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 20, 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 Altoona
County: Polk
State: Iowa
SRF Number: FS-77-25-DWSRF-014
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2024-0434
Altoona Water System Improvements 2024 - Water Treatment Plant No. 4

The City of Altoona, 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 Altoona is located in Polk County, Iowa approximately 8 miles northeast of Des Moines, Iowa and 100 miles west of Iowa City, Iowa. The population of Altoona according to the 2020 US Census was 19,565. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 49,566.

The City currently operates three wells (Wells 2, 3, and 4) that withdraw water from the Jordan aquifer. Wells 2, 3, and 4 serve the three water treatment plants (WTPs) for the City: WTPs 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The expected useful life of a drinking water well is approximately 60 years. Wells that are active beyond their 60-year lifespan are at greater risk of catastrophic failure that would render the well unusable. Wells No. 2 and 3 are 57 and 49 years old, respectively. Well No. 2 is approaching the end of its useful life. All three wells appear to be in good condition overall.

According to Ten States Standards, source capacity for groundwater systems must meet or exceed the design year maximum day demand with the largest producing well out of service. Given that the current maximum day demand (5.21 MGD) exceeds the raw water supply capacity of the system even with all three wells operating as expected, significant investment in raw water capacity is necessary for the City.

Altoona has an agreement with Des Moines Water Works (DMWW) and its successor organizations allowing for purchase of up to one million gallons per day of capacity through 2045, with the ability to purchase additional capacity at an increased rate.

The City of Altoona has a decentralized treatment system in which each of its three water treatment plants are supplied by one well. All three of the City's treatment facilities utilize the same treatment processes of aeration, pressure filtration, and zeolite softening. This is followed by chlorination and addition of polyphosphate for corrosion protection. Each facility also has its own generator for backup power. This is the basic summary of the process, but each facility has slight variations. All three facilities have high service pumping on site to provide pressure to the distribution system. High service pumping occurs either directly to the distribution system or to on-site storage.

WTP No. 1 is located north of the intersection of 3rd Street SW and 2nd Avenue SW. Raw water is supplied by Well No. 2 just west of the plant. Raw water travels through a forced draft aerator, followed by detention for oxidation of iron and manganese. One process pump then delivers the aerated water to one of two three-cell horizontal pressure filters for removal of the oxidized iron and manganese, followed by two zeolite softeners for removal of hardness and radium. Then, sodium hypochlorite and polyphosphate are injected for disinfection and corrosion protection, respectively. Treated water is then stored in a 400,000-gallon ground storage reservoir for storage and to allow some residence time before two high service pumps deliver the finished water to the distribution system. There is an antiquated 50,000-gallon elevated storage tank at this facility, but it is no longer used for storage. WTP No. 1 was constructed in the 1940s with expansion and modification projects in 1961, 1974, and 1989. The approximate treatment capacity of WTP No. 1 is 1.3 MGD, and this is the design parameter that will be used when considering existing capacity. The limiting process of this facility is softening, which is divided evenly between two units.

WTP No. 1 is difficult to upgrade/expand going forward due to its size and location. The equipment is newer than WTP No. 2, but the building is outdated. Most of the treatment process was installed or replaced in the 1989 improvements project.

WTP No. 2 is located along Adventureland Drive just east of 21st Avenue NW. Raw water is supplied by Well No. 3 located at the plant. Raw water travels through a venturi pressure aerator which provides head to push water through three vertical pressure filters. Polyphosphate is injected for corrosion protection after the pressure filters. Treated water then passes through two zeolite softeners, which remove hardness and radium. A 10,000-gallon detention tank provides suction for high service pumping to the distribution system. Finished water is pumped either directly to the distribution system or to a 1,000,000-gallon standpipe on site by three high service pumps. Sodium hypochlorite is injected after the high service pumps for disinfection. WTP No. 2 was constructed in 1977. Well No. 3 was acidized and received a new motor in 2020, which was effective in increasing its pumping capacity. The approximate treatment capacity of WTP No. 2 is 1.3 MGD, and this is the design parameter that will be used when considering existing capacity. The limiting process of this facility is softening, which is provided by a single unit.

Much of the equipment in WTP No. 2 is original to the 1976 construction. Well No. 3 appears to be in good condition. When considering the ability to expand capacity at WTP No. 2, this facility is not a suitable candidate. Aging infrastructure and lack of building and site expandability suggest that capacity expansion and further improvements would not be economically viable.

WTP No. 3 is located off 8th Street SW to the east of 17th Avenue SW. Raw water is supplied by Well No. 4 located at the plant. Raw water travels through an induced draft aerator, followed by detention in a 180,000-gallon tank for removal of iron and manganese. Three process pumps then deliver the aerated water to one of two five-cell horizontal pressure filters, followed by three zeolite softeners for removal of hardness and radium. Then, sodium hypochlorite and polyphosphate are injected for disinfection and corrosion protection, respectively. The finished water is pumped directly to the distribution system with the head from the process pumps. WTP No. 3 was constructed in 1998 with upgrades made in 2018-2019. High service pumping is controlled so that it does not exceed the well and plant capacity. The approximate treatment capacity of WTP No. 3 is 2.6 MGD, and this is the design parameter that will be used when considering existing capacity. The limiting process of this facility is softening, which is divided evenly between three units.

WTP No. 3 was originally constructed in 1998 and was recently expanded in 2019 with an additional 5-cell pressure filter, softener, and process pump. When considering the ability to expand capacity at WTP No. 3, this facility is the best option. There is room on the site for additional equipment, but the building itself is fully built out, so a new building would be required to house additional treatment equipment.

Altoona's existing storage and distribution zone consists of two pressure zones: the Main Pressure Zone and the Northwest Pressure Zone. The Main Pressure Zone consists of the City's three wells and water treatment plants, a booster pump station, two elevated storage tanks, and one standpipe. The Northwest pressure zone is supplied by the booster pump station in the Main Pressure Zone and contains its own elevated storage tank, known as the North Tower. Additionally, there is an elevated storage tank owned and operated by DMWW upstream of the Southeast Interconnect for which the City of Altoona has a cost-sharing agreement for 0.75 MG of capacity. The City of Altoona's water distribution system is composed of 4", 6", 8", 10", 12", 14" and 16" mains. The City currently has over 125 miles of total water main, approximately 60 miles of which are 8" water main.

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

The proposed project includes construction of a new water treatment facility (Water Treatment Plant No. 4), supplied by two new groundwater wells (Well No. 5 and Well No. 6) using water from the Cambrian-Ordovician (Jordan) aquifer. The project will also include approximately 6,800 LF of raw water transmission main from Well No. 5 to Water Treatment Plant No. 4 and approximately 9,500 LF of finished water mains from Water Treatment Plant No. 4 to connect to the City's water distribution system, constructed with a combination of open cut and trenchless methods and all necessary connections and appurtenances.

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. While no significant impacts to wetlands are anticipated, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will determine if the proposed project will impact wetlands or jurisdictional waters of the United States. 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. The project will not displace population, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes. While no significant impacts are anticipated, the DNR Flood Plain Management Section will

determine if the proposed project requires a permit for impacts to the 100-year floodplain. 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 Hailey.Andersen@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 321-7385.

Sincerely,

Hailey Andersen
Environmental Specialist
6200 Park Ave, Suite 200
Des Moines, IA 50321

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment
Project Map

Distribution List (email):
McClure Engineering Company
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
The Des Moines Register

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Altoona
County: Polk
State: Iowa
SRF Number: FS-77-25-DWSRF-014
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2024-0434
Altoona Water System Improvements 2024 - Water Treatment Plant No. 4

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Altoona is located in Polk County, Iowa approximately 8 miles northeast of Des Moines, Iowa and 100 miles west of Iowa City, Iowa.

Population: The population of Altoona according to the 2020 US Census was 19,565. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 49,566.

Current Source of Water: The City currently operates three wells (Wells 2, 3, and 4) that withdraw water from the Jordan aquifer. Wells 2, 3, and 4 serve the three water treatment plants (WTPs) for the City: WTPs 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The expected useful life of a drinking water well is approximately 60 years. Wells that are active beyond their 60-year lifespan are at greater risk of catastrophic failure that would render the well unusable. Wells No. 2 and 3 are 57 and 49 years old, respectively. Well No. 2 is approaching the end of its useful life. All three wells appear to be in good condition overall.

According to Ten States Standards, source capacity for groundwater systems must meet or exceed the design year maximum day demand with the largest producing well out of service. Given that the current maximum day demand (5.21 MGD) exceeds the raw water supply capacity of the system even with all three wells operating as expected, significant investment in raw water capacity is necessary for the City.

Altoona has an agreement with Des Moines Water Works (DMWW) and its successor organizations allowing for purchase of up to one million gallons per day of capacity through 2045, with the ability to purchase additional capacity at an increased rate.

Current Water Treatment and Quality: The City of Altoona has a decentralized treatment system in which each of its three water treatment plants are supplied by one well. All three of the City's treatment facilities utilize the same treatment processes of aeration, pressure filtration, and zeolite softening. This is followed by chlorination and addition of polyphosphate for corrosion protection. Each facility also has its own generator for backup power. This is the basic summary of the process, but each facility has slight variations. All three facilities have high service pumping on site to provide pressure to the distribution system. High service pumping occurs either directly to the distribution system or to on-site storage.

WTP No. 1 is located north of the intersection of 3rd Street SW and 2nd Avenue SW. Raw water is supplied by Well No. 2 just west of the plant. Raw water travels through a forced draft aerator, followed by detention for oxidation of iron and manganese. One process pump then delivers the aerated water to one of two three-cell horizontal pressure filters for removal of the oxidized iron and manganese, followed by two zeolite softeners for removal of hardness and radium. Then, sodium hypochlorite and polyphosphate are injected for disinfection and corrosion protection, respectively. Treated water is then stored in a 400,000-gallon ground storage reservoir for storage and to allow some residence time before two high service pumps deliver the finished water to the distribution system. There is an antiquated 50,000-gallon elevated storage tank at this facility, but it is no longer used for storage. WTP No. 1 was constructed in the 1940s with expansion and modification projects in 1961, 1974, and 1989. The approximate treatment capacity of WTP No. 1 is 1.3 MGD, and this is the design parameter that will be used when considering existing capacity. The limiting process of this facility is softening, which is divided evenly between two units.

WTP No. 1 is difficult to upgrade/expand going forward due to its size and location. The equipment is newer than WTP No. 2, but the building is outdated. Most of the treatment process was installed or replaced in the 1989 improvements project.

WTP No. 2 is located along Adventureland Drive just east of 21st Avenue NW. Raw water is supplied by Well No. 3 located at the plant. Raw water travels through a venturi pressure aerator which provides head to push water through three vertical pressure filters. Polyphosphate is injected for corrosion protection after the pressure filters. Treated water then passes through two zeolite softeners, which remove hardness and radium. A 10,000-gallon detention tank provides suction for high service pumping to the distribution system. Finished water is pumped either directly to the distribution system or to a 1,000,000-gallon standpipe on site by three high service pumps. Sodium hypochlorite is injected after the high service pumps for disinfection. WTP No. 2 was constructed in 1977. Well No. 3 was acidized and received a new motor in 2020, which was effective in increasing its pumping capacity. The approximate treatment capacity of WTP No. 2 is 1.3 MGD, and this is the design parameter that will be used when considering existing capacity. The limiting process of this facility is softening, which is provided by a single unit.

Much of the equipment in WTP No. 2 is original to the 1976 construction. Well No. 3 appears to be in good condition. When considering the ability to expand capacity at WTP No. 2, this facility is not a suitable candidate. Aging infrastructure and lack of building and site expandability suggest that capacity expansion and further improvements would not be economically viable.

WTP No. 3 is located off 8th Street SW to the east of 17th Avenue SW. Raw water is supplied by Well No. 4 located at the plant. Raw water travels through an induced draft aerator, followed by detention in a 180,000-gallon tank for removal of iron and manganese. Three process pumps then deliver the aerated water to one of two five-cell horizontal pressure filters, followed by three zeolite softeners for removal of hardness and radium. Then, sodium hypochlorite and polyphosphate are injected for disinfection and corrosion protection,

respectively. The finished water is pumped directly to the distribution system with the head from the process pumps. WTP No. 3 was constructed in 1998 with upgrades made in 2018-2019. High service pumping is controlled so that it does not exceed the well and plant capacity. The approximate treatment capacity of WTP No. 3 is 2.6 MGD, and this is the design parameter that will be used when considering existing capacity. The limiting process of this facility is softening, which is divided evenly between three units.

WTP No. 3 was originally constructed in 1998 and was recently expanded in 2019 with an additional 5-cell pressure filter, softener, and process pump. When considering the ability to expand capacity at WTP No. 3, this facility is the best option. There is room on the site for additional equipment, but the building itself is fully built out, so a new building would be required to house additional treatment equipment.

Current Distribution System and Storage: Altoona's existing storage and distribution zone consists of two pressure zones: the Main Pressure Zone and the Northwest Pressure Zone. The Main Pressure Zone consists of the City's three wells and water treatment plants, a booster pump station, two elevated storage tanks, and one standpipe. The Northwest pressure zone is supplied by the booster pump station in the Main Pressure Zone and contains its own elevated storage tank, known as the North Tower. Additionally, there is an elevated storage tank owned and operated by DMWW upstream of the Southeast Interconnect for which the City of Altoona has a cost-sharing agreement for 0.75 MG of capacity. The City of Altoona's water distribution system is composed of 4", 6", 8", 10", 12", 14" and 16" mains. The City currently has over 125 miles of total water main, approximately 60 miles of which are 8" water main.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project includes construction of a new water treatment facility (Water Treatment Plant No. 4), supplied by two new groundwater wells (Well No. 5 and Well No. 6) using water from the Cambrian-Ordovician (Jordan) aquifer. The project will also include approximately 6,800 LF of raw water transmission main from Well No. 5 to Water Treatment Plant No. 4 and approximately 9,500 LF of finished water mains from Water Treatment Plant No. 4 to connect to the City's water distribution system, constructed with a combination of open cut and trenchless methods and all necessary connections and appurtenances.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: The two treatment alternatives evaluated for WTP No. 4 were zeolite softening and direct membrane softening. Each alternative is designed with the goal of the entire system having the capacity to meet the peak day demand in a 20-hour operational period.

Zeolite softening is a common type of water treatment used to remove hardness. In zeolite softening, water is passed through a bed of zeolite crystals. As water flows through the zeolite bed, calcium and magnesium ions in the water are exchanged for sodium ions present on the zeolite surface. The precipitated particles are then removed through a settling process. This treatment technology is proven to be effective with Altoona's source water from the Jordan aquifer, as the City consistently meets all regulatory requirements at the three existing facilities which all use this technology. The advantages to zeolite softening include: effective removal of

radium, iron, manganese, and hardness; proven effective with the City's source water; no pilot testing required; lower percent water loss through the treatment process than membrane alternatives; operational familiarity and system efficiency; and high recovery rate process (typically 90%+). The disadvantages of zeolite softening include: does not remove sulfate and high capital cost.

Membrane treatment is a highly effective method for removing hardness, radium, nitrate, sulfate, total dissolved solids, and other chemical compounds found in raw drinking water. The membrane treatment process works by using high pressure to push water through a semi-permeable membrane leaving behind contaminants that are too large to pass through the pores of the membranes. Direct membrane treatment occurs when water is sent directly from the wells to the membrane units with minimal treatment and filtration prior to the membranes. With direct membrane treatment, raw water passes through bag and cartridge filters prior to the membranes to remove any insoluble iron and manganese that may be present in the raw water. For communities with high concentrations of insoluble iron and manganese in their raw water, additional pre-treatment may be needed to protect the membranes from considerable damage and premature failure. The viability of a direct membrane treatment system for the City of Altoona would need to be confirmed via a pilot study. If the pilot study proves the process to be feasible, direct membrane treatment would have a lower capital cost than membrane softening with pretreatment and is also expected to have a lower capital cost than zeolite softening. The advantages of direct membrane filtration include: expected to be less expensive than zeolite softening alternative; removes all contaminants of concern from water. The disadvantages of direct membrane filtration include: energy intensive; requires pilot testing to confirm efficacy of treatment; significant waste stream to sanitary collection system; change in finished water quality could impact distribution system; unfamiliar system to Altoona operational staff, would require additional training; lower recovery rate than zeolite softening treatment process (typically 85%).

In the process of selecting the best location for WTP No. 4, several sites were identified and examined in detail. Key factors in determining site viability were site access, connection to necessary utilities such as finished water distribution main and sanitary sewer main, land acquisition cost, and constructability.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The select alternative if for the City build a new aeration, pressure filtration, and zeolite softening facility. This treatment option provides familiarity and operational efficiency to the system and utilizes proven treatment technology for the system. The facility is expected to be built along NE 80th Street near the future planned intersection of NE 80th Street and Adventureland Drive. This location will require extensions of the finished water distribution system and connection to Well No. 5.

City staff selected site for WTP No. 4 as the preferred option based on site access, connection to necessary utilities such as finished water distribution main and sanitary sewer main, land acquisition cost, and constructability.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on September 5, 2024 at 7:00PM at the City's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in the Des Moines Register and placed on the City website posted to the City social media accounts on June 3, 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

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. No comments have been received to date. The DNR has determined, and the SHPO has concurred (R&C#250577118), that this undertaking will result in no adverse effect to historic properties 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: Permit applications were submitted by the City’s consulting engineer to the Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division, the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The DNR Flood Plain Management Section will determine if the proposed project requires a permit for impacts to the 100-year floodplain. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will determine if the proposed project will impact wetlands or jurisdictional waters of the United States. 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 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. 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. No adverse impacts are expected to result from this project, such as those to surface water quantity, or groundwater quality. Provided that a water use permit is obtained and the terms of which are abided by, the project will not have any adverse effect on groundwater quantity or water supply.

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 Altoona in areas zoned residential, commercial, or industrial. Although approximately 8 acres of farmland are being converted from agricultural use, this area was previously rezoned to industrial use. Further investigation of the farmland

conversion impact is not required for this environmental review. 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 customers of the City of Altoona's water system. 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.
- While no significant impacts to wetlands are anticipated, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will
- determine if the proposed project will impact wetlands or jurisdictional waters of the United States.
- 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.
- The project will not displace population, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes.
- While no significant impacts are anticipated, the DNR Flood Plain Management Section will determine
- if the proposed project requires a permit for impacts to the 100-year floodplain.
- 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) for drinking water 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.

Digitally signed by Hailey Andersen
Date: 2025.08.20 10:57:28 -05'00'

Hailey Andersen
Environmental Review Specialist
State Revolving Fund
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

SRF IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY AND THE IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

USGS Topographic Map

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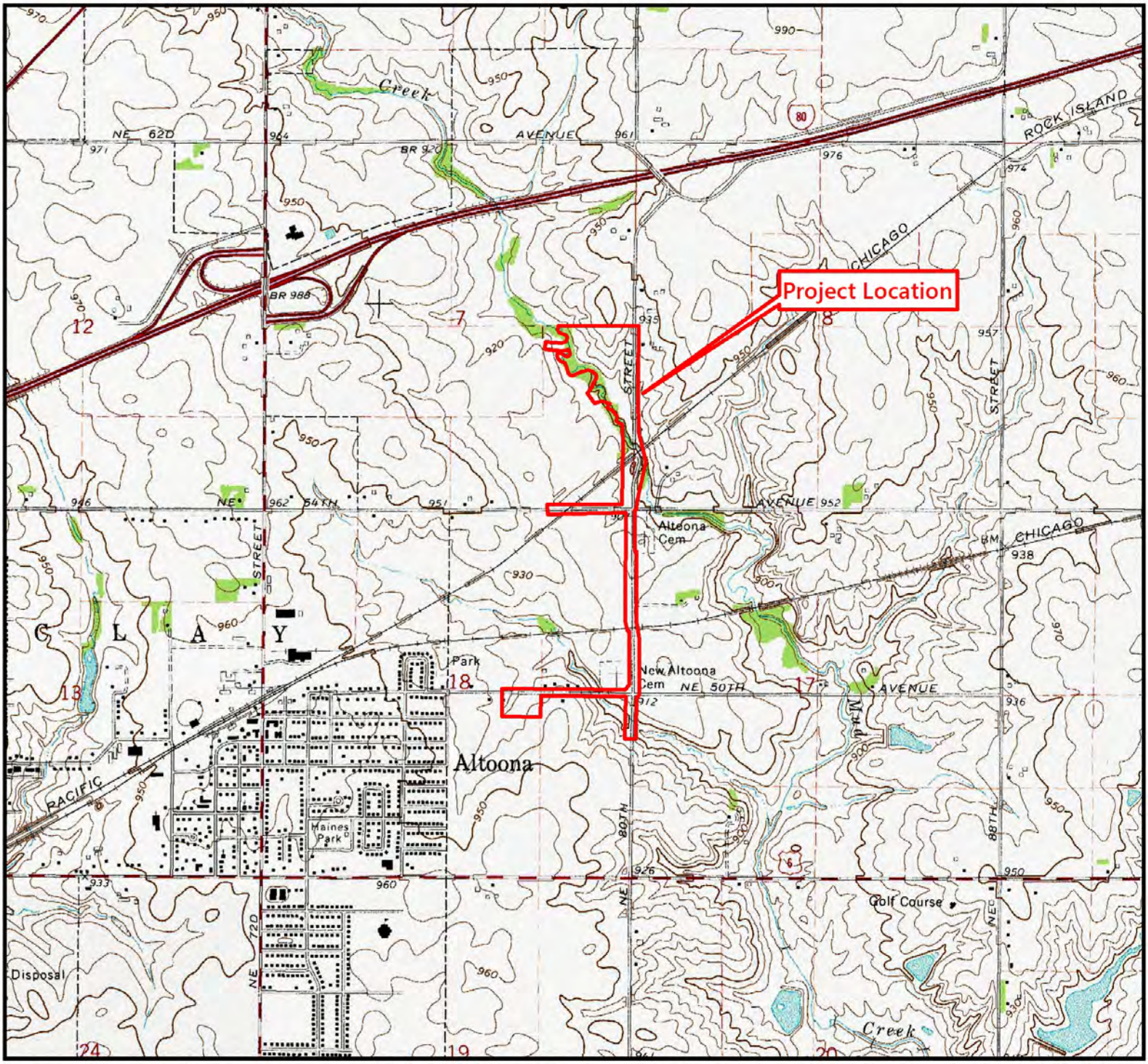
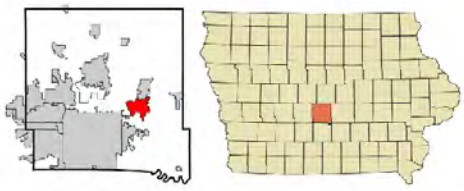


Water System Improvements 2024 - Water Treatment Plant No. 4
Altoona, IA

Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 feet

0 850 1,700 2,550 3,400 4,250 Feet



Polk County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2024.

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Altoona
Sections: 7, 8, 17, 18; Township: 79 N; Range: 22 W
Date: 1972

PARTNERSHIP WITH THE IOWA FINANCE AUTHORITY
AND THE IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Aerial Photograph

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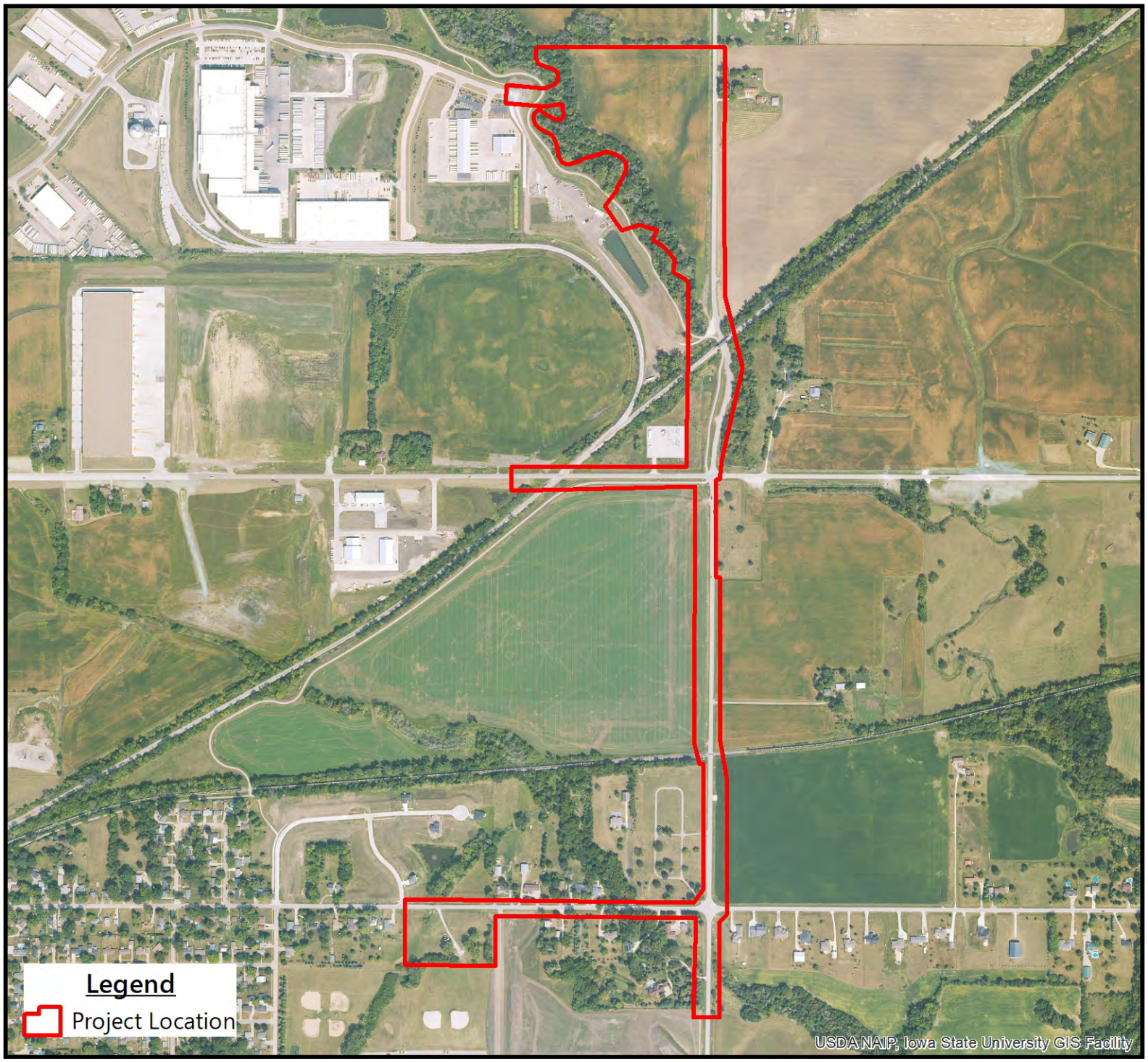
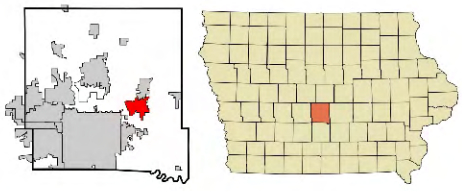


Water System Improvements 2024 - Water Treatment Plant No. 4
Altoona, IA

Scale: 1 inch = 850 feet

0 360 720 1,080 1,440 1,800 Feet



Polk County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2024.

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Altoona
Sections: 7, 8, 17, 18; Township: 79 N; Range: 22 W
Date: 8.30.2023