

Minnesota 3M PFC Settlement

Overview of recommended Option 2 – Community projects with a treatment threshold of HI > 0.3 and GAC

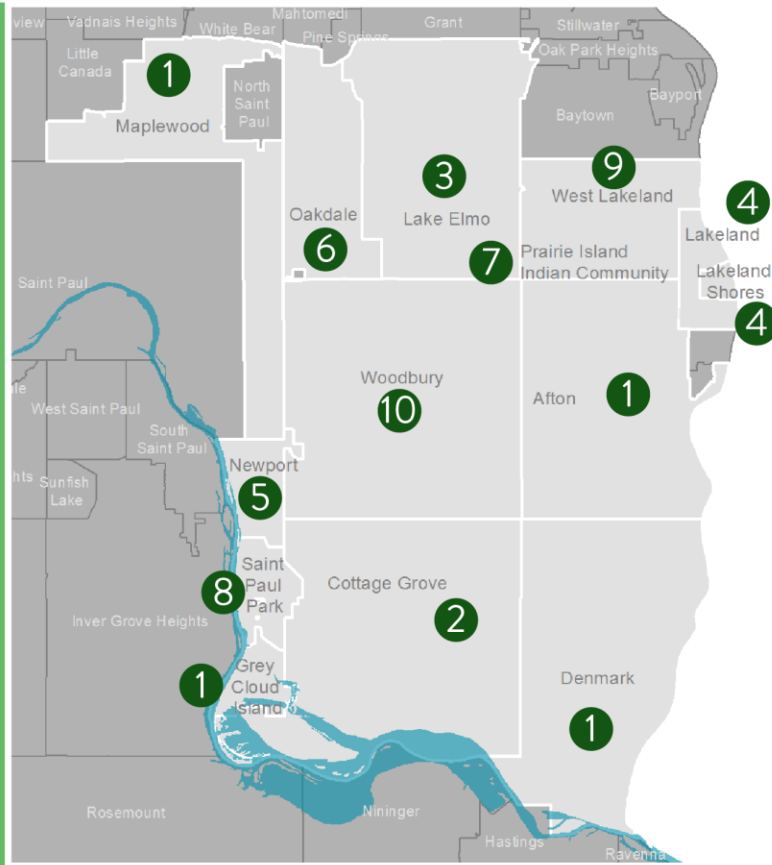
<div data-bbox="105 441 276 609" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="284 394 690 430" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Key Characteristics</p> </div> <div data-bbox="300 441 690 630" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment to a threshold of HI > 0.3 using GAC • Funding of public water system O&M for approximately 35 years </div> <div data-bbox="105 640 690 829" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding of private well O&M for over 100 years • Funding for protecting a sustainable water supply into the future • Drinking water source remains groundwater </div> <div data-bbox="251 850 544 882" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Initial Capital Elements</p> </div> <div data-bbox="129 903 673 1501" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,062 homes with new connections to municipal public water systems A total of 297 private wells with POETS (of these, 159 are new wells) 5 new public wells built (3 of these replace contaminated wells) 6 new treatment plants with a capacity of 29,580 gpm, and 1 modified treatment plant with additional capacity of 1,750 gpm 39 existing and proposed public wells receiving treatment 75.3 miles of water mains </div> <div data-bbox="251 1543 544 1585" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>Why Select this Option?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="105 1596 690 1890" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HI > 0.3 provides greater resiliency to potentially lower HRL/HBV PFAS values or changing levels of contamination in the future • Provides treatment for 6 additional public wells and provides 61 additional private wells with POETS compared to recommended Option 1 </div>	<div data-bbox="950 394 1193 430" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>PFAS-Eligible Costs</p> </div> <table border="1" data-bbox="738 441 1396 1123"> <tr> <td>■ Initial capital costs</td> <td>\$319.1 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ O&M costs for public water systems</td> <td>\$131 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ O&M costs for private wells</td> <td>\$23.9 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Capital costs for potential additional neighborhood hookups</td> <td>\$41 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Future contingency for HBV/HRL and plume movement, and cost over-runs</td> <td>\$33 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Drinking water protection</td> <td>\$70 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ Sustainability and conservation</td> <td>\$60 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>■ State administration</td> <td>\$22 million</td> </tr> </table> <div data-bbox="925 1165 1218 1207" data-label="Caption"> <p>Percent of \$700 million</p> </div> <div data-bbox="779 1270 1307 1795" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Percent of \$700 million</caption> <tr><th>Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr><td>Initial capital costs</td><td>46%</td></tr> <tr><td>O&M costs for public water systems</td><td>19%</td></tr> <tr><td>Drinking water protection</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr><td>Sustainability and conservation</td><td>8%</td></tr> <tr><td>Capital costs for potential additional neighborhood hookups</td><td>6%</td></tr> <tr><td>Future contingency for HBV/HRL and plume movement, and cost over-runs</td><td>5%</td></tr> <tr><td>O&M costs for private wells</td><td>3%</td></tr> <tr><td>State administration</td><td>3%</td></tr> </table> </div>	■ Initial capital costs	\$319.1 million	■ O&M costs for public water systems	\$131 million	■ O&M costs for private wells	\$23.9 million	■ Capital costs for potential additional neighborhood hookups	\$41 million	■ Future contingency for HBV/HRL and plume movement, and cost over-runs	\$33 million	■ Drinking water protection	\$70 million	■ Sustainability and conservation	\$60 million	■ State administration	\$22 million	Category	Percentage	Initial capital costs	46%	O&M costs for public water systems	19%	Drinking water protection	10%	Sustainability and conservation	8%	Capital costs for potential additional neighborhood hookups	6%	Future contingency for HBV/HRL and plume movement, and cost over-runs	5%	O&M costs for private wells	3%	State administration	3%
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Community elements of recommended Option 2 – Community projects with a treatment threshold of HI > 0.3 and GAC



Option 2

- 1 • Supply private wells with POETS if over threshold
- 2 • Treat 8 of 12 existing public wells
• Replace 2 existing public wells with 1 new public well
• 2 new treatment plants
• Connect 67 homes
• Supply other private wells with POETS if over threshold
- 3 • Drinking water supply from groundwater for future growth*
• Connect 257 homes
• Supply other private wells with POETS if over threshold
- 4 • Connect 453 homes
• Supply other private wells with POETS if over threshold
- 5 • Interconnect with Woodbury
• Connect 9 homes
• Supply other private wells with POETS if over threshold
- 6 • Expand treatment plant to treat 2 of 9 existing public wells and 2 new public wells
• Connect 58 homes
• Supply other private wells with POETS if over threshold
- 7 • Treat 1 existing public well
• 1 new treatment plant
- 8 • Treat 3 of 3 public wells
• 1 new treatment plant
• Connect 28 homes
• Supply other private wells with POETS if over threshold
- 9 • 2 new public wells
• 1 new treatment plant
• Connect 1,190 homes to new distribution system
- 10 • Interconnect with Newport
• Treat 15 of 19 existing public wells and 5 new public wells
• 1 new treatment plant
• Supply other private wells with POETS if over threshold



* Lake Elmo may need alternate sources of water to avoid adverse effects on White Bear Lake. Initial capital funds provide funding for utilizing groundwater in ways that comply with the current court order. This funding level is based on a cost estimate of creating an interconnect from southern Woodbury, however other approaches within that funding range may also be explored.