AQUARIUS RECOGNITION PROGRAM

2025 PROJECT COMPENDIUM

Protect Our Health from Source to Tap • Drinking Water State Revolving Fund •

EPA

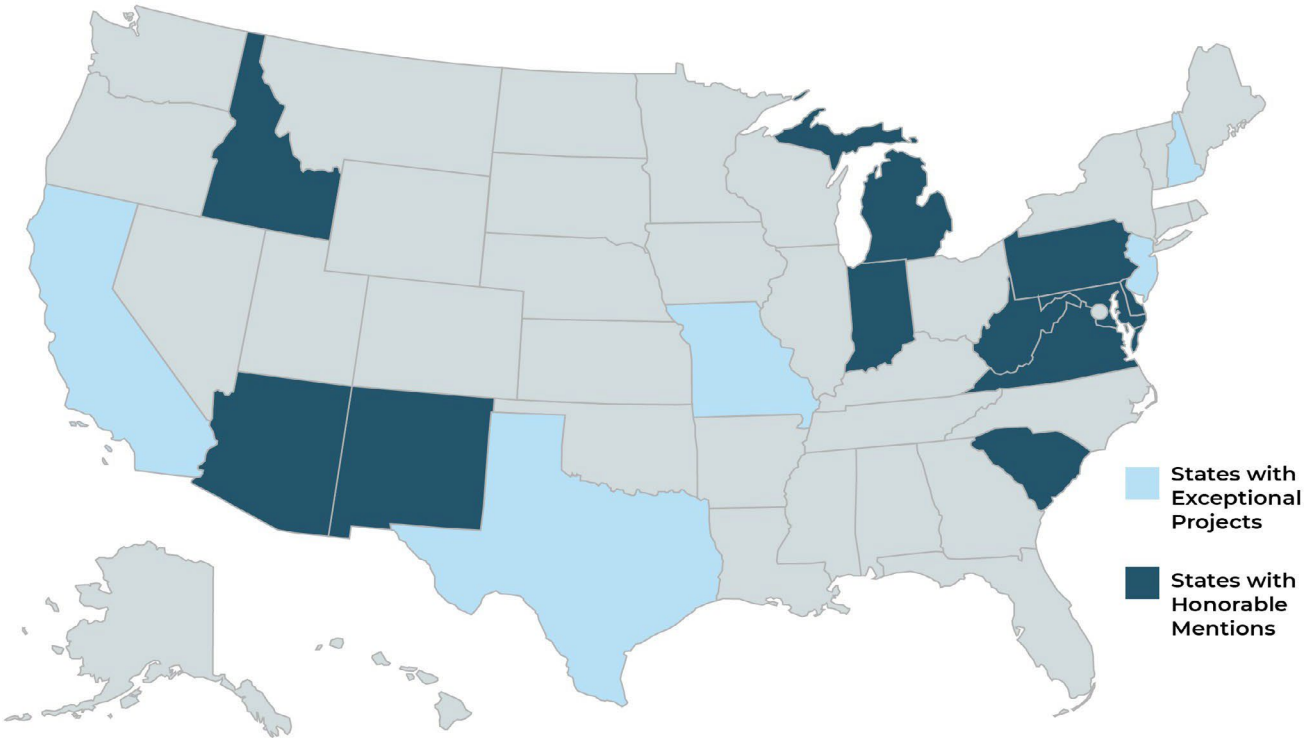
ABOUT THE AQUARIUS RECOGNITION PROGRAM

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) is a $62 billion federal-state partnership dedicated to protecting America's public health. The program finances the construction and rehabilitation of critical drinking water infrastructure, along with public health-focused programs and activities across our nation. The DWSRF AQUARIUS program nationally recognizes DWSRF-funded projects for exceptional focus on five main areas. These projects are examples of the high level of innovation possible with the DWSRF.

Participating states in this voluntary recognition program nominated one DWSRF project during the 2025 round. EPA received 16 nominations from across the country. From these 16 projects, EPA chose one "Exceptional Project" for each of the five categories below:

- Excellence in Innovative Financing: project utilizes a variety of techniques to provide the best deal to the assistance recipient, including additional subsidy and co-financing with other state and federal agencies.
- Excellence in System Partnerships: project involves several stakeholders who work together and utilize DWSRF funding to solve various drinking water system challenges. Solutions include consolidation for public health reasons or creation of a regional drinking water system.
- Excellence in Community Engagement: project occurs because of active community participation, and the community is engaged in all aspects of the project.
- Excellence in Environmental and Public Health Protection: project addresses health-based violations with primary drinking water standards, emerging contaminants of concern, or public health threats to a non-regulated community (e.g., community on private wells).
- Excellence in Creative Solutions: project utilizes DWSRF funding to accomplish goals and ultimately increase public health benefits for the community. This category is broad and may overlap with the other four categories above.

This compendium describes all 16 projects.



EXCEPTIONAL PROJECTS

New Hampshire - Wells 2, 3, 7, 8 PFAS and Iron/Manganese Treatment
California - Regional Surface Water Supply Project
New Jersey - Lead Service Line Replacement Phases
Missouri - Water Improvement Projects
Texas - Water Plant Improvements

Excellence in Innovative Financing
Excellence in System Partnerships
Excellence in Community Engagement
Excellence in Public Health Protection
Excellence in Creative Solutions

HONORABLE MENTIONS

New Mexico	City of Las Vegas
Delaware	Lewes Board of Public Works
Maryland	County Commissioners of Allegany County
Pennsylvania	Perkasie Regional Authority
Virginia	Town of Hillsville
West Virginia	Town of Elizabeth
South Carolina	Darlington County Water & Sewer Authority
Indiana	Town of New Richmond
Michigan	Bedford Charter Township
Arizona	Yuma County Improvement District (Tacna Water)
Idaho	City of Lewiston

EXCEPTIONAL PROJECTS

EXCELLENCE IN INNOVATIVE FINANCING

STATE: New Hampshire

RECIPIENT: Merrimack Village District

PROJECT: Wells 2, 3, 7, 8 PFAS and Iron/Manganese Treatment

SUMMARY: Merrimack Village District (MVD) received $5.34 million in DWSRF funding, along with funding from other state and federal agencies, to treat four community wells that had high concentrations of PFOA and PFAS present.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Merrimack Village District (MVD) water system serves 25,000 people throughout the Town of Merrimack, New Hampshire and is located at the center of a regional groundwater site contaminated by air deposition of PFAS from the emissions of plastics manufacturing facilities. Sampling results from thousands of private wells and over 100 community wells in the region contained PFAS levels exceeding one or more of EPA's health standards, known as maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), in the final PFAS drinking water rule. MVD identified four community wells that had high concentrations of PFOA and PFOS present.

MVD secured co-funding for a $14.5 million project to construct two water treatment facilities to remove PFAS from four gravel packed wells using granular activated carbon with a $5.34 million DWSRF loan, a $6.26 million NH Drinking Water and Groundwater Trust Fund (DWGTF) loan, and a $1.45 million DWGTF grant. In 2020, MVD refinanced the DWSRF and DWGTF loans with the newly established New Hampshire PFAS Remediation Loan Fund, which provides low interest loans with up to 50 percent principal forgiveness contingent on funds from judgements or settlements received by the state from lawsuits against the manufacturers of PFAS. Refinancing significantly reduced the cost to water ratepayers. An American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grant component of $1.5 million was also added in 2021. Following the completion of the project, PFOA and PFOS levels in the affected wells are below EPA's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). MVD has also extended water mains to connect the public water supply to enable properties that previously relied on private wells contaminated by PFAS.

Merrimack Village District water treatment plant construction site.

Final Treatment Vessels.

EXCELLENCE IN SYSTEM PARTNERSHIPS

STATE: California

RECIPIENT: Stanislaus Regional Water Authority

PROJECT: Regional Surface Water Supply Project

SUMMARY: The Cities of Turlock and Ceres received $184 million in DWSRF funding to from a joint power authority – the Stanislaus Regional Water Authority – and constructed a 15 million gallon per day surface water treatment plant along the Tuolumne River.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

In California, the City of Turlock (~71,000 people) and the City of Ceres (~45,000 people), relied solely on groundwater. Both cities were experiencing diminishing water quality and lack of supply reliability, with sampled results from multiple wells showing elevated levels of various contaminants including arsenic, nitrate, uranium, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, and tetrachloroethylene.

In partnership, the cities formed a joint power authority – the Stanislaus Regional Water Authority – and constructed a 15 million gallon per day surface water treatment plant along the Tuolumne River. The Stanislaus Regional Water Authority secured a $184 million DWSRF loan from the California State Water Resources Control Board to construct the water treatment plant, a new pump station, a raw water transmission main, and two finished water transmission mains. This partnership was crucial in addressing the challenges faced by both cities, improving water quality, and strengthening long term water supply reliability. The project also received $30 million from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Proposition 68 Restoration Grant Program, which helped reduce the cities' dependence on groundwater, thus increasing drought preparedness.

Flocculation and sedimentation basin.

Aerial view of the water treatment plant.

EXCELLENCE IN COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

STATE: New Jersey

RECIPIENT: Bloomfield Township

PROJECT: Lead Service Line Replacement Phases

SUMMARY: The Bloomfield Township received $3.31 million in DWSRF funding to identify and replace lead service lines. The Township replaced 798 lead service lines as of May 2024.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

In 2019, lead levels in 11 of 69 drinking water samples in Bloomfield Township, New Jersey, exceeded EPA's lead action level of 15 parts per billion. In response, the Township secured a $3.31 million DWSRF loan with $2.55 million in principal forgiveness to identify and replace lead service lines. As of May 2024, the Township has replaced 798 lead service lines.

Following the lead action level exceedance and additional testing, the Bloomfield Mayor and Town Council hosted a public forum on lead exposure prevention. During the forum, town government officials provided residents with information on reducing health risks from lead exposure in drinking water while Bloomfield Department of Health representatives were available to answer questions. Additionally, the Township continues to offer free blood lead level testing to any residents who are still concerned about lead in their drinking water. The Township website hosts lead-related information, including presentations, the annual Consumer Confidence Report, and general guidance on reducing potential risks from lead in drinking water, for residents to access at any time.

A crucial part of the Township's community engagement efforts is its outreach to public schools, as children are particularly vulnerable to the harmful effects of exposure to lead in drinking water. Every May, Bloomfield High School students are invited to visit the Township's Engineering Department, where they learn about the water system and participate in discussions on lead in drinking water. This initiative provides students with valuable information on how to protect their health by reducing exposure to lead in drinking water; this information can be shared with their family.

Project consultant oversees the replacement of a lead service line discovered during the first phase of this contract.

In search of lead service lines.

EXCELLENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH PROTECTION

STATE: Missouri

RECIPIENT: City of Pineville

PROJECT: Water Improvement Projects

SUMMARY: The City of Pineville secured $2.38 million in DWSRF funding to add treatment technology to remove radionuclides from their Mountain Ridge Well and build a new 200,000-gallon water tower.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The City of Pineville has historically struggled with its Mountain Ridge Well, which was shut down in 2015 due to radionuclide contamination exceeding EPA's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). With the well out of service, the city relied on a booster pump station to maintain water pressure throughout the system.

The City of Pineville secured a $2.38 million DWSRF loan, including a $1.78 million grant, and contributed $182,283 in local funds to add treatment technology to remove radionuclides from the well. The project also included building a new 200,000-gallon water tower and replacing 2,500 feet of water main to add storage, improve water distribution, and boost pressure. These improvements removed the need for the booster pump station and resolved low pressure problems in the area. The city now has a modern, well-functioning water system that provides drinking water free from radionuclide contamination.

Water Remediation Technology.

Construction of tower and water treatment plant to house water treatment technology.

EXCELLENCE IN CREATIVE SOLUTIONS

STATE: Texas

RECIPIENT: Ellinger Sewer and Water Supply Corporation

PROJECT: Water Plant Improvements

SUMMARY: The Ellinger Sewer and Water Supply Corporation secured $1.4 million in DWSRF funding to install an arsenic treatment system and replace a standpipe with a new 50,000-gallon ground storage tank to ensure a reliable water supply.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Ellinger Sewer and Water Supply Corporation serves the unincorporated community of Ellinger, a rural area in Fayette County, Texas with a population of 203. For years, the Ellinger Sewer and Water Supply Corporation struggled with high arsenic levels in its water. The water system faced challenges with financing the necessary infrastructure improvements without increasing water rates, which would have been burdensome for many of the residents living in a low-income community. In 2017, EPA issued an Administrative Order on the Ellinger Sewer and Water Supply Corporation to bring its water system into compliance with the arsenic maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 parts per billion.

As a result, Ellinger Sewer and Water Supply Corporation secured a $863,000 loan from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to drill a new well for an alternate water supply source. After multiple attempts, the Corporation was unable to find a local groundwater source with arsenic levels low enough to meet drinking water standards. The Corporation then applied for $1.4 million of additional funding through DWSRF with approximately 45 percent principal forgiveness under the state of Texas's Urgent Need-Securing Safe Water Initiative. This allowed them to install an arsenic treatment system and replace a standpipe with a new 50,000-gallon ground storage tank to ensure a reliable water supply.

The Ellinger Sewer and Water Supply Corporation addressed multiple challenges under one project by leveraging co-funding from USDA and DWSRF to assist a very small water system in addressing high arsenic levels in its source water by installing treatment, in addition to providing water storage and replacing existing infrastructure. The Ellinger Sewer and Water Supply Corporation now provides to its rural service area reliable drinking water that meets the Safe Drinking Water Act arsenic standards.

Arsenic removal and sand filter skid.

New 50,000-gallon ground storage tank.

HONORABLE MENTIONS

HONORABLE MENTIONS

STATE: New Mexico

RECIPIENT: City of Las Vegas

PROJECT: Hanna Park Reclamation Project

SUMMARY: The City of Las Vegas secured $800,000 in DWSRF funding to expand the Hanna Park reuse system by installing 7,000 feet of PVC waterlines to deliver treated wastewater effluent to the community for irrigation.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

In 2012, the City of Las Vegas, New Mexico launched a multiyear water improvement plan to combat a severe water shortage due to drought. Using funding from the DWSRF, the city completed several projects to improve water storage, delivery, and use non-potable water for irrigation. These efforts helped lift water restrictions by reducing the demand for potable water while the city secured a more reliable water supply.

In 2022, the city faced another crisis when the Hermit Peak-Calf Canyon wildfire severely altered the chemistry of the Gallinas River, which provides 90 percent of the city's water supply. The city secured a $800,000 DWSRF loan to expand the Hanna Park reuse system. The project installed 7,000 feet of PVC waterlines to deliver treated wastewater effluent to the community for irrigation. By using treated wastewater for non-potable uses, the expansion will further reduce the strain on the city's existing drinking water supply, ensuring a more reliable water source during droughts and emergencies.

Effluent hydrant valve.

STATE: Delaware

RECIPIENT: Lewes Board of Public Works

PROJECT: Lewes Donovan Smith Manufactured Home Park

SUMMARY: The City of Lewes Board of Public Works secured a $2.87 million DWSRF loan and a $2.74 million CWSRF loan, both with 100 percent principal forgiveness, to install approximately 1,000 feet of 12-inch water main to connect the manufactured home park to an existing internal distribution system within the Savannah Place Development.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Donovan Smith Manufactured Home Park's water system in Lewes, Delaware, faced problems with aging infrastructure, poor water quality, and unreliable service. The City of Lewes Board of Public Works secured a $2.87 million DWSRF loan and a $2.74 million CWSRF loan, both with 100 percent principal forgiveness, to install approximately 1,000 feet of 12-inch water main to connect the manufactured home park to an existing internal distribution system within the Savannah Place Development.

The project also installed 4,500 feet of 6-inch water main within the manufactured home park, along with new water meters, service lines, valves, and fire hydrants in the residential community of Donovan Smith. By consolidating the water systems, the community, identified as disadvantaged by Delaware Health and Social Services under the Safe Drinking Water Act, now has improved water quality and system capacity, as well as increased fire protection. With 100 percent principal forgiveness, this project ensures that the 130 homes in the community now have reliable drinking water at no additional cost to the community.

Workers on site positioning and laying down water distribution piping.

HONORABLE MENTIONS

STATE: Maryland

RECIPIENT: County Commissioners of Allegany County

PROJECT: Route 36 Water Line Replacement – Allegany County

SUMMARY: Allegany County secured a $275,000 DWSRF loan with $137,500 in principal forgiveness to replace a 25-year-old iron water line with durable PVC pipe.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The 25-year-old iron water line along Maryland Route 36 in Allegany County, Maryland was severely corroded due to the chemical composition of the soil, making it prone to leaks and potential failure. The water line serves 50 local customers and provides emergency connection to the Town of Lonaconing, which struggled with its own water supply issues. Allegany County secured a $275,000 DWSRF loan with $137,500 in principal forgiveness to replace the old pipe with durable PVC pipe.

The new PVC pipe reduced water loss, improved system reliability, and ensured consistent access to potable drinking water for the 50 local customers, in addition to replacing an emergency connection to the Town of Lonaconing. Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Maryland Water Infrastructure Financing Administration defines both Allegany County and Lonaconing to be disadvantaged communities. Without an emergency water connection, over 1,000 residents in Lonaconing risked losing access to clean drinking water and fire protection. The new PVC pipe provides long-term water security and supports local efforts to solve water supply issues.

Newly installed fire hydrant and municipal casting.

STATE: Pennsylvania

RECIPIENT: Perkasie Regional Authority

PROJECT: PFAS Line Extension

SUMMARY: The Perkasie Regional Authority received a $3.68 million DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness to install 6,450 linear feet of 8-inch water main and connect 53 homes that have wells contaminated with PFAS to the Perkasie Regional Authority.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Residents along Old Bethlehem Pike and Tabor Road in Perkasie, Pennsylvania were dealing with long term PFOA and PFOS contamination in their private drinking water wells due to firefighting efforts from a nearby airbase in 1986. Fire suppression foam used by the airbase had leached into the Perkasie water table, affecting 53 homes. Wells at 12 of the houses exceeded 70 parts per trillion (ppt) of PFOA and PFOS, while wells at 41 homes had detectable levels of the PFAS contaminants. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection provided the affected homes with temporary filtration systems to reduce levels of PFOA and PFOS.

To provide a long-term solution, the Perkasie Regional Authority received a $3.68 million DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness to install 6,450 linear feet of 8-inch water main, and 11 fire hydrants. The project also connected the 53 affected homes and four vacant lots to the Perkasie Regional Authority. The affected residents now have access to reliable drinking water.

Project construction site.

HONORABLE MENTIONS

STATE: Virginia

RECIPIENT: Town of Hillsville

PROJECT: Lead Service Line Inventory

SUMMARY: The Town of Hillsville secured a $250,000 DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Lead Service Line Replacement loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness to conduct a lead service line inventory to meet the required October 2024 deadline under EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead and Copper Rule Revisions requires water systems to conduct a lead service line inventory. The Town of Hillsville, a community of 2,884 people identified as disadvantaged by the Virginia Department of Health under the Safe Drinking Water Act, is located in the rural Appalachian region of southwest Virginia. It needed a cost-effective solution to conduct a lead service line inventory. The town secured a $250,000 DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Lead Service Line Replacement loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness to conduct their inventory to meet the required deadline of October 2024.

The Town used a Geographic Information System (GIS) smartphone application to geolocate service line locations, document service line material, and populate a GIS database. Customers used the GIS application on their smartphones to submit photos and information about their privately owned service lines. With innovative technology and community participation, the Town was able to record the entirety of their 1,200 water service line connections, both municipally and privately owned, and submit their inventory on time.

Hillsville crew excavating service line to identify material.

STATE: West Virginia

RECIPIENT: Town of Elizabeth

PROJECT: Munday Road, Fish Hatchery Road and Enterprise Road Waterline Extension

SUMMARY: The Town of Elizabeth secured a $3.1 million DWSRF loan to build a water service line extension, booster pump, 12 hydrants, and radio-read water meters.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Many residents in the rural Town of Elizabeth, West Virginia were reliant on private wells with limited water quantity and poor water quality as their sole source of potable water. Residents in the area petitioned the Town of Elizabeth to extend water service to their homes.

The Town of Elizabeth secured a $3.1 million DWSRF loan along with $329,566 in co-funding from the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council to build a water service line extension. The project installed 11 miles of new service line to 167 households where approximately 405 people live. Additionally, the Town installed a booster pump, 12 hydrants, and radio-read water meters with this service line extension, thereby increasing the system's reliability and durability, as well as ensuring greater public safety in the event of a natural disaster.

Fire hydrant installation on Fish Hatchery Road.

HONORABLE MENTIONS

STATE: South Carolina

RECIPIENT: Darlington County Water & Sewer Authority

PROJECT: Phase 22 - Water Line Extensions

SUMMARY: Darlington County Water & Sewer Authority secured a $4 million DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness to construct 21 miles of water main and service lines for 59 residences that had private wells contaminated with PFAS, connecting them to the public water utility.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

For many years, industrial sludge was applied to agricultural fields as fertilizer throughout Darlington County, South Carolina and the surrounding areas. The homes in the County's rural areas rely on private wells for drinking water. In July 2018, many of the private wells sampled for PFAS had high PFAS levels. Filtration was installed on the wells to reduce PFAS levels as a short-term solution while the County looked for a permanent and cost-effective solution.

Using a $4 million DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Job Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness, the Darlington County Water & Sewer Authority constructed approximately 21 miles of water main and service lines for 59 residences, connecting them to the public water utility. The 110 affected residents now have access to drinking water treated to remove PFAS. By constructing new water mains in this rural area of the county, other residences still using private wells have the opportunity to connect to a consistent source of drinking water.

Installation of water main and post hydrant.

STATE: Indiana

RECIPIENT: Town of New Richmond

PROJECT: Drinking Water System Improvements

SUMMARY: The Town of Richmond received a $1.28 million DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants loan with $1.1 million in principal forgiveness to install a water treatment plant and rehabilitate a well, addressing iron and manganese contamination and improving water quality.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Town of Richmond is a rural community of 330 people located in west central Indiana. Since 1962, the Town operated two wells which treated the water with direct injection of chlorine gas and phosphates. The town faced high iron and manganese in the raw water, which resulted in secondary, or aesthetic, water quality concerns, due to lack of water filtration and oxidation treatment. Customers complained of discoloration, foul tastes, and laundry staining. Additionally, parts of the town's distribution system were decades old, undersized, and needed replacement.

This project was co-funded by a $1.28 million DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants loan with $1.1 million in principal forgiveness and a $700,000 Indiana Office of Community Affairs grant. These affordable loans enabled the Town of Richmond, a community identified by the Indiana Finance Authority under the Safe Drinking Water Act as small and disadvantaged, to address the manganese contamination. The project involved a well rehabilitation, installation of a package water treatment plant with a pressure filtration system for iron and manganese removal, improvements to existing chemical feed systems, and distribution system improvements to increase water pressure and allow for system flushing to address water age.

Overhead view of the plant.

HONORABLE MENTIONS

STATE: Michigan

RECIPIENT: Bedford Charter Township

PROJECT: River Road Water Main Extension

SUMMARY: The Bedford Charter Township partnered with the City of Battle Creek to secure a $4.34 million DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness to extend the Battle Creek water distribution system.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Private wells of residents and businesses in the River Road area of Bedford Charter Township, Michigan had elevated levels of PFAS due to groundwater contamination. The Bedford Charter Township partnered with the City of Battle Creek and secured a $4.34 million DWSRF Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness. The project extended the Battle Creek water distribution system by constructing approximately 8,000 linear feet of an 8-inch diameter water main to serve the residents with contaminated private wells, bringing them a clean source of drinking water.

The partnership, between the Bedford Charter Township and the City of Battle Creek, along with 100 percent principal forgiveness made available by the IIJA Emerging Contaminants loan, were crucial to the completion of one of Michigan's first DWSRF projects designed to provide relief to residents and businesses with PFAS contamination in their private wells by extending the public water distribution system.

Pressure reducing valve meter pit for the River Road water extension.

STATE: Arizona

RECIPIENT: Yuma County Improvement District (Tacna Water)

PROJECT: Tacna Water Storage Tank

SUMMARY: The Yuma County Improvement District received a $250,000 DWSRF loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness to install a new 150,000-gallon storage tank.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The Yuma County Improvement District serves 345 people in the Colonia of Tacna, a rural community located in Yuma County, Arizona. The Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona identified the community as disadvantaged under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The water system was outdated and unable to maintain compliance with current operational standards or EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic. In 2012, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality issued an Administrative Order to the Tacna water system; the Arizona DEQ deemed its water non-drinkable because samples consistently exceeded EPA's MCL for arsenic. To address the arsenic contamination, Tacna Water needed a new water treatment and distribution system, including the replacement of a water storage tank, which was rusted, leaking, and corroded.

The Yuma County Improvement District received a $250,000 DWSRF loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness to install a new 150,000-gallon storage tank. The new storage tank will improve water pressure, reliability and quality for the residents of Tacna. This project was a critical part of a larger arsenic remediation plan that received co-funding from two United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) grants totaling $1.23 million and a $738,300 United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant.

Completed water storage tank.

HONORABLE MENTIONS

STATE: Idaho

RECIPIENT: City of Lewiston

PROJECT: Lewiston Water Treatment Plant Retrofit

SUMMARY: The City of Lewiston secured a $40.7 million DWSRF loan and $7.3 million in co-funding from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to build a new water treatment plant, replace undersized water mains, upgrade the booster pumping facility, and add a new groundwater well supply and water storage reservoir.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The City of Lewiston, Idaho depended on a water treatment plant that was nearly 100 years old and at risk of failure. The water treatment plant provided drinking water to its 15,001 customers and provided water for irrigation during the summer months.

The City of Lewiston secured two loans to build a new water treatment plant. The loans included $40.7 million from the DWSRF, with $926,505 in principal forgiveness, and an additional $7.3 million in co-funding from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The project included replacing undersized water mains, upgrading the booster pumping facility, adding a new groundwater well supply, and adding a new water storage reservoir. To continue providing a reliable water source during the main plant's construction, the city installed four temporary treatment trailers to supplement the supply from wells to emulate the capacity and function of the planned water treatment plant. The city now has a modern water treatment plant that provides drinking water to 15,000 customers in the community.

Water treatment plant pumps.

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

www.epa.gov/dwsrf

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