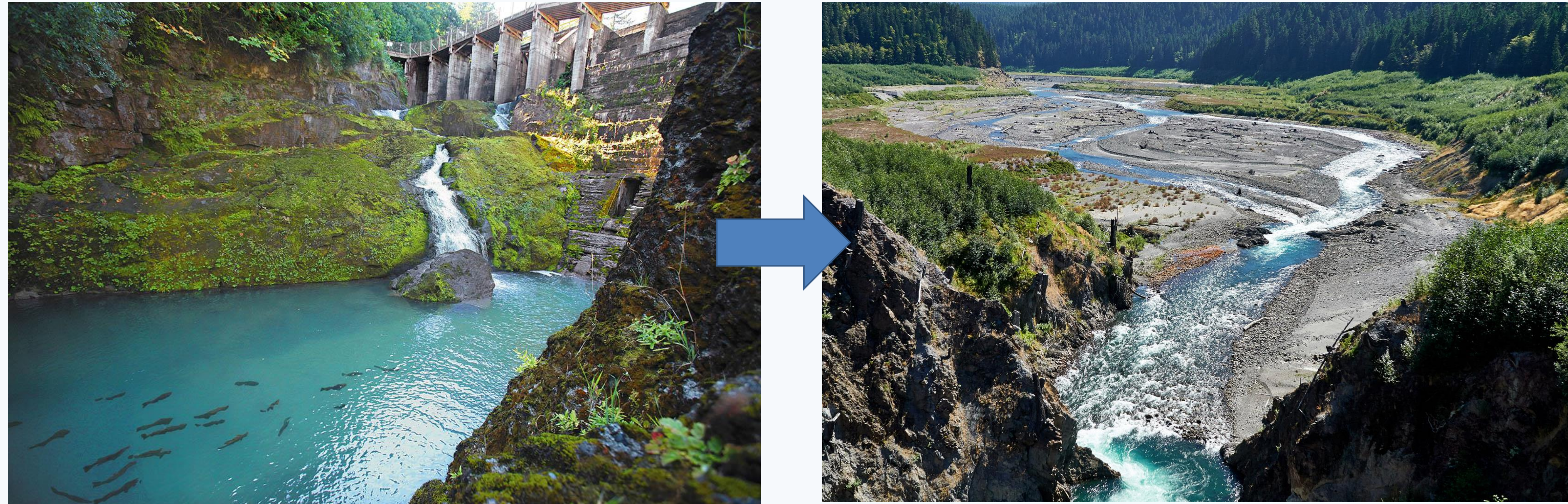
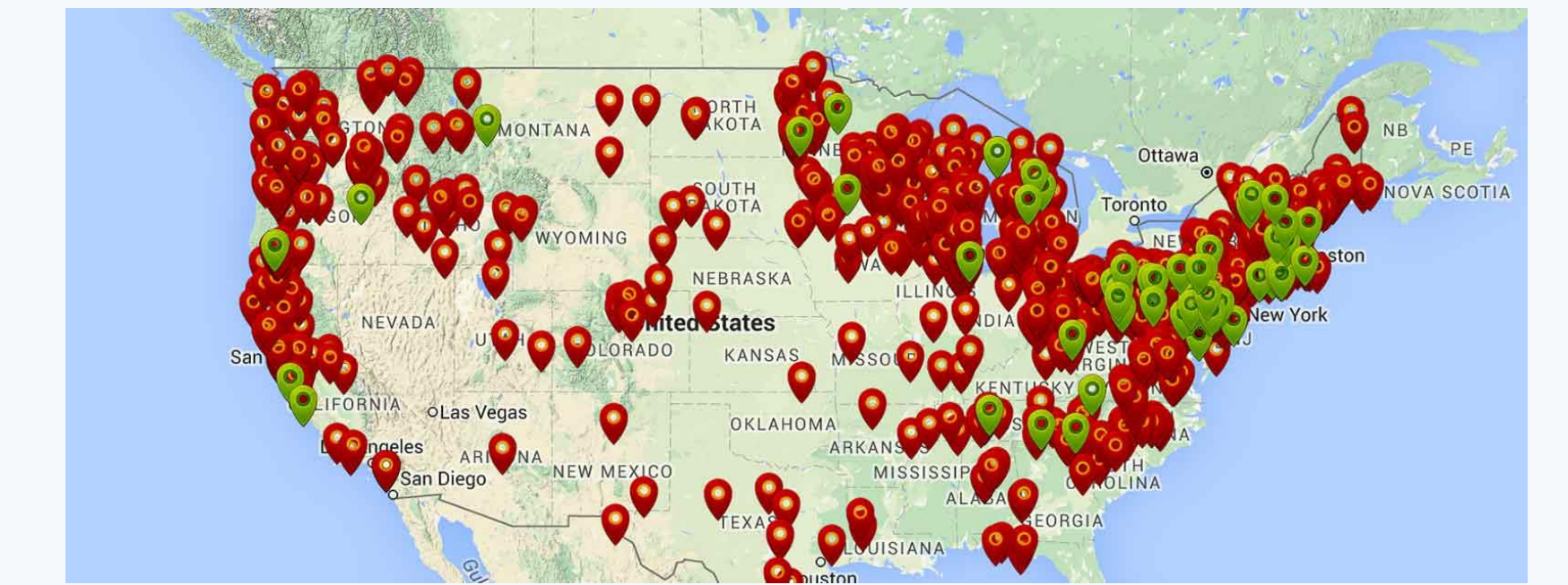
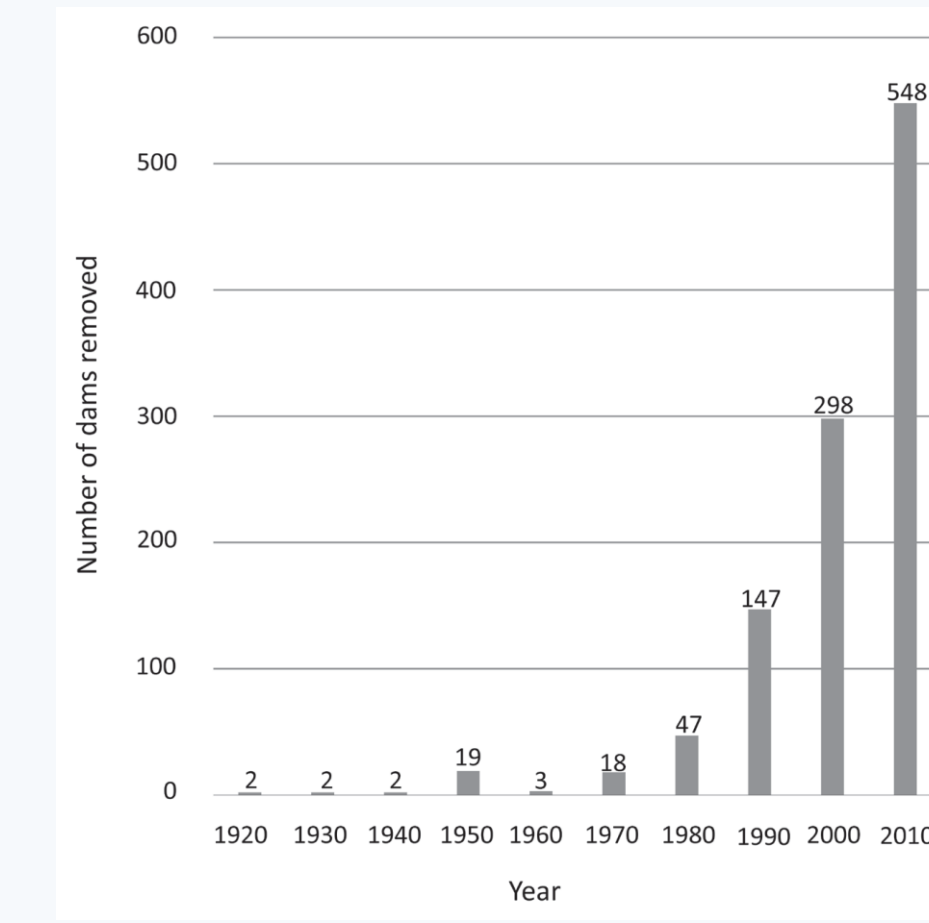


Dam Removal

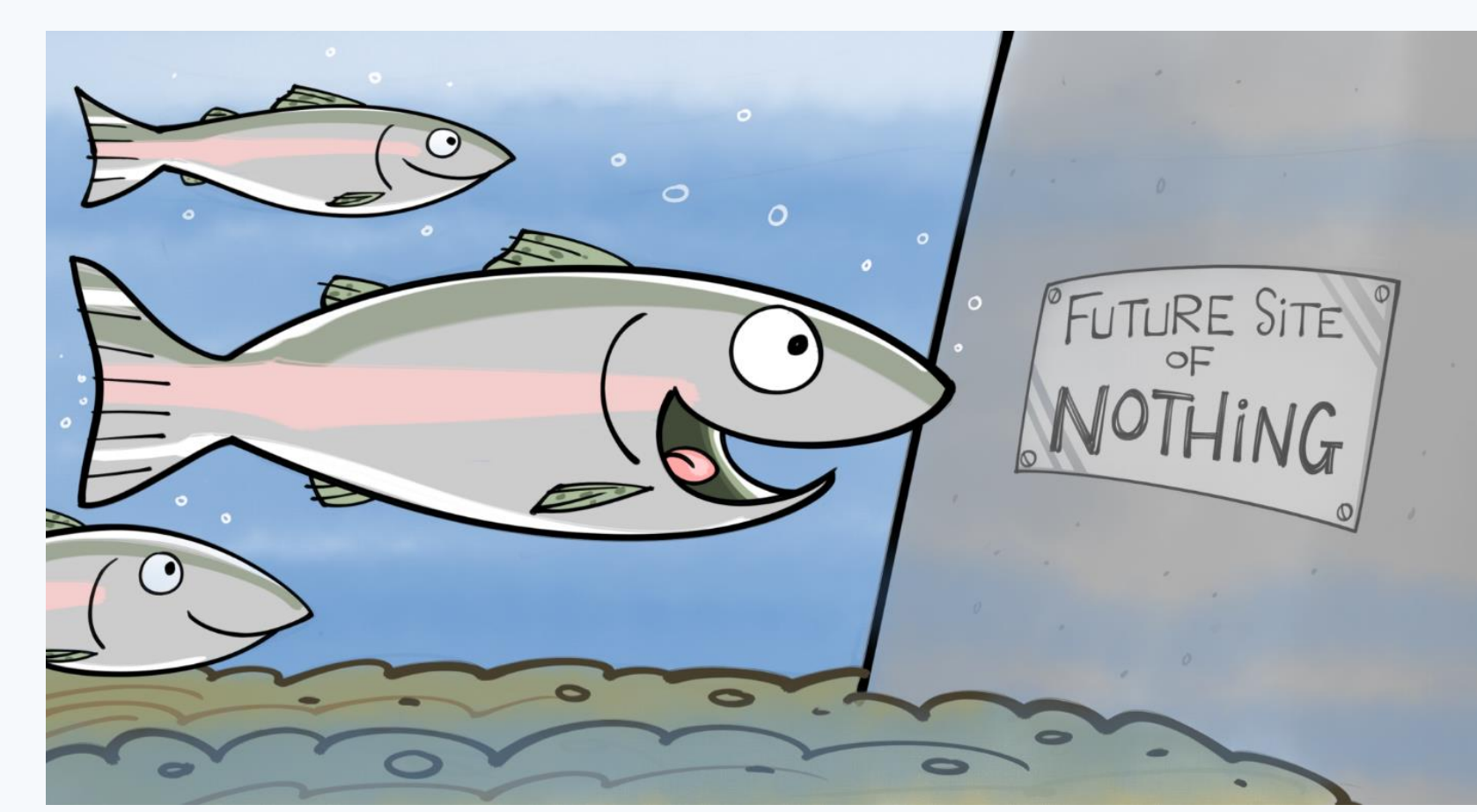
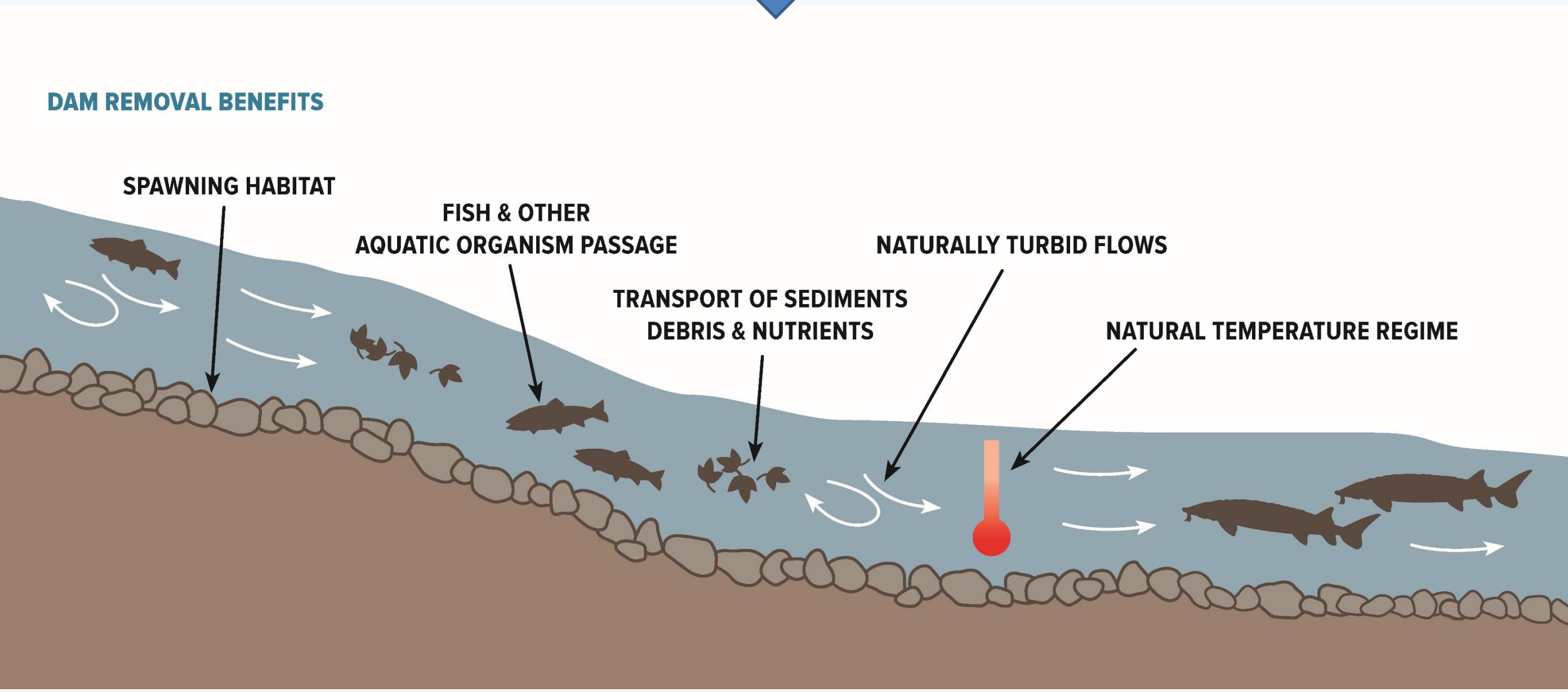
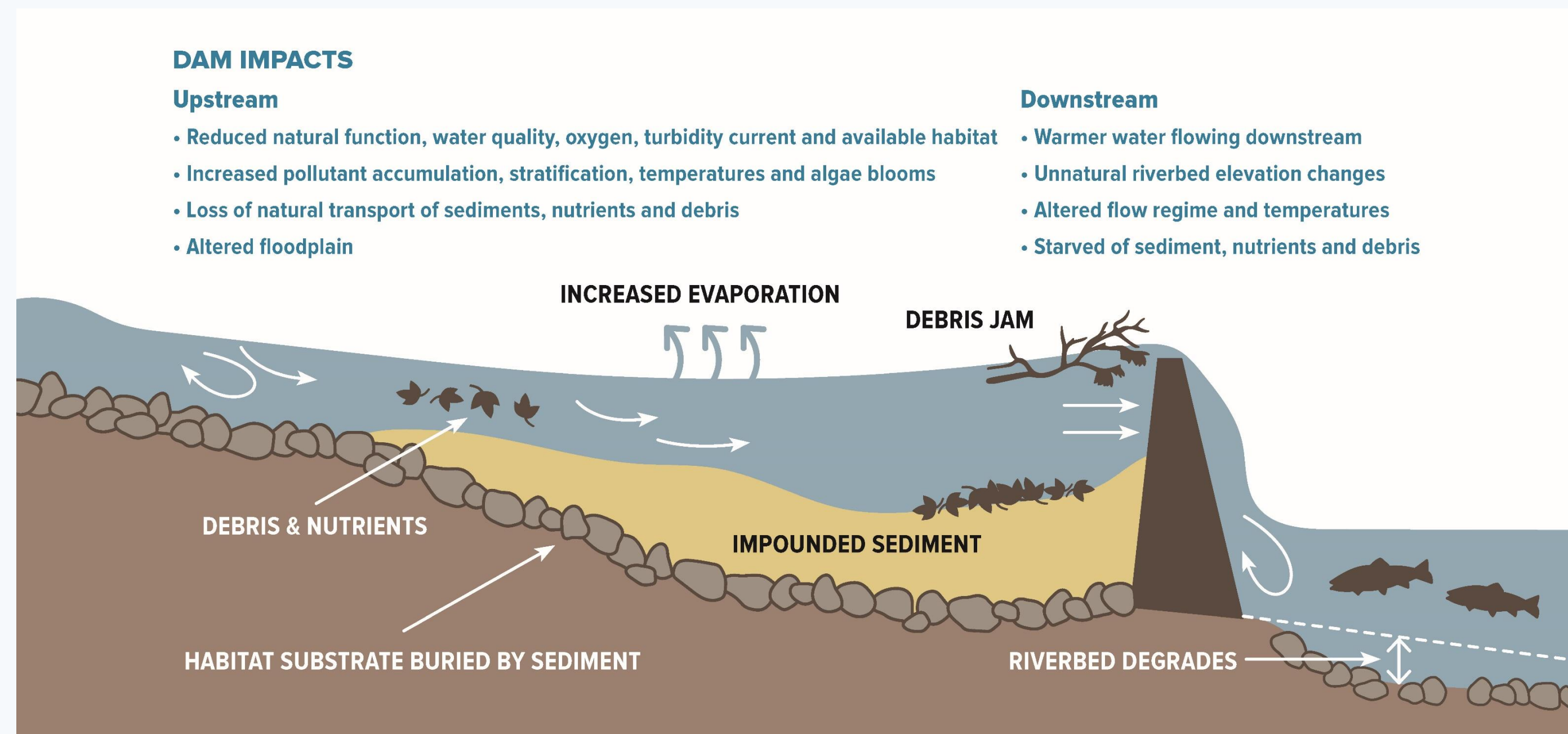


Cost

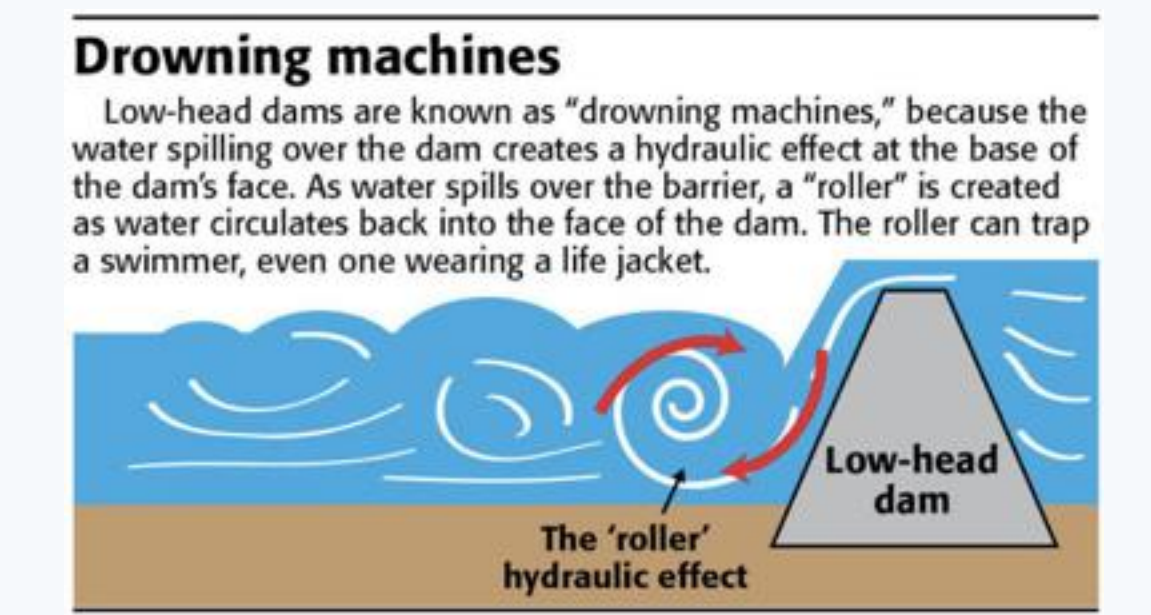
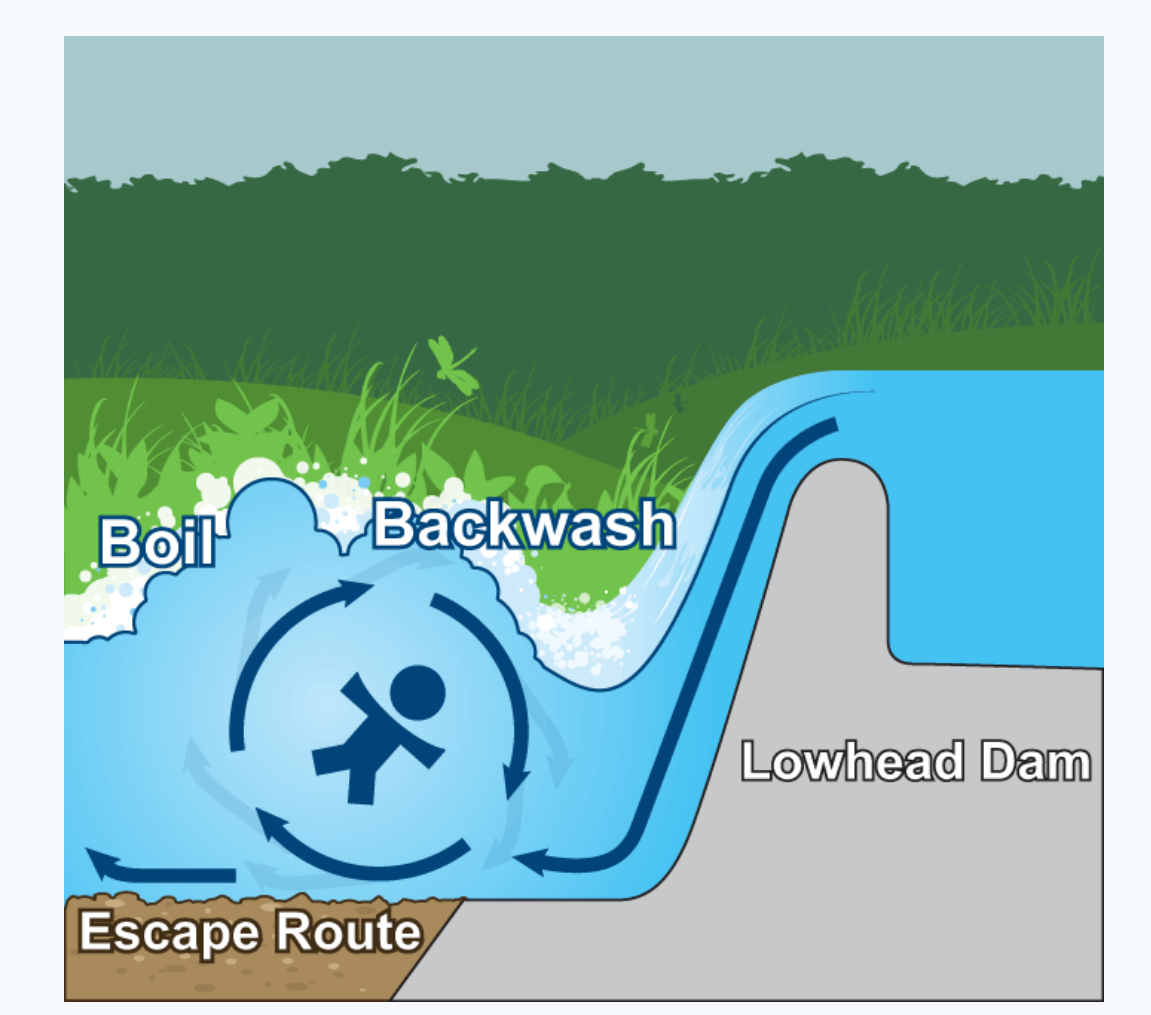
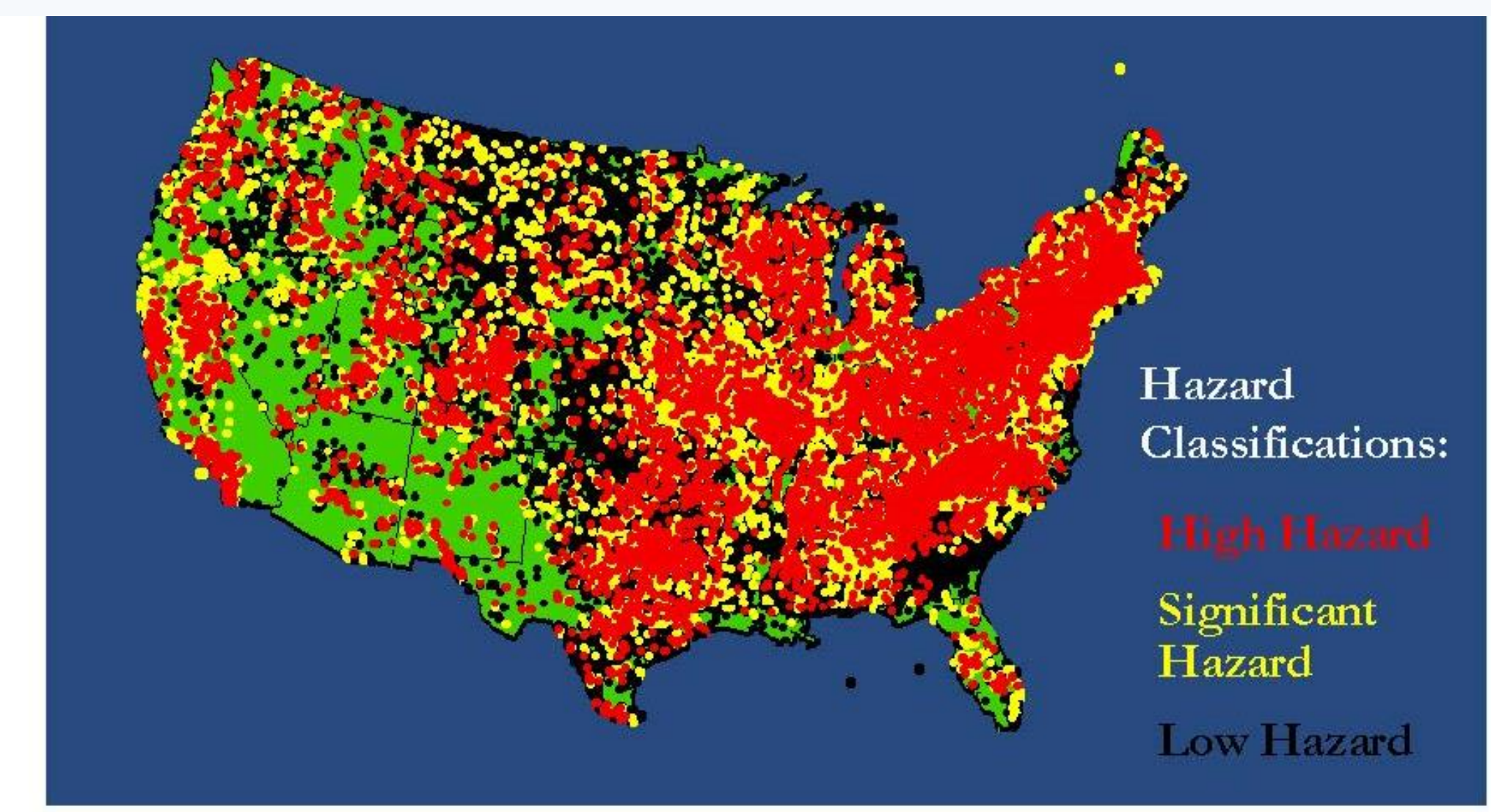
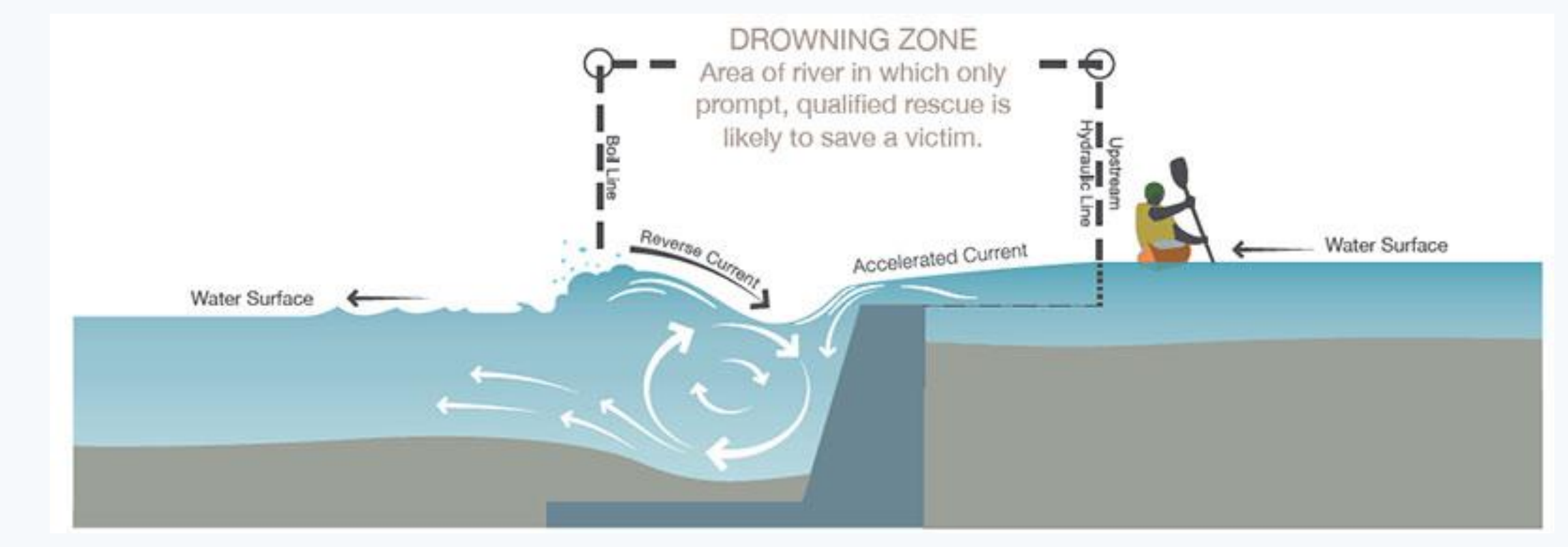
| Dam (removal date) | Estimated Repair (\$) | Removal Cost (\$) | % Less |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Lake Christopher Dam, CA (1994) | 160,000 | 100,000 | 38% |
| Edwards Dam, ME (1999) | 9,000,000 | 2,100,000 | 77% |
| Grist Mill Dam, ME (1998) | 150,000 | 56,000 | 63% |
| Sandstone Dam, MN (1995) | 1,000,000 | 208,000 | 79% |
| Two-Mile Dam, NM (1994) | 4,100,000 | 3,200,000 | 22% |
| Rat Lake Dam, WA (1989) | 261,000 | 52,000 | 80% |
| Waterworks Dam, WI (1998) | 694,600 | 213,770 | 69% |
| Mounds Dam, WI (1998) | 3,300,000 | 500,000 | 85% |
| Newport No.11 Dam, VT (1996) | 783,000 | 550,000 | 30% |
| Pilchuck Diversion Dam (2020) | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 25% |



Ecological



Safety



Drowning machines
Low-head dams are known as "drowning machines," because the water spilling over the dam creates a hydraulic effect at the base of the dam's face. As water spills over the barrier, a "roller" is created as water circulates back into the face of the dam. The roller can trap a swimmer, even one wearing a life jacket.