State Revolving Fund Loan Programs

Drinking Water, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
AND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURY
Wastewater Treatment Plant and Lift Station Improvements Project
STATE REVOLVING FUND PROJECT WW 12 20 08 02

DATE: November 21, 2012

TARGET PROJECT APPROVAL DATE: December 21, 2012

I. INTRODUCTION

The above entity has applied to the Waste Water State Revolving Fund (WWSRF) Loan Program for a loan to finance all or part of the waste water project described in the accompanying Environmental Assessment (EA). As part of facilities planning requirements, an environmental review has been completed which addresses the project's impacts on the natural and human environment. This review is summarized in the attached EA, which can also be viewed at http://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/.

II. PRELIMINARY FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FNSI)

The WWSRF has evaluated all pertinent environmental information regarding the proposed project and determined that an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary. Subject to responses received during the 30-day public comment period, and pursuant to Indiana Code 4-4-11, it is our preliminary finding that the construction and operation of the proposed facilities will result in no significant adverse environmental impact. In the absence of significant comments, the attached EA shall serve as the final environmental document.

III. COMMENTS

All interested parties may comment upon the EA/FNSI. Comments must be received at the address below by the deadline date above. Significant comments may prompt a reevaluation of the preliminary FNSI; if appropriate, a new FNSI will be issued for another 30-day public comment period. A final decision to proceed, or not to proceed, with the proposed project shall be effected by finalizing, or not finalizing, the FNSI as appropriate. Comments regarding this document should be sent within 30 days to:

Sarah Hudson
Senior Environmental Manager
State Revolving Fund
100 N. Senate Ave. IGCN 1275
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-232-8663; sahudson@ifa.in.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name: WWTP and Lift Station Improvement Project

Authorized Representative: Mr. Gary O'Dell, Town Council President
Middlebury
418 North Main Street
PO Box 812
Middlebury, IN 46540

II. PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is located in Middlebury, Indiana, in the Middlebury Civil Township of Elkhart County. Specifically, the project is located in Township 37 N, Range 7 E, Section 3 and 10 of the Middlebury USGS quadrangle. See Figure 1-2.

III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

Middlebury owns and operates a wastewater collection and treatment system with a service area that generally conforms to the town's corporate limits. The wastewater collection system comprises twelve lift stations and both gravity and force main sewers ranging in diameter from 4 inch to 24 inch. The wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), which was last upgraded in 1996, has a design average daily flow capacity of .702 million gallons per day (MGD), a peak daily flow capacity of 1.4 MGD, and a design peak hourly flow capacity of 2.51 MGD. Major components of the WWTP include mechanical bar screens, an oxidation ditch, secondary clarifiers, ultraviolet disinfection, and solids treatment consisting of sludge thickening, aerobic digestion, and drying beds. The WWTP discharges to the Little Elkhart River.

There are several needs at the WWTP and within the collection system. The treatment plant is undersized for the projected twenty year flows and waste loadings. Additional capacity is needed at the influent pump station, mechanical bar screen, oxidation ditch, final clarification, disinfection and effluent sewer. The projected flow at the end of the twenty year design period is .99 MGD for average daily flow, 2.09 MGD for peak daily flow, and 3.5 MGD for peak hourly flow. The proposed improvements for additional capacity include expanding the existing Influent Lift Station wet well and valve vault and adding a new pump. A new higher capacity bar screen and associated bar screen channel enlargement is proposed. The influent lift station and bar screen control panels will be relocated to an existing building on the WWTP site. The capacity of the oxidation ditch will be increased by the construction of a new third outer ring to the existing structure and replacement of the existing aeration discs with new fine bubble oxygen dispersion aerators and mixers. A new 50 foot diameter clarifier is proposed, including a new return activated sludge/waste activated sludge (RAS/WAS) pump station, rehabilitation of the existing clarifier mechanisms and controls, installation of a new flow splitter box for better control of the effluent flows to the three clarifiers, and removal of the fiberglass covers on the existing clarifiers and installation of launder covers on all three clarifier weirs. The existing ultraviolet (UV) disinfection system will be replaced with a higher capacity and efficiency system. An effluent pump station is proposed to handle the increased effluent flows. The pump station will allow gravity operation for the effluent during low flow periods and will only pump during high flow periods to the existing gravity effluent sewer.

Other recommended improvements include work on the electrical system, chemical feed system, and solids management systems. As a part of the chemical feed system improvements, the ferric chloride tank will be replaced and relocated to a new chemical feed building that is proposed to be constructed, a new influent flow meter will be installed and two additional chemical feed pumps and points will be installed. Within the solids management systems, the controller for the sludge transfer pumps and the existing RAS/WAS pumps will be replaced, the piping in the existing RAS/WAS station will be modified and the RAS/WAS flow meters replaced, conversion of the unused sludge thickeners to a sludge dewatering pump station, construction of a new sludge dewatering building and screw press in a portion of the sludge drying beds, replacement of the existing digester blowers, and piping modifications within and between the digesters. Electrical improvements proposed include the installation of an additional electrical feed, an additional emergency generator, and an upgrade to the SCADA system. These improvements will allow for operator flexibility in the operation of the WWTP.

Improved drainage is needed at the WWTP site and two storm water infiltration basins are proposed. During heavy rains, areas of the WWTP site are subject to ponding. This has caused the plant site roads and sidewalks to deteriorate and these are in need of repair. It is also proposed to install a floor drain in the Maintenance Garage 2. Finally, an old building will be demolished and the site lighting will be improved.

Within the collection system, improvements are needed at six of the lift stations. The proposed improvements will allow for the elimination of the Popcorn Lift Station by constructing a new interceptor sewer. At the North Lift Station, a new force main will be installed to transport the flows directly to the WWTP, variable frequency drives (VFDs) will be installed on the pumps, the capacity will be increased by installing a new pump, and the controls will be replaced. Improvements at the Spring Valley 1 Lift Station include replacing the existing pumps and controls. At the Spring Valley 2 Lift Station, the pumps will be replaced to improve performance, a new grinder will be installed, and a new access road is being constructed. The controls are being replaced on the Antler Lift Station and the Hoover Lift Station. In addition, the Antler Lift Station wetwell will be recoated to repair hydrogen sulfide damage and VFDs are being installed. The proposed improvements at the lift stations will improve reliability and allow for easier maintenance.

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed WWTP project includes:

A. Expanding the existing influent wet well and valve vault, reconfiguring the piping, and the adding of a new influent pump and flow meter (Figure 6-1);
B. Installing a new higher capacity bar screen and enlarging the bar screen channel;
C. Replacing and relocating the influent lift station and bar screen control panels to the old water treatment plant chlorine building on the WWTP site and making modifications to the building;
D. Adding a third outer ring to the oxidation ditch and replacing the existing disc type aerators with fine bubble oxygen dispersion aerators and mixers;
E. Constructing a new 50’ diameter clarifier, new RAS/WAS pump station, new flow splitter box for the final clarifiers, installing new effluent weir launder covers on the final clarifiers, and rehabilitating the existing clarifier mechanisms and controls;
F. Replacing the existing UV disinfection system with a new higher capacity UV system, replacing the existing effluent sampler, effluent parshall flume and flow meter;
G. Replacing and relocating the ferric chloride tank, providing additional chemical feed points and chemical feed pumps, and constructing a new chemical feed building;
H. Replacing the controller on the sludge transfer station;

I. Replacing the controller and flow meters on the RAS/WAS pump station and modifying the piping and electrical components;
J. Constructing a new sludge dewatering building and screw press;
K. Constructing a new effluent pump station;
L. Installing an additional electrical feed and emergency generator;
M. Improving the site drainage, constructing two storm water infiltration basins, repairing damaged roads and sidewalks on the site, installing LED lighting, and demolishing an abandoned building;
N. Updating the plant SCADA system;
O. Installing a floor drain and drain line in Maintenance Garage 2;
P. Converting the existing sludge thickeners to a sludge dewatering pump station;
Q. Replacing the plant site blowers and making modifications to the piping within and between the aerobic digesters and modifications to the Blower Building;
R. Replacing the mechanical fine screen in the Headworks Building with a larger screen.

The proposed collection system projects include:

S. Eliminating the Popcorn Lift Station by constructing a new interceptor (Figure 6-2);
T. Installing a new force main, replacing the controls, installing VFDs, and installing a third pump to double the capacity of the North Lift Station (Figure 6-3A);
U. Replacing the pumps and controls at the Spring Valley 1 Lift Station;
V. Installing a grinder, replacing the pumps, and installing a grass paver system for access at the Spring Valley 2 Lift Station (Figure 6-5);
W. Recoating the wetwell, installing VFDs, and replacing the controls at the Antler Lift Station; and
X. Replacing the controls at the Hoover Lift Station.

V. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS, AFFORDABILITY AND FUNDING

A. Selected Plan Estimated Cost Summary

CONSTRUCTION COMPONENTS	COSTS
1. Influent Lift Station Improvements	$322,700
2. Replace and Relocate Influent LS and Bar Screen Control Panels	$318,200
3. Oxidation Ditch Improvements	$1,646,400
4. New Final Clarifier and Upgrade of Existing Clarifiers	$818,200
5. Clarifier Flow Splitter Box	$226,400
6. Clarifier Weir Launder Covers	$81,800
7. New UV System	$292,700
8. Replace Ferric Chloride Tank	$60,000
9. Additional Chemical Feed Points	$107,300
10. Chemical Feed Building	$564,500
11. Controls at Sludge Transfer Station	$25,500
12. Controls at RAS/WAS Pump Station	$25,500
13. Piping Modifications to RAS/WAS Station	$47,300
14. Sludge Dewatering System	$1,131,800
15. Effluent Pump Station	$392,800
16. Electrical System Upgrade	$741,800
17. Site Drainage and Miscellaneous Improvements	$540,900
18. SCADA Upgrade	$214,500
19. Maintenance Building Drainage Piping	$21,800
20. Sludge Thickener Modifications	$201,800

21.	Aerobic Digester Blower and Improvements	$520,900
22.	Bar Screen and Channel Modifications	$171,800
23.	Popcorn Lift Station Elimination	$425,500
24.	North Lift Station Improvements	$384,500
25.	Spring Valley 1 Lift Station Improvements	$100,000
26.	Spring Valley 2 Lift Station Improvements	$198,200
27.	Antler Lift Station Improvements	$112,700
28.	Hoover Lift Station Improvements	$39,100
	Construction Sub-Total	$9,734,600
	Construction Contingency (10%)	$973,500
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS	**$10,708,100**

NON-CONSTRUCTION COSTS

1.	Administrative and Legal	$135,800
2.	Financial	$135,800
3.	Land and Right of Way Acquisition*	$50,000
4.	Planning Engineering	$106,500
5.	Engineering Design	$655,800
6.	Bidding Services	$44,000
7.	Construction Services	$453,260
8.	Project Observation	$515,760
9.	Programming, Training & Startup	$292,500
	Non-Construction Total	**$2,389,400**
	***Ineligible Costs**	**$50,000**
	Total Eligible Project Costs	**$13,047,500**

B. Middlebury will borrow approximately $13,047,500 from the State Revolving Fund Program through a 20-year loan at an interest rate to be determined at the time of loan closing. Monthly user rates and charges may need to be analyzed to determine if adjustments are required for loan repayment.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATED ALTERNATIVES

A. No-Action: The no-action alternative was rejected for several reasons. The plant capacity increase is necessary to accommodate projected population and industrial growth. The WWTP and lift stations need to be upgraded to treat the additional flows and waste loadings. Finally, many of the components at the WWTP and within the collection system are nearing the end of their useful lives and need to be replaced.

B. Influent Lift Station and Screening (WWTP): The influent lift station and mechanical fine screen have insufficient capacity for the projected flows. Alternatives considered for the influent lift station include expanding the wet well and valve vault and installing a fourth submersible pump or expanding the wet well and valve vault and reusing an existing relocated dri-prime pump. The recommended alternative includes expanding the existing influent wet well and valve vault, adding a fourth submersible pump, reconfiguring the piping, and adding a new influent flow meter. It is recommended to replace the mechanical fine screen with a new larger screen instead of installing a smaller screen to be used in conjunction with the existing screen. The lift station control panel and the influent screen controls will be replaced and relocated to an existing building on the WWTP site. The building will be improved by removing old equipment and installing heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC). The recommended alternatives were chosen as the most cost effective and efficient alternative.

C. Biological Treatment (WWTP): Because of the projected future plant loadings, the existing oxidation ditch cannot provide adequate treatment. Alternatives considered for biological treatment included expanding the oxidation ditch by the construction of a third outer ring or constructing an extended aeration basin to operate in parallel with the oxidation ditch. Three different types of aeration were considered for the expanded oxidation ditch; new disc aerators in the third outer ring, fine bubble oxygen dispersion aerator and mixer for each ring, and continuing the use of disc aerators in the existing rings and using a fine bubble oxygen dispersion aerator and mixer in the third ring. The selected alternative is to add the third outer ring and utilize fine bubble oxygen dispersion aerators and mixers in each ring. Adding a third outer ring is less costly than constructing a new aeration basin and the use of the fine bubble oxygen dispersion aerators and mixers is energy efficient.

D. Final Clarifiers (WWTP): The two existing clarifiers have insufficient depth and capacity for the future flows and loadings. In addition, there is a buildup of algae on the weirs in the warmer months causing operational issues. Alternatives considered and recommended for treatment of future flows and loadings included construction of a new 50' diameter clarifier, adding a new RAS/WAS station and flow splitter box, and rehabilitating the existing clarifier mechanisms and controls. Alternatives considered for algae control include covering the effluent launders and installing algae sweeps. Launder covers is the recommended alternative because they are easier to maintain.

E. Disinfection (WWTP): Additional disinfection capacity is needed for the projected future flows. The alternatives considered include adding a fourth bank to the existing UV system and replacing the entire system with a modern self cleaning system. The recommended alternative to replace the entire system is less costly than adding the fourth bank and is also more energy efficient.

F. Chemical Feed (WWTP): The existing chemical feed system has aging equipment and lacks operator flexibility. Recommended alternatives include replacing the existing ferric chloride tank, adding an additional ferric chloride feed point and pumps, and constructing a new chemical building.

G. Biosolids Management (WWTP): Some of the equipment used in the biosolids management system has reached the end of its useful life and is in need of replacement. This includes the controls at the sludge transfer station; the controls, electrical components, flow meters, piping and valves in the existing RAS/WAS station; and the aerobic digester blowers, diffusers, valves and piping. The existing sludge thickeners have not been used in the recent past and it is proposed to convert them to a sludge dewatering pumping station by the installation of two progressive cavity pumps. The WWTP currently uses sludge drying beds and it is proposed to install a screw press and conveyor in a new dewatering building to improve dewatering efficiencies. The screw press was selected over a belt filter press or a rotary press because of easier operation and maintenance.

H. Effluent Sewer (WWTP): The existing gravity effluent sewer does not have the capacity to transport projected peak flows. Alternatives considered include the construction of a new parallel gravity effluent sewer to the Little Elkhart River, raising an upstream manhole to prevent overflows in peak flow conditions, and installing an effluent pump station that will operate only in peak flow conditions and utilize the existing effluent sewer as a force main. The recommended alternative is the construction of the effluent lift station. Raising the manhole elevation is not feasible for the flow conditions, and the proposed effluent sewer would have to be constructed in a wetland, requiring a difficult permitting process.

I. Electrical, Controls and SCADA (WWTP): Improvements are recommended to these systems

as a result of the increased plant capacity and age of the existing equipment. A new primary feed and emergency generator are recommended as a result of the larger proposed motors. The site lighting is in need of improvement and higher efficiency LED lighting is recommended. The SCADA system is outdated and built around a propriety system. A new upgraded SCADA system that is easier to maintain is recommended.

J. Miscellaneous Site Improvements (WWTP): The plant site has no drainage and there are several areas at the WWTP that are subject to ponding during heavy rains. As a result of the standing water, several of the roads and driveways are deteriorating. Improving the site drainage, constructing two storm water infiltration basins, and repairing damaged roads and sidewalks on the site are recommended. The blower building will be modified to allow for storage of spare parts and the UV bulbs and banks during the non-disinfection season by the installation of new doors and a hoist system. Other miscellaneous improvements include the demolition of an existing abandoned building and installing a floor drain in the existing maintenance garage. These improvements will help with the operation and maintenance of the WWTP.

K. Popcorn Lift Station: The Popcorn Lift Station experiences capacity issues during wet weather. The existing force main is a steel pipe that is severely corroded and is near the end of its useful life. Alternatives considered for improvements at the Popcorn Lift Station include upsizing and replacing the force main, replacing the pumps with larger pumps, and eliminating the lift station by installing a new gravity sewer. The first two alternatives also require that the downstream gravity sewer be upsized to handle the increased flows. The recommended alternative to install a gravity sewer and demolish and abandon the lift station increases the capacity flowing from the existing area and saves operation and maintenance costs. The proposed Popcorn Interceptor is approximately 2,250 lineal feet of 12-inch diameter pipe (Figure 6-2).

L. North Lift Station: The North Lift station shares a force main with the Antler Lift Station resulting in hydraulic inefficiencies. Other problems with the lift station include corrosion in the control panel, inadequate VFDs on the pumps, and a need for an additional pump. The recommended alternative includes the construction of approximately 1,900 lineal feet of new 12-inch diameter force main (Figure 6-3A), replacement of the control panel including starters, wiring and conduit, installation of new heavy duty VFDs on the pumps in the lift station, and the installation of a new third pump.

M. Spring Valley 1 Lift Station: Problems associated with the Spring Valley 1 Lift station include electrical system corrosion and non-compliance with National Fire Protection Association Code 820 (NFPA 820) and plugging of the pumps by rags and other debris. Alternatives considered to address the corrosion problems include installation of a chemical feed system or utilization of super-oxygenation to reduce hydrogen sulfide gas and minimize corrosion issues. A third alternative brings the lift station into compliance with NFPA 820 by replacing the control panel, conduit and wiring above ground. This will replace the damaged components and prevent further corrosion and is the recommended alternative for the electrical system issues at the lift station. Alternatives considered to mitigate the plugging problems include the installation of a fine screen to effectively remove rags and other coarse materials, replacing the existing pumps with chopper pumps, or replacing the existing pumps with screw impeller type pumps. The recommended alternative to resolve the plugging issues is replacing the existing pumps with chopper pumps.

N. Spring Valley 2 Lift Station: The Spring Valley 2 Lift Station has been plagued with pump clogging and grease problems. Alternatives considered include replacing the existing pumps with chopper pumps, screw impeller pumps, or pre-rotation pumps. An additional alternative is to construct a new wet well and install a grinder on the influent pipe. The recommended alternative

is to install the new grinder and the pre-rotation pumps to address the clogging and grease issues. Access to this lift station is a grass covered easement between two houses, and access is difficult with a work truck. The recommendation for easier access is to install grass pavers to provide a strong base for vehicle access and maintain an aesthetically pleasing space for the residents (Figure 6-5).

O. Antler Lift Station: The electrical controls at this lift station were not constructed in accordance with NFPA 820, the wet well shows significant corrosion due to previous exposure to hydrogen sulfide gas, and the pumps run at a constant speed. Because the wet well is structurally sound, it is recommended to coat the wet well with an epoxy coating in lieu of replacing the wet well. The other recommended alternative for this station is to replace the controls and install VFDs in accordance with NFPA 820. This will prevent further corrosion and allow for a longer life of the equipment. The VFDs will save energy costs.

P. Hoover Lift Station: Like many of the other stations, the electrical controls were not constructed in accordance with NFPA 820. The recommended alternative for this station is to replace the control panel, conduit and wiring above ground. This will replace the damaged components and prevent further corrosion.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

A. Direct Impacts of Construction and Operation

Disturbed / Undisturbed Land:

The entire project will be constructed on previously-disturbed areas. The work at the WWTP and the lift stations will occur on land that was disturbed by the construction of the original project (and subsequent improvements at the WWTP site). The Popcorn Interceptor route is previously-disturbed by the construction of existing utilities, roads, bridges, buildings, and parking lots. The North Lift Station Force Main installation parallels the existing Antler Lift Station force main and Pumpkinvine Trail (former railroad).

Structural Resources:

The Elkhart County Interim Report identifies two historic properties in the vicinity of the project areas:

> North Main Street Bridge (039 408 41006) – bridge over Little Elkhart River, *Contributing*. It was recently replaced by INDOT and no longer exists.
>
> House (039 408 41012) – 308 W Warren St (aka CR16), *Contributing*. The Popcorn Interceptor will cross the northeast corner of this property, approximately 250 feet from the house. Neither the house nor the garage will be impacted by the construction. The northeast corner of the property is a grassed area and will be returned to its existing condition.

Construction and operation of the project will not alter, demolish, or remove historic properties. If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is: "no historic properties affected."

Wetlands: The proposed improvements located at the WWTP site are partially located in an area designated as a wetland by the NWI. However, previous plant expansions have altered the site to likely eliminate most of the designated wetlands. The one remaining depressed wet area (located in the north west corner of the site) is a former oxidation ditch that was used as a water sludge lagoon when the town's water treatment plant was located on the site. Although it has not been formally investigated, it is believed that this area is no longer a wetland. The project proposes to construct Final Clarifier No. 3 and RAS/WAS Pump Station No. 2 over a portion of this area.

Wetlands are located near the proposed Popcorn Interceptor but will not be impacted. The crossing of the Little Elkhart River will be directionally drilled so there should be no impact to the river. None of the lift station improvements will impact wetlands.

Surface Waters: The project will not impact surface waters. The proposed Popcorn Interceptor location is near the Little Elkhart River but will not impact it. The crossing of the Little Elkhart River will be directionally drilled so there should be no impact to the river.

The project will not adversely affect waters of high quality listed in 327 IAC 2-1-2(3), exceptional use streams listed in 327 IAC 2-1-11(b), Natural, Scenic and Recreational Rivers and Streams listed in 312 IAC 7-(2), Salmonid Streams listed in (327 IAC 2-1.5-5(a)(3), or waters on the Outstanding Rivers list (Natural Resources Commission Non-rule Policy Document).

Floodplain: The proposed improvements located at the WWTP site, the North Lift Station Sewer, and the Popcorn Interceptor have portions that are located in the floodplain. A permit from DNR has been obtained (Permit No. FW-26657).

Groundwater: Dewatering will be required at the WWTP site. Due to the depth of the Popcorn Interceptor and the North Lift Station Force Main and the proximity to the Little Elkhart River, dewatering will be required during construction. Groundwater from the dewatering activities will be directed into sediment bags or other water quality features prior to discharge into the river.

The site immediately east of the WWTP is under an IDEM Voluntary Remediation Program for contaminated groundwater on an industrial site. The owner of the site has agreed to supply treatment to any dewatering effluent and obtain the treatment discharge permit if so required. The town is currently working with IDEM to determine if treatment will be necessary before discharging the dewatering groundwater to the Little Elkhart River.

The project will not impact a sole source aquifer.

Plants and Animals: Portions of the Popcorn Lift Station interceptor will require tree removal in some locations but the proposed route was selected to keep tree removal to a minimum. The project will be implemented to minimize impact to non-endangered species and their habitat. Mitigation measures required by the Indiana DNR and the US FWS will be implemented.

Prime Farmland: The project will not cause conversion of prime farmland.

Air Quality: The proposed project will result in minor short-term impacts on air quality resulting from construction related activities and emission from construction equipment. Surface restoration of all disturbed areas will consist primarily of turf and driveway restoration. Restoration will be performed as soon as possible to reduce the potential of dust. No direct long-term impacts are expected.

Open Space and Recreational Opportunities: The project will neither create nor destroy any open space and recreation opportunities.

Lake Michigan Coastal Program: The proposed project will not affect the Lake Michigan Coastal Zone.

National Natural Landmarks: Construction and operation of the proposed project will not impact National Natural Landmarks.

B. Indirect Impacts

The town will ensure, through local zoning laws or other means, that future development, as well as future collection system or treatment works projects connecting to SRF-funded facilities, will not adversely impact wetlands, wooded areas, steep slopes, archaeological/historical/structural resources, or other sensitive environmental resources. The town will require new development and treatment works projects to be constructed within the guidelines of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, IDNR, IDEM, and other environmental review authorities.

C. Comments by Environmental Review Authorities

In a letter dated April 30, 2012, the Natural Resources Conservation Service has determined that the project will not cause a conversion prime farmland.

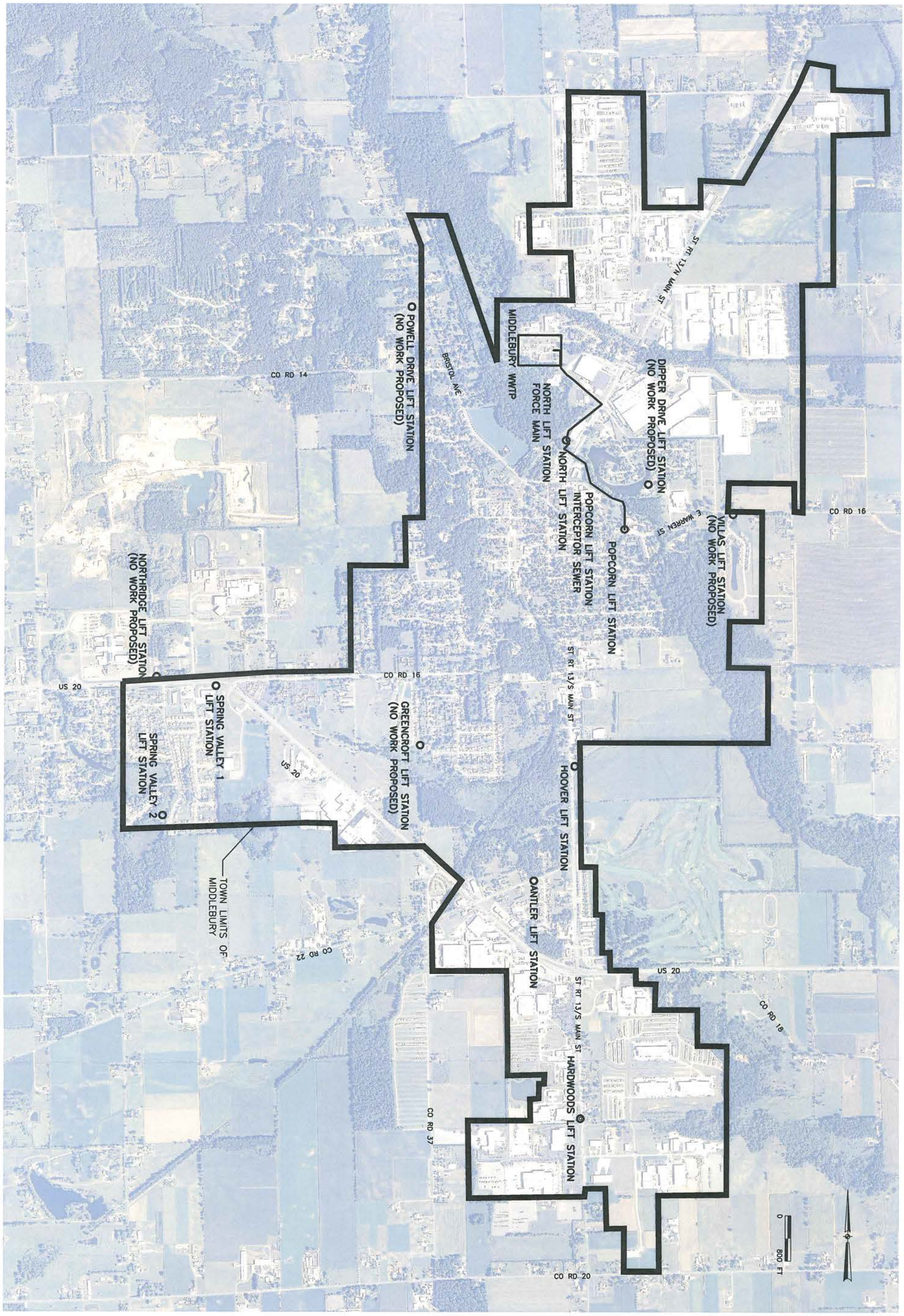
This document is the first notice to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, and the IDNR Environmental Unit.

VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures will be taken to limit the environmental impact of these projects on the surrounding sites. The largest potential impacts on the sites will be from siltation and erosion during construction. Silt fencing will be used around the entire perimeter of the projects in order to contain any erosion that may occur during rain events In addition, contract documents will contain an entire specification section (Section 01575), that details the requirements of the contractor pertaining to abatement and control of environmental pollution arising from construction activities.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A properly noticed public hearing was held on May 7, 2012 at 6:00 p.m. at the Town Hall, 418 North Main Street, to discuss the project's preliminary engineering report. No comments on this project were voiced at the public hearing, and no written comments were submitted in the five-day period following the public hearing.

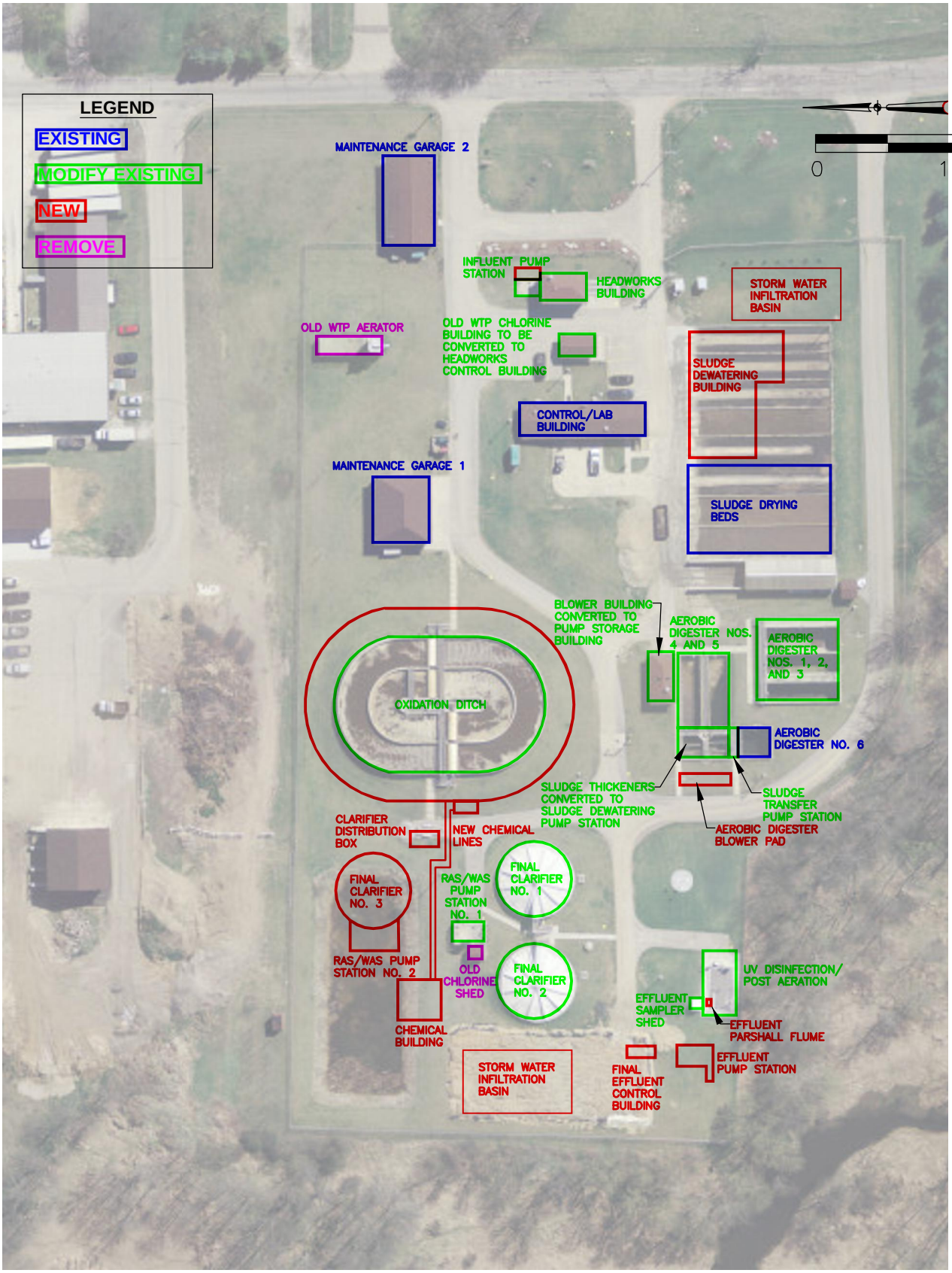


DONOHUE & ASSOCIATES

PROJECT NO. 12093 APRIL 2012

FIGURE 1-2
FACILITIES LOCATION MAP
TOWN OF MIDDLEBURY
WASTEAWTER IMPROVEMENTS
PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

MIDDLEBURY, IN



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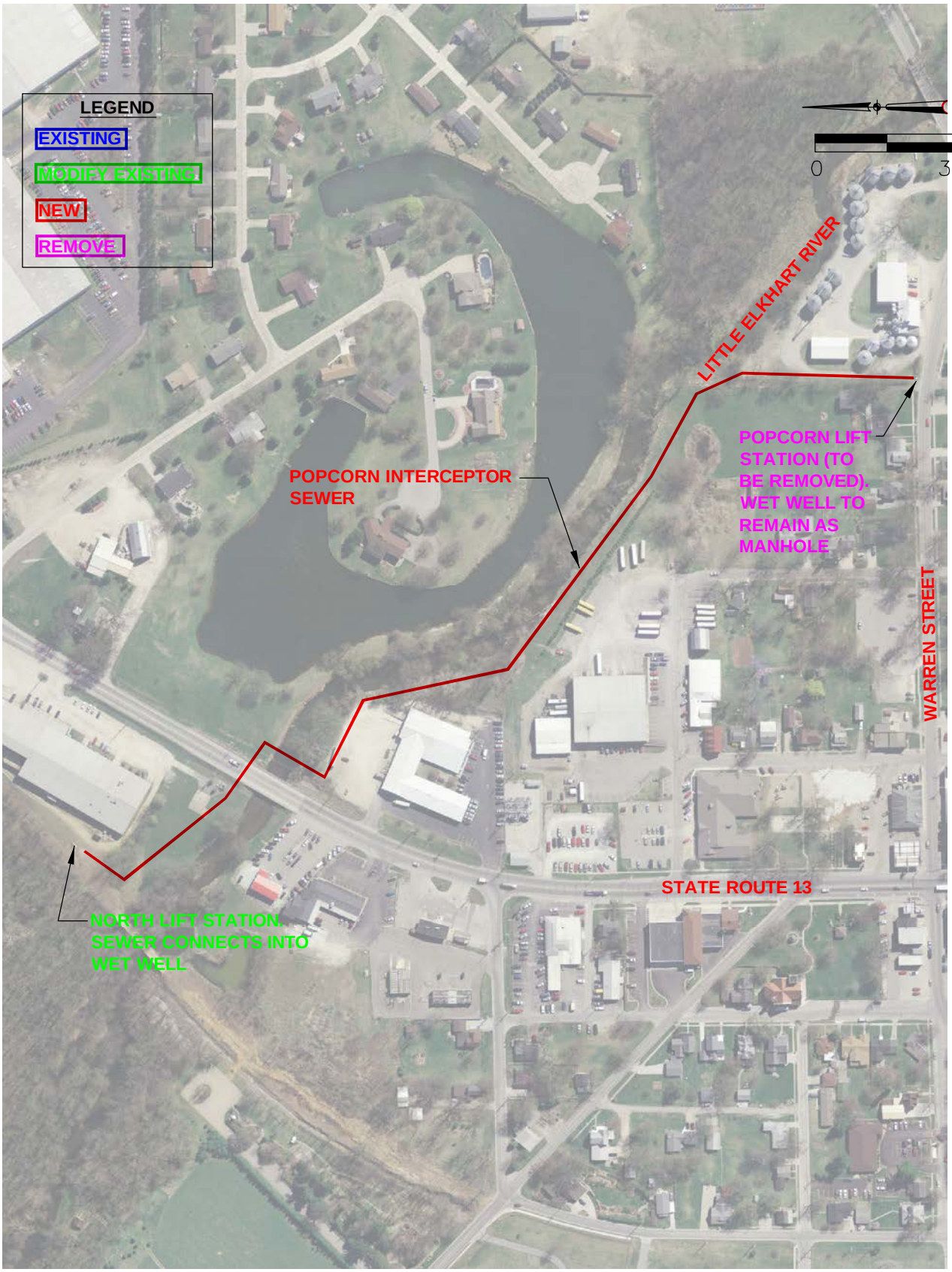
PROJECT NO. 12093

APRIL 2012
REVISED NOVEMBER 2012

FIGURE 6-1
WWTP - SELECTED PLAN
TOWN OF MIDDLEBURY
WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENTS
PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

MIDDLEBURY, IN



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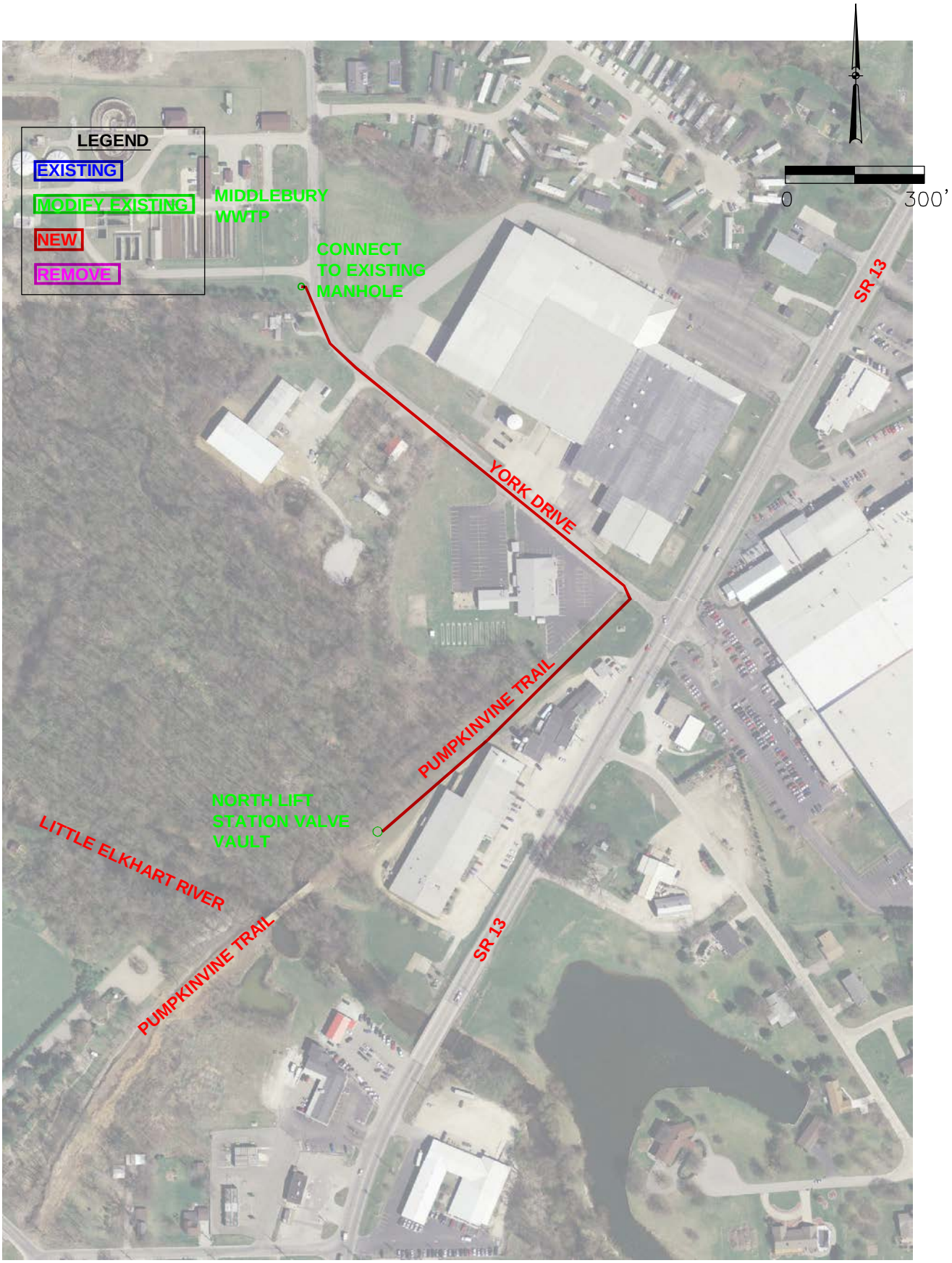
APRIL 2012
REVISED OCTOBER 2012

FIGURE 6-2
POPCORN LIFT STATION - SELECTED PLAN
TOWN OF MIDDLEBURY
WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENTS
PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

MIDDLEBURY, IN



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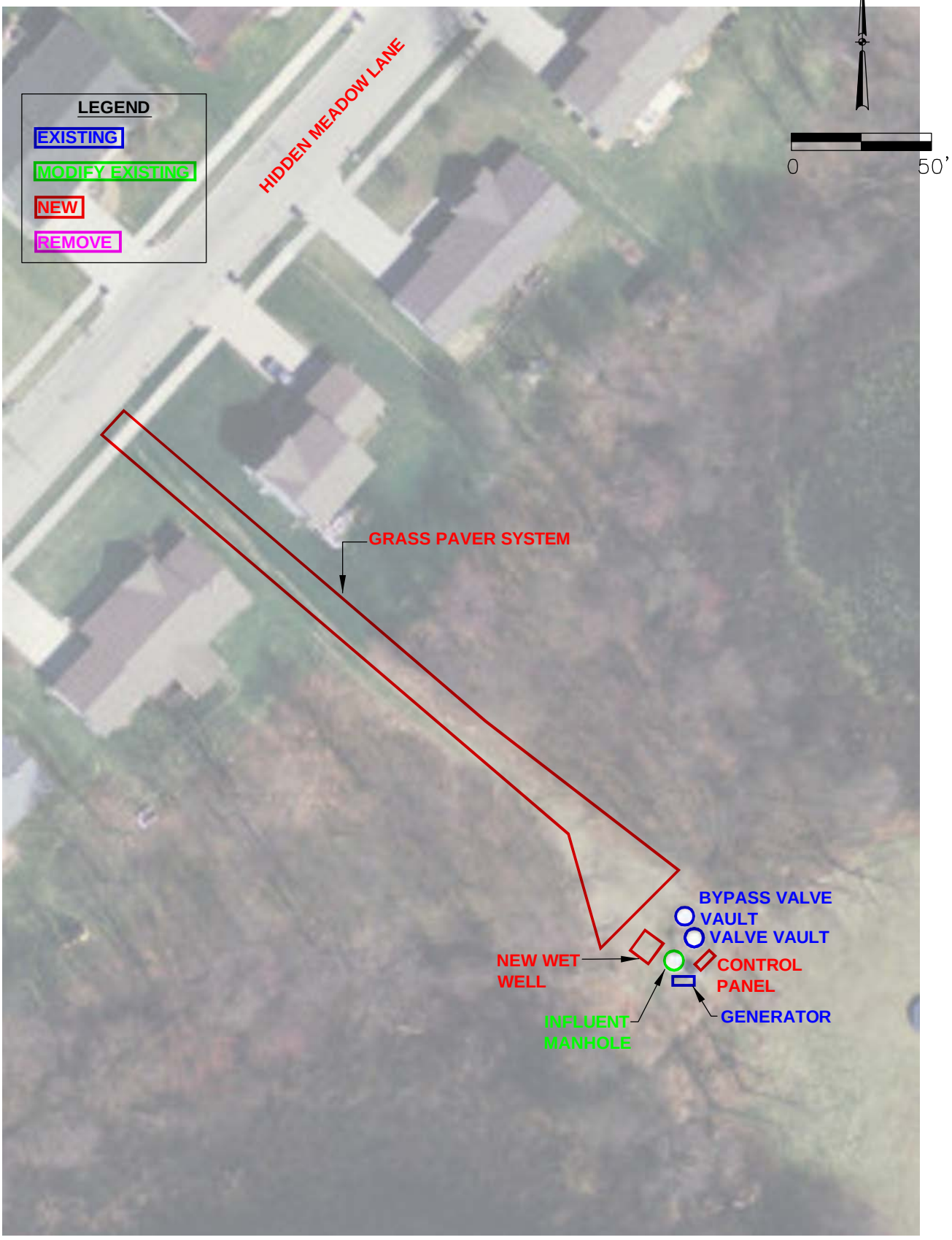
APRIL 2012
REVISED OCTOBER 2012

FIGURE 6-3A
NORTH LIFT STATION FORCE MAIN - SELECTED PLAN
TOWN OF MIDDLEBURY
WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENTS
PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

MIDDLEBURY, IN



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APRIL 2012
REVISED OCTOBER 2012

FIGURE 6-5
SPRING VALLEY 2 LIFT STATION - SELECTED PLAN
TOWN OF MIDDLEBURY
WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENTS
PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT

MIDDLEBURY, IN