Why You Should Read This: The document below reviews the environmental impact likely from a State Revolving Fund project. As part of the environmental review, you are entitled to provide comments. If you have concerns about the environmental impact of this project, raise them now. We encourage public input in this decision-making process.

IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

July 15, 2026

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 Boone
County: Boone
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-08-27-DWSRF-008
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2025-0073

Potential Other Funding Sources: CDBG

The City of Boone, 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 Boone is located in Boone County, Iowa approximately 35 miles northwest of Des Moines, Iowa and 34 miles southeast of Fort Dodge, Iowa. The population of Boone according to the 2020 US Census was 12,460 people. With a year-to-year growing population, the design population equivalent for the year 2044 is at least 13,500 people. The City of Boone's drinking water is currently sourced from groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. The ground water is pumped from 14 municipal wells in a shallow Alluvial aquifer created by groundwater infiltration from the Des Moines River. The well field's firm capacity of 5.57 million gallons per day (MGD) is sufficient to meet the projected maximum day demand of 4.891 MGD in the planning period through 2044. In recent years, nitrate concentrations in the Des Moines River have trended upward, raising concerns about the city's ability to consistently meet the nitrate maximum contaminant level (MCL) while maintaining firm capacity. The city rotates its wells (currently running 7 wells regularly) to maintain nitrate levels in raw water below the MCL, and blends well water when nitrate levels in the raw water are high. Although the city has never exceeded the nitrate MCL, a high concentration of 9.9 mg/L was reported in 2013. While no additional wells are required for capacity purposes at this time, a new industrial facility, Daisy Brand Industry is anticipated to join the community in 2028. The addition of the Daisy Brand Industry in the community will significantly reduce the city's operational flexibility for managing nitrates through well rotation since more of the high nitrate wells will need to be in operation to meet additional water demand.

The city provides treated water to residential, commercial, and industrial customers, as well as Logansport Utilities and Xenia Rural Water District. The city anticipates providing additional treated water to the new Daisy Brand Industry industrial facility in 2028. The City of Boone owns and operates a 6.91 MGD lime softening water treatment plant which was constructed in 1998. All water supplied from the municipal wells is pumped to the water treatment plant where it is treated for hardness with lime softening. A recarbonation process is used to lower the pH of the water and both fluoride and phosphate are added for dental health and corrosion control. Water is filtered through multi-media filters and then flows into a 0.75-million-gallon clearwell where it is disinfected with chlorine gas. After finished water leaves the clearwell it flows into a 2-million-gallon ground storage reservoir. Water is pumped from the ground storage reservoir to the distribution system, which also includes three elevated storage tanks. As water is pumped into the distribution system from the high service pump station, sodium hypochlorite is added to provide a chlorine residual in the water distribution system. The city recently commenced construction on an improvements project to rehabilitate the existing 2-million-gallon ground storage reservoir located next to the High Service Pump Station.

The water treatment plant operates three high service pumps, with two pumps running under normal conditions and one pump on standby. The pumps are capable of producing 2,800 gallons per minute (gpm) and 4.03 MGD with two pumps online. A recent evaluation by SEH, Inc. of the high service pumps determined that the existing pumps are undersized for the system pressure. In order to provide the maximum day demand starting in 2028, it is recommended that all three existing high service pumps are upsized to meet future maximum day demands with two upsized pumps in operation. A fourth high service pump could be installed in the existing pumping chamber location, if necessary, in the future. Additionally, the existing sodium hypochlorite feed system will be undersized for projected system demands beginning in 2028 with the addition of the Daisy Brand Industry. The sodium hypochlorite feed system consists of two 150-gallon bulk tanks, one 20-gallon day tank, and one peristaltic pump. The sodium hypochlorite feed capacity must be increased to ensure the system can continue to deliver adequately disinfected water and maintain appropriate chlorine residuals throughout the distribution system. The existing generator will also be undersized to meet projected power demands beginning in 2032 and generator capacity must be increased to ensure reliable backup power for the water treatment plant, essential wells, and high service pumps. In separate upcoming SRF projects, as part of the city's multi-scope water system expansion project, the city will replace both the high service pumps and emergency generator, and complete improvements to the existing sodium hypochlorite bulk feed system.

The city continues to monitor for nitrates in the raw and finished water supply. The water treatment plant currently meets all federal drinking water standards. However, given the potential for elevated nitrate levels in the raw water, a recommended approach moving forward is to further investigate nitrate treatment alternatives, with particular emphasis on biological nitrate removal.

The city pumps water to the distribution system using the high service pump station located near the ground storage reservoir. Water is pumped through an 18-inch water main into the distribution system. The distribution system consists of nearly 75 miles of water mains ranging in size from 4 to 18 inches in diameter and includes three elevated storage tanks providing a combined 4.3 million gallons of storage. The projected average day demand in 2044 is 4.8 MGD. However, the total recommended future storage volume is 5.1 MGD with the addition of fire flow demand. The city also recognizes that the Daisy Brand Industry industrial facility will require high, short-duration water demand of approximately 1.4 MGD, which is the rapid delivery of large water volumes. This demand is anticipated to place significant strain on the distribution system and it is recommended the city construct an elevated storage tank by 2028 when the Daisy Brand Industry facility becomes operational to both 1) satisfy the future peak-hour requirements and 2) provide additional operational buffer for other facility-related demands. Constructing a 1.0-million-gallon elevated storage tank

by 2028 would increase the system total storage to 5.3 MGD and meet all recommended standards from the Iowa DNR. Additionally, hydraulic modeling completed by SEH, Inc. determined that the new Daisy Brand Industry facility site will require a dedicated pressure zone to meet its specific pressure needs. A booster station can be constructed to establish this pressure zone. The hydraulic modeling study also determined that the existing water main should be upgraded to improve system reliability and enhance transmission capacity from the water treatment plant to the east side of the city. In separate upcoming SRF projects, as part of the city's multi-scope water system expansion project, the city will construct a new elevated storage facility with improvements to create a new pressure zone in the eastern industrial area, construct a new north water transmission main, and complete other water main upgrades as necessary.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the water supply facilities to enhance their reliability and increase capacity to safely and reliably operate the City of Boone's water supply system for the next 20 years. The proposed project is Project #1 for a multi-scope City of Boone Water System Expansion Project. The proposed project will construct a new municipal alluvial aquifer well, Well No. 30, in the city's existing well field and connect to the existing raw water supply line. The raw water main will be installed via trench excavation. An electrical conduit for the well will also be trenched from the existing High Service Pump Station to the new well. The project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

Positive environmental effects will be maintained water quality for the citizens of Boone. 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 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 the terms of Nationwide Permit #58 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 DNR issued Flood Plain Development Permit Number 2025-1897FP-01 on December 19, 2025. Boone County confirmed that no additional local flood plain approvals are required. 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. 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.

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: 2026.07.15 15:32:15 -05'00'

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

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment Document
Project Map

Distribution List (email):
McKenzie Hunt, Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc. (SEH, Inc.)
Melanie Mitchell, Simmering-Cory
Randy Teboe, Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
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
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
Boone News Republican

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

IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Boone
County: Boone
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-08-27-DWSRF-008
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2025-0073

Potential Other Funding Sources: CDBG

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Boone is located in Boone County, Iowa approximately 35 miles northwest of Des Moines, Iowa and 34 miles southeast of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Population: The population of Boone according to the 2020 US Census was 12,460 people. With a year-to-year growing population, the design population equivalent for the year 2044 is at least 13,500 people.

Current Source of Water: The City of Boone's drinking water is currently sourced from groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. The ground water is pumped from 14 municipal wells in a shallow Alluvial aquifer created by groundwater infiltration from the Des Moines River. The well field's firm capacity of 5.57 million gallons per day (MGD) is sufficient to meet the projected maximum day demand of 4.891 MGD in the planning period through 2044. In recent years, nitrate concentrations in the Des Moines River have trended upward, raising concerns about the city's ability to consistently meet the nitrate maximum contaminant level (MCL) while maintaining firm capacity. The city rotates its wells (currently running 7 wells regularly) to maintain nitrate levels in raw water below the MCL, and blends well water when nitrate levels in the raw water are high. Although the city has never exceeded the nitrate MCL, a high concentration of 9.9 mg/L was reported in 2013. While no additional wells are required for capacity purposes at this time, a new industrial facility, Daisy Brand Industry is anticipated to join the community in 2028. The addition of the Daisy Brand Industry in the community will significantly reduce the city's operational flexibility for managing nitrates through well rotation since more of the high nitrate wells will need to be in operation to meet additional water demand.

Current Water Treatment and Quality: The city provides treated water to residential, commercial, and industrial customers, as well as Logansport Utilities and Xenia Rural Water District. The city anticipates providing additional treated water to the new Daisy Brand Industry industrial facility in 2028.

The City of Boone owns and operates a 6.91 MGD lime softening water treatment plant which was constructed in 1998. All water supplied from the municipal wells is pumped to the water treatment plant where it is treated for hardness with lime softening. A recarbonation process is used to lower the pH of the water and both fluoride and phosphate are added for dental health and corrosion control. Water is filtered through multi-media filters and then flows into a 0.75-million-gallon clearwell where it is disinfected with chlorine gas. After finished water leaves the clearwell it flows into a 2-million-gallon ground storage reservoir. Water is pumped from the ground storage reservoir to the distribution system, which also includes three elevated storage tanks. As water is pumped into the distribution system from the high service pump station, sodium hypochlorite is added to provide a chlorine residual in the water distribution system. The city recently commenced construction on an improvements project to rehabilitate the existing 2-million-gallon ground storage reservoir located next to the High Service Pump Station.

The water treatment plant operates three high service pumps, with two pumps running under normal conditions and one pump on standby. The pumps are capable of producing 2,800 gallons per minute (gpm) and 4.03 MGD with two pumps online. A recent evaluation by SEH, Inc. of the high service pumps determined that the existing pumps are undersized for the system pressure. In order to provide the maximum day demand starting in 2028, it is recommended that all three existing high service pumps are upsized to meet future maximum day demands with two upsized pumps in operation. A fourth high service pump could be installed in the existing pumping chamber location, if necessary, in the future. Additionally, the existing sodium hypochlorite feed system will be undersized for projected system demands beginning in 2028 with the addition of the Daisy Brand Industry. The sodium hypochlorite feed system consists of two 150-gallon bulk tanks, one 20-gallon day tank, and one peristaltic pump. The sodium hypochlorite feed capacity must be increased to ensure the system can continue to deliver adequately disinfected water and maintain appropriate chlorine residuals throughout the distribution system. The existing generator will also be undersized to meet projected power demands beginning in 2032 and generator capacity must be increased to ensure reliable backup power for the water treatment plant, essential wells, and high service pumps. In separate upcoming SRF projects, as part of the city's multi-scope water system expansion project, the city will replace both the high service pumps and emergency generator, and complete improvements to the existing sodium hypochlorite bulk feed system.

The city continues to monitor for nitrates in the raw and finished water supply. The water treatment plant currently meets all federal drinking water standards. However, given the potential for elevated nitrate levels in the raw water, a recommended approach moving forward is to further investigate nitrate treatment alternatives, with particular emphasis on biological nitrate removal.

Current Distribution System: The city pumps water to the distribution system using the high service pump station located near the ground storage reservoir. Water is pumped through an 18-inch water main into the distribution system. The distribution system consists of nearly 75 miles of water mains ranging in size from 4 to 18 inches in diameter and includes three elevated storage tanks providing a combined 4.3 million gallons of storage. The projected average day demand in 2044 is 4.8 MGD. However, the total recommended future storage volume is 5.1 MGD with the addition of fire flow demand. The city also recognizes that the Daisy Brand Industry industrial facility will require high, short-duration water demand of approximately 1.4 MGD, which is the rapid delivery of large water volumes. This demand is anticipated to place significant strain on the distribution system and it is recommended the city construct an elevated storage tank by 2028 when the Daisy Brand Industry facility becomes operational to both 1) satisfy the future peak-hour requirements and 2) provide additional operational buffer for other facility-related demands. Constructing a 1.0-million-gallon elevated storage tank by 2028 would increase the system total storage to 5.3 MGD and meet all

recommended standards from the Iowa DNR. Additionally, hydraulic modeling completed by SEH, Inc. determined that the new Daisy Brand Industry facility site will require a dedicated pressure zone to meet its specific pressure needs. A booster station can be constructed to establish this pressure zone. The hydraulic modeling study also determined that the existing water main should be upgraded to improve system reliability and enhance transmission capacity from the water treatment plant to the east side of the city. In separate upcoming SRF projects, as part of the city's multi-scope water system expansion project, the city will construct a new elevated storage facility with improvements to create a new pressure zone in the eastern industrial area, construct a new north water transmission main, and complete other water main upgrades as necessary.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Proposed Improvements: The proposed project is Project #1 for a multi-scope City of Boone Water System Expansion Project. The proposed project will construct a new municipal alluvial aquifer well, Well No. 30, in the city's existing well field and connect to the existing raw water supply line. The raw water main will be installed via trench excavation. An electrical conduit for the well will also be trenched from the existing High Service Pump Station to the new well. The project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The city considered multiple alternatives to source additional low nitrate water supply. The city considered either 1) two Jordan aquifer wells or 2) one Alluvial aquifer well with a possible future Well No. 31 Alluvial well addition.

1. **Jordan Aquifer Well Addition** – The concept for this alternative included constructing a total of two Jordan Aquifer wells, each capable of producing 1,200 gpm. Two additional Jordan wells combined with the current well rotation of the low nitrate wells would provide sufficient raw water capacity to meet 2044 maximum day demands. The city would hire a hydrogeologist to study the Jordan Aquifer and provide a recommendation for the location of the two wells. However, preliminary modeling results indicated that the wells could sustainably operate at only 500 gpm each while maintaining Tier 1 status. At this reduced rate, and given the significant cost of constructing two Jordan aquifer wells, the approach is no longer feasible or cost-effective, *the recommendation to construct new Jordan Aquifer wells was removed from consideration.*
2. **Alluvial Aquifer Well No. 30** – This alternative would construct a new Alluvial aquifer well in the existing well field. The city currently blends low nitrate level wells with the other wells to manage nitrate levels at less than the federal 10 mg/L maximum contaminant limit. However, nitrate levels fluctuate throughout the year and if the 10 mg/L limit is exceeded, Tier 1 Public Notification requirements must be followed within 24-hours. A supplemental Alluvial well may be designed and constructed to extract additional source water from the low nitrate portion of the aquifer. The primary objective of this well is to provide a water source with low nitrate concentrations, thereby enhancing the city's blending strategy during periods of elevated nitrate levels in existing wells. As nitrate concentrations in the source water continue to increase, a comparative assessment of constructing an additional alluvial well versus implementing a nitrate treatment system should be completed.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The No-Action alternative is not viable due to the city's need to manage its source water quality. Drilling the Jordan aquifer wells were ultimately deemed unfeasible due to their projected reduced pumping capacity. The construction of the Alluvial well is less expensive than a Jordan well due to the shallower depth. It will also add a reliable low nitrate water source to increase the low nitrate source water capacity. The proposed Well No. 30 is located in an area with historically low nitrate concentrations and if these conditions persist, its operation will help reduce overall nitrate levels in the raw water supply. The Alluvial well could continue to operate as a low nitrate source in the future while additional wells are placed in service from growing demand. The project site was selected for the availability of land (the well site it is already city-owned) and existing easements, as well as minimization of the impacts to the environment.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on July 6, 2026 at 6:00 p.m. at the city's regular council meeting. The public notice of this hearing was made available by publication in the Boone News Republican on June 4, 2026 and placed on the city website on May 29, 2026. 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 pertaining to the environmental impacts of the proposed project. The council and staff from SEH, Inc. answered citizen questions regarding future water demand for the community, nitrate levels, and the proposed Daisy Brand facility. SEH, Inc. explained that the addition of Well No. 30 will help reduce nitrate concentrations through blending and provide additional time to evaluate long-term treatment options. Council members emphasized that water quality continues to meet regulatory standards, future growth projections and infrastructure planning for additional residential and commercial development, and all projects are reviewed and approved by the Iowa DNR.

Coordination and Documentation with Other Agencies and Special Interest Groups: The following Federal, state and local agencies were provided an opportunity to comment on the proposed project to better assess the potential impact to the environment:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
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 Tribe of Nebraska
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 Tribe

No adverse comments have been 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.

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 not include construction of equipment that has a potential to emit criteria pollutants or hazardous air pollutants above 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 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. According to the Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division, the proposed project will not interfere with any State-owned parks, recreational areas or open spaces. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concurs that the

project will not impact wetlands provided the terms of Nationwide Permit #58 are abided by. The project will not impact any wild and scenic rivers as none exist within the State of Iowa. According to the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section, this project will not impact the 100-year floodplain provided all necessary floodplain development permits, state and local, are obtained and the terms of which are abided by. The DNR issued Flood Plain Development Permit Number 2025-1897FP-01 on December 19, 2025. Boone County confirmed that no additional local flood plain approvals are 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 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation website (IPAC) consultation determined, and the 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. 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 myriads 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 citizens of Boone. A catastrophic loss of water supply could result in City-wide health impacts due to a lack of sanitation and the use of other water sources that may not meet Federal drinking water standards.

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR CONCLUDING NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population.
- The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies.
- The project will not impact wetlands provided the terms of Nationwide Permit #58 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 DNR issued Flood Plain Development Permit Number 2025-1897FP-01 on December 19, 2025. Boone County confirmed that no additional local flood plain approvals are required.
- 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.
- 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.

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

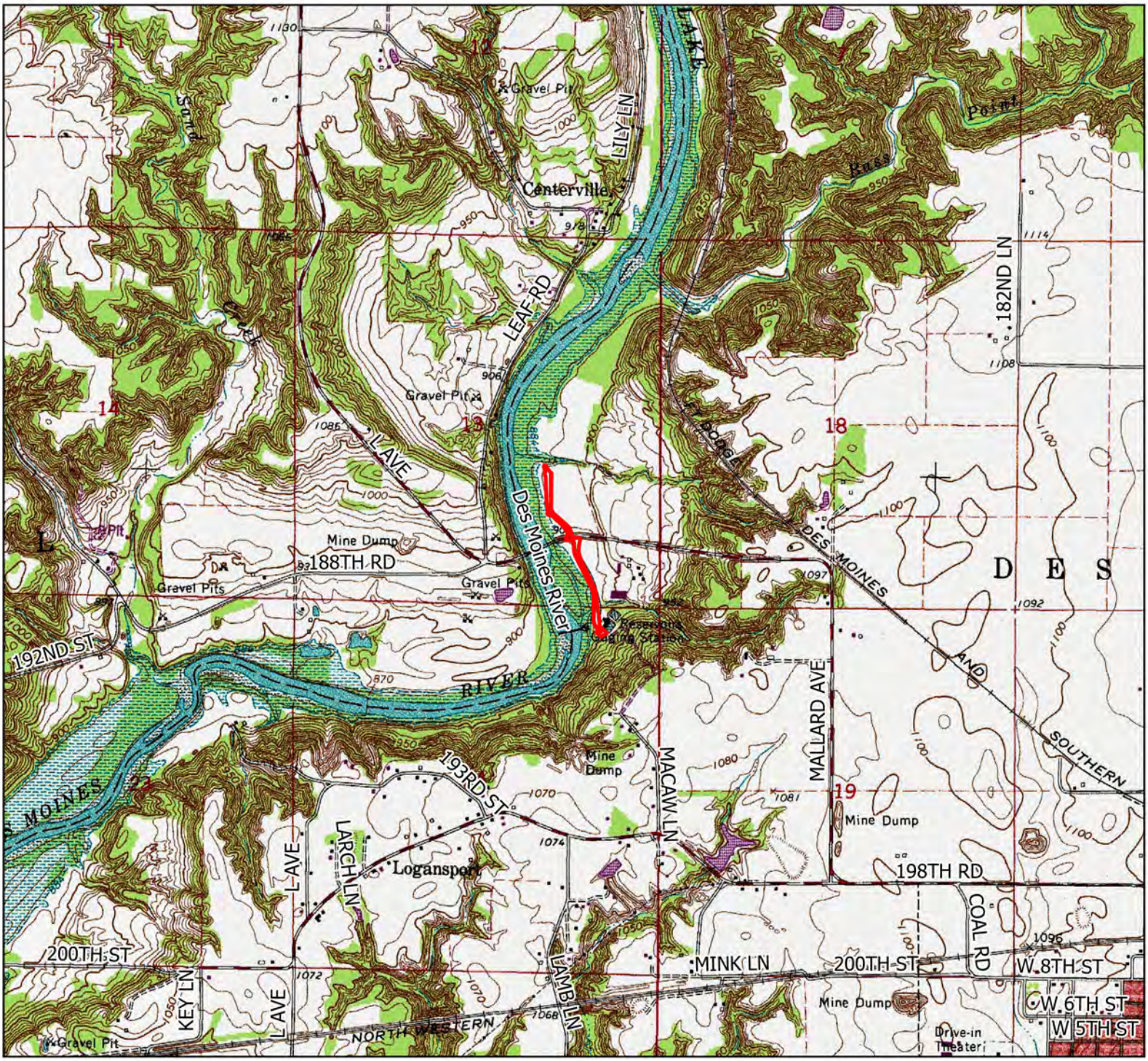
Digitally signed by Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Date: 2026.07.15 15:32:52 -05'00'

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

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Boone West
Sections: 13, 24, Township: 84 N, Range: 27 W
Date: 1976

N



0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet

USGS Topographic Map

City of Boone Water System Expansion Project #1: Well No. 30
Boone, IA (Boone County)

Legend

Proposed Project Area

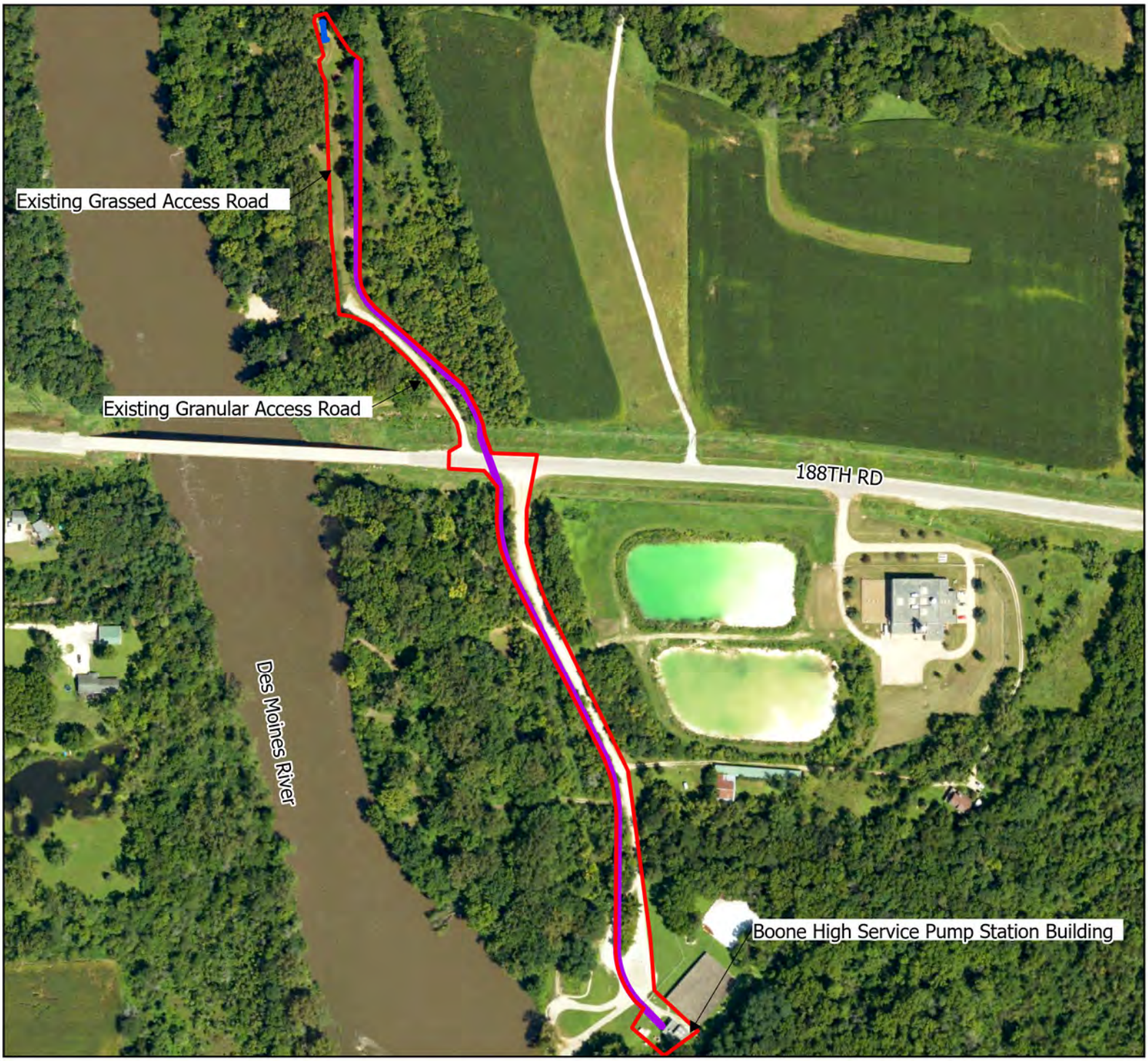
Boone County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2025.

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

2025 Aerial Photograph

Well No. 30

N



City of Boone Water System Expansion Project #1: Well No. 30
Boone, IA (Boone County)

0 250 500 1,000 Feet

Legend

- Proposed Project Area
- New Well and Water Pipe
- New Electrical Conduit