



Dear Landowner or Tenant,

You are receiving this information because your property is located along the route corridor of a proposed project, the Heartland Greenway. This project will provide industrial customers in the Midwest region of the United States with a scalable option to reduce their carbon footprint. This technology, known as carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS), captures CO₂ emissions during the industrial process, before it reaches the atmosphere, transports it in liquefied form, and stores it safely underground.

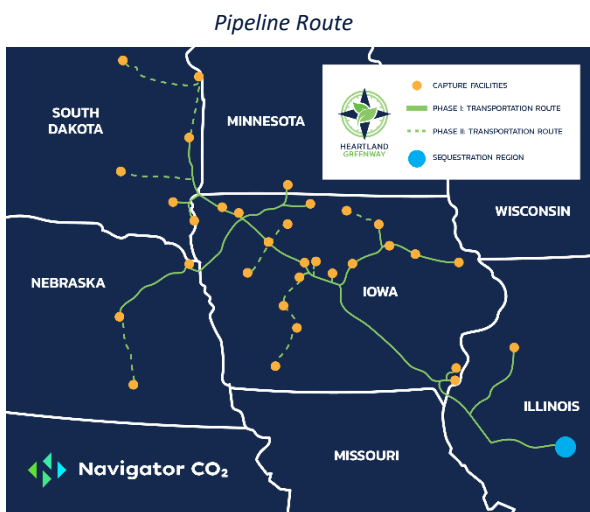
Navigator CO₂ Ventures is committed to being a responsible neighbor in the communities where we live, work, and operate. We believe that strong relationships begin with frequent and transparent communication.

To that end, we hope that this information will serve as an introduction to our project and help answer some questions you might have.

For more information, please visit our website www.heartlandgreenway.com. You can reach us any time at info@heartlandgreenway.com or (402) 520-7089.

Respectfully,

Ann Welshans, *Director of Right-of-Way*
Navigator CO₂ Ventures



PROJECT OVERVIEW

- Approximately **1,300 miles** of 6” to 24” inch pipeline constructed with high-strength carbon steel.
- Capable of transporting and storing up to **15 million tons** of CO₂ per year once fully expanded.
- Once complete, the CO₂ pipeline will connect to over 30 receipt points in five states:
 - **Iowa**
 - **Illinois**
 - **Minnesota**
 - **Nebraska**
 - **South Dakota**
- Expected Project Timing
 - **Spring 2022 – Fall 2023** – Route feasibility, field due diligence, environmental permitting, engineering design, and right-of way acquisition
 - **Spring 2024 - Summer 2025** – Pipeline construction, restoration, and commissioning

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Property tax revenue for communities and counties along the pipeline route over the life of the project.
- Approximately 8,000 new union and non-union contract positions will be created during the construction of the pipeline in Iowa.
- Estimated 80 new permanent jobs will be established at locations along the pipeline route once the project is completed.
- Carbon capture technologies increase the viability and competitiveness of value-added ag products like biofuels, and the ag feedstocks they are produced from.

PIPELINE FAQ'S

▶ **Are pipelines safe?**

Pipelines are among the safest, most environmentally friendly, and reliable methods of transporting the products we use every day. The Heartland Greenway will be regulated by both state and federal agencies to ensure compliance during design, construction, and operation.

▶ **Do we really need pipelines?**

Yes, in addition to the 5,000 miles of CO₂ pipelines in operation today, the development of new pipeline infrastructure such as carbon capture projects have the ability to reduce global carbon dioxide emissions by almost one-fifth and lower the cost of addressing climate change by 70%.

▶ **What is a pipeline right-of-way?**

A pipeline right-of-way (ROW) is the strip of land over a pipeline. A ROW agreement between a pipeline company and property owner is called an easement. Easements provide pipeline companies with permanent, limited interest to the land to enable them to operate, test, inspect, maintain, and protect their pipelines. The Heartland Greenway permanent ROW will typically be 50 feet, approximately 25 feet on each side of the center of the pipeline.

▶ **Can I build or dig along the pipeline right-of-way on my property?**

Pipeline right-of-way (ROW) must be kept free from obstructions. If a pipeline crosses your property, do not plant trees or shrubs on the ROW. Also, do not dig, store, or place anything on or near the ROW without first having pipeline company personnel mark the pipeline, stake the ROW, and explain the company's policy. Always call 811 before you dig.

▶ **How deep is a pipeline buried?**

The Heartland Greenway will exceed federal and state regulations and will be installed a minimum of 60 inches below the ground's surface.

▶ **How are pipelines monitored?**

Our pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days per year. We perform frequent pipeline maintenance, conducting foot and vehicle patrols regularly to ensure the pipeline is operating as designed. We also conduct aerial patrols several times a month to ensure the integrity of our pipelines and ROW. A state-of-the-art leak detection system is constantly monitored by qualified operators to ensure safe and reliable transportation of the CO₂ at various points along the system.

▶ **How do you ensure the pipeline will not rust when underground?**

The line pipe will exceed all federal and state requirements and be inspected from initial forming all the way to installation. It also has an external coating that protects the steel from corrosion, as well as a cathodic protection system to further mitigate any potential external pipeline deterioration. Additionally, we install strategically placed mainline valves, or MLVs, that further allow the company to operate the pipeline safely and reliably. Once installed and before operation, we conduct a hydrostatic test on the pipeline, which ensures the safety, reliability and integrity of the line pipe and construction. Once the pipeline is commissioned, we periodically inspect the inside of the pipeline using an in-line inspection tool or "smart pig" that enables us to validate the integrity of the pipeline.

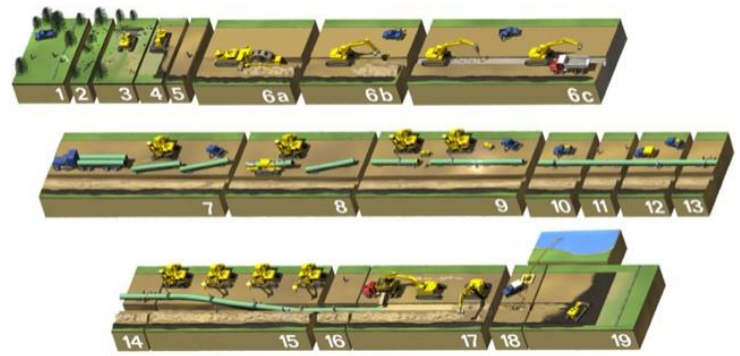
▶ **Are there any long-term impacts to my land?**

We have retained a specialized restoration company to develop and execute a project specific restoration plan. The plan will address the unique conditions of agricultural practices along the ROW to ensure all impacts from construction are temporary and that land use and production are restored as quickly as practical. We will address each affected landowner's specific circumstances during easement discussions. We are committed to returning the land to its pre-construction conditions or better.

THE PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Planning for a project of this scale begins years before any construction commences. Initial steps include determining demand, exploring practical pipeline routes, extensive environmental assessments on proposed route, public and landowner engagement, and government permitting. Once all of these steps are complete, the construction activities can begin.

Below you will find a detailed overview of the multi-phased pipeline construction process.



Pipeline Route Fig. 1

STEPS FOR CONSTRUCTION

1. Surveying and staking

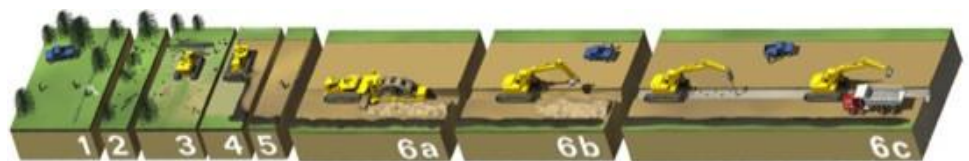
The survey crew carefully surveys the land and stakes the right-of-way (ROW), all approved project workspace and access roads to ensure that only the pre-approved construction workspace is cleared. Also flagged so they can be addressed properly are sensitive areas such as utility lines, drain tile systems, and environmental features.

2. Clearing

The clearing crew is responsible for removing trees and debris from the construction ROW.

3. Front-end grading

The grading crew prepares a level and safe working surface for the heavy construction equipment that follows. This crew also installs silt fence and other erosion control devices along edges of streams and wetlands to prevent unnecessary impacts. Drain tile header locations are identified and preventive measures are performed at this stage.



Pipeline Route Fig. 1.1

4. ROW topsoil stripping

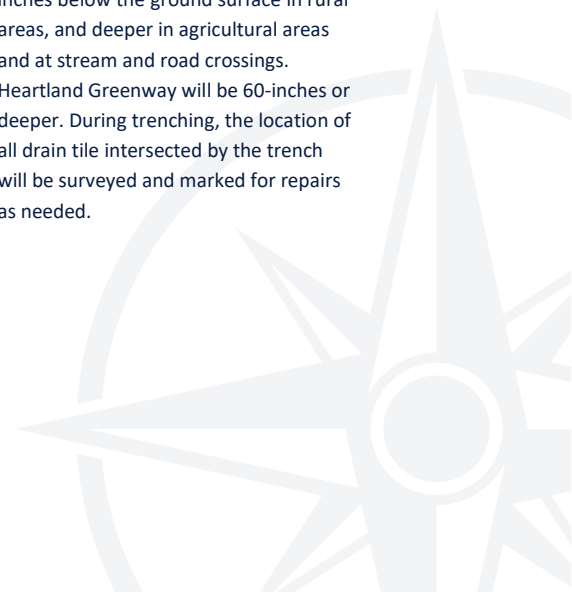
Where necessary, especially in agricultural areas, topsoil is separated from subsoil and stockpiled along the sides of the ROW to prevent compaction and mixing with subsoils. Agriculture mitigation plans are implemented to ensure minimum impacts.

5. Re-staking trench centerline

Survey crews stake the center line of the trench.

6a-c. Trenching

The trenching crew uses a wheel trencher, backhoe, or rock trencher to dig the pipe trench. The U.S. Department of Transportation requires the top of the pipe to be buried a minimum of 30 inches below the ground surface in rural areas, and deeper in agricultural areas and at stream and road crossings. Heartland Greenway will be 60-inches or deeper. During trenching, the location of all drain tile intersected by the trench will be surveyed and marked for repairs as needed.



STEPS FOR CONSTRUCTION, *CONT.*



Pipeline Route Fig. 1.2

7. Stringing pipe

At steel rolling mills, where the pipe is fabricated, pipeline representatives carefully inspect new pipe to make sure it meets industry and government safety standards. The pipe is transported to a pipe storage yard near the project location. A stringing crew using specialized trailers moves the pipe to the ROW.

8. Field bending of pipe

A bending machine uses a series of clamps and hydraulic pressure to make very smooth, controlled bends in the pipe. Pipes are bent to account for changes in the route and to conform to the topography. All bending is performed

in accordance with federally prescribed standards to ensure integrity of the bend.

9. Line-up, initial weld

The pipe crew and welding crew connect the various sections of pipe together into one continuous length. The pipe crew uses special pipeline equipment to pick up each joint of pipe, align it with the previous joint, and make the first pass of the weld.

10. Fill and cap, final weld

The welding crew follows the pipe crew, completing each weld. This process follows all government welding regulations.

11. As-built footage

The survey crew records data regarding the length of the assembled pipeline.

12. X-ray inspection, weld repair

For quality assurance, technicians inspect all welds using X-ray technology to verify weld. While federal standards only require X-rays on 10% of the welds, we will X-ray 100% of the welds for maximum assurance.

13. Coating field welds

At the manufacturing mill, the majority of the pipe is coated to protect the pipeline from potential external damage. A small section of each pipe end is left uncoated to help with the welding process. The coating is applied to these areas once the welding is complete and X-ray inspection is verified.



Pipeline Route Fig. 1.3

14. Inspection of coating

The pipe coating and welds are inspected one final time before being lowered into the trench.

15. Lowering pipe into trench

Operators lift the pipe and lower the welded sections into the trench.

16. As-built survey

The survey crew records the location and depth of cover of the pipeline after it is placed in the trench.

17. Pad, backfill, rough grade

Soil is returned to the trench in reverse order and the ROW is graded with the subsoil replaced first, followed by the topsoil. Warning tape is installed midway through the backfilling process to assist in damage prevention from third party strikes.

18. Hydrostatic testing, final tie-in

Before the pipeline is put into service, the entire length is pressure tested using water. Each section is filled with water and pressured well beyond the maximum operating pressure, to ensure no leaks are present and that the pipeline meets all strength requirements.

19. Replace topsoil, cleanup, restore

The final step in the process is restoring the land as closely as practical to its original condition and all signage installed. Final restoration will be reviewed with landowner and inspected per the pre-approved agriculture restoration plan.