



# Addressing Emerging Contaminants with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

# BIL Implementation Key Priorities

- Increase investment in disadvantaged communities
- Make rapid progress on lead service line replacement
- **Address PFAS and emerging contaminants**
- Resilience, climate, One Water innovation
- Support American workers and renew the water workforce
- Cultivate domestic manufacturing

# Available State Revolving Fund (SRF) Funding in the BIL

Appropriation	FY 2022 (\$)	FY 2023 (\$)	FY 2024 (\$)	FY 2025 (\$)	FY 2026 (\$)	Five Year Total (\$)
<b>CWSRF General Supplemental</b>	1,902,000,000	2,202,000,000	2,403,000,000	2,603,000,000	2,603,000,000	<b>11,713,000,000</b>
<b>CWSRF Emerging Contaminants</b>	100,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	<b>1,000,000,000</b>
<b>DWSRF General Supplemental</b>	1,902,000,000	2,202,000,000	2,403,000,000	2,603,000,000	2,603,000,000	<b>11,713,000,000</b>
<b>DWSRF Emerging Contaminants</b>	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	<b>4,000,000,000</b>
<b>DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement</b>	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	<b>15,000,000,000</b>

# DWSRF BIL Fund Eligibilities

## Emerging Contaminants/PFAS Funds

For a project or activity to be eligible for funding under this appropriation,

1. it must be otherwise DWSRF eligible, and
2. the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Projects that address any contaminant listed on any of EPA's Contaminant Candidate Lists are eligible (i.e., CCL1 – CCL5).

***Not Eligible:*** Projects for which the primary purpose is to address contaminant(s) with a [National Primary Drinking Water Regulation](#) (with PFAS exception).

# DWSRF Emerging Contaminants Examples

## Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

- 11Cl-PF3OUdS
- 8:2FTS
- 4:2FTS
- 6:2FTS
- ADONA
- 9Cl-PF3ONS
- HFPO-DA (GenX)
- NFDHA
- PFEESA
- PFMPA
- PFMBA
- PFBS
- PFBA
- PFDA
- PFDoA
- PFHpS
- PFHpA
- PFHxS
- PFHxA
- PFNA
- PFOS
- PFOA
- PFPeS
- PFPeA
- PFUnA
- NEtFOSAA
- NMeFOSAA
- PFTA
- PFTrDA

# DWSRF Emerging Contaminants Examples

- Perchlorate
- Strontium
- Manganese
- 1,4-Dioxane
- Tungsten
- *Naegleria fowleri*  
(brain-eating amoeba)
- Cyanotoxins
  - Microcystin(s)
  - Cylindrospermopsin
  - Anatoxin(s)
  - Saxitoxin(s)
- Lithium
- *Legionella pneumophila*
- Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)
  - Chlorate
  - Formaldehyde

# DWSRF BIL Fund Flexibilities and Requirements

## Emerging Contaminants/PFAS Funds

- States do not have to provide a match for these funds.
- States have the flexibility to take set-asides from this appropriation to support activities related to emerging contaminants.
- States have the flexibility to craft single assistance agreements (e.g., loans or grants) that contain multiple types of construction components and activities.
- States must provide 100% of the capitalization grant amount, net of set-asides taken, as additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness and/or grants.
- At least 25% of these funds must go to disadvantaged communities (as defined by the state) or public water systems serving fewer than 25,000 people.



# DWSRF BIL Emerging Contaminants Project and Activity Examples

## From the DWSRF Infrastructure Fund

- Constructing a new treatment facility or upgrading an existing treatment facility to address emerging contaminants
- Developing a new source (i.e., replacement well) that addresses an emerging contaminant issue (water rights purchases must still meet the criteria in the Class Deviation for Water Rights).
- Consolidating with another water system that does not have emerging contaminants present or has removal capability.
- Planning and designing projects.
- Pilot testing for treatment alternatives.
- Creating a new community water system to address unsafe drinking water provided by individual (i.e., privately-owned) wells or surface water sources.



# DWSRF BIL Emerging Contaminants Project and Activity Examples

## From the DWSRF set-asides

- Technical assistance to public water systems to diagnose or address emerging contaminant problems.
- Project pre-development activities (such as determining if/where there is a problem).
- Project planning, preliminary engineering, and design.
- Funding state staff who are working on emerging contaminants oversight.
- Incorporating training on emerging contaminants into state operator certification materials.
- Test kits/laboratory equipment for systems to test for emerging contaminants and training to use equipment.
- Pilot testing and studies on improving public water system operation.
- Source water protection activities (e.g., developing source water protection plans, well abandonment, etc.).
- Conducting initial, special (non-routine/non-compliance) monitoring to establish a baseline understanding of an emerging contaminant or operation of newly-used technology.

# FAQs on DWSRF BIL Emerging Contaminants Eligibilities

**How does a state determine whether particular components of projects are eligible for the BIL Emerging Contaminant pot of funding?**

If the project component is integral to the emerging contaminant purpose of the project, then expenses related to that component may be drawn from the BIL EC pot of money.

# FAQs on DWSRF BIL Emerging Contaminants Eligibilities

**Must there be evidence that emerging contaminants exist in the water to receive the funds from the BIL DWSRF emerging contaminants pot? For example, if a water system wants to add PFAS treatment as a preventative measure, is this eligible?**

Preventative-focused projects are eligible under these BIL funding pots. However, these projects should rank lower on Project Priority Lists than those projects addressing present contamination.

# BIL Emerging Contaminants for Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program (EC-SDC)

- **Who is eligible?**

- **Disadvantaged Community** is determined by the state under section 1452(d)(3) of SDWA or may become a disadvantaged community as a result of carrying out a project or activity under the grant program. Each state has different criteria.
- **Small Community** is one that has a population of less than 10,000 individuals that lacks the capacity to incur debt sufficient to finance a project or activity [SDWA Section 1459A(c)(2)(B)].

- **How much is eligible?**

- \$5 billion is appropriated to the BIL-EC-SDC grant program for FY2022-2026
- \$1 billion for each fiscal year

- **What ECs are eligible?**

- The primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
- Projects that address any contaminant listed on any of EPA's Contaminant Candidate Lists are eligible (i.e., CCL1 – CCL5).

# BIL Emerging Contaminants for Small or Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program (EC-SDC)

## Funding Availability Timeline

- **Fall 2022** – Announce initial state and territories, and tribal allotments.
- **Fall 2022** – Announce implementation document for state and territories, and tribal projects and activities.
- **Spring 2023** – Anticipate first awards following EPA approval of workplans.
- **Fall 2023** – Year 2 of application process and funding to begin.
- Under the BIL Appropriations Act (H.R.3864), this grant funding does not require a cost share/match.

# More Information

- **DWSRF:** <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf>
  - <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/state-dwsrf-website-and-contacts>
- **BIL:** <https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure>
  - <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/frequent-questions-about-bil-state-revolving-funds>
  - <https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/emerging-contaminants-ec-small-or-disadvantaged-communities-grant-sdc>

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