Questions to ask Navigator:

- Will Navigator put in writing that they will never use or sell the CO2 for Enhanced Oil Recovery?

- Will Navigator release the list of the landowners so they can organize and communicate with each other?

- Will Navigator do an independent risk assessment for the entirety of the proposed route so we understand the true risks?

- Why should farmers and landowners take all the risk while Navigator gets all the profits?

TAKE ACTION TO STOP THE PIPELINE

1) Don't sign a voluntary easement agreement with Navigator Ventures.

2) Submit an objection with the Iowa Utilities Board at customer@iub.iowa.gov

3) Contact your County Supervisors and tell them to hire an independent inspector.

CONNECT WITH US

jessica.mazour@sierraclub.org
facebook.com/groups/nocarbonpipelines

NO NAVIGATOR PIPELINE

The truth about the Navigator Ventures Pipeline
During the construction of the Dakota Access Pipeline, landowners experienced damages that are still not fixed today:

Kevin Lambert, who farms near Dayton, said land that Dakota Access trenched through to bury its pipeline continues to produce fewer bushels of corn and soybeans than before the pipeline. The company mixed valuable topsoil with subsoil and failed to reconnect underground drainage tiles, causing part of his and other farmers’ fields to flood. Both problems have reduced yields, creating a scar across his field.

CO₂ must be under tremendous pressure to be in liquid form for transport. A pipeline break could be catastrophic. CO₂ is an asphyxiant and toxicant. It is odorless and colorless and freezes skin on contact. In high enough concentration, it will kill humans. First responders and hospitals are not prepared for a mass gassing like was seen in Satartia, Mississippi in 2020.

Claims to capture CO₂ emissions from industrial facilities and pipe it to Illinois where it will be stored underground or used to extract more oil from the ground.

Researchers at MIT say “it is a disposal method whose safety and reliability remain unproven.” Nancy W. Stauffer | MIT Energy Initiative, July 29, 2019

Navigator cannot build this pipeline without our public money and our land. This pipeline is not a public utility. The profits go to Navigator and all the other investors. The infrastructure is owned privately.

Eminent domain should not be used for private gain.

The Threat to Our Land

We need a plan for the future of agriculture that addresses the changing conditions. Farmers need a seat at the table. Plans like Navigator’s carbon pipeline to extend the life of ethanol is a get rich quick scheme at the expense of Iowa’s farmers.

Public Money Concerns

- This project is only viable with public money through the Federal 45Q Tax Credits and more local/state subsidies will likely be sought.
- Other costs will be externalized onto the public via road maintenance and repair, time and resources spent by counties throughout the process, cost of pipeline rupture damages, crop loss beyond 3 years, and more.
- There is no decommissioning plan so the cost will likely fall on local communities.
- A pipeline easement could mean massive property value loss and county revenue loss.

Public Health Concerns

- CO₂ must be under tremendous pressure to be in liquid form for transport.
- A pipeline break could be catastrophic.
- CO₂ is an asphyxiant and toxicant. It is odorless and colorless and freezes skin on contact. In high enough concentration, it will kill humans.
- First responders and hospitals are not prepared for a mass gassing like was seen in Satartia, Mississippi in 2020.

Eminent Domain Concerns

- Navigator cannot build this pipeline without our public money and our land. This pipeline is not a public utility. The profits go to Navigator and all the other investors. The infrastructure is owned privately.
- Eminent domain should not be used for private gain.

Navigator Pipeline Overview

Basic Details

- $2 billion dollar pipeline
- Company name: Navigator CO2 Ventures (Texas)
- Crosses 36 Iowa counties
- Spans 5 states: Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, Illinois

What is Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

Claims to capture CO₂ emissions from industrial facilities and pipe it to Illinois where it will be stored underground or used to extract more oil from the ground.

Researchers at MIT say “it is a disposal method whose safety and reliability remain unproven.” Nancy W. Stauffer | MIT Energy Initiative, July 29, 2019

We Take All the Risks, Navigator Gets the Rewards.

No Eminent Domain for Private Gain!