Why You Should Read This: The document below reviews the environmental impact likely from a project. This project is planned to be federally funded through your tax dollars; therefore, you are entitled to take part in its review. If you have concerns about the environmental impact of this project, raise them now. We encourage public input in this decision making process.

IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

February 26, 2025

To: All Interested Citizens, Government Agencies, and Public Groups

An environmental review has been performed based on the procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), for the proposed agency action below:

Applicant: Greenfield Municipal Utilities
County: Adair
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-01-24-DWSRF-036
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2021-0497

The Greenfield Municipal Utilities (GMU) is planning an upgrade to their water treatment plant. The GMU has applied for financial assistance through the State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program to build the project. The State Revolving Loan Program is a program authorized by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and administered by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in partnership with the Iowa Finance Authority.

The GMU is located in the City of Greenfield, Iowa. Greenfield is located in Adair County, Iowa approximately 48 miles southwest of Des Moines, Iowa and 18 miles northwest of Creston, Iowa. The population of Greenfield according to the 2020 US Census was 2,062 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is approximately 2,200 people.

Surface water is the primary water source for the GMU Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The raw water supply to the GMU WTP consists of four main sources: Greenfield lake (surface water source that is piped directly to the WTP), Nodaway Lake (surface water source that is piped to Greenfield Lake), Nodaway River (surface water source that is piped to Nodaway Lake), and alluvial wells (groundwater source that is blended with surface water sources as necessary to meet demand). Surface water is more prone than ground water to harmful algal blooms (HABs), which may promote the development of cyanotoxins due to the supply of sunlight, high nutrient levels, and warm temperatures.

The existing GMU WTP was constructed in 1982 and has since undergone several phases of improvements and renovations. The GMU WTP utilizes chemical feeds for the purposes of oxidation, coagulation, disinfection, and fluoridation. This existing groundwater treatment facility operates three Microfloc Trident Treatment

Units, each containing an adsorptive clarifier and a gravity filter. It is estimated that GMU's current facilities would not be sufficient to treat the projected maximum future demand project for the year 2045. Additional treatment capacity is recommended. The WTP also includes two sludge lagoons. Solids settle to the bottom of these lagoons, and the supernatant water is transferred to Greenfield Lake via a recycle pump and a single force main that varies from 4-inch to 6-inch. GMU monitors and renews its NPDES permit accordingly. It is recommended an overflow pipe or other overflow capabilities be installed in the sludge lagoons to reroute the supernatant to the adjacent creek in times of adverse water quality. This additional outfall would require modification of the current NPDES permit for it to be included as a permitted discharge location. A clearwell with a capacity of approximately 7,900 gallons collects treated water after the Trident Unit filters. This structure provides extra storage and chlorine contact time as well as a finished water supply for backwashing the Trident Unit filters before the water is routed to the ground storage reservoir (GSR) via a 10-inch water pipe. This clearwell is anticipated to be abandoned along with the Trident Units since its primary purpose is to service the Trident Units and its functionality will be replaced by the new clearwell facilities and flow scheme. The GSR provides 750,000 gallons of storage and provides contact time for chlorine disinfection. The GMU water supply meets all primary drinking water standards at this time and maintains compliance with surface water treatment regulations. However, additional treatment systems are recommended that can remove harmful algal cells and cyanotoxins since surface water is the GMU WTP's primary water source.

After traveling through the GSR, effluent water is transferred to the high service pumps in the WTP via a 10-inch buried finished water main. Two high service pumps convey effluent from the GSR to the distribution system and an elevated water storage tank via a single transmission main that consists of 10-inch and 8-inch. The high service pumps operation rate exceeds the 2045 maximum projected demand, indicating the high service pumps are adequate to meet future demands. GMU's elevated water storage tank provides 500,000 gallons of finished water storage.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the drinking water treatment facilities to enhance their reliability, increase capacity, and to replace obsolete system to safely and reliably operate the GMU's water supply system for the next 20 years.

The proposed improvements to Greenfield Municipal Utilities' (GMU's) treatment system include the addition of flocculation basins, plate settlers, ozone application, and granular activated carbon (GAC) filters. The treatment processes are intended to address potential cyanotoxin development in the utility's source water by first physically removing algal cells via flocculation and sedimentation, followed by ozone application and GAC filters to oxidize and remove remaining algal cells and other organics. A building expansion and abandonment of the existing Microfloc Trident Units are anticipated in association with the proposed treatment modifications. The building is anticipated to be constructed of Concrete Masonry Units (CMU) with exterior metal panels and a standing seam steel roof. Basins for the new treatment systems are anticipated to be cast-in-place concrete. Wastewater conveyance system improvements will include a new 15-inch waste line and two additional manholes to connect to the existing manhole and piping that discharges to the lagoons. Influent water conveyance system improvements will include installation of a new 12-inch raw water conveyance pipe from Greenfield Lake to the new influent pumps to replace the existing conveyance pipes. Additionally, the existing 8-inch raw water lake/well influent will be separated into two supplemental 8-inch influent connections: one raw lake water influent and one raw well water influent. Additional concrete drives will be constructed to provide additional parking on the east side of the anticipated building expansion and improved vehicle access along the west side of the water treatment plant. A new generator will be located on the west side of the proposed building expansion. A new discharge pipe will be buried from the lagoon overflow and rip-rap installed around the discharge point for erosion control, and a small section of pipe will

be replaced and reconnected south of the existing GSR. This project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

Positive environmental effects will be maintained water quality for the citizens served by GMU. The proposed improvements to GMU's water treatment facilities will allow GMU to treat for microcystin and other cyanotoxins should they be present in a future HAB, especially since surface water is the GMU WTP's primary water source. A catastrophic loss of water supply could result in City-wide health impacts due to a lack of sanitation and the use of other water sources that may not meet Federal drinking water standards.

The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population. The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies. The project will not impact wetlands provided the terms of Nationwide Permit #58 are abided by. The project will not affect threatened and endangered species or their habitats. Out of an abundance of caution, any tree cutting will be conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. If any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required. The project will not displace population, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes. The project will not affect the 100-year flood plain. The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.

No historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed project. However, if project activities uncover any item(s) that might be of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest, or if important new archaeological, historical, or architectural data should be encountered in the project APE, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).

The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient air quality provided the applicant takes reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 IAC 23.3(2)"c"). The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient noise levels, surface water quantity, groundwater quality or quantity, or water supply. No significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

Minimum separation distances will be maintained. Noise during construction will be maintained at tolerable levels through controls on construction activities. Any construction debris will be removed from the site for proper disposal. Adverse environmental effects from construction activities will be minimized with proper construction practices, inspection, prompt clean up and other appropriate measures. Areas temporarily disturbed by the construction will be restored.

It has been determined that the proposed action will result in no significant impacts to the surrounding environment. This determination is based on a careful review of the engineering report, the environmental assessment and other supporting data which are on file at the Department of Natural Resources' office in Des Moines, Iowa. These are available for public review upon request. A copy of the environmental assessment is attached. This Department will not take any administrative action on the project for at least thirty (30) calendar days from the above date. Persons disagreeing with the above environmental decision may submit

comments to the department during this period. Your comments can be sent to SRF-PC@dnr.iowa.gov or directly to me at rebecca.flynnkettman@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 204-5672.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

Digitally signed by Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Date: 2025.02.26 10:28:18 -06'00'

Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Environmental Specialist
6200 Park Ave, Suite 200
Des Moines, IA 50321

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment
Project Map

Distribution List (email):
HR Green, Inc.
Edward Boling, Council on Environmental Quality
Jake Hansen, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Ken Sharp, Iowa Department of Health & Human Services
Mindy Wells, Iowa Department of Health & Human Services
Chad Sands, Iowa Economic Development Authority
Alicia Vasto, Iowa Environmental Council
Michael Schmidt, Iowa Environmental Council
Tracy Scebold, Iowa Finance Authority
Tony Toigo, Iowa Finance Authority
Lee Wagner, Iowa Finance Authority
Rick Andriano, Iowa Finance Authority
Mickey Shields, Iowa League of Cities
Jane Clark, Sierra Club
Josh Mandelbaum, Environmental Law and Policy Center
Kate Sand, USDA Rural Development
Tokey Boswell, USDOI, National Park Service, Midwest Region
Kraig McPeek, Fish and Wildlife Service, Rock Island Field Office
Ann D'Alfonso, USEPA Region VII
Kelly Beard-Tittone, USEPA Region VII
Adair County Free Press

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: Greenfield Municipal Utilities
County: Adair
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-01-24-DWSRF-036
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2021-0497

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The Greenfield Municipal Utilities (GMU) is located in the City of Greenfield, Iowa. Greenfield is located in Adair County, Iowa approximately 48 miles southwest of Des Moines, Iowa and 18 miles northwest of Creston, Iowa.

Population: The population of Greenfield according to the 2020 US Census was 2,062 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is approximately 2,200 people.

Current Source of Water: Surface water is the primary water source for the GMU Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The raw water supply to the GMU WTP consists of four main sources: Greenfield lake (surface water source that is piped directly to the WTP), Nodaway Lake (surface water source that is piped to Greenfield Lake), Nodaway River (surface water source that is piped to Nodaway Lake), and alluvial wells (groundwater source that is blended with surface water sources as necessary to meet demand). Surface water is more prone than ground water to harmful algal blooms (HABs), which may promote the development of cyanotoxins due to the supply of sunlight, high nutrient levels, and warm temperatures.

Current Water Treatment and Quality: The existing GMU WTP was constructed in 1982 and has since undergone several phases of improvements and renovations. The GMU WTP utilizes chemical feeds for the purposes of oxidation, coagulation, disinfection, and fluoridation. This existing groundwater treatment facility operates three Microfloc Trident Treatment Units, each containing an adsorptive clarifier and a gravity filter. It is estimated that GMU's current facilities would not be sufficient to treat the projected maximum future demand project for the year 2045. Additional treatment capacity is recommended. The WTP also includes two sludge lagoons. Solids settle to the bottom of these lagoons, and the supernatant water is transferred to Greenfield Lake via a recycle pump and a single force main that varies from 4-inch to 6-inch. GMU monitors

and renews its NPDES permit accordingly. It is recommended an overflow pipe or other overflow capabilities be installed in the sludge lagoons to reroute the supernatant to the adjacent creek in times of adverse water quality. This additional outfall would require modification of the current NPDES permit for it to be included as a permitted discharge location. A clearwell with a capacity of approximately 7,900 gallons collects treated water after the Trident Unit filters. This structure provides extra storage and chlorine contact time as well as a finished water supply for backwashing the Trident Unit filters before the water is routed to the ground storage reservoir (GSR) via a 10-inch water pipe. This clearwell is anticipated to be abandoned along with the Trident Units since its primary purpose is to service the Trident Units and its functionality will be replaced by the new clearwell facilities and flow scheme. The GSR provides 750,000 gallons of storage and provides contact time for chlorine disinfection. The GMU water supply meets all primary drinking water standards at this time and maintains compliance with surface water treatment regulations. However, additional treatment systems are recommended that can remove harmful algal cells and cyanotoxins since surface water is the GMU WTP's primary water source.

Current Distribution System: After traveling through the GSR, effluent water is transferred to the high service pumps in the WTP via a 10-inch buried finished water main. Two high service pumps convey effluent from the GSR to the distribution system and an elevated water storage tank via a single transmission main that consists of 10-inch and 8-inch. The high service pumps operation rate exceeds the 2045 maximum projected demand, indicating the high service pumps are adequate to meet future demands. GMU's elevated water storage tank provides 500,000 gallons of finished water storage.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the drinking water treatment facilities to enhance their reliability, increase capacity, and to replace obsolete system to safely and reliably operate the GMU's water supply system for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed improvements to Greenfield Municipal Utilities' (GMU's) treatment system include the addition of flocculation basins, plate settlers, ozone application, and granular activated carbon (GAC) filters. The treatment processes are intended to address potential cyanotoxin development in the utility's source water by first physically removing algal cells via flocculation and sedimentation, followed by ozone application and GAC filters to oxidize and remove remaining algal cells and other organics. A building expansion and abandonment of the existing Microfloc Trident Units are anticipated in association with the proposed treatment modifications. The building is anticipated to be constructed of Concrete Masonry Units (CMU) with exterior metal panels and a standing seam steel roof. Basins for the new treatment systems are anticipated to be cast-in-place concrete. Wastewater conveyance system improvements will include a new 15-inch waste line and two additional manholes to connect to the existing manhole and piping that discharges to the lagoons. Influent water conveyance system improvements will include installation of a new 12-inch raw water conveyance pipe from Greenfield Lake to the new influent pumps to replace the existing conveyance pipes. Additionally, the existing 8-inch raw water lake/well influent will be separated into two supplemental 8-inch influent connections: one raw lake water influent and one raw well water influent. Additional concrete drives will be constructed to provide additional parking on the east side of the anticipated building expansion and improved vehicle access along the west side of the water treatment plant. A new generator will be located on the west side of the proposed building expansion. A new discharge pipe will be buried from the lagoon overflow and rip-rap installed around the discharge point for erosion control, and a small section of pipe will be replaced and reconnected south of the existing GSR. This project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: GMU desires to replace their existing treatment facilities with new facilities consisting of 1) Flocculation & Settlement w/Inclined Plate Settlers, 2) Oxidation using Ozone, and 3) Biofiltration using Biological GAC filters. GMU took several treatment improvement & design points into the design considerations before developing recommendations. These include: facility capacity sizing based on recommended loading rates; pretreatment to remove most of the physical cyanotoxin algal cells present in influent source water; ozone to oxidize and destroy extracellular cyanotoxins and any cells that break through the sedimentation pretreatment process (alternatives specific to ozone contact, ozone generation, and ozone injection are described below); granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration after ozone treatment to remove any solids remaining in the water; WTP building expansion necessary to accommodate new equipment; existing Trident unit modifications including immediate decommission and removal once the new treatment facilities are operational; and new clearwells (including location, size, and capacity considerations) to provide additional chlorine contact time and a supply of finished water for backwashing the GAC filters.

The addition of ozone treatment is recommended at the GMU WTP. Several alternatives and recommendations were explored for this addition. Specifically, alternatives included exploring ways to achieve required contact time (i.e., stainless steel piping or concrete contact basin), ozone generation (i.e., atmospheric air system to feed the ozone generator, on-site oxygen enrichment system to provide additional treatment to increase the concentration of oxygen that feeds to the ozone generator, or cryogenic liquid oxygen delivered to the WTP by a third party vendor), and ozone injection (i.e., bubble diffuser placed at the bottom of an ozone contact basin or side stream injection that is placed outside of the contact basin).

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The No-Action alternative is not viable due to the need to expand treatment capacity to achieve redundancy and meet future demand and also the need to treat and remove microcystin and other cyanotoxins during the treatment process. GMU selected the proposed treatment improvements and project design based on an evaluation of the existing treatment, calculation of future demand, review of the Recommended Standards for Water Works (i.e., Ten States Standards), and EPA's best management practices for managing microcystins in raw and finished water.

Concrete contact basins are the recommended alternative for ozone contact to provide increased volume for equalization when transitioning to a filter backwash cycle. Concrete basins are also consistent with construction materials used for the remaining recommended basins and have a smaller horizontal footprint. Maintenance, cleaning, and inspections can be performed more readily as it would be more readily accessible than buried stainless steel piping. The recommended alternative for ozone generation is to utilize cryogenic liquid oxygen delivery due to the lower cost and less equipment needed in comparison to the other two options. Finally, the recommended alternative for ozone injection is to utilize a side stream injection system due to its higher transfer efficiency, ease of maintenance, and significantly reduced worker safety concerns.

The project site was selected for the availability of land as well as minimization of the impacts to the environment.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on October 10, 2024 at 8:00AM at the GMU regular Board of Trustees meeting. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in the Adair County Free Press on September 11, 2024 and placed on the GMU website on September 6, 2024 and posted to the GMU Facebook page on September 5, 2024. The purpose of this hearing was to present the environmental and financial impacts of the proposed improvement project. No written or oral comments were received.

Coordination and Documentation with Other Agencies and Special Interest Groups: The following Federal, state and local agencies were asked to comment on the proposed project to better assess the potential impact to the environment:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
State Historical Society of Iowa (State Historical Preservation Office)
Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division
Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe
Flandreau Santee Sioux
Ho-Chunk Nation
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Lower Sioux Indian Community Council
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Omaha Tribal Council
Osage Tribal Council
Otoe-Missouria Tribe
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
Prairie Island Indian Community
Sac & Fox Nation of Mississippi in Iowa
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Santee Sioux Nation
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
Spirit Lake Tribal Council
Three Affiliated Tribes Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nations
Upper Sioux Tribe
Winnebago Tribal Council
Yankton Sioux Tribal Business and Claims Committee
Greenfield Historic Preservation Commission

No adverse comments were received from any agencies or general public. Conditions placed on the applicant by the above agencies in order to assure no significant impact are included in the Summary of Reasons for Concluding No Significant Impact section.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Construction: Traffic patterns within the community may be disrupted and above normal noise levels in the vicinity of the construction equipment can be anticipated during construction and should be a temporary problem. Adverse environmental impacts on noise quality will be handled by limited hours of contractor work time during the day. Other adverse environmental effects from construction activities will be minimized by proper construction practices, inspection, prompt cleanup, and other appropriate measures. Areas temporarily disturbed by the construction will be restored. Solid wastes resulting from the construction project will be regularly cleared away with substantial efforts made to minimize inconvenience to area residents.

Care will be taken to maintain dirt to avoid erosion and runoff. The proposed project will disturb one or more acres of soil; therefore, the applicant is required to obtain an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) and abide by its terms. Provided that this permit is obtained and the terms of which are abided by, no significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected.

Temporary air quality degradation may occur due to dust and fumes from construction equipment. The applicant shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 Iowa Administrative Code IAC 23.3(2)“c”).

Historical/Archaeological: The State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO), the Certified Local Government, and various Native American tribes with an interest in the area were provided information regarding the project. The DNR has determined, and the SHPO has concurred (R&C#240901587), that this undertaking will result in “no historic properties affected” based on the scope of the project, the prior use of the project area, and the findings of the Phase I Archeological Survey conducted on the project property. However, if project activities uncover any item(s) that might be of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest, or if important new archaeological, historical, or architectural data should be encountered in the project APE, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).

Environmental: A Joint Application was submitted by GMU’s consultant, HR Green, Inc., to the Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division, Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. According to the Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division, the proposed project will not interfere with any State-owned parks, recreational areas, or open spaces. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concurs that the project will not impact wetlands provided the terms of Nationwide Permit #58 are abided by. The project will not impact any wild and scenic rivers as none exist within the State of Iowa. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Section 7 Technical Assistance website consultation determined, and Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division agree, that the project will not impact protected species or their habitats. Out of an abundance of caution, any tree cutting will be conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. However, if any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities

are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required. According to the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section, this project will not impact the 100-year floodplain. No adverse impacts are expected to result from this project, such as those to surface water quantity, or groundwater quality or quantity.

Land Use and Trends: The project will not displace population nor will it alter the character of existing residential areas. No significant farmlands will be impacted. This project should not impact population trends as the presence or absence of existing water/sewer infrastructure is unlikely to induce significant alterations in the population growth or distribution given the myriad of factors that influence development in this region. Similarly, this project is unlikely to induce significant alterations in the pattern and type of land use.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources: Fuels, materials, and various forms of energy will be utilized during construction.

Nondiscrimination: All programs, projects, and activities undertaken by DNR in the SRF programs are subject to federal anti-discrimination laws, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964, section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972. These laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, or age.

POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS TO BE REALIZED FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Positive environmental effects will be maintained water quality for the citizens served by GMU. The proposed improvements to GMU's water treatment facilities will allow GMU to treat for microcystin and other cyanotoxins should they be present in a future HAB, especially since surface water is the GMU WTP's primary water source. A catastrophic loss of water supply could result in City-wide health impacts due to a lack of sanitation and the use of other water sources that may not meet Federal drinking water standards.

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR CONCLUDING NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population.
- The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies.
- The project will not impact wetlands provided the terms of Nationwide Permit #58 are abided by.
- The project will not affect threatened and endangered species or their habitats. Out of an abundance of caution, any tree cutting will be conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. If any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required.
- The project will not displace population, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes.
- The project will not affect the 100-year flood plain.
- The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.
- No historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed project. However, if project activities uncover any item(s) that might be of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest, or if important new archaeological, historical, or architectural data should be encountered in the project APE, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment

can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).

- The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient air quality provided the applicant takes reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 IAC 23.3(2)"c").
- The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient noise levels, surface water quantity, groundwater quality or quantity, or water supply.
- No significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

THEREFORE:

The above project conforms to the criteria in 567 Iowa Administrative Code 44.10(3) relating to compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. This Environmental Assessment Document (EAD) outlines the justification that the environmental review for the proposed project should be classified as a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) and does not rise to the significance of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in accordance with 40 CFR § 1501.5.

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

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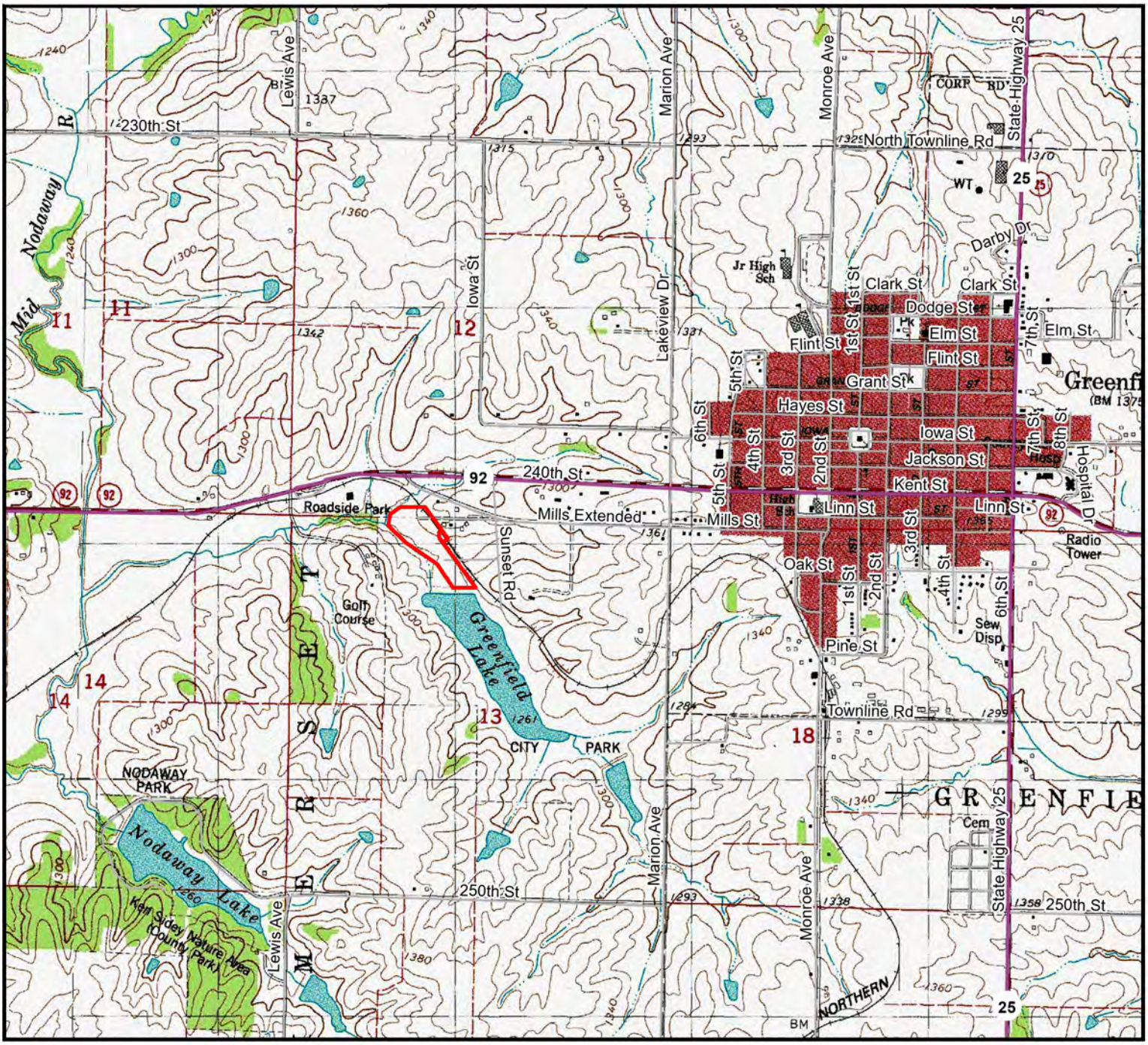
Date: 2025.02.26 10:29:03 -06'00'

Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Environmental Review Specialist
State Revolving Fund
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

STATE REVOLVING FUND IOWA

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Greenfield
Sections: 12, 13
Township: 75 N, Range: 32 W
Date: 1983

N

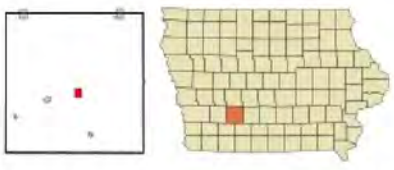


USGS Topographic Map

Greenfield Municipal Utilities
Water Treatment Plant Improvements
Greenfield, IA (Adair County, Iowa)

Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 feet

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet



Legend

Project Area

Adair County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2023.

STATE REVOLVING FUND IOWA

2023 Aerial Photograph

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Greenfield Municipal Utilities
Water Treatment Plant Improvements
Greenfield, IA (Adair County, Iowa)

Legend

- Project Area
- Staging Area

1 inch = 250 feet

0 125 250 375 500 625 Feet