

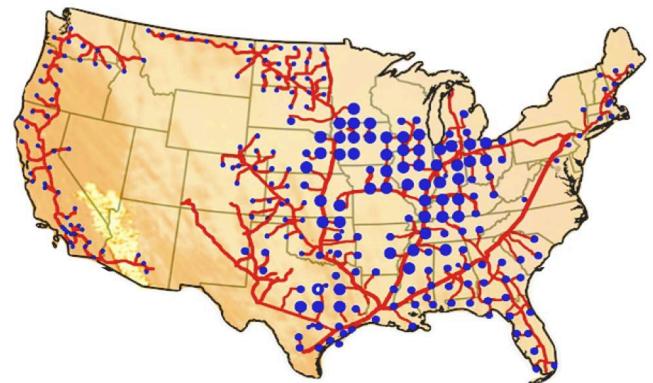
Say NO to Eminent Domain and YES to Safe Routing of CO2 Pipelines!



Impacts on farmland from Dakota Access Pipeline construction. IA, 2016

WHY? Illinois is a target for CO2 pipelines to storage wells

- Today, there are just over 5,000 miles of short CO2 pipelines in the U.S., mostly used for enhanced oil recovery (EOR).
- Private corporations rely on federal tax credits for carbon capture and storage via 45Q of the IRS tax code to make their projects viable. In July 2025, **Congress increased** tax credits for EOR, making companies even more profitable.
- A potential buildout of CO2 pipelines to meet U.S. emission goals could range from 30,000 to 96,000 miles according to several sources. Major hubs would be in Illinois.
- Illinois Basin is a CO2 storage target due to its large Mt. Simon Sandstone Formation. Various geologists estimate the Basin's storage capacity is anywhere from 12 to 172 billion metric tons. So, do we really know?
- Currently, the US-EPA Region V is reviewing **9 Illinois project applications for 20 sequestration wells** plus additional monitoring wells. Dangerous CO2 pipelines will be required to transport CO2 to these wells.
- Some of the project applicants are proposing much more CO2 storage than they need, indicating planned expansion.
- Two additional Illinois CCS projects have received funding to capture CO2 emissions from coal-fired power plants. These will also require CO2 pipeline transport.



30,000 to 96,000 miles of CO2 pipelines are required to meet U.S. emission goals, a significant scale-up from the 5,000 miles currently in place.

- Source: ClearPath. March 2025.



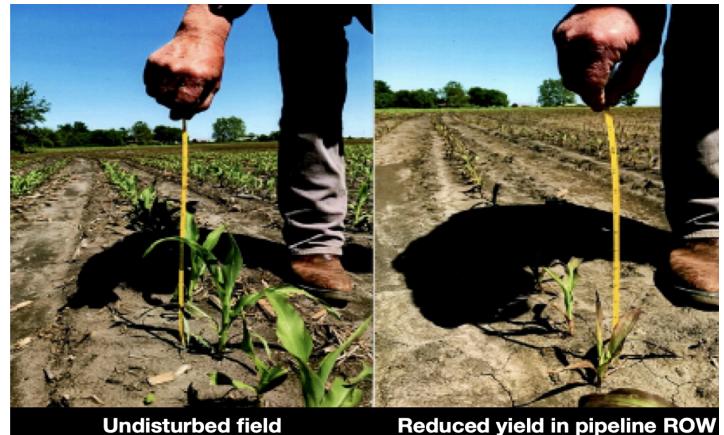
Landowner rights are protected in other states facing CCS projects

- Illinois: 82% of registered voters recently polled **OPPOSE** the use of eminent domain by private companies for private gain.
- Minnesota does not allow eminent domain for private enterprises. This includes CO2 pipelines.
- South Dakota has banned the use of eminent domain for CO2 pipelines.
- Iowa's House and Senate recently passed a similar bill.
- It's time for Illinois to do the same!**



Landowners face long-term risks

- Private corporations profit from CCS via federal tax credits (annually adjusted for inflation) for 12 or more years. Landowner permanent easement agreements are often paid once and upfront, using current prices.
- Property and land values could decrease near a hazardous waste CO2 pipeline and with possible land use restrictions in an easement agreement.
- The construction of CO2 pipelines will reduce crop yields for years due to soil disturbance, compaction, and reduced water infiltration during construction.
- Insurance companies may not insure or may reduce coverage if a pipeline is present or nearby.



CO2 pipelines are dangerous, and wells can leak

- CO2 is a toxic asphyxiant and toxic waste. A **pipeline rupture** can spread a dangerous plume of CO2 over 2 miles, displacing oxygen. A 2020 CO2 pipeline rupture near Sartartia, MS, hospitalized 45 people and forced 200 to evacuate.
- **Sequestered CO2** must be stored for hundreds - if not thousands - of years. But a CO2 plume can leak through wells or caprock fissures and fractures, forming carbonic acid that can leach arsenic, lead, and other heavy metals from rocks, possibly contaminating water.
- ADM Decatur is the only operating CCS project in Illinois to date. Two **monitoring wells leaked** in under seven years after the company began injecting CO2.

CO2 Toxicity		
CO2 Concentration	Health Effect	Timing
20,000 ppm (2%)	Respiratory center stimulated causing increases in breathing (tidal) volume	Rapid
30,000 ppm (3%)	Moderate respiratory stimulation, increased heart rate and blood pressure	Within 15 minutes Short-Term Exposure Limit [CDC]
40,000 ppm (4%)	Increase in breathing rate becomes distressing; development of respiratory acidosis	Immediately dangerous to life and health [NIOSH]
50,000 to 100,000 ppm (5% to 10%)	Dimmed sight, sweating, tremor, increased heart rate and blood pressure. Exposure can lead to unconsciousness	Within a few minutes
More than 100,000 ppm > (10%)	Can cause convulsions and coma in less than a minute	50% fatality rate within 10 minutes (Harper et al 2011)
200,000 to 300,000 ppm (20-30%)	Loss of consciousness and death	Within one minute

CO2 pipelines need safer regulations and resident protections

- The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) determined their CO2 pipeline safety regulations were inadequate after the 2020 Sartartia disaster. In May of 2022 PHMSA announced it would issue new rules to improve safety and oversight.
- It wasn't until January 2025 that PHMSA released their draft. Unfortunately, it was withdrawn by the current administration.
- PHMSA is prohibited by law from imposing safe setbacks. Only state and local governments can route CO2 pipelines. To date, Illinois authorities also have declined to do so.
- The new Illinois CCS Act **DOES NOT** protect landowners along pipeline routes. **Ask your state senator and representative to pass CO2 pipeline legislation that eliminates the use of eminent domain and provides for safe setbacks!**



The CO2 pipeline rupture near Sartartia created a crater 40 feet deep, hurled debris hundreds of feet into the air, and covered the area with ice. Photo courtesy of the Yazoo County Emergency Management Agency.

Sponsored by Citizens Against Heartland Greenwashing Projects (CAHGP), an Illinois grass roots landowner organization

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For more information on CO2 pipelines, visit: <https://noillinoisco2pipelines.org>