



Options for Initial Slurry Wall Storage Project

PRRIP Governance Committee Meeting
March 7, 2017



Overview

- **EDO is requesting GC guidance on the preferred approach to initial slurry wall project implementation**
- Recap borehole testing
- Pilot-scale or full-scale configurations
 - ▣ Options for each
 - ▣ Pros and cons
 - ▣ Estimated costs
- Important considerations
- WAC made recommendation at Feb 28, 2017 meeting





Borehole Campaign

Approach

- ❑ Completed Aug-Oct 2016
 - Plum Creek, Elm Creek, Cottonwood Ranch, Lindstrom/Stall
 - More at Elm Creek in Feb 2017
- ❑ Results compiled by EDO, reviewed by Applegate

Results

- ❑ Low-perm layer
 - South of river: ~30-40 ft deep
 - North of river: ~20 ft deep



Initial Slurry Wall Options

- ❑ Pilot-scale project
 - ❑ Approach 1: Non-functional
 - ❑ Approach 2: Functional
- ❑ Full-scale project
 - ❑ Approach 3a: Aquifer storage
 - ❑ Approach 3b: Gravel pit storage
- ❑ NOT mutually exclusive
- ❑ Representative examples
 - ❑ Certain sites used to estimate costs, potential scores
 - ❑ Ballpark estimates to be revised and refined as needed
 - ❑ Other locations can be considered

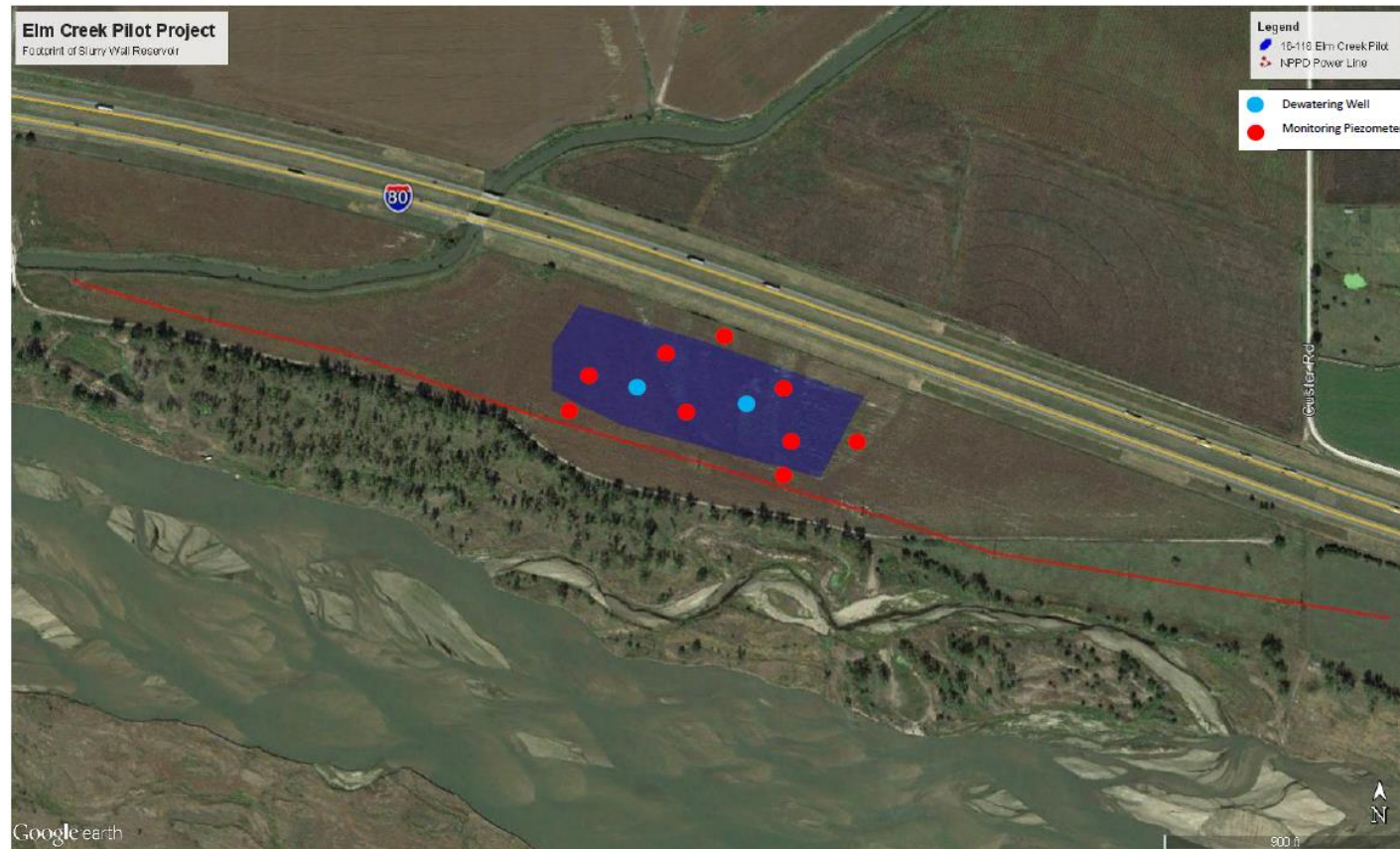


Approach 1: Non-functional Pilot

- Example based on Elm Creek (Bartels)
 - 10-20 acres
 - 18-20 ft depth to low-permeability layer
 - About 3,000 lf slurry wall for 10-acre project
- No excavation
- No facilities to deliver or release water
- Dewatering and monitoring wells



Approach 1: Non-functional Pilot



Approach 1: Non-functional Pilot

□ Pros

- Tests construction and function of slurry wall and low-permeability floor
- Fastest and least expensive option
 - Implementation time about 1 year
 - Cost \$700k (10-acre) to \$1.2M (20-acre)

□ Cons

- No functional storage for PRRIP after pilot test
- Shallower than sites on south side of river
- Would not provide absolute certainty of continuity of low-permeability layer

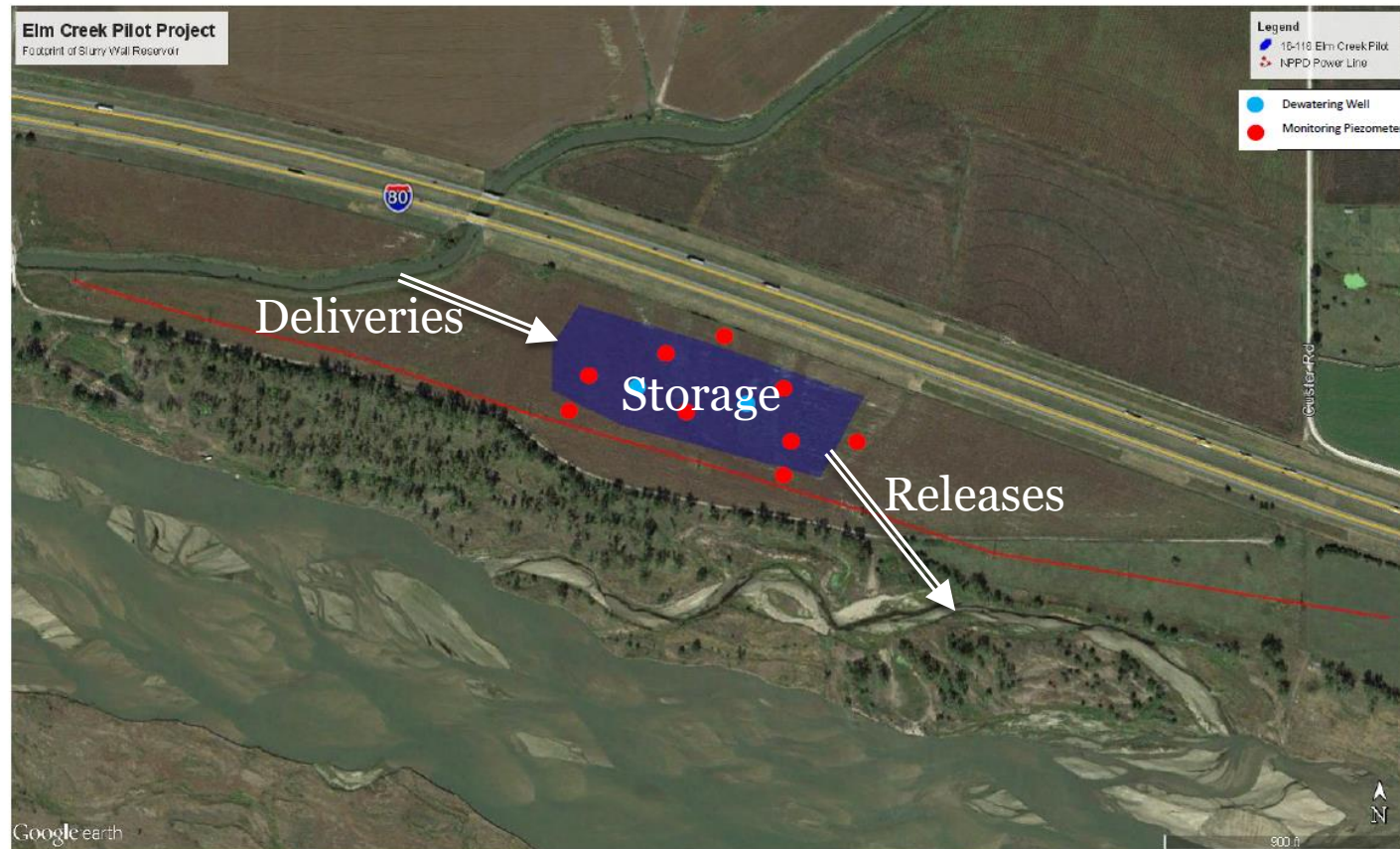


Approach 2: Functional Pilot

- Example based on Elm Creek (Bartels)
 - Same scale as non-functional pilot
 - Excavated to provide open surface gravel pit storage
 - Includes delivery and release infrastructure
 - Could function as small WAP project
 - Establish process for project development and permitting
 - Test operations as well as structure and function
 - Kearney Canal could be used to convey water
 - Potential score of 150 AFY to 400 AFY



Approach 2: Functional Pilot



Approach 2: Functional Pilot

- Timeframe about 2 years
 - ▣ Extra time needed for more extensive design, permitting
 - ▣ Excavation of alluvial materials and shaping of sloped inner walls
- Cost
 - ▣ \$1.6M (10-acre) to \$3M (20-acre)
 - ▣ Site with deeper low-perm layer may cost more
- Overall more thorough concept evaluation



Approach 3: Full-scale Project

- Full-scale slurry wall project
 - Skip pilot-scale testing
 - Fully-functional WAP project with anticipated larger score
 - Options
 - Slurry wall aquifer storage on PRRIP land
 - Slurry wall gravel pit at existing sandpit to be acquired



Approach 3a: Full-scale Project

- Aquifer storage
 - Use existing PRRIP lands (e.g., Plum Creek complex)
 - No excavation of alluvial materials
 - Water storage in void space
 - Less yield than gravel pit for same land area
 - Implementation time about 2 years
 - Potential score
 - On the order of 800 AFY from 116-acre site
 - Highly dependent on inflow/outflow rates
 - Cost about \$5M



Approach 3b: Full-scale Project

- Gravel pit
 - Identify and acquire existing sand pit
 - Assume about 60 acre surface area
 - Fully-mined or nearly complete
 - Could take 6 months to 2 years to acquire
 - Project design and implementation another 2 years after site acquired
 - Score on the order of 2,000-3,000 AFY
 - Cost about \$6M



Important Considerations

- No known precedent for slurry wall storage in central Nebraska
- EDO anticipating significant yield (~15kaf) from slurry wall storage
- Pilot-scale project
 - Learning opportunity
 - Confirm that slurry wall storage can work in central Nebraska
 - Make better site selections and designs later
 - Use Program land (Elm Creek, Plum Creek, Lindstrom)
 - Start sooner
- Full-scale project
 - Delayed start to gravel pit project to acquire property
 - Can still lay groundwork during a pilot
 - EDO to develop screening of existing pits



WAC Recommendation

- Approach 1 (Non-Functional Pilot) generally unfavorable
 - ▣ Lack of functionality
 - ▣ Little or no use beyond pilot test
 - ▣ No beneficial score
- Approach 3a (Full-Scale Aquifer storage) generally unfavorable
 - ▣ Potential patent issues
 - ▣ Low yields compared to gravel pits
 - ▣ Well pumping issues
 - ▣ Significant limitations on inflow/outflow rates



WAC Recommendation

- Approved motion recommending:
 - Pursuit of a small-scale gravel pit pilot project on Program lands (Approach 2)
 - Simultaneous search for existing sand and gravel pit(s) suitable for acquisition and development of a full-scale slurry wall gravel pit project (Approach 3b)



Snapshot of Options

- **Approach 1:** Non-functional pilot study
 - ▣ Tests construction & performance of slurry wall
 - ▣ Time to implement: 1 year
 - ▣ Cost: \$700,000 to \$1.2 million
 - ▣ Score: 0 AF

- **Approach 2:** Functional pilot study
 - ▣ Tests construction, performance & operation of slurry wall storage facility
 - ▣ Time to implement: 1.5 – 2 years
 - ▣ Costs: \$1.5 to \$3 million
 - ▣ Score: 150 to 400 AF

- **Approach 3a, 3b:** Full-scale project
 - ▣ Skip pilot project and proceed to full-scale
 - ▣ Time to implement: 2+ years
 - ▣ Cost: \$5-\$6 million
 - ▣ Score: 800 AF (aquifer); 2,000 to 3,000 AF (gravel pit)



Questions?

