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

IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

August 12, 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 Webster City
County: Hamilton
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921085 01
Iowa DNR Project Number: S2017-0216B

The City of Webster City, Iowa is planning an upgrade to their wastewater 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 Webster City is located in Hamilton County, Iowa approximately 18 miles east of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and 32 miles northwest of Ames, Iowa. The population of Webster City according to the 2020 US Census was 7,825 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 10,085 people. The city currently operates an existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) that treats residential, commercial, and wastewater loadings, including raw wastewater from three significant industrial users. The WWTP utilizes a fixed film technology where bacteria grow on rock and plastic media that is in contact with wastewater to break it down for discharging to the stream. The WWTP was originally built in 1939 as a primary treatment facility with primary clarifiers and anaerobic sludge digestion. The original plant consisted of an operations building, primary clarifier no. 1, primary anaerobic digester tank, and wet well. The WWTP underwent five significant upgrades, including the addition of a trickling filter in 1962, treatment expansion in 1977 (including rotation biological reactors, or RBCs), and other upgrades in 1995, 1999, and 2017.

RBCs are a fixed-film secondary treatment process. In a typical RBC process, following primary clarification, wastewater flows through a channel and comes into contact with rotating disks. Biological growth occurs on these disks and eventually forms a layer of slime that contains microorganisms on the wetted surface of the disks. As the disks rotate, the slime contacts both the biological material in the wastewater and the atmosphere, enhancing the adsorption of oxygen and therefore oxygen transfer. Each train of RBCs contains several rotating disks. The staging of these disks helps promote the growth of various organisms to promote additional biological treatment. The existing WWTP has five RBC trains with 20 total RBC units, with 14 of these units reaching their end of their useful lifespan.

The WWTP has aging infrastructure, obsolete equipment, and space constraints that will require improvements to maintain compliance with the Iowa DNR and US EPA regulations. New requirements in the recently renewed NPDES discharge permit in October 2021 include compliance with the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy for removal of total nitrogen and phosphorus in the final effluent, for which the city will need to improve its processes to allow it to meet the Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals.

Wastewater generated throughout the city is conveyed to the treatment facility through a 36-inch gravity interceptor sewer line. Additionally, the city operates and maintains a sanitary sewer collection system. The city implements collection system improvements, including an inflow and infiltration reduction program. Further discussion of the collection system is out of the scope for this project.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the wastewater treatment facilities to enhance their reliability and to replace an obsolete system to safely operate the City of Webster City's wastewater system for the next 20 years. The project includes constructing WWTP process modifications within the property limits of the city's existing WWTP site. The new wastewater treatment process will generally include extensive renovation and upgrade of the existing headworks, a new grit removal system, a new Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) based activated sludge treatment system, and renovation of an existing digester equipment-laboratory building and related anaerobic digesters. Extensive renovation of an existing chlorine storage building will also be included in the project. Converting the existing Chlorine Tank to a UV disinfection system may also be an option. Renovation of the existing Control Building, existing biosolids storage tank, and other existing facilities is desired and will be addressed based on available funding. A new Laboratory Building, which will also provide new electrical distribution, is desired and may be included instead of more extensive renovation of the existing Digester Building and Control Building, depending on available funding. Extensive renovation of the electrical and control system is planned, whether included in the Control Building renovation or in the new Laboratory Building. The existing clarifiers and trickling filters will be demolished or abandoned in place. Emergency generator power is planned for the project. The proposed project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

The treated wastewater from the WWTP will continue to discharge to the Boone River via an unnamed creek and oxbow lake (Outfall 001) or direct discharge to the Boone River (Outfall 003). The Boone River has a use stream designation of A1, B(WW-1), HH. Class A1 Waters are Waters in which recreational or other uses may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water, involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health hazard. Such activities would include, but not be limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, and water contact recreational canoeing. Class B(WW-1) Waters are Waters in which temperature, flow and other habitat characteristics are suitable to maintain warm water game fish populations along with a resident aquatic community that includes a variety of native nongame fish and invertebrate species. These waters generally include border rivers, large interior rivers, and the lower segments of medium-size tributary streams. Class HH Waters are Waters in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption or waters both designated as a drinking water supply and in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption.

Positive environmental effects will be improved treatment of the wastewater from the City of Webster City, compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, and improved water quality in the receiving stream. 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. 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 affect threatened and endangered species or their habitats provided that any tree

cutting is conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. Due to recent aquatic sampling, the Iowa DNR updated WLA includes Topeka Shiner ammonia-nitrogen criteria. Updated Topeka Shiner ammonia-nitrogen criteria were used to develop water-quality based permit limits that are protective of the Topeka Shiner. If any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required.

The project will not displace population, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes. The project will have no significant impacts to the 100-year flood plain or wetland due to the minimal and temporary disturbances planned during construction. The applicant must obtain any necessary permits (local, state, federal) prior to construction. 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 Rebecca.FlynnKettman@dnr.iowa.gov or (515) 204-5672.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

Digitally signed by Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Date: 2026.08.12 07:49:13 -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):
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Amanda Rodell, Snyder & Associates, Inc.
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Jake Hansen, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
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Tokey Boswell, USDOI, National Park Service, Midwest Region
Kraig McPeek, Fish and Wildlife Service, Rock Island Field Office
Ann D'Alfonso, USEPA Region VII
The Daily Freeman-Journal

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Webster City
County: Hamilton
State: Iowa

SRF Number: CS1921085 01
Iowa DNR Project Number: S2017-0216B

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: The City of Webster City is located in Hamilton County, Iowa approximately 18 miles east of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and 32 miles northwest of Ames, Iowa.

Population: The population of Webster City according to the 2020 US Census was 7,825 people. The design population equivalent for the year 2045 is 10,085 people.

Current Waste Treatment and Collection System: The city currently operates an existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) that treats residential, commercial, and wastewater loadings, including raw wastewater from three significant industrial users. The WWTP utilizes a fixed film technology where bacteria grow on rock and plastic media that is in contact with wastewater to break it down for discharging to the stream. The WWTP was originally built in 1939 as a primary treatment facility with primary clarifiers and anaerobic sludge digestion. The original plant consisted of an operations building, primary clarifier no. 1, primary anaerobic digester tank, and wet well. The WWTP underwent five significant upgrades, including the addition of a trickling filter in 1962, treatment expansion in 1977 (including rotation biological reactors, or RBCs), and other upgrades in 1995, 1999, and 2017.

RBCs are a fixed-film secondary treatment process. In a typical RBC process, following primary clarification, wastewater flows through a channel and comes into contact with rotating disks. Biological growth occurs on these disks and eventually forms a layer of slime that contains microorganisms on the wetted surface of the disks. As the disks rotate, the slime contacts both the biological material in the wastewater and the atmosphere, enhancing the adsorption of oxygen and therefore oxygen transfer. Each train of RBCs contains several rotating disks. The staging of these disks helps promote the growth of various organisms to promote additional biological treatment. The existing WWTP has five RBC trains with 20 total RBC units, with 14 of these units reaching their end of their useful lifespan.

The WWTP has aging infrastructure, obsolete equipment, and space constraints that will require improvements to maintain compliance with the Iowa DNR and US EPA regulations. New requirements in the

recently renewed NPDES discharge permit in October 2021 include compliance with the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy for removal of total nitrogen and phosphorus in the final effluent, for which the city will need to improve its processes to allow it to meet the Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals.

Wastewater generated throughout the city is conveyed to the treatment facility through a 36-inch gravity interceptor sewer line. Additionally, the city operates and maintains a sanitary sewer collection system. The city implements collection system improvements, including an inflow and infiltration reduction program. Further discussion of the collection system is out of the scope for this project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the wastewater treatment facilities to enhance their reliability and to replace an obsolete system to safely operate the City of Webster City's wastewater system for the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The project includes constructing WWTP process modifications within the property limits of the city's existing WWTP site. The new wastewater treatment process will generally include extensive renovation and upgrade of the existing headworks, a new grit removal system, a new Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) based activated sludge treatment system, and renovation of an existing digester equipment-laboratory building and related anaerobic digesters. Extensive renovation of an existing chlorine storage building will also be included in the project. Converting the existing Chlorine Tank to a UV disinfection system may also be an option. Renovation of the existing Control Building, existing biosolids storage tank, and other existing facilities is desired and will be addressed based on available funding. A new Laboratory Building, which will also provide new electrical distribution, is desired and may be included instead of more extensive renovation of the existing Digester Building and Control Building, depending on available funding. Extensive renovation of the electrical and control system is planned, whether included in the Control Building renovation or in the new Laboratory Building. The existing clarifiers and trickling filters will be demolished or abandoned in place. Emergency generator power is planned for the project. The proposed project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

Receiving Stream: The treated wastewater from the WWTP will continue to discharge to the Boone River via an unnamed creek and oxbow lake (Outfall 001) or direct discharge to the Boone River (Outfall 003). The Boone River has a use stream designation of A1, B(WW-1), HH. Class A1 Waters are Waters in which recreational or other uses may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water, involving considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health hazard. Such activities would include, but not be limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, and water contact recreational canoeing. Class B(WW-1) Waters are Waters in which temperature, flow and other habitat characteristics are suitable to maintain warm water game fish populations along with a resident aquatic community that includes a variety of native nongame fish and invertebrate species. These waters generally include border rivers, large interior rivers, and the lower segments of medium-size tributary streams. Class HH Waters are Waters in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption or waters both designated as a drinking water supply and in which fish are routinely harvested for human consumption.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: In a previous Facility Plan (2021), the city considered the alternative to construct a new RBC plant at a new WWTP site; However, in a recent Facility Plan amendment (2025), the city withdrew this option because it was deemed too expensive. The city instead only considered two improvement alternatives located at the existing WWTP site that would allow the WWTP to meet the Nutrient Reduction

Strategy goals. Alternatives include 1) renovating the existing RBC WWTP or 2) constructing a Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) treatment system to replace the existing RBC treatment system.

1) **Renovate the existing RBC WWTP**: This alternative is focused on renovating the existing WWTP to increase its lifespan. While it may improve the treatment of wastewater, it would not increase plant capacity for future industrial or residential growth within the city. For this alternative, construction would occur on the existing infrastructure on site. Construction would include:
    - Replacing existing equipment within the three primary clarifiers and two final clarifiers
    - Performing maintenance on the trickling filter
    - Removing/Replacing all 20 of the RBC units.
    - Fitting the clarifiers and trickling filter with covers to protect the treatment processes
    - Removing/Replacing the existing chlorine control building with a new chlorination-dechlorination system.
    - Installing new equipment and converting the primary and secondary digesters into aerobic digesters
    - Renovating the existing digester/laboratory building including installing a new roof and HVAC system.

2) **Construct a new SBR treatment system to replace the existing RBC treatment system**: This alternative includes constructing a new SBR treatment system and potentially demolishing the existing system to provide additional space for flow equalization in the future. An SBR provides extensive treatment in a compact footprint. In a typical SBR process, the wastewater is treated in batches, with aeration followed by a still settling period. The digestion process produces a digested product called biosolids. Periodically the biosolids stored within the system will need to be removed from the system.

    Construction would occur at the existing infrastructure site. The new SBR could be located on the west end of the site near the existing primary clarifiers. The SBR treatment system would be constructed in a cast-in-place concrete tank which is further subdivided for specific treatment processes. The SBR plant would include improvements to the existing headworks, digester, existing laboratory, and power and control systems, and either demolition or abandonment of existing structures. It would also include construction of a new grit removal system. Space has been allocated for a future flow equalization basin and a UV disinfection system.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The No-Action alternative is not viable due to the city's renewed NPDES discharge permit requiring the WWTP to comply with the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy for removal of total nitrogen and phosphorus in the final effluent. Renovating the existing RBC WWTP would not reliably meet the Nutrient Reduction Strategy total nitrogen and total phosphorous goals without significant expansion and would require an additional tertiary treatment process. The SBR technology has a proven track record of effective ammonia removal, total nitrogen reduction, and phosphorus reduction through biological treatment methods. Additionally, the WWTP site would have room for future capacity expansion of an SBR WWTP to include additional treatment train to the subdivided tank.

The project site was selected for the availability of land (it is already City-owned) as well as minimization of the impacts to the environment.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on June 15, 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 Daily Freeman-Journal and placed on the city website on May 11, 2026. The purpose of this hearing was to present the environmental and financial impacts of the proposed improvement project. No substantive written or oral comments related to the environmental review were received. Prior to the public hearing, one citizen raised concerns about the site separation distance to nearby residences, the safeguards being integrated to guarantee odor mitigation, and the redundancy planned with the new plant to ensure a failure does not impact the adjacent neighborhood. The project consulting engineer from Snyder & Associates, Inc. was present to answer the questions. First, the site meets Iowa DNR separation distance requirements as designed. Next, the new SBR activated sludge-based treatment process is highly aerobic and will naturally produce less odor than the existing fixed film treatment process. Finally, redundancy is built into the WWTP. New instrumentation in the headworks building and the large pumps onsite will ensure an alarm system is in place to notify operators when equipment fails. The pumps that move the wastewater from the headworks to the primary treatment process will provide redundancy, even with a heavy rainfall event.

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:

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. The proposed project will disturb one or more acres of soil; therefore, the applicant is required to obtain an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) and abide by its terms. Provided that this permit is obtained and the terms of which are abided by, no significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected.

Temporary air quality degradation may occur due to dust and fumes from construction equipment. The applicant shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 Iowa Administrative Code IAC 23.3(2)“c”).

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

Properties that contain regulated materials are located within or very near the proposed project area. If construction activities find an unknown area of contamination, it is the responsibility of the applicant to follow the procedure for notification of hazardous conditions (567 IAC 131.2). Excavated soil that contains a hazardous substance must be assessed and properly disposed of (567 IAC 100.4).

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. A portion of the project area is located within a 100-year flood plain and wetland. Impacts within the flood

plain and wetland may include routing buried pipe north of the existing trickling filter. During design the city may reroute the pipe to minimize or remove any work completed within these locations. The project will have no significant impacts to the 100-year flood plain or wetland due to the minimal and temporary disturbances planned during construction. Additionally, the flood plain and wetland would be returned to existing conditions upon completion of the project. SRF notified the applicant that additional state/local flood plain and/or USACE permit applications for this project may be necessary. The applicant must obtain any necessary permits (local, state, federal) prior to construction. The proposed project will not interfere with any State-owned parks, recreational areas, or open spaces. The project will not impact any wild and scenic rivers as none exist within the State of Iowa.

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 Information for Planning and Consultation (IPAC) website consultation determined that the project will not impact protected species or their habitats provided that any tree cutting is conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. Additionally, all reaches in the immediate route of flow of the existing WWTP outfalls (i.e., Unnamed Creek #1, the Oxbow Pools, Unnamed Creek #2, and the Boone River) have been determined to be critical habitat for the Topeka Shiner. Due to the city's proposed improvement project, the Iowa DNR recently updated wasteload allocation (WLA) calculations and water quality-based permit limitations (report dated 3-11-2026) for the city's wastewater discharge/NPDES permit number 4063001. The water quality-based limits were calculated to meet the surface water quality criteria to protect downstream uses. Due to recent aquatic sampling, the WLA includes Topeka Shiner ammonia-nitrogen criteria. Reaches containing Topeka Shiner have ammonia-nitrogen criteria that are more stringent than those for the protection of the warm water use. Updated Topeka Shiner ammonia-nitrogen criteria were used to develop water-quality based permit limits that are protective of the Topeka Shiner. 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. The proposed project is within the present corporate limits of Webster City in areas zoned residential, commercial, or industrial. No significant farmlands will be impacted.

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

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

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

POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS TO BE REALIZED FROM THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Positive environmental effects will be improved treatment of the wastewater from the City of Webster City, compliance with effluent discharge permit limits, and improved water quality in the receiving stream.

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR CONCLUDING NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population.
- The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies.
- 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 affect threatened and endangered species or their habitats provided that any tree cutting is conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. Due to recent aquatic sampling, the Iowa DNR updated WLA includes Topeka Shiner ammonia-nitrogen criteria. Updated Topeka Shiner ammonia-nitrogen criteria were used to develop water-quality based permit limits that are protective of the Topeka Shiner. If any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required.
- The project will not displace population, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes.
- The project will have no significant impacts to the 100-year flood plain or wetland due to the minimal and temporary disturbances planned during construction. The applicant must obtain any necessary permits (local, state, federal) prior to construction.
- 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 92.8(1)“b” 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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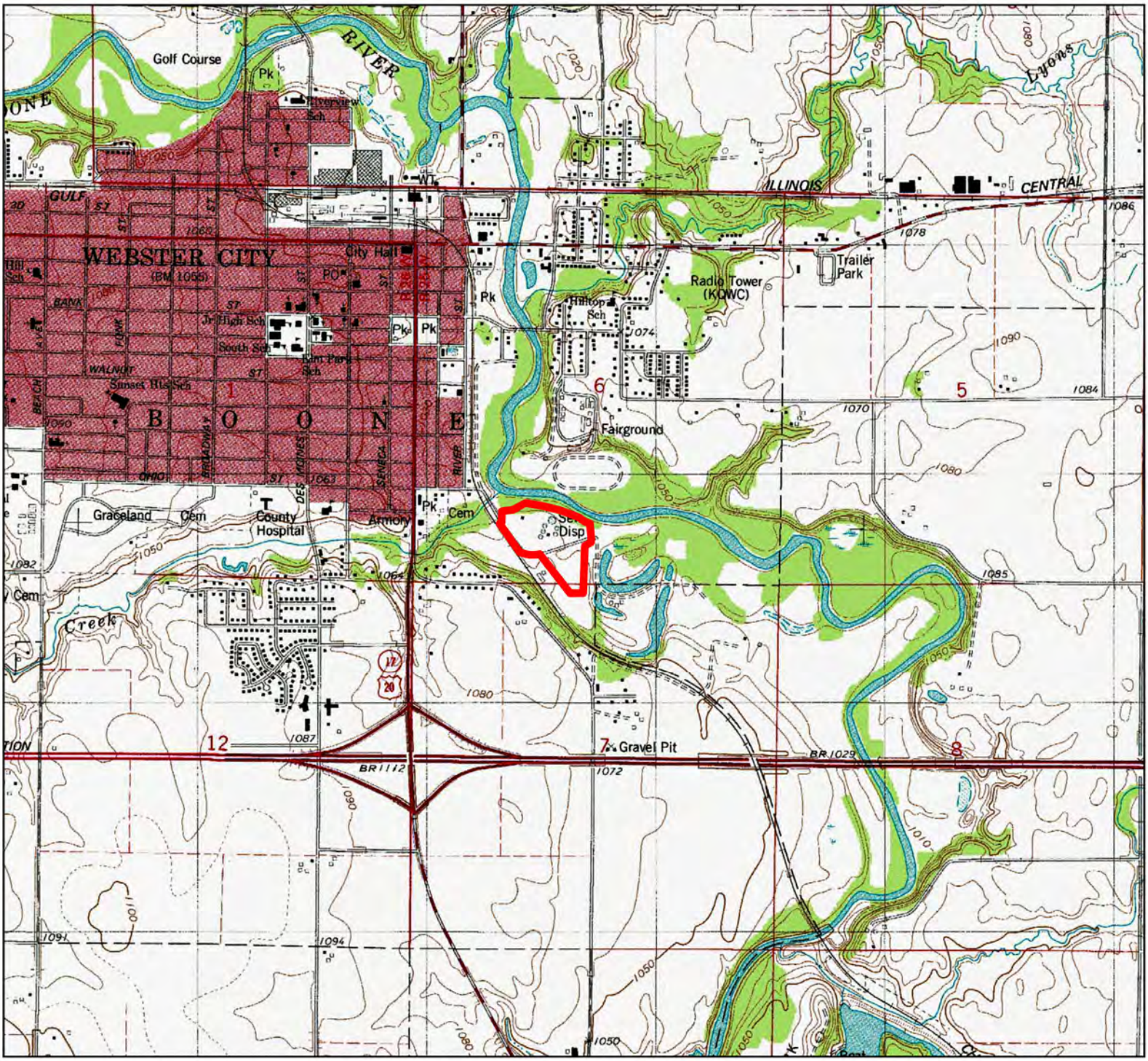
Date: 2026.08.12 07:49:52 -05'00'

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

IOWA
State Revolving Fund

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Webster City
Sections: 6, 7, Township: 88 N, Range: 25 W
Date: 1978

N



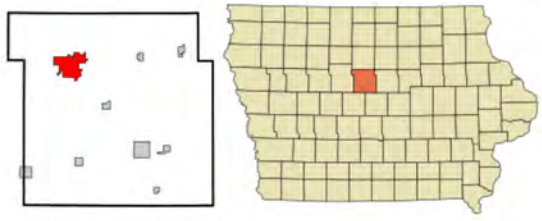
USGS Topographic Map

City of Webster City WWTF Improvements
Webster City, IA (Hamilton County)

Legend

Proposed Project Area

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet



Hamilton County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2026.

IOWA State Revolving Fund

2025 Aerial Photograph

N

City of Webster City WWTF Improvements
Webster City, IA (Hamilton County)

0 175 350 700 Feet

Legend

Proposed Project Area