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

December 26, 2025

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

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

Applicant: Poweshiek Water Association
County: Tama, Poweshiek
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-86-25-DWSRF-005
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2024-0265

Poweshiek Water Association (PWA) near Tama, Iowa is planning an upgrade to their drinking water infrastructure. The utility 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.

Poweshiek Water Association (PWA) serves the potable water needs of residents and businesses located throughout the majority of Poweshiek, Tama, Iowa, and Benton counties and portions of Keokuk, Mahaska, Jasper, Marshall, Black Hawk, Linn, and Johnson counties. PWA utilizes three water supplies to serve approximately 8,200 customers. Water supplies include: Tama Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Cedar Rapids, Amana WTP. This project focuses primarily on Tama's WTP is located approximately 2 miles south of Tama, Iowa and serves customers in the western and central portions of PWA's system. Tama is located in Tama County, Iowa approximately 52 west miles of Cedar Rapids, Iowa and 70 miles northeast of Des Moines, Iowa. PWA currently has 5,710 active customers in 2025. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 6,701.

Water supply is from an alluvial aquifer adjacent to the Iowa River. Wells 1-5 were drilled in 1985 and Wells 6-11 were added with the 1997 expansion to increase the number of wells in the east wellfield to 11. The east wellfield is located northeast of the WTP on the east side of Highway 63. In 2013, three additional wells were constructed in the west wellfield. The west wellfield is located northwest of the WTP on the west side of Highway 63 and includes Wells 12-14. Existing wells were to supply a minimum of 2,000 gallons-per-minute (gpm) with 13 well operating under normal conditions, but capacity has been reduced due to well age and drought conditions.

PWA has had to operate all available wells on multiple occasions during the past 4 year to supply sufficient raw water to the Tama WTP. When all wells are operating during drought conditions the combined raw water flow has been less than 1,600 gpm with all 14 wells operating; equates to approximately 115 gpm per well. The wellfield capacity should be 2,000 gpm with 13 wells operating during drought conditions. The decrease in capacity is linked to low aquifer levels and increased plugging of well screens when wells are not rested. PWA has had to complete well cleanings multiple times per year as required to provide sufficient raw water. Under normal conditions, the wells produce approximately 150 gpm per well and need to be cleaned once per year.

The PWA Tama WTP serves customers in the western and central portions of PWA's system. The Tama WTP was constructed in 1985 with a capacity of 1.44 millon-gallons-per-day (mgd) or 1,000 gpm and was expanded in 1997 to a capacity of 2.88 mgd (2,000 gpm). The WTP utilizes lime softening for treatment. The Tama WTP is well maintained and does not have significant deficiencies. However, maximum day demands (MDD) are close to exceeding the capacity of the WTP. PWA is considering alternatives to increase water treatment capacity. The WTP has filter capacity to treat 3.60 mgd (2,500 gpm), but the clarifiers and recarbonation basins only have a capacity of 2.88 mgd (2,000 gpm). In 2024, PWA implemented water use restrictions due to concerns over the WTP capacity being exceeded.

WTP storage originally consisted of an 85,000-gallon clearwell that is located below the high service pump (HSP) room at the WTP. In 1997, a ground storage reservoir with a useable volume of 703,600 gallons was constructed. The ground storage reservoir (GSR) also includes a baffled chlorine contact basin.

The oldest rural water piping in the Tama Water Supply distribution system was installed in approximately 1985. However, several small communities incorporated into the distribution system have piping that is older. The distribution system piping was built around the Tama Water Supply; transmission main size and capacity generally decrease the further the piping is away from the Tama WTP. Significant transmission capacity between PWA's three water supplies is limited due to the cross-connection piping being 6 inch or less.

The south transmission main is undersized and would need to be upgraded to accommodate increasing the firm capacity to 1,800 gpm. Starting at the WTP, the south transmission main consists of more than 9 miles of parallel 12-inch water mains, then 1 mile of parallel 8-inch and 12-inch water main, and finally 1.3 miles of a single 12-inch water main before reaching the Highway 63 Water Tower. To increase the south transmission capacity, a new 12-inch water main would need to be installed along the existing 1 mile of 8-inch piping and 1.3 miles of single 12-inch piping

The Highway 63 Elevated Storage Tank (Tower) is vulnerable to dropping below the low-water level, which would cause large sections of the Highway 63 Service to experience pressures below 20 psi. This situation is due to the majority of the south transmission flow from the Tama WTP being routed through the Highway 63 Tower, including Grinnell, Holiday Lake, Lake Iowa, and Highway 21 Service Areas; multiple towns such as Hartwick, Brooklyn, Malcom, Searsboro, Guernsey, Barnes City, Deep River, and Millersburg; and large agriculture operations.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to PWA's water supply system (wells, WTP, storage, & distribution system) to enhance their reliability, increase capacity and to replace obsolete system to safely and reliably operate for the next 20 years.

The proposed project includes the construction of 6 new wells with associated flood protection berms, pumps, and connecting water mains. Also proposed is the construction of a new elevated storage tank (near an existing elevated storage tank) with approximately 2.3 miles of water main installation/replacement.

Additional work is proposed at the water treatment plant to increase capacity such as: a new lime silo, new cascade aerator, two new solids contact basins with rapid mix device, new recarbonation basin, filter media replacement, and chemical feed system improvements. Proposed work may also include associated changes to utility lines and an access road to accommodate these constructions.

The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population. The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies. The project will not impact wetlands provided all necessary permits are obtained and the terms of which are abided by. The project will not affect threatened and endangered 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. 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, 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.

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, groundwater quality or quantity, or water supply. No significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

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

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

calendar days from the above date. Persons disagreeing with the above environmental decision may submit comments to the department during this period. Your comments can be sent to SRF-PC@dnr.iowa.gov or directly to me at Nicole.Osborn@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 321-7601.

Sincerely,

Nicole Osborn
Digitally signed by Nicole Osborn
Date: 2025.12.26 08:53:11 -06'00'

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

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment Document
Project Map

Distribution List (email): Garden & Associates
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
Tony Toigo, Iowa Finance Authority
Lee Wagner, Iowa Finance Authority
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 Gazette

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IOWA State Revolving Fund

IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: Poweshiek Water Association
County: Tama, Poweshiek
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-86-25-DWSRF-005
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2024-0265

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: Poweshiek Water Association (PWA) serves the potable water needs of residents and businesses located throughout the majority of Poweshiek, Tama, Iowa, and Benton counties and portions of Keokuk, Mahaska, Jasper, Marshall, Black Hawk, Linn, and Johnson counties. PWA utilizes three water supplies to serve approximately 8,200 customers. Water supplies include: Tama Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Cedar Rapids, Amana WTP. This project focuses primarily on Tama's WTP is located approximately 2 miles south of Tama, Iowa and serves customers in the western and central portions of PWA's system. Tama is located in Tama County, Iowa approximately 52 west miles of Cedar Rapids, Iowa and 70 miles northeast of Des Moines, Iowa.

Population: PWA currently has 5,710 active customers in 2025. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 6,701.

Current Source of Water: Water supply is from an alluvial aquifer adjacent to the Iowa River. Wells 1-5 were drilled in 1985 and Wells 6-11 were added with the 1997 expansion to increase the number of wells in the east wellfield to 11. The east wellfield is located northeast of the WTP on the east side of Highway 63. In 2013, three additional wells were constructed in the west wellfield. The west wellfield is located northwest of the WTP on the west side of Highway 63 and includes Wells 12-14. Existing wells were to supply a minimum of 2,000 gallons-per-minute (gpm) with 13 well operating under normal conditions, but capacity has been reduced due to well age and drought conditions.

PWA has had to operate all available wells on multiple occasions during the past 4 year to supply sufficient raw water to the Tama WTP. When all wells are operating during drought conditions the combined raw water flow has been less than 1,600 gpm with all 14 wells operating; equates to approximately 115 gpm per well. The wellfield capacity should be 2,000 gpm with 13 wells operating during drought conditions. The decrease in capacity is linked to low aquifer levels and increased plugging of well screens when wells are not rested. PWA has had to complete well cleanings multiple times per year as required to provide sufficient raw water. Under normal conditions, the wells produce approximately 150 gpm per well and need to be cleaned once per year.

Current Water Treatment and Quality: The PWA Tama WTP serves customers in the western and central portions of PWA's system. The Tama WTP was constructed in 1985 with a capacity of 1.44 millon-gallons-per-day (mgd) or 1,000 gpm and was expanded in 1997 to a capacity of 2.88 mgd (2,000 gpm). The WTP utilizes lime softening for treatment.

The Tama WTP is well maintained and does not have significant deficiencies. However, maximum day demands (MDD) are close to exceeding the capacity of the WTP. PWA is considering alternatives to increase water treatment capacity. The WTP has filter capacity to treat 3.60 mgd (2,500 gpm), but the clarifiers and recarbonation basins only have a capacity of 2.88 mgd (2,000 gpm). In 2024, PWA implemented water use restrictions due to concerns over the WTP capacity being exceeded.

WTP storage originally consisted of an 85,000 gallon clearwell that is located below the high service pump (HSP) room at the WTP. In 1997, a ground storage reservoir with a useable volume of 703,600 gallons was constructed. The ground storage reservoir (GSR) also includes a baffled chlorine contact basin.

Current Distribution System: The oldest rural water piping in the Tama Water Supply distribution system was installed in approximately 1985. However, several small communities incorporated into the distribution system have piping that is older. The distribution system piping was built around the Tama Water Supply; transmission main size and capacity generally decrease the further the piping is away from the Tama WTP. Significant transmission capacity between PWA's three water supplies is limited due to the cross-connection piping being 6 inch or less.

The south transmission main is undersized and would need to be upgraded to accommodate increasing the firm capacity to 1,800 gpm. Starting at the WTP, the south transmission main consists of more than 9 miles of parallel 12-inch water mains, then 1 mile of parallel 8-inch and 12-inch water main, and finally 1.3 miles of a single 12-inch water main before reaching the Highway 63 Water Tower. To increase the south transmission capacity, a new 12-inch water main would need to be installed along the existing 1 mile of 8-inch piping and 1.3 miles of single 12-inch piping

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to PWA's water supply system (wells, WTP, storage, & distribution system) to enhance their reliability, increase capacity and to replace obsolete system to safely and reliably operate for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project includes the construction of 6 new wells with associated flood protection berms, pumps, and connecting water mains. Also proposed is the construction of a new elevated storage tank (near an existing elevated storage tank) with approximately 2.3 miles of water main installation/replacement. Additional work is proposed at the water treatment plant to increase capacity such as: a new lime silo, new cascade aerator, two new solids contact basins with rapid mix device, new

recarbonation basin, filter media replacement, and chemical feed system improvements. Proposed work may also include associated changes to utility lines and an access road to accommodate these constructions.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: PWA considered several that would solve the community's need for adequate pressures and water supply during peak conditions.

Alternative 1 – No Action: If no action were to occur, PWA would be at risk of service interruptions or having to continue to restrict water use. As the wells and high service pumps continue to age, maintenance requirements and risk of failure increases. Without increasing storage at their WTP and critical locations in their distribution system, PWA does not have adequate time to complete repairs or implement alternative operations during an unplanned disruption to water service especially during periods with peak demands. This alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

Alternative 2 – Wellfield & WTP Expansion, Distribution System Improvements: If selected, PWA would build resiliency into their Tama water supply via wellfield & WTP expansion and make improvements to their distribution system in order to continue to meet the water needs of their customers.

Alternative 3 – Wellfield Expansion, New WTP, and Distribution System Improvements: If selected, PWA would constructing a new WTP near the location of the existing Tama WTP. Wellfield expansion and distribution system improvements would be similar to those listed in Alternative 2. Alternative 3 was eliminated from further consideration as it's not cost effective. The existing Tama WTP is in good conditions and is able to be expanded to meet the future 20 year design capacity.

Alternative 4 – New Wellfield, New WTP, and Distribution System Improvements: Constructing a new Tama Water Supply (wellfield and WTP) and associated distribution system improvements is cost prohibitive and not feasible. The existing Tama WTP is in good condition and is able to be expanded to meet the future 20 year design capacity. Since the existing transmission piping network is centered on the existing WTP, significant transmission piping improvements would also be required. This alternative was eliminated from further consideration

Alternative 5 – Supplement Water Supply and Distribution System Improvements: The PWA Cedar Rapids Water Supply water purchase contract could be revised to provide additional capacity to supplement the Tama Water Supply. However, significant transmission system improvements make this option cost prohibitive. The PWA Amana Water Supply is currently being supplemented by the Tama Water Supply and does not have available capacity. Other water quality challenges including hardness and disinfectant chemistry would be problematic. This alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: Alternative 2 was selected as the most viable alternative as it will provide the sufficient raw water during drought conditions, increase the WTP capacity to serve PWA's customers without water use restrictions, provide 8 hours of WTP finished water storage to provide resiliency during emergencies & WTP downtime during maintenance, increase transmission capacity to Highway 63 Service Area to match new capacity of the expanded WTP, and protect PWA customers from experiencing less than 20 psi by increasing Highway 63 Service Area storage to 12hrs during peak demands.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on November 25, 2025 at 1:00PM at PWA's office building. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in The Gazette on October 25, 2025 and placed on the Utility's website on October 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 may be provided an opportunity 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 have been received from any agencies or general public to date. 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: 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 area, 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: The project area was screened for the presence of wetlands, floodplains, and sovereign lands. SRF notified the applicant that additional permit applications for this project may be necessary. Once these applications are submitted by the SRF applicant, 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 impact any State-owned lands. Impacts to wetlands are not anticipated. Impacts to wetlands are not anticipated. The project will not impact any wild and scenic rivers as none exist within the State of Iowa.

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. 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 or quantity.

Land Use and Trends: The project will not displace population nor will it alter the character of existing residential areas. No significant farmlands will be impacted.

This project should not impact population trends as the presence or absence of existing water/sewer infrastructure is unlikely to induce significant alterations in the population growth or distribution given the myriad of factors that influence development in this region. Similarly, this project is unlikely to induce significant alterations in the pattern and type of land use.

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

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

POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS TO BE REALIZED FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Positive environmental effects will be maintained water quality for the customers of PWA. A catastrophic loss of water supply could result in customer-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.
- The project will not impact wetlands.
- The project will not affect threatened and endangered 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. 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, 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.
- 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, 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) *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.

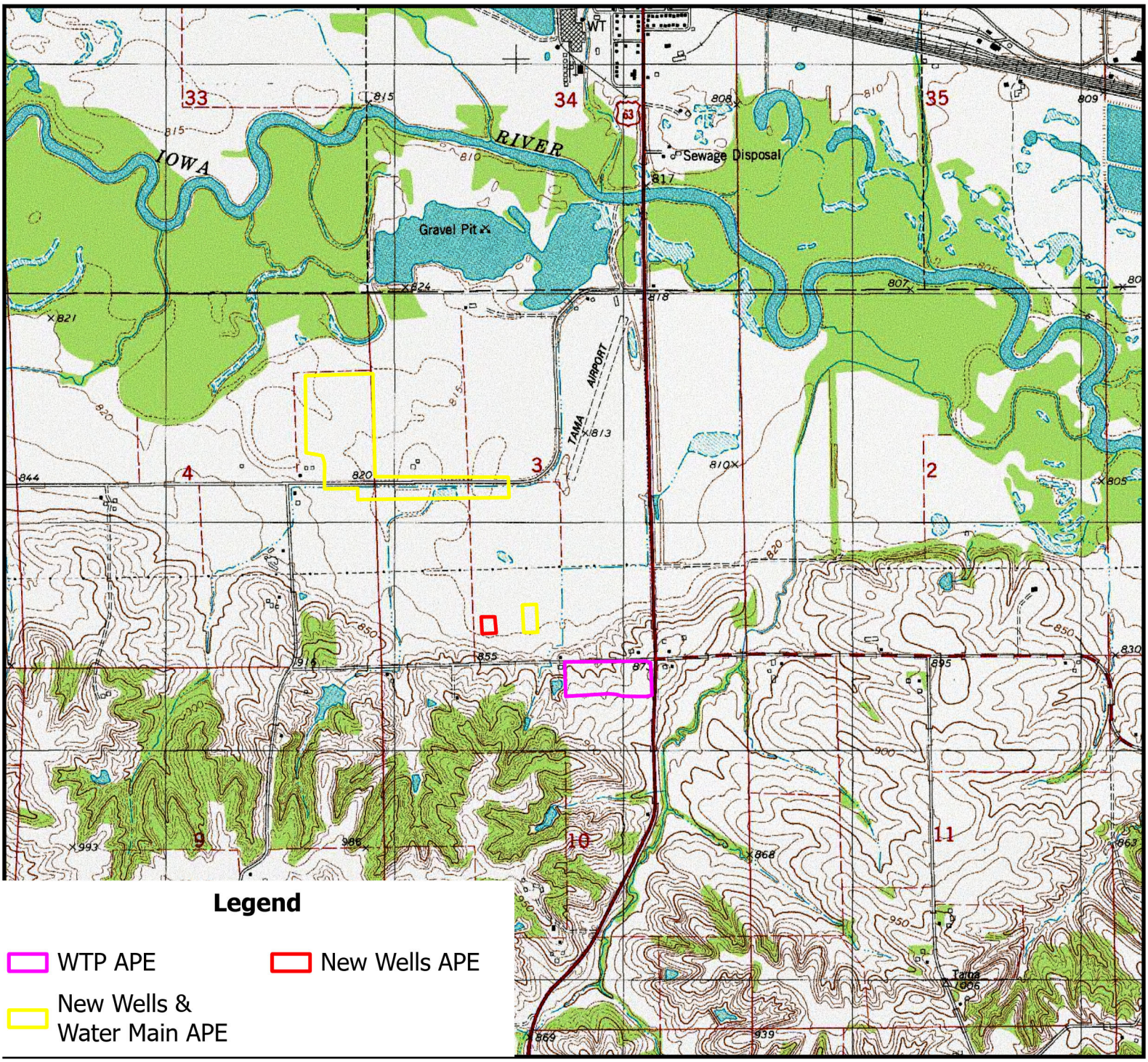
Nicole Osborn Digitally signed by Nicole Osborn
Date: 2025.12.26 08:54:05 -06'00'

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

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Tama
Section: 02, 03, 04, 10,
Township: 82 N, Range: 15 W
Date: 1980

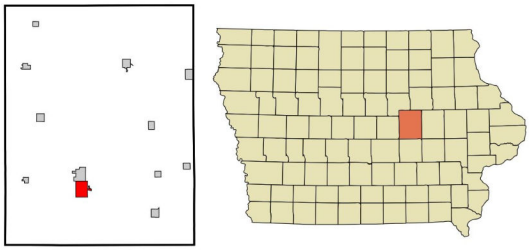
N



Legend

- WTP APE
- New Wells APE
- New Wells & Water Main APE

Poweshiek Water Association (PWA) System Upgrade - North
Tama, IA (Tama County, Iowa)



Tama County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2023.

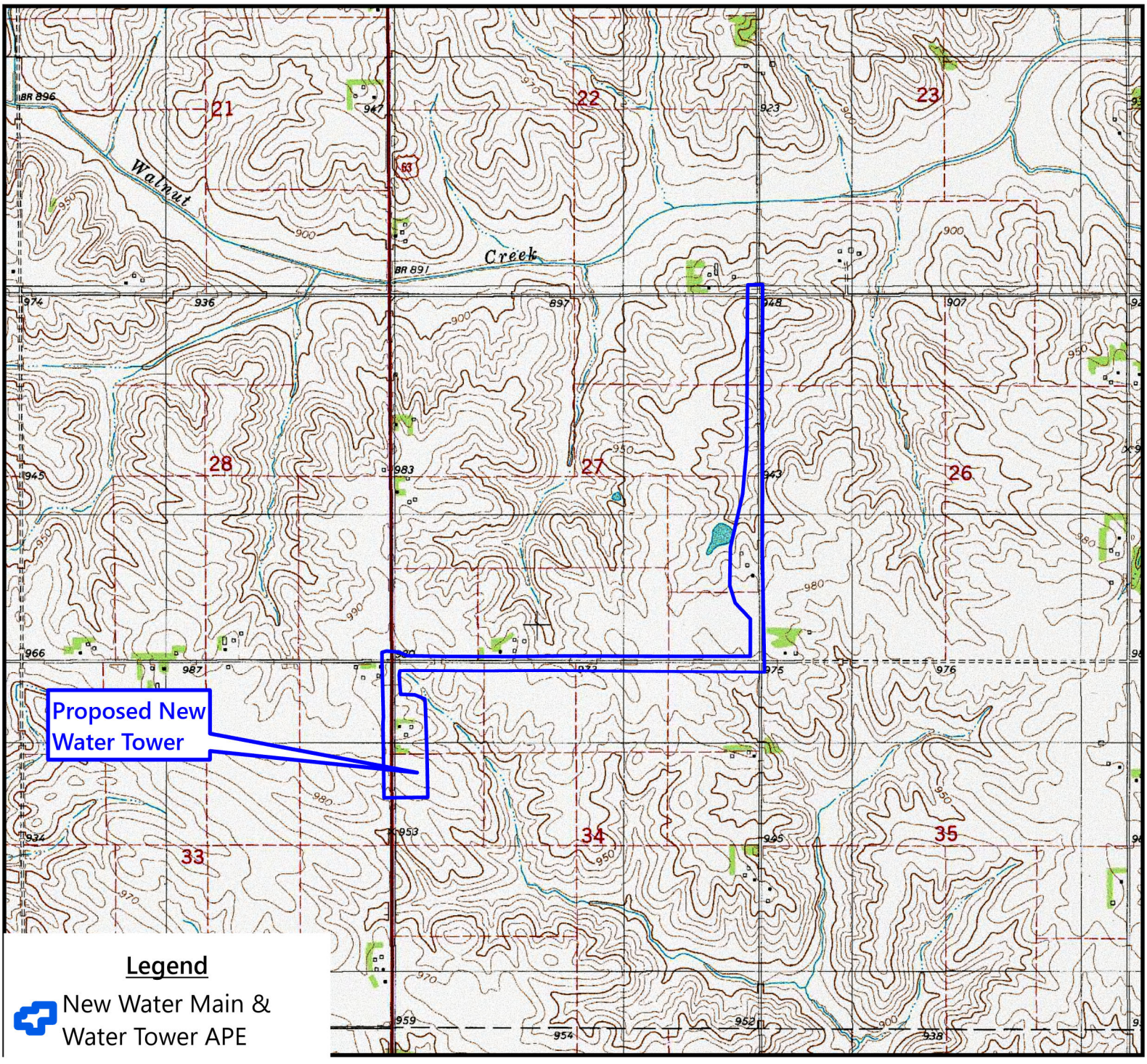
Scale:1:24,000

0 990 1,980 2,970 3,960 4,950 Feet

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Sheridan
Section: 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34
Township: 81 N, Range: 15 W
Date: 1980

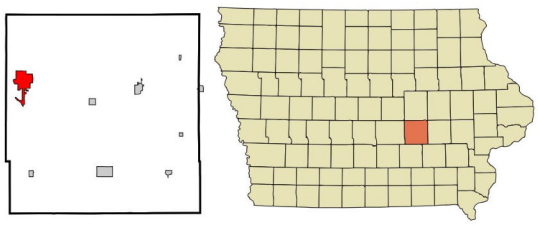
N



Poweshiek Water Association (PWA) System Upgrade - South
Sheridan, IA (Poweshiek County, Iowa)

Scale: 1:24,000

0 990 1,980 2,970 3,960 4,950 Feet



Poweshiek County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2023.

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

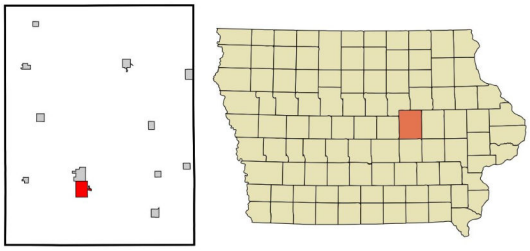
2023 Aerial

N

Legend

- WTP APE
- New Wells APE
- New Wells & Water Main APE

Poweshiek Water Association (PWA) System Upgrade - North Tama, IA (Tama County, Iowa)



Tama County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2023.

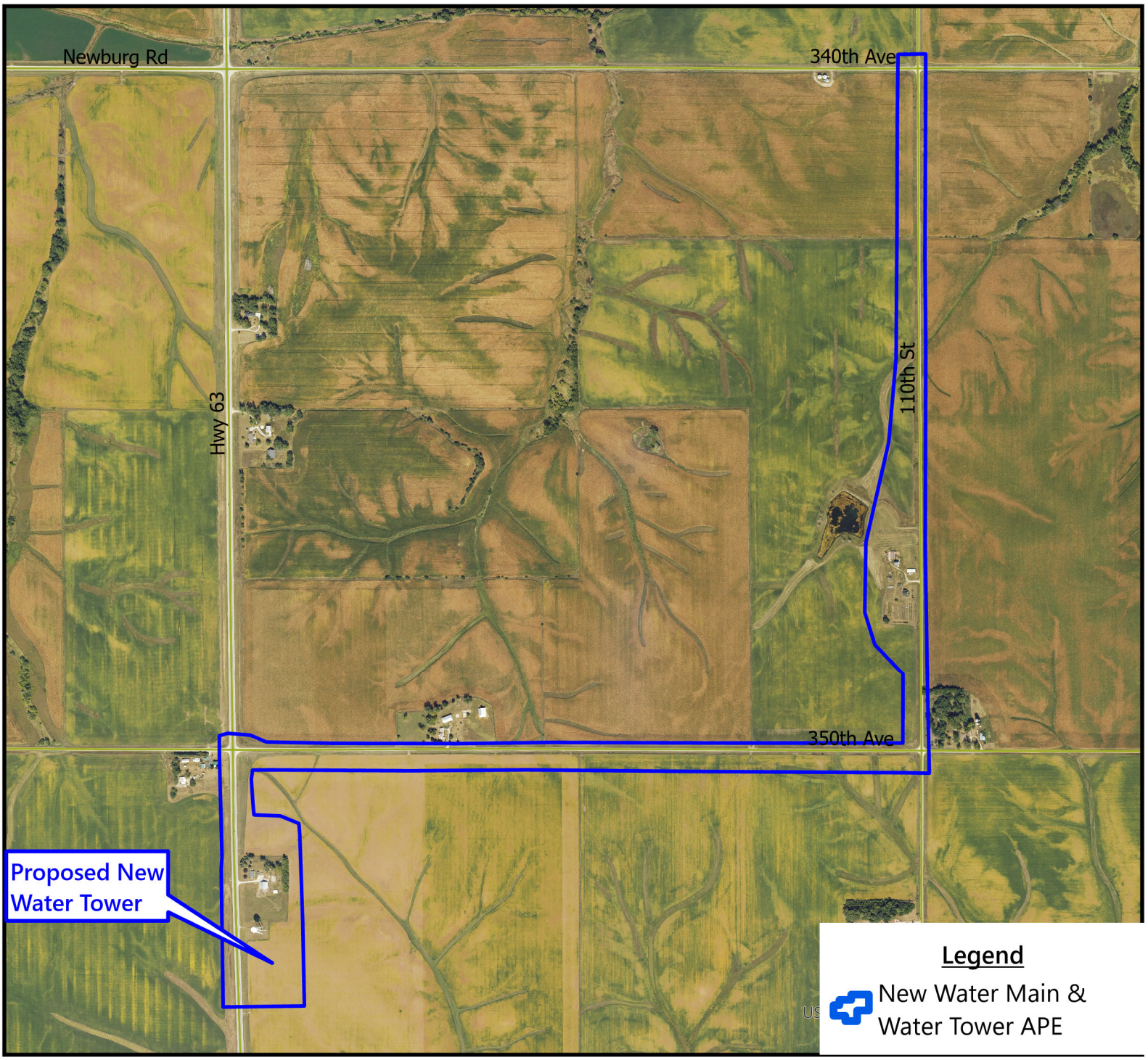
Scale: 1:8,750

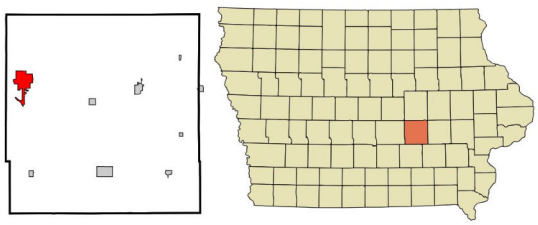
0 360 720 1,080 1,440 1,800 Feet

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

2023 Aerial

N





Poweshiek Water Association (PWA) System Upgrade - South
Sheridan, IA (Poweshiek County, Iowa)

Scale: 1:12,927

0 530 1,060 1,590 2,120 2,650 Feet

Poweshiek County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2023.