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

November 18, 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 Moville
County: Woodbury
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-97-25-DWSRF-011
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2023-0607

The City of Moville, 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. This project will not be receiving federal funds through SRF.

The City of Moville is located in Woodbury County, Iowa approximately 15 miles east of Sioux City, Iowa and 15 miles west of Correctionville, Iowa. The population of Moville according to the 2020 US Census was 1,687 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2048 is 2,260 people.

Currently, the city's water is supplied by two operating wells drilled in 1999, Wells No. 5 and 6, located within the city limits approximately 30 feet apart. The wells are the Dakota aquifer and sand and gravel aquifer. The city currently blends both wells at a 50/50 ratio for capacity and preferential reasons to reduce hardness, iron, and manganese. The buried sand and gravel well has historically pumped sand. To prevent this, the well is pumped at no more than 50% capacity. The buried sand and gravel well, therefore, does not have the capacity to meet water demand and the city lacks necessary redundancy in their water supply. It is recommended that the city seek additional source water capacity in the form of a new well.

The existing water treatment system was built in 2001. The city doses a blended phosphate for sequestration and corrosion control, caustic soda for pH adjustment for corrosion control, and sodium hypochlorite (liquid chlorine) for disinfection. The blended phosphate is used for both corrosion control and to sequester iron and manganese to prevent precipitation in the distribution system. The caustic soda is added to raise the pH for corrosion control. The DNR requires the city to provide corrosion control treatment and meet the assigned water quality parameter ranges to ensure that the lead and copper concentrations at drinking taps are

continuously maintained below the 90th percentile levels of 0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper. The system is currently practicing a free chlorine disinfection strategy. Treated water is pumped to the distribution system and the elevated storage tank.

System storage and pressure is provided by one 300,000-gallon elevated storage tank constructed in 1991. The storage tank is located just south of the intersection of Fair Street and South Street and is fed from a 10-inch water main. The city performs routine inspection and maintenance on the tower. In September 2020 the city repainted the tower and there have been no notable deficiencies since. ISG, Inc. completed a hydraulic study for the City of Moville's water distribution system in May 2022. The study analyzed the average day demand and maximum day demand, and modeled the existing storage tank water levels for determining system pressures. The study determined that the height of the existing storage tank is a limiting factor for overall system pressure.

The city's water distribution system consists of 2-inch through 10-inch diameter pipe. The majority of the system is comprised of 4-inch and 6-inch pipe. The pipe materials include cast iron, ductile iron, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) with a majority of the pipe being cast iron or ductile iron. Lead goose necks have been identified in the system which may contribute to lead levels in the finished water delivered to customers if the corrosion control parameters are not met. If feasible, the lead goosenecks are removed when discovered. The city periodically receives water quality complaints from consumers. These complaints typically occur in the summer during high usage times and have been scattered throughout town. Complaints are centered around water that is visually brown, red, or orange.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the drinking water infrastructure to enhance its reliability and increase capacity to safely operate the City of Moville's water supply system for the next 20 years. The proposed project includes construction of two new Dakota aquifer wells, a new water treatment plant with a dedicated backup generator, a new 400,000-gallon water tower with higher elevations, and associated water main extensions. This includes properly plugging the two existing wells and demolishing the existing water tower. Construction methods will include open cutting, directional drilling, and jack & bore installation. Along the water main, the excavated area is anticipated to be 7 feet deep and 12 feet wide. On the site of the wells, water treatment plant, and new water tower, excavations will be up to 8 feet deep in depth and the entire 8 acres is anticipated to be disturbed for construction and laydown. The water tower foundation will be constructed per manufacturer specifications and shall not exceed a 30 foot depth. On-site sewer treatment for the water plant will be included with a septic system and a leach field. Both land acquisition and easements will be necessary. The project will include electrical and utility work, and all necessary connections and appurtenances.

Positive environmental effects will be maintained or improved water quality for the citizens of Moville. A catastrophic loss of water supply could result in city-wide health impacts due to a lack of sanitation and the use of other water sources that may not meet Federal drinking water standards. The new elevated storage tank will better assist in the prevention of water supply contamination associated with inadequate pressures within the distribution system.

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 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has not yet commented on the project, impacts to wetlands are not anticipated provided that any necessary permits are obtained and the terms of which are abided by. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation website (IPAC) consultation determined that the project will not impact protected species or their habitats. 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. Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation is not required for this non-federal SRF project. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act may apply and other wildlife conservation laws such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940. The project will not displace population or alter the character of existing residential areas. An analysis of the farmland conversion impact was completed. Removing this area from production should not have a significant impact on corn or soybean production in the area, nor should it have a significant impact on the agricultural industry in the area. While the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section has not yet commented on the project, impacts to the 100-year flood plain are not anticipated provided all necessary flood plain development permits, state and local, are obtained and the terms of which are abided by. While the DNR Conservation and Recreation Division has not yet commented on the project, impacts to any parklands, preserves, other public lands, areas of recognized scenic or recreational value, or State-listed threatened or endangered species are not anticipated.

Various Native American tribes with an interest in the area were provided information regarding the project. 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. 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. 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, or groundwater quality. The project will not have any adverse effect on groundwater quantity or water supply provided that a water use 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 provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

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

It has been determined that the proposed action will result in no significant impacts to the surrounding environment. This determination is based on a careful review of the engineering report, the environmental assessment and other supporting data which are on file at the Department of Natural Resources' office in Des Moines, Iowa. These are available for public review upon request. A copy of the environmental assessment is attached. This Department will not take any administrative action on the project for at least thirty (30) calendar days from the above date. Persons disagreeing with the above environmental decision may submit comments to the department during this period. Your comments can be sent to SRF-PC@dnr.iowa.gov or directly to me at Rebecca.FlynnKettman@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 204-5672.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

Digitally signed by Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Date: 2025.11.18 15:21:34 -06'00'

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

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment Document
Project Map

Distribution List (email):
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Edward Boling, Council on Environmental Quality
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Michael Schmidt, Iowa Environmental Council
Tony Toigo, Iowa Finance Authority
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Yolanda Attaway, 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 Record

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 Moville
County: Woodbury
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-97-25-DWSRF-011
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2023-0607

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Moville is located in Woodbury County, Iowa approximately 15 miles east of Sioux City, Iowa and 15 miles west of Correctionville, Iowa.

Population: The population of Moville according to the 2020 US Census was 1,687 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2048 is 2,260 people.

Current Source of Water: Currently, the city's water is supplied by two operating wells drilled in 1999, Wells No. 5 and 6, located within the city limits approximately 30 feet apart. The wells are the Dakota aquifer and sand and gravel aquifer. The city currently blends both wells at a 50/50 ratio for capacity and preferential reasons to reduce hardness, iron, and manganese. The buried sand and gravel well has historically pumped sand. To prevent this, the well is pumped at no more than 50% capacity. The buried sand and gravel well, therefore, does not have the capacity to meet water demand and the city lacks necessary redundancy in their water supply. It is recommended that the city seek additional source water capacity in the form of a new well.

Current Water Treatment and Quality: The existing water treatment system was built in 2001. The city doses a blended phosphate for sequestration and corrosion control, caustic soda for pH adjustment for corrosion control, and sodium hypochlorite (liquid chlorine) for disinfection. The blended phosphate is used for both corrosion control and to sequester iron and manganese to prevent precipitation in the distribution system. The caustic soda is added to raise the pH for corrosion control. The DNR requires the city to provide corrosion control treatment and meet the assigned water quality parameter ranges to ensure that the lead and copper concentrations at drinking taps are continuously maintained below the 90th percentile levels of 0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper. The system is currently practicing a free chlorine disinfection strategy. Treated water is pumped to the distribution system and the elevated storage tank.

Current Distribution System: System storage and pressure is provided by one 300,000-gallon elevated storage tank constructed in 1991. The storage tank is located just south of the intersection of Fair Street and South Street and is fed from a 10-inch water main. The city performs routine inspection and maintenance on the tower. In September 2020 the city repainted the tower and there have been no notable deficiencies since. ISG, Inc. completed a hydraulic study for the City of Moville's water distribution system in May 2022. The study analyzed the average day demand and maximum day demand, and modeled the existing storage tank water levels for determining system pressures. The study determined that the height of the existing storage tank is a limiting factor for overall system pressure.

The city's water distribution system consists of 2-inch through 10-inch diameter pipe. The majority of the system is comprised of 4-inch and 6-inch pipe. The pipe materials include cast iron, ductile iron, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) with a majority of the pipe being cast iron or ductile iron. Lead goose necks have been identified in the system which may contribute to lead levels in the finished water delivered to customers if the corrosion control parameters are not met. If feasible, the lead goosenecks are removed when discovered. The city periodically receives water quality complaints from consumers. These complaints typically occur in the summer during high usage times and have been scattered throughout town. Complaints are centered around water that is visually brown, red, or orange.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the drinking water infrastructure to enhance its reliability and increase capacity to safely operate the City of Moville's water supply system for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project includes construction of two new Dakota aquifer wells, a new water treatment plant with a dedicated backup generator, a new 400,000-gallon water tower with higher elevations, and associated water main extensions. This includes properly plugging the two existing wells and demolishing the existing water tower. Construction methods will include open cutting, directional drilling, and jack & bore installation. Along the water main, the excavated area is anticipated to be 7 feet deep and 12 feet wide. On the site of the wells, water treatment plant, and new water tower, excavations will be up to 8 feet deep in depth and the entire 8 acres is anticipated to be disturbed for construction and laydown. The water tower foundation will be constructed per manufacturer specifications and shall not exceed a 30 foot depth. On-site sewer treatment for the water plant will be included with a septic system and a leach field. Both land acquisition and easements will be necessary. The project will include electrical and utility work, and all necessary connections and appurtenances.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: Two groundwater sources are readily available in this region and were considered for future source capacity: buried sand and gravel aquifers as well as the Dakota aquifer. It is recommended the city select their desired site based on decided storage and treatment improvements, while minimizing raw water main requirements. Three options for improvements to address inadequate water system pressure were also considered. The first option would relocate and repurpose the existing 300,000 gallon elevated water storage tank and include a temporary storage tank for the duration of construction. The second option would install a new 400,000 gallon elevated water storage tank. This option would not require a temporary storage tank during construction. The third option would create a second pressure zone in the distribution system.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The No-Action alternative is not viable since the current public water system lacks the necessary resiliency and redundancy in source capacity. After completing test well studies in both aquifers, it is recommended that the city construct two new Dakota aquifer wells and a new water treatment facility with chemical addition for sequestration, corrosion control, and disinfection. It is recommended the new facility include provisions for future iron and manganese removal treatment technology. The option to create a second pressure zone in the distribution system would add operational complexity and lacked a perceived benefit. Pressure zones are typically used in systems with significant elevation changes and the City of Moville is relatively flat. Therefore, this option was not further considered. The option to install a new 400,000-gallon elevated storage tank was recommended as it decreases operational complexity during construction and provides increased storage capacity compared to the existing tower.

The project site was selected for the availability of land as well as minimization of the impacts to the environment. The city is purchasing 8 acres for the proposed water treatment plant, well, and water tower site.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on October 1, 2025 at 6:30 p.m. at the city's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in The Record on August 28, 2025, placed on the city Facebook Page on August 25, 2025, and placed in a public location at the City Hall on August 25, 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
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division
Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section
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
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”). This project does include construction of equipment that has a potential to emit criteria pollutants and/or hazardous air pollutants. However, the equipment’s potential to emit and anticipated actual emissions are below minor source reporting thresholds.

Historical/Archaeological: Various Native American tribes with an interest in the area were provided information regarding the project. 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. 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 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 consultant, ISG, Inc., to the Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division, DNR Flood Plain Management Section, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. While significant impacts are not anticipated, the DNR Flood Plain Management Section will determine if the proposed project requires a permit for impacts to the 100-year floodplain. While impacts are not anticipated, the DNR Conservation and Recreation Division will determine if the project will impact any State-owned lands or State-listed threatened or endangered species. While significant impacts are not 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 impact any wild and scenic rivers as none exist within the State of Iowa. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation website (IPAC) consultation determined 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. Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation is not required for this non-federal SRF project. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act may apply and other wildlife conservation laws such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940. 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 Moville in areas zoned residential, commercial, or industrial. An analysis of the farmland conversion impact was completed. Removing this area from production should not have a significant impact on corn or soybean production in the area, nor should it have a significant impact on the agricultural industry in the area. 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 or improved water quality for the citizens of Moville. A catastrophic loss of water supply could result in city-wide health impacts due to a lack of sanitation and the use of other water sources that may not meet Federal drinking water standards. The new elevated storage tank will better assist in the prevention of water supply contamination associated with inadequate pressures within the distribution system.

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 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has not yet commented on the project, impacts to wetlands are not anticipated provided that any necessary permits are obtained and the terms of which are abided by.
- The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation website (IPAC) consultation determined that the project will not impact protected species or their habitats. 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. Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation is not required for this non-federal SRF project. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act may apply and other wildlife conservation laws such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.
- The project will not displace population or alter the character of existing residential areas.
- An analysis of the farmland conversion impact was completed. Removing this area from production should not have a significant impact on corn or soybean production in the area, nor should it have a significant impact on the agricultural industry in the area.
- While the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section has not yet commented on the project, impacts to the 100-year flood plain are not anticipated provided all necessary flood plain development permits, state and local, are obtained and the terms of which are abided by.
- While the DNR Conservation and Recreation Division has not yet commented on the project, impacts to any parklands, preserves, other public lands, areas of recognized scenic or recreational value, or State-listed threatened or endangered species are not anticipated.
- Various Native American tribes with an interest in the area were provided information regarding the project. 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. 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.
- 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, or groundwater quality.
- The project will not have any adverse effect on groundwater quantity or water supply provided that a water use 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 provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

THEREFORE:

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

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

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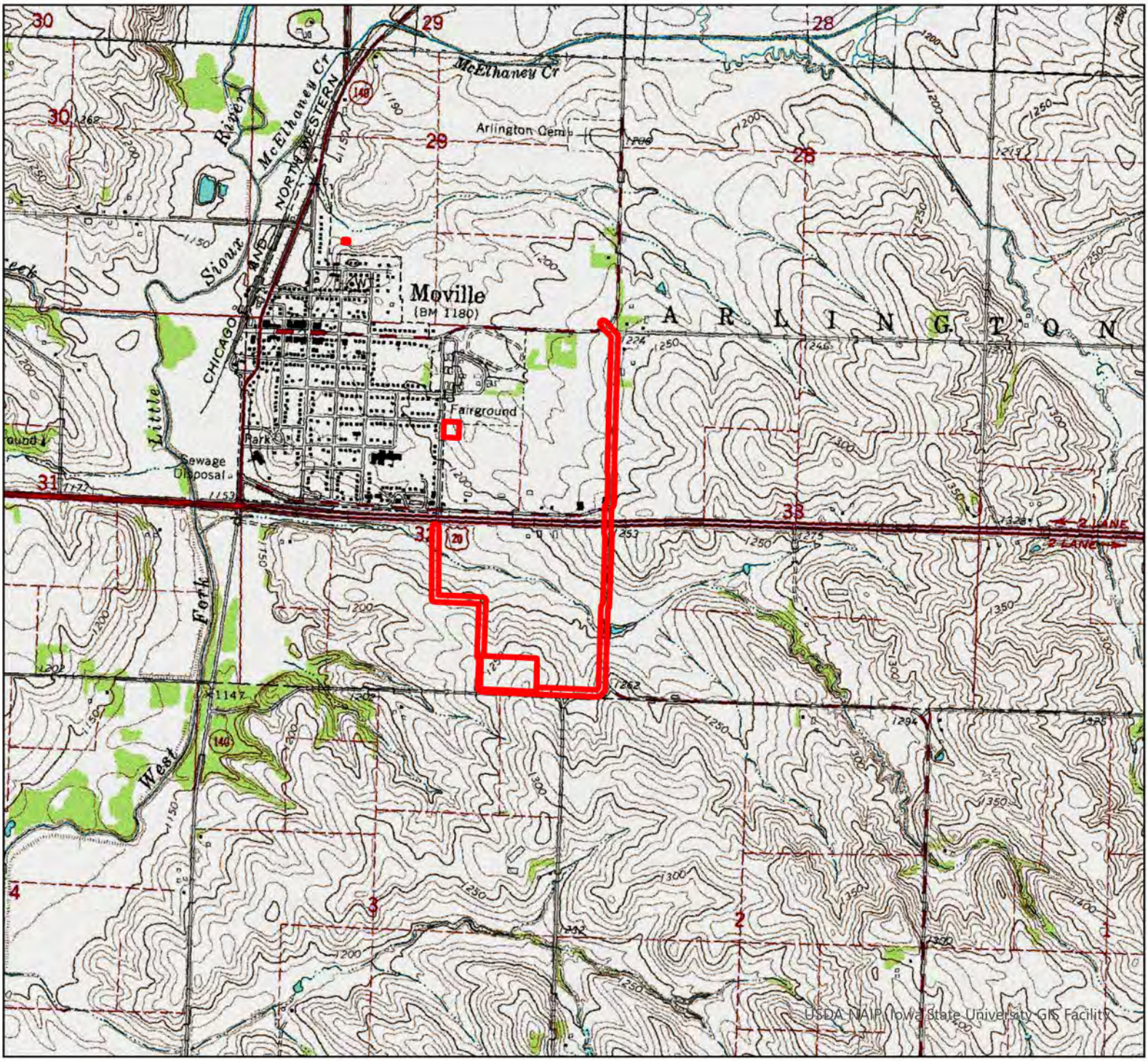
Date: 2025.11.18 15:22:22 -06'00'

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

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Moville
Sections: 29, 32, 33 Township: 89 N, Range: 44 W
Date: 1964

N



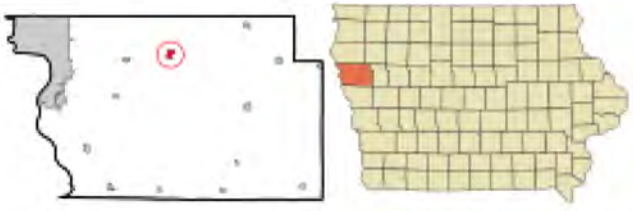
USGS Topographic Map

City of Moville Water System Improvements
Moville, IA (Woodbury County)

Legend

Proposed Project Area

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet



Woodbury County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2025.

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

2023 Aerial Photograph

N

City of Moville Water System Improvements
Moville, IA (Woodbury County)

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Legend

- Proposed Project Area
- Proposed Water Alignment