



State Revolving Fund Loan Programs

Drinking Water, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source

PRELIMINARY DECISION OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

TO ALL INTERESTED CITIZENS, ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

TOWN OF FARMLAND

LAGOON EFFLUENT DISINFECTION PROJECT

PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING REPORT AMENDMENT #1
SRF # WW 14 13 68 02

Date: November 20, 2014

Pursuant to IC 4-4-11, the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program has determined that the project described here and in the town's Preliminary Engineering Report received by the SRF on October 24, 2014, will have no substantial negative environmental impact. Therefore, the SRF is issuing a preliminary decision of Categorical Exclusion from the requirements of substantive environmental review.

How were environmental issues considered?

The National Environmental Policy Act requires agencies disbursing Federal funds to include environmental factors in the decision making process. A summary of the project is attached for your review. The SRF's preliminary review has found that the proposed project does not require the preparation of either an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement.

Why is additional environmental review not required?

Our environmental review has concluded that significant environmental impacts will not result from the proposed action.

How do I submit comments?

Comments can be submitted to:

April Douglas,
Senior Environmental Manager
SRF Programs
317-234-7294; adouglas@ifa.in.gov

CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address: **Lagoon Effluent Disinfection Project
Preliminary Engineering Report Amendment #1**
Town of Farmland
104 E. Henry Street
P.O. Box 336
Farmland, IN 47340

SRF Project Number: WW14 13 68 02

Authorized Representative: Mr. Troy Bain, Council President
Town of Farmland

II. PROJECT LOCATION

Farmland is located in Randolph County. The proposed project will occur in the Maxville USGS quadrangle, Monroe Civil Township, T20N, R13E, SE ¼ of section 18; see Figure 1.

III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

Farmland operates a 0.165 million gallon per day flow-through waste stabilization lagoon system with a macerator, two 7.25 acre lagoon cells, and influent/effluent flow monitoring. The facility was constructed in 1995 and discharges to the West Fork of the White River. The town's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the waste stabilization lagoon system was renewed and became effective October 1, 2011.

The town has an *E.coli* effluent permit limit of 125 colony forming unit (cfu)/milliliter (ml) for a monthly average and 235 cfu/ml for a daily maximum. However, these limits have been exceeded and as a result an Indiana Department of Environmental Management Agreed Order (AO) was executed in August of 2008. As part of the AO, the town had to prepare a Compliance Plan (CP) that was approved on July 14, 2014. The CP indicates that the town must complete construction by March 30, 2015 in complying with the NPDES permit limit for *E.coli* effluent limits that went into effect on October 1, 2014.

The "No Action" alternative was rejected since the town would not be in compliance with its AO and the facility would continue to be in violation of its NPDES permit for *E.coli*.

The "Chlorination/Dechlorination Facilities" alternative was the selected alternative. This

alternative includes the construction of a 7,500 gallon concrete structure for chlorine disinfection, de-chlorination and re-aeration. The new chemical feed equipment will be installed inside a new fiberglass building located adjacent to the proposed disinfection tank. Liquid bleach will be used for disinfection, while sodium thiosulfate will be used for de-chlorination.

IV. ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING

Total estimated project cost for the lagoon effluent disinfection project will be \$163,600.

To cover the cost of this amendment and address another requirement of the town's AO (i.e., Phase 4- Wastewater Collection System Repairs and/or Rehabilitation), Farmland will borrow approximately \$1,254,000 from the State Revolving Fund Loan (SRF) Program for a 20-year term at an annual fixed interest rate to be determined at loan closing. In addition, the town has applied for a \$500,000 grant from the Office of Community and Rural Affairs (OCRA) to help finance the total project cost of \$1,754,000. The town may elect to borrow the total project cost of \$1,754,000, if the OCRA grant is not awarded.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

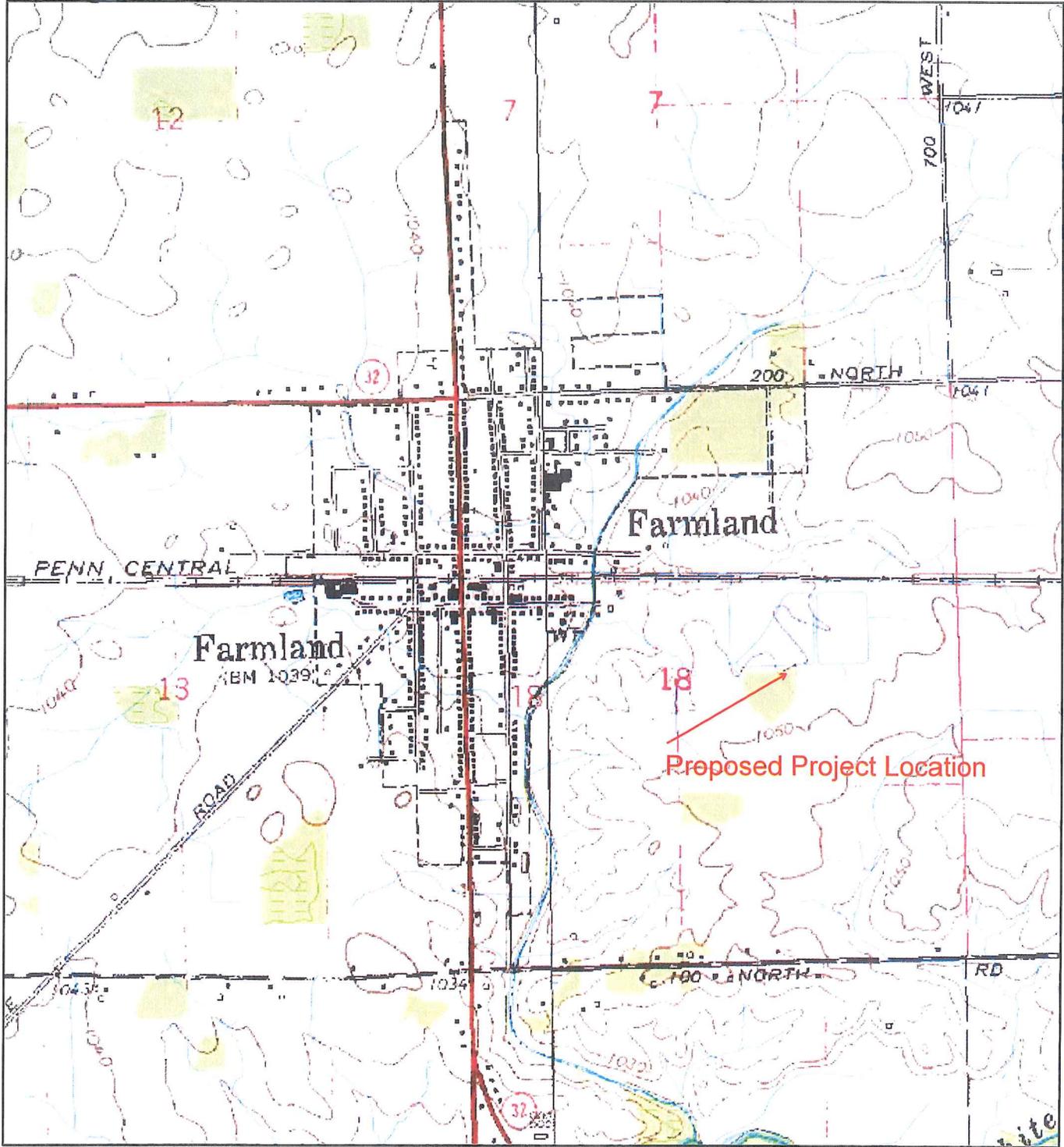
The proposed project will occur on land previously disturbed by the construction of the lagoon; see Figure 2. The project will not affect the 100-year floodplain or wetlands; see Figure 3. Neither will the project affect endangered species or their habitat, wooded areas, surface or ground waters, National Natural Landmarks or the Lake Michigan Coastal Program Area.

Construction and operation of the project will not alter, demolish or remove historic properties; see Figure 4. If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not affect 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."

VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The town placed a public notice in The News Gazette on November 6, 2014 which described the amendment to the preliminary engineering report that addresses the lagoon effluent disinfection project.

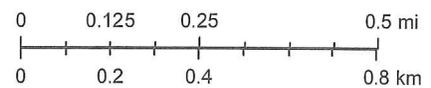
Figure 1: Location of the Proposed Lagoon Effluent Disinfection Project



October 16, 2014

1:16,000

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| State Boundary | Wetlands |
| Streams (NHD) | Stream Features |
| Rivers (NHD) | Rivers - Outstanding (NRC) |
| Lakes (NHD) | Rivers (Local-Resolution NHD) |
| Lakes (Local-Resolution NHD) | Rivers - Inventory (NPS) |
| Wetland Lines | |



United States Geological Survey (USGS)
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Resource Commission
 Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT), U.S. Census Bureau
 (USCB), Indiana Geographic Information Council (IGIC), UITS, Indiana

Farmland – Proposed Lagoon Effluent Disinfection System

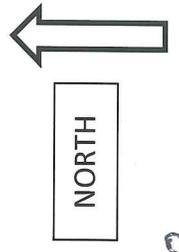
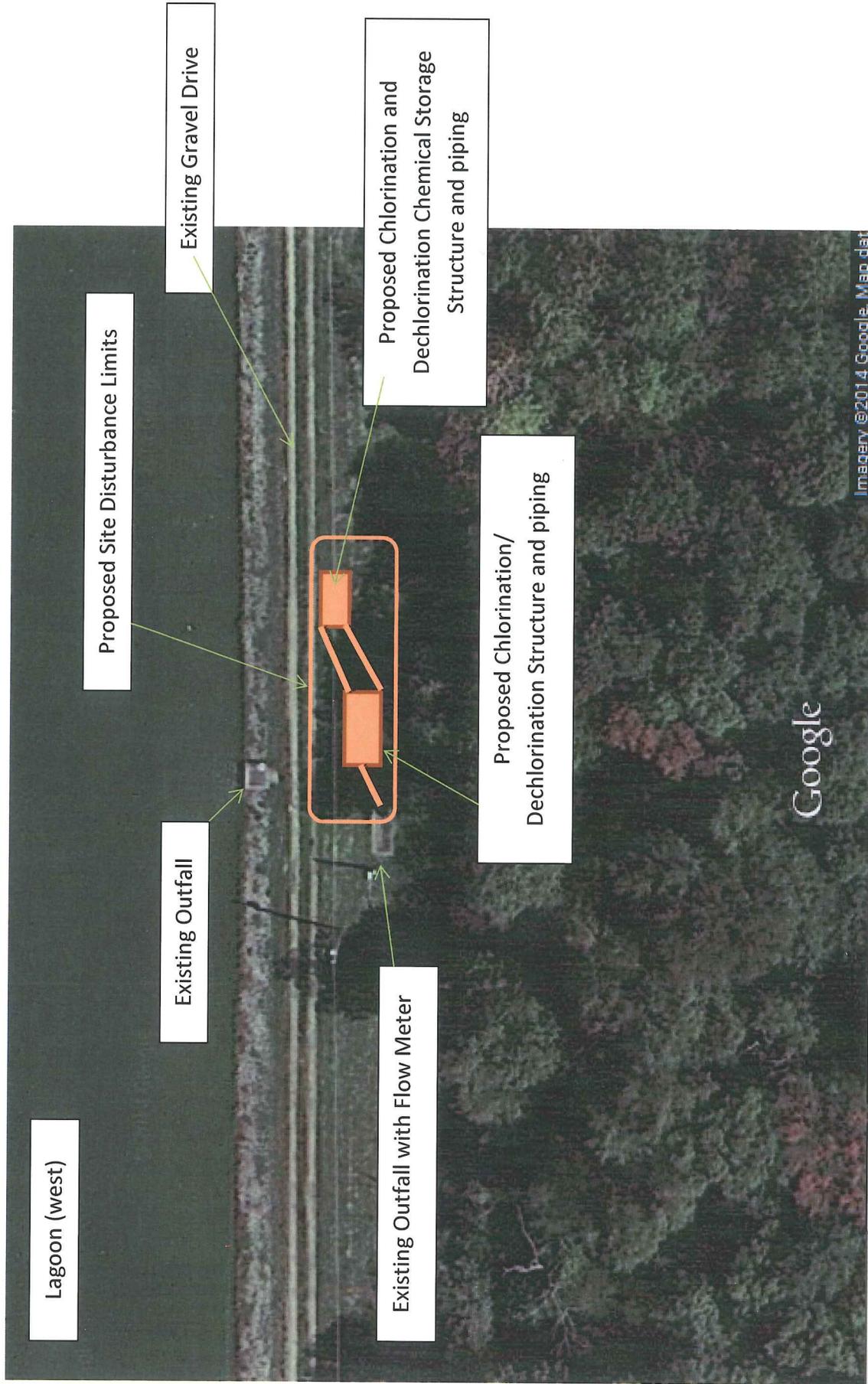


Figure 2

All proposed work will occur on land that was previously disturbed by the construction of the lagoon. No trees will be removed.
Curry & Associates, November 2014

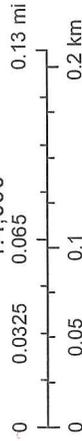
Figure 3 : Farmland - Wetland and Floodplain Map



October 17, 2014

- Streams (NHD)
- Rivers (NHD)
- Lakes (NHD)
- 0.2% Risk (aka 500-year Flood Zone)
- 1% Risk (aka 100-yr Flood Zone)
- Floodway
- Lakes (Local-Resolution NHD)
- Wetland Lines
- Wetlands

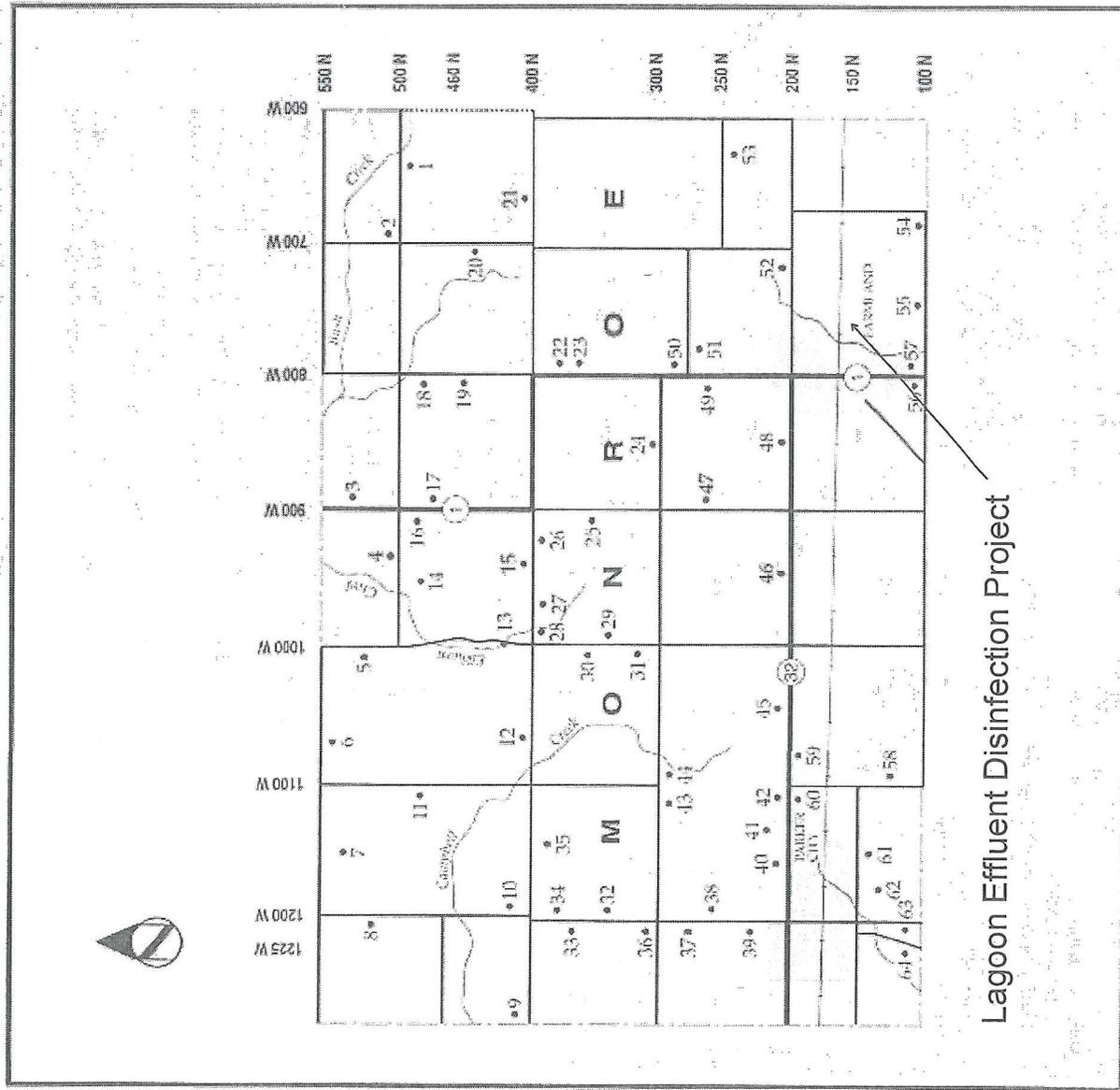
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U.S. Geological Survey
National Resource Commission

Monroe Township (20001-063)

Figure 4 : Randolph County Interim Report Map



Monroe Township is located on the western edge of Randolph County. It was organized in 1816 from sections of neighboring Green and Stoney Creek townships. The township's settlement began much later than in other sections of Randolph County. The White River, which runs just south of the township, was a major barrier for settlers and for that reason, the northern portion of the river valley was settled nearly twenty years after the southern part. The Windsor Pike, which was the first major road built westward from Winchester, also ran south of the river, and while such towns as Maxville and Windsor grew along this road, the region to the north remained largely unoccupied.

The township's first land entry was made by John Rody in 1835, less than one mile south of the present site of Parker City. Construction began the year before on a road leading from Murfreesboro in neighboring Delaware County to Winchester, and early settlement was concentrated along this line. Among the earliest settlers were Rody, Jeremiah Reed, Philip Booker, Jonathan Flood, Isaac Garringer and Abraham Hammers.

During the township's formative years, settlement was sparse and the first towns were not laid out until the 1850s. Morristown (later known as Parker City), was platted in 1851 on the western edge of the township. Farmland, in the eastern section, was recorded in 1852. A third town, Royston, was laid out one mile east of Farmland in 1851, but could not compete and by the 1880s, no trace remained. All were located along the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad which was instrumental in the township's agricultural boom during the late nineteenth century.

Lagoon Effluent Disinfection Project