

Why You Should Read This: The document below reviews the environmental impact likely from a project. This project is planned to be federally funded through your tax dollars; therefore, you are entitled to take part in its review. 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 20, 2024

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: Marshalltown Water Works

County: Marshall

State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-64-23-DWSRF-079

Iowa DNR Project Number: W2021-0184

Marshalltown Water Works (MWW) is planning an upgrade to their drinking water treatment facilities. MWW 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.

MWW is located in the City of Marshalltown which is located in Marshall County, Iowa. Marshalltown is approximately 45 miles northeast of Des Moines, Iowa and 60 miles west of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. MWW acquires groundwater from nine wells of varying quality and capacity. Six wells are fed by a buried channel aquifer, while three more recently constructed wells pump water at higher rates from the Mississippian limestone aquifer.

MWW acquires groundwater from nine wells of varying quality and capacity. Six wells are fed by a buried channel aquifer, while three more recently constructed wells pump water at higher rates from the Mississippian limestone aquifer. Water is treated at the Marshalltown Water Works Treatment Plant (MWWTP) originally constructed in 1976 at 10 million gallons per day (MGD) capacity and expanded to 12 MGD capacity in 1997.

The current treatment process includes two lime softening treatment trains consisting of forced-air aeration, solids contact clarification, anthracite and sand filtration, chloramine disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control. Both treatment trains are required to meet current demand at the rated 12 MGD capacity, however, there is little to no room for modest demand growth in the next 20 years. Additionally, significant segments of

the two lime softening trains need replacement which would take a train out of service for up to several days or months to complete the replacement.

All finish water enters a 0.7 MG ground storage reservoir (GSR) at the MWWTP for high service pumping. MWW also has a 2.0 MG GSR at the treatment plant's remote Sand Road site that fills from a 16-inch distribution main along N. Center Street. The 0.7 MG GSR was formerly connected to a 1.5 MG and 1.0 MG GSR near the MWWTP that were taken offline due to aged and degraded piping causing water quality issues. With its current treatment and finished water storage, MWW is able to maintain water quality goals and meet all primary drinking water standards.

A new treatment process train changes the flows and chemicals used. These changes will trigger a new NPDES permit application and anti-degradation study. If all three trains are in operation, then the overall residuals discharge flow will increase which also triggers an anti-degradation study. The anti-degradation study requirements must be completed before the Iowa DNR will issue a construction permit for the treatment facility improvements.

MWW provides water for the City of Marshalltown, to several communities through a wholesale agreement with Iowa Regional Utilities Association (IRUA), and Alliant Energy. Finished water is pumped into the distribution system using two high service pump stations. The primary high service pump station is located at the MWWTP. The second pump station is located at the remote Sand Road site with a 2 MGD GSR located 0.5 miles north of the MWWTP.

The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the water treatment facilities to enhance their reliability, increase capacity, and to supply safe and reliable drinking water to MWW's customers for at least the next 20 years. The water supply and treatment plant improvements project will construct drinking water treatment and conveyance facilities to add one reverse osmosis (RO) treatment process train rated at 6 million gallons per day (MGD) capacity that meets maximum demands, provides reliability when one of the two current lime softening trains is out of service for repair, and positions MWW for future growth. Treatment facilities will be housed in four new buildings/tank, with three buildings/tank located at the Sand Road site and one building located at the existing treatment facility site on N. Center Street.

MWW will expand its current Sand Road site (built in 2016) and construct (1) a treatment building to house granular filtration/RO filtration, stabilization, and pumping processes; (2) a chemical building to store and pump treatment chemicals; and (3) a detention tank. The two new buildings and new detention tank at the Sand Road site will have deep foundations down to elevation 830 feet. For reference, the grade at the Sand Road site is 882-885 feet. The site will also include two new diesel-fuel emergency backup power generators, a new 20' paved access drive, removing and replacing the culvert to accommodate width of the new access drive, and removing/relocating the existing fence around the new structures.

MWW will construct a new building at the existing treatment facility on N. Center Street (built in 1976) to house the treatment chemicals already in use and provide improved chemical spill containment. The new building will include a booster pump station to transfer finished water up to the existing 2.0 MG ground storage reservoir (GSR) at the Sand Road site and include an automated control valve to allow water to flow downhill from the 2.0 MG GSR to the 0.7 MG GSR at the N. Center Street site. The new building will have deep foundations down to elevation 825 feet. For reference, the ground level of the existing treatment facility is generally 878-880 feet.

MWW will install new conveyance piping or pipelines between the N. Center Street treatment site and the Sand Road treatment site to transfer finished water, liquid treatment residuals, and filtered water. These conveyance pipelines will be installed within the land owned by MWW and which also includes MWW's wellfield. Pipelines will cross Asher Creek by using a trenchless method. Construction for the pipeline crossing will be completed by either an aerial crossing or crossing under the creek. The aerial crossing would include using a small, self-standing, one-span bridge approximately 140 feet long. The trenchless construction requires disturbance on both sides of the creek with bore pits. Construction will also include bridge foundations and supports. In addition, a new natural gas utility line and electric power line will be run from the N. Center Street treatment facility site to the Sand Road site. This project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

The project will not significantly affect the pattern and type of land use (industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational, residential) or growth and distribution of population. The project will not conflict with local, regional or State land use plans or policies. 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 provided that any tree cutting is conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. If any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required.

The project will not displace population, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes. The project will not impact the 100-year flood plain provided state Flood Plain Development Permit Number 2023-1862FP-01 terms are abided by and all necessary local flood plain development permits are obtained and the terms of which are abided by. Marshall County issued county building permits/zoning certificates 2024-6104 and 2024-6106. The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.

No historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed project. SHPO concurrence is dependent on the avoidance of known archaeological sites that are near the project area. However, if project activities uncover any item(s) that might be of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest, or if important new archaeological, historical, or architectural data should be encountered in the project APE, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).

The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient air quality provided the applicant takes reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 IAC 23.3(2)“c”). The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient noise levels, surface water quantity, groundwater quality or quantity, or water supply. No significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

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

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

Sincerely,

Rebecca Flynn Kettman
Environmental Specialist
6200 Park Ave, Suite 200
Des Moines, IA 50321-1371

Enclosures: Environmental Assessment
Project Map

Distribution

List (email): Rob Baker, HDR, Inc.
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
Edward Boling, Council on Environmental Quality
Jake Hansen, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Ken Sharp, Iowa Department of Public Health
Mindy Wells, Iowa Department of Public Health
Chad Sands, Iowa Economic Development Authority
Alicia Vasto, Iowa Environmental Council
Michael Schmidt, Iowa Environmental Council
Tracy Scebold, Iowa Finance Authority
Tony Toigo, Iowa Finance Authority
Lee Wagner, Iowa Finance Authority
Rick Andriano, 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, USDO, National Park Service, Midwest Region
Kraig McPeck, Fish and Wildlife Service, Rock Island Field Office
Ann D'Alfonso, USEPA Region VII
Kelly Beard-Tittone, USEPA Region VII
Times-Republican

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IOWA STATE REVOLVING FUND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: Marshalltown Water Works
County: Marshall
State: Iowa

SRF Number: FS-64-23-DWSRF-079
Iowa DNR Project Number: W2021-0184

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Location: Marshalltown Water Works (MWW) is located in the City of Marshalltown which is located in Marshall County, Iowa. Marshalltown is approximately 45 miles northeast of Des Moines, Iowa and 60 miles west of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Population: The population of Marshalltown according to the 2020 US Census was 27,591 people. An approximate future population for the service area in this project is 28,287 people by 2030.

Current Source of Water: MWW acquires groundwater from nine wells of varying quality and capacity. Six wells are fed by a buried channel aquifer, while three more recently constructed wells pump water at higher rates from the Mississippian limestone aquifer.

Current Water Treatment and Quality: Water is treated at the Marshalltown Water Works Treatment Plant (MWWTP) originally constructed in 1976 at 10 million gallons per day (MGD) capacity and expanded to 12 MGD capacity in 1997. The current treatment process includes two lime softening treatment trains consisting of forced-air aeration, solids contact clarification, anthracite and sand filtration, chloramine disinfection, fluoridation, and corrosion control. Both treatment trains are required to meet current demand at the rated 12 MGD capacity, however, there is little to no room for modest demand growth in the next 20 years. Additionally, significant segments of the two lime softening trains need replacement which would take a train out of service for up to several days or months to complete the replacement.

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Current Distribution System: MWW provides water for the City of Marshalltown, to several communities through a wholesale agreement with Iowa Regional Utilities Association (IRUA), and Alliant Energy. Finished water is pumped into the distribution system using two high service pump stations. The primary high service pump station is located at the MWWTP. The second pump station is located at the remote Sand Road site with a 2 MGD GSR located 0.5 miles north of the MWWTP.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Purpose: The purpose of this project is to make improvements to the water treatment facilities to enhance their reliability, increase capacity, and to supply safe and reliable drinking water to MWW's customers for at least the next 20 years.

Proposed Improvements: The water supply and treatment plant improvements project will construct drinking water treatment and conveyance facilities to add one reverse osmosis (RO) treatment process train rated at 6 million gallons per day (MGD) capacity that meets maximum demands, provides reliability when one of the two current lime softening trains is out of service for repair, and positions MWW for future growth. Treatment facilities will be housed in four new buildings/tank, with three buildings/tank located at the Sand Road site and one building located at the existing treatment facility site on N. Center Street.

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wellfield. Pipelines will cross Asher Creek by using a trenchless method. Construction for the pipeline crossing will be completed by either an aerial crossing or crossing under the creek. The aerial crossing would include using a small, self-standing, one-span bridge approximately 140 feet long. The trenchless construction requires disturbance on both sides of the creek with bore pits. Construction will also include bridge foundations and supports. In addition, a new natural gas utility line and electric power line will be run from the N. Center Street treatment facility site to the Sand Road site. This project will include all necessary connections and appurtenances.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternatives Considered: MWW considered six alternatives for process and site options. The remote Sand Road site and the MWWTP site will continue to operate together regardless of the alternatives considered. The alternatives MWW evaluated included adding either a granular filtration/RO membrane process or an ultrafiltration (UF) membrane/RO membrane process. The construction of the process chosen will include either (a) the addition of three new buildings within the existing MWWTP pad site layout, (b) the addition of four new buildings outside of the existing MWWTP pad site layout, or (c) the addition of two buildings at the existing Sand Road site and one small building within the existing MWWTP pad site layout.

Reasons for Selection of Proposed Alternative: The No-Action alternative is not viable due to the need of an additional treatment process train to meet maximum demands when one of the two current lime softening trains is out of service for repair. The UF membrane process is expensive and requires additional time for piloting UF systems. The two location options that do not utilize the Sand Road site require the most design/construction time and disruption to MWWTP site operations. Additionally, they provide MWW with less resiliency to floods. The project site was selected for the availability of land as well as minimization of the impacts to the environment.

MEASURES TAKEN TO ASSESS IMPACT

Public Involvement: A public hearing was held on June 20, 2023 at 12:00 PM (noon) at the MWW's regular board meeting. The public notice of this hearing was published in the Marshalltown Times-Republican on May 19, 2023. The purpose of this hearing was to present the environmental and financial impacts of the proposed improvement project. No written or oral comments were received.

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

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- State Historical Society of Iowa (State Historical Preservation Office)
- Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division
- Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section
- Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe
- Flandreau Santee Sioux
- Ho-Chunk Nation
- Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
- Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
- Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
Lower Sioux Indian Community Council
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
Omaha Tribal Council
Osage Tribal Council
Otoe-Missouria Tribe
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
Prairie Island Indian Community
Sac & Fox Nation of Mississippi in Iowa
Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri
Sac & Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Santee Sioux Nation
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate
Spirit Lake Tribal Council
Three Affiliated Tribes Mandan, Hidatsa & Arikara Nations
Upper Sioux Tribe
Winnebago Tribal Council
Yankton Sioux Tribal Business and Claims Committee

No adverse comments were received from any agencies or general public. Conditions placed on the applicant by the above agencies in order to assure no significant impact are included in the Summary of Reasons for Concluding No Significant Impact section.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Construction: Traffic patterns within the community may be disrupted and above normal noise levels in the vicinity of the construction equipment can be anticipated during construction and should be a temporary problem. Adverse environmental impacts on noise quality will be handled by limited hours of contractor work time during the day. Other adverse environmental effects from construction activities will be minimized by proper construction practices, inspection, prompt cleanup, and other appropriate measures. Areas temporarily disturbed by the construction will be restored. Solid wastes resulting from the construction project will be regularly cleared away with substantial efforts made to minimize inconvenience to area residents.

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

Temporary air quality degradation may occur due to dust and fumes from construction equipment. The applicant shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts

beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 Iowa Administrative Code IAC 23.3(2)“c”).

Historical/Archaeological: The State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) and various Native American tribes with an interest in the area were provided information regarding the project. The DNR has determined, and the SHPO has concurred (R&C#230964745), that this undertaking will result in “no historic properties affected” based on the scope of the project, the prior use of the project area, and the findings of both the Phase IA and Phase 1 Archeological Surveys conducted on the project property. SHPO concurrence is dependent on the avoidance of known archaeological sites that are near the project area. 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 of potential effects (APE), the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).

Environmental: A Joint Application was submitted by MWW’s consultant to the Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division, the Iowa DNR Flood Plain Management Section, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 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. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Section 7 Technical Assistance website consultation determined, and Iowa DNR Conservation and Recreation Division agree, that the project will not impact protected species or their habitats provided that any tree cutting is conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. 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. The project will not impact the 100-year flood plain provided state Flood Plain Development Permit Number 2023-1862FP-01 terms are abided by and all necessary local flood plain development permits are obtained and the terms of which are abided by. Marshall County issued county building permits/zoning certificates 2024-6104 and 2024-6106. 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 improved water quality in Marshalltown. The addition of the RO treatment system will allow MWW to continue to supply safe and reliable drinking water to its customers.

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 provided that any tree cutting is conducted between October 1 and March 31 to avoid impacting endangered bats. If any State- or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required.
- The project will not displace population, alter the character of existing residential areas, or convert significant farmlands to non-agricultural purposes.
- The project will not impact the 100-year flood plain provided state Flood Plain Development Permit Number 2023-1862FP-01 terms are abided by and all necessary local flood plain development permits are obtained and the terms of which are abided by. Marshall County issued county building permits/zoning certificates 2024-6104 and 2024-6106.
- The project will not have effect on parklands, preserves, other public lands, or areas of recognized scenic or recreational value.
- No historic properties will be adversely affected by the proposed project. However, if project activities uncover any item(s) that might be of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest, or if important new archaeological, historical, or architectural data should be encountered in the project APE, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to avoid further impacts to the property until an assessment can be made by an individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's professional qualifications standards (36 CFR Part 61).
- The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient air quality provided the applicant takes reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of the property during the proposed project (567 IAC 23.3(2)"c").
- The project will not have a significant adverse effect upon local ambient noise levels, surface water quantity, groundwater quality or quantity, or water supply.
- No significant impact to surface water quality, fish, shellfish, wildlife, or their natural habitats is expected provided that an NPDES General Permit Number 2 (for storm water discharge associated with construction activities) is obtained and the terms of which are abided by.

THEREFORE:

The above project conforms to the criteria in 567 Iowa Administrative Code 44.10(3) relating to compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. No adverse effect or significant environmental impact is foreseen at this time.

Rebecca Flynn Kettman

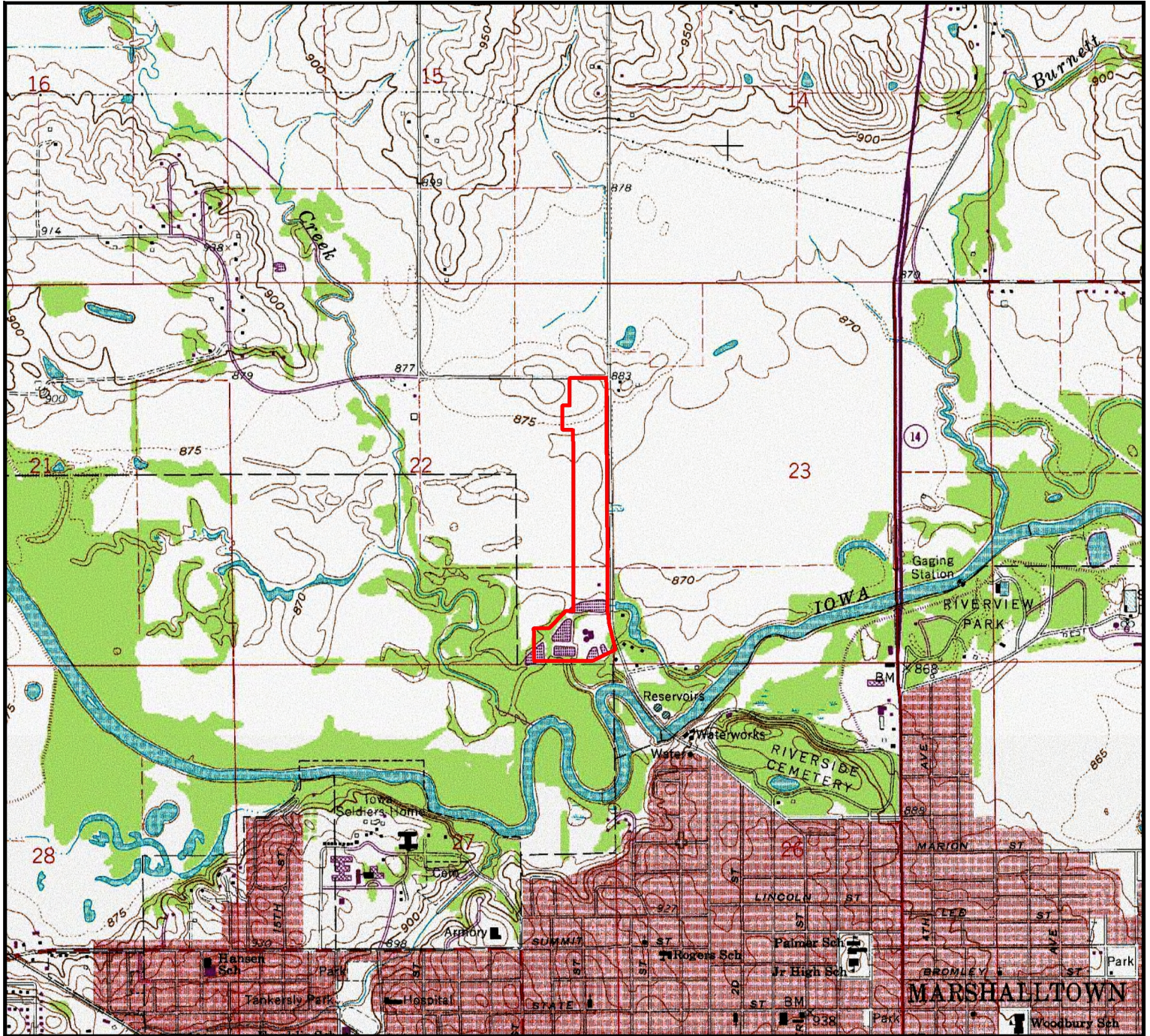
Environmental Review Specialist

State Revolving Fund

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

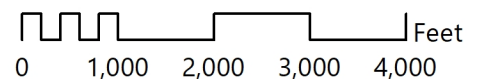


USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Marshalltown
 Sections: 22, 23
 Township: 84 N, Range: 18 W
 Date: 1980



USGS Topographic Map
 Marshalltown Water Works
 New 6 MGD RO Membrane Process Train
 Marshalltown, IA (Marshall County, Iowa)

Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 feet



Marshall County. Image source: Wikipedia, 2023.

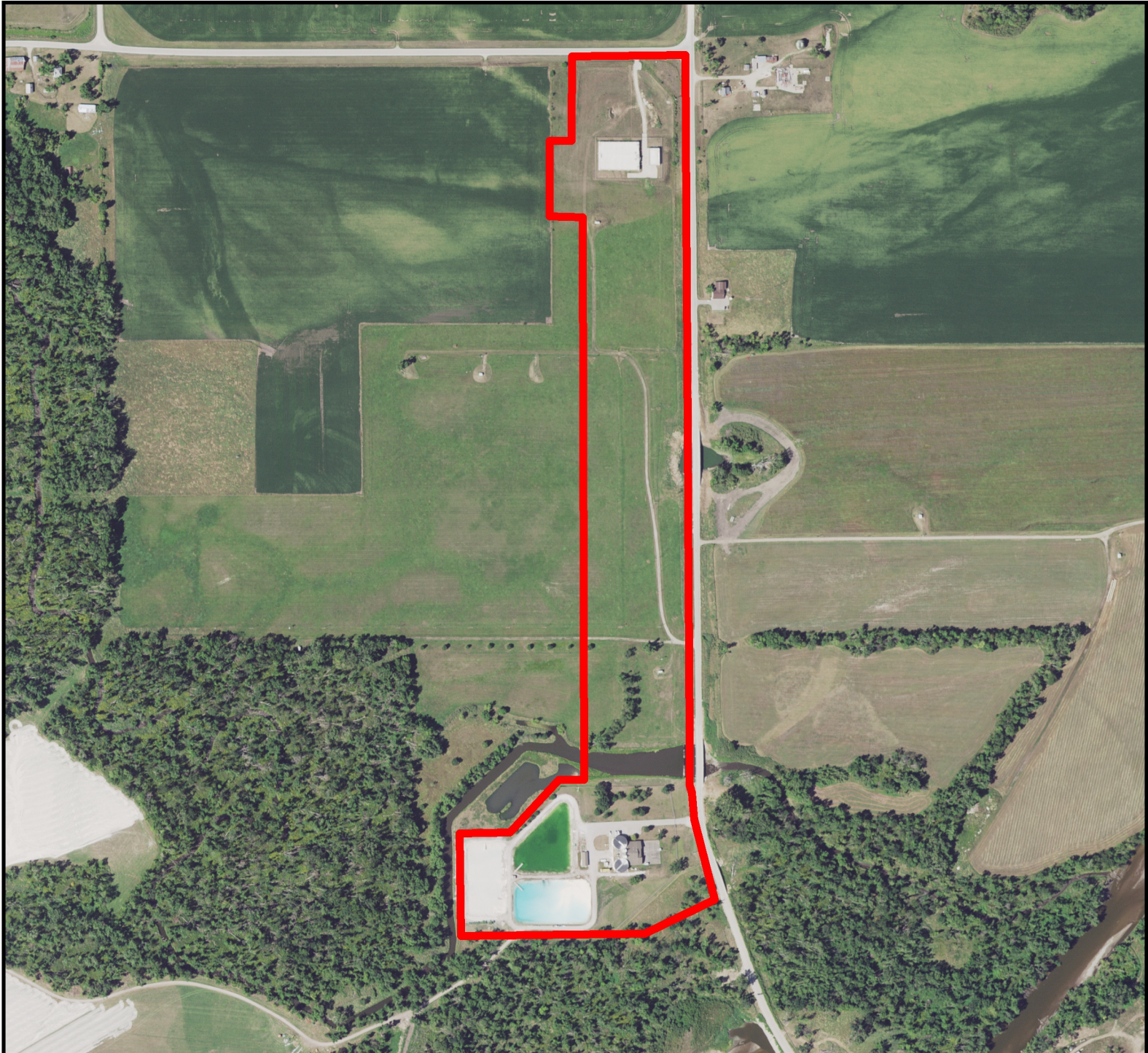
Legend

 Project Area



STATE
REVOLVING FUND
IOWA

2021 Aerial Photograph



Marshalltown Water Works New 6 MGD RO Membrane Process Train
Marshalltown, IA (Marshall County, Iowa)

Legend

 Project Area

Scale: 1 inch = 625 feet

