City Street Repair and Maintenance Plan - Spring 2023

During the fall / winter of 2022-23 Ely has received significant snow and unwavering cold temperatures as all who live here know. The beginning of spring weather shows little sign of the moisture letting up though the warming temperatures and longer days have resulted in the melting off the snow/ice packed city streets. The issue at hand that is more readily apparent is significant potholes on many streets.

With this in mind the filling/fixing of these potholes is necessary even if it is only temporary patches. Especially on the most used roads leading to important City locations such as the Hospital and the Schools. Other well used routes and/or streets that have large holes & damage shall also be prioritized by the city crews that did such a good job in keeping the roads open during this challenging winter. They well know where the worst potholes are on the main thoroughfares through town, such as Murry and Mill St. etc......

Since temporary fixes in these weather patterns is not a common practice, a variety of methods shall be utilized in repairing them and then tracking the repairs to determine which methods are the most effective.

In addition to the potholes some streets are in need of repairs beyond pothole patches.

On Ave. K adjacent to Steptoe Park the west bound lane is essentially mud at this point. Putting Type 2 base into that section will at least firm it up and make it usable until permanent repair work can be done.

Murry St. where the most current sewer line work was performed but the re-paving of the street is not occurring until the summer of 2023 is also in need of millings being added to the road base that is currently there.

14th Street and other roads around the Hospital have significant potholes and shall take priority over other roads in the community.

The pothole repair/patching shall involve a thorough cleaning out of the potholes and adequate compaction.

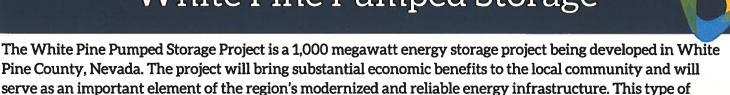
It is understood that these are only temporary repairs. The benefits will be immediate relief for citizens from some major problematic potholed streets and also give the city crews a head start on knowing where and what future fixes this summer will be necessary.

This is the current plan for addressing the winter damage to the city streets. It will evolve as work progresses and updates will be provided.

Mike Cracraft, Public Works Supervisor

White Pine Pumped Storage

system moves water back and forth between two reservoirs to store energy and generate power when needed.

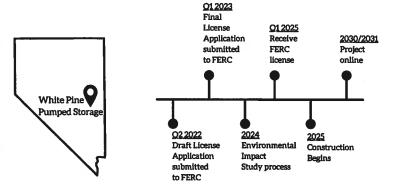


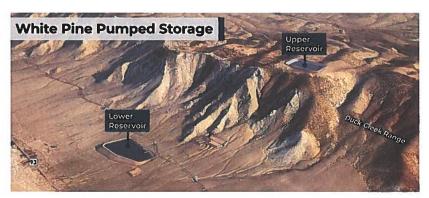
Fast Facts

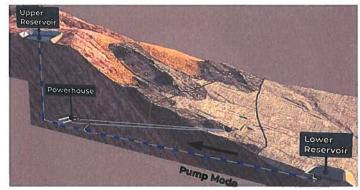
- 1,000 MWs per hour for at least 8 hours of energy storage capacity
- Would meet about 1/8th of Nevada's peak power demand on a hot summer day
- Construction expected to begin as early as 2025
- Intended to be online as early as 2030 / 2031
- Final License Application submitted to FERC in February 2023
- Located approximately 8 miles northeast of Ely, Nevada
- · Located almost entirely on BLM lands
- Requires one time initial fill of about 5,000 acre feet of water
 - Once operational, the estimated water requirement is approximately 600 acre feet per year.
- Energy for pumping, and power generated by the project, would be delivered through a new 25-mile long transmission line connecting the project with the Robinson Summit substation
- Largest planned pumped storage project in the state of Nevada

Economic Impact

- Total investment of approximately \$2.5 billion
 - \$12-13 million annual revenues to taxing entities
- Creation of approximately 500 direct construction jobs annually for a 5-7 year period
- Creation of 35 full-time jobs at the project site, with annual wages estimated between \$80,000 and \$120,000 per job
- Incremental property tax revenues of \$144 million to local government entities over 20 years, with additional revenues of \$118 million to the State Renewable Energy Fund











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PUMPED STORAGE HYDROPOWER

A flexible, dynamic way to store & generate energy



Pumped storage is a type of long duration energy storage. Think of it as a **giant water battery**.

- Pumped storage converts electricity into potential energy by pumping water from a lower to an upper reservoir during off-peak periods
 - Off-peak periods: times of low electricity demand, like at night, or when there is too much electricity to use, like solar being generating in the middle of the day before it's needed on a hot afternoon.
- When power is needed, stored water in the upper reservoir is released to flow downhill through a turbine.
- The gravity-driven force of the water flowing back down is then harnessed to produce electricity.
- From there, the electricity is put back into the electric transmission system.



General representation of what a pumped storage site looks like.

WHY IS PUMPED STORAGE NECESSARY?

- It provides multiple solutions for grid reliability
- One of the few large-scale, affordable means of storing electrical energy at scale
- As coal-and gas-fired plants are retired, pumped storage can help fill the need for that type of stability in the system, making it a helpful tool to complement the intermittent nature of wind and solar power
- Pumped storage plants have the ability to operate flexibly, respond quickly, and to provide a variety of services that help keep an electric system stable
- Pumped storage plants have an operational lifespan of up to 100 years, far longer than any other storage technology
- There are currently 43 operating pumped storage facilities in the United States, but all were built prior to 1993.

ABOUT RPLUS HYDRO

rPlus Hydro develops pumped storage projects, with a portfolio that represents more than 12 projects with a combined capacity of more than 7.5 GW and 60 GWh in storage capacity and half of the proposed pumped storage projects with interconnection queue positions today. rPlus Hydro is a subsidiary of rPlus Energies, a utility-scale renewable energy company that's in active development of over 20 solar, solar plus battery and wind projects, totaling to over 4 GWs of renewable energy capacity.

