

**Texas Water Development Board**  
**SFY 2024 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund - Emerging Contaminants**  
**Intended Use Plan**  
**Appendix J. Project Priority List - By Rank**

Rank	Points	Entity	PWS ID	Population	Project Description	Requested Phase(s)	Total Project Cost
1	250	Parker County SUD	TX1840079	4,113	The proposed project includes the use of reverse osmosis (RO) and granular activated carbon (GAC) technologies to prepare for upcoming PFAS limits initiated by EPA in March 2023. Given the introduction of PFAS into source waters from wastewater effluent discharge, PCSUD is implementing RO and GAC technologies to be prepared to reduce emerging contaminants from its source water.	PADC	\$ 66,491,000.00
2	250	Granbury	TX1110001	10,080	The proposed project includes the use of reverse osmosis (RO) technology to prepare for upcoming PFAS limits initiated by EPA in March 2023. Given the introduction of PFAS into the City's source water (Lake Granbury), the City is implementing RO technology to be prepared to reduce emerging contaminants from its source water.	PDC	\$ 100,000,000.00
3	245	Weatherford	TX1840005	36,251	The City of Weatherford completed UCMR5 testing which indicates a drinking water level above the proposed regulatory limit. This project includes monitoring for PFAS in the drinking water source and through the water treatment plant (WTP) to establish baseline concentrations for design of improvements. The City of Weatherford is planning a project that will expand their GAC Contractor to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants in the source water. Capital costs are included in this application.	PDC	\$ 30,315,905.00
4	235	East Rio Hondo WSC	TX0310096	36,117	East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation (ERHWSC) owns and operates the Martha Ann Simpson Water Treatment Plant (MASWTP). MASWTP is rated to treat 8 MGD of surface water diverted from the Rio Grande River and conveyed to the facility via a series of open channel resacas and canals. It is well-known that the Rio Grande River is an impaired waterbody from a water quality standpoint and the existing raw water delivery system to ERHWSC's treatment facilities facilitates the further degradation of water quality prior to treatment. Recent sampling revealed the presence of two emerging contaminants in ERHWSC's raw water; PFOS and lithium. The intent of this project is to equip the MASWTP with additional treatment capabilities to remove the currently identified emerging contaminants as well as those that may be present in the future. Secondary/future goals for this project include implementing brackish groundwater at the MASWTP for both blending and alternative water supply purposes. The conceptual design for this project includes a new, 8 MGD reverse osmosis treatment system for removal of both PFOS and lithium. The current conceptual design utilizes brackish groundwater for blending to achieve downstream concentration goals. Future ratios of potential blending and implementation of additional brackish groundwater will be contingent on future raw surface water contaminant concentrations and disposal permit limitations. Additional improvements include pretreatment filtration and posttreatment systems, clean-in-place system, electrical, mechanical, and piping improvements, an injection well for concentrate disposal, two brackish groundwater wells, backup generators, and new building.	PDC	\$ 53,526,415.00

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5	235	East Rio Hondo WSC	TX0310096	36,117	<p>East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation (ERHWSC) owns and operates the Nelson Road Water Treatment Plant (NRWTP). NRWTP is rated to treat 3.2 MGD of surface water diverted from the Rio Grande River and conveyed to the facility via a series of open channel resacas and canals. It is well-known that the Rio Grande River is an impaired waterbody from a water quality standpoint and the existing raw water delivery system to ERHWSC's treatment facilities facilitates the further degradation of water quality prior to treatment. Recent sampling revealed the presence of two emerging contaminants in ERHWSC's raw water; PFOS and lithium. The intent of this project is to equip the NRWTP with additional treatment capabilities to remove the currently identified emerging contaminants as well as those that may be present in the future.</p> <p>Secondary/future goals for this project include implementing brackish groundwater at the NRWTP for both blending and alternative water supply purposes. The conceptual design for this project includes a new, 3.2 MGD reverse osmosis treatment system for removal of both PFOS and lithium. The current conceptual design utilizes brackish groundwater for blending to achieve downstream concentration goals. Future ratios of potential blending and implementation of additional brackish groundwater will be contingent on future raw surface water contaminant concentrations and disposal permit limitations. Additional improvements include pretreatment filtration and posttreatment systems, clean-in-place system, electrical, mechanical, and piping improvements, an injection well for concentrate disposal, a brackish groundwater well, backup generator, and new building.</p>	PDC	\$ 27,318,281.00
6	235	Johnson County SUD	TX1260018	65,427	<p>The Johnson County Special Utility District (District) is proposing a new Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant (RO WTP). The District has historically relied on a combination of groundwater and surface water supplies. However, with the rapidly declining capacity and quality of local shallow, freshwater groundwater aquifers due to overdevelopment of the groundwater supply by residential and commercial developers over the past 30 years, current and future water demands will need to rely on surface water supplies and/or deeper, brackish groundwater supplies. Additionally, the area is seeing rapid growth and needs additional drinking water. An asset management plan will also be included as part of the project. The proposed project includes the use of reverse osmosis (RO) technology to prepare for upcoming PFAS limits initiated by EPA. Given the verification of the presence of emerging contaminants like PFAS in the source water for this facility (Lake Granbury), JCSUD is implementing RO technology to be prepared to reduce emerging contaminants from its source water.</p>	PDC	\$ 205,315,000.00

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7	230	Fort Worth	TX2200012	1,422,352	The City of Fort Worth's Holly water treatment complex is a critical facility representing 35% of the City's drinking water treatment capacity. Regular sampling of the primary source water supply (Lake Worth) to the complex has consistently measured concentrations of PFAS compounds exceeding the EPAs proposed maximum contaminant levels (MCL). The proposed project includes construction of a granular activated carbon (GAC) gravity contactor process facility, inclusive of the necessary supporting infrastructure modifications and ancillary facilities, to remove the confirmed PFAS compounds. Preliminary bench-scale testing has demonstrated viability of the GAC process and concept definition of the proposed facility improvements are in development to confirm the process implementation plan.	C	\$ 50,000,000.00
8	160	East Rio Hondo WSC	TX0310097	36,117	Recent tests of the Martha Ann Simpson WTP 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 contamination and migration to surrounding surface water bodies. The proposed project includes improving ERHWSC's sludge disposal methods at the Martha Ann Simpson WTP in order to prevent groundwater contamination. The proposed project includes removing existing sludge for proper disposal, lining the existing sludge drying beds, and replacing the existing undersized sludge thickener.	PDC	\$ 6,768,000.00
9	150	Bridge City	TX1810001	9,000	The City of Bridge City abandoned their Romero Water Well due to high levels of trihalomethanes (THM) in their finished drinking water. THM is considered a disinfection by product that results from chlorinating raw water high in organic carbons. With the help of TCEQ it was determined that the raw water produced from the Romero Well contained high levels of organic carbons and other species which result in THM formations, attached to this project information form are the water sample results. The purpose of this project is to provide a new nanofiltration system to remove not only organic carbons but Candidate List, CCL 5. The project will also provide new piping, concrete foundations, filter cover, ground storage tank, pumping, controls, and modifications necessary to bring the Romero Water Well back into production.	PDC	\$ 6,290,000.00

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10	135	East Rio Hondo WSC	TX0310098	36,117	Recent tests of the Nelson Road WTP 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 are no PFAS analytes detected. 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. NRWTP Raw water samples of PFOS measured 5.7493 ppt. These values will most certainly concentrate in the plant residual solids. This poses a risk to site groundwater contamination and migration to surrounding surface water bodies. To prevent groundwater contamination, the proposed project will improve ERHWSC's sludge disposal methods at the Nelson Road WTP. The proposed project includes removing existing sludge for proper disposal, lining the existing sludge drying beds, and the addition of a sludge thickener to prevent infiltration of such contamination into the ground	PDC	\$ 6,529,850.00
11	75	Grandview	TX1260004	1,940	The City of Grandview has been made aware of recent elevated con health and safety of its residents, the City is requesting funds to equip the City with a preparedness and concerns regarding PFAS contaminants within the City's ETJ (Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction), due to a past PFAS contamination from agriculture biosolids. As the City holds in high priority its responsibility and commitment to ensuring the response plan for emerging contaminants.	P	\$ 55,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>					<b>\$552,609,451.00</b>