

**REFER TO MEMO FOR DUE DATE**  
**Submit Priority List Applications to: [depsrfppl@wv.gov](mailto:depsrfppl@wv.gov)**

PLEASE RETURN TO:  
[depsrfppl@wv.gov](mailto:depsrfppl@wv.gov)  
West Virginia DEP  
Clean Water State Revolving Fund  
601 57th Street, SE  
Charleston, WV 25304  
Telephone: (304) 926-0499  
Fax: (304) 926-0463

**SECTION A - ORGANIZATIONAL DATA**

**1. Legal Authority**

CWSRF Project No. if known  
(otherwise completed by DEP) C-

a. Name of Entity:

b. Address:

City:

State: WV

Zip Code:

c. County:

Congressional District:

d. Contact Person:

Phone Number:

Title:

e. Email:

**2. Consulting Engineer**

a. Name:

b. Address:

City:

State:

Zip Code

c. Email:

Phone Number:

**3. Prepared by:**

Name:

Firm:

Phone Number:

## **SECTION B - DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**Describe your current system**

**Describe the problem being solved: (Must be completed - Limit 630 characters)**

**Describe the project being proposed to solve the problem: (Must be completed - Limit 630 characters)**

## SECTION C - READINESS TO PROCEED

### 1. Project Status of:

- a. Submittal to Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council: IJDC#:  Submittal Date:
- b. Facilities Plan:  Submittal Date:
- c. Plans and Specs:  Submittal Date:
- d. Rights of Way acquisition or purchase:
- e. Advertise for Bids:  Date:
- f Award Contract(s) 120 days after bid Advertise  Date:
- g. Complete Construction:  Date:

## SECTION D - TOTAL PROJECT COSTS BY NEEDS CATEGORY :

**Please see attached definitions for  
Wastewater Treatment Works Categories**

	Design Cost	Construction Cost	Green Cost	Total Cost
CWT - Secondary Treatment				
CWT - Advanced Treatment				
CWT - Infiltration/Inflow				
CWT - Sewer System Rehabilitation				
CWT - New Collector Sewers				
CWT - New Interceptors				
CWT - CSO Correction				
Stormwater - Gray Infrastructure				
Stormwater - Green Infrastructure				
Energy Conservation - Energy Efficiency				
Energy Conservation - Renewable Energy				
Water Conservation - Water Efficiency				
Water Conservation - Water Reuse				
NPS - Agricultural BMPs, Cropland				
NPS - Agricultural BMPs, Animals				
NPS - Brownfields				
NPS - Individual/Decentralized Systems				
TOTALS				

**Total cost should  
equal Section E8**

**SECTION E. Proposed Financing**

Date of Estimate:

**PROJECT COST SUMMARY**

Budget Line Item	Cost
<b>1. Construction Cost:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>2. Engineering Cost:</b>	
Planning	<input type="text"/>
Design	<input type="text"/>
Construction	<input type="text"/>
	Subtotal: <input type="text"/>
<b>3. Legal Cost:</b>	
Project Attorney	<input type="text"/>
Right-of-Ways - (Legal)	<input type="text"/>
PSC Attorney	<input type="text"/>
	Subtotal: <input type="text"/>
<b>4. Administrative Cost:</b>	
Project Coordinator	<input type="text"/>
Other Administrative Cost	<input type="text"/>
	Subtotal: <input type="text"/>
Describe: <input type="text"/>	
<b>5. Financing Cost:</b>	
Interim Financing	<input type="text"/>
Registrar Fee	<input type="text"/>
Bond Counsel	<input type="text"/>
	Subtotal: <input type="text"/>
<b>6. Sites, Easements and ROW Cost:</b>	
Purchase Land/easement Costs (NFP)	<input type="text"/>
Activity Land/easement Costs	<input type="text"/>
	Subtotal: <input type="text"/>
<b>7. Contingency:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>8. TOTAL PROJECT COST:</b>	<input type="text"/>

Project Funds	Amount
Estimated CWSRF loan terms: <input type="text"/> % for <input type="text"/> years	Estimated CWSRF loan amount: <input type="text"/>
Federal Grants (Total) <input type="checkbox"/> Applied <input type="checkbox"/> Committed Agency <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
State Grants (Total) <input type="checkbox"/> Applied <input type="checkbox"/> Committed Agency <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Federal Loan @ <input type="text"/> % for <input type="text"/> years <input type="checkbox"/> Applied <input type="checkbox"/> Committed Agency <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
State Loan @ <input type="text"/> % for <input type="text"/> years <input type="checkbox"/> Applied <input type="checkbox"/> Committed Agency <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

CWSRF Principal Forgiveness:

## SECTION F. - STATISTICAL DATA

1. \*Current population on septic tanks:

  


Provide documentation for  
failing septic tanks or no treatment

2. \*Current population with no treatment:

  
  


3. \*Total Current population:

a. Current population now served by a collection system:

b. Proposed population to be served by this project:

\* **Please use population - not number of customers**

4. Existing Wastewater Treatment Flows      gpd       % of Domestic Flow       % Industrial

5. Number of Customers:

a. Residential Customers:	Existing	<input type="text"/>	Future	<input type="text"/>
b. Commercial Customers:	Existing	<input type="text"/>	Future	<input type="text"/>
c. Industrial Customers:	Existing	<input type="text"/>	Future	<input type="text"/>

6. Sewer Rates: (3,400 gal):      Existing       Proposed

7. Name of immediate receiving waters or streams impacted by the project:

a. Is advanced treatment required because of a more stringent wastewater allocation?	Yes	No	N/A
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8. WVPDES Permit:      Yes      No      WV       Watershed

9. Does this project achieve full/partial compliance with a court order, administrative order or consent decree? If yes, provide Order Number.

Order No. <input type="text"/>	Yes	No	N/A
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10. Does this project achieve compliance with a Notice of Violation (NOV)? (provide a copy of NOV)	Yes	No	N/A
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11. If this is for a WWTP upgrade, are the facilities at the end of their useful life?	Yes	No	N/A
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12. Is this project in compliance with an approved Long Term Control Plan (LTCP)?	Yes	No	N/A
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Date of approval:

13. Does the community have sanitary sewer overflows?	Yes	No
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14. Is the service area on a building moratorium until health hazards have been eliminated by upgrading and/or building a new WWTP? (If yes, provide a copy)	Yes	No
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15. Is the project in accordance with an approved Asset Management Plan?	Yes	No
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16. Is the project in accordance with CIP/Strategic plan or an otherwise sustainable project? If so, provide narrative/excerpts from the plan.	Yes	No
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17. Is the project necessary to comply with an MS4 permit?	Yes	No	N/A
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## **SECTION G. - Green Infrastructure and/or Emerging Contaminants Project Solicitation**

1. Project Sponsor

2. Contact Name

3. Phone Number

4. Category

decentralized sewer system

storm water

energy efficiency/savings

water reuse

other (describe)

### **EMERGING CONTAMINANTS**

5. Detailed Project Description

6. Project Cost Estimate included

7. Project Schedule included

## **Wastewater Treatment Works Categories**

**CWT-Secondary Treatment** Includes costs necessary to meet the minimum level of treatment that must be maintained by all treatment facilities, except those facilities granted waivers of secondary treatment for marine discharges under section 301(h) of the Clean Water Act. Secondary treatment typically requires a treatment level that produces an effluent quality of 30 mg/l of both BOD<sub>5</sub> and total suspended solids (secondary treatment levels required for some lagoon systems may be less stringent). In addition, the secondary treatment must remove 85 percent of BOD<sub>5</sub> and total suspended solids from the influent wastewater. Note: Replacement or installation of individual or community septic systems or other decentralized treatment approaches are reported in NPS-Individual/Decentralized Systems.

**CWT-Advanced Treatment** Includes costs necessary to attain a level of treatment that is more stringent than secondary treatment or produce a significant reduction in nonconventional or toxic pollutants present in the wastewater treated by a facility. A facility is considered to have Advanced Wastewater Treatment if its permit includes one or more of the following: Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) less than 20mg/l; Nitrogen Removal; Phosphorous Removal; Ammonia Removal; Metal Removal; Synthetic Organic Removal.

**CWT-Infiltration/Inflow** Includes costs for correction of sewer system infiltration/inflow problems. Infiltration includes controlling the penetration of water into a sanitary or combined sewer system from the ground through defective pipes or manholes. Inflow includes controlling the penetration of water into the system from drains, storm sewers, and other improper entries.

**CWT-Sewer System Rehabilitation** Includes costs for the maintenance, reinforcement, or reconstruction of structurally deteriorating sanitary or combined sewers. The corrective actions must be necessary to maintain the structural integrity of the system.

**CWT-New Collector Sewers** Includes the needs and costs of new pipes used to collect and carry wastewater from a sanitary or industrial wastewater source to an interceptor sewer that will convey the wastewater to a treatment facility. *Note: Construction of a collector sewer to transport wastes to a cluster septic system or other decentralized facility are reported in NPS-Individual/Decentralized Systems.*

**CWT-New Interceptors** Includes costs for constructing new interceptor sewers and pumping stations to convey wastewater from collection sewer systems to a treatment facility or to another interceptor sewer. This category includes needs and costs for relief sewers.

**CWT-CSO Correction** Includes measures used to achieve water quality objectives by preventing or controlling periodic discharges of a mixture of storm water and untreated wastewater (combined sewer overflows) that occur when the capacity of a sewer system is exceeded during a wet weather event. This category does not include costs for overflow control allocated to flood control or drainage improvement, or treatment or control of storm water in separate storm and drainage systems.

**Stormwater-Gray Infrastructure** (formerly Category VI Storm Sewers + Category VII-D Urban Sewers). Includes costs associated with the planning design, and construction of conveying stormwater via pipes, inlets, road side ditches, and other similar mechanisms. This category also includes the cost of activities associated with the planning, design, and construction of treating stormwater with wet ponds, dry ponds, manufactured devices, and other similar means.

**Stormwater-Green Infrastructure** Includes costs associated with the planning, design, and construction of low impact development and green infrastructure, such as bioretention, constructed wetlands, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, cisterns, rain barrels, vegetated swales, restoration of riparian buffers and flood plains, etc.

**Energy Conservation-Energy Efficiency** Includes the costs associated with the use of improved technologies and practices that result in reduced energy consumption of water quality projects. Energy efficient equipment and components can cover such things as lighting, HVAC, process equipment, and electronic systems.

**Energy Conservation-Renewable Energy** Includes the costs associated with the production of renewable energy. Examples include wind and solar, methane capture and energy conversion equipment, biosolids drying/dewatering and energy conversion equipment, co-digestion, combined heat and power (CHP) systems, hydroelectric systems that harness wastewater flows to, from, or within a treatment works.

**Water Conservation-Water Efficiency** Includes the costs associated with projects that reduce the demand for POTW capacity through reduced water consumption. Examples include water meters, plumbing fixture retrofits or replacement, water efficient appliances, water efficient irrigation equipment (e.g. moisture and rain sensing equipment), and education programs.

**Water Conservation-Water Reuse** Includes costs associated with the treatment and conveyance of treated wastewater that is being reused (recycled water), including associated rehabilitation/replacement needs. Examples included distribution lines and equipment for application of effluent. The costs associated with additional unit processes to increase the level of treatment to potable or less than potable but greater than that normally associated with surface discharge needs are reported as Advanced Treatment.

**NPS-Agricultural BMPs, Cropland** covers nonpoint source pollution control activities related to agricultural activities such as plowing, pesticide spraying, irrigations, fertilizing, planting and harvesting. Some typical best management practices (BMPs) used to address agriculture (cropland) needs are conservation tillage, nutrient management, irrigation water management, and structural (e.g., terraces, waterways) BMPs.

**NPS-Agricultural BMPs, Animals** covers nonpoint source pollution control activities related to agricultural activities related to animal production such as confined animal facilities and grazing. Some typical BMPs used to address agriculture (animal) needs are animal waste storage facilities, animal waste nutrient management, composting facilities, and planned grazing.



**NPS-Brownfields** covers nonpoint source pollution control activities related to land that was developed for industrial purposes and then abandoned, which might have residual contamination. All work at brownfields should be included in this category regardless of the activity. Some typical activities used to address cleanup of brownfields sites are ground water monitoring wells, in situ treatment of contaminated soils and ground water, and capping to prevent storm water infiltration.

**NPS-Individual/Decentralized Systems** covers nonpoint source pollution control activities related to rehabilitating or replacing onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) or clustered (community) systems. It also includes the treatment portion of other decentralized sewage disposal technologies. Costs related to developing and implementing onsite management districts are included (but not the costs of ongoing operations of such districts). Costs could also include the limited collection systems associated with the decentralized system.

This category does not include costs associated with changing a service area from decentralized wastewater treatment to a publicly owned centralized treatment system. Costs to construct a publicly owned centralized collection and treatment system should be reported in Secondary Wastewater Treatment, or both. *Note: Activities related to installing sewers to connect the service area to an existing collection system are reported in CWT-New Collector Sewers/CWT- New Interceptor.*

## **Emerging Contaminants**

The BIL created a CWSRF set-aside to fund projects that address emerging contaminants. 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. These substances, microorganisms or materials can include many different types of natural or manufactured chemicals and substances – such as those in some compounds of personal care products, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, pesticides, and microplastics.

Projects that address contaminants with water quality criteria established by EPA under CWA section 304(a), except for PFAS are not eligible for CWSRF Emerging Contaminants funding. The main categories of emerging contaminants include but are not limited to:

- 1. Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other persistent organic pollutants (POPs)**, such as polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs; used in flame retardants, furniture foam, plastics, etc.) and other persistent organic contaminants such as perfluorinated organic acids, PFAS free flame retardants.
- 2. Biological contaminants and microorganisms**, such as antimicrobial resistant bacteria, biological materials and pathogens.

(Continued on next page)

## Emerging Contaminants (Continued)

3. **Some compounds of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs)**, including a wide suite of human prescribed drugs (e.g., antidepressants, blood pressure medications, hormones), over-the-counter medications (e.g., ibuprofen), bactericides, fragrances, UV filters (sunscreen agents), detergents, preservatives, and repellents;
  - a. Insect Repellents, Cosmetics, and UV filters: DEET, Methylparabens, Benzophenone
  - b. Fragrances: HHCB and AHTN (7-acetyl-1,1,3,4,4-hexamethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene; CAS 2114-77-7; Tonalide)
  - c. Cosmetic and food preservatives: BHA (butylated hydroxyanisole) and BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene)
  - d. Veterinary medicines such as antimicrobials, antibiotics, anti-fungals, growth promoters, investigational new animal drugs, and hormones;
  - e. Substances that illicit endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs), including synthetic estrogens (e.g., 17 $\alpha$ -ethynylestradiol, which also is a PCPP) and androgens (e.g., trenbolone, a veterinary drug), naturally occurring estrogens (e.g., 17 $\beta$ -estradiol, testosterone), as well as many others (e.g., organochlorine pesticides, alkylphenols)
4. **Nanomaterials**, such as carbon nanotubes or nano-scale particulate titanium dioxide, of which little is known about either their environmental fate or effects
5. **Microplastics/Nanoplastics** - Synthetic solid particle or polymeric matrix with regular or irregular shape and with size smaller than 5 mm of either primary or secondary manufacturing origin, or larger plastic materials that degrade into smaller pieces, including from tire wear (such as 6 PPD), which are insoluble in water. Primary microplastics include particles produced intentionally of this very dimension, like pre-production pellets used as intermediate in plastic production, microbeads for abrasive functions or microfibers that form from synthetic textiles.