



SUMMIT CARBON
SOLUTIONS

GWPC Annual Conference
June 2022



Summit Carbon Solutions Overview

HEADQUARTERED IN AMES, IOWA, SCS IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST INTEGRATED CARBON CAPTURE, TRANSPORTATION, AND STORAGE BUSINESS



Summit Carbon Solutions has **partnered with 32 ethanol plants** across the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, to develop the largest carbon capture and storage project in the world.



This multi-billion-dollar infrastructure project will have the capacity to capture and permanently store up to 12 million tons of carbon dioxide every year.



The project opens a critical new markets for ethanol producers, **bolstering the bottom line of corn growers, and generating substantial new tax revenues for local communities.**

Summit Carbon Solutions Overview



STEP 1: CAPTURE

SCS will **capture nearly 9M tons of CO₂** per year that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere. The project will be able to accommodate a total capacity of 12M+ tons annually



STEP 2: TRANSPORT

The CO₂ will be transported via a **pipeline network that spans nearly 2,000 miles** and will be **completed in 2024**



STEP 3: STORE

The CO₂ will be **permanently and safely stored deep underground in well understood geologic formations in North Dakota**

SCS' INFRASTRUCTURE WILL BE CAPABLE OF STORING 12M TONS/Y; EQUIVALENT TO TAKING 2.6M CARS OFF THE ROAD



Carbon Capture and Storage Policy

WHY? WHAT'S DRIVING PROGRESS?

RESEARCH

SAFE GEOLOGIC STORAGE OF CAPTURED CARBON DIOXIDE: TWO DECADES OF DOE'S CARBON STORAGE R&D PROGRAM IN REVIEW

Delivered to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, as directed in Section 102 of Division 5 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021

April 13, 2020

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has invested more than \$1 billion during the past two decades through its Carbon Storage Research and Development (R&D) Program to develop the technologies and capabilities for widespread commercial deployment of geologic storage.

[TECHNICAL REPORT TEMPLATE AND USER GUIDE \(doe.gov\)](#)
[Council on Environmental Quality Delivers Report to Congress on Steps to Advance Responsible, Orderly, and Efficient Development of Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Sequestration | The White House](#)
[The Tax Credit for Carbon Sequestration \(Section 45Q\) \(congress.gov\)](#)

GOALS

Council on Environmental Quality Report to Congress on Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Sequestration

An emerging technology to capture CO₂ directly from the atmosphere—direct air capture (DAC)—could also serve as a source of CO₂ injected for geological sequestration or EOR. For additional information on the technical aspects of CCS, see CBS Report R44902, *Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) in the United States*.

The Sequestration Tax Credit (45Q)
The tax credit for carbon oxide sequestration—often referred to using its IRC section, 45Q—is computed per metric ton of qualified carbon oxide captured and sequestered. (Before 2018, the tax credit was exclusively for CO₂.) The amount of the credit, as well as various features of the credit, depend on when the qualifying capture equipment is placed in service (Table 1). The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123), which was signed into law on February 9, 2018, made numerous changes to the Section 45Q tax credit, as discussed below.

For the purposes of the tax credit, qualified carbon oxide is a carbon oxide that would have been released into the atmosphere if not for the qualifying equipment. To claim a tax credit, the emission must be captured at the point of capture as well as at the point of disposal, injection, or other use. If the captured carbon oxide is intended to be sequestered, it must be disposed of in “secure geological storage.” For IRC Section 45Q, secure geological storage

White House details the existing regulatory framework that is already in place and capable of permitting and reviewing actions for CCUS, while also protecting the environment, public health, and safety as these projects move forward.

INCENTIVES

The Tax Credit for Carbon Sequestration (Section 45Q)

Carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technologies are being proposed as an option to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from coal- and natural-gas-fired power plants, as well as other large industrial sources. The tax credit for carbon oxide sequestration (Internal Revenue Code [IRC] Section 45Q) is intended to incentivize investment in carbon capture and sequestration.

What is Carbon Sequestration?
Geological sequestration of carbon is the process of injecting carbon oxides into underground geological formations, where they are either permanently trapped or transformed. Usually this process involves carbon dioxide (CO₂), although injection and sequestration of other carbon oxides (e.g., carbon monoxide) is also possible. Geological sequestration is intended to permanently trap CO₂ emitted from anthropogenic sources, such as power plants or industrial facilities, thereby reducing net emissions of this GHG into the atmosphere. CO₂ can also be sequestered when injected underground for “enhanced” oil recovery, also known as enhanced oil recovery (EOR), from aging oil fields, a process used in the United States since the 1970s. Currently, CO₂ used for EOR comes predominantly from natural underground CO₂ reservoirs, although small quantities also come from anthropogenic sources.

An emerging technology to capture CO₂ directly from the atmosphere—direct air capture (DAC)—could also serve as a source of CO₂ injected for geological sequestration or EOR. For additional information on the technical aspects of CCS, see CBS Report R44902, *Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) in the United States*.

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Table 1. Key Elements of the Section 45Q Credit

Equipment Placed in Service Before 2018	Equipment Placed in Service on 2/9/2018 or Later
Continuously Sequestered CO ₂	Continuously Sequestered CO ₂ and EOR
\$23.82 in 2020, inflation-adjusted annually.	\$31.77 in 2020, increasing to \$60 by 2026, then inflation-adjusted.
\$11.91 in 2020, inflation-adjusted annually.	\$32.22 in 2020, increasing to \$33 by 2024, then inflation-adjusted.
None.	\$20.22 in 2020, increasing to \$33 by 2024, then inflation-adjusted.
Available until 75 million tons of CO ₂ have been captured and sequestered.	13-year period once facility is placed in service.
Capture carbon after 10/3/2008.	Begin construction before 1/1/2020.
Capture at least 500,000 metric tons.	Power plants: capture at least 500,000 metric tons. Facilities that emit no more than 500,000 metric tons per year: capture at least 25,000 metric tons. DAC and other capture facilities: capture at least 100,000 metric tons.
Person who captures and physically or contractually ensures the disposal, utilization, or use as a tertiary component of the CO ₂ .	Person who owns the capture equipment and physically or contractually ensures the disposal, utilization, or use as a tertiary component of the CO ₂ .

Source: CRS analysis of IRC Section 45Q.

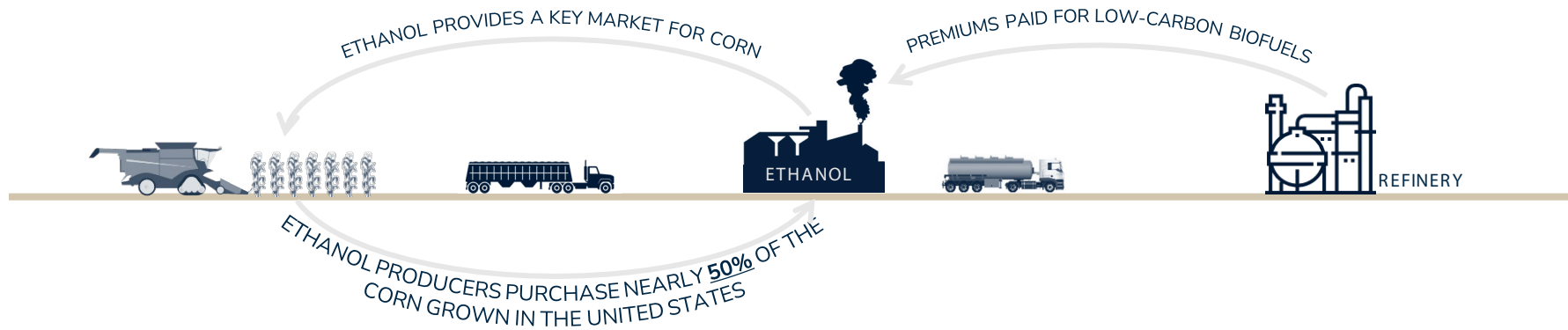
<https://crsreports.congress.gov>

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Enhancing the Long-Term Viability of Ethanol & Agriculture

SCS ENABLES ETHANOL TO BE PRODUCED MORE SUSTAINABLY ALLOWING IT TO BETTER COMPETE IN A LOW-CARBON WORLD



ETHANOL AND AGRICULTURE WORK TOGETHER TO ADD VALUE ACROSS THE SUPPLY CHAIN AS WELL AS CREATE ECONOMIC IMPACT AND JOBS FOR RURAL AMERICA.

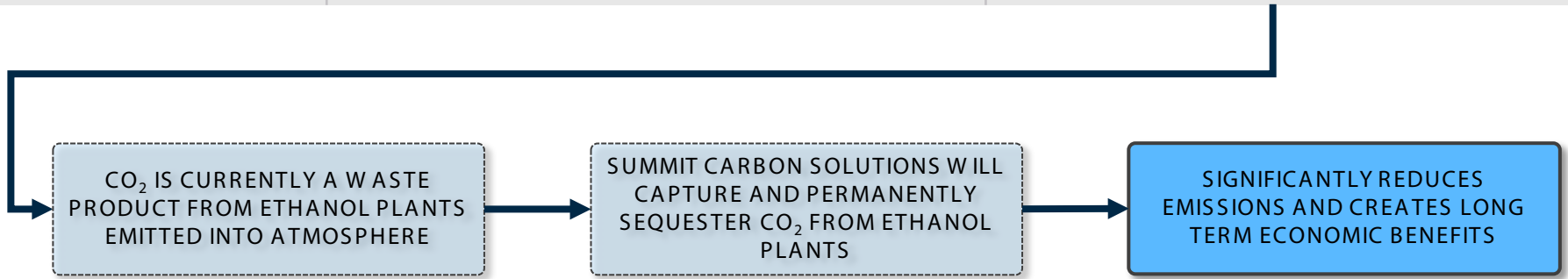
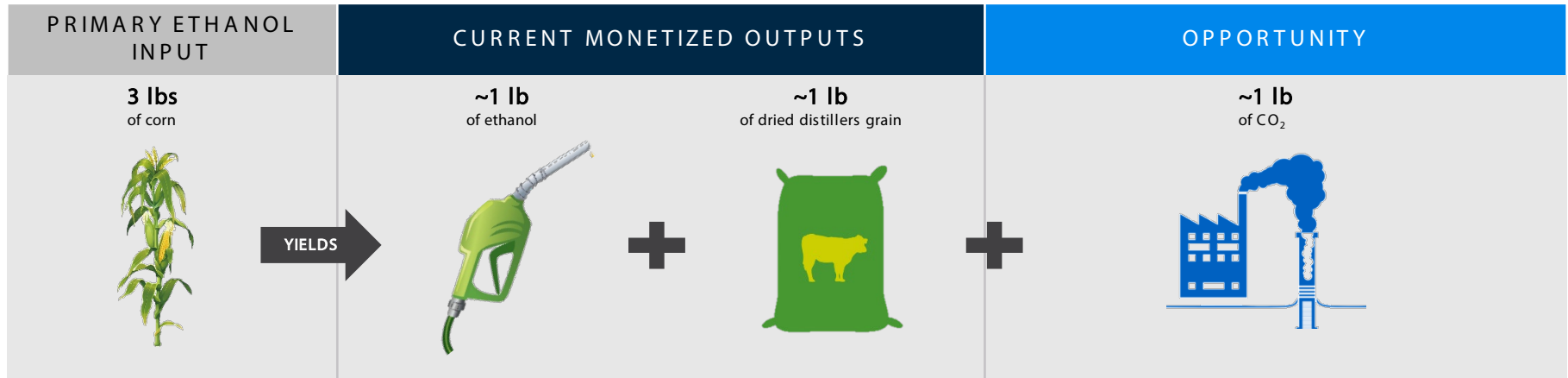
	UNITED STATES	NEBRASKA	IOWA	MINNESOTA	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA
ANNUAL GDP CONTRIBUTION OF THE ETHANOL INDUSTRY	\$50B+	\$5.0B+	\$4.5B+	\$2.1B+	\$640M+	\$590M+

THE LONG-TERM VIABILITY OF THE ETHANOL INDUSTRY IS CRITICAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AMERICA.



Driving the Future of Agriculture

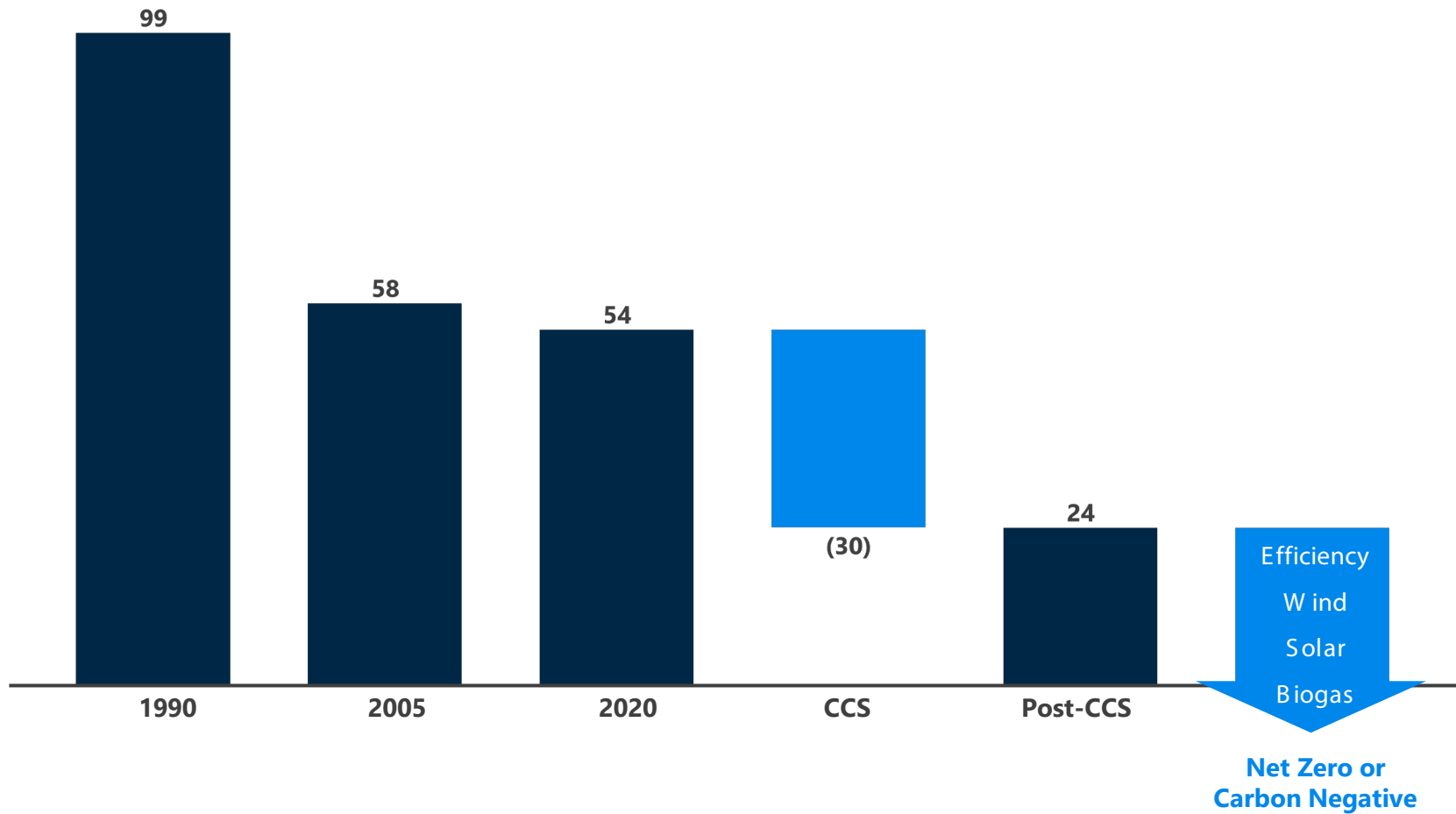
SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS WILL OPEN NEW ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR ETHANOL PRODUCERS AND STRENGTHEN THE MARKETPLACE FOR CORN GROWERS



SCS WILL IMPROVE THE LONG-TERM VIABILITY OF THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY IN THE MIDW EST

CCS Provides a Tangible Path to Net Zero

ETHANOL CARBON INTENSITY DECREASING DRAMATICALLY OVER TIME

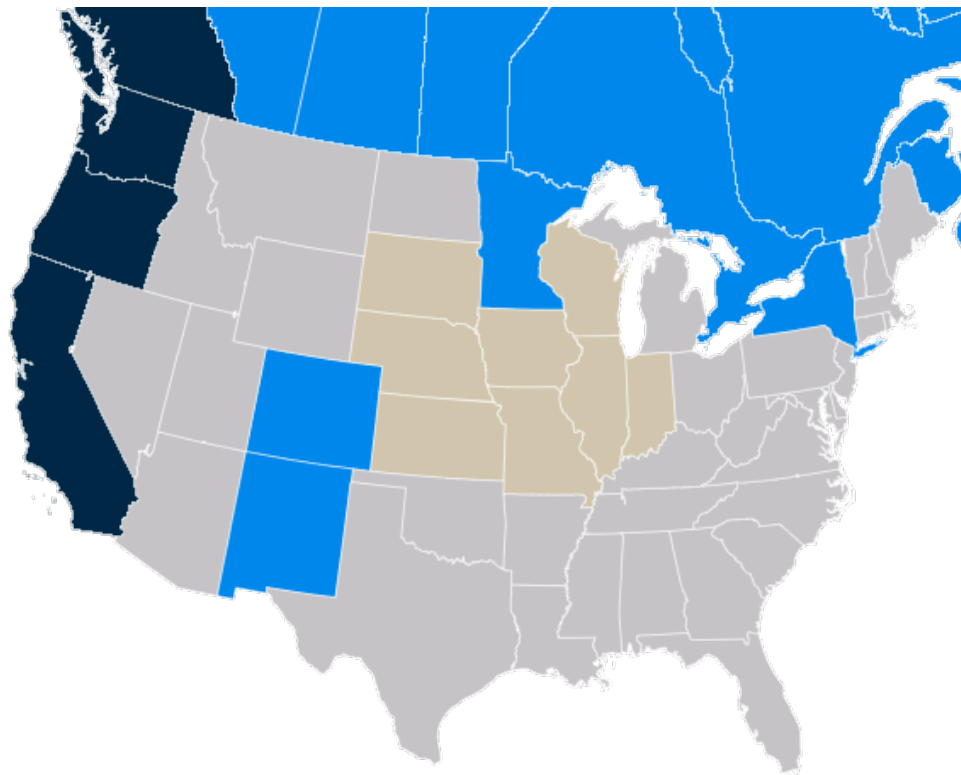




The Low Carbon Fuel Market is Quickly Expanding

MORE STATES AND COUNTRIES ARE ADOPTING OR CONSIDERING ADOPTING LOW CARBON FUEL STANDARDS

NORTH AMERICAN LOW-CARBON FUEL MARKETS



BILLION GALLONS OF LOW-CARBON ETHANOL DEMAND

Existing	Likely	Proposed	Total
2.1	2.2	1.8	6.1

THESE MARKETS PAY A PREMIUM FOR LOW CARBON FUELS AND REPRESENT A SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY FOR MIDWEST FARMERS AND ETHANOL PRODUCERS



Summit Carbon Solutions Economic Benefits

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS WILL CREATE JOBS, GENERATE NEW TAX REVENUE FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES, SUPPORT LOCAL SUPPLIERS, AND STRENGTHEN THE REGIONAL ECONOMY

\$4.5 Billion

projected capital investment with operations beginning in 2024¹

PROJECT-WIDE FINDINGS (CONSTRUCTION PHASE)



11,427

Total Average Annual Jobs Created



\$2.1 billion

Expenditures to Suppliers, Contractors, and More



\$371 million

Total Federal, State, Local Taxes Paid by SCS



\$309 million

Total Right-of-Way and Other Landowner Payments

PROJECT-WIDE FINDINGS (OPERATIONS PHASE)



\$248 million

Annual Expenditures including expenditures to Suppliers, Contractors, and More



\$97 million

Total Federal, State, Local Taxes Paid by SCS



1,170

Total Jobs Supported

SCS IS COMMITTED TO UTILIZING LOCAL UNION AND NON-UNION CONTRACTORS, LOCAL SUPPLIERS AND BUSINESSES TO PROVIDE ONGOING ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE MIDWEST

Source: Ernst & Young

(1) Includes additional unsigned partner facilities. EY study projected capital investment at \$3.78B; however, EY only analyzed payments creating an economic transfer for the 31 ethanol facility scope



Project Overview Map



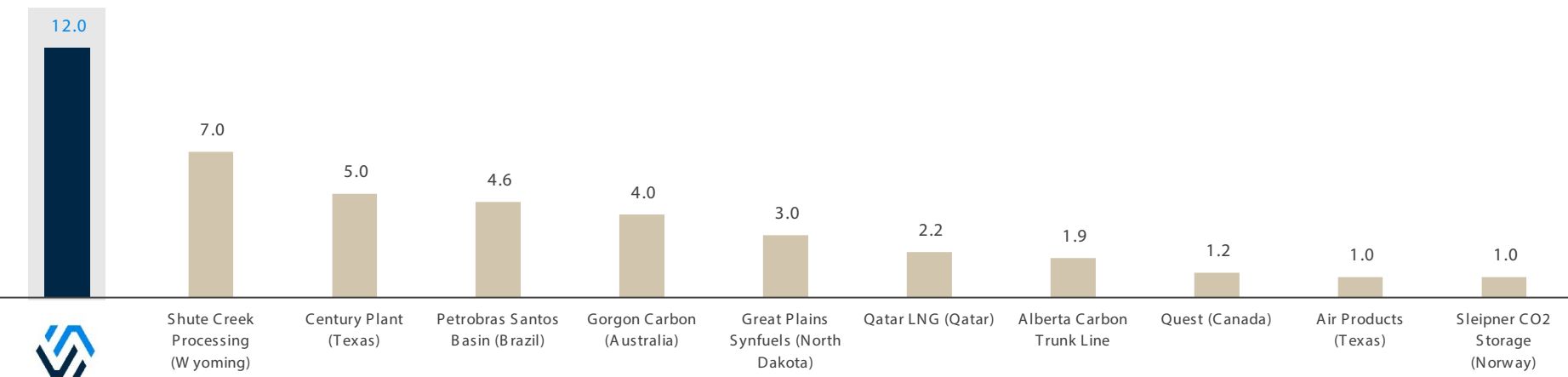
Content on this figure is preliminary and must be treated as confidential and proprietary. Sources are believed to be reliable and SCS does not assume responsibility for accuracy of data



Summit Carbon's Environmental Impact

"CURRENTLY, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO CHART A 1.5-DEGREE PATHWAY THAT DOES NOT REMOVE CO₂ TO OFFSET GOING EMISSIONS. THE MATH SIMPLY DOES NOT WORK."¹

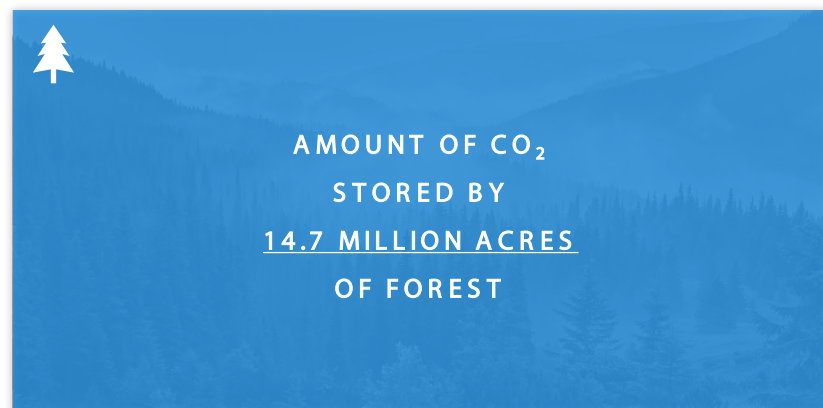
CREATING THE WORLD'S LARGEST CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE PROJECT²



CAPACITY TO CAPTURE, TRANSPORT AND STORE **12 MILLION METRIC TONS OF CO₂** EACH YEAR EQUIVALENT TO:



OR



Source: EPA, Global CCS Institute

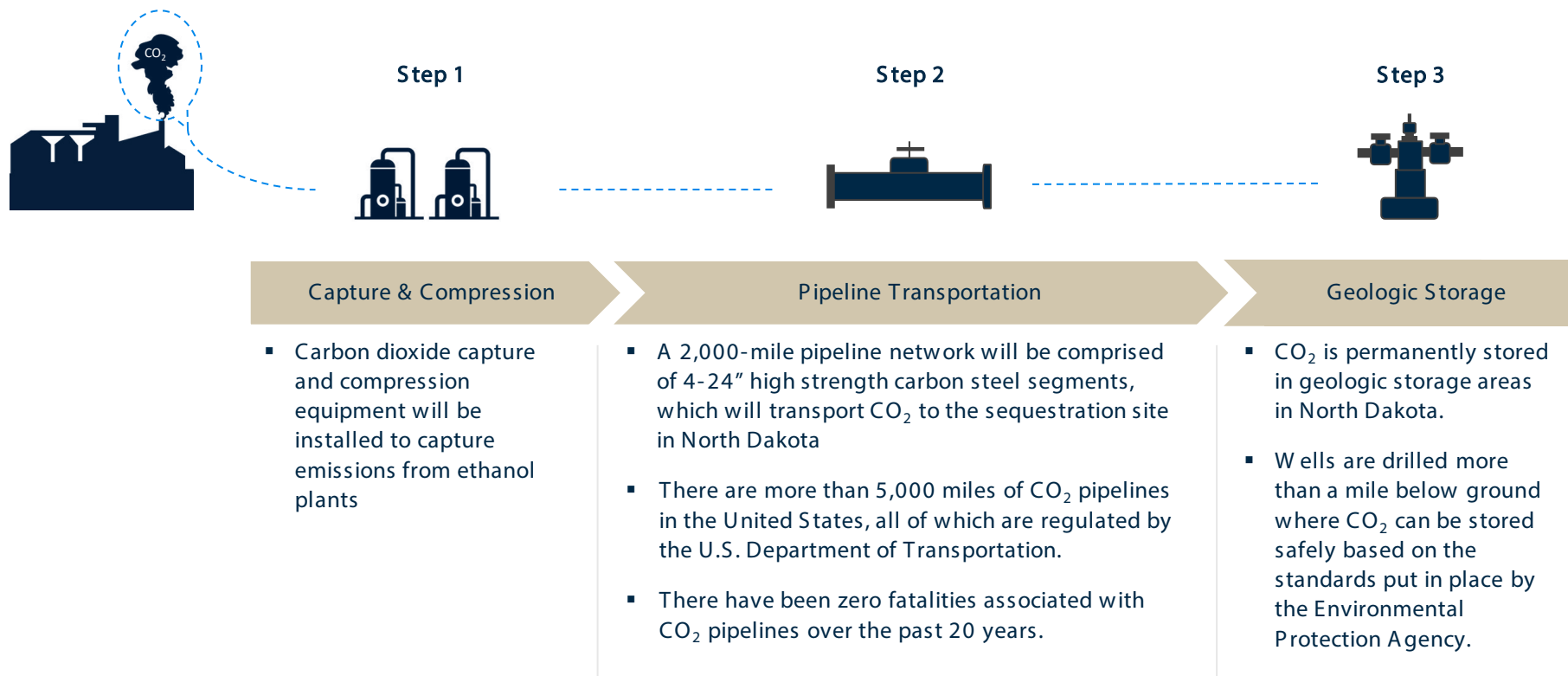
(1) McKinsey & Co., Climate math: What a 1.5-degree pathway would take (April 2020)

(2) Includes the max capture capacity of the 10 largest operational facilities according to Global Status of CCS 2021 report



Summit Carbon Solutions: A Commitment to Safety

DEPLOYING EXISTING, PROVEN TECHNOLOGIES TO REDUCE CARBON INTENSITY OF ETHANOL PRODUCTION

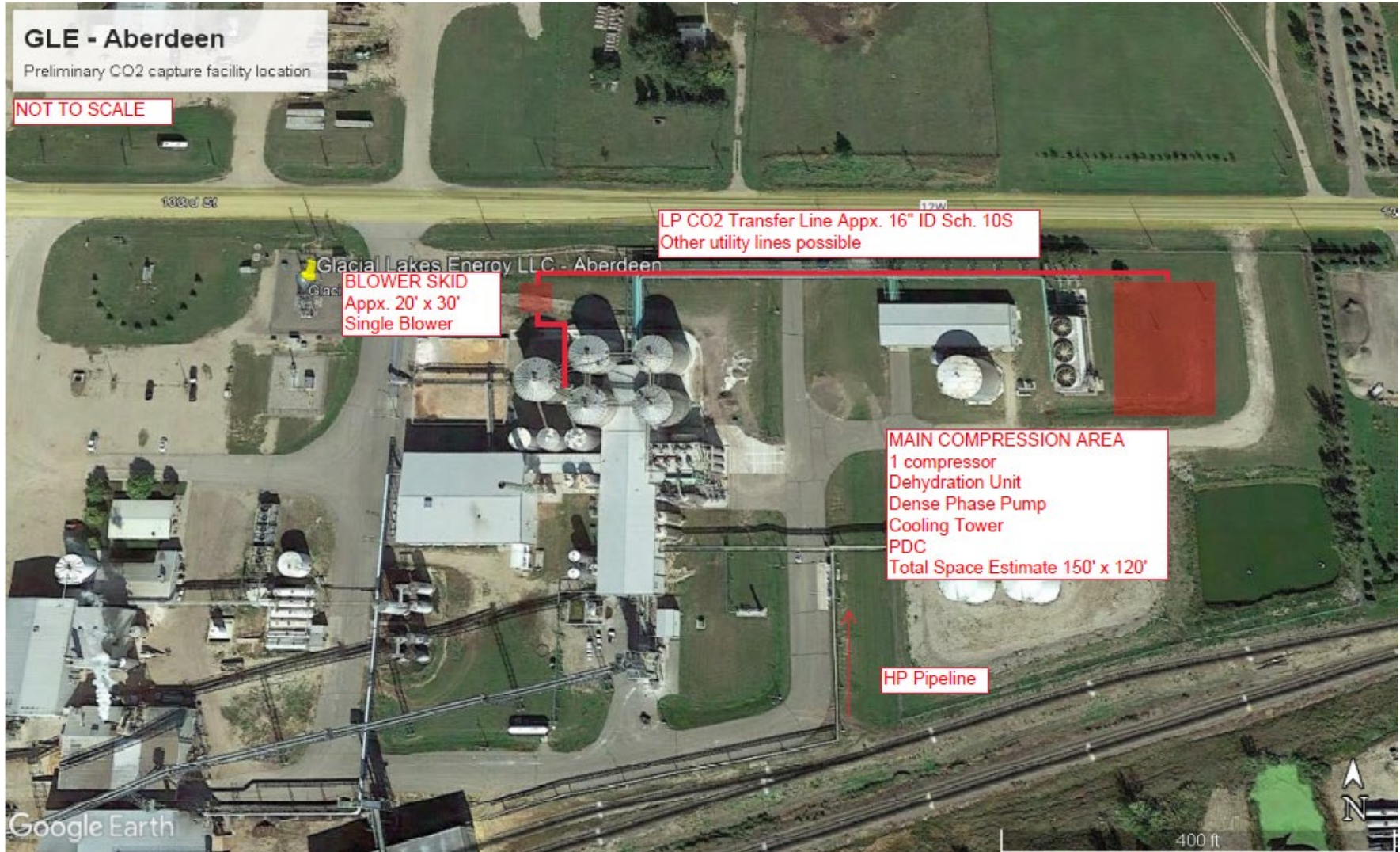


SCS IS UTILIZING LONG-STANDING, PROVEN, AND RELIABLE TECHNOLOGIES THAT ARE SAFE FOR LANDOWNERS AND THE COMMUNITIES WHERE OUR PROJECT IS PROPOSED TO BE LOCATED

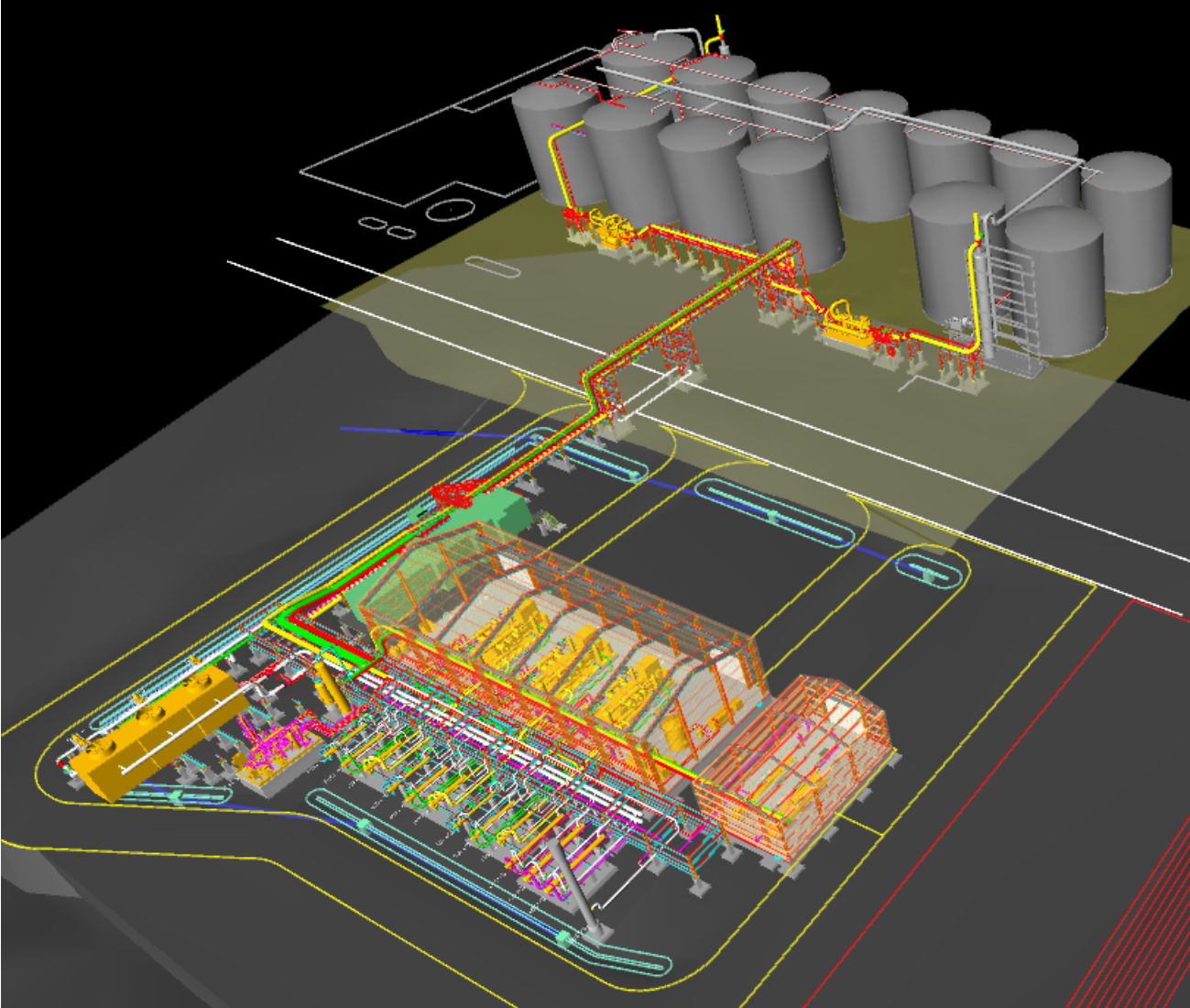
CO2 from Fermentation Process Emissions Stack



CO2 Capture Facilities



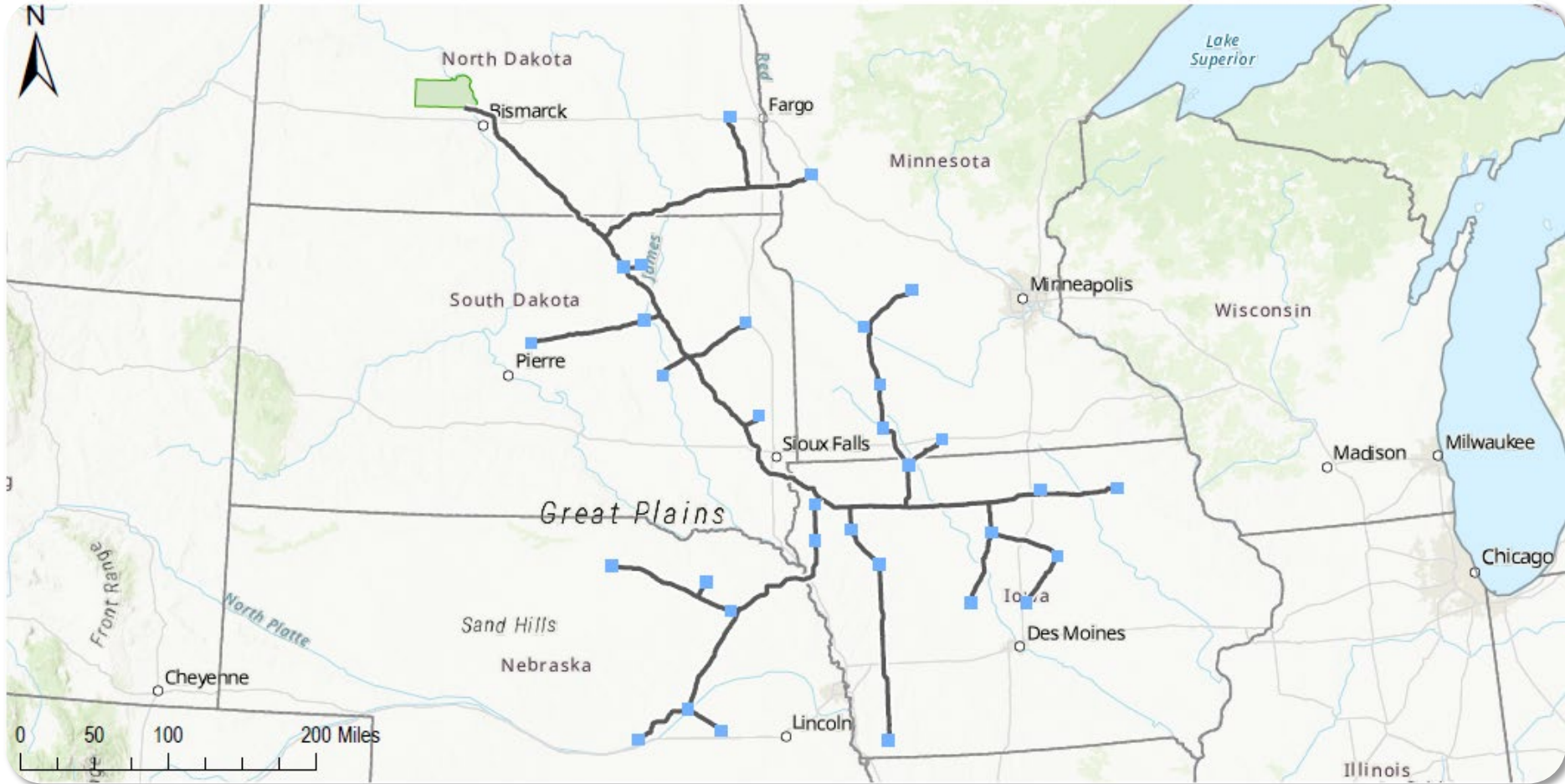
CO2 Capture Facilities





Pipeline System




SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS



 Partner Facility

 SCS Sequestration Sites

 Pipeline Route

Content on this figure is preliminary and must be treated as confidential and proprietary. Sources are believed to be reliable and SCS does not assume responsibility for accuracy of data

South Dakota Pipelines

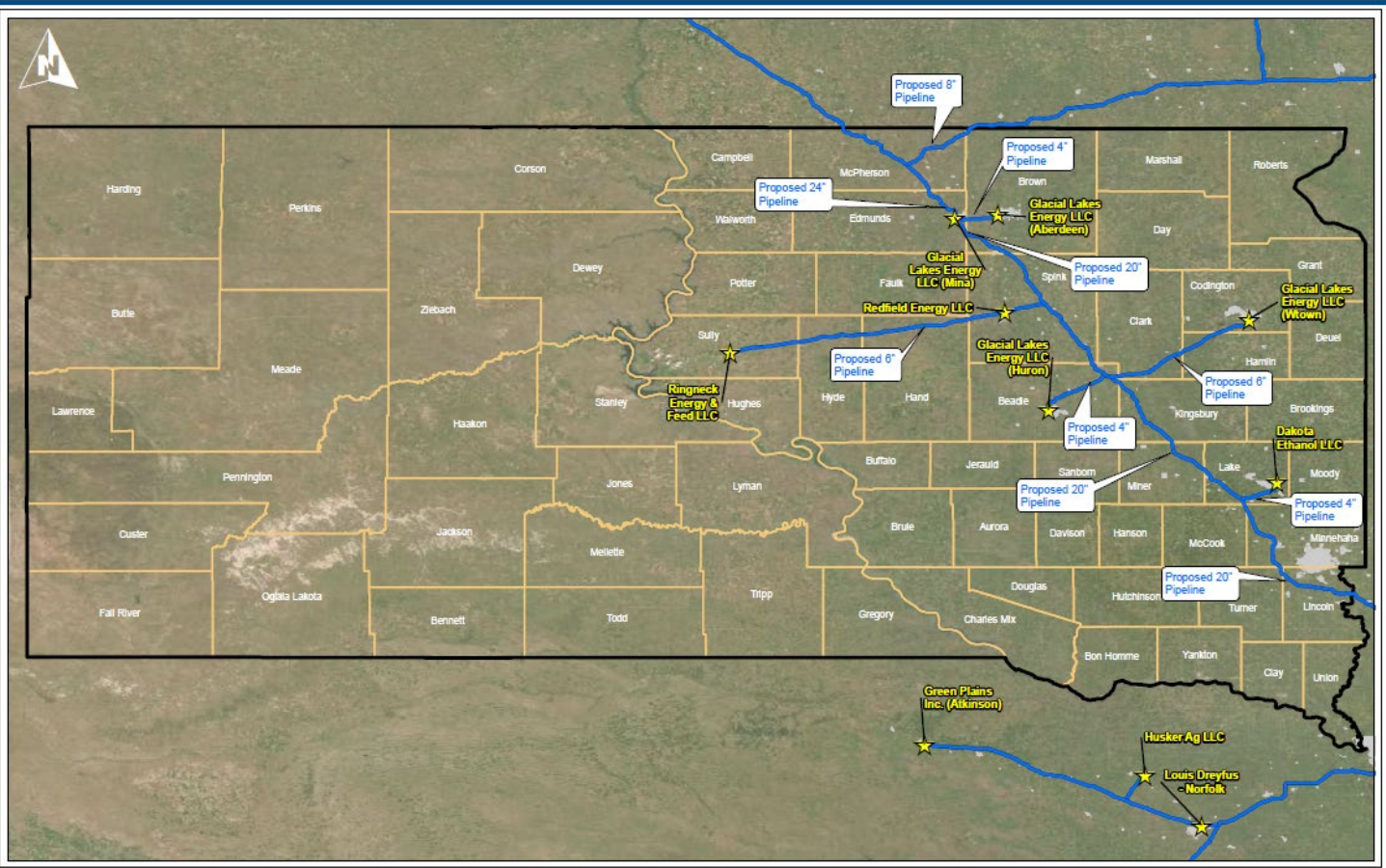


SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS

SEVEN CURRENT PARTNERS LOCATED IN SOUTH DAKOTA



- DAKOTA ETHANOL (WENTWORTH)
- GLACIAL LAKES ENERGY (ABERDEEN)
- GLACIAL LAKES ENERGY (HURON)
- GLACIAL LAKES ENERGY (MINA)
- GLACIAL LAKES ENERGY (WATERTOWN)
- REDFIELD ENERGY (REDFIELD)
- RINGNECK ENERGY & FEED (ONIDA)



★ Participating Ethanol Plant State Boundary
 Route County Boundary
 Highly Populated Areas

**474.93 MILES
OF ANTICIPATED
PIPELINE ROUTES IN SOUTH DAKOTA**

Pipeline centerline is based on the 04/21/2022 route.

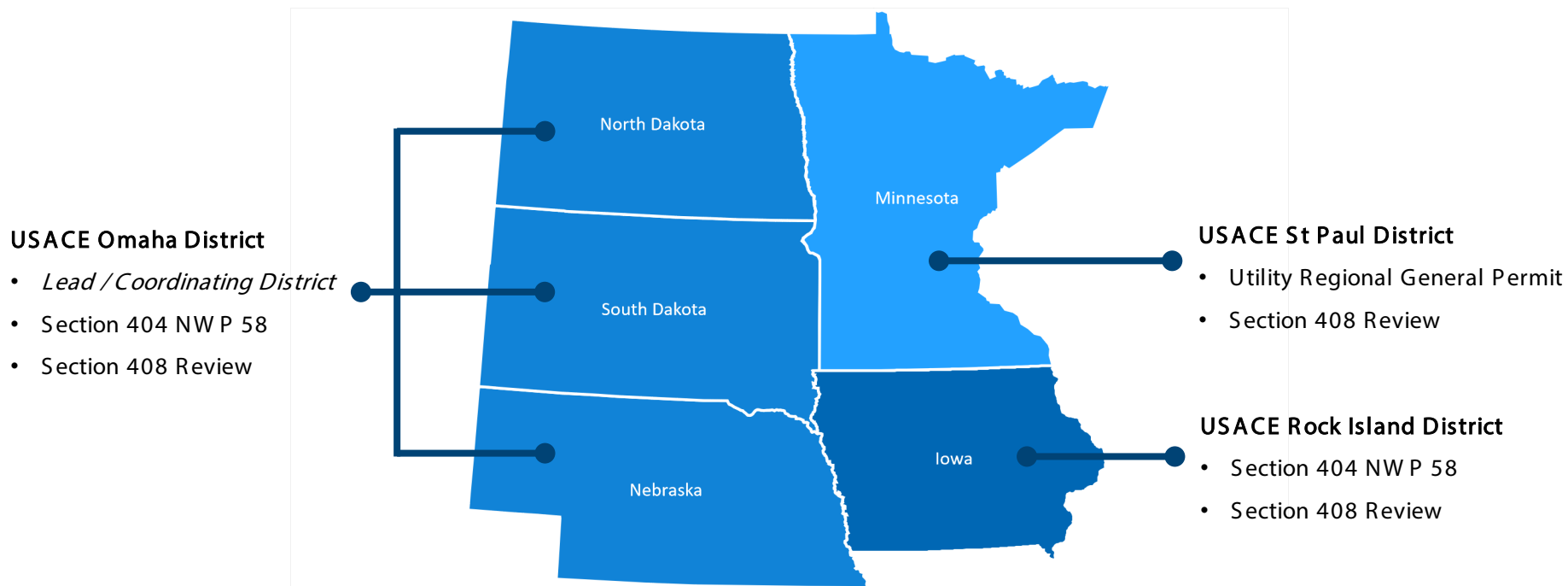
South Dakota Pipeline Mileage Overview	
COUNTY MULTIPLE	DRAWN BY: CM1
STATE: SOUTH DAKOTA	DATE: 04/21/22
REV. NO.	REVISION
1	ISSUED FOR REVIEW 03/21/22
PRELIMINARY ROUTE SUBJECT TO CHANGE	
DATE: 04/21/22	PROJECTION: NAD 83

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS



Federal Permitting Roadmap

SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATING THE FEDERAL REGULATIONS

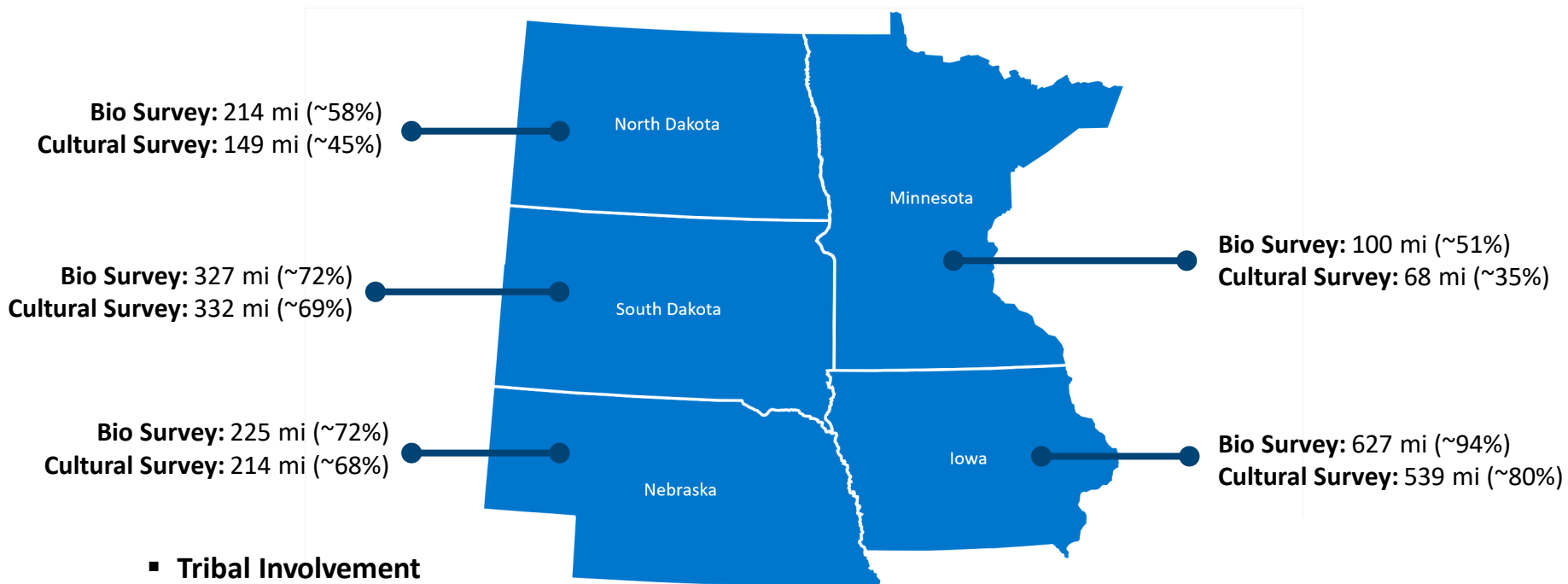


- Utilizing national-wide permit (NW P) / general permit (GP) frameworks & associated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process
- As the lead federal agency, the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) will be responsible for the Section 106 Review under National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Coordination with USACE and Tribes is underway
- Review under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act; two USFWS Regions (Region 6 - Mountain-Prairie and Region 3 - Midwest). Coordination with the applicable state field offices is underway
- Natural Resource Commission Service (NRCS) and USFWS Conservation Easement (i.e., WRP, CRP); Environmental Assessments (EAs) will be required where avoidance is not feasible
- Key aspect for Capture Facilities is air and water permitting is underway



Field Survey and Tribal Involvement

TRIBAL INVOLVEMENT IS CRITICAL TO THE SUCCESS OF OUR FIELD ACTIVITIES, ROUTING, AND OVERALL PROJECT SUCCESS



▪ Tribal Involvement

- Outreach to 62 Tribes
- Continuous dialogue with Tribes regarding route optimization
- Significant Tribal Monitor participation in 2021 cultural surveys: 21 Monitors from 7 Tribes
- Virtual Tribal Project Overview Meetings
- Sharing 2021 Cultural Survey Methodologies and Reports
- Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) Studies
- 2022 Survey Tribal Monitor Program and Training: 30+ Tribal Monitors
- Sharing 2022 Cultural Survey Reports



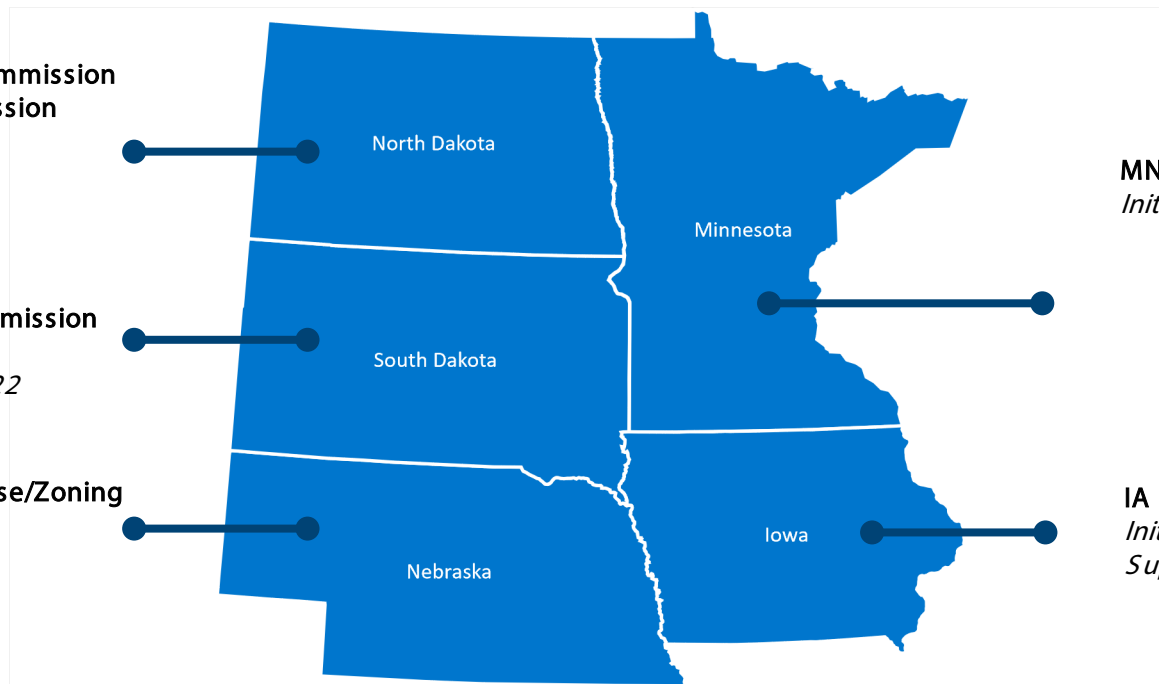
State and Local Permitting Roadmap

SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATING STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS AND PERMITTING PROCESSES

**ND Public Service Commission
ND Industrial Commission**
PSC Filing: Q3 2022

SD Public Utility Commission
*Initial Filing: Q1 2022
Supplemental: Q3 2022*

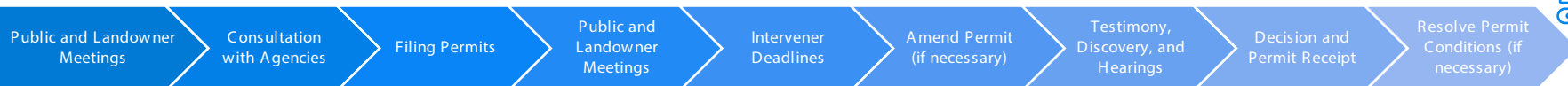
County Conditional Use/Zoning
Filing: Q1 2023



MN Public Utility Commission
Initial Filing: Q3 2022

IA Utility Board
*Initial Filing: Q1 2022
Supplemental: Q3 2022*

General Routing Permit Process¹:



Intelligence is continuously gathered along the process to assess and mitigate risk. De-risking occurs over time.

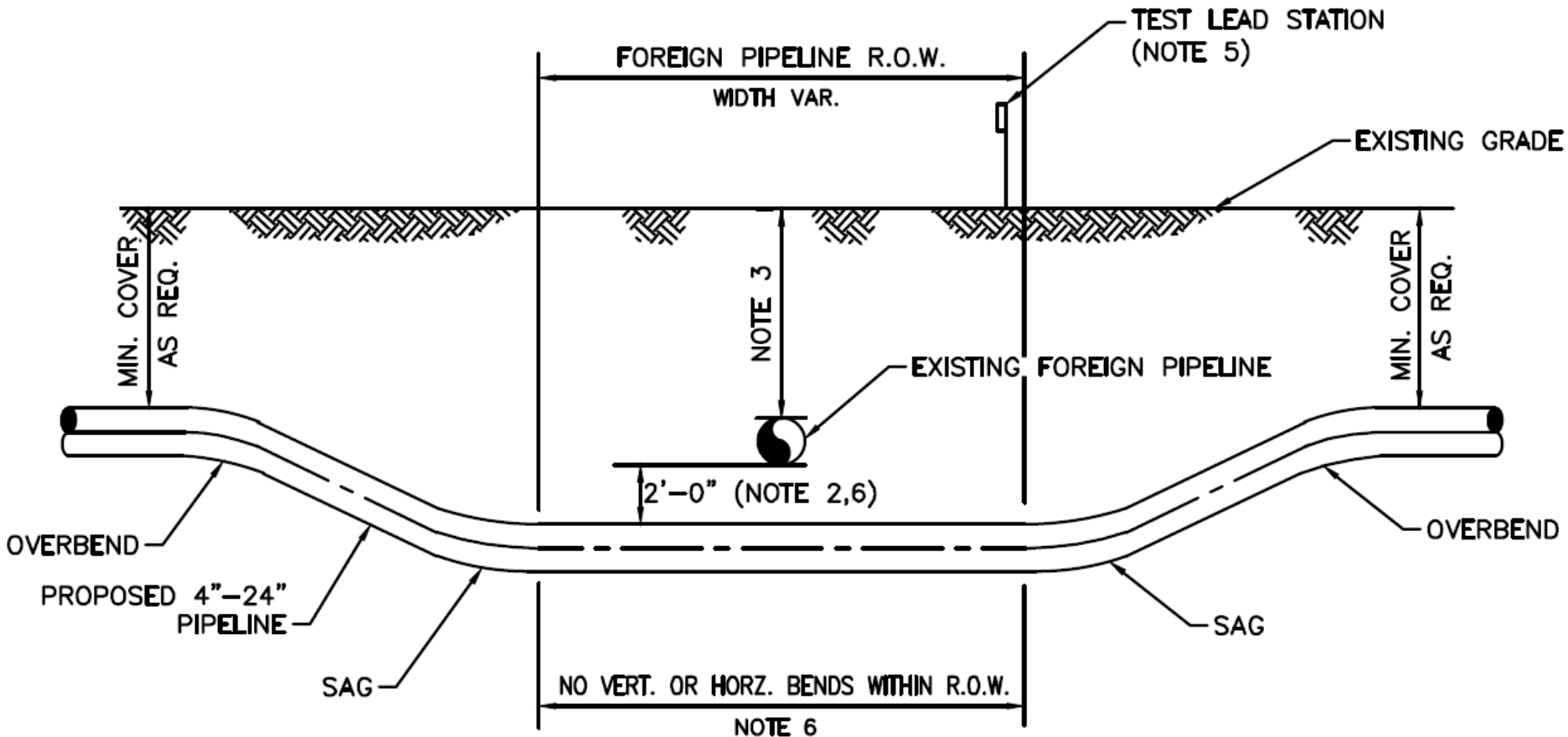
Other Regulatory and Permitting Considerations:

- Water Acquisition and Discharge
- Stormwater
- Fish and Game
- Floodplain
- Road Use Agreements
- Drainage Districts
- Crossings
- State Historic Preservation Office
- Air

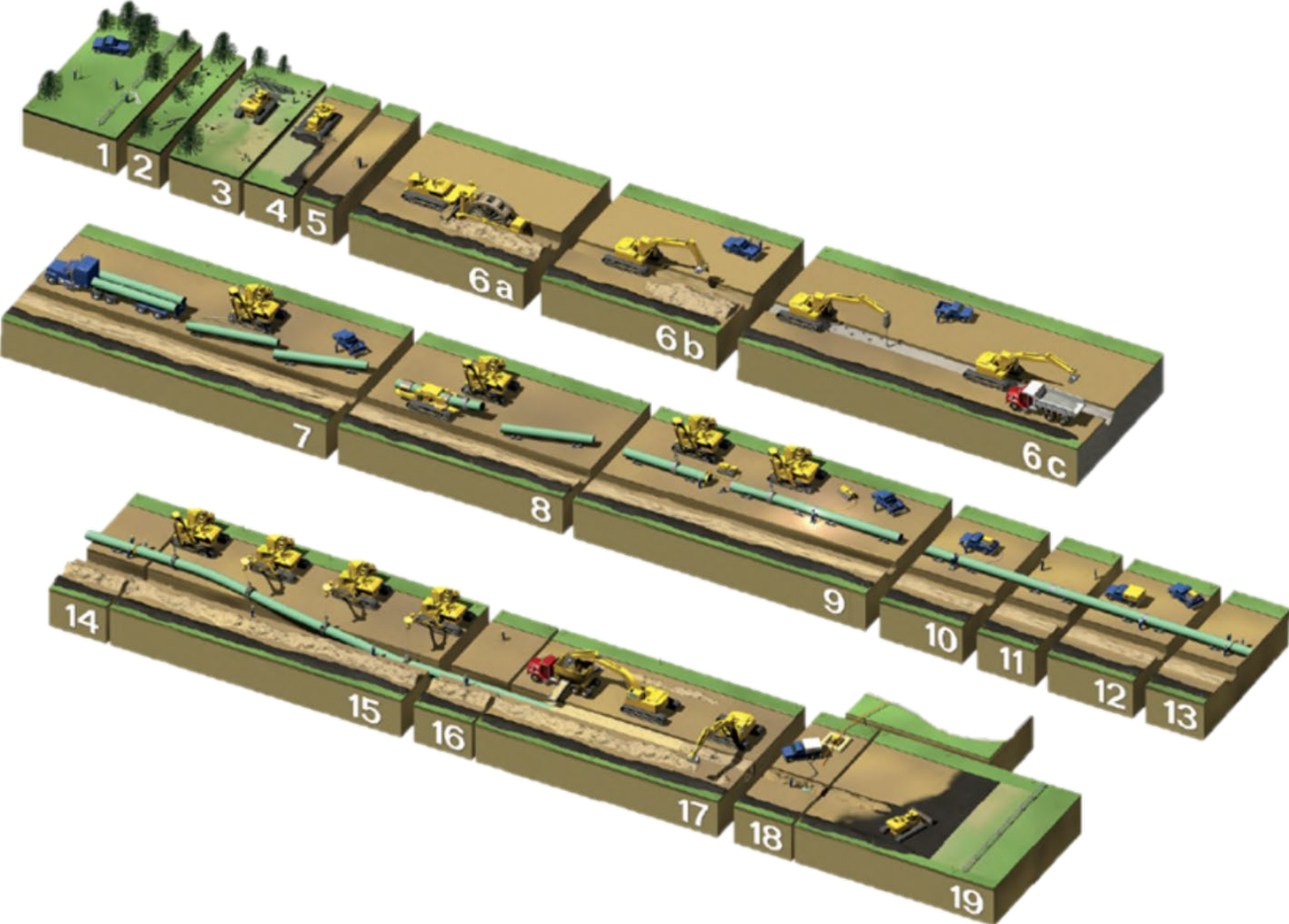
¹ – Permitting process varies by state and local jurisdiction. Process shown is for discussion purposes only.



Typical Construction Design Considerations



Construction Process





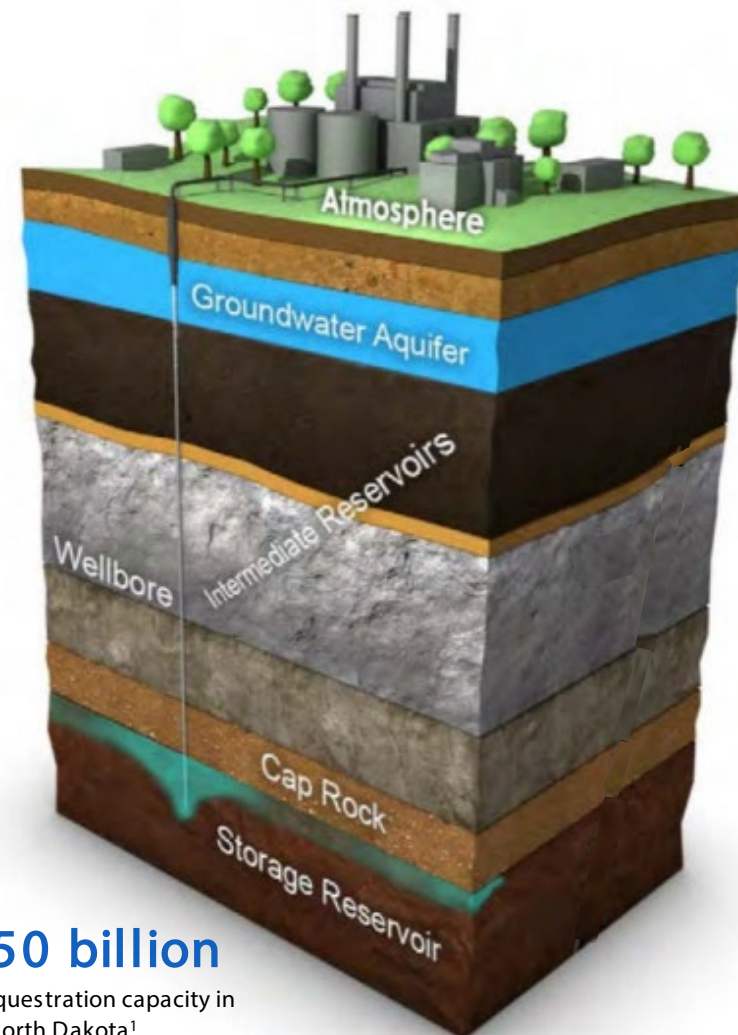
Geologic Sequestration in Saline Reservoirs

SUMMIT CARBON SOLUTIONS WILL INJECT CAPTURED CO₂ DEEP INTO SALINE RESERVOIRS FOR PERMANENT STORAGE

- At the end of the pipeline, the CO₂ will be injected underneath an impermeable rock layer into saline formations for permanent sequestration
- Pore space is leased from landowners that own the surface rights
- Saline storage is a proven practice, including CO₂ from ethanol plants
- Over a 100 year injection period, SCS will utilize less than 1% of North Dakota's total sequestration capacity
- SCS is partnering with Minnkota Power Cooperative to jointly develop CO₂ storage site adjacent to SCS' planned storage sites

Geological Sequestration Steps

- 1 Site Screening & Selection
- 2 Lease Pore Space
- 3 Permitting & Construction
- 4 Well Testing
- 5 Injection
- 6 Monitoring, Verification & Accounting
- 7 Site Closure



up to **250 billion**
tons of sequestration capacity in
North Dakota¹

¹) Department of Energy

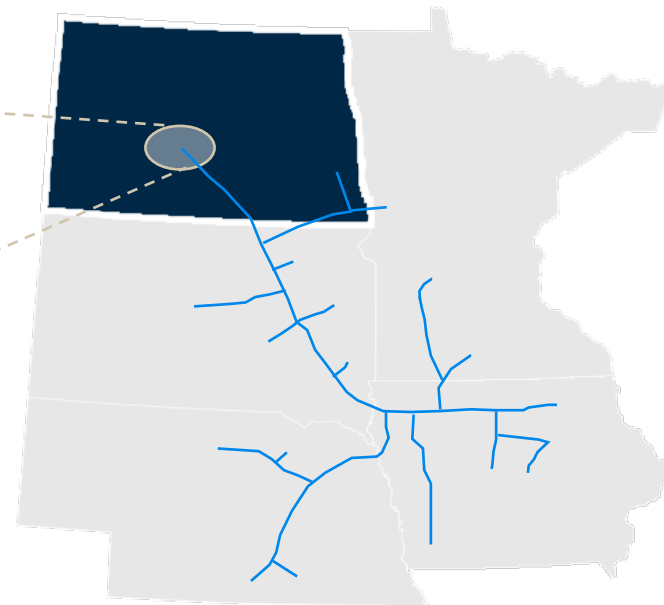


CO₂ Storage

TARGET STORAGE REGIONS



PROPOSED SEQUESTRATION AREAS



SELECTION, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS

SITE SELECTION

- North Dakota has ideal geology for storage of CO₂
- Selection considerations include geology, safety, storage capacity, environmental impact and many others

PERMITTING

- An additional advantage of storing CO₂ in North Dakota is that the state has primacy over Class VI wells
- The Department of Mineral Resources oversees Class VI permitting

SITE PREP

- Site grading
- Surface infrastructure (roads, pipelines, fences, security)
- Well pad construction and preparation
- Water supply

WELL DRILLING

- Injection wells are drilled approximately 1 mile below ground
- In addition to injection wells, several monitoring wells ensure CO₂ is safely stored

INJECTION

- CO₂ arrives via pipeline and is injected in the wells
- Continuous monitoring, maintenance and testing ensures compliance with permits and regulations

POST-INJECTION MANAGEMENT

- After injection is complete, the well is plugged and select equipment is removed
- Monitoring and testing continue to ensure permanent storage



SCS Has Access to Permitted Geologic Storage

PROJECT TUNDRA ALLOWS SCS IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO A PERMITTED SEQUESTRATION SITE ~5 MILES FROM ITS OWN SITES

Project Tundra is a carbon capture and storage project in development by Minnkota Power Cooperative (MPC)

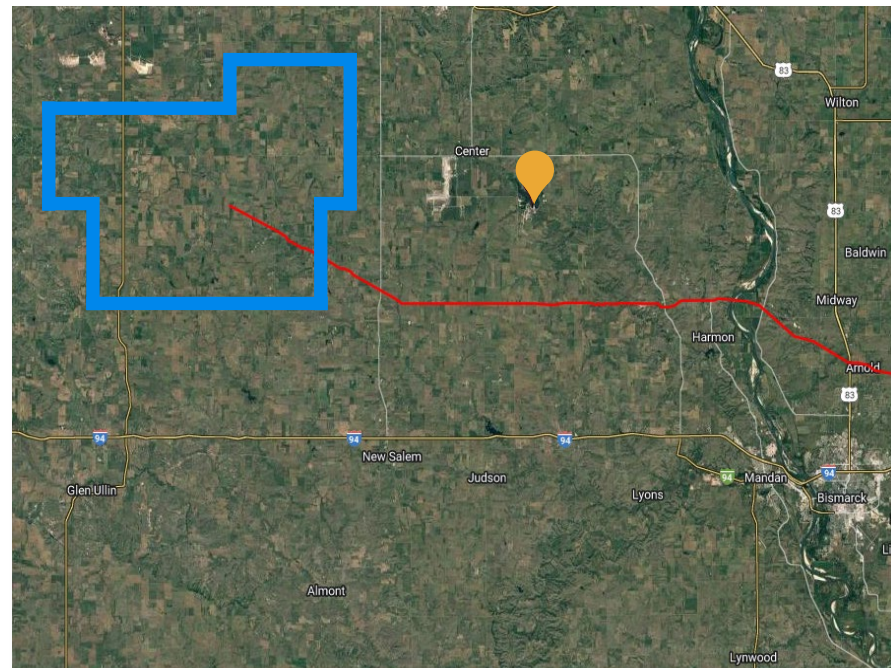
Minnkota **received its first-Class VI permit in February 2022**

An agreement with MPC **provides SCS immediate access to a permitted site** less than 10 miles from its own sites

The storage site has capacity to store 100+ million tons of CO₂,

Partnership provides SCS with **immediate access to safe, permitted injection wells**

SCS will continue to develop its own sequestration area and have its own Class VI permits



SCS Sequestration Area



Preliminary Pipeline Route



Project Momentum and First Mover Advantage

SCS HAS HAD NUMEROUS SIGNIFICANT RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS



SCS has over **\$1BN in equity commitments**



> 10
CO₂ Plant
Partners



Engaged Morgan Stanley and CohnReznick Capital as financial advisors

Morgan Stanley



Partnership with Minnkota Power Cooperative to jointly develop CO₂ storage sites announced



Signed Bushmills Ethanol Plant in Atwater, Minnesota



Significant North Dakota CO₂ pore space acquired

> 70%
Signed to date



Submitted Iowa Utilities Board and South Dakota Public Utilities permits



Drilled three North Dakota monitoring and stratigraphic test wells

Key Takeaways



\$4.5 billion capital investment in 5 Midwestern states



11,427 estimated jobs created by the project



Up to 12M tons of CO2 is captured and stored every year



Significantly reduces ethanol carbon intensity, leading to a net zero transportation fuel produced in the Midwest



Project utilizes proven, safe technology and equipment



SUMMIT CARBON
SOLUTIONS

Thank You!

John Satterfield

jsatterfield@summitcarbon.com