

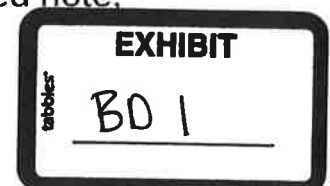
Public Service Commission:

Thank you for listening to my specific set of circumstances. Comments today will be specific to pipeline routing on or around the NW ¼ Section 26 Viking Township 135N-51W Richland County. The School House Quarter.

I have been managing the School House Quarter for about 10 years. It is the most productive and profitable piece of property I work on. CO2 pipeline routing currently goes through this property. Something different about this property is the impacts of the pipeline extend beyond the easement area.

There is an underground drain tile drainage system installed on the property. This investment was made by the owner years ago, and in my experience in working this property, both before and after installation, it is the single most important variable that predictably increases yield, reduces grain moisture, and increases profit. Last week I had a meeting with my operating loan lender, in which they helped create an estimate of 19.6% of the profit on planted acres in 2022 came from this property. This was not the case prior to tile installation. Without a functioning subsurface drain tile system this could turn into a net loss. The subsurface tile drainage system is the only difference making outlet for water, in a climate district that consistently deals with excess spring moisture. Excessive spring moisture increases costs and reduces revenue as well as profit. Surface water outlets may be necessary during pipe installation and testing, again difference making surface water outlets do not exist on the School House Quarter.

Now that the importance of the subsurface tile drainage system has been established, I would like to explain how current pipe routing will affect the integrity of the entire drainage system and creates unnecessary and avoidable risks to North Dakota property owners and workers. During installation the drain tile contractor complained about the instability of the subsoil in this area. This has been verified using the NRCS Web Soil Survey. Every soil type on the School House Quarter was classified as "Very Limited" on the "Shallow Excavation" study tool. On a related note,



"Corrosion of Steel" was classified as "High". The current route, delivered via a blanket easement, crosses a plethora of subsurface drain tile lines on the School House Quarter. The latest proposal was for these subsurface lines to be damaged during installation and repaired at some point. In discussions with my drain tile contractor, they revealed the weakest point in any subsurface tile system is where connections, reconnections, or repairs are made with loose soil around the tile, which the installation process will create. Certainly, risks to the integrity of this subsurface drainage system will be further amplified beyond natural circumstances by the presence of freshly disturbed soil, in an already unstable soil, will exist for several years after pipe installation and beyond the initial subsurface repair window. Couple this with first hand experience I have with subsurface tile breakages. These breaks just about always result in a sinkhole. Before the sinkhole forms, an air pocket forms, which is invisible to the eye. What scares me is when the air pocket forms around this pipeline but underground, and the normal use of heavy machinery crosses the pipeline, these air pockets eventually collapse. I would like to avoid expensive equipment in excess of 50,000 lb from falling onto an operating pressurized CO2 pipe. I would also like to avoid an employee, myself, or direct family member while operating a machine in a normal way from falling onto the pressurized pipe. I would like to avoid volunteer emergency responder workers from responding to this incident. I would like to avoid nearby homeowners from being impacted. I believe this would constitute an unintentional 3rd party strike, which everyone here today wants to avoid. Now add the knowledge that pipeline heaving has been observed in Richland County with other pipelines, and we have the conditions where there is reasonable expectation for unintentional 3rd party strikes, something no one wants to be involved with on any level. When you consider how many of these subsurface tile lines will be repaired, and therefore how many risk points to unintentional 3rd party strikes exist in a very small area, it is clear current routing does not minimize impacts to North Dakota landowners, nearby homeowners, and workers; or value the operational integrity of the pipeline. Additionally, these breaks would definitely prevent drainage on areas beyond the easement area. Causing

higher costs followed by revenue and profit losses on land outside the easement area.

The current route through the School House Quarter clearly affects my job, how I operate, and how my family and I live. In fact it already has, as I am considering creating a different business entity solely for the purpose of operating the property, because I believe there will be a significant personal injury as a direct result of this pipeline routed as proposed. This entity would come at dramatically increased insurance, professional, and management costs, which would otherwise be completely unnecessary. It is difficult for me to quantify this impact as I lack the resources to efficiently manage multiple farming businesses. It will also stop, all together the additional irrigation investment which has been planned on this property, because anything invested will be put at more than significant financial risk, given the sink hole/unintentional 3rd party strike situation. Therefore placing the pipe on the current route removes future income and opportunities.

Lastly, but of great importance to me personally is the effect this pipeline installation and operation will have on the conservation practices that have been used continuously over the past 8 years. There are numerous benefits to these practices. Through these practices water infiltration rates have increased. According to Tyler Groh, Ph. D. Penn State University "The greater the amount of water infiltrating into the soil, the less water available to run off a field. This translates to less sediment and nutrient export to stream(s)." The important point here is as soon as the soil is heavily tilled once, which will be necessary after pipeline installation, most of these benefits are gone, you have lost the last 8 years of conservation water infiltration gains. I have invested in different equipment to implement these practices. These were investments very difficult to make financially, at much greater cost than conventional farming methods, with borrowed money. I am still making payments on these loans. Here again the impacts of pipeline installation will extend beyond the easement area. Conservation losses will occur on the entire School House Quarter, not just the easement area.

We are here today because we have something in common. We want to see this pipe placed on a route that minimizes impacts to North Dakota landowners, homeowners, employees, business owners, and volunteer emergency workers. We also want to have good chances this pipeline operates normally without interruption, without unintentional 3rd party strikes. That the integrity of the pipe is preserved after installation. That it does not adversely impact environmental quality. I could go on, but I am hopeful we can agree the School House Quarter is not that route. Please reroute around the School House Quarter. NW1/4 Section 26 Viking Township 135N-51W Richland County.

Ben Dotzenrod

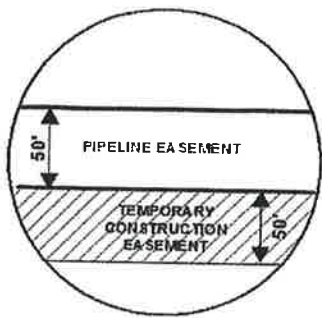
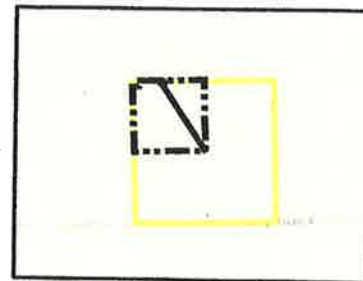


EXHIBIT "B"

PRELIMINARY ROUTE

RICHLAND COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

January 2023



VICINITY MAP
N.T.S.

SEC. 26 T135N R51W



ROUTING LENGTH = 3079.735 FT +/-

IMPACTS: PIPELINE EASEMENT = 3.535 AC. +/- / TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT = 3.719 AC. +/-

Legend

	PROPOSED ROUTE		PIPELINE EASEMENT
	PARCEL BOUNDARY		TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
	ADJACENT PROPERTIES		SECTION BOUNDARY
			COUNTY BOUNDARY

NOTES:

1. THIS IS A PRELIMINARY DOCUMENT AND IS INTENDED TO DEPICT THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF A PROPOSED PIPELINE EASEMENT.
2. THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT REPRESENT A LAND SURVEY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO DEPICT THE FINAL ALIGNMENT
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 14 NORTH, NAD83, US SURVEY FEET



SUMMIT CARBON
SOLUTIONS

PRELIMINARY PIPELINE ROUTE

DRAWN BY:	AC	SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS MIDWEST CARBON EXPRESS ROSE DOTZENROD TAX ID: 07-0000-01605.001 TRACT NUMBER: ND-RI-324-096.000	
CHECKED BY:	JW		
MAP DATE:	12/3/2021		
SCALE:	1 inch = 638'		
REV NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	
E	12/6/2022	REVISED PARCEL BOUNDARY	
F	12/19/2022	REVISED WORKSPACE	
DRAWING NO.	C-MCE-ACQ ND-RI-324-096.000	PROJECT NO. 450959	SHEET NO. 01 of 01



NW 26 135 51Zoom Out



2/12/2023, 9:23:42 PM

Drain Tile

Both Gravity and Pump outlets



Gravity Outlet



Pump Outlet



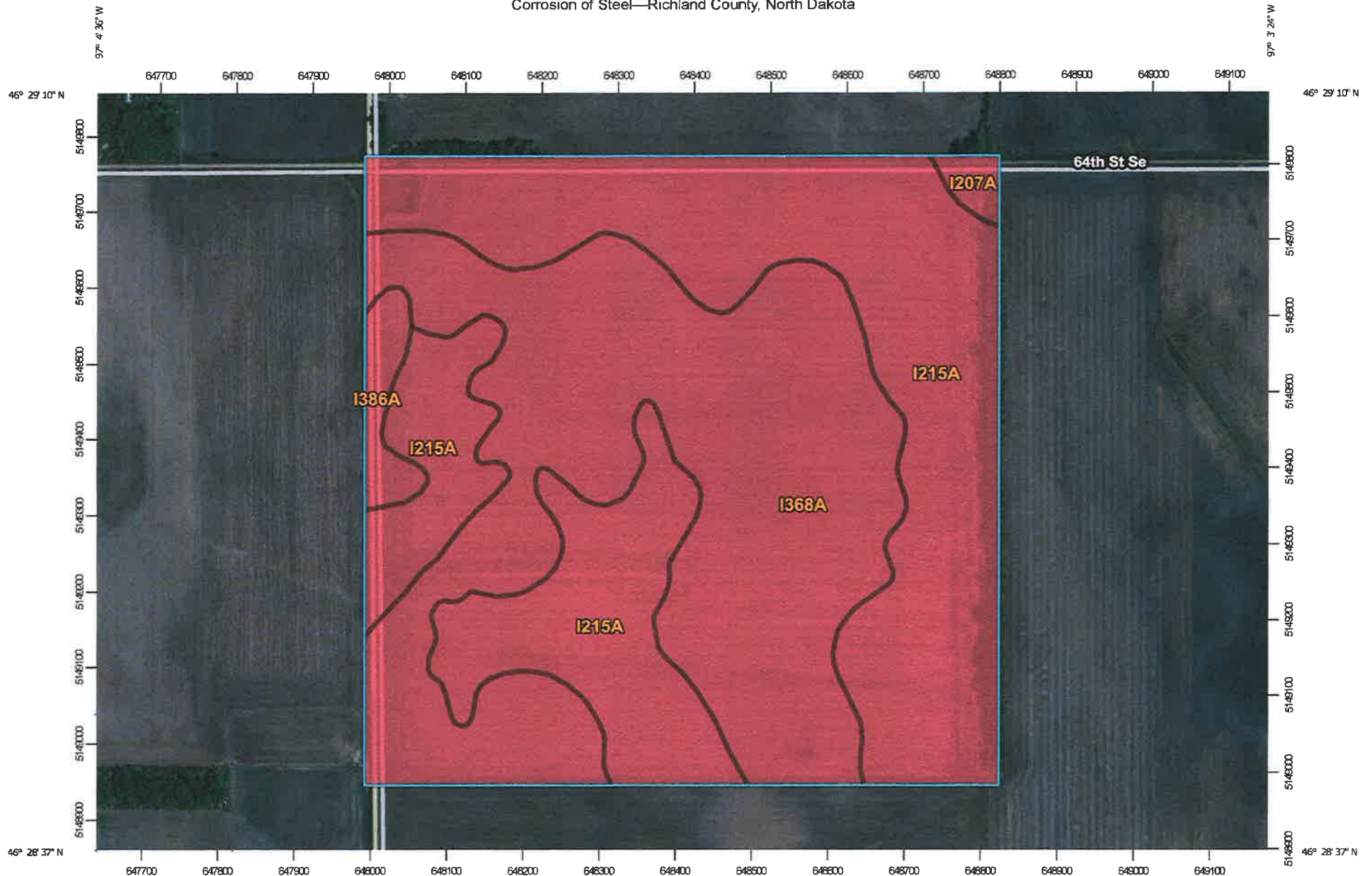
ParcelLines



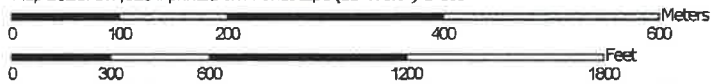
House Number



Corrosion of Steel—Richland County, North Dakota



Map Scale: 1:7,020 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84



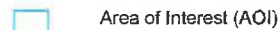
**Natural Resources
Conservation Service**

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

2/14/2023
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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)



Area of Interest (AOI)

Background



Aerial Photography

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons



High



Moderate



Low



Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines



High



Moderate



Low



Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points



High



Moderate



Low



Not rated or not available

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Richland County, North Dakota

Survey Area Data: Version 32, Sep 8, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 24, 2021—Jun 12, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Corrosion of Steel

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
I207A	Wyndmere loam, slightly saline, stratified substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	High	1.4	0.8%
I215A	Mantador-Delamere-Wyndmere fine sandy loams, slightly saline, stratified substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	High	87.5	51.1%
I368A	Glyndon loam, slightly saline, stratified substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	High	78.7	46.0%
I386A	Perella silty clay loam, stratified substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes	High	3.4	2.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			171.1	100.0%

Description

"Risk of corrosion" pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

The risk of corrosion is expressed as "low," "moderate," or "high."

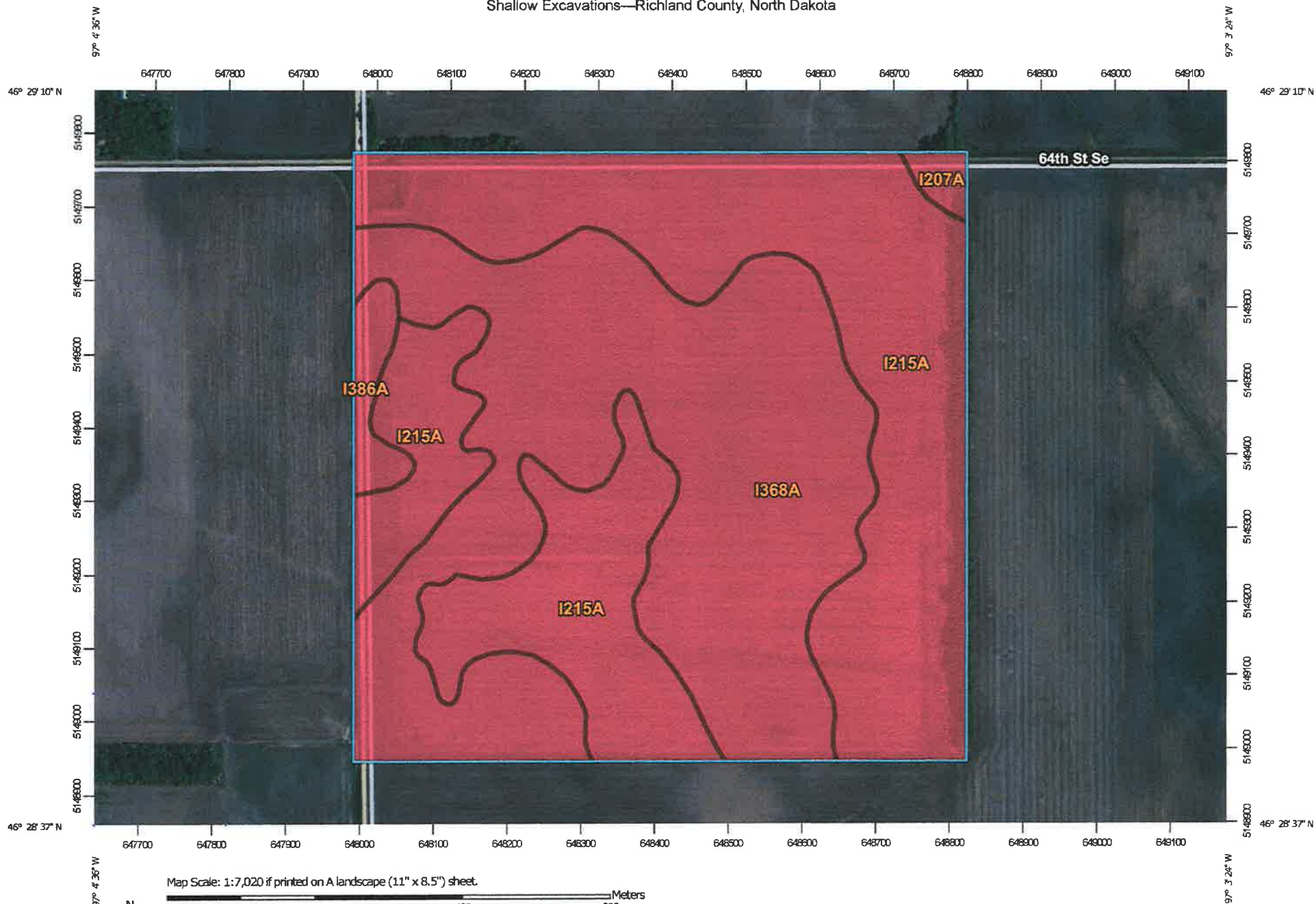
Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

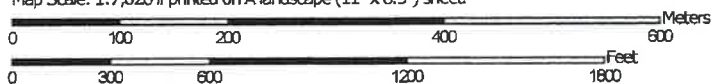
Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Shallow Excavations—Richland County, North Dakota



Map Scale: 1:7,020 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84




**Natural Resources
Conservation Service**

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

2/14/2023
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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)





 Area of Interest (AOI)

Background





 Aerial Photography

Soils





Soil Rating Polygons

-  Very limited
-  Somewhat limited
-  Not limited
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Very limited
-  Somewhat limited
-  Not limited
-  Not rated or not available






Soil Rating Points

-  Very limited
-  Somewhat limited
-  Not limited
-  Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

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Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 24, 2021—Jun 12, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Shallow Excavations

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
I207A	Wyndmere loam, slightly saline, stratified substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Wyndmere, slightly saline, stratified substratum (77%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	1.4	0.8%
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
				Dusty (0.01)		
			Arveson, moderately saline, stratified substratum (5%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
				Dusty (0.01)		
			Tiffany, stratified substratum (5%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
				Dusty (0.01)		
			Delamere, stratified substratum (3%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
				Dusty (0.01)		
I215A	Mantador-Delamere-Wyndmere fine sandy loams, slightly saline, stratified substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Delamere, stratified substratum (36%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	87.5	51.1%
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
				Dusty (0.00)		
			Wyndmere, slightly saline, stratified substratum (22%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
			Tiffany, stratified substratum (3%)	Dusty (0.00)		
				Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
			Arveson, slightly saline, stratified substratum (2%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
				Dusty (0.01)		
I368A	Glyndon loam, slightly saline, stratified substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very limited	Glyndon, slightly saline, stratified substratum (75%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)	78.7	46.0%
				Dusty (0.01)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
			Tiffany, stratified substratum (10%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
				Dusty (0.01)		
			Borup, moderately saline, stratified substratum (3%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Dusty (0.02)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
I386A	Perella silty clay loam, stratified substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Very limited	Perella, stratified substratum (85%)	Ponding (1.00)	3.4	2.0%
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Dusty (0.02)		

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
			Colvin (5%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Dusty (0.02)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
			Kindred, stratified substratum (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Dusty (0.02)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
			Bearden, slightly saline, stratified substratum (5%)	Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Dusty (0.02)		
				Unstable excavation walls (0.01)		
Totals for Area of Interest					171.1	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Very limited	171.1	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest	171.1	100.0%

Description

Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet for graves, utility lines, open ditches, or other purposes. The ratings are based on the soil properties that influence the ease of digging and the resistance to sloughing. Depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, the amount of large stones, and dense layers influence the ease of digging, filling, and compacting. Depth to the seasonal high water table, flooding, and ponding may restrict the period when excavations can be made. Slope influences the ease of using machinery. Soil texture, depth to the water table, and linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential) influence the resistance to sloughing.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher