

Texas Water Development Board
SFY 2025 Clean Water State Revolving Fund - Emerging Contaminants
Intended Use Plan
Appendix J. Project Priority List - By Rank

Rank	Points	Entity	PIF No.	Population	Project Description	Requested Phase(s)	Emerging Contaminants	Total Project Cost
1	275	Richland Springs	17141	350	This project will install a new package plant at the WWTP site that will eliminate the environmental contaminants in the WWTP effluent, including PFAS. This will in turn help eliminate these contaminants from entering drinking water systems downstream of the WWTP and possibly eliminate contaminants from entering the City and SUD's current water wells. The city is considering the use of activated charcoal filtration or electrolysis to treat the wastewater.	PDC	PFOA, PFOS, PFPeA, PFBS, and PFOSA	\$5,040,000.00
2	160	East Rio Hondo WSC	17137	34,536	Recent tests of the Martha Ann Simpson WTP (MASWTP) residual solids (sludge) were conducted by Integrity Testing. The test report dated February 19, 2024, shows the presence of Perfluoro-n-pentanoic acid (PFPeA), Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) and Lithium in the residual solids. PFOS sludge dry concentrations exceed the USEPA proposed drinking water MCL liquid concentration limits of 4.0 ppt by a factor of 42.5 times. Lithium solid concentrations exceed the USEPA Fifth Candidate Contaminant List (CCL 5) Health Reference Level (HRL) of 10 µg/L liquid concentration by a factor of 10,700. This poses a significant risk to site groundwater and surface water contamination and migration to surrounding surface water body located just 110' away. The proposed project includes improving ERHWSC's sludge handling process at the MASWTP in order to prevent groundwater contamination. The existing sludge basins at the MASWTP, measuring approx. 265'x50', are unlined, earthen basins constructed by simple excavation into natural ground. The proposed project includes removing the existing sludge for safe disposal and lining the existing sludge basins with an impermeable layer to mitigate the potential for groundwater contamination via infiltration and seepage.	PDC	PFOS, Lithium	\$7,697,775.00

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3	140	East Rio Hondo WSC	17138	34,536	Recent tests of the Nelson Road WTP (NRWTP) residual solids (sludge) were conducted by Integrity Testing. The test report dated February 19, 2024, shows the presence of Lithium in the residual solids. Lithium solid concentrations exceed the USEPA Fifth Candidate Contaminant List (CCL 5) Health Reference Level (HRL) of 10 µg/L liquid concentration by a factor of 4,630. At this time, there is no detectable presence of PFAS. However, the plant has not be in continuous operation for several years. Test results from the nearby Martha Ann Simpson WTP, owned and operated by ERHWSC and using the same source of raw water, show PFOS solid concentrations far exceeding USEPA proposed drinking water liquid concentration MCL limits of 4.0 ppt by a factor of 42.5 times. This poses a risk to site groundwater and surface water contamination and migration to surrounding surface water body located just 450' away. The proposed project includes improving ERHWSC's sludge handling process at the NRWTP in order to prevent groundwater contamination. The existing sludge basins at the NRWTP, measuring approx. 215'x70', are unlined, earthen basins constructed by simple excavation into natural ground. The proposed project includes removing the existing sludge for safe disposal and lining the existing sludge basins with an impermeable layer to mitigate the potential for groundwater contamination via infiltration and seepage.	PDC	Lithium	\$6,867,187.50
4	100	Johnson County SUD	17139	8,587	This This project includes monitoring for PFAS compounds in the Johnson County Special Utility District's (JCSUD) WWTP raw influent, treated effluent, and biosolids. Effluent is discharged to Village Creek in the Trinity Basin and biosolids are hauled to a landfill. The purpose and intent of this planning project is to develop a baseline of PFAS loads to the WWTP and identify future capital project needs to address PFAS at the WWTP if future PFAS regulations are implemented.	P	PFAS, PFOA, PFOS	\$664,100.00
5	80	Abilene	17136	183,320	This project includes monitoring for PFAS compounds in the City of Abilene's WWTP treated influent, effluent, and biosolids. Effluent from the City of Abilene's WWTP is pumped to Lake Fort Phantom - a major drinking water source for the City - and biosolids are currently stored in on-site lagoons. The lagoons are nearing capacity and the City needs to develop an actionable plan to dispose of biosolids in the future. The purpose and intent of this planning project is to develop a baseline of PFAS loads to the WWTP and identify future capital project needs to address PFAS at the WWTP if future PFAS regulations are implemented.	P	PFAS, PFOA, PFOS	\$1,405,600.00
6	80	Laredo	17140	255,949	PFAs and emerging contaminants are of rising concern and the City wants to take a proactive approach to complete testing, purchase monitoring equipment for continuous wastewater treatment discharge monitoring and develop a plan for treatment.	P	Lithium, PFAs	\$1,445,000.00
Total		6						\$21,674,662.50