

Why You Should Read This: The document below reviews the environmental impact likely from a State Revolving Fund project. As part of the environmental review, you are entitled to provide comments. 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

July 14, 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: City of Ely

County: Linn

State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-57-25-DWSRF-017

Iowa DNR Project Number: W2024-0440

The City of Ely, Iowa is planning an upgrade to their drinking water infrastructure. The city 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 City of Ely is located in Linn County, Iowa approximately 10 miles southwest of Cedar Rapids, Iowa and 72 miles northeast of Davenport, Iowa. The population of Ely according to the 2020 US Census was 2,328. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 6,009.

Currently, the City of Ely has two wells that supply raw water. Well 1 was constructed in 1971. In 2003, a new well house was constructed. In 2017, the well's casing failed and was replaced. Well 1 will not be able to be re-cased again due to the narrowing of the well's diameter with the 2017 re-casing project. The controls are in poor condition, as many existing components are past their useful life. The flow meter for Well 1 is in poor condition and has been showing recent inaccuracies in metering. All the piping appurtenances and valves in the well house are in poor condition and are currently being replaced as part of a maintenance project. The well house also needs new SCADA, VFD, electrical components, and controls.

Well 2 was constructed in 1991 and is approximately 33 years old. The pump was last replaced in 2018 and is in good condition. The controls are in poor condition, as many existing components are past their useful life. The well house needs new SCADA, VFD, and controls. All the piping appurtenances and valves in the well house have recently been repainted and are in good condition.

Ely's wells are capable of pumping 235 gpm and 215 gpm according to the 2019 DNR sanitary survey. The firm capacity of the existing water supply is 282,000 gallons per day at 20 hours of pumping. The existing maximum daily demand of 382,000 gallons per day exceeds the existing firm capacity. Therefore, additional well capacity is required immediately to increase the firm capacity of the water supply.

The existing raw water quality from Ely's two wells is fair. Of the contaminants on the National Primary Drinking Water Standards list, no contaminants violate the maximum contaminant limit (MCL). It is not uncommon for tap water to be yellow or brown in Ely, which is a concern for residents. Part of the discoloration could be due to iron levels, primarily from Well 2. Also at Well 2, manganese concentrations are at the secondary standard of 0.05 mg/L. Manganese can cause dark coloring, black staining, and a bitter metallic taste. Manganese is likely also partially responsible for the water quality issues. To avoid the issues associated with iron and manganese in Well 2, the city favors the operation of Well 1 when demand is lower in the winter; however, when demand is higher in the summer, both wells are used to meet demand. Hardiness is an issue the City would like to address, as both Ely wells produce very hard water.

Ely's existing drinking water system relies on treatment processes within each well house. The purpose of the treatment at both wells is to disinfect the water supply. Raw water is pumped from the wells through disinfection directly into the distribution system and elevated water storage tank. Well 1 utilizes a chlorine gas feed system. Well 2 utilizes a sodium hypochlorite feed system. Previous systems no longer in place included fluoridation at both wells and a polyphosphate system at Well 2. Well 1 was reconstructed in 2003 and a gas chlorination system was added. Gas chlorination and fluoridation for Well 2 was installed with the well in 1991. The polyphosphate system for Well 2 was installed in 2002. The fluoride systems in both wells were removed in approximately 2017. The polyphosphate system at Well 2 was removed around the same time. In 2018, the existing gas chlorination system in Well 2 was replaced with a sodium hypochlorite system. The pump for the sodium hypochlorite system was replaced in 2024. The existing treatment process does not reduce iron, manganese, hardness, or any other contaminants.

As discussed above, pertinent raw water quality issues for Ely are iron, manganese, and hardness. All these raw water contaminants remain in the finished water, as the existing treatment does not reduce them. The City of Ely is interested in improved treatment and improved water quality.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the water supply system to enhance their reliability, increase capacity and to improve the City's drinking water treatment to provide improved water quality for the City of Ely's residents for the next 20 years.

The proposed project includes the construction of Well 3 (submersible pump) and the construction of a wellhouse including chemical treatment, controls, electrical and an emergency generator at the well. An access road to the well & wellhouse is also proposed. In addition, the installation of a new raw water main from the Well 3 to the existing infrastructure at Dows Street & all necessary connections and appurtenances are planned. An electrical extension from the existing infrastructure at Dows Street to the Well #3 is also proposed. Installation of the new water main will be installed via open-cut methods. Well Houses #1 and #2 are also proposed to have updates. Well House #1 improvements consist of SCADA improvements, and interior updates such as but not limited to: the installation of a counter with a sink, soffit replacement, well pump and VFD replacement, adding chlorine analyzer, HVAC upgrade and chemical room improvements consisting of adding an interior wall with window and door panic hardware. Well House #2 proposed improvements include SCADA upgrade and interior/exterior updates such as but not limited to: replacement of siding, door, soffit, gutters, adding a sink & drain, HVAC upgrade, and adding chlorine analyzers. A sewer

lateral is also proposed to be installed from Well 2 to the existing infrastructure on HillCrest Street. Also proposed are updates to SCADA at the Elevated Storage Tank and the WWTF. The demolition of the farmhouse at 1960 Dows Street is also proposed.

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. The project will not affect threatened and endangered species or their habitats provided that any tree cutting is 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.

Farmland evaluation is not required for this project as it is not receiving federal funding from SRF. The project will not affect the 100-year flood plain provided all necessary floodplain development permits, state and local, are obtained and the terms of which are abided by. The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.

This project will not be receiving federal funds through SRF. As such, this project is not considered a federal undertaking as defined in §300320 under the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq. for the purpose of the SRF environmental review. 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. If this SRF project receives federal funds from other sources, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure all federal requirements are met for that funding. However, if construction activities uncover any archaeological item(s), the City should notify SRF staff. If human remains are discovered then state law also applies IC 263B.

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 Nicole.Osborn@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 321-7601.

Sincerely,

Nicole Osborn
Environmental Specialist
6200 Park Ave, Suite 200
Des Moines, IA 50321

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment
Project Map

Distribution

List (email): MSA Professional Services, 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
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Tokey Boswell, USDO, National Park Service, Midwest Region
Kraig McPeck, Fish and Wildlife Service, Rock Island Field Office
Ann D'Alfonso, USEPA Region VII
Kelly Beard-Tittone, USEPA Region VII
The Gazette

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Ely
County: Linn
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-57-25-DWSRF-017
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2024-0440

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Ely is located in Linn County, Iowa approximately 10 miles southwest of Cedar Rapids, Iowa and 72 miles northeast of Davenport, Iowa.

Population: The population of Ely according to the 2020 US Census was 2,328. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 6,009.

Current Source of Water: Currently, the City of Ely has two wells that supply raw water. Well 1 was constructed in 1971. In 2003, a new well house was constructed. In 2017, the well's casing failed and was replaced. Well 1 will not be able to be re-cased again due to the narrowing of the well's diameter with the 2017 re-casing project. The controls are in poor condition, as many existing components are past their useful life. The flow meter for Well 1 is in poor condition and has been showing recent inaccuracies in metering. All the piping appurtenances and valves in the well house are in poor condition and are currently being replaced as part of a maintenance project. The well house also needs new SCADA, VFD, electrical components, and controls.

Well 2 was constructed in 1991 and is approximately 33 years old. The pump was last replaced in 2018 and is in good condition. The controls are in poor condition, as many existing components are past their useful life. The well house needs new SCADA, VFD, and controls. All the piping appurtenances and valves in the well house have recently been repainted and are in good condition.

Ely's wells are capable of pumping 235 gpm and 215 gpm according to the 2019 DNR sanitary survey. The firm capacity of the existing water supply is 282,000 gallons per day at 20 hours of pumping. The existing maximum daily demand of 382,000 gallons per day exceeds the existing firm capacity. Therefore, additional well capacity is required immediately to increase the firm capacity of the water supply.

Current Water Treatment and Quality: The existing raw water quality from Ely's two wells is fair. Of the contaminants on the National Primary Drinking Water Standards list, no contaminants violate the maximum contaminant limit (MCL). It is not uncommon for tap water to be yellow or brown in Ely, which is a concern for residents. Part of the discoloration could be due to iron levels, primarily from Well 2. Also at Well 2, manganese concentrations are at the secondary standard of 0.05 mg/L. Manganese can cause dark coloring, black staining, and a bitter metallic taste. Manganese is likely also partially responsible for the water quality issues. To avoid the issues associated with iron and manganese in Well 2, the city favors the operation of Well 1 when demand is lower in the winter; however, when demand is higher in the summer, both wells are used to meet demand. Hardness is an issue the City would like to address, as both Ely wells produce very hard water.

Ely's existing drinking water system relies on treatment processes within each well house. The purpose of the treatment at both wells is to disinfect the water supply. Raw water is pumped from the wells through disinfection directly into the distribution system and elevated water storage tank. Well 1 utilizes a chlorine gas feed system. Well 2 utilizes a sodium hypochlorite feed system. Previous systems no longer in place included fluoridation at both wells and a polyphosphate system at Well 2. Well 1 was reconstructed in 2003 and a gas chlorination system was added. Gas chlorination and fluoridation for Well 2 was installed with the well in 1991. The polyphosphate system for Well 2 was installed in 2002. The fluoride systems in both wells were removed in approximately 2017. The polyphosphate system at Well 2 was removed around the same time. In 2018, the existing gas chlorination system in Well 2 was replaced with a sodium hypochlorite system. The pump for the sodium hypochlorite system was replaced in 2024. The existing treatment process does not reduce iron, manganese, hardness, or any other contaminants.

As discussed above, pertinent raw water quality issues for Ely are iron, manganese, and hardness. All these raw water contaminants remain in the finished water, as the existing treatment does not reduce them. The City of Ely is interested in improved treatment and improved water quality.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the water supply system to enhance their reliability, increase capacity and to improve the City's drinking water treatment to provide improved water quality for the City of Ely's residents for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project includes the construction of Well 3 (submersible pump) and the construction of a wellhouse including chemical treatment, controls, electrical and an emergency generator at the well. An access road to the well & wellhouse is also proposed. In addition, the installation of a new raw water main from the Well 3 to the existing infrastructure at Dows Street & all necessary connections and appurtenances are planned. An electrical extension from the existing infrastructure at Dows Street to the Well #3 is also proposed. Installation of the new water main will be installed via open-cut methods. Well Houses #1 and #2 are also proposed to have updates. Well House #1 improvements consist of SCADA improvements, and interior updates such as but not limited to: the installation of a counter with a sink, soffit replacement, well pump and VFD replacement, adding chlorine analyzer, HVAC upgrade and chemical room improvements consisting of adding an interior wall with window and door panic hardware. Well House #2 proposed improvements include SCADA upgrade and interior/exterior updates such as but not limited to: replacement of siding, door, soffit, gutters, adding a sink & drain, HVAC upgrade, and adding chlorine analyzers. A sewer lateral is also proposed to be installed from Well 2 to the existing infrastructure on HillCrest Street. Also

proposed are updates to SCADA at the Elevated Storage Tank and the WWTF. The demolition of the farmhouse at 1960 Dows Street is also proposed.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: Three treatment alternatives have been considered. Alternatives 1 and 2 include a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) which explains the phased improvements included in each alternative. The CIP is intended to reach the requirements and goals for the water system in a timely manner, even if the initial project is limited in scope by financial constraints.

Alternative 1 – Well 3 and CIP: Alternative 1 includes the construction of Well 3 and Well House 3 at 1960 Dows Street. Chemical treatment at Well 3 would be provided for disinfection and if needed, iron sequestration. Well 2 would be used as a backup well, to improve water quality in the distribution system. Alternative 1 also includes a Capital Improvements Plan to map out future water system improvements to meet the water quality goals, accommodate the growth of the city, and continue to meet DNR supply and storage capacity requirements.

Alternative 2 – Well 3 and Phased Treatment Facility for Filtration: Alternative 2 includes the construction of Well 3 and a new WTF with pressure filters at 1960 Dows Street. Well 3 will be built near the WTF, and raw water mains from Wells 1 and 2 to the WTF will be installed. The decentralized chemical treatment systems in Wells 1 and 2 will be removed. The Capital Improvements Plan includes a WTF expansion with additional filters and RO for softening, which will be installed once the demand nears the capacity of the WTF. Softening is not part of the initial WTF to lower the initial capital cost. Storage in the form of a new tower and additional wells should be installed as needed to meet DNR requirements throughout the design period.

Alternative 3 – Well 3 and New Treatment Facility for Filtration and RO: Alternative 3 includes Well 3 and a new WTF capable of providing sufficient capacity for the expected population in 2045. Well 3 will be built near the WTF, and raw water mains from Wells 1 and 2 to the WTF will be installed. A new water tower would be installed with the WTF to increase the amount of water storage available. The decentralized chemical treatment systems in Wells 1 and 2 will be removed.

The WTF would use concrete gravity filters and RO. Concrete gravity filters were selected over pressure filters because this facility does not need to be expanded, they may have lower lifecycle costs, the operation and maintenance are simpler, and RO works better with gravity filters. The Capital Improvements Plan for Alternative 3 is limited, as the anticipated treatment and storage needs are met by the WTF and the tower included in the initial project. However, new wells should still be installed as needed to meet DNR water supply firm capacity requirements throughout the design period.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: After consideration of the alternatives, the needs and financial position of the City, and the water objectives of the City, the recommended alternative is Alternative 1: Well 3 and CIP.

Alternative 1 is preferred due to its affordability while still providing water supply improvements necessary to meet DNR requirements. Well 3 and Well House 3 are the primary components of this alternative. Additionally, as stated in the Capital Improvements Plan, a water treatment facility is recommended as soon as the financial situation allows for improving water quality to the desired level. The facility would include filters and an RO system to provide iron, manganese, and hardness removal, improving finished water quality.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on July 7, 2025 at 7:00PM at the City's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in The Gazette on May 24, 2025, placed on the City website on May 20, 2025, posted to the City social media accounts on May 20, 2025 and posted in public locations on May 20, 2025. 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
- Linn County 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: This project will not be receiving federal funds through SRF. As such, this project is not considered a federal undertaking as defined in §300320 under the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq. for the purpose of the SRF environmental review. 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 findings of an archaeological survey conducted on the project property was provided to the State Historical Preservation and the City. If this SRF project receives federal funds from other sources, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure all federal requirements are met for that funding. The SHPO R&C tracking number for this project is 250457638. However, if construction activities uncover any archaeological item(s), the City should notify SRF staff. If human remains are discovered then state law also applies IC 263B.

Environmental: 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. 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 provided that any tree cutting is 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 provided all necessary floodplain development permits, state and local, are obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

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. The proposed project is within the present corporate limits of Ely in areas zoned residential, commercial, or industrial. Farmland evaluation is not required for this project as it is not received federal funding. 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 improved water quality in. The new well will help the City of Ely meet current & future water demands. 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.
- The project will not affect threatened and endangered species or their habitats provided that any tree cutting is 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.
- Farmland evaluation is not required for this project as it is not receiving federal funding from SRF.
- The project will not affect the 100-year flood plain provided all necessary floodplain development permits, state and local, are obtained and the terms of which are abided by.
- The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.
- This project will not be receiving federal funds through SRF. As such, this project is not considered a federal undertaking as defined in §300320 under the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C.

300101 et seq. for the purpose of the SRF environmental review. 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. If this SRF project receives federal funds from other sources, it is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure all federal requirements are met for that funding.

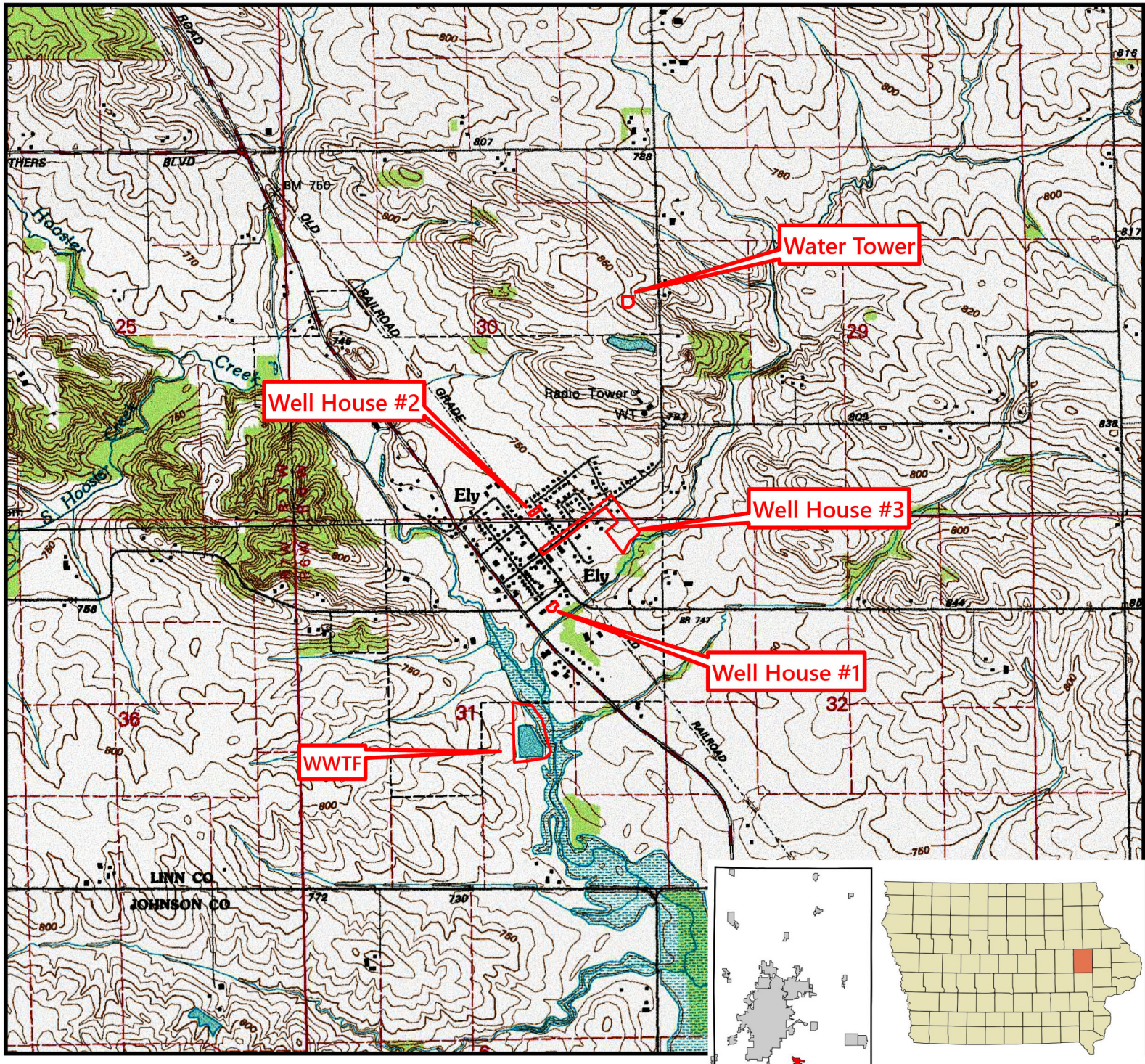
- However, if construction activities uncover any archaeological item(s), the City should notify SRF staff. If human remains are discovered then state law also applies IC 263B.
- The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient air quality provided the applicant takes reasonable 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.

Nicole Osborn


Environmental Review Specialist
State Revolving Fund
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

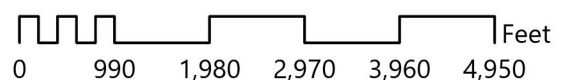


Ely Wells Projects
Ely, IA (Linn County, Iowa)

Linn County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2023.


Scale: 1:24,000

Legend
 Project Areas





Ely Wells Projects
Ely, IA (Linn County, Iowa)

Legend
 Project Areas

Scale: 1:11,733

