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

August 19, 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 Chelsea
County: Tama
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921119 01
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2O21-0294A

Other Funding Sources: CDBG

The City of Chelsea, Iowa is planning an upgrade to their wastewater treatment facility (WWTF). 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 Chelsea located in Tama County, Iowa approximately 80 miles northeast of Des Moines, Iowa and 44 miles west of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The population of Chelsea according to the 2020 US Census was 246. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 200.

The City of Chelsea's wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) was originally constructed in 1989 as a two-cell aerated lagoon followed by two constructed wetland treatment cells. The treatment facility is preceded by septic systems at each home and business in the City of Chelsea, which remove solids prior to discharging to the City's collection system. Improvements to the collection and conveyance system were made in 2011. This included an inflow & infiltration (I/I) study, collection system improvements to reduce I/I, and replacing the two lift stations that convey domestic waste to the facility.

A submerged pipe transfers water from the end of Cell 1 to the front of Cell 2 (0.44 MG). The lagoon effluent manhole can draw water from four pipes, connecting each lagoon cell at a high and low depth. During normal operation, the pipe from Cell 1 is closed and water is collected from Cell 2. From there, water is conveyed to a manhole with a 90° v-notch weir. Water can be directed through any of three pipes: to the two wetlands

cells in parallel or a bypass pipe. At the other end of the wetland, effluent is collected in one last manhole, where an 8-inch pipe discharges to an unnamed creek. Since septic systems preceding the WWTF primarily remove the solids, no biosolids have been removed from the lagoons.

Aerated lagoons, such as the one serving Chelsea, are generally unable to meet the proposed end of pipe limits on ammonia without enhancement. Because of colder water temperatures in the winter, the conversion of ammonia-nitrogen to nitrate-nitrogen in the wastewater slows, and the ammonia concentration in the effluent rises. This inability to remove ammonia is recognized as a common limitation of the aerated lagoon process. It is anticipated that the City of Chelsea will be unable to comply with the proposed ammonia limits using the current aerated lagoon treatment facility.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the wastewater treatment facilities to meet permit requirements, enhance their reliability, and to replace aging parts of the system to safely and reliably operate the City of Chelsea's wastewater system for the next 20 years.

The proposed project includes the installation of a new LEMNA ammonia removal system inside the existing aerated lagoon cells, new concrete polishing tank, new blower building, new UV channel with equipment, and new piping installed using open trench construction. The estimated trench depth for the new piping is 6 to 6.5 feet and 8 feet wide. Ground disturbance for the above-mentioned new facility components are as follows: the new concrete tank will be around 14 deep, 40 ft x 40 ft wide, UV Structure will be around 10 ft deep, 20 ft x 20 ft wide. New blower building will have trench footings around 4.5 ft deep, 15 ft x 20 ft.

The treated wastewater from the WWTF discharges to Unnamed Creak which flows to Otter Creek, a tributary to the Iowa River.

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. The state-threatened Ornate box turtle is known to be in the area & contractors shall be made aware of the potential to encounter this species crossing roads between April 1 and October 31. If any additional 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 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. SHPO has recommend avoidance of an archaeological resource, however, this is not a federal SRF project. SRF will not be seeking further assistance from SHPO, however, other federal funding sources need to comply. 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”). 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
Digitally signed by Nicole Osborn
Date: 2025.08.19 11:24:11 -05'00'

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

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment
Project Map

Distribution List (email):
Veenstra & Kimm, Inc
Region 6 Resources
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
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
Tama-Toledo News Chronicle

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
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Chelsea
County: Tama
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921119 01
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2O21-0294A

Other Funding Sources: CDBG

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Chelsea located in Tama County, Iowa approximately 80 miles northeast of Des Moines, Iowa and 44 miles west of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Population: The population of Chelsea according to the 2020 US Census was 246. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 200.

Current Waste Treatment: The City of Chelsea's wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) was originally constructed in 1989 as a two-cell aerated lagoon followed by two constructed wetland treatment cells. The treatment facility is preceded by septic systems at each home and business in the City of Chelsea, which remove solids prior to discharging to the City's collection system. Improvements to the collection and conveyance system were made in 2011. This included an inflow & infiltration (I/I) study, collection system improvements to reduce I/I, and replacing the two lift stations that convey domestic waste to the facility.

A submerged pipe transfers water from the end of Cell 1 to the front of Cell 2 (0.44 MG). The lagoon effluent manhole can draw water from four pipes, connecting each lagoon cell at a high and low depth. During normal operation, the pipe from Cell 1 is closed and water is collected from Cell 2. From there, water is conveyed to a manhole with a 90° v-notch weir. Water can be directed through any of three pipes: to the two wetlands, cells in parallel or a bypass pipe. At the other end of the wetland, effluent is collected in one last manhole, where an 8-inch pipe discharges to an unnamed creek. Since septic systems preceding the WWTF primarily remove the solids, no biosolids have been removed from the lagoons.

Aerated lagoons, such as the one serving Chelsea, are generally unable to meet the proposed end of pipe limits on ammonia without enhancement. Because of colder water temperatures in the winter, the conversion of ammonia-nitrogen to nitrate-nitrogen in the wastewater slows, and the ammonia concentration in the effluent rises. This inability to remove ammonia is recognized as a common limitation of the aerated lagoon process. It is anticipated that the City of Chelsea will be unable to comply with the proposed ammonia limits using the current aerated lagoon treatment facility.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the wastewater treatment facilities to meet permit requirements, enhance their reliability, and to replace aging parts of the system to safely and reliably operate the City of Chelsea's wastewater system for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project includes the installation of a new LEMNA ammonia removal system inside the existing aerated lagoon cells, new concrete polishing tank, new blower building, new UV channel with equipment, and new piping installed using open trench construction. The estimated trench depth for the new piping is 6 to 6.5 feet and 8 feet wide. Ground disturbance for the above-mentioned new facility components are as follows: the new concrete tank will be around 14 deep, 40 ft x 40 ft wide, UV Structure will be around 10 ft deep, 20 ft x 20 ft wide. New blower building will have trench footings around 4.5 ft deep, 15 ft x 20 ft.

Receiving Stream: The treated wastewater from the WWTF discharges to Unnamed Creak which flows to Otter Creek, a tributary to the Iowa River.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: Six general types of treatment alternatives were considered that would solve the community's need for meeting the new NPDES operating permit.

Alternative 1 - Existing Aerated Lagoon Treatment Facility: The City of Chelsea's new NPDES permit includes water quality based effluent limits for ammonia-nitrogen. The new ammonia limits are more restrictive than the previous permit limits. Based upon currently collected data the existing aerated lagoon treatment facility alone is no longer a viable treatment alternative for the City of Chelsea.

Alternative 2 – Mechanical Treatment Processes: A mechanical treatment plant would replace the existing aerated lagoon facility and would be located on the existing grounds. All mechanical treatment options would require stormwater equalization, preliminary treatment equipment, and sludge treatment and disposal. With these additional treatment components, a mechanical plant would require more of a time commitment from the treatment operator, who currently operates two other treatment plants. While a mechanical treatment option could bring Chelsea within compliance, this option also incurs higher capital and O&M costs.

Alternative 3 – Enhanced Treatment Aerated Lagoon Processes: Under the alternative, the existing aerated lagoon treatment facility would be converted to an enhanced treatment aerated lagoon process. The existing aerated lagoon cells would be used, but additional equipment would be incorporated to increase nitrification for ammonia reduction levels typically seen in an activated sludge process. The following alternatives are the three different processes for enchanged treatment of aerated lagoons.

Alternative 3A – OPTAER/SAGR: For this alternative, the existing lagoon infrastructure would be retained for primary and secondary treatment. No screening or grit removal would be required. A third lagoon cell would be added, providing more hydraulic retention time. A baffle would be added to the third lagoon cell to provide a quiescent settling zone (Cell 3b). An OPTAER fine bubble partial mix aeration system would be implemented in Cell 1, Cell 2, and Cell 3a. A four (4)-cell aerated Horizontal Flow SAGR® system for nitrification (ammonia removal) would be constructed following Cell 3b (the quiescent zone), and UV disinfection system chamber constructed before discharging into the receiving stream.

Alternative 3B – LEMTEC: For this alternative, the existing lagoon infrastructure would be retained for primary and secondary treatment. No screening or grit removal would be required. Baffles would be added to both lagoons to divide them each into two cells. Cells 1a, 1b, and 2a would be partial mix cells and Cell 2b would be a settling cell. A new aeration system would be installed to serve the partial mix cells. The cells would be covered with an insulating cover to retain heat for improved BOD and ammonia removal rates. Low-rate diffuser aeration would be implemented in the partial mix cells. A LemTec Polishing Reactor (LPR) would provide additional treatment after the lagoon system. This reactor consists of submerged attached-growth media which enhances the growth of nitrifying bacteria for further ammonia removal. Aeration for the lagoon cells and the LPR would be supplied by (2) 10 HP blowers, housed in a new blower building. One blower would be in continuous operation and one in standby. After exiting the LPR, water would flow to a UV disinfection chamber and be discharged to the receiving stream.

Alternative 3C – NITROX: The NitrOx Process utilizes the City's existing lagoon infrastructure for primary and secondary treatment. No screening or grit removal would be required. New aeration equipment would be provided for the existing lagoon cells. The lagoon effluent flows to a two-stage nitrification reactor (i.e. NitrOx basins). A third lagoon cell would be constructed for final clarification of the NitrOx reactor effluent. Aeration for the lagoon cells and the NitrOx reactors would be supplied by two blowers, housed in a new blower building.

A thermal regulation heat exchanger is added to increase water temperatures in the NitrOx basins. Typically, heaters are needed only a few months out of the year and increase water temperatures by only a few degrees Celsius. In the two NitrOx reactor cells, there are biofilm carriers that provide a habitat for nitrifying bacteria. These biofilm carriers ensure there are enough nitrifying bacteria even in the coldest water conditions. Each NitrOx reactor cell has a stainless-steel aeration grid to provide necessary oxygen to the nitrifying bacteria and to create a complete mix environment that will keep the biofilm carriers in constant motion. The two NitrOx cells are covered with floating insulated covers to mitigate heat loss. After exiting the final clarification cell, water would flow to a UV disinfection chamber and be discharged to the receiving stream.

Alternative 4 – Relocation of the Effluent Outfall to the Iowa River: To relocate the effluent outfall, the effluent must be pumped from the treatment facility to the nearest point on the Iowa River through about 1.2 miles of pipe. The pump station would be designed to meet the peak hour wet weather flow of 530,000 gpd (368 gpm). It would consist of a wet well, a valve vault, and a meter manhole. Relocating the effluent outfall was explored to determine whether ammonia limits could be met without additional treatment processes at the existing facility, however relocating the outfall would not significantly alter ammonia limits, so this option was not deemed practical.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The LemTec Biological Treatment Process (Alternative 3B) was selected as the treatment system as it would best suit the City's needs based on overall cost and performance.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on June 9, 2025 at 7:00PM at the City's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in the Tama-Toledo News Chronicle on May 9th, 2025 and posted in three public locations on May 9th, 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
Tama 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”).

This project may require the disposal of sewage sludge. It is the responsibility of the applicant to ensure that the disposal of any sewage sludge complies with applicable requirements found in 40 CFR Part 503 and 567 Iowa Administrative Code IAC 67.

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. SHPO has recommend avoidance of an archaeological resource, however, this is not a federal SRF project. SRF will not be seeking further assistance from SHPO, however, other federal funding sources need to comply.

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 240786785. 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. The state-threatened Ornate box turtle is known to be in the area & contractors shall be made aware of the potential to encounter this species crossing roads between April 1 and October 31. If any additional 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. Therefore, no significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected.

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 Chelsea in areas zoned residential, commercial, or industrial. 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 improved treatment of the wastewater from the City of Chelsea, compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, reduced discharge of the pollutants CBOD5, TSS, ammonia, E. coli and nutrients to the receiving stream, and improved water quality in the receiving stream.

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. The state-threatened Ornate box turtle is known to be in the area & contractors shall be made aware of the potential to encounter this species crossing roads between April 1 and October 31. If any additional 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 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. SHPO has recommend avoidance of an archaeological resource, however, this is not a federal SRF project. SRF will not be seeking further assistance from SHPO, however, other federal funding sources need to comply. 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”).
- 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 92.8(1)“b” for *wastewater 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.

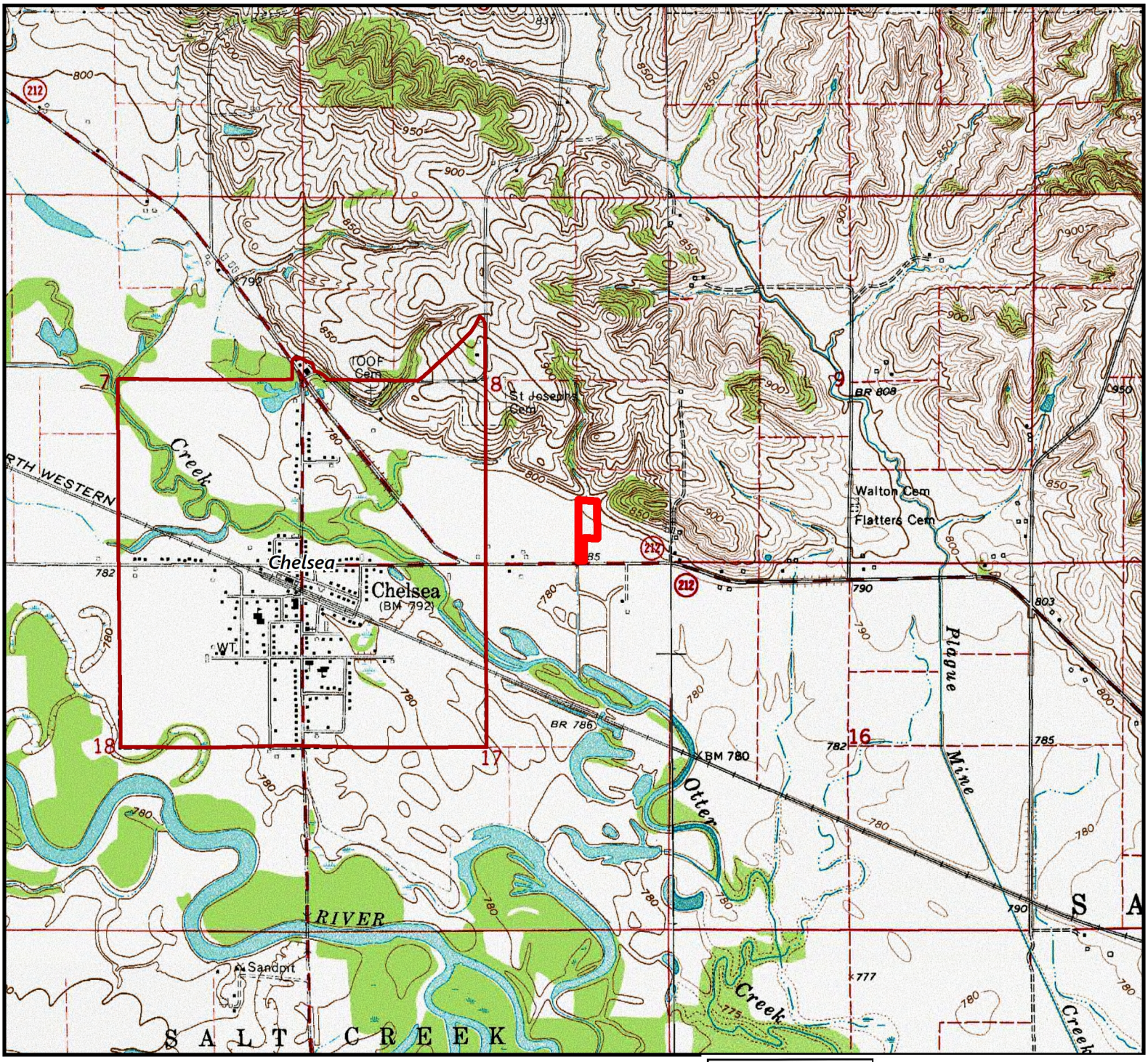
Nicole Osborn Digitally signed by Nicole Osborn Date: 2025.08.19 11:19:51 05'00'

Nicole Osborn
Environmental Review Specialist
State Revolving Fund
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

STATE REVOLVING FUND IOWA

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Chelsea
Section: 08, Township: 82 N, Range: 13 W
Date: 1968

N

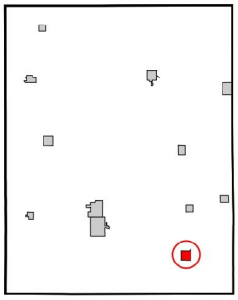


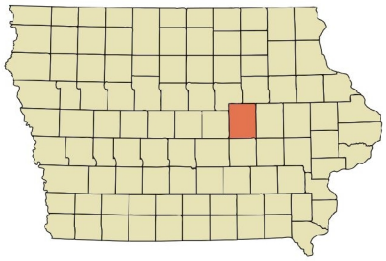
Legend

Project Area

Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 feet

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 Feet





Tama County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2024.

Chelsea WWTF Improvements Project
Chelsea, IA (Tama County, Iowa)

2021 Aerial Photo

Legend

Project Area

Scale: 1 inch = 245 feet

0 120 240 360 480 600 Feet

Chelsea WWTF Improvements Project
Chelsea, IA (Tama County, Iowa)