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

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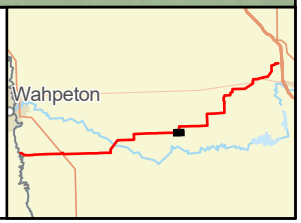
Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

Page 14 of 30

- Milepost
- Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary



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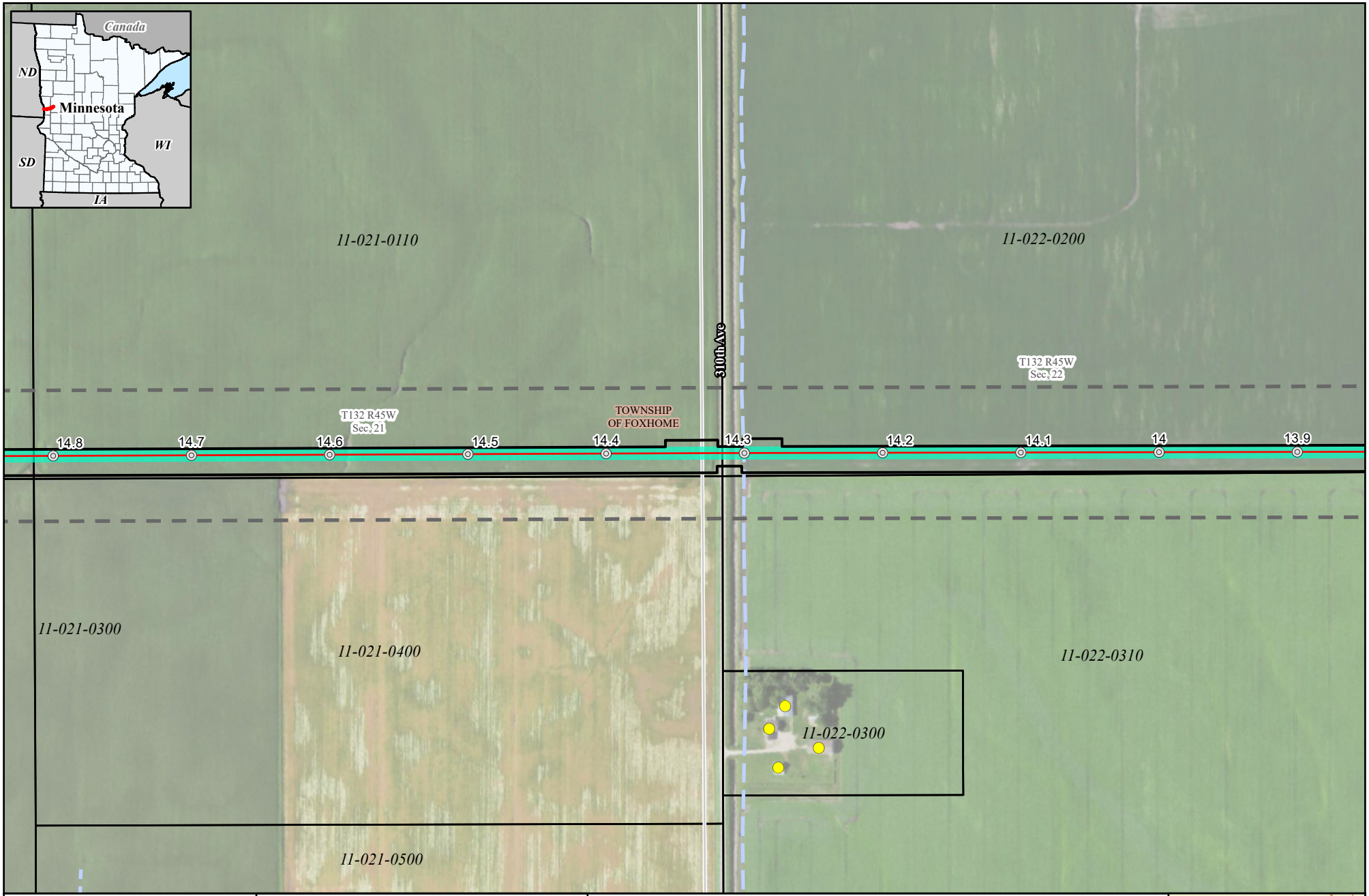

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Summit Carbon Solutions

Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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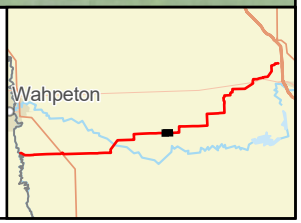
- Milepost
- Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary



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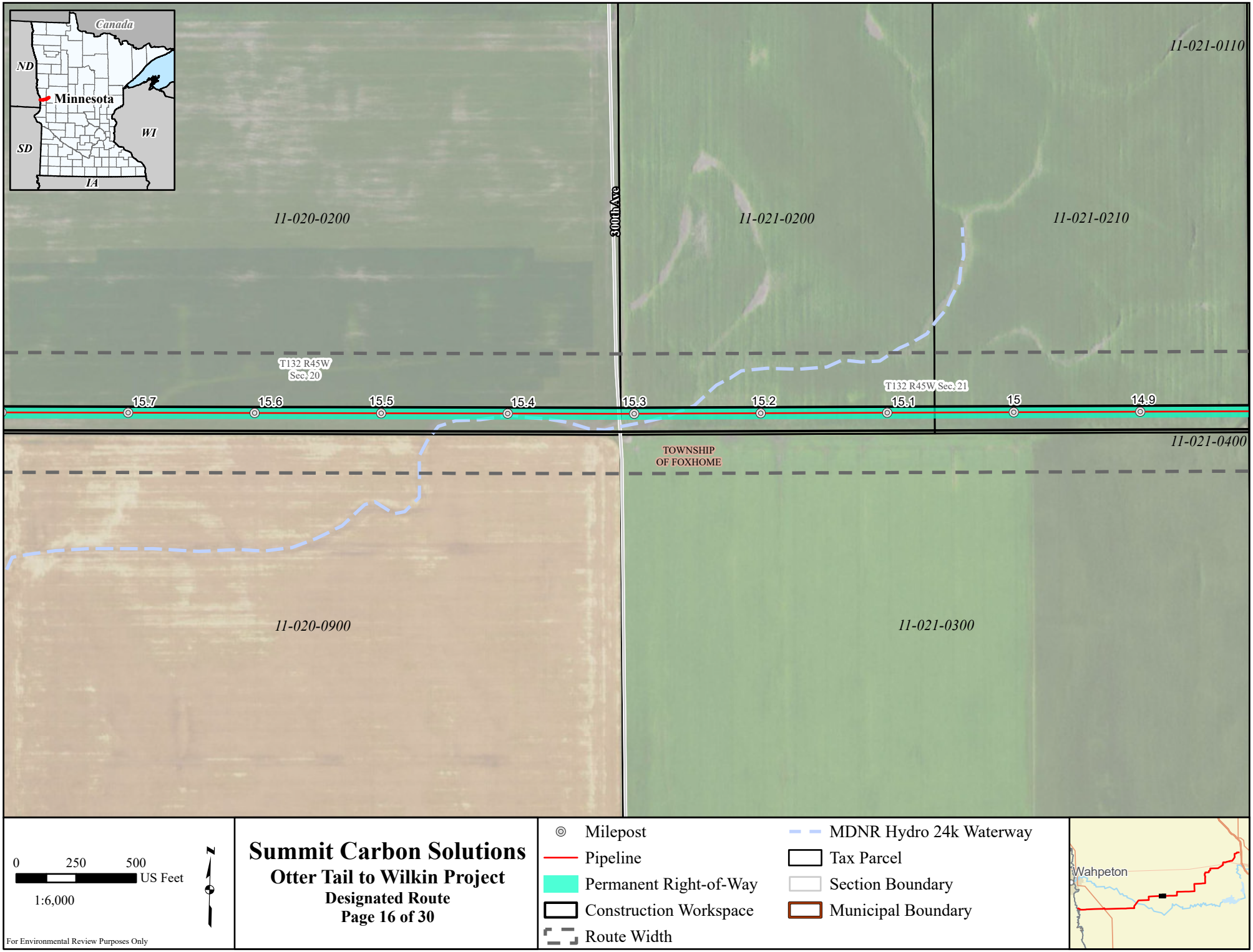

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Summit Carbon Solutions

Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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- Milepost
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

Source:

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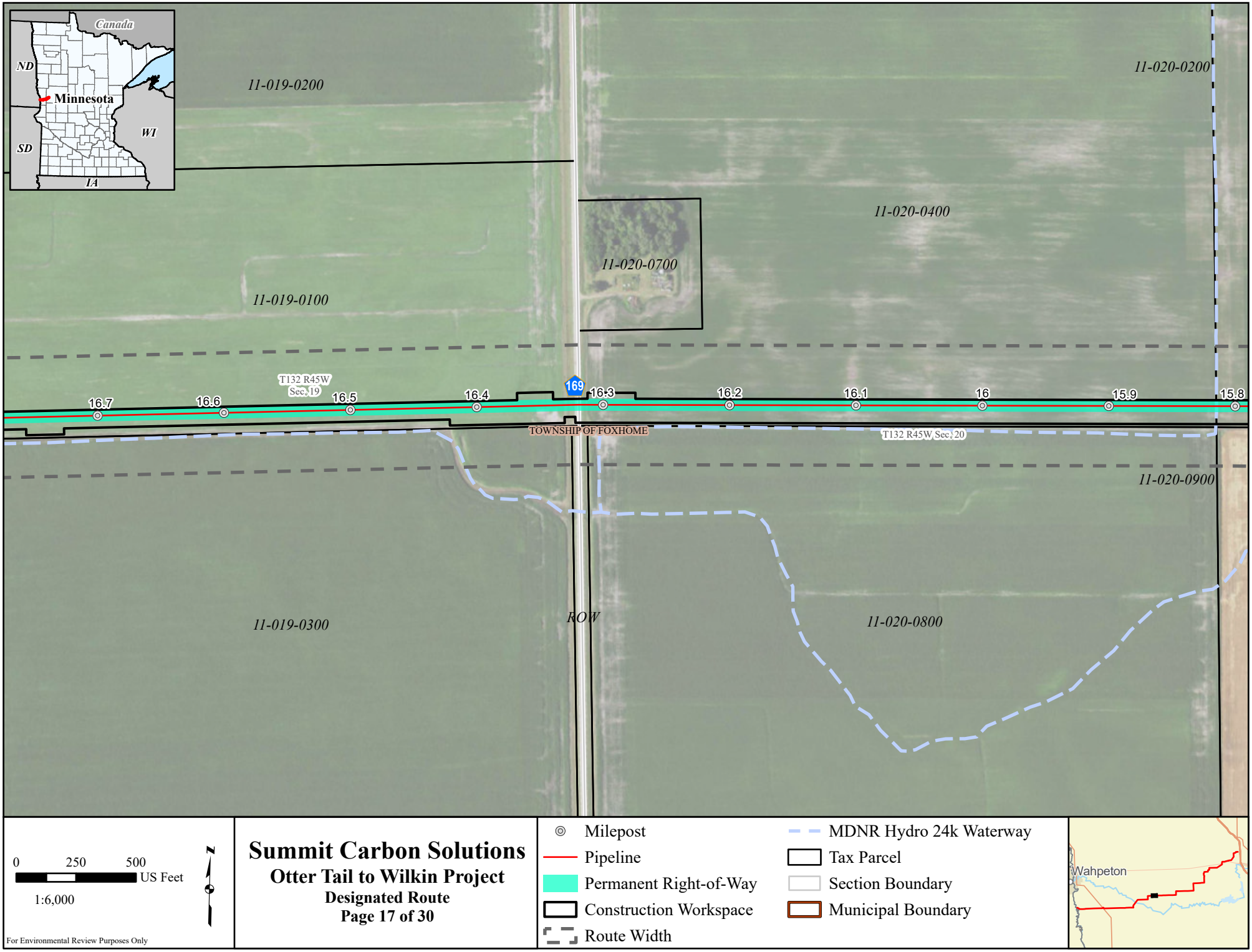
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ND
Minnesota
SD
WI
IA
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11-020-0200
11-020-0400
11-020-0700
11-019-0100
T132 R45W
Sec. 19
16.7
16.6
16.5
16.4
169
16.3
16.2
16.1
16
15.9
15.8
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11-020-0800
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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project
Designated Route
Page 17 of 30
Milepost
Pipeline
Permanent Right-of-Way
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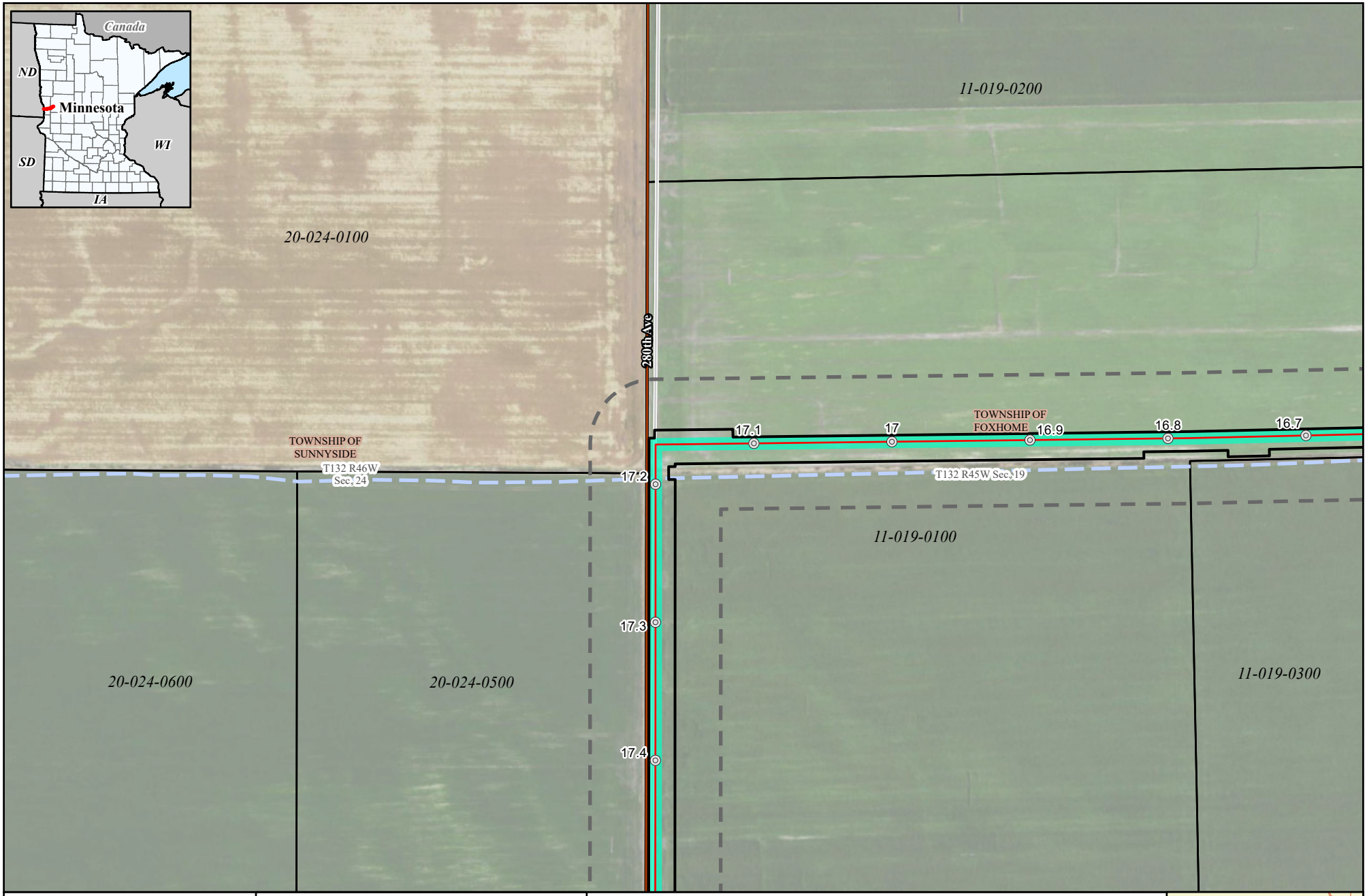
Section Boundary
Municipal Boundary
Wahpeton
Source:
Date: (2/6/2025)



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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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- Milepost
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

Source:

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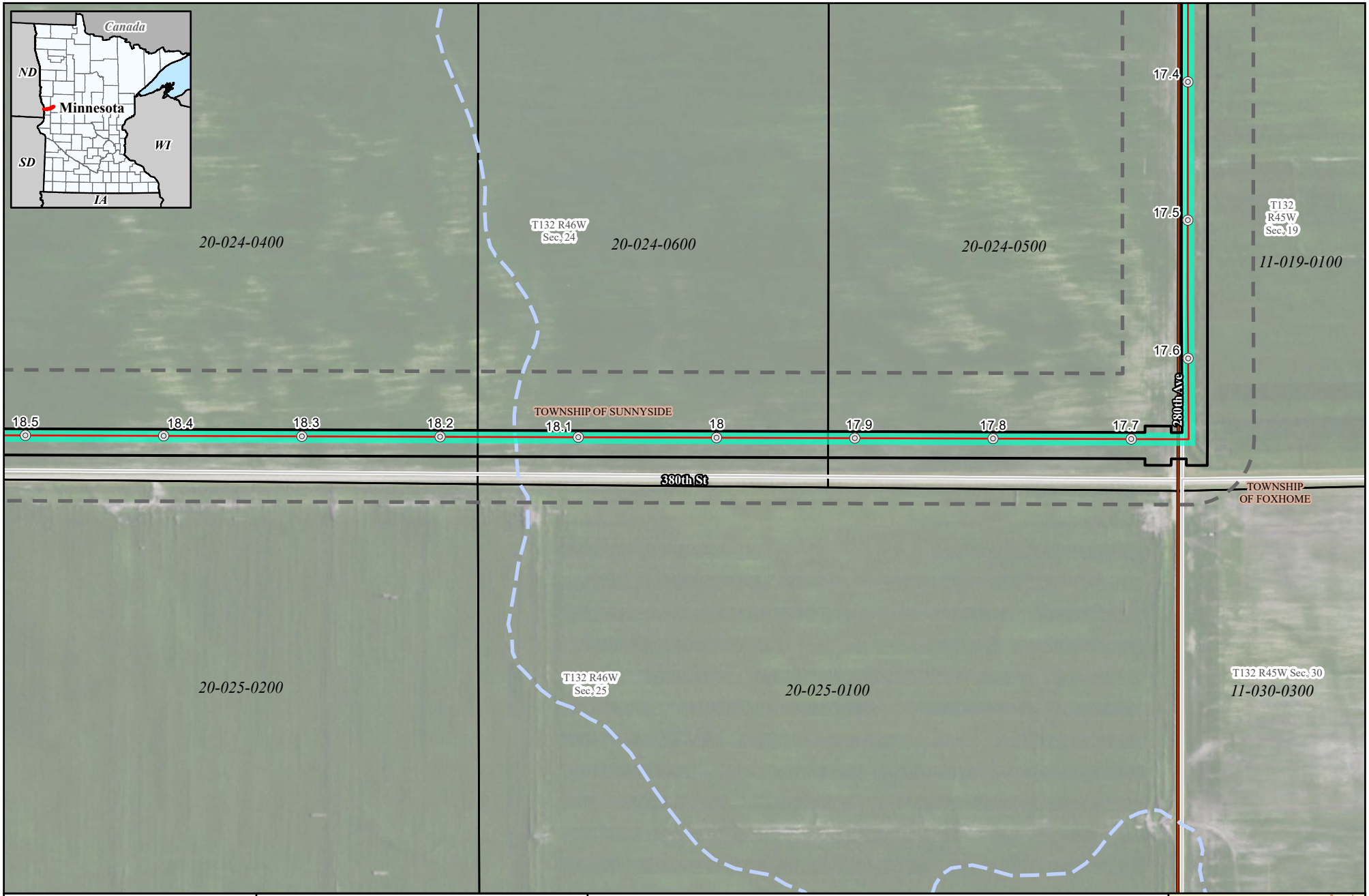

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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- Milepost
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

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Designated Route

Page 20 of 30

- Milepost
- Valve
- Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Permanent Access Road
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

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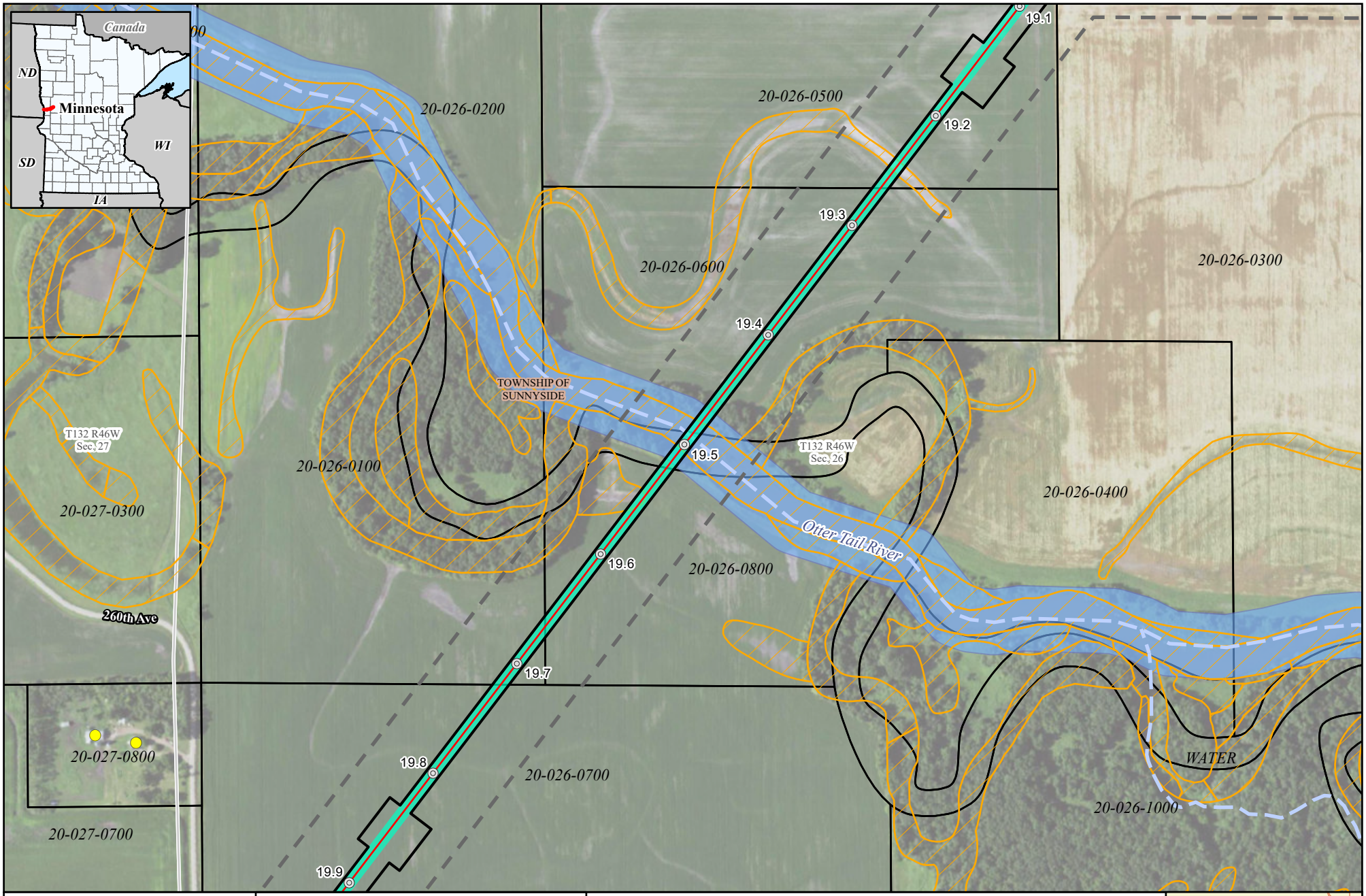

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

Page 21 of 30

- Milepost
- Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterbody
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

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For Environmental Review Purposes Only

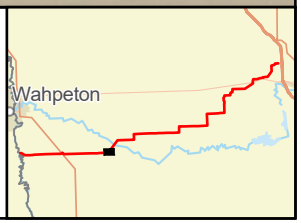
Summit Carbon Solutions

Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

Page 22 of 30

- Milepost
- Valve
- Pipeline
- Permanent Access Road
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary



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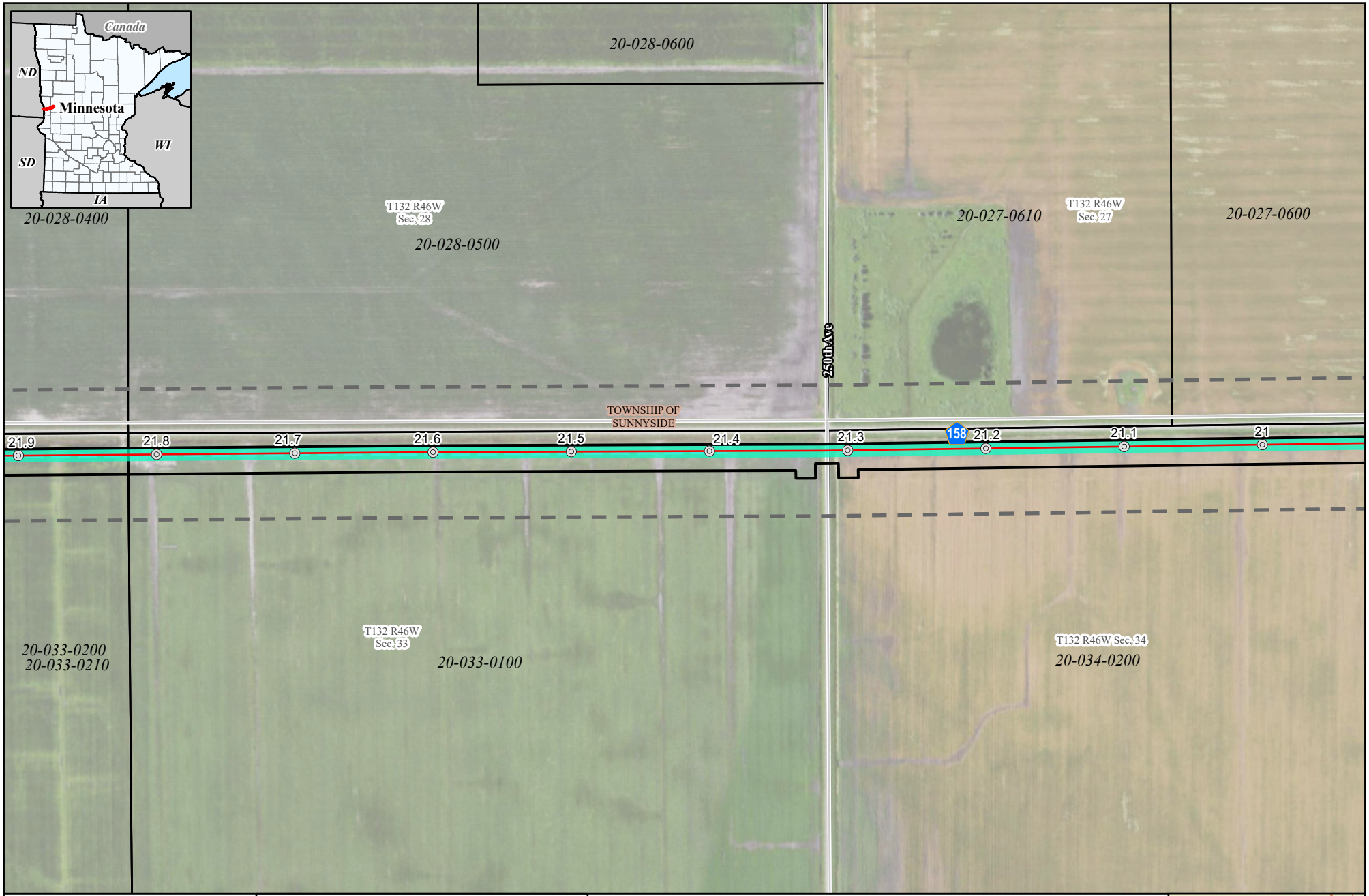

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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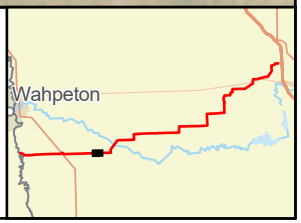
- Milepost
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary



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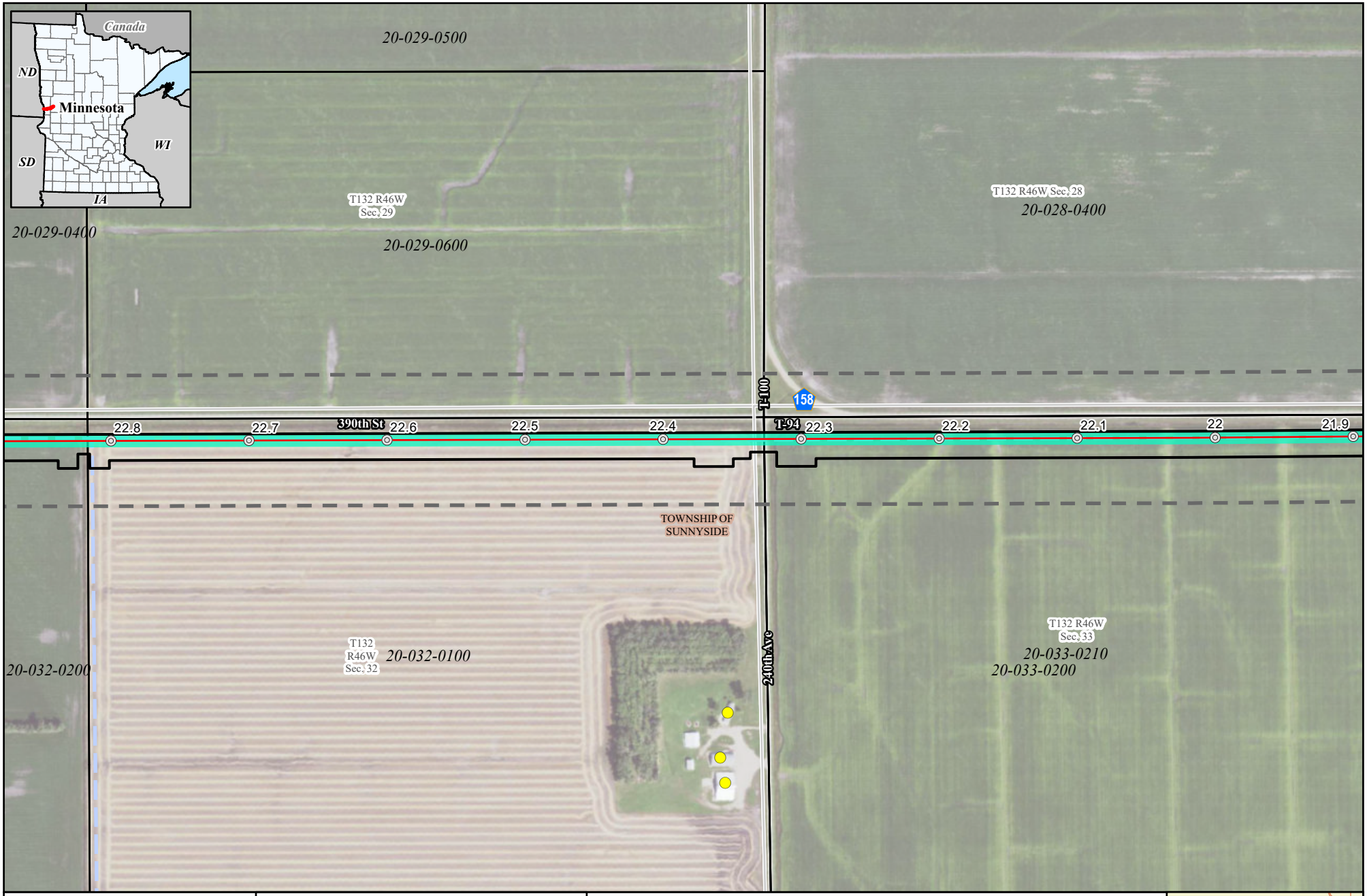

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For Environmental Review Purposes Only

Summit Carbon Solutions

Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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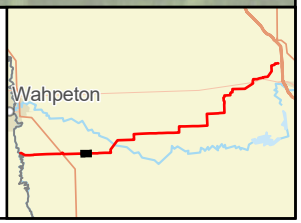
- Milepost
- Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary



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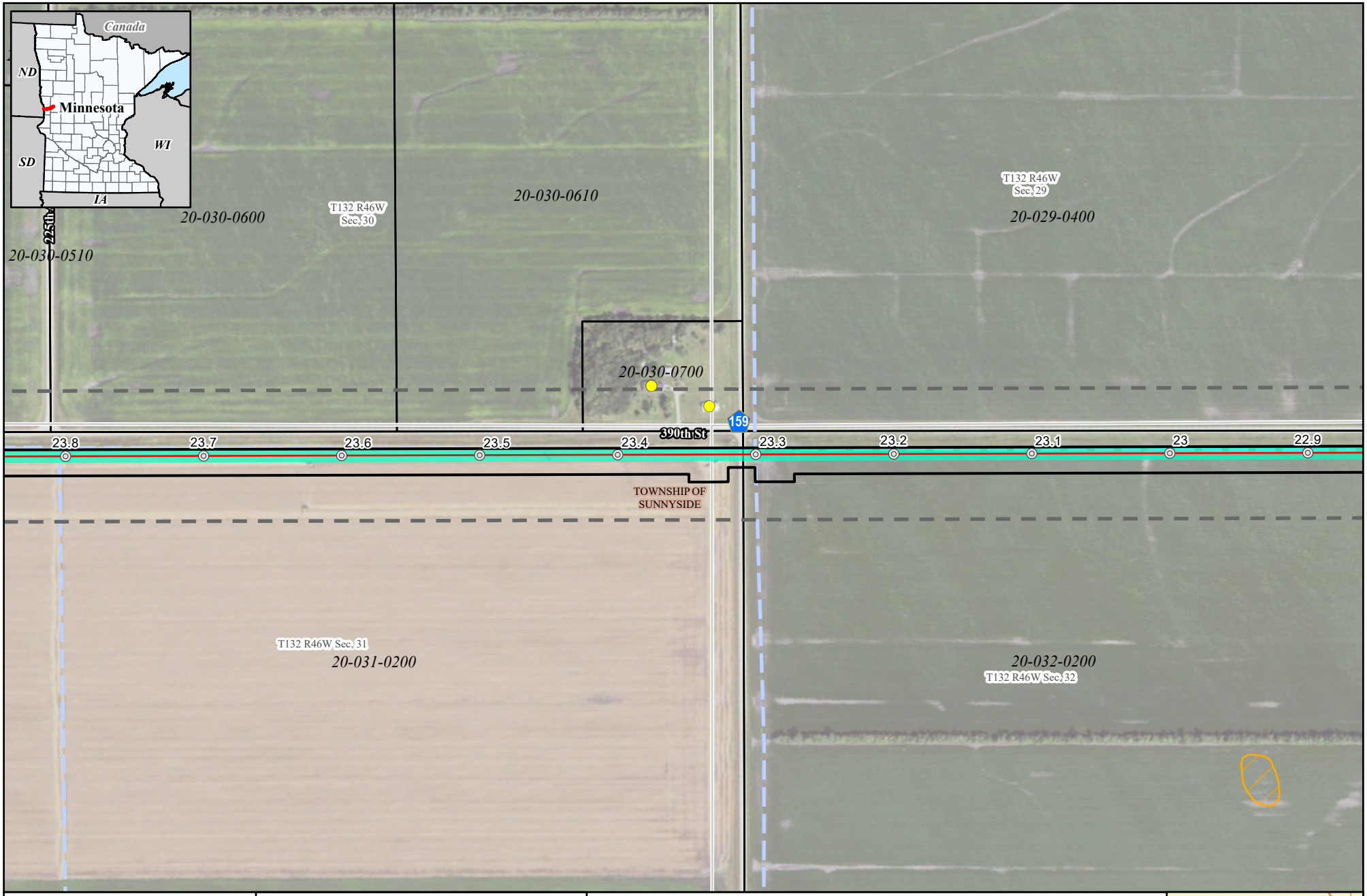

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For Environmental Review Purposes Only

Summit Carbon Solutions

Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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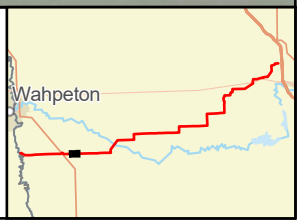
- Milepost
- Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary



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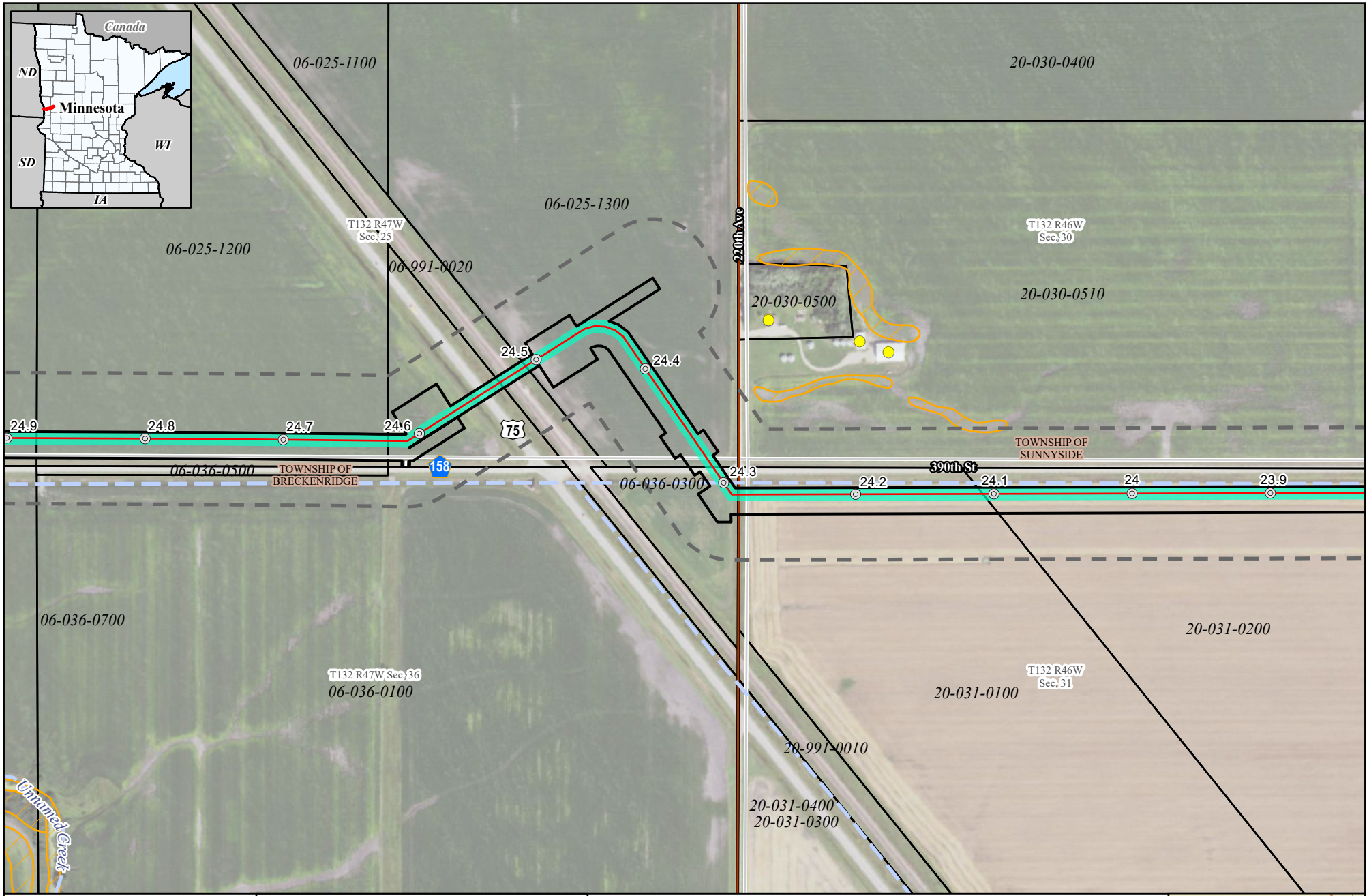

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For Environmental Review Purposes Only

Summit Carbon Solutions

Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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- Milepost
- Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Temporary Access Road
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
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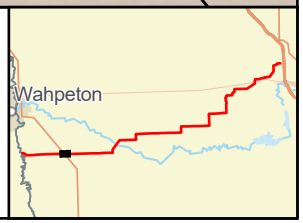

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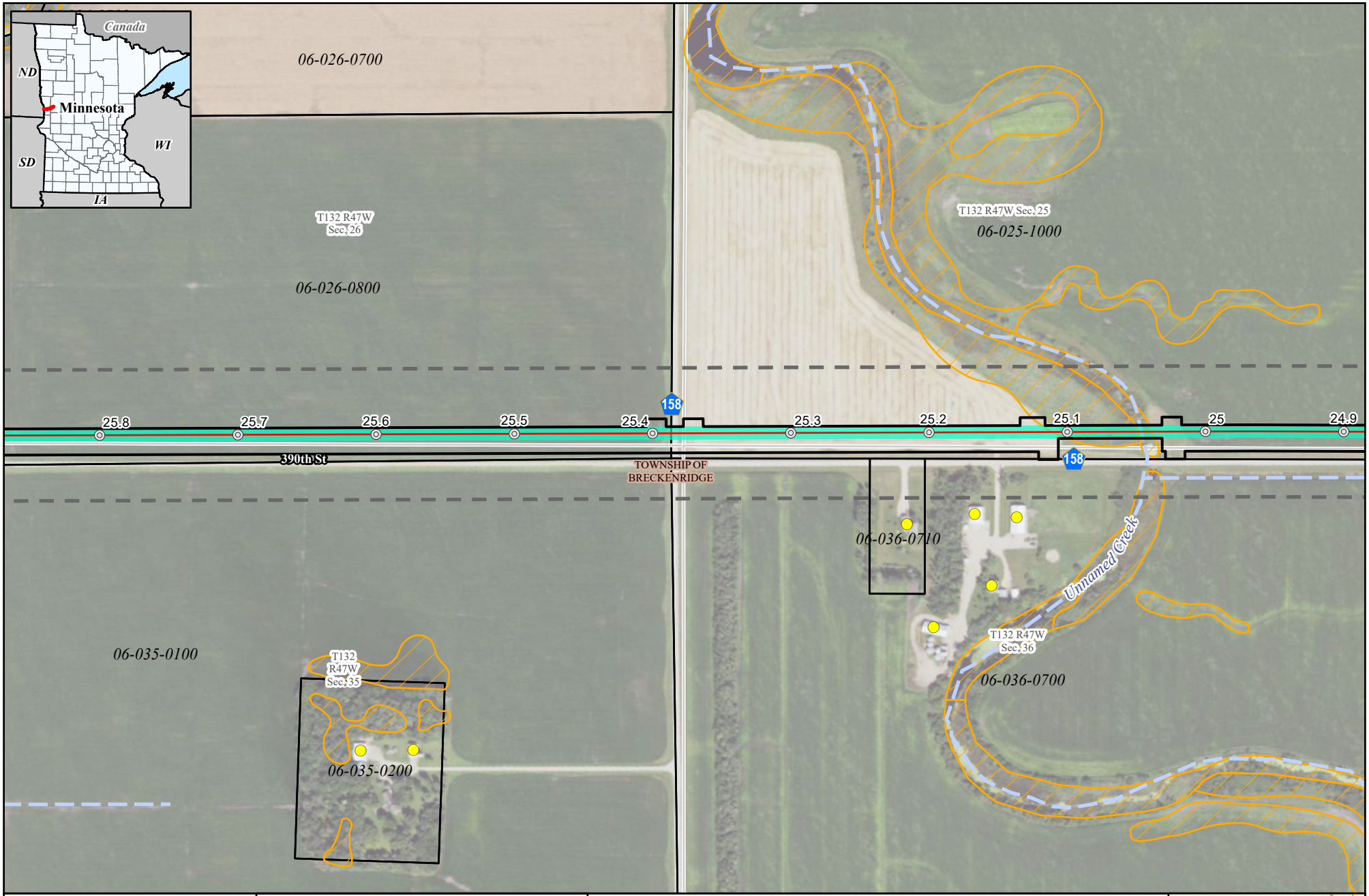

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Designated Route

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- Milepost
- Noise Sensitive Receptor
- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- NWI Wetland
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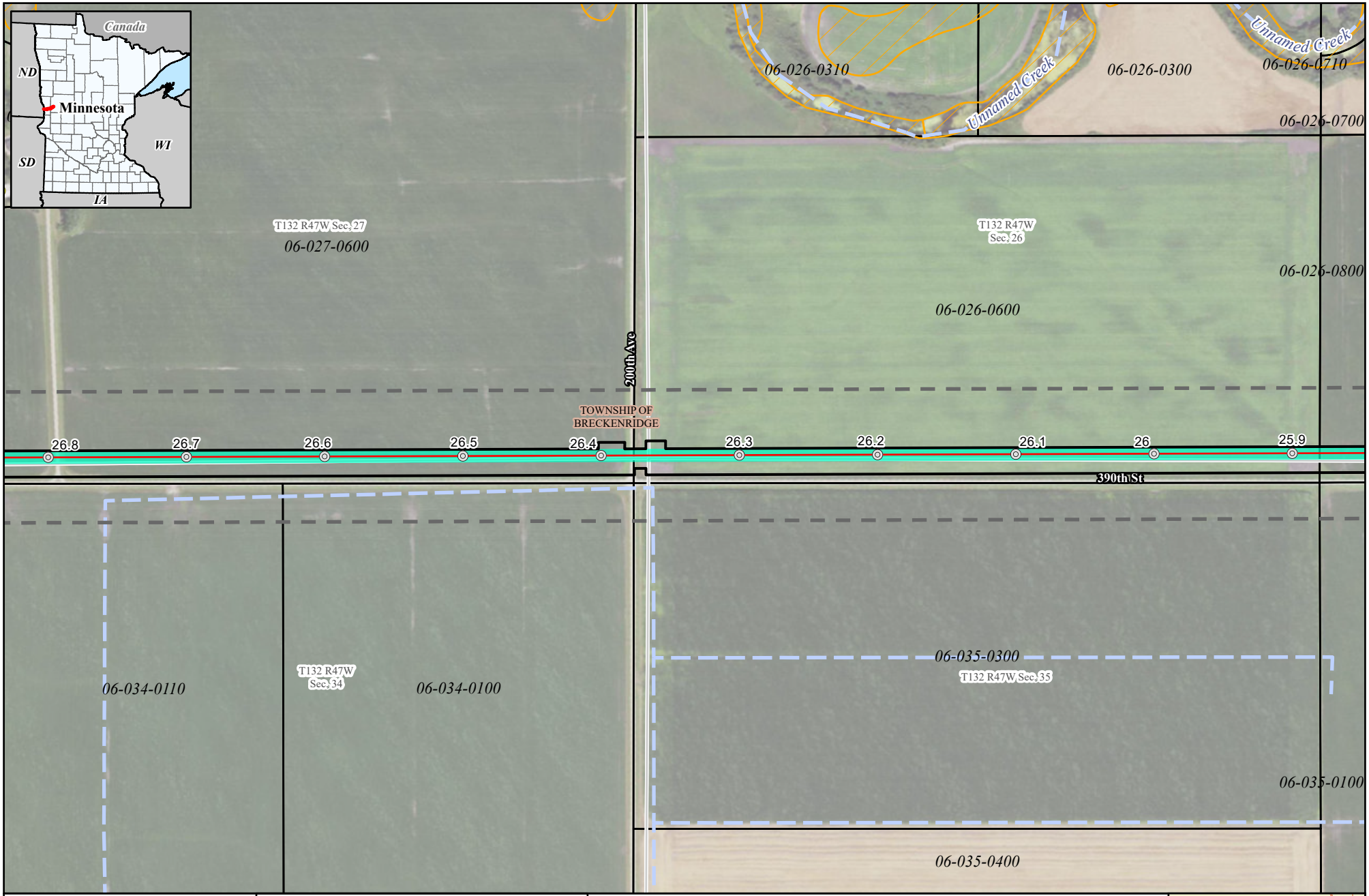

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Designated Route

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- Milepost
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- Pipeline
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- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
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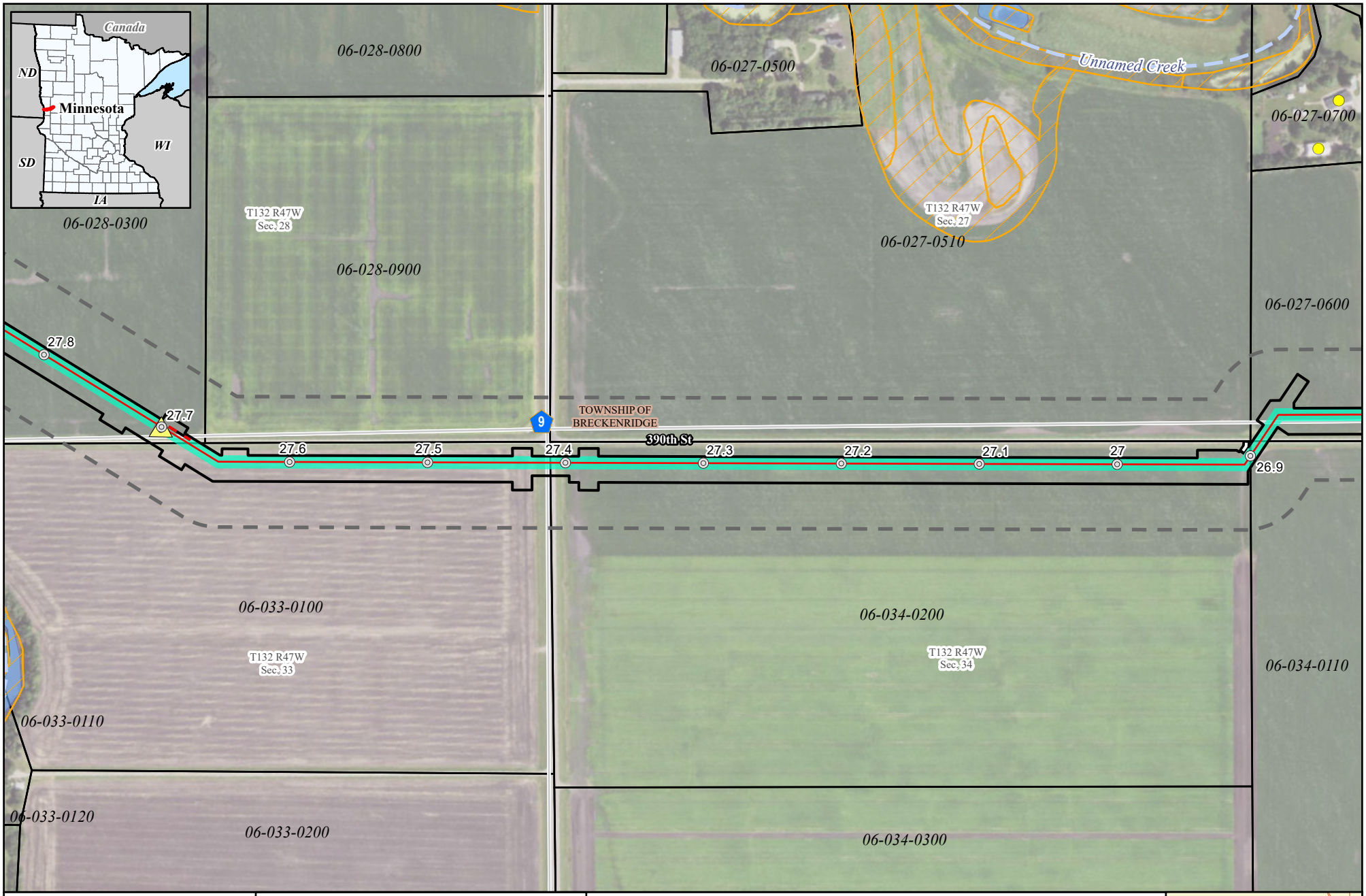

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Otter Tail to Wilkin Project

Designated Route

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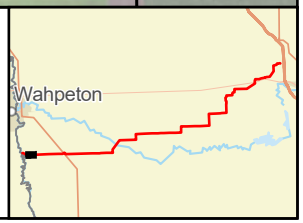
- Milepost
- Valve

Noise Sensitive Receptor

- NSR Private
- Pipeline
- Temporary Access Road
- Permanent Access Road
- Permanent Right-of-Way
- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterbody
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary



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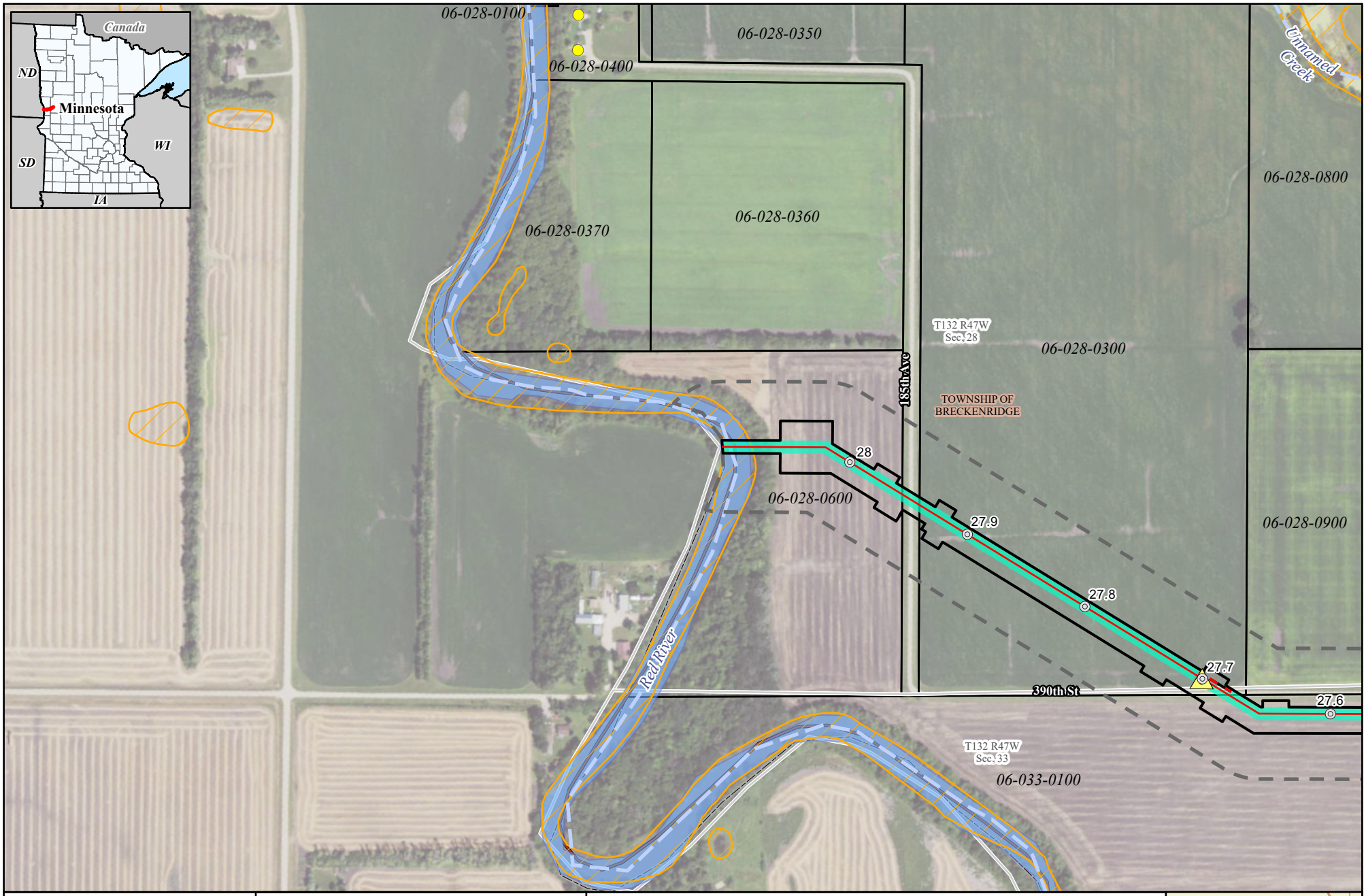

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- Milepost
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- Construction Workspace
- Route Width
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterway
- MDNR Hydro 24k Waterbody
- NWI Wetland
- Tax Parcel
- Section Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

Source:

Date: (2/6/2025)

ATTACHMENT 4
Agricultural Project Plan

Agricultural Protection Plan - Minnesota

Summit Carbon Solutions

Project Name:

Summit Carbon Solutions Midwest Carbon Express

MPUC Docket Number:

IP7093/PPL-22-422

Document Control Number:

SCS-0700-ENV-01-PLN-021

Date:
September 12, 2022

REVISION HISTORY

DATE	REVISION	REVISION DESCRIPTION	PREPARED BY:	REVIEWED BY:	APPROVED BY:
9/12/2022	0	Final	AR/BB	BB	JS

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Appendix A - Mitigation Measures for Organic Agricultural Land

Appendix B - Construction Typicals

Figure B-1: Typical 100’ Construction ROW Conventional Lay with Double Ditch Method

Figure B-2: Typical 100’ Construction ROW Conventional Lay

Figure B-3: Typical Construction Permanent Drain Tile Repair

Figure B-4: Typical Construction Temporary Drain Tile Repair

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATWS	Additional Temporary Workspace
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EERA	Department of Commerce Energy Environmental Review and Analysis
INS	Invasive and Noxious Species
MDA	Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Minnesota ECP	Minnesota Environmental Construction Plan
Plan	Minnesota Agricultural Protection Plan
SCS	Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC
TWS	Temporary Workspace
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture

1 PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

This Minnesota Agricultural Protection Plan (Plan) was developed by Summit Carbon Solutions, to provide the Midwest Carbon Express (MCE) Project with measures for minimizing impacts on and restoring agricultural lands crossed by the MCE Project in Minnesota during and after pipeline construction. Any material amendments to this Plan must be approved by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA). Prior to construction, SCS will provide copies of this Plan to all landowners of property and persons in possession of the property that will be disturbed by the construction. Copies will also be provided to County Board of Commissioners, County Engineer, and County Inspectors in each affected county.

The construction standards described in this document apply only to construction activities occurring partially or wholly on privately owned Agricultural Land. Furthermore, Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified in the SCS' Minnesota Environmental Construction Plan (Minnesota ECP) may be utilized on Agricultural Land in conjunction with mitigation measures outlined in this Plan. Mitigation measures identified in this plan do not apply to urban land, road and railroad right-of-way, or mined and disturbed land not used for agriculture. The identified mitigation measures will be implemented as long as they do not conflict with federal, state, and local permits, approvals, and regulations.

Unless the Easement or other agreement, regardless of nature, between SCS and the Landowner specifically requires the contrary, the mitigation measures specified in this Plan will be implemented in accordance with the conditions discussed below.

Appendix A sets forth additional mitigation measures that will be applied specifically to Organic Agricultural Lands, such as Certified Organic farms or farms that are in active transition to become Certified Organic. Organic Agricultural Land is defined as farms or portions thereof, as described in the National Organic Program, Title 7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 205.

2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

All mitigation measures are subject to change by Landowners, provided such changes are negotiated in advance of construction and acceptable to SCS. If any provision of this Plan is held to be unenforceable, no other provision will be affected by that holding, and the remainder of the Plan will be interpreted as if it did not contain the unenforceable provision.

SCS will consider any federal, state, and local permit to be the controlling authority. To the extent a mitigation measure contemplated by this Plan is determined to be unenforceable in the future due to requirements of other permits issued, SCS will inform the regulatory authority and will develop reasonable alternative measures. SCS will implement the mitigation measures and BMPs described in this Plan to the extent they do not conflict with the requirements of federal, state, and local rules, regulations, or permits, and approvals obtained by SCS. Certain provisions of this Plan require SCS to consult and/or reach agreement with the Landowner of a property. SCS will engage in a good faith effort to secure the agreement. Tenants will not be consulted except where a Landowner has designated in writing that a Tenant has decision making authority on their behalf.

SCS will retain qualified contractors to perform mitigation measures; however, SCS may negotiate with Landowners to implement the mitigation measures that Landowners wish to perform themselves. SCS will not be held liable for mitigation measures performed by Landowners.

SCS has developed a Minnesota ECP to ensure that appropriate systems are in place to achieve compliance with this Plan, in addition to other plans and permits. The Minnesota ECP describes the roles and responsibilities of the personnel involved with implementing the various environmental requirements, describes the reporting structure that will be employed to document compliance during construction, and presents a series of training events to communicate the environmental requirements to the construction personnel.

The County Board of Commissioners shall designate an inspector (County Inspector) who shall conduct on-site inspections in compliance with provisions and standards in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 2021, Chapter 216G, Section 07, Subdivision 7. Each County Board of Commissioners may contract for the services of a licensed professional engineer for the purposes of inspection. The reasonable costs of the inspection shall be paid by SCS, and such reasonable costs shall be reimbursed by SCS within thirty (30) days following invoicing from the County.

SCS will employ Agricultural Inspectors whose role is to verify compliance with the requirements of this Plan during construction of the pipeline. The Agricultural Inspectors will be employed by and report to SCS and will be a part of SCS' environmental inspection team. The Agricultural Inspectors will:

- be a full-time member of SCS's environmental inspection team;
- provide construction personnel with training on provisions of this Plan before construction begins;
- provide construction personnel with field training on specific topics, such as protocols for topsoil stripping;
- observe construction activities on agricultural land on a continual basis;
- be responsible for verifying SCS' compliance with provisions of this Plan during construction;
- work collaboratively with other SCS inspectors and lands agents in achieving compliance with this Plan;
- document instances of noncompliance and work with construction personnel to identify and implement appropriate corrective actions as needed; and
- have the authority to stop construction activities that are determined to be out of compliance with the provisions of this Plan.

The Agricultural Inspectors will ideally have an agricultural background and will have received specific training on the implementation of the Plan. In addition, the Agricultural Inspectors will have demonstrated practical experience with pipeline construction and restoration on Agricultural Land.

SCS will provide each Landowner with a telephone number and address that can be used to contact SCS, during and following the completion of construction, regarding the agricultural mitigation work that is performed on their property or other construction-related matters. If the contact information changes following construction, SCS will provide the Landowner with updated contact information. SCS will respond to Landowner telephone calls and correspondence within a reasonable time.

Mitigation measures identified by SCS pursuant to this Plan, unless otherwise specified in this Plan or in an Easement or other agreement with an individual Landowner, will be initiated within 45 days following completion of Final Cleanup on an affected property, weather permitting or unless otherwise delayed at the request of the Landowner or by a federal, state, or local regulatory authority. If implementation of

mitigation measures requires additional time, SCS will make temporary repairs, as needed, to minimize the risk of additional property damage or interference with the Landowner's access to or use of the property.

3 SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION EVENTS AND SCHEDULE

Pipeline construction is anticipated to commence as soon as practicable following the receipt of required permits and approvals.

The sequence of events for pipeline construction will begin with advance notification of affected persons and governmental agencies. Following notification, activities will generally be undertaken in the following sequence:

- Complete final surveys, stake right-of-way boundaries and workspace;
- Access road and mat installation;
- Grubbing and clearing of the construction corridor;
- Front-end grading;
- Right-of-way topsoil stripping, segregation, and storage;
- Stringing of pipe and other supplies along the construction corridor;
- Pipeline bending and welding where necessary;
- Weld inspection, repairs (if necessary), and field coating;
- Excavation of the pipeline trench;
- Temporary repairs to tile lines, if encountered and necessary;
- Lowering of the pipeline within the trench;
- Permanent repairs to tile lines, if encountered and necessary;
- Backfill of the trench and rough grading;
- Hydrostatic testing of the pipeline, final tie-in;
- Replace topsoil, final grading, and full restoration;
- Revegetation and post restoration monitoring (if necessary); and
- Removal of erosion control measures.

4 POINTS OF CONTACT

SCS' designated point of contact for inquiries or claims from affected persons is:

Mike Bradburn, Norfleet Land Services
Minnesota ROW Project Manager
Email: Mike.Bradburn@norfleetland.com
Telephone: 1-855-950-6352

Any change in the point of contact will be promptly communicated in writing to affected persons. The above point of contact will remain available for at least one year following project completion and, for affected persons with unresolved damage claims, until such time as those claims are resolved.

SCS general contact information:

Email: info@summitcarbon.com
Telephone: 515-531-2635
Address: 2321 North Loop Drive #221, Ames, Iowa 50010

In addition to any other notice required by law, SCS shall, at least one week prior to commencement of construction, notify each affected person of the pending construction.

5 DEFINITIONS

The following terms used in this Plan have the following definitions.

Term	Definition
Active Cropland	Land actively managed for growing row crops, small grains, or hay.
Additional Temporary Workspace (ATWS)	Temporary construction workspace needed when encountering environmental features that require special construction methods.
Affected Person	Any person with a legal right or interest in the property, including, but not limited to, a landowner, a contract purchaser of record, a person possessing the property under a lease, a record lienholder, and a record encumbrancer of the property.
Agricultural Inspector	As defined above in General Provisions section.
Agricultural Land	Any land devoted to agricultural use, including, but not limited to, land used for crop production, cleared land capable of being cultivated, hay land, pasture land, managed woodlands and woodlands of commercial value, truck gardens, farmsteads, commercial agricultural-related facilities, feedlots, rangeland, livestock confinement systems, land on which farm buildings are located, and land used to implement management practices and structures for the improvement or conservation of soil, water, air, and related plan and animal resources. Land that is actively managed for agricultural purposes, including: cropland, hay land, or pasture; silvicultural activities (i.e., tree farms); and land in government set-aside programs such as Conservation Reserve Program and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. Agricultural Land may also include land that is otherwise fallow but would likely be cultivated within 5 years of construction completion.

Term	Definition
Construction Right-of-Way/ Workspace	The terms "construction right-of-way," "temporary construction right-of-way," "construction workspace," and "temporary workspace" define the primary workspace area required for installation of the pipeline and associated facilities. For clarity, SCS will generically use "construction workspace" instead of "temporary construction right-of-way," "temporary construction workspace," or "construction right-of-way" as the terminology for 1) the permanent right-of-way; and 2) temporary construction area, which includes the following defined terms: Temporary Workspace and Additional Temporary Workspace. All construction equipment and vehicles will be confined to this approved construction workspace. The width of the Temporary Workspace and Additional Temporary Workspace varies by pipeline diameter, features crossed, and topography. Land located adjacent to and contiguous with the proposed permanent right-of-way.
County Inspector	As defined in Minnesota Statutes 216G.07, Subdivision 7, an inspector who shall conduct on-site inspections of the construction to determine whether the pipeline is constructed in compliance with the appropriate Minnesota Statutes.
Drainage Structures	Any permanent structure used for draining agricultural lands, including tile systems and buried terrace outlets.
Easement	The agreement(s) and/or interest in privately owned Agricultural Land held by SCS by virtue of which it has the right to construct and operate together with such other rights and obligations as may be set forth in such agreement.
Final Clean-up	Construction activity that occurs after backfilling the trench, but before restoration of fences and required reseeding. Final Cleanup activities include: replacing topsoil, removal of construction debris, removal of excess rock, decompaction of soil as required, final grading, and installation of permanent erosion control structures.
Landowner	Person(s) holding legal title to Agricultural Land from whom SCS is seeking, or has obtained, a temporary or permanent Easement. The term "Landowner" shall include any person(s) authorized in writing by the actual Landowner to make decisions regarding the mitigation or restoration of agricultural impacts on such Landowner's property. Person(s) include an individual or entity, including any partnership, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, joint venture, limited liability company, unincorporated organization, or governmental entity (or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof).
Livestock	Domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce labor and commodities, such as meat, eggs, milk, fur, leather, and wool; or to promote the survival of rare breeds.

Term	Definition
Permanent Right-of Way	The legally acquired land rights used to install, maintain, operate, and access the pipeline and associated facilities.
Pipeline	Any pipe, pipes, or pipelines used for the transportation or transmission of any solid, liquid, or gaseous substance, except water, or hazardous liquid, within or through Minnesota.
Pipeline Construction	Activity associated with installation, relocation, replacement, removal or operation or maintenance of a pipeline that disturbs agricultural land, but shall not include work performed during an emergency, tree clearing, or topsoil surveying completed on land under Easement with approval from the landowner.
Planned Tile	Locations where the proposed Tile installation is made known in writing to SCS by the Landowner either: 1) within 60 days after the signing of an Easement; or 2) before the issuance of a Route Permit to SCS; whichever is sooner.
Soil Conservation Practices	Any land conservation practice recognized by federal or state soil conservation agencies including, but not limited to, grasslands and grassed waterways, hay land planting, pasture, and tree plantings.
Temporary Access Roads	An access road is a road used to access the pipeline construction workspace, permanent right-of-way, or associated facility. Access roads can be public roads or private drives and can be existing, modified, or newly constructed.
Temporary Workspace (TWS)	Temporary construction workspace outside the Easement that will be used during construction for soil storage and operation of equipment and vehicles along the entire length of the pipeline.
Tenants	Any person, other than the Landowner, lawfully residing on or in possession or control of the land that makes up the "right-of-way" as defined in this Plan.
Tile	Subsurface drainage systems and their aboveground appurtenances.
Wet Conditions	Adverse soil conditions due to rain events, antecedent moisture, or ponded water, where the passage of construction equipment may cause rutting that mixes topsoil and subsoil, may prevent the effective removal or replacement of topsoil and subsoil, may prevent proper decompaction, or may damage underground tile lines.

6 MITIGATION MEASURES

6.1 Right-of-Way Width

Prior to the commencement of clearing activities, civil survey crews will flag the boundaries of the construction workspace in Agricultural Lands. The construction plan and profile, tract (property) boundaries, and environmental features will be shown on alignment sheet drawings provided to the SCS

construction contractor, County Inspector, SCS Environmental Inspector, SCS Agricultural Inspector, and regulatory authorities.

A. The Construction Workspace is expected to be typically 100 feet wide in uplands, of which 50 feet will typically be retained in a permanent right-of-way or Easement, and 50 feet, respectively, will be TWS. The TWS will be used during construction for soil storage and operation of equipment and vehicles along the entire length of the pipeline. At certain select areas where the pipeline crosses natural geographic or larger man-made features such as roads, railroads, streams, or wetland crossings, a defined area of ATWS may be required on each side of the feature.

B. If, for a variety of reasons, the area of the Construction Workspace is not sufficient to perform the work and implement BMPs, SCS will discuss the need for ATWS with the construction contractor, inspection team, Agricultural Inspector(s) and the Landowner, and will not use any additional workspace until approved by the Landowner and regulatory authorities, as applicable.

6.2 Pipeline Depth of Cover

A. Except for aboveground facilities, such as mainline valves, pig launcher/receiver sites, and cathodic protection system components, and except as otherwise stated in this Plan, the pipeline will be buried with the following depths of cover on Agricultural Land:

   1) The pipeline will be constructed with a minimum depth of cover of 54 inches as required by Section 216G.07 of the Minnesota Statutes.

   2) Where existing Tile systems are present, and where landowners have, prior to construction, consulted with SCS on specific future Planned Tile systems that may be impacted by construction, the pipeline will be installed at a depth that will achieve at least a 12-inch separation between the pipeline and overlying Tiles as described in Section 2.C. of this Plan, or have an agreed upon separation distance with the Landowner and/or appropriate local jurisdiction.

B. SCS will construct the pipeline under existing non-abandoned Tile and Planned Tile within 8 feet of the existing ground level unless the Landowner determines otherwise in writing. SCS may install the pipeline over Tile that is buried deeper than 8 feet. If, prior to construction, the Landowner plans to install a new Tile system, the Landowner must provide to SCS plans drawn by a qualified professional with experience in Tile design and installation. In determining the proper depth of the pipeline, SCS will accommodate the depth and grade needed for both existing and Planned Tile to function properly. SCS will not change the grade of existing Tile to accommodate the pipeline without the Landowner's advance written consent.

C. A minimum of 12 inches of separation will be maintained between the pipeline and Tile unless the Landowner and/or appropriate local jurisdiction agrees in writing to a lesser separation. If unforeseen physical conditions are discovered during construction that prevents minimum separation, the Landowner will be informed of the situation prior to the installation of the pipeline over the Tile. If a good faith effort is made and the Landowner is unavailable, the Agricultural Inspector(s) will be informed, and construction will continue.

6.3 Winter Construction

Should winter construction be required, SCS would develop winter construction procedures that would be described in a Winter Construction Plan. If constructing the pipeline in frozen conditions through agricultural lands is necessary, the following mitigation measures are proposed to protect the productivity of agricultural lands:

A. Minimize topsoil stripping in frozen conditions. Frozen conditions can preclude effective topsoil stripping. When soil is frozen to a depth greater than the depth of the topsoil, topsoil cannot be efficiently separated from the subsoil without pulling subsoil and mixing it with topsoil. If topsoil stripping must proceed under these conditions, it will only be removed from the area of the trench. A ripper (deep tillage device or scarifier) may be used to break up the frozen topsoil over the trenchline and a backhoe will remove the topsoil layer and store the material in a separate pile. The ripper will extend to the depth of topsoil or to a maximum depth of 12 inches, whichever is less.

B. Minimize Final Clean-up activities in frozen conditions. Frozen conditions can preclude effective topsoil replacement, removal of construction debris, removal of excess rock, decompaction of soil as required, final grading, and installation of permanent erosion control structures. If seasonal or other weather conditions preclude Final Clean-up activities, the trench will be backfilled, stabilized, and temporary erosion control measures will be installed until restoration can be completed. Frozen topsoil would not be placed back into the trench until thawing has occurred to prevent settlement of soil in the trench. If topsoil/spoil piles remain throughout the winter, the topsoil/spoil piles will be stabilized methods approved by the regulatory authority. To prevent subsidence, backfill operations will resume when the ground is thawed, and the subsoil will be compacted (as needed) prior to Final Clean-up activities. The construction contractor must monitor these areas until final restoration is complete.

C. Topsoil Stripping and Final Clean-up activities proposed in Agricultural Lands in frozen conditions in Minnesota will be discussed with the MDA as part of the development of the Winter Construction Plan, prior to commencement of these activities.

6.4 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

Temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs will be implemented as required and are described in the Minnesota ECP.

6.5 Topsoil Stripping, Trenching, Soil Storage, and Replacement

A. When segregating topsoil, the Contractor will strip all topsoil. Topsoil depth will be determined onsite. Equipment operators will be trained to discriminate between topsoil and subsoil based on obvious color changes. In locations where the topsoil and subsoil color changes are not easily distinguishable or variable, the Agricultural Inspector will determine the depth.

B. SCS will use the following topsoil segregation methods during construction on Agricultural Lands. The method selected will be dependent on specific Landowner approvals or agreements, field conditions, regulatory authority, permit requirements, and/or other factors:

- Conventional Lay with Double Ditch Method (refer to Figure B-1)
- Conventional Lay Method (refer to Figure B-2)

The Conventional Lay with Double Ditch Method (Figure B-1) will typically be used in active cropland and pasture, which will consist of stripping topsoil from the full width of the construction right-of-way excepting the areas reserved for topsoil storage. This method typically limits soil mixing between topsoil and subsoil caused by equipment working over areas where topsoil was not stripped. A larger volume of topsoil will be generated using this method and, consequently, may warrant the need for topsoil to also be stored on both sides of the construction right-of-way.

The Conventional Lay Method (Figure B-2) will consist of stripping a layer of topsoil across the full width of the construction right-of-way sufficient to establish a level working surface, and such shall be stored on opposite side of the construction right-of-way. This method will be used where requested by the landowner or regulatory agency.

C. Before removing topsoil during wet soil conditions, the Agricultural Inspector will assess whether the moisture content in the surface horizon is suitable for grading. If the soil is considered too wet to segregate, stripping may be postponed. Based on the Agricultural Inspector recommendation, SCS may allow Topsoil removal in areas where soils are persistently wet.

D. SCS may also remove topsoil from ATWS as dictated by site-specific conditions and Landowner agreements. Topsoil will be removed in all “cut and fill” areas prior to grading.

E. Areas requiring topsoil stripping may be adjusted where the Agricultural Inspector determines that such modification is necessary for safety or is more protective of the soil resource. The adjusted method may include Conventional Lay with Single Ditch Method topsoil segregation, such as in instances where topsoil is removed under frozen conditions. In all cases where modifications are proposed, approval from SCS, the MDA, or other regulatory authority is required.

F. Subsoil will be placed in a stockpile that is separate from topsoil. SCS will typically maintain a minimum 1-foot-wide separation or place a barrier between topsoil and subsoil piles to avoid mixing. In areas where the topsoil has not been stripped from the subsoil storage area, subsoil can be stored on a thick layer of mulch or another physical barrier that prevents mixing.

G. Backfilling will follow lowering the pipe into the trench. During trench backfilling, subsoil material will be replaced first, followed by topsoil. To prevent subsidence, subsoil will be backfilled and compacted. Compaction by operating construction equipment along the trench is acceptable. See Section 10 regarding decompaction.

H. Rock excavated from the trench may be included with backfill provided the rock content of the pre-construction soils is not significantly increased. In the event excess rock cannot be returned to the trench without substantially increasing pre-existing rock content, rocks will be considered construction debris and removed (see Section 9 of this Plan).

I. The topsoil and subsoil shall be replaced in the reverse order in which they were excavated from the trench. The depth of the replaced topsoil shall conform as near as possible to the depth of topsoil that was removed. Where excavations are made for road, stream, drainage ditch, or other crossings, the original depth of topsoil shall be replaced as near as possible.

   Replacing topsoil will be initiated within 14 days after backfilling the trench. If seasonal or other weather conditions prevent compliance with this timeframe, temporary erosion control measures must be implemented and maintained until conditions allow completion of cleanup. Topsoil will be replaced across the stripped area as near as practicable to its original depth. A trench crown over the trenchline is permissible to offset potential settling. Following placement of the subsoil crown, topsoil would be uniformly returned across the stripped area. The height of the crown will generally be equal to, or less than, 12 inches at the center. Breaks in the crown may be cut to accommodate overland water flow across the right-of-way.

6.6 Protection of Livestock

SCS will work with landowners with livestock in proximity of the construction area to ensure livestock are protected during all phases of construction and restoration. As described in the Minnesota ECP, where deemed appropriate by SCS, the Contractor will leave plugs of subsoil in the ditch or will construct temporary access bridges across the trench to move livestock or equipment. Trenches may also be sloped where started and ended to allow ramps for livestock or other wildlife to escape. Space of plugs and ramps will be determined in the field.

6.7 Temporary and Permanent Repair of Drain Tiles

Tile disturbed or damaged by pipeline construction will be repaired to its original or better condition. Permanent repairs will be completed within 21 days after the pipeline is installed in accordance with the Minnesota ECP. Permanent repair and replacement of damaged drain tile will be performed in accordance with the following requirements:

A. All damaged, broken, or cracked tile will be removed.

B. Only unobstructed tile will be used for replacement.

C. The tile furnished for replacement purposes will be of a quality, size, and flow capacity at least equal to that of the tile being replaced.

D. Tile will be replaced using a laser transit, or similar instrument or method, to ensure that its proper gradient and alignment are restored, except where relocation or rerouting is required for angled crossings. Tile lines will be repaired in a comparable manner shown on Figure B-3.

The temporary repair and replacement of damaged drain tile will be firmly supported to prevent loss of gradient or alignment due to soil settlement. The ends of the existing tile will not be plugged and continuous flow will be maintained in the tile system during construction, unless otherwise authorized by the Landowner. The method used will be comparable to that shown on Figure B-4.

6.8 Agricultural Drainage Ditches

Where the pipeline route crosses agricultural drainage ditches that are operated by the Landowner, the pipeline will be installed at a depth that is sufficient to allow for ongoing maintenance of the ditch. After

the pipeline is installed, the ditch will be restored to its pre-construction contours with erosion controls as needed. Ditches that are operated and maintained by a public entity (e.g., local watershed district) will be crossed in accordance with applicable licenses, permits, and/or development agreement.

6.9 Removal of Rocks and Debris from the Right-of-Way

Excess rocks will be removed from the right-of-way. The topsoil, when backfilled, and the easement area shall be free of all rock larger than three inches in average diameter not native to the topsoil prior to excavation. Where rocks over three inches in size are present, their size and frequency shall be similar to adjacent soil not disturbed by construction.

The top 24 inches of the trench backfill will not contain rocks in any greater concentration or size than exist in the adjacent natural soils. Consolidated rock removed by blasting or mechanical means shall not be placed in the backfill above the natural bedrock profile or above the frost line. In addition, SCS will examine areas adjacent to the easement and along access roads and will remove any large rocks or debris that may have rolled or blown from the right-of-way or fallen from vehicles.

Rock that cannot remain in or be used as backfill will be disposed of at locations and in a manner mutually satisfactory to the company's environmental inspector and the landowner. Soil from which excess rock has been removed may be used for backfill. All debris attributable to the pipeline construction and related activities will be removed and disposed of properly; such debris includes spilled oil, grease, fuel, or other petroleum or chemical products. Such products and any contaminated soil will be removed for proper disposal or treated by appropriate in situ remediation.

6.10 Compaction, Rutting, and Soil Restoration

A. In an effort to minimize soil compaction prior to trenching activities, SCS will, where practical, transport pipe joints (i.e., stringing trucks) as closely as possible along the pipeline centerline.

B. After construction, compaction of the subsoil will be alleviated on Cropland using deep-tillage device or chisel plow, as needed and approved by the Landowner or Land-Managing Agency. Decompaction of the soil, if necessary, will be performed during favorable soil conditions. If the Agricultural Inspector(s) determine that the soil is too wet, decompaction will be delayed until the subsoil is friable/tillable in the top 18 inches.

C. Deep subsoil ripping in Cropland will occur in all traffic and work areas of the pipeline construction workspace where there was full construction workspace topsoil stripping unless the Agricultural Inspector(s) determines compaction has not occurred. This includes ATWS that has been disturbed.

D. Subsoil ripping equipment may include v-rippers, chisel plows, or equivalents.

E. SCS will restore rutted land as near as practical to its pre-construction condition.

F. SCS will compensate Landowners, as appropriate, for damages caused by SCS during construction. Agreed upon damages will be paid for the cost of soil restoration on the construction workspace to the extent such restoration work is not performed by SCS.

G. In the event of a dispute between the Landowner and SCS regarding what areas need to be deep tilled (i.e., ripped) or chiseled, or the depth at which compacted areas should be ripped or chiseled, SCS will determine the appropriate actions based on the County Inspector's opinion.

H. Rutted land will be graded and tilled until restored as near as practical to its preconstruction condition. On lands where topsoil was removed, rutting will be remedied before topsoil is replaced.

6.11 Land Leveling

Following completion of the construction, SCS will restore the construction workspace to as close to the original pre-construction contours as practicable. If uneven settling occurs or surface drainage problems develop as a result of pipeline construction, SCS will provide additional land leveling services after receiving a Landowner's written notice, weather and soil conditions permitting. Alternatively, SCS will negotiate with the Landowner for reasonable compensation in lieu of restoration.

SCS will work with landowners to ensure restoration of terraces to their pre-construction condition. If requested by the landowner, SCS may hire a local contractor to restore the terraces.

Civil surveys will be conducted to document the terraces and contours before disturbance occurs. The pre-construction drainage along the terrace channel will be maintained and additional BMPs may be installed if necessary. SCS will perform post-construction monitoring and inspection to ensure restoration methods of the terraces are sufficient and that they are to their pre-construction elevation and condition. If the terraces require further work, SCS will either compensate the landowner or arrange for a local contractor to perform the work.

6.12 Prevention of Soil Erosion

SCS will follow BMPs and industry standards for erosion and sedimentation control during construction and post-construction. SCS will develop a Minnesota Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan that will detail the project specific stormwater and soil erosion prevention measures. SCS will install permanent erosion control devices during restoration to prevent erosion as described in SCS' Minnesota ECP. All applicable federal and state regulations and conditions associated with surface water quality criteria will require SCS' full compliance.

6.13 Repair of Damaged Soil Conservation Practices

Soil conservation practices (e.g., terraces, grassed waterways) that are damaged by pipeline construction will be restored to their pre-construction condition.

6.14 Interference with Irrigation Systems

A. If it is feasible and mutually acceptable to SCS and the Landowner, temporary measures will be implemented to allow an irrigation system to continue to operate across land on which the pipeline is being constructed.

B. If the construction workspace interferes with an operational (or soon-to-be operational) spray irrigation system, SCS will inform the Landowner of the need to take the irrigation system out of service. SCS and the Landowner will agree upon an acceptable amount of time the irrigation system may be out of service. If SCS and the Landowner are unable to agree on the amount of

time within 10 days of SCS informing the Landowner of the need to take the irrigation system out of service, construction will proceed, and the Landowner will be asked to take the irrigation system out of service.

C. If, as a result of pipeline construction, interruption of an irrigation system results in crop damages, either within the construction workspace or outside of the construction workspace, compensation of Landowners will be determined as described in Section 20 of this Plan.

6.15 Ingress and Egress

Prior to pipeline construction, SCS will identify the means of entering and exiting the construction workspace should access not be practical or feasible from adjacent tracts or from public highway or railroad rights-of-way, consistent with SCS' Easement rights. Temporary access ramps/pads may be constructed using rock on top of geotextile fabric or construction mats as needed to facilitate the movement of equipment between public roads and the construction workspace.

6.16 Temporary Access Roads

A. If public roads do not provide sufficient access, SCS will attempt to use existing farms roads for access to and from the construction workspace, subject to approval from the Landowner or SCS' Easement rights. Where SCS needs to construct a new temporary access road across Agricultural Land, the location will be made in collaboration with the Landowner. Temporary access roads that are needed during construction will be located to minimize impacts on the landowner's or tenant's use of the Agricultural Land. If temporary access roads in Agricultural Lands require gravel stabilization, geotextile construction fabric will be placed beneath the rock to add stability and to provide a distinctive barrier between the rock and soil surface. During restoration of the construction workspace, temporary access roads will be removed or restored to pre-construction conditions unless otherwise agreed to with landowner.

B. Temporary bridges or culverts will be implemented along access roads so as not to impede drainage and will be constructed to minimize soil erosion as described in the Minnesota ECP.

C. Following construction, new temporary access roads may be left intact through mutual agreement of the Landowner and SCS, except for where gravel or rock was placed during construction, or unless otherwise restricted by federal, state, or local regulations. All rock and gravel used for access road improvement will be removed.

D. Where temporary access roads are removed, the Agricultural Land on which the temporary roads are constructed will be returned to its previous use and restored to a condition equivalent to what existed prior to construction. Restoration techniques for temporary access roads will be similar to those used in restoring the construction workspace (e.g., decompaction).

6.17 Invasive and Noxious Terrestrial Plant Management

SCS will manage invasive and noxious (INS) terrestrial plants per the Minnesota ECP. SCS will provide for weed control in a manner that prevents the spread of weeds onto adjacent lands used for agricultural purposes. Where necessary and in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations, spraying shall be done by an herbicide applicator that is appropriately licensed. If SCS fails to control weeds resulting from

construction activities within 45 days after receiving written notice from a landowner, SCS will be responsible for reimbursing all reasonable costs of weed control incurred by owners of adjacent land.

SCS will also manage INS species at its aboveground facility sites (e.g., mainline valve sites) during operational activities. Herbicide spraying will be conducted in accordance with applicable regulatory authorities.

6.18 Construction Water Discharges

A. Prior to construction, SCS will identify the need to discharge water pumped out of trenches or excavations, or from buoyancy control and hydrostatic testing activities; these activities will be permitted by appropriate state regulatory agencies and will be conducted in accordance with the Minnesota ECP, federal and state regulations, and permit conditions.

B. When dewatering trenches in Agricultural Land, SCS will discharge the water in a manner that is in compliance with any permits and will minimize damaging adjacent Agricultural Land, crops, and/or pasture. Such damages may include, but are not limited to, inundation of crops for more than 24 hours and deposition of sediment in cropland and drainage ditches. If water-related damage during discharge from trenches results in a loss of yield, compensation of Landowners will be determined as described in Section 20 of this Plan.

6.19 Construction in Wet Conditions

The Agricultural Inspector and/or County Inspector, in consultation with SCS shall determine when construction should not proceed in a given area due to wet conditions. The County Inspector will work with SCS construction management and the construction superintendent to shut down construction if conditions are too wet to proceed.

Construction in wet soil conditions will not commence or continue at times when or locations where the passage of heavy construction equipment may cause rutting to the extent that the topsoil and subsoil are mixed or underground drainage structures may be damaged.

To facilitate construction in wet soils, SCS may elect to install mats or padding, or use other methods acceptable to the County Inspector.

6.20 Procedures for Determining Construction-Related Damages

A. SCS will negotiate in good faith with Landowners who assert claims for construction-related damages. The procedure for resolution of these claims will be in accordance with the terms of the Easements.

B. Negotiations between SCS and any affected Landowner will be voluntary in nature and no party is obligated to follow a specific procedure or method for computing the amount of loss for which compensation is sought or paid, except as otherwise specifically provided in the Easements. In the event a Landowner should decide not to accept compensation offered by SCS, the compensation offered is only an offer to settle, and the offer shall not be introduced in any proceeding brought by the Landowner to establish the amount of damages SCS must pay. In the event SCS and a Landowner are unable to reach an agreement on the amount of compensation, any such Landowner may seek further recourse as provided in the Easement.

6.21 Advance Notice of Access to Private Property

A. SCS or its agents will provide the Landowner with a minimum one week notice before accessing his/her property for construction, in addition to any regulatory notifications.

B. Prior notice will consist of a personal or telephone contact, whereby the Landowner is informed of SCS' intent to access the land. If the Landowner cannot be reached in person or by telephone, SCS will mail or hand-deliver to the Landowner's home a dated, written notice of SCS's intent. The Landowner need not acknowledge receipt of the written notice before SCS enters the property.

6.22 Indemnification

Indemnification obligations relating to the pipeline installation covered by this Plan shall be determined in accordance with the terms of the Easement and applicable law.

6.23 Tile Repair Following Pipeline Installation

SCS will consult with affected persons regarding plans for future drain tile installation. Where an affected person provides SCS with written plans prepared by a qualified tile technician for future drain tile improvements before an easement is secured, the pipeline will be installed at a depth which will allow for proper clearance between the pipeline and the proposed future tile installation.

SCS will consult with affected persons regarding plans for future use or installation of soil conservation practices or structures. Where an affected person provides SCS with a design for such practice or structure prepared by a qualified technician before an easement is secured, the pipeline will be installed at a depth that will retain the integrity of the pipeline.

Appendix A - Mitigation Measures for Organic Agricultural Land

INTRODUCTION

This appendix identifies mitigation measures that apply specifically to farms that are Certified Organic or farms in Minnesota that are in active transition to become Certified Organic and is intended to address the unique management and certification requirements of these operations. All protections provided in the Plan must also be applied to Organic Agricultural Land in addition to the provisions of this appendix. The provisions of this appendix will apply to Organic Agricultural Land for which the Landowner has provided to SCS a true, correct, and current version of the Organic System Plan. SCS recognizes that Organic Agricultural Land is a unique feature of the landscape and will treat this land with the same level of care as other sensitive environmental features.

DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise provided to the contrary in this appendix, capitalized terms used in this appendix shall have the meanings provided below and in the Plan. In the event of a conflict between this appendix and the Plan with respect to definitions, the definition provided in this appendix will prevail but only to the extent such conflicting terms are used in this appendix. The definition provided for the defined words used herein shall apply to all forms of the words.

Apply	To intentionally or inadvertently spread or distribute any substance onto the exposed surface of the soil.
Certifying Agent	As defined by the National Organic Program Standards, 7 CFR § 205.2.
Decertified or Decertification	Loss of Organic Certification.
Organic Agricultural Land	Farms, or portions thereof, that have been Certified Organic.
Certified Organic	“Certified” as defined in 7 CFR § 205.2.
Organic System Plan	As defined by the National Organic Program Standards, 7 CFR § 205.2.
Prohibited Substance	As defined in 7 CFR § 205.2. Prohibited Substances are further described in 7 CFR §§ 205.600-607.

ORGANIC SYSTEM PLAN

SCS recognizes the importance of the individualized Organic System Plan to the Organic Certification process. SCS will work with the Landowner, the Landowner’s Certifying Agent, and/or a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-approved organic consultant to identify site-specific construction practices and develop an organic construction plan that will minimize the potential for Decertification as a result of construction activities. SCS also recognizes that Organic System Plans are proprietary in nature and confidentiality will be respected.

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

SCS will avoid the application of Prohibited Substances onto Organic Agricultural Land. No herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers, or seed will be applied unless requested and approved by the Landowner. Likewise, no refueling, no fuel, or lubricant storage or routine equipment maintenance will be allowed on Organic Agricultural Land. Equipment will be checked prior to entry to make sure that fuel, hydraulic, and

lubrication systems are in good working order before working on Organic Agricultural Land. If Prohibited Substances are used on land adjacent to Organic Agricultural Land, these substances will be used in such a way as to prevent them from entering Organic Agricultural Land.

SOIL HANDLING

Topsoil and subsoil layers that are removed during construction will be stored separately and replaced in the proper sequence after the pipeline is installed. Unless otherwise specified in the site-specific plan described above, SCS will not use this soil for other purposes, including creating access ramps/pads at road crossings. No topsoil or subsoil (other than incidental amounts) may be removed from Organic Agricultural Land. Likewise, Organic Agricultural Land will not be used for storage of soil from non-Organic Agricultural Land.

EROSION CONTROL

On Organic Agricultural Land, SCS will, to the extent feasible, implement erosion control methods consistent with the Landowner's Organic System Plan. On land adjacent to Organic Agricultural Land, SCS's erosion control procedures will be designed so that sediment from adjacent non-Organic Agricultural Land will not flow along the construction workspace and be deposited on Organic Agricultural Land. Treated lumber will not be used in erosion control measures on Organic Agricultural Land.

WATER IN TRENCHES

During construction, SCS will leave an earthen plug in the trench at the boundary of Organic Agricultural Land to prevent trench water from adjacent land from flowing into the trench on Organic Agricultural Land. Likewise, SCS will not allow trench water from adjacent land to be pumped onto Organic Agricultural Land.

INVASIVE AND NOXIOUS TERRESTRIAL PLANT MANAGEMENT

On Organic Agricultural Land, SCS will, to the extent feasible, implement INS management methods consistent with the Landowner's Organic System Plan. Prohibited Substances will not be used for INS management on Organic Agricultural Land. In addition, SCS will not use Prohibited Substances for INS management on land adjacent to Organic Agricultural Land in such a way as to allow these materials to drift onto Organic Agricultural Land.

MITIGATION OF NATURAL RESOURCE IMPACTS

SCS will not use Organic Agricultural Land for the purpose of required compensatory mitigation of impacts on natural resources such as wetlands or woodlands unless approved by the Landowner.

MONITORING

In addition to the responsibilities of the Agricultural Inspectors described in the Plan, the following will apply:

- The Agricultural Inspectors or a trained Organic Inspector (trained through a USDA-approved Organic Inspection Program and retained by SCS) will routinely monitor construction and restoration activities on Organic Agricultural Land for compliance with the provisions of this appendix and will document activities that could result in Decertification; and

- Instances of noncompliance will be documented according to International Organic Inspectors Association protocol consistent with the Landowner's Organic System Plan, and will be made available to the MDA, the Landowner, the Landowner's Certifying Agent, and to SCS.

COMPENSATION FOR CONSTRUCTION DAMAGES

The settlement of damages will be based on crop yield and/or crop quality determination and the need for additional restoration measures and will proceed in accordance with the terms of the Easement. Unless the Landowner of Organic Agricultural Land and SCS agree otherwise, at SCS's expense, a mutually agreed upon professional agronomist will make crop yield determinations, and the MDA Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Unit will make crop quality determinations. If the crop yield and/or crop quality determinations indicate the need for soil testing, the testing will be conducted by a commercial laboratory that is properly certified to conduct the necessary tests and is mutually agreeable to SCS and the Landowner. Fieldwork for soil testing will be conducted by a Professional Soil Scientist or Professional Engineer licensed by the State of Minnesota. SCS will be responsible for the cost of sampling, testing, and additional restoration activities, if needed. Landowners may elect to settle damages with SCS in advance of construction on a mutually acceptable basis or to settle after construction based on a mutually agreeable determination of actual damages.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES DUE TO DECERTIFICATION

Should any portion of Organic Agricultural Land be Decertified as a result of construction activities, the settlement of damages will be based on the difference between revenue generated from the land affected before Decertification and after Decertification, for the entire period of time the land is Decertified, so long as a good faith effort is made by the Landowner to regain certification.

Appendix B - Construction Typicals

Figure B-1: Typical 100' Construction ROW Conventional Lay with Double Ditch Method

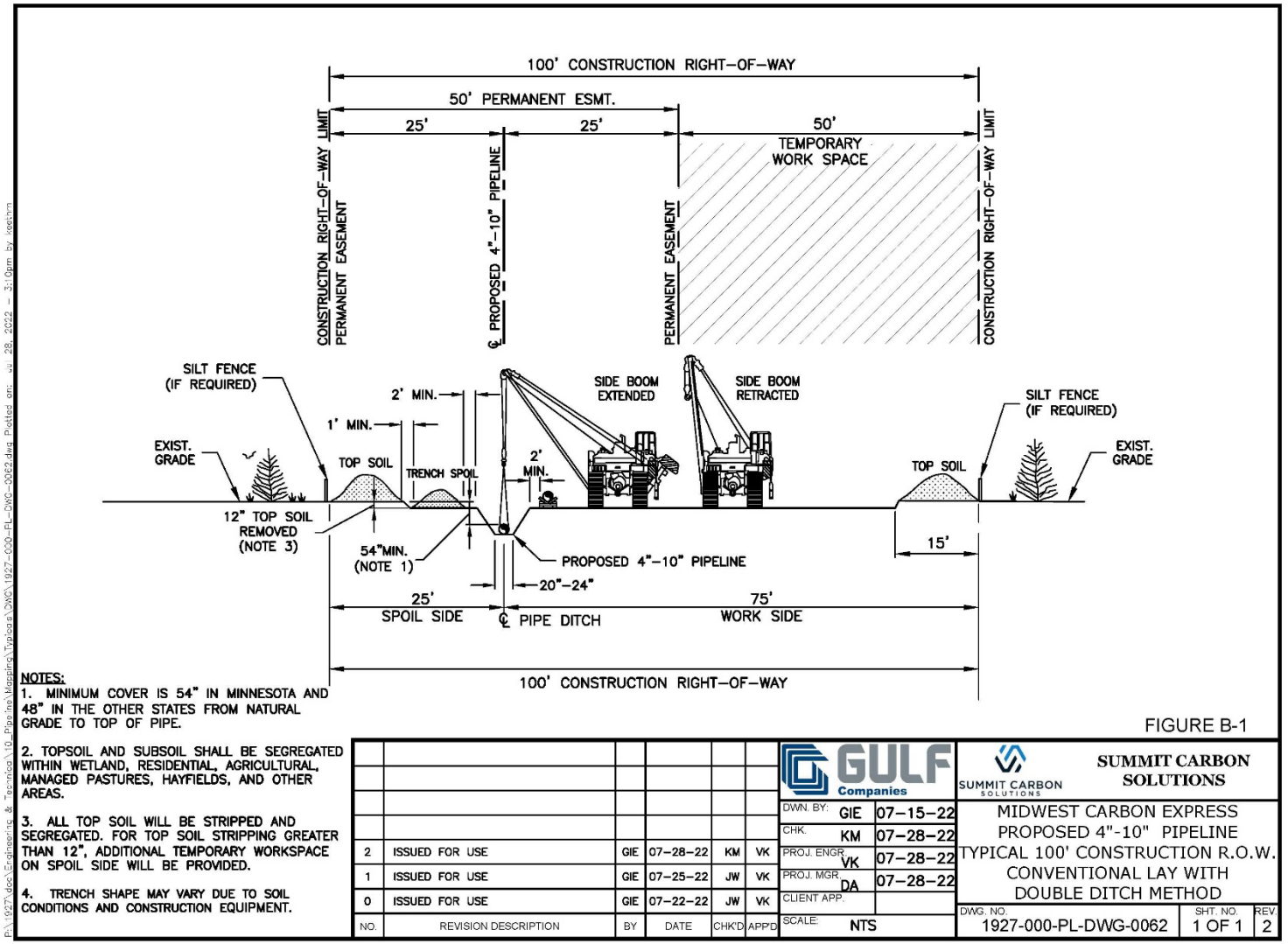

FIGURE B-1

NOTES:
1. MINIMUM COVER IS 54" IN MINNESOTA AND 48" IN THE OTHER STATES FROM NATURAL GRADE TO TOP OF PIPE.
2. TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL SHALL BE SEGREGATED WITHIN WETLAND, RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, MANAGED PASTURES, HAYFIELDS, AND OTHER AREAS.
3. ALL TOP SOIL WILL BE STRIPPED AND SEGREGATED. FOR TOP SOIL STRIPPING GREATER THAN 12", ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY WORKSPACE ON SPOIL SIDE WILL BE PROVIDED.
4. TRENCH SHAPE MAY VARY DUE TO SOIL CONDITIONS AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

NO.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	CHK'D	APP'D
2	ISSUED FOR USE	GIE	07-28-22	KM	VK
1	ISSUED FOR USE	GIE	07-25-22	JW	VK
0	ISSUED FOR USE	GIE	07-22-22	JW	VK

GULF Companies

DWN. BY:	GIE	07-15-22
CHK.	KM	07-28-22
PROJ. ENGR.	VK	07-28-22
PROJ. MGR.	DA	07-28-22
CLIENT APP.		
SCALE:	NTS	

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS

MIDWEST CARBON EXPRESS
PROPOSED 4"-10" PIPELINE
TYPICAL 100' CONSTRUCTION R.O.W.
CONVENTIONAL LAY WITH
DOUBLE DITCH METHOD

DWG. NO.	SHT. NO.	REV.
1927-000-PL-DWG-0062	1 OF 1	2

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Figure B-2: Typical 100' Construction ROW Conventional Lay

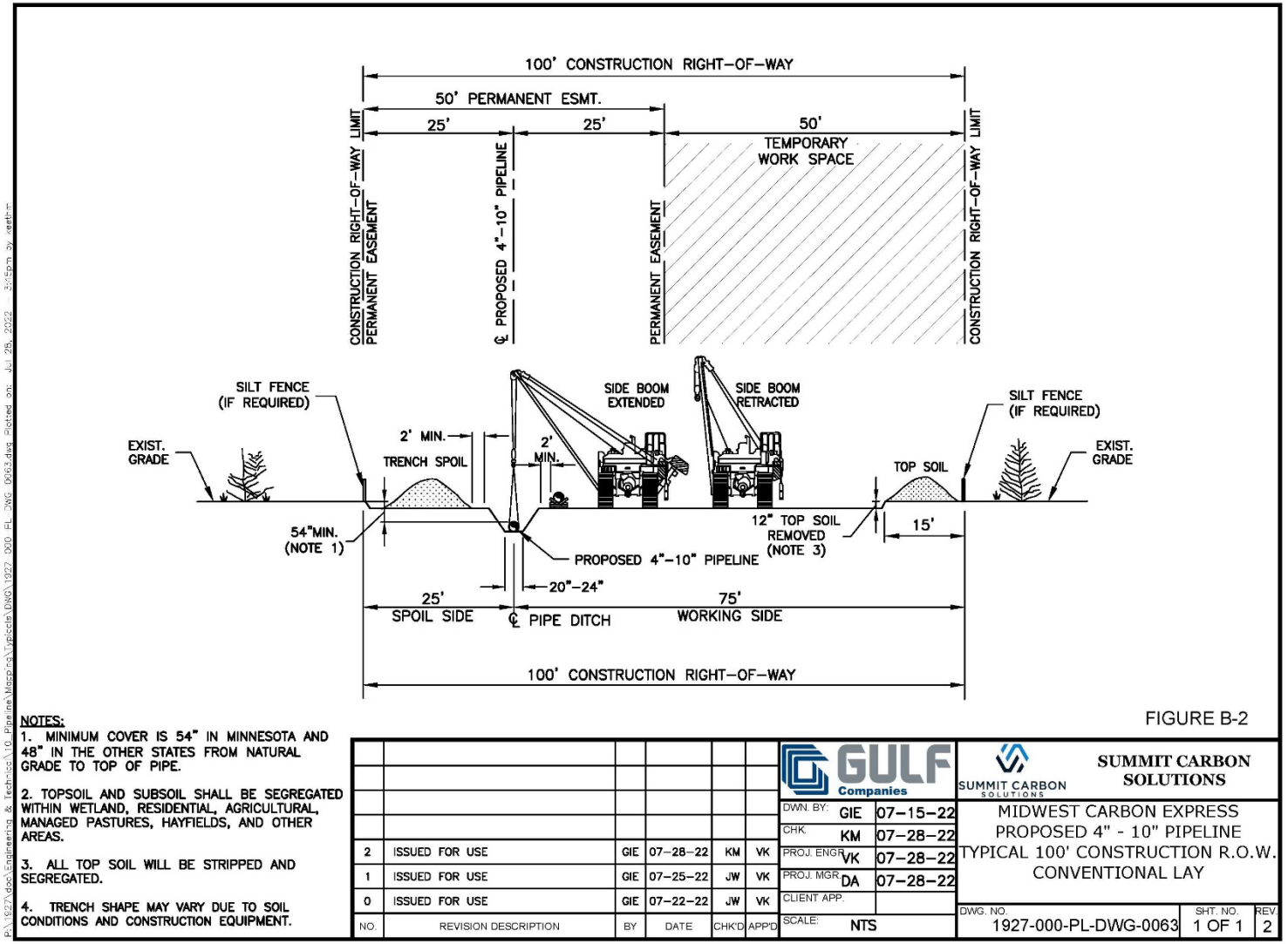

FIGURE B-2

NOTES:
1. MINIMUM COVER IS 54" IN MINNESOTA AND 48" IN THE OTHER STATES FROM NATURAL GRADE TO TOP OF PIPE.
2. TOPSOIL AND SUBSOIL SHALL BE SEGREGATED WITHIN WETLAND, RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, MANAGED PASTURES, HAYFIELDS, AND OTHER AREAS.
3. ALL TOP SOIL WILL BE STRIPPED AND SEGREGATED.
4. TRENCH SHAPE MAY VARY DUE TO SOIL CONDITIONS AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

NO.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	CHK'D	APP'D
2	ISSUED FOR USE	GIE	07-28-22	KM	VK
1	ISSUED FOR USE	GIE	07-25-22	JW	VK
0	ISSUED FOR USE	GIE	07-22-22	JW	VK

GULF Companies

DWN. BY:	GIE	07-15-22
CHK.	KM	07-28-22
PROJ. ENGR.	VK	07-28-22
PROJ. MGR.	DA	07-28-22
CLIENT APP.		
SCALE:	NTS	

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS

MIDWEST CARBON EXPRESS
PROPOSED 4" - 10" PIPELINE
TYPICAL 100' CONSTRUCTION R.O.W.
CONVENTIONAL LAY

DWG. NO.	SHT. NO.	REV.
1927-000-PL-DWG-0063	1 OF 1	2

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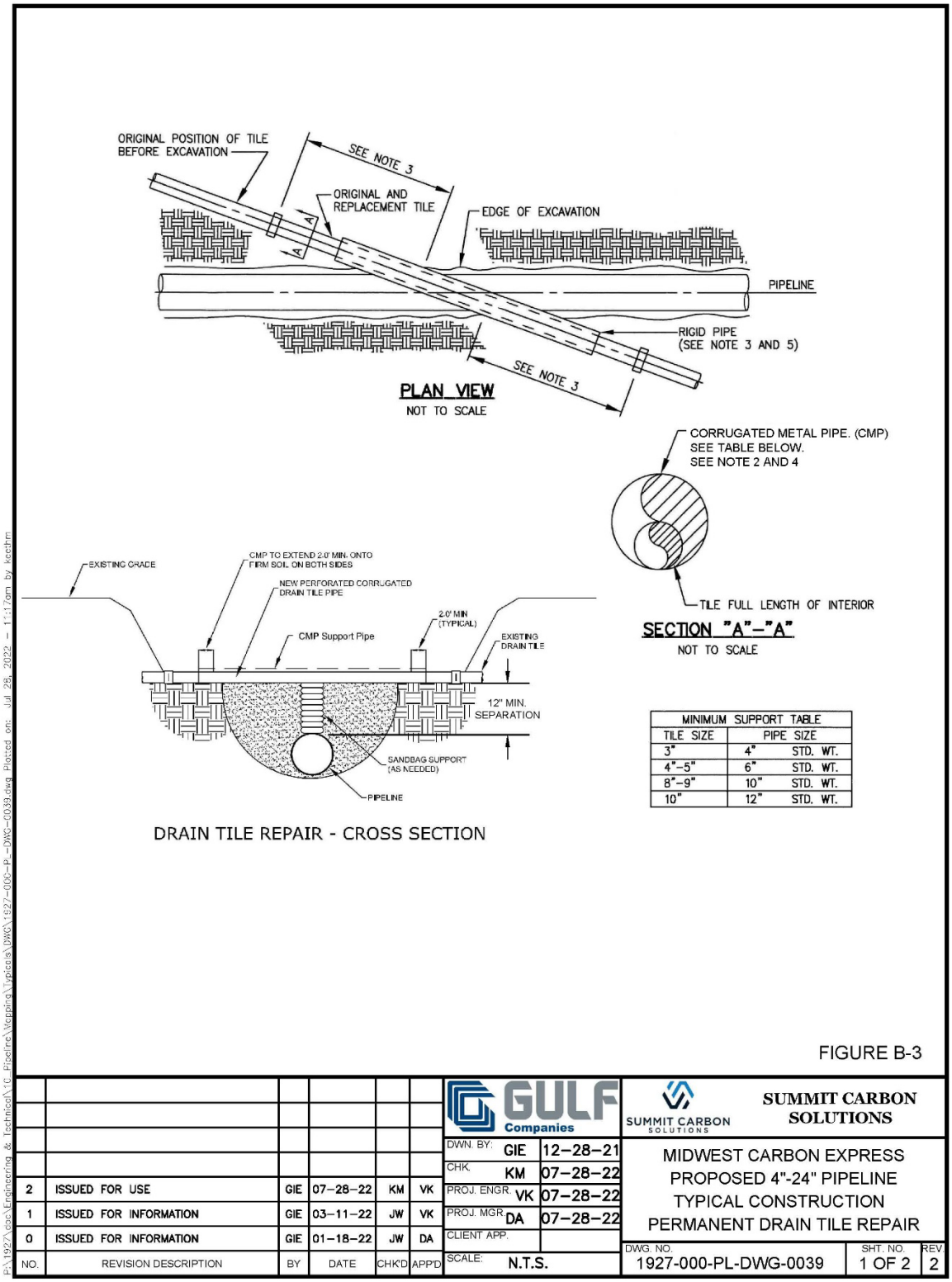
Figure B-3: Typical Construction Permanent Drain Tile Repair



1. TILE REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT SHALL MAINTAIN ORIGINAL ALIGNMENT GRADIENT AND WATER FLOW TO THE WATER FLOW TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE, IF THE TILE NEEDS TO BE RELOCATED, THE INSTALLATION ANGLE MAY VARY DUE TO SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND LANDOWNER RECOMMENDATIONS.

2. 2'–0" MINIMUM LENGTH OF RIGID PIPE SHALL BE SUPPORTED BY UNDISTURBED SOIL, OR IF CROSSING IS NOT AT RIGHT ANGLES TO PIPELINE, EQUIVALENT LENGTH PERPENDICULAR TO TRENCH. (SHIM WITH SAND BAGS ONLY TO UNDISTURBED SOIL FOR SUPPORT AND DRAINAGE GRADIENT MAINTENANCE (TYPICAL BOTH SIDES) IF NEEDED ONLY.

3. DRAIN TILES WILL BE PERMANENTLY CONNECTED TO EXISTING DRAIN TILES A MINIMUM OF THREE FEET OUTSIDE OF EXCAVATED TRENCH LINE USING INDUSTRY STANDARDS TO ENSURE PROPER SEAL OF REPAIRED DRAIN TILES INCLUDING SLIP COUPLINGS.

4. DIAMETER OF RIGID PIPE SHALL BE OF ADEQUATE SIZE TO ALLOW FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE TILE FOR THE FULL LENGTH OF RIGID PIPE.

5. ALL MATERIAL TO BE FURNISHED BY CONTRACTOR.

6. PRIOR TO REPAIRING TILE, CONTRACTOR SWAB LATERALLY INTO THE EXISTING TILE TO FULL WIDTH OF THE RIGHTS OF WAY TO DETERMINE IF ADDITIONAL DAMAGE HAS OCCURRED. ALL DAMAGE/DISTURBED TILE SHALL BE REPAIRED AS NEAR AS PRACTICABLE TO ITS ORIGINAL OR BETTER CONDITION.

7. ALL DAMAGED, BROKEN, OR CRACKED TILE SHALL BE REMOVED.

8. ONLY OBSTRUCTED TILE SHALL BE USED FOR REPLACEMENT.

9. THE REPLACE TILE SHALL BE FIRMLY SUPPORTED TO PREVENT LOSS OF GRADIENT OR ALIGNMENT DUE TO SOIL SETTLEMENT.

10. INSPECTION, PRIOR TO BACKFILLING OF THE APPLICABLE TRENCH AREA, EACH PERMANENT TILE REPAIR SHALL BE INSPECTED FOR COMPLIANCE BY THE COUNTY INSPECTOR. IF PROPER NOTICE IS GIVEN, CONSTRUCTION SHALL NOT BE DELAYED DUE TO AND INSPECTOR'S FAILURE TO BE PRESENT.

11. BACKFILLING, THE BACKFILL SURROUNDING THE PERMANENTLY REPAIRED DRAIN TILE SHALL BE COMPLETED AT THE TIME OF REPAIR AND IN A MANNER THAT ENSURES THAT ANY FURTHER BACKFILLING WILL NOT DAMAGE OR MISALIGN THE REPAIRED SECTION OF THE LINE. THE BACKFILL SHALL BE INSPECTED FOR COMPLIANCE BY THE COUNTY INSPECTOR.

FIGURE B-3

NO.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	CHK'D	APP'D
2	ISSUED FOR USE	GIE	07–28–22	KM	VK
1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	GIE	03–11–22	JW	VK
0	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	GIE	01–18–22	JW	DA

GULF Companies

DWN. BY:	GIE	12–28–21
CHK.	JW	07–28–22
PROJ. ENGR.	VK	07–28–22
PROJ. MGR.	DA	07–28–22
CLIENT APP.		
SCALE:	N.T.S.	

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS

MIDWEST CARBON EXPRESS
PROPOSED 4"-24" PIPELINE
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION
PERMANENT DRAIN TILE REPAIR

DWG. NO.	SHT. NO.	REV.
1927-000-PL-DWG-0039	2 OF 2	2

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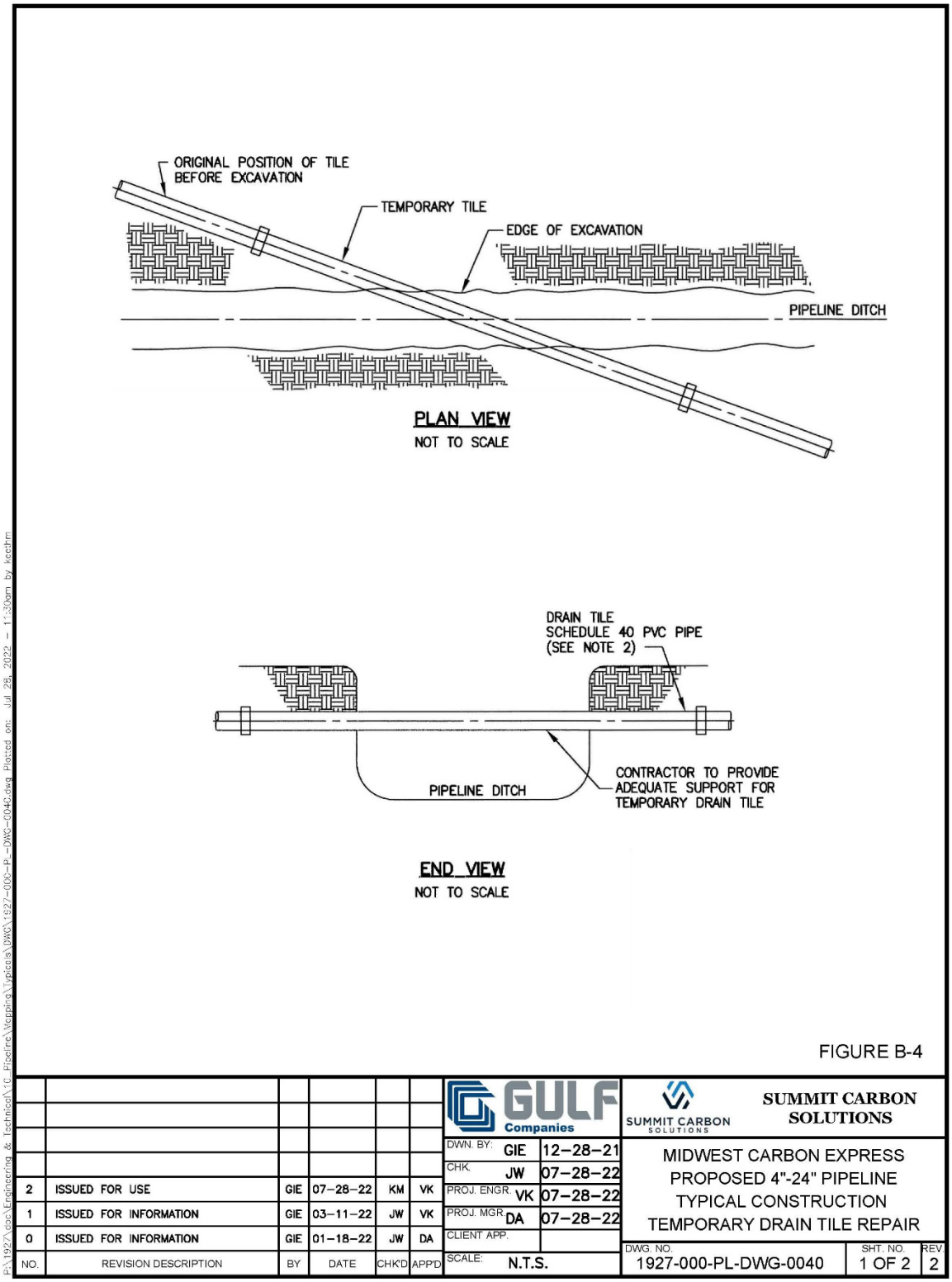
Figure B-4: Typical Construction Temporary Drain Tile Repair



NOTES:

1. TEMPORARY TILE REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT SHALL MAINTAIN ORIGINAL ALIGNMENT GRADIENT AND WATER FLOW TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.
2. TEMPORARY DRAIN TILE TO BE SIZED TO MAINTAIN ADEQUATE FLOW AND CONNECTED TO EXISTING DRAIN TILES.
3. ANY UNDERGROUND DRAIN TILE DAMAGED, CUT, OR REMOVED AND FOUND TO BE FLOWING OR WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY BEGINS TO FLOW SHALL BE TEMPORARILY REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE, AND THE REPAIR SHALL BE MAINTAINED AS NECESSARY TO ALLOW FOR PROPER FUNCTION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE PIPELINE. THE TEMPORARY REPAIRS SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT REPAIRS ARE MADE.
4. TEMPORARY REPAIR IS NOT REQUIRED IF THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRENCH AND THE TILE LINES PLACES THE TILE END POINTS TOO FAR APART FOR TEMPORARY REPAIR TO BE PRACTICAL.
5. IF TEMPORARY REPAIR OF THE LINE IS NOT MADE, THE UPSTREAM EXPOSED TILE LINE SHALL NOT BE OBSTRUCTED BUT SHALL NONETHELESS BE SCREENED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED TO PREVENT THE ENTRY OF THE FOREIGN MATERIALS AND SMALL ANIMALS INTO THE TILE LINE SYSTEM, AND THE DOWNSTREAM TILE LINE ENTRANCE SHALL BE CAPPED OR FILTERED TO PREVENT ENTRY OF MUD OR FOREIGN MATERIAL INTO THE LINE IF THE WATER LEVEL RISES IN THE TRENCH.
6. MARKING. ANY UNDERGROUND DRAIN TILE DAMAGED, CUT, OR REMOVAL SHALL BE MARKED BY PLACING A HIGHLY VISIBLE FLAG IN THE TRENCH SPOIL BANK DIRECTLY OVER OR OPPOSITE SUCH TILE. THIS MARKER SHALL NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL THE TILE HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY REPAIRED AND THE REPAIRS HAVE BEEN APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE COUNTY INSPECTOR. IF PROPER NOTICE IS GIVEN, CONSTRUCTION SHALL NOT BE DELAYED DUE TO AN INSPECTORS'S FAILURE TO BE PRESENT ON THE SITE.

FIGURE B-4

NO.	REVISION DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	CHK'D	APP'D
2	ISSUED FOR USE	GIE	07-28-22	KM	VK
1	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	GIE	03-11-22	JW	VK
0	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	GIE	01-18-22	JW	DA

GULF Companies

DWN. BY:	GIE	12-28-21
CHK.	KM	07-28-22
PROJ. ENGR.	VK	07-28-22
PROJ. MGR.	DA	07-28-22
CLIENT APP.		
SCALE:	N.T.S.	

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS

MIDWEST CARBON EXPRESS
PROPOSED 4"-24" PIPELINE
TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION
TEMPORARY DRAIN TILE REPAIR

DWG. NO.	SHT. NO.	REV.
1927-000-PL-DWG-0040	2 OF 2	2

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Anne Redmond, hereby certify that I have this day, served a true and correct copy of the following document to all persons at the addresses indicated below or on the attached list by electronic filing, electronic mail, courier, interoffice mail or by depositing the same enveloped with postage paid in the United States mail at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Minnesota Public Utilities Commission
ERRATUM NOTICE

Docket Number **IP-7093/PPL-22-422**
Dated this 10 day of March, 2025

/s/ Anne Redmond

#	First Name	Last Name	Email	Organization	Agency	Address	Delivery Method	Alternate Delivery Method	View Trade Secret	Service List Name
1	David	Bell	david.bell@state.mn.us		Department of Health	POB 64975 St. Paul MN, 55164 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
2	Christina	Brusven	cbrusven@fredlaw.com	Fredrikson Byron		60 S 6th St Ste 1500 Minneapolis MN, 55402-4400 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
3	Adam	Carlesco	acarlesco@fwwatch.org	Food & Water Watch		1616 P St. NW, Suite 300 Washington DC, 20036 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
4	Generic	Commerce Attorneys	commerce.attorneys@ag.state.mn.us		Office of the Attorney General - Department of Commerce	445 Minnesota Street Suite 1400 St. Paul MN, 55101 United States	Electronic Service		Yes	22-422Official
5	Randall	Doneen	randall.doneen@state.mn.us		Department of Natural Resources	500 Lafayette Rd, PO Box 25 Saint Paul MN, 55155 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
6	Sharon	Ferguson	sharon.ferguson@state.mn.us		Department of Commerce	85 7th Place E Ste 280 Saint Paul MN, 55101-2198 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
7	Todd	Green	todd.a.green@state.mn.us		Minnesota Department of Labor & Industry	443 Lafayette Rd N St. Paul MN, 55155-4341 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
8	Richard	Kolodziejski	rkolodziejski@ncsrcc.org	North Central States Regional Council of Carpenters		700 Olive St St. Paul MN, 55130 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
9	Chad	Konickson	chad.konickson@usace.army.mil	U.S.Army Corps of Engineers		332 Minnesota St. Suite E1500 Saint Paul MN, 55101 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
10	Stacy	Kotch Egstad	stacy.kotch@state.mn.us		MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	395 John Ireland Blvd. St. Paul MN, 55155 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
11	Dawn S	Marsh	dawn_marsh@fws.gov	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service		Minnesota-Wisconsin Field Offices 4101 American Blvd E Bloomington MN, 55425 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
12	Sarah	Mooradian	sarah@curemn.org	CURE		117 South 1st Street Montevideo MN, 56265 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
13	Christa	Moseng	christa.moseng@state.mn.us		Office of Administrative Hearings	P.O. Box 64620 Saint Paul MN, 55164-0620 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official

#	First Name	Last Name	Email	Organization	Agency	Address	Delivery Method	Alternate Delivery Method	View Trade Secret	Service List Name
14	Kevin	Pranis	kpranis@liunagroc.com	Laborers' District Council of MN and ND		81 E Little Canada Road St. Paul MN, 55117 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
15	Generic Notice	Residential Utilities Division	residential.utilities@ag.state.mn.us		Office of the Attorney General - Residential Utilities Division	1400 BRM Tower 445 Minnesota St St. Paul MN, 55101-2131 United States	Electronic Service		Yes	22-422Official
16	Stephan	Roos	stephan.roos@state.mn.us		Minnesota Department of Agriculture	625 Robert St N Saint Paul MN, 55155-2538 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
17	Nathaniel	Runke	nrunke@local49.org			611 28th St. NW Rochester MN, 55901 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
18	John	Satterfield	jsatterfield@summitcarbon.com	Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC		2321 N Loop Dr, Suite 221 Ames IA, 50010 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
19	Will	Seuffert	will.seuffert@state.mn.us		Public Utilities Commission	121 7th Pl E Ste 350 Saint Paul MN, 55101 United States	Electronic Service		Yes	22-422Official
20	Rosalie	Solyntjes	msolyntjes@comcast.net			null null, null United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
21	Cindy	Tassi	ctassi@summitcarbon.com	Summit Carbon Solutions		2321 N. Loop Dr., Suite 221 Ames IA, 50010 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
22	Jayme	Trusty	execdir@swrdc.org	SWRDC		2401 Broadway Ave #1 Slayton MN, 56172 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
23	Jen	Tyler	tyler.jennifer@epa.gov	US Environmental Protection Agency		Environmental Planning & Evaluation Unit 77 W Jackson Blvd. Mailstop B-19J Chicago IL, 60604-3590 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
24	Chris	Ventura	cventura@consumerenergyalliance.org	Consumer Energy Alliance		21 East State Street Suite 2200 Columbus OH, 43215 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
25	Jess	Vilsack	jvilsack@summitcarbon.com	Summit Carbon Solutions, LLC		2321 N Loop Dr, Suite 221 Ames IA, 50010 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
26	Amelia	Vohs	avohs@mncenter.org	Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy		1919 University Avenue West Suite 515 St. Paul MN, 55104 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official

#	First Name	Last Name	Email	Organization	Agency	Address	Delivery Method	Alternate Delivery Method	View Trade Secret	Service List Name
27	Cynthia	Warzecha	cynthia.warzecha@state.mn.us	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources		500 Lafayette Road Box 25 St. Paul MN, 55155-4040 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
28	Alan	Whipple	sa.property@state.mn.us		Minnesota Department Of Revenue	Property Tax Division 600 N. Robert Street St. Paul MN, 55146-3340 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official
29	Jonathan	Wolfgram	jonathan.wolfgram@state.mn.us		Office of Pipeline Safety	445 Minnesota St Ste 147 Woodbury MN, 55125 United States	Electronic Service		No	22-422Official