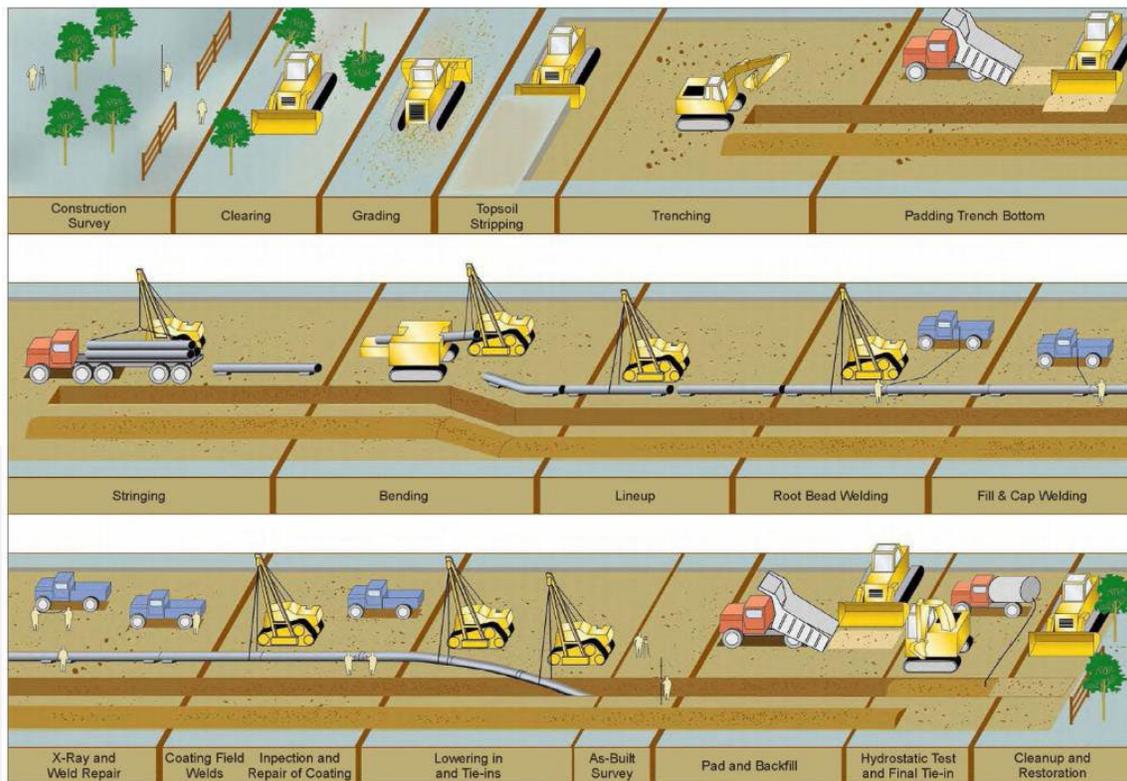




CONSTRUCTING A PIPELINE

1. Pipeline construction activities begin with a survey to define the route and ensure the approved path is followed (survey staking). The land is then cleared, the topsoil removed and set aside, and the right-of-way (ROW) prepared for construction.
2. Once the ROW is prepared for construction, trenching activities may begin. The specific trenching method is determined based on soil conditions and the amount of continuous ROW available.
3. Trenching is followed by stringing, which consists of trucking in and placing the pipe on the ROW to await the welding team.
4. Once a sufficient portion of pipe is strung and prepared for welding, the mainline bending/welding crews will begin their work to join the pipe segments together.
5. The pipeline welds are 100% x-rayed to ensure integrity, after which the welds are coated, then the welded pipe is lowered into the trench.
6. The trench is then backfilled with subsoil; the disturbed area is compacted followed by spreading the topsoil across the width of the ROW. Next, the pipeline is hydrostatically tested, which involves filling the pipe with fresh water and pressuring it up to 125% of the max operating pressure, thereby ensuring the integrity of the pipeline.
7. Following final pipeline inspection, the ROW will be returned to preconstruction conditions through final restoration.



Pipeline construction is a multistep process that begins after state and federal permits have been issued and easements have been secured.
Image credit: Minnesota Environmental Quality Board

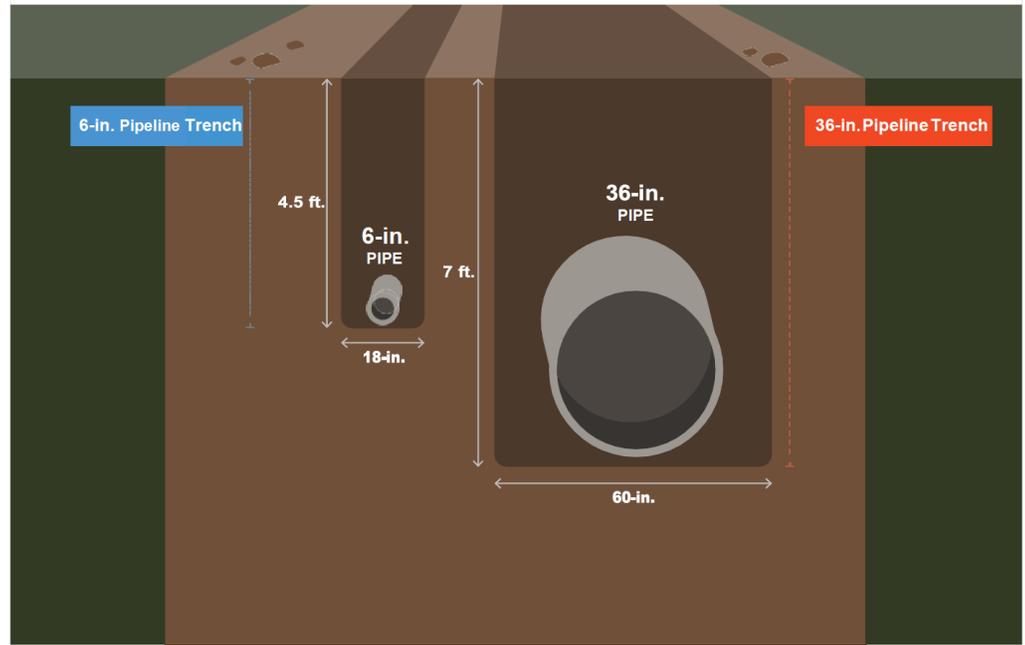
Minimizing Soil Impacts Using Best Practices

Summit Carbon Solutions (Summit) intends to follow construction best practices and in some states the Agricultural Impact Mitigation Plan, where required, to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to preserve the integrity of agricultural properties.

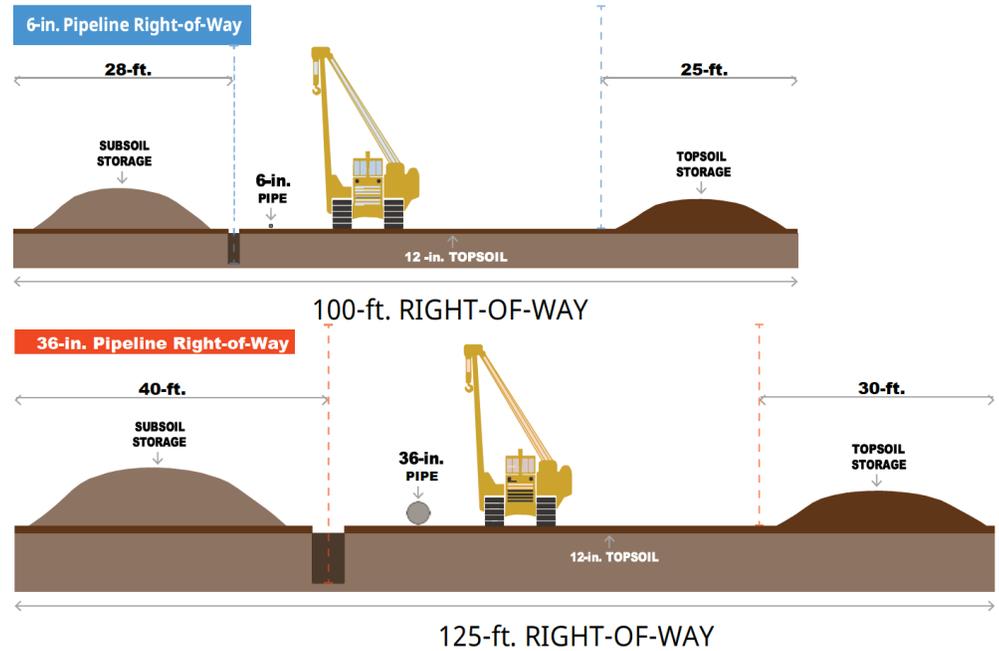
Our construction practices are designed to limit soil compaction in agricultural fields during installation of the pipeline. The average weight of construction equipment necessary for installing 6-inch-diameter pipe is typically 40% to 80% less than the weight of equipment necessary for installing 36-inch-diameter pipe. Most pipelines that Summit will be installing fall between 4 and 12 inches, with the mainline being the only sections reaching 16, 20, and 24 inches.

Soil disturbance will also decrease with decreasing pipe diameter. The images to the right represent trench sizes and disturbed soil volumes for different pipeline sizes.

Trench Comparison of 6-in. and 36-in. Pipeline Construction



Right-of-Way Comparison of 6-in. and 36-in. Pipeline Construction



Summit Carbon Solutions seeks to lower greenhouse gas emissions by connecting industrial facilities via strategic infrastructure to safely and permanently store CO₂. To learn more, contact:

Erik Schovanec, Director, Pipeline & Facilities | eschovanec@summitcarbon.com

Grant Terry, Sr. Pipeline Project Manager | gterry@summitcarbon.com

info@summitcarbon.com | summitcarbonsolutions.com



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