Anchorage Regional Landfill Leachate Upgrade Project

Presentation to Assembly Enterprise and Utility Oversight Committee

June 16, 2022



ARL Leachate Project

Two Components to Project:

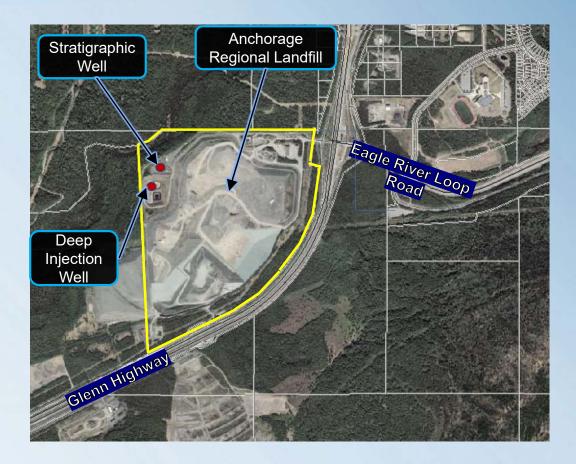
Upgrade Leachate Lagoons

 Lagoons are at the End of Their Useful Life

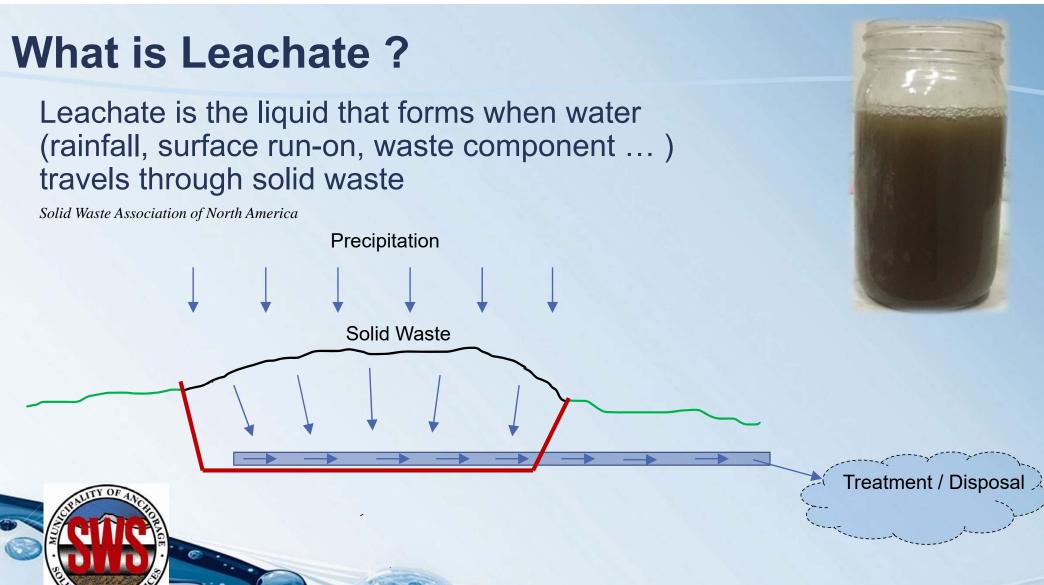
Construction Summer 2023

Improve Leachate Management

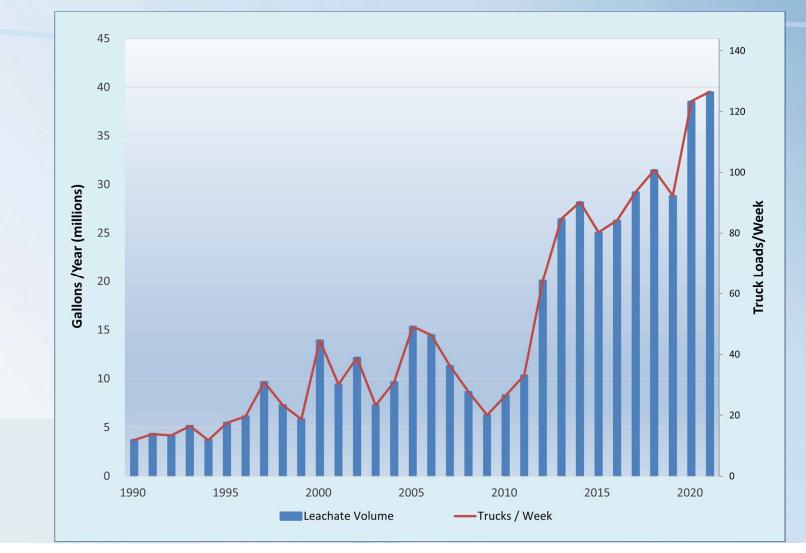
 Current Practice is to Haul Leachate to AWWU Sewer Collection System







How Much Leachate is Generated?



Leachate Lagoon Upgrade Highlights

- Lagoon Volume will be Increased
 - 3 MG to 5.5 MG
 - Give Ability to Attenuate
 Large Surges
 - Allows for Operational Flexibility
 - Allow Room for Any Future Pretreatment Needs
- Sludge Removal Will Be Simplified
 - Reduce O&M Costs
- Construction 2023



Current Leachate Management

Trucking 40 Million Gallons/Yr to the AWWU Wastewater Collection System

<u>6,500</u> Trips Annually or <u>17</u> trips per day



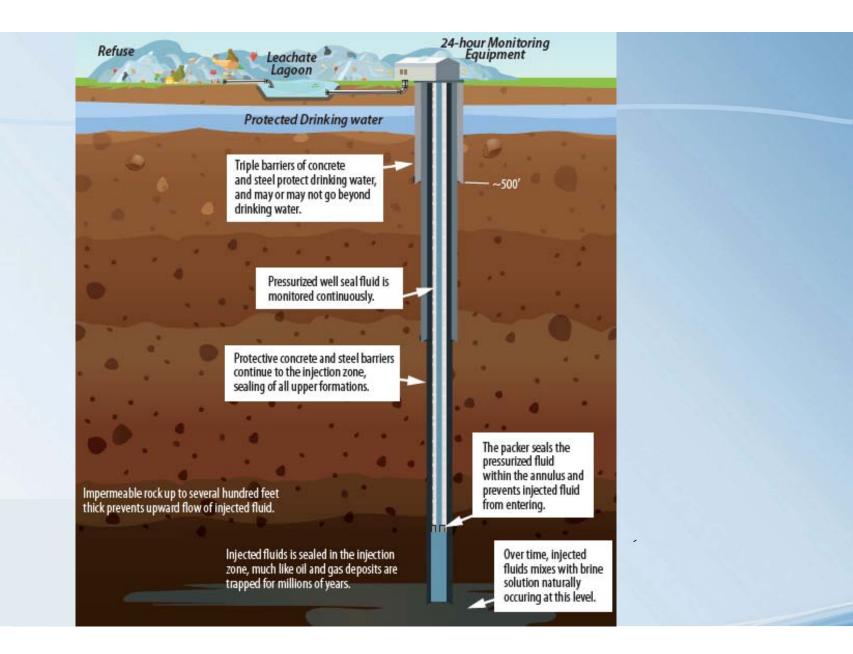


Alternative	Initial Capital Cost	Annual O&M Costs	NPV (20 year period)	Payback Period (Years)	O&M Cost / Gallon	Cons	Pros
Truck to Turpin Septage Station	\$9,700,000	\$3,000,000	\$(48,500,000)	0	7.6¢	 Subject to Changing Treatment Plant Requirements Inherit Risks Involved In Trucking 	
Deep Injection Well	\$20,900,000	\$500,000	\$(27,500,000)	5.3	1.3 ¢		 Provides a LongTerm Safe and Reliable Method for Managing Landfill Leachate Reduces SWS Dependents on Others Low Operational Costs Reduces # of SemiTrucks on Roads
Evaporator	\$21,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$(57,000,000)	>20	6.8 ¢	 Operationally Challenging Would Loose Out on Some LFG Revenue Still Need to Truck a Small Portion of the Leachate Need to Dispose of Concentrate 	 Reduces SWS Dependents on Others Reduces # of Semi -Trucks on Roads
ERWWTF	\$20,200,000	\$2,100,000	\$(47,000,000)	16	5.2 ¢	 Subject to Changing Treatment Plant Requirements 	 Reduces # of Semi -Trucks on Roads

Class I Deep Injection Well

- Deep Injection wells are regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, and are viewed by the EPA as a safe and responsible method for managing non-hazardous waste
- Approximately 800 permitted, active Class 1 Injection wells in U.S. and 20 in Alaska
- It is estimated that the non-hazardous liquid will be injected close to a mile below the surface, well below any potential source of drinking water.
 - Leachate will be permanently contained, like natural oil and gas deposits
- Inject into geology that contains acceptable pore space and fluid that is (>10,000 mg/L TDS) not usable.





Steps to a Successful Deep Injection Well

Evaluation Phase:

- ✓ Capital and O&M Costs
- ✓ Regional Geology
 - Geologists estimate a high likelihood of favorable geology and fluid.
- ✓ Area Fault Lines
 - Performed a microgravity survey that showed ARL is on the downthrown side of a major area fault line which is mandatory
- ✓ Pre-Application Meetings with EPA
 - EPA Sees No Fatal Flaws
- Stratigraphic Well (Exploratory Well 5,000 to 7,000 feet deep)
 - Confirm Confining Layer Geology
 - Confirm Injection Zone Geology
 - Confirm Formation Fluid Characteristics

Design, Permitting, and Construction:

- Design Well and Pretreatment System based on Stratigraphic Well Information
- Submit Application to the EPA
- EPA Technical Evaluation
- Draft Permit & Public Comment Period / Public Outreach
- EPA Decision and Final Permit
- Construct Well and Pretreatment Infrastructure
- Begin Operation of Well Regular Well Testing & Reporting

Construction Cost & Schedule

Deep Injection Well:

- Cost: \$8 MM \$11 MM
- Schedule: 2022 to 2025

Lagoon Upgrades:

- Cost \$7 MM
- Schedule 2023



Questions?



