

APPENDIX A PROJECT PRIORITY SYSTEM

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

Statutory References: **OAC 252:633-1-5,**
 OAC 252:633-3-4, and
 OAC 252:633 Appendix A

PART I: DWSRF PROJECT PRIORITY SYSTEM

A. **Projects included.** The comprehensive PPL shall consist of all eligible projects requesting placement on the PPL. Projects which meet all requirements for funding shall be placed on a Fundable List and included in the current Intended Use Plan (IUP). Projects which rank below the available funding level shall be considered the contingency section of the Fundable List. Projects in this part of the list may receive loans due to bypass provision or due to additional funds becoming available.

B. **Project ranking.** The ranking factors are based on the relative impact of the project in achieving the objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. The ranking factors are listed in Part II of this Appendix.

C. Management of the Project Priority List.

1. **Tie breaking procedure.** A tie breaking procedure shall be used when two or more projects have equal points under the Project Priority System and are in competition for funds. Tied projects will be ranked with the first project which has the greatest value for the ranking factor for Violations of Maximum Contaminant Levels (Primary Standards).
2. **Project bypass.** A project on the fundable portion of the PPL may be bypassed for one year if it is not on schedule as indicated in the IUP or the project's specific consent/administrative order. The applicant whose project is affected shall be given a written notice that the project is to be bypassed. Bypassed projects may be reinstated on the funded portion of the list if sufficient funds are available, and the applicant completes the necessary tasks to proceed. Funds which become available due to the utilization of these bypass procedures will be applied to the next ranked project on the PPL.
3. **Project Priority List update.** The priority list shall be periodically reviewed by the DEQ Water Quality Division Director and changes (i.e., loan award dates, estimated construction assistance amounts, project bypass, addition of new projects, etc.) will be made as necessary.

PART II RANKING SYSTEM

A. **Formula.** The project priority points (P) are derived from the formula:

$P = A + B + C + D + E + F + G + H + I$, where the factors are defined as:

1. A = Violations of Maximum Contaminant Levels (Primary Standards).
2. B = Quantity Deficiencies.
3. C = Design Deficiencies.

4. D = Vulnerability to Potential Pollution.
5. E = Violation of Recommended Maximum Levels (Secondary Levels).
6. F = Consolidation.
7. G = Compliance Orders.
8. H = Source Water Protection.
9. I = Affordability.

Ranking factors one through eight are to address the risks to human health and compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. Ranking factor nine addresses the affordability requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996.

B. Factors Descriptions.

1. Violations of Maximum Contaminant Levels (Primary Standards) (A).

Maximum contaminant levels are established for those parameters which may be detrimental to public health. Severity point values will be the sum of points for the violations of a contaminant during a 24 month period from the date of the request. Contaminants reported quarterly, such as nitrate, may include up to eight violations during this 24 month period. Those contaminants reported monthly, such as fecal coliform, may include up to twenty-four violations during this 24 month period. Violations of standards of contaminants based on a running annual average, such as total trihalomethanes, will be based on a 12 month reporting period and will include only severity value. Violations of more than one contaminant are additive. These violations are documented by inclusion in the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). These values may be increased quarterly in the event that there are repeated violations.

Contaminant	Severity (points per violation)
Antimony	10
Arsenic	10
Asbestos	10
Barium	2
Beryllium	10
Bromate	10
Cadmium	10
Chlorates	10
Chlorine Dioxide	10
Chromium	10
Copper >1.3	5
Fecal Coliform	20
Fluoride > 4	5
Gross Alpha Radioactivity	5
Gross Beta Radioactivity	5
Lead	30
Contaminant	Severity (points per violation)
Mercury	10
Nitrate	30
Pesticides and other SOCs	10
Radium	10
Selenium	5

Thallium	10
Total Coliform (Significant Non-complier)	10
Total Haloacetic Acids	30
Total Organic Carbon	10
Total Trihalomethanes	30
Turbidity (Significant Non-complier)	10
Uranium	10
Volatile Organic Contaminants	10

2. **Quantity Deficiencies (B).** Quantity deficiencies are shortages of water due to source, treatment, or distribution problems. Deficiencies of only one condition will be allowed. These conditions are documented by inspection records, a comprehensive performance evaluation, or another system evaluation.

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Severity</u>
Continual shortage	60
Shortage during high use (seasonal)	60

3. **Design Deficiencies (C).** Design deficiencies are those which could be corrected by enlargement, repair, or replacement of a portion of the system. Deficiencies of more than one condition are additive. These conditions are documented by inspection records, a comprehensive performance evaluation, or another system evaluation.

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Severity</u>
Demand exceeds design capacity	30
Groundwater under the influence of surface water	120
Improper well construction	30
Inadequate chemical feed	25
Inadequate disinfection	30
Inadequate distribution (area not served)	25
Inadequate distribution (deterioration)	25
Inadequate distribution (low pressure)	25
Inadequate filtration (surface)	30
Inadequate intake structure	25
Inadequate laboratory equipment	20
Inadequate mixing	25
Inadequate settling	25
Inadequate storage	25
Inadequate water treatment wastewater disposal	10
Lack of generator	120

4. **Vulnerability to Potential Pollution (D).** Vulnerability describes a condition in which the source of supply for a system could potentially be contaminated and for which the project will address. Vulnerabilities to more than one condition are additive. These conditions are documented by vulnerability assessments for monitoring waivers or source water protection area assessments.

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Severity</u>
Point source discharge in delineated area	10
Subject to agricultural chemicals	5
Subject to industrial spills	5

Subject to oil/gas/coal/mineral operations	5
Unprotected watershed	3

5. **Violation of Recommended Maximum Levels (Secondary Standards) (E).** Recommended maximum levels are set for parameters which are not harmful to health, but make the water undesirable for use. Deficiencies of more than one condition are additive. These conditions are documented in the State Environmental Laboratory data base.

Contaminant	Severity
Chloride	3
Color	3
Corrosivity	3
Foaming Agents	3
Iron	20
Manganese	20
Odor	3
pH	3
Sulfate	3
TDS	3
Zinc	3

6. **Consolidation (F).** Projects which result in the consolidation, interconnection, or improvement of services for two or more water systems shall add twenty (20) for consolidation, ten (10) for interconnection, and ten (10) for improvement of services such as back-up or emergency supply. Projects may meet more than one of these conditions. The points awarded for this category are documented in the engineering report.
7. **Compliance Orders (G).** Projects that will result in the compliance with a formal enforcement action will receive one hundred fifty (150) points.
8. **Source water protection (H).** Water supply systems which have implemented source water protection programs such as watershed protection programs or wellhead protection programs will add one hundred (100) points to their total.
9. **Affordability (I).** This element is to assist systems most in need, on a per household basis. The points awarded for this category are documented by the latest census information.

Median Household Income	Severity
Less than \$28,400	60
Between \$28,400 and \$33,400	40
Greater than 33,400	0