



Alaska Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Priority Criteria for Emerging Contaminant Projects – Reference Sheet

Projects to address Emerging Contaminants will be ranked by the rating system set forth below, in addition to the standard Drinking Water project scoring criteria. The Alaska State Revolving Fund Program is prioritizing projects that address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contaminants and cyanobacterial toxins, but will consider projects to address other emerging contaminants.

SCORING CATEGORY	POINTS	MAX POINTS
Finished Water PFAS Concentration <i>(Select only one)</i>		
<i>If the proposed project addresses a PFAS contaminant issue in finished drinking water, select the appropriate concentration. Documentation of the PFAS concentration is required.</i>		
Concentration ≥ 70 parts per trillion (ppt)	20	20
Concentration 20 - 69 ppt	15	
Concentration 4 - 19 ppt	10	
Cyanobacterial Toxin Contaminants <i>(Select only one)</i>		
<i>If the proposed project will address a cyanobacteria toxin issue, select the appropriate option below.</i>		
Source has experienced at least 1 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) per year for 3 consecutive years	15	15
Source has experienced at least 1 HAB per year for 2 consecutive years	10	
Source water has experienced a HAB in last 3 years	5	
Households/Connections that will Benefit from this Project <i>(Select only one)</i>		
Project will benefit 100 or more households/service connections	10	10
Project will benefit 50 - 99 households/service connections	8	
Project will benefit 1 - 49 households/service connections	6	
Consolidation		
Project will consolidate an existing system that has emerging contaminant issues with another public water system that can provide drinking water that meets all primary drinking water standards.	10	10
TOTAL		55

For a project to be eligible for Emerging Contaminants funding, it must be otherwise Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) eligible, and the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water. Emerging contaminants refer to substances and microorganisms, including manufactured or naturally occurring physical, chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials, which are known or anticipated in the environment, that may pose newly identified or re-emerging risks to human health, aquatic life, or the environment.

Ineligible Projects

If EPA has promulgated a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for a contaminant, then a project whose primary purpose is to address that contaminant is not eligible for funding under this appropriation, with the PFAS exception. For example, a project for which the primary purpose is to address arsenic or nitrate in drinking water is not eligible because arsenic and nitrate are regulated under the NPDWRs. It should be noted that these projects may be eligible for SRF financing but will not be eligible for financing as an Emerging Contaminant project. EPA expects to establish a NPDWR for PFOA and PFOS in the near future; however, based on the Congressional intent of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law that appropriate this funding, PFAS-focused projects will be eligible for funding regardless of whether EPA has established a NPDWR for that particular PFAS or group of PFAS.

Questions about the eligibility of your project to receive Emerging Contaminant funding may be sent to dec.srfprogram@alaska.gov.