



**United States Department of Agriculture
Rural Development**

September 7, 2011

SUBJECT: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)
Blairstown Biorefinery
Blairstown, Iowa

DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) has received an application from Fiberight, LLC for funding under the RBS 9003 Biorefinery Assistance Program. The proposed funding request is for the retrofit and minor addition at an existing biofuels refinery to produce advanced biofuels at 2154 78th Street, Blairstown, Benton County, Iowa. The applicant proposes to renovate the facility to produce some 4-6 million gallons of ethanol from integrated operations which would help meet the national goal for renewable fuel standard production of some 36 billion gallons of renewable fuels by 2022 established by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

The environmental analysis of this proposed action is contained in an Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared by RBS.

Fiberight proposes to use a former corn ethanol facility, the former Xethanol Biofuels plant. The plant encompasses an area of approximately 47 acres, approximately one mile southwest of Blairstown, Iowa. The proposed plan will change production from first generation ethanol to second generation production of cellulosic ethanol using different feedstocks, including processed industrial waste, commercial waste, municipal solid waste (MSW) such as contaminated paper, organic food wastes, yard wastes, textiles, and other biodegradables, which usually require disposition in a landfill. The facility conversion will involve adding process equipment to the existing ethanol production facility for the pre-sorting, pulping, digestion and fermentation process. In addition, a 75,000 square foot facility will be added to process incoming MSW and industrial pulp. Sources of wastes include International Paper, the Benton County and Linn County Landfills.

This proposal, construction and operation of an advanced biofuels facility, does not pose significant adverse effects to the natural or human environment.

1400 Independence Ave, S.W. Washington, DC 20250-0700
Web: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>

Committed to the future of rural communities.

"USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender."
To file a complaint of discrimination write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (800)795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD).

BASIS FOR FINDINGS

As required by the National Environmental Policy Act and agency regulations, RBS has assessed the potential environmental effects of the proposal. After consideration of the applicant's proposal, comments from Federal and State environmental regulatory and natural resource agencies, the agency has determined that the proposal will not have a significant adverse effect on the natural or human environment. Therefore, RBS will not prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for this proposal.

The Applicant must obtain and comply with all appropriate Federal, State, and local permits and approvals required for construction and operation of the biorefinery, and this requirement shall be incorporated and enforceable through the Agency's Conditional Commitment for Guarantee.

FINDINGS

The attached environmental assessment for the subject proposal has been prepared and reviewed by the appropriate Rural Business-Cooperative Service officials. After reviewing the assessment and the supporting materials attached to it, I find that the subject proposal will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Therefore, the preparation of an environmental impact statement is not necessary.

I also find that the assessment properly documents the proposal's status of compliance with the environmental laws and requirements listed therein.

Prepared by: Frank Mancino 9/7/2011
FRANK MANCINO /Date
Environmental Protection Specialist, Program Support Staff

Recommended: Linda J. Rodgers 9/6/2011
LINDA J. RODGERS /Date
Director, Program Support Staff

Recommended: William C. Smith 9/6/2011
WILLIAM C. SMITH /Date
Director, Energy Division, Rural Business-Cooperative Service

Approved: Judith A. Canales 9/6/11
JUDITH A. CANALES /Date
Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service

Environmental Assessment For Blairstown
Biorefinery Blairstown, Benton County, Iowa

USDA Rural Development

September 1, 2011

I. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The purpose of this action is to provide a loan guarantee to assist in the development and construction of commercial-scale biorefineries and the retrofitting of existing facilities using eligible technology for the development of advanced biofuels. The authority for such loan guarantees is Section 9003 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (FSRIA) (as amended by Section 9001 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (2008 Farm Bill)) which provides for the financing of commercial-scale biorefineries to produce advanced biofuels. Advanced biofuels are defined under The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 which established a national goal of renewable fuel standard production of some 36 billion gallons of renewable fuels by 2022. The applicant, Fiberight LLC (Fiberight), proposes to renovate a facility to produce some 4-6 million gallons of ethanol from integrated operations which would help meet that goal.

II. Project Description

Fiberight proposes to use a former corn ethanol facility, the former Xethanol Biofuels plant. The plant encompasses an area of approximately 47 acres, approximately one mile southwest of Blairstown, Iowa.

The proposed plan will change production from first generation ethanol to second generation production of cellulosic ethanol using different feedstocks, including processed industrial waste, commercial waste, municipal solid waste (MSW) such as contaminated paper, organic food wastes, yard wastes, textiles, and other biodegradables, such as seed corn which usually requires disposition in a landfill. The facility conversion will involve adding process equipment to the existing ethanol production facility for the pre-sorting, pulping, digestion and fermentation process. In addition, a 75,000 square foot facility will be added to process incoming MSW and industrial pulp. Sources of wastes include International Paper, the Benton County and Linn County Landfills.

By utilizing industrial and municipal wastes as an input source, the facility will be able to alleviate pressure on crowded landfills and reduce disposal fees for users.

Schedule

Fiberight plans a three phase schedule for implementation, as follows:

Phase 1: MSW building, wash system, pilot reactor, and anaerobic digester.
MSW= 50 tons/day (2011)

Phase 2: TMO pre-treatment technology, autoclave testing
MSW= 150 tons/day (2012)

Phase 3: Capacity expansion of system (AD, additional autoclave and upgraded distillation column) MSW= 350 tons/day (2013)

Using existing equity funds, Fiberight began retrofitting the existing facility to operate at a demonstration level, which initiated operations in April 2010, and can produce up to approximately 0.7-2 million gallons/yr of ethanol from seed corn and MSW. Fiberight's target production volume from integrated operations will be approximately 4-6 million gallons per year by 2014. Fiberight's processes involve closed-loop systems using a biochemical process involving enzymatic hydrolysis, which results in minimal amounts of emissions or water effluents. Fiberight will be adding equipment to the existing facility as well as constructing a waste sorting facility within the existing confines of the plant on the 47-acre site.

Feedstock

Feedstock for integrated operations as the biorefinery will include municipal solid waste (MSW), waste pulp, and seed corn. MSW is likely to be from wastes usually disposed at the Benton County landfill, and the Linn County landfill, located some 2 and 25 miles, respectively, from the site. Waste pulp sludge will be acquired from an International Paper Mill in Cedar Rapids, some 25 miles away. Seed corn will be obtained from various companies and distributors seeking controlled destruction and disposition of this commodity.

At full-scale, the project will receive approximately 122,000 tons/yr of MSW, which is approximately 4% of available supply within the State of Iowa, approximately 40,000 tons/yr of waste pulp mill sludge, and approximately 32,000 tons/yr of seed corn.

III. PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The proposed plan offers several benefits to the environment, to the State, and to the local community using these wastes including production of alternative fuel sources, increasing job availability and economic growth, and reducing landfill deposits, land use, and landfill operating costs and fees. Area landfills, including Benton County Landfill and potentially Linn County Landfill, will provide MSW to the facility, thereby reducing their costs for waste disposal, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from their landfills. International Paper will provide pulp waste for the cellulosic ethanol production process, thereby reducing or eliminating a waste stream which was usually land filled or treated for disposition.

Some 27 full-time positions would be created by the plant at full operations thereby providing additional local income.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA

The site is located at 2154 78th Street, Blairstown, IA (Figure 1) The northern portion of the site is currently developed with an existing ethanol plant and associated infrastructure such as roads, detention ponds, etc., located within a rural agricultural environment (Appendix A). The southern portion of the site consists of a former feedlot that is no longer utilized. The adjacent property, located southwest and east of the site, is developed with a feedlot operation, and the remaining adjacent and surrounding land is generally comprised of cropland and pastureland.

The closest farmsteads/structures to the site are approximately 500 feet north, 0.25 mile east, 0.5 mile south, and 0.5 mile west of the site. Blairstown and Cedar Rapids, Iowa are located approximately one mile north and 23 miles west of the site, respectively.

Soils on the site are classified as Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance; however, the site is not currently utilized for agriculture and is developed with an existing biofuels plant and former feedlot. Lands adjacent to the site are also primarily comprised of Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance, with some areas of Prime Farmland (Appendix B).

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. AIR QUALITY

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Air Quality Bureau is the regulatory agency with jurisdiction over the Blairstown Biofuels facility. Predecessor organizations have been issued construction permits for equipment at a 5-million gallon ethanol plant and a 35-million gallon ethanol plant expansion. Construction permits available for review on IDNR's website include those issued in 1996 for the 5-million gallon ethanol plant and in 2006 for the 35-million gallon ethanol plant expansion.

The projects associated with the 35-million gallon ethanol plant expansion authorized by IDNR in 2006 were not initiated. Fiberight does not plan to proceed with the 35-million gallon ethanol plant expansion but is planning to make modifications and retrofit the existing 5-million gallon corn ethanol plant to a cellulosic ethanol plant.

New construction permit applications representative of the proposed project were submitted to IDNR on April 14, 2010. After construction permits are issued and construction of the proposed project is complete, Fiberight will apply for an operating permit, as appropriate.

Emissions from the existing facility include particulate matter (PM), particulate matter with a nominal aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM10), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), carbon dioxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and hazardous air pollutants (HAP), such as acetaldehyde, acrolein, methanol and formaldehyde. Similar types and quantities of air emissions will be generated from the facility once the proposed changes are complete.

The State of Iowa does not have any non-attainment areas; therefore, the air quality in the area of the proposed change is in attainment. The elevation of the site varies from 850 to 900 feet above sea level. The meteorological conditions are typical of those found in Iowa. The topographical and meteorological conditions of the site are not likely to impact modeling results.

According to a telephone conversation (5/5/2010 with Mr. John Curtin, IDNR), the existing facility and projects represented by the 2006 expansion were modeled prior to the issuance of the construction permits. Mr. Curtin indicated that at that time, the 24-hour average and annual PM10 modeling results were within 80% of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Other pollutants modeled (i.e. SO₂ and NO_x) were well under the NAAQS levels.

IDNR will evaluate the construction permit applications submitted by Fiberight on April 10, 2010 and notify Fiberight in the event additional modeling is required.

IDNR does not regulate or have rules for odors. Municipal solid waste will generate odor. According to Steve Gerber of Fiberight, municipal solid waste will be processed immediately upon arrival to minimize the off-site migration of odor. Processing municipal solid waste substantially reduces the odor. Other cellulosic raw materials that may be processed in the future generate little to no odor.

Construction activities for the proposed project will include on-site grading of

approximately 1.7 acres, new building-related activities, and installation of new processing equipment. Facility road traffic will increase during the construction portion of the proposed project. These activities are anticipated to be short-term (approximately six months to one year) and have low impacts to air quality in the form of fugitive dust, and emissions of criteria pollutants (NO_x, VOCs, CO) from construction machinery operations. Construction permit applications were submitted to IDNR for the proposed project on April 14, 2010. Fiberight has held informal discussions regarding the permitting of the proposed project with IDNR.

Permit conditions regulating dust emissions from vehicle traffic and emissions from above ground storage tanks and generators are addressed in the construction permits for the existing facility. Similar types of emissions will be generated from the facility once the proposed changes are complete.

According to the IDNR (February 29, 2007 cover letter that accompanied the modified construction permits), the existing facility will be a major source with regard to Title V Operating Permit regulations and a major source with regard to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations after the completion of the projects authorized in 2006. Since the 2006 projects were not initiated, the existing source is not a major source with regard to Title V Operating Permit regulations or a major source with regard to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) regulations. After construction permits are issued by IDNR, and construction is complete, the facility anticipates it will emit air pollutants in quantities less than those requiring a Title V air operating permit or PSD construction permit. The IDNR provides guidance to developers on the types of air quality permits required.

IDNR will evaluate the construction permit applications submitted by Fiberight on April 14, 2010. After construction permits are issued by IDNR, and construction is complete, the facility anticipates it will emit air pollutants in quantities less than those requiring a Title V air operating permit or PSD construction permit.

Copies of the facility's existing construction permits are available for review on IDNR's website (plant number 06-04-001). Air permits can be viewed at:

<http://www.iowadnr.gov/air/prof./const/const.html>

Other facilities with air permits in the project area (i.e. Benton County, Iowa) are summarized on the EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) query report (in Appendix C).

2. WATER RESOURCES

–SURFACE WATER

Based on a review of EPA data, there do not appear to be identified water quality problems on or near the site. Within the region, Hannen Lake is listed by the EPA as a threatened waterbody, indicating that the waterbody is currently attaining its designated uses, but is in danger of non-attainment. The waterbody is listed as threatened for aquatic life support and overall use support due to impairment from nutrients and sediments/siltation. Agriculture and natural sources/wildlife are listed as the probable causes of impairment for this waterbody. The proposed project will not discharge to Hannen Lake.

The proposed project will involve the discharge of on-site treated industrial wastewater into Coon Creek. The treated wastewater will comply with the limitations set forth in the NPDES permit. The treatment wastewater will be tested monthly as a condition of the permit to show compliance with permit concentrations. Sewage effluent will be discharged into the sanitary sewer for treatment at Blirstown Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The proposed project will result in an increase in impervious surfaces due to construction of the waste processing facility. However, the project area consists of a previous biofuels plant and a livestock production facility which are currently dominated by impervious surfaces including buildings, roads, storage tanks, and

other associated infrastructure. The facility has a SWPPP, and best management practices (BMPs) include two storm water detention ponds, to prevent impacts to nearby surface waters. Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix D.

WATER SUPPLY QUALITY

On-site water is provided by Powershiek Water Association (regional supplier) and supplemented by an on-site well. Municipal water is reported to be safe, and the water from the on-site well is treated through a series of filters and a water softener.

Treated wastewater (non-sewer) will be discharged to an unnamed tributary to Coon Creek.

The well has been tested to ensure quality as shown in Appendix E. The facility currently has an IDNR Water Use Permit, #8905. Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix E.

WASTE WATER

Sewage effluent will be handled by the Blairstown Water Treatment Plant. The Blairstown Water Treatment Plant could not be reached for comment. However, based on the successful operation of the previous ethanol facility, it is anticipated that the municipal wastewater treatment system will continue to adequately serve the needs of the facility since the volume of sewage effluent is not expected to increase significantly from previous use when the plant was in full operation. The existing on-site wastewater treatment plant will treat the water softener backwash and cooling tower and boiler blowdown water.

The wastewater treatment plant is approximately 1.5 miles north of the site and is not expected to negatively affect the proposed action.

The on-site system is to treat generated process wastewater. No on-site system will

be used for treating sewer effluent. Only sewage effluent will be discharged to the local wastewater treatment plant. Process waste water will be treated on the site as described above. The wastewater treatment facility is a previously existing structure and will not be modified, so a wastewater construction permit is not necessary. The NPDES permit has been obtained. The requirements under the NPDES Permit are as follows:

Wastewater Parameter	Season	Type of Limit	% Removal	EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS				
				Concentration				7 Day Avg
				7 Day Min	30 Day Avg	Daily Max.	Units	
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	YEARLY	FINAL			30.0	45.0	MG/L	
PH (MINIMUM - MAXIMUM)	YEARLY	FINAL		6.0		9.0	STD UNITS	
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	YEARLY	FINAL			0.053	0.053	MG/L	
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)	YEARLY	FINAL			1.0	1.0	MG/L	
SULFATE (AS SO4)	YEARLY	FINAL			1,000.0	1,000.0	MG/L	

Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix E.

GROUND WATER

Iowa does not have any designated sole source aquifers as referenced at the EPA website:

www.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/pubs/grg_ssamap_req7.pdf

In general, the proposed project is not anticipated to have impacts to groundwater unless a spill occurs. A Spill Prevention and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) have been prepared for the plant. BMPs including containment devices located at sorting and unloading locations have been implemented to prevent and reduce threats associated with potential spills. The most likely substance to spill in large quantities is ethanol, which vaporizes readily, would likely biodegrade quickly, and is not expected to adsorb to sediments or bioconcentrate in animal tissue. In addition, effluent discharged from the on-site

wastewater treatment plant will be tested monthly in accordance with the schedule under the NPDES permit. Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix F. A SWPPP plan has been implemented and is adequate to serve the needs of the facility. The facility currently has an IDNR Operations Stormwater Discharge Permit, #9375-9178.

3. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

The proposed project will involve storing industrial wastes and MSW at the facility until it is utilized for ethanol production. The waste will be sorted and stored on-site in secondary containment until ready for processing. The facility will not store wastes long enough for methane production to occur, and will only store up to 2 days worth of industrial pulp and/or MSW volumes needed for production at the facility.

Toxic chemicals potentially will be stored on-site based on the composition of incoming MSW. IDNR has determined that the unsorted MSW delivered by outside carriers is to be considered hazardous. Toxic chemicals, if encountered, will be stored in an enclosed area until pick-up for safe disposal by a hazardous waste contractor. Radioactive materials are not used in the production process and are not anticipated to be present in MSW.

After recovering recyclables, a cellulose hydrolysis, utilizing an enzyme process (as opposed to a chemical process), will be employed to convert the cellulosic materials into sugars. The pretreatment of the cellulose feedstock will use phosphoric acid. In addition to the ethanol produced at this facility, sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid, and chlorine will be stored in tanks.

In addition to the above chemicals, the Table 1 below includes various chemicals (including enzymes) that will be utilized directly for production and/or stored on the site.

Table 1: Chemical Use	
ITEM	USE
Cellic Ctec	Digestion -Cellulose
Novozym 50053 (Ctech)	Digestion -Cellulose
Cellic Htech	Digestion -Cellulose
Novozym 22030 (Htech)	Digestion -Cellulose
Yeast -Danstil EDV46	Fermentation
Nutrient -AYF-1000	Fermentation
Yeast -Thermosac SLY	Fermentation
Distillase L-400	Sugar Fermentation
Fermasure	Biocide
Lacticide	Biocide
Lactrol (Virginiamiacin)	Biocide
Ammonium Hydrogen Fluoride	Biocide
Phosphoric Acid -75%	Pretreatment
Urea	Nitrogen
Aqueous Ammonia -19%	Nitrogen
Sodium Hydroxide	Caustic
Chlorine	Water System
Softener Salt	Boiler
Sulfuric Acid -66 Degree (93%)	Cooling Tower
9108 Pre-Cleaner	Cooling Tower
9585 Corrosion/Scale Inhibitor	Cooling Tower
Db-20 Biocide	Cooling Tower
9913FG Anti-Foam	Cooling Water
9962 Oxygen Scavenger	Boiler
8530 Steam Line Protector	Boiler
8826 Anti-Foam	Boiler
Cerelose Coarse Dextrose	Feed Stock

Sodium hydroxide is a strong alkaline that is corrosive and reactive. This chemical will be utilized in the facility during the CIP (cleaning-in-place) process and is not anticipated to be released directly into the environment. If a release were to occur, organisms contacting this chemical could potentially suffer irritation through inhalation or direct contact, chemical burns, or death in severe cases. Sodium hydroxide has the potential to make receiving waters increasingly alkaline if released.

Phosphoric acid is used as part of the pretreatment method for high-solid paper sludge. If released into soils, this chemical may leach into groundwater. The natural hardness of minerals in surface water typically readily neutralizes the acidity of phosphoric acid, but phosphates may be persistent.

Sulfuric acid is a mutagen that also can cause irritation through direct contact or may be fatal if ingested. If a large quantity spill were to occur into surface water, water pH could become increasingly acidic and some aquatic organisms could be harmed or die as a result.

In Iowa, the Resource Conservation and Recovery ACT (RCRA) program is administered by EPA Region 7 in Kansas City. RCRA regulates facilities that generate, transport, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. IDNR has determined that unsorted MSW delivered by outside carriers would be considered hazardous. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires anyone who generates hazardous waste to obtain an EPA Identification Number. Fiberight will consult with the IDNR and EPA regarding a RCRA permit and EPA Identification Number. However, the RCRA permit may not be required for operations if the facility does not handle or generate sufficient quantities of hazardous wastes.

It is expected that the incoming waste feedstock rate will approach will be approximately 160,000 pounds of MSW per day. Fiberight has consulted with the IDNR to comply with appropriate regulations regarding accepting and processing MSW for ethanol production.

Recyclable portions such as metals will be removed and transferred to a recycling facility and the remaining glass and inert components will be transferred to Benton County Landfill for disposal. The remaining plastics will be converted to energy for use in plant processes, and cellulose waste will be used for the ethanol production process. Any hazardous waste will be addressed, handled, and disposed in accordance with IDNR regulations and RCRA permitting by a hazardous waste disposal contractor. Benton County Landfill will be adequate to serve the needs of the proposed action since the waste transferred to the facility consists of waste that would typically be disposed of at this location, and the incoming landfill tonnages will be lower since the recyclable and useable portions will be removed from the incoming waste feedstock.

Special Waste Authorization (SWA) is required for the disposal of wastes that present a threat to human health or the environment or a waste with inherent properties that make the disposal of the waste in a sanitary landfill difficult to manage. Hazardous non-useable waste will be addressed, handled, and disposed in accordance with IDNR regulations and RCRA permitting by a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor. For non-hazardous waste disposal, the servicing landfill is the Benton County Landfill, located approximately 2 miles southwest of the Fiberight facility.

The proximity of the landfill to the production facility is not anticipated to create a negative impact on production. The servicing landfill is the Benton County Landfill, located approximately 2 miles southwest of the Fiberight facility.

BMPs: Procedures included in an emergency response plan will include consequence management efforts, a Hazardous Operations Manual, and SPCC plans designed to protect workers and the public from further exposure to hazards. The mitigation systems are both active and passive. Passive mitigation includes

equipment, devices, or technologies that function without human, mechanical, or other energy input such as dikes, secondary containment pallets, and enclosed systems. Active mitigation includes equipment, devices, or technologies that need human, mechanical, or other energy input to function such as interlocks, shutdown systems, pressure-relieving devices, flares, emergency isolation systems and fire protection systems.

Effective responses to chemical releases require training and planning. Emergency responders practice evaluation, isolation, containment and mitigation to prevent catastrophic releases. The following will be reviewed and practiced, as applicable, on a regular basis:

Typical Chemical Accidents

- Exposure Limits For Chemicals Requirements under Part 68 of the Clean Air Act
- Risk Management Program Regular inspection of emergency equipment and air purifying respirators are available, accessible, and usable.
- Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) air should be suitable for the temperature in which the SCBA will be worn.
- Periodically verify that on-site response personnel are trained and fit-tested for the proper use of the emergency equipment.
- Emergency shutdown and start-up procedures including systems restart after power failure.
- Emergency Response Drills including realistic response exercises with their local fire department or their hazmat emergency response teams.
- Appropriate waste handling permits will be obtained from the EPA and/or IDNR as necessary.

Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix G.

4. LAND USE

The project site consists of approximately 47 acres, which is currently owned by Fiberight. Approximately 1.72 acres of land will be disturbed for the new facility; no additional land will be disturbed by construction.

The project consists of upgrades and modifications to an existing facility located near the rural town of Blairstown, Iowa. Land uses adjacent to the project site consist predominantly of agriculture. Agricultural row cropping is located north, west, and south of the site. An agricultural dairy facility is located adjacent east of the site, followed by additional row crops. Rural residences are also located near (<1 mile) the site.

The proposed project is not anticipated to have additional impacts to existing land uses on or near the site, since the site was previously utilized as a biofuels plant. Furthermore, the southern portion of the property, which is currently classified as an Agricultural Land Use District, has not recently been utilized for agriculture, as the previous property owner anticipated utilizing this area for expansion of the biofuels facility. Agricultural land uses near the site do not appear to have been impacted by the proximity of the existing ethanol facility.

The proposed project will help to meet national and state level goals and plans to expand the use of biofuels. The proposed project will also help local municipalities to meet goals regarding waste management and reduce costs associated with landfill expansion. The proposal complies with existing zoning regulations.

Based on conversations with various people in the area, local residents are in favor of the project, and anticipating the successful operation of this facility.

Use of the facility will be limited, predominantly, to employees. Services including a grocery store, bank, restaurant, hardware store, automobile dealership, and community center are available in Blirstown, located less than one mile north of the site. Additional full scale services, including access to social services, are available in the City of Cedar Rapids located approximately 23 miles east of the site. Marengo Memorial Hospital is located approximately 10 miles south of the site, Virginia Gay Hospital is located approximately 14 miles north of the site, and St. Luke's Hospital is located approximately 24 miles east of the site.

5. TRANSPORTATION

The project is not located within the immediate vicinity of military or primary/commercial service airports. The nearest primary airport to the site is the Eastern Iowa International Airport located approximately 18 miles east of the site. In addition, the Belle Plaine Municipal Airport is located approximately 10.5 miles west, and the Amana Airport is located approximately 11.5 miles southeast of the site. According to the provisions of Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR part 77), the project does not require FAA notification.

The project site was formerly actively used as a biofuels plant, and the existing transportation infrastructure, including parking, should continue to adequately meet the needs of the proposed project.

The operation of the biofuels plant will result in increased traffic relative to the existing biofuels plant remaining vacant. Increased car traffic will result from employees traveling to and from the site, and increased truck traffic will result from

deliveries of plant feedstock. The estimated number of trucks per day would be approximately 15-25, including municipal solid waste and industrial pulp, and from removal of plant wastes. This truck traffic is not anticipated to increase relative to previous traffic levels during prior plant operations. Potential car and truck traffic associated with the site is not anticipated to adversely impact traffic patterns in the project area, and additional roads will not be required to support the traffic.

The increase in vehicular traffic will result in increased air emissions relative to the existing biofuels plant remaining vacant. However, the vehicular traffic is not anticipated to increase air emissions relative to previous emission levels during prior plant operations. Additionally, the feedstock suppliers for the biofuels plant are located in close proximity (2.7 to 40 miles) to the project site, whereas prior biofuels plant operations received feedstock from significantly greater distances; therefore, emissions from these sources will be reduced below previous levels. Goods transported to the project site will consist primarily of industrial pulp and municipal solid waste. Goods transported from the site will consist of cellulosic ethanol, fiber products, and biochemicals such as succinic acid. Hazardous wastes may be present in non-sorted municipal wastes delivered to the site, but these will be removed during sorting and disposed of by a hazardous waste disposal contractor according to applicable regulations.

Goods transported to and from the project site will be transported in enclosed trash transfer and semi-trailer vehicles. The proposed project is not anticipated to increase existing transportation safety issues.

Appropriate control and prevention measures, including containment devices, will be used to prevent and address potential spills of municipal waste inputs.

The facility will coordinate all hazardous wastes transfers through the Safety Coordinator, who will contract with a licensed hazardous waste hauler to remove hazardous materials from the site as needed. The credentials of the selected hauler will be verified by the facility. All waste oils, sludge, solvents, etc. will be properly stored and labeled according to Department of Transportation regulations, and records of any materials shipped will be kept in a Hazardous Waste Disposal Manifest File.

6. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The proposed project is not anticipated to result in impacts to wildlife since the proposed project is an existing facility and does not involve ground disturbance outside of the existing facility. The location of the new waste processing facility was previously graded for expansion of the facility by the previous owner, and is covered by grass and other species characteristic of disturbed sites.

Although the site is anticipated to be utilized by species common to disturbed and developed areas, the site does not provide significant habitat to wildlife. Vegetation on the site is composed predominantly of species characteristic of disturbed development sites such as Fescue (*Festuca sp.*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), Clover (*Trifolium sp.*), and Crabgrass (*Digitaria sp.*). In addition, the surrounding area is utilized for agricultural row crop and livestock production and does not provide significant habitat for wildlife, particularly for threatened and endangered species or species of concern.

The proposed project will not result in the loss of habitat for migratory wildlife, nor will it provide additional disturbances to migration corridors and pathways, since the project site is currently developed and habitat on the site is low quality and previously disturbed. The proposed project is not anticipated to force populations of wildlife to relocate or result in direct mortality of wildlife.

The project is not located adjacent to formally classified lands. The closest formally classified lands include Hannen Park located approximately 2.3 miles southwest of the site, Iowa River Corridor Wildlife Management Area approximately 4 miles south of the site, Burr Oak Wildlife Area County Preserve approximately 4.4 miles south of the site, Simmons Timber Reserve approximately 4.7 miles south of the site, Big

Bend Conservation Area approximately 5.5 miles southeast of the site, and Tuttle Wildlife Area approximately 6.5 miles east of the site. The Youngville Café, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is located approximately 5.5 miles northeast of the site.

The proposed project is not anticipated to impact formally classified lands, as the project site is not located adjacent to such lands. The project site is located approximately one mile south of Blairstown, Iowa, and approximately 2.3 miles northeast of Hannen Park, but the project is not anticipated to adversely affect these areas since the project consists of a previously existing biofuels plant. Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix I

7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC/ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The facility is projected to employ approximately 27 full-time employees and will not have a long-term impact on local demographics.

The proposed biofuels plant is an existing facility. The principal difference between the former and proposed operations is the proposed facility will utilize wastes such as industrial pulp and MSW as feedstock, whereas the facility previously used drymill corn, a potential food crop. The proposed project will also alleviate a portion of the waste burden from Benton County Landfill and other surrounding county landfill facilities, while potentially increasing the availability of food crops.

The proposed project is located in a rural area generally located away from people. The nearest farmsteads are located approximately 500 feet north, 0.25 mile east, 0.5 mile south, and 0.5 mile west of the facility, but the proposed plan is not anticipated to result in significant changes relative to the previous operations. In addition, based on U.S. Census data, the population in Benton County, Iowa contains a smaller minority and economically disadvantaged population relative to the State of Iowa as a whole.

The site consists of an existing facility and will not involve the development of additional land outside of the existing 47-acre site.

Blairstown contains a local EMS and Volunteer Fire Department that serves the town and surrounding communities. While Blairstown does not have a municipal police department, the local community is served by the Benton County Sheriff's Department. In addition, Blairstown is located approximately 22 miles west of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, which contains a population of over 125,000 people and full emergency services.

The proposed project is at an existing facility that is located south of Blairstown in a rural community on the southern side of 78th Street, which should not change or add impediments to emergency service needs. Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix J

8. CONSTRUCTION

During construction activities, fugitive dust will be controlled via chemical dust suppressant, road wetting, and temporarily seeding disturbed areas. Silt fences, hay bales, erosion control blankets, and temporary vegetative cover will be used to minimize soil runoff and sedimentation in waterbodies.

Construction equipment generally produces noise levels between 75 dB and 89 dB at a distance of 50 feet from the source. After attenuation over a distance of ¼ mile the sound levels should be attenuated to around 60 dB or less, the level of a normal conversation.

The IDNR will be consulted and applicable permits will be obtained to control fugitive dust as necessary in accordance with the procedures listed above.

A construction permit has not yet been obtained, but measures used to prevent soil erosion and stream siltation will include those listed above.

9. ENERGY

The project consists of upgrades and modifications to an existing facility located near the rural town of Blairstown, Iowa. The resulting ethanol will meet the EPA's RFS 2 production mandates for 2010 to 2022. By using MSW as feedstock, this will reduce the amount of energy needed to properly store, manage, and monitor MSW disposed of in a landfill. The facility will also produce co-generation electricity from hydrocarbon elements of the waste stream to power the facility, thereby reducing the energy burden of the facility relative to previous operations. If excess energy is produced from the co-generation process, this energy can be inputted back into the grid and result in a net gain of energy from the facility.

The proprietary processes used by Fiberight operate at low temperatures in a closed-loop system, which reduces the need for energy inputs and results in de minimus levels of emissions or effluents, providing an advantage over other ethanol generation processes. In addition, the project involves enzyme recovery steps, which allows the facility to recycle and reuse enzymes and decrease energy and materials needed to produce additional enzymes.

The process uses harvested hydrocarbon portions of the waste stream to produce energy and eliminate the need to transport this waste to another facility. The facility will use local sources (located between approximately 2 to 40 miles from the facility) to obtain MSW and industrial wastes which reduces the energy needed to transport feedstock sources to the facility. In addition, Fiberight has created an efficient pre-sorting process that avoids wasting energy processing unsuitable inert materials such as rock, metal, and glass.

10. MISCELLANEOUS

In accordance with the Quiet Communities Act regulation 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart B, the proposed project does not constitute a noise sensitive development.

The proposed action will result in an increase in noise levels relative to the noise levels without the facility; however, noise levels are not anticipated to be excessive, will comply with applicable regulations, and will be comparable to the noise levels of the plant when it was previously in use. Construction equipment generally operates at noise levels between 75 dB and 89 dB at a distance of 50 feet from the source. After attenuation over a distance of ¼ mile the sound levels should be around 60 dB or less, the level of a normal conversation. Construction activities would be limited to normal business hours and be temporary until the facility conversion is completed.

Noise from facility operations will predominantly be contained within the building. Noise levels from facility operations would be attenuated similar to construction noise levels and are similar to noise levels of the plant when it was previously in use.

The proposed project is not anticipated to cause health concerns; however, the potential for an explosion or similar hazard exists with the ethanol facility. Appropriate control and prevention measures will be implemented to prevent a catastrophic accident and to limit the potential impact of such an event on adjacent properties.

The proposed project is not anticipated to create excessive vibrations is neither located in, nor will create a fire-prone area. The proposed project does not entail handling of radioactive materials. The proposed project is not anticipated to result in significant impacts to the aesthetics of the project area, as the project site is an

existing facility.

Use of TMO's proprietary ethanologen (special bacteria to produce ethanol) presents no particular issue as it is not a genetically modified organism (GMO) and is not considered an invasive species under Federal and State listings of noxious plants or animals.

VI. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Iowa does not have any coastal zone management areas.

VII. CULTURAL RESOURCES, HISTORICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL

The proposed project consists of an existing facility, which is located in a rural area. Based on the Iowa State Archaeologist Site File Search, archaeological resources are not present on or near the site. In addition, the facility is a previously existing site, and the area where construction is to occur was graded by the previous owner. The nearest location listed on the National Register of Historic Places is Youngville Café, which is located approximately 5.5 miles northeast of the site. Based upon this review, RD has made a determination of No Potential to Affect historic properties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix K.

VIII. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Iowa does not have any Wild and Scenic River as defined under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. 1271). No protected water areas in Iowa will be affected by this proposal.

IX. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES CRITICAL HABITAT AND

ENDANGERED/THREATENED SPECIES

Based on a review of listed species for Benton County, the Prairie bush clover and Western prairie fringed orchard are expected to occur in Benton County. The Western prairie fringed orchard prefers wet grasslands, and the Prairie bush clover prefers dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil. These habitats have not been identified on the site or adjacent properties. Critical habitat has not been designated for these species. Based on consultation with the US FWS, and the IDNR, there are no records of rare species or significant natural communities for the site or the surrounding area. Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix L.

X. IMPORTANT FARMLAND

Based on a conversation with Marc Greenlee of the Benton County Department of Health and Land use, the approximate 25.5-acre parcel containing the existing biofuels facility meets Benton County land-use regulations. The remaining approximate 20.09-acre parcel is currently classified as an Agricultural Land Use District. If expansion activities occur in the future, an application for Land Use Change will need to be submitted to Benton County to allow expansion of the facility onto this parcel.

The portion of the site classified as an Agricultural Land Use District is not currently used for farming crops or other agricultural activities. The parcel was previously used as part of a livestock facility; however, the parcel was sold in 2006 for the expansion of the existing biofuels facility. Although the planned expansion has not occurred, the site has not been utilized for agriculture since 2006. Soils on the site are classified as Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance; however,

the site is not currently utilized for agriculture, and is occupied by an existing biofuels plant. Based on a conversation on May 6, 2010 with Robert Vobora, Area Resource Soil Scientist for the Northeast Iowa NRCS Area office, the proposed project and associated property is not subject to FPPA regulations, and form AD-1006 does not need to be submitted because the parcels of land have been previously converted from cropland.

XI. FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT AND WETLANDS MANAGEMENT

The proposal would not be located in the 100-year floodplain or designated floodway; it is also not a critical action located in the 500-year floodplain. Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix M.

WETLANDS:

The proposed project will not affect any wetlands.

Supporting documentation can be found in Appendix N

XII. COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

Iowa does not have any coastal barrier areas.

XIII. STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

Iowa does not have a State Environmental Policy Act.

XIV. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW

The State of Iowa has revised the review process for meeting the requirements of E.O. 12372. Only applications for Federal assistance filed by State Agencies are subject to review.

XV. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPATING FEDERAL AGENCY

No other Federal Agency is participating in the proposal.

XVI. REACTION TO PROJECT

Based on conversations with area government officials and newspaper reporters, the community is anticipating the successful operation of the facility, which has been viewed as somewhat of a failure due to the lack of continual ownership and operation.

Formal public meetings have not been held regarding the proposed action, but the community is aware of the proceedings through local newspaper articles and word-of-mouth. In addition, due to the unique nature of the proposed action and the potential ecological benefits, the project has been featured in several articles in national journals and websites. It is anticipated that if the proposed action is implemented and is successful, additional national attention will be focused on Fiberight's unique ethanol production process, and the concept will be spread to other parts of the U.S.

XVII. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Positive impacts from the proposed action will include an increase in available jobs, a reduction of waste burden and greenhouse gas production at local landfills, increased production of alternative fuel sources and other useable products such as biochemicals, reduced energy consumption by the facility, and the successful operation of an inoperable facility that will minimize further impacts to available farmland, wildlife, and sensitive habitats.

The proposed action will have impacts to air and water quality. However, due to the efficient closed-loop proprietary processes used in the waste to ethanol conversion process by Fiberight, these impacts are anticipated to be lower relative to the

previous facility operation. Significant impacts to the environment are not anticipated due to the facility operation. Potentially minor adverse impacts may occur to air and water resources, most notably air quality during construction.

XVIII. ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

Proposed Action:

The proposed action consists of converting an existing ethanol plant to allow production of cellulosic ethanol from industrial and municipal solid wastes (MSW), as described in Section I.

No Action Alternative:

Under the no action alternative the project site will remain unaltered. The ethanol production facility would likely be sold to another entity and either be brought back into ethanol production or be converted into another facility type. Under this alternative, if the facility is purchased by another entity and continues as an industrial facility, it is likely to have similar impacts to the proposed action. There is also the potential that the facility would remain vacant indefinitely, or be dismantled and the location changed to agricultural land or another land use. If a no action alternative is selected, and the proposed plan is not implemented, the existing ethanol plant would not be in operation. Air and water wastes and emissions would not be produced from the ethanol manufacturing process, but ethanol, an alternative energy source, and other useable products, such as biochemicals and fiber products, would not be produced. In addition, the industrial pulp and MSW produced would continue to be taken to landfills, taking up usable land and producing harmful methane gas. The ethanol facility would likely be nonoperational until purchased by another company that restarted ethanol production operations, or until the property was purchased by

an interested party for some other uses.

XIX. CONSISTENCY WITH RURAL DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

The proposed action will avoid impacting farmland, wetlands, floodplains, cultural resources, and wildlife and their natural habitats by utilizing a formerly vacant existing facility. The project will have minimal impacts to air quality and water quality through the production of emissions and effluents during the production process. However, the proposed action will produce ethanol from renewable sources including industrial pulp and MSW. Recyclables will be sorted from the feedstock and sent to recycling facilities. In addition, other useable products will be produced including biochemicals and various fiber products such as fiberboard, road materials, and animal bedding.

By using waste as feedstock, additional useable farmland will be saved from conversion into municipal landfills. In addition, land used to produce crops such as corn for ethanol production will be available to produce needed food for human consumption. Using waste to produce ethanol will help to satisfy RFS program requirements, alleviate a portion of the cost burden to area residents, and reduce the potential to produce greenhouse gases such as methane. These goals are consistent with those set forth by USDA Rural Development.

XX. Environmental Determinations

The following recommendations shall be completed:

A. Based on an examination and review of the foregoing information and such supplemental information attached hereto, I recommend that the approving official determine that this proposal will have: () a significant effect on the quality of the human environment and an Environmental Impact Statement must be prepared; will not have (X) a significant effect on the quality of the human environment.

B. I recommend that the approving official make the following compliance determinations for the below-listed environmental requirements.

Not in compliance		In compliance		
			X	Clean Air Act.
			X	Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
			X	Safe Drinking Water Act—Section 1424(e).
			X	Endangered Species Act.
			X	Coastal Barrier Resources Act.
			X	Coastal Zone Management Act—Section 307(c) (1) and (2).
			X	Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.
			X	National Historic Preservation Act.
			X	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act.
			X	Subpart B, Highly Erodible Land Conservation
			X	Subpart C, Wetland Conservation, of the Food Security Act.
			X	Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management.
			X	Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.
			X	Farmland Protection Policy Act.
			X	Departmental Regulation 9500–3, Land Use Policy.
			X	State Office Natural Resource Management Guide.

C. I have reviewed and considered the types and degrees of adverse environmental impacts identified by this assessment. I have also analyzed the proposal for its consistency with FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 environmental policies, particularly those related to important farmland protection, and have considered the potential benefits of the proposal. Based upon a consideration and balancing of these factors, I recommend from an environmental standpoint that the proposal

X be approved.

 not be approved because of the attached reasons.

Prepared by:

FRANK MANCINO

Date

Environmental Protection Specialist, Program Support Staff

Recommended:

LINDA J. RODGERS

Date

Director, Program Support Division

Recommended:

WILLIAM C. SMITH

Date

Director, Energy Division, Rural Business-Cooperative Service

Approved:

JUDITH A. CANALES

Date

Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service

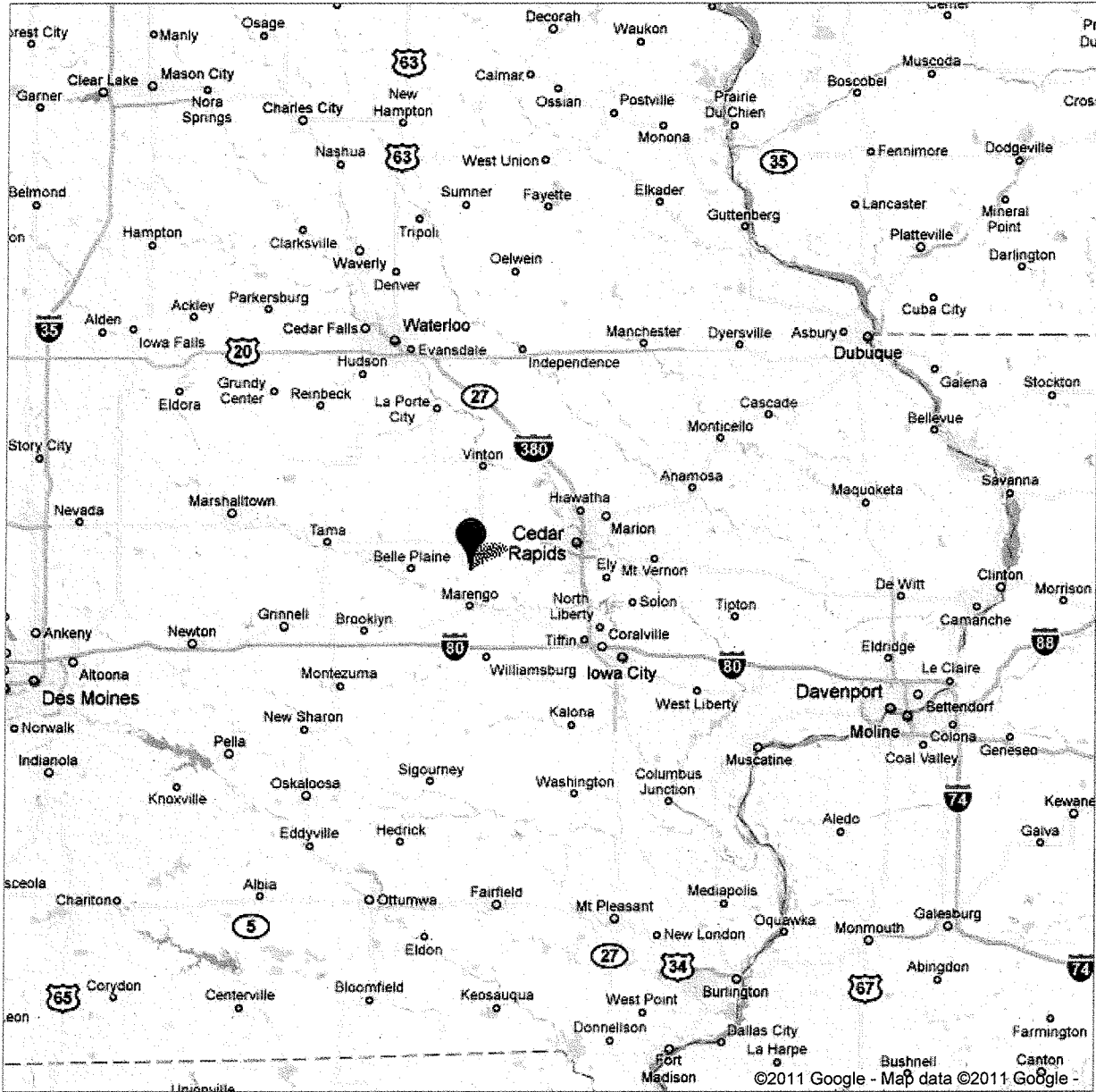
Appendix A

Google maps

Address 2154 78th St
Blairstown, IA 52209

Get Google Maps on your phone


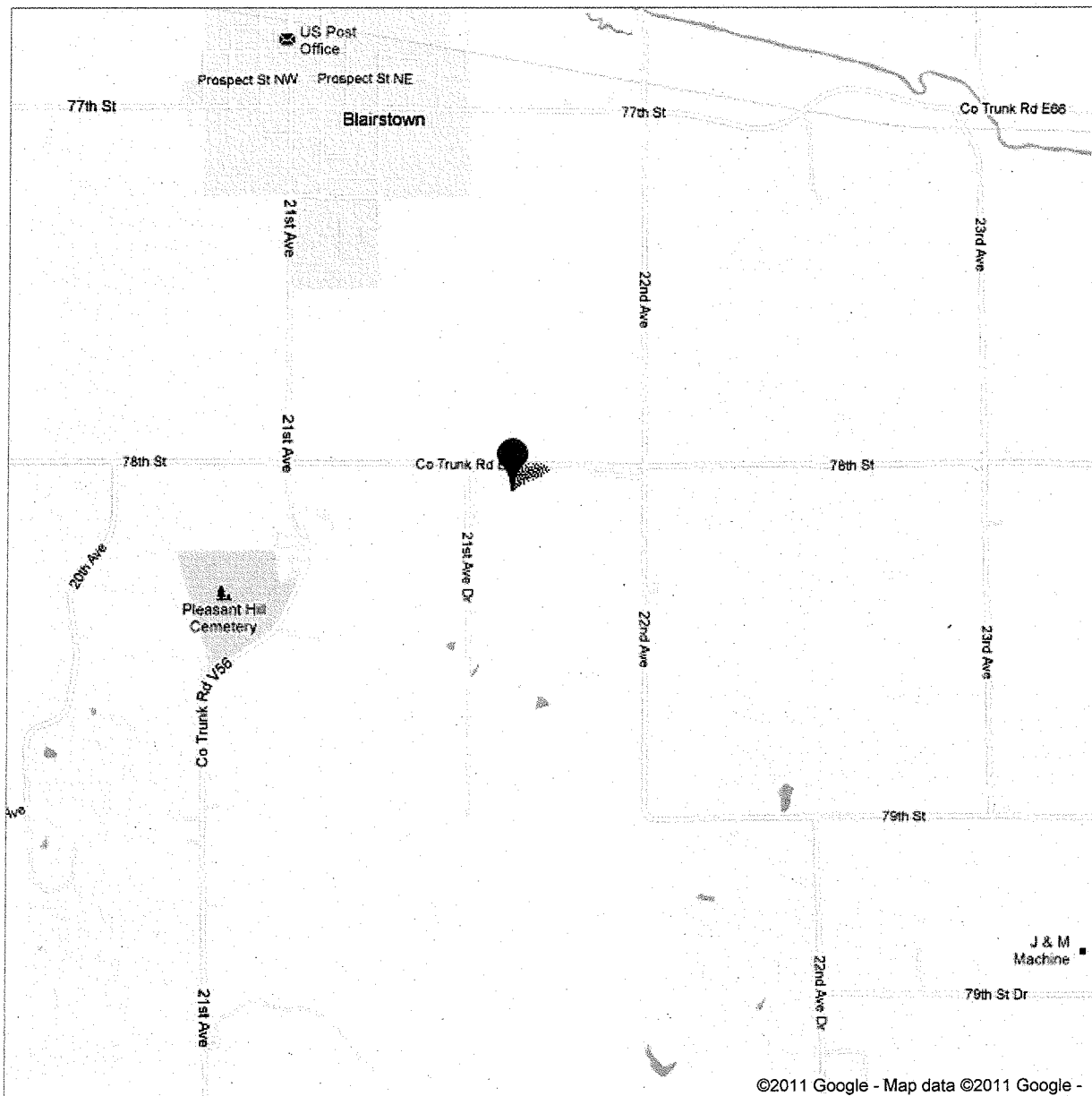
Text the word "GMAPS" to 466453

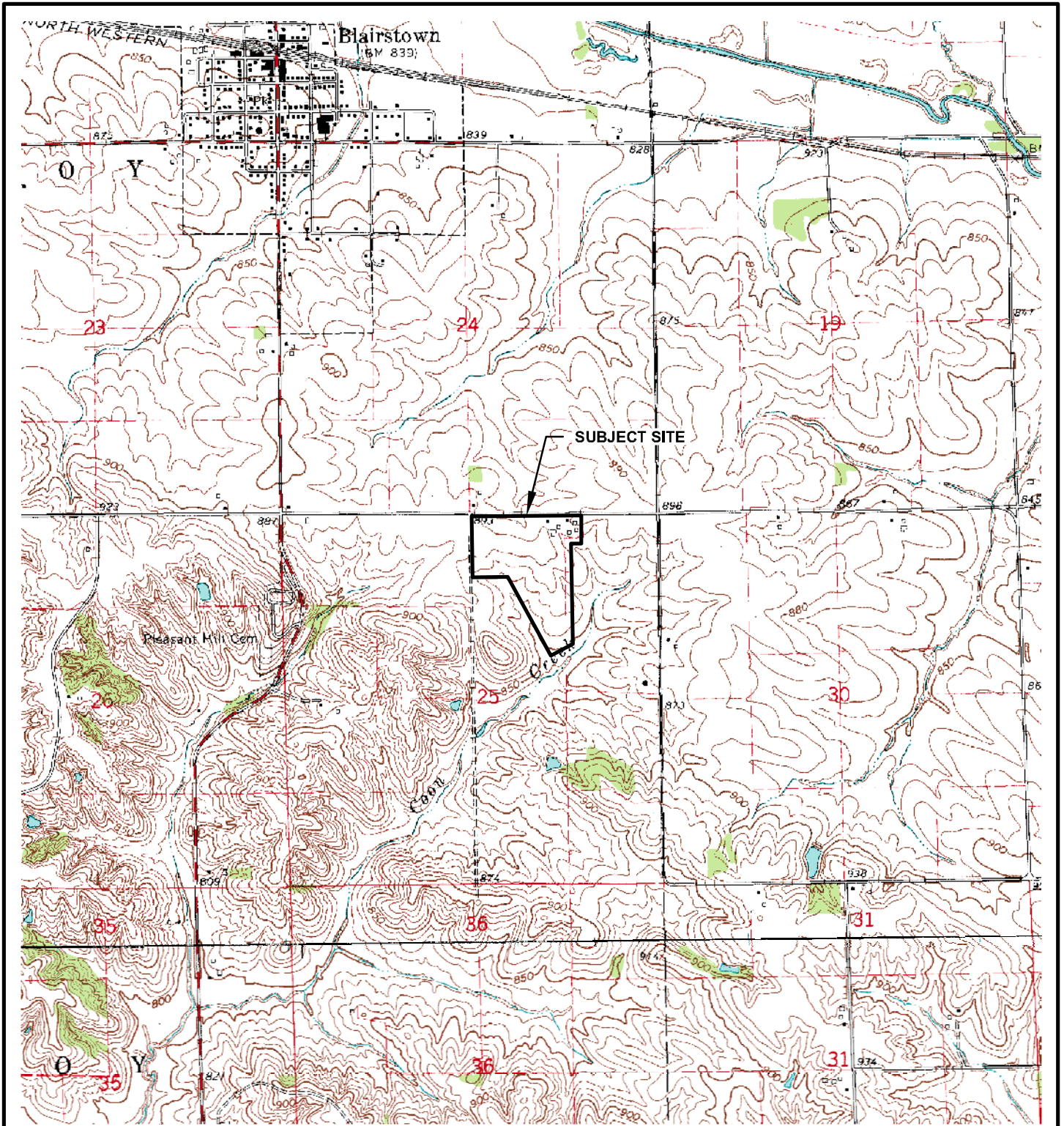


Google maps

Address 2154 78th St
Blairstown, IA 52209

Get Google Maps on your phone
Text the word "GMAPS" to 466453

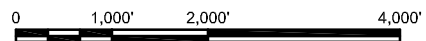





BLAIRSTOWN QUADRANGLE
 IOWA - BENTON COUNTY
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
 1965

APPROXIMATE NE/4
 OF SECTION 25, TOWNSHIP 82
 NORTH, RANGE 11 WEST.

DIAGRAM IS INTENDED FOR GENERAL USE ONLY, AND IS NOT
 FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.



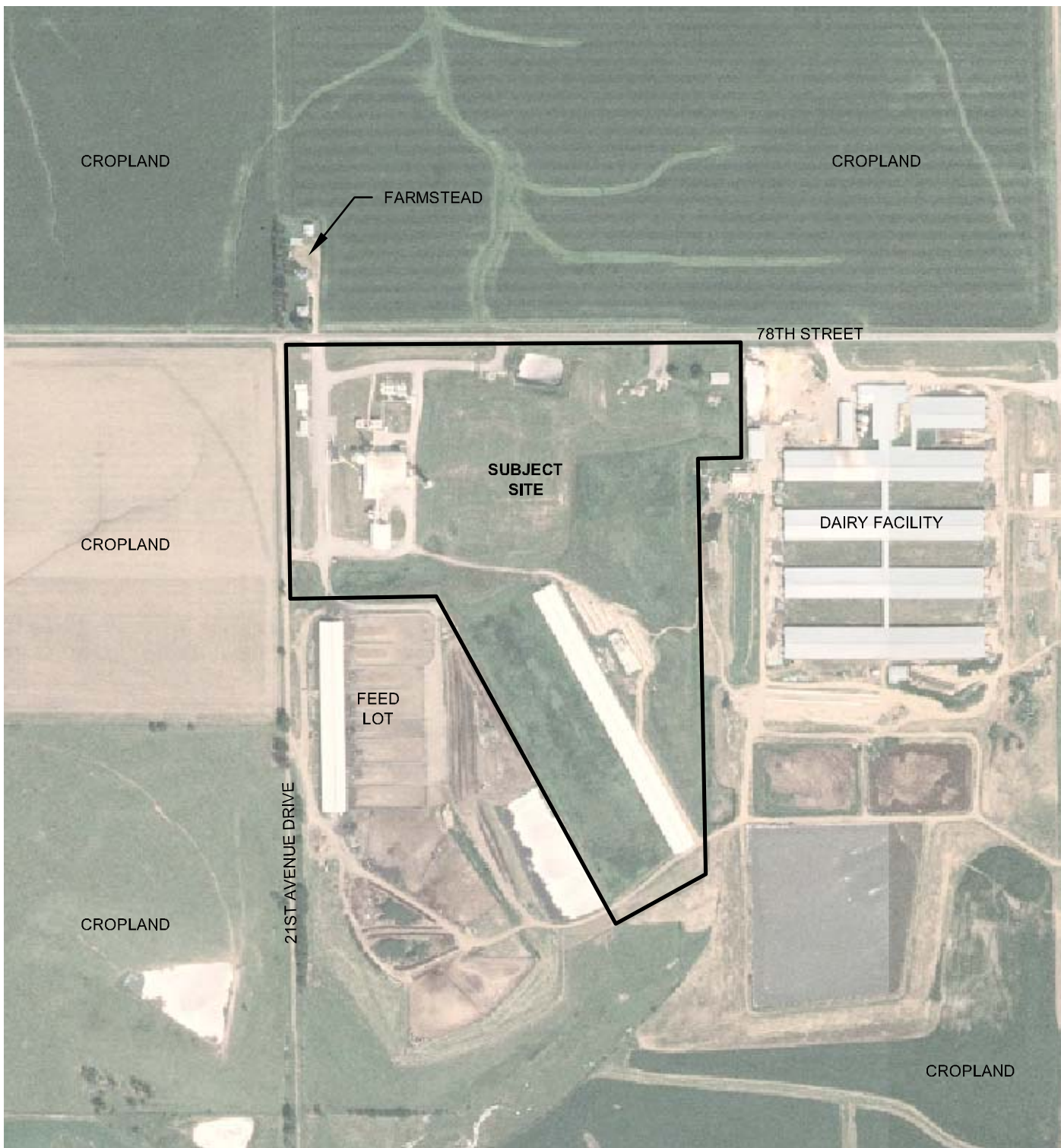
Project Mngr:	PCY	Scale:	SHOWN
Checked By:	PCY	Date:	05/11/10
Approved By:	KRA	Project No:	01109057
Drawn By:	BCB	File Name:	9057F1.dwg

Terracon
 Consulting Engineers and Scientists

1815 S. Eisenhower Wichita, Kansas 67209
 Phone: (316) 262-0171 Fax: (316) 262-6997

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 CLIENT: FIBERIGHT
BLAIRSTOWN BIOREFINERY
 SE OF 78TH STREET AND 21ST AVENUE DRIVE
 BLAIRSTOWN, IOWA 52209

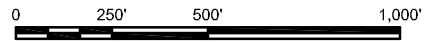
FIGURE
1



2009 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY THE STATE OF IOWA NAIP.



DIAGRAM IS INTENDED FOR GENERAL USE ONLY, AND IS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.



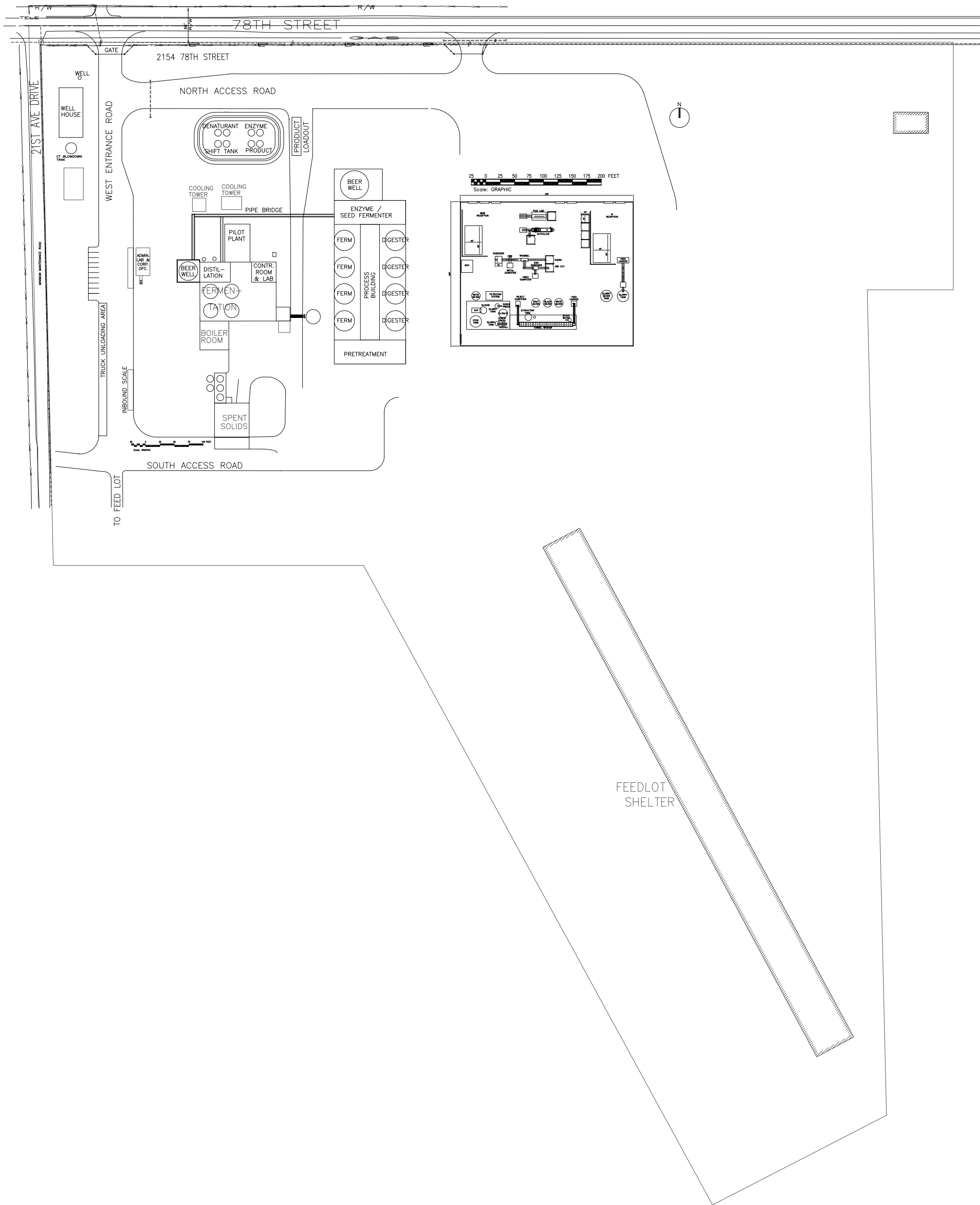
Project Mngr:	PCY
Checked By:	PCY
Approved By:	KRA
Drawn By:	BCB

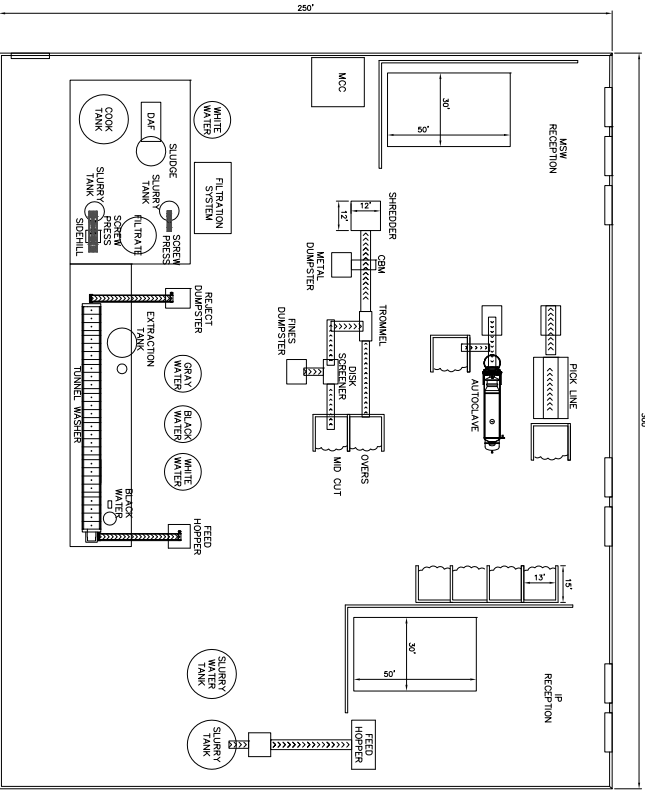
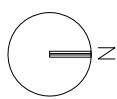
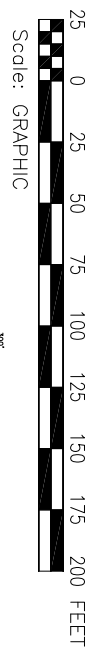
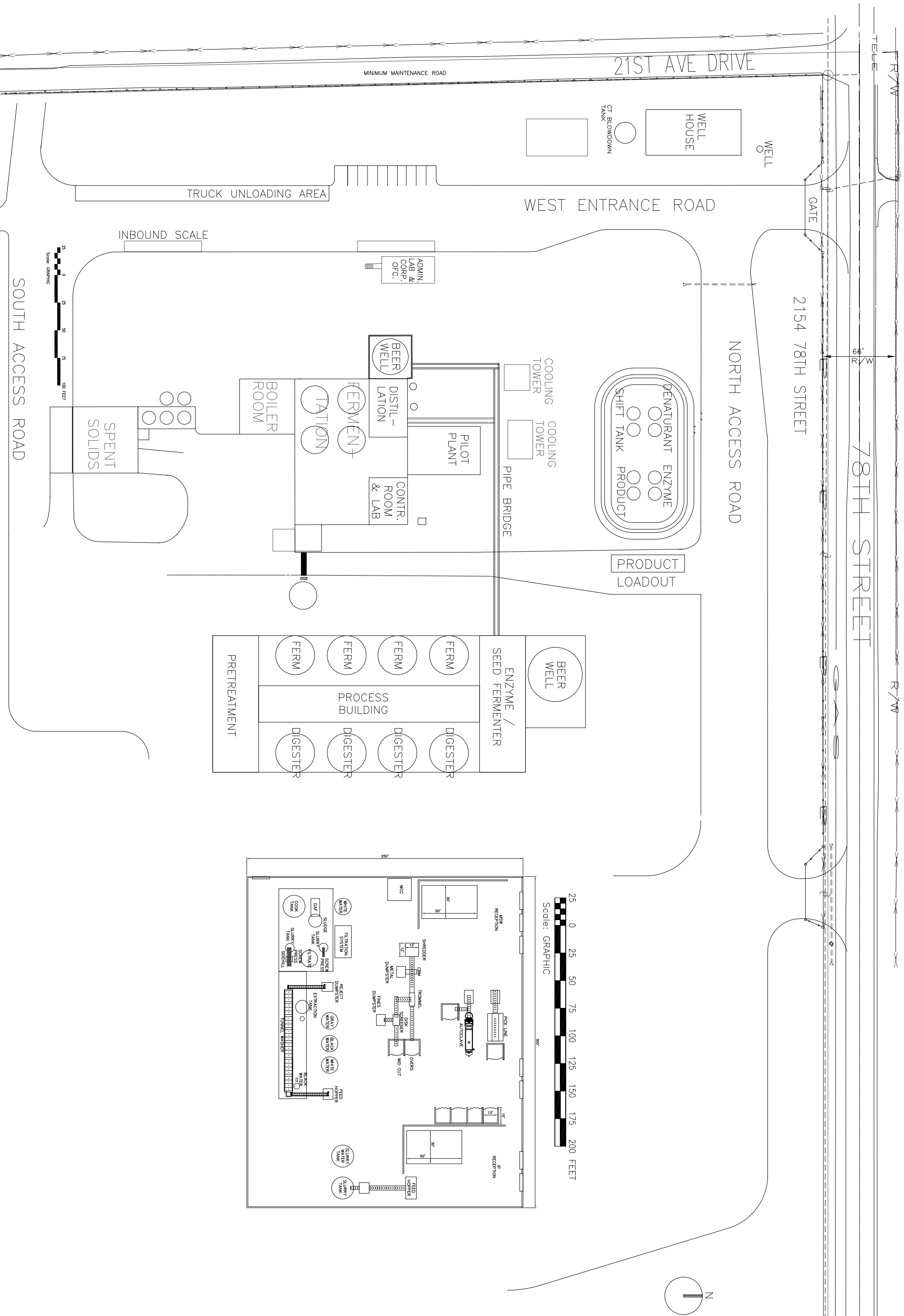
Scale:	SHOWN
Date:	05/11/10
Project No:	01109057
File Name:	9057F2.dwg

Terracon
 Consulting Engineers and Scientists
 1815 S. Eisenhower Wichita, Kansas 67209
 Phone: (316) 262-0171 Fax: (316) 262-6987

SITE DIAGRAM
 CLIENT: FIBERIGHT
BLAIRSTOWN BIOREFINERY
 SE OF 78TH STREET AND 21ST AVENUE DRIVE
 BLAIRSTOWN, IOWA 52209

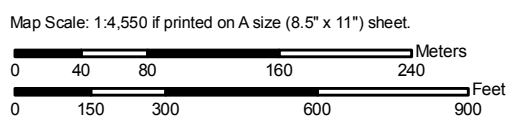
FIGURE
 2






Appendix B

Soil Map—Benton County, Iowa



MAP LEGEND






















Area of Interest (AOI)




 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils




 Soil Map Units

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot
-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot

-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other



Special Line Features

-  Gully
-  Short Steep Slope
-  Other






Political Features

-  Cities

Water Features

-  Oceans
-  Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:4,550 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 15N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Benton County, Iowa
 Survey Area Data: Version 14, Oct 22, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/15/2006; 8/4/2006

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Benton County, Iowa (IA011)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
11B	Colo-Ely complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	7.5	13.2%
83C	Kenyon loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	16.4	28.7%
120B	Tama silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	28.0	49.0%
120C	Tama silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	2.6	4.5%
171D	Bassett loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes	0.1	0.2%
291	Atterberry silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	0.4	0.7%
771B	Waubeek silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0.0	0.1%
W	Water	2.0	3.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		57.2	100.0%

Prime and other Important Farmlands

Benton County, Iowa

Map symbol	Map unit name	Farmland classification
83B	Kenyon loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
110B	Lamont fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
119	Muscatine silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
119B	Muscatine silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
120	Tama silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
120B	Tama silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
127	Wiota silt loam, loamy substratum, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
162B	Downs silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
163B	Fayette silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
171B	Bassett loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
175	Dickinson fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
175B	Dickinson fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
177	Saude loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
177B	Saude loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
178	Waukee loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
178B	Waukee loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
184B	Klinger silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
198B	Floyd loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
291	Atterberry silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
302B	Coggon loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
350	Waukegan silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
350B	Waukegan silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
352B	Whittier silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
377B	Dinsdale silty clay loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
399	Readlyn loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
408B	Olin fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
420	Tama silty clay loam, benches, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
420B	Tama silty clay loam, benches, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
426B	Aredale loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
428B	Ely silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
485	Spillville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
536	Hanlon fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
729B	Nodaway-Radford silt loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
771B	Waubeek silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
778	Sattre loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
778B	Sattre loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
782B	Donnan silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1088	Nevin silty clay loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1119	Muscatine silty clay loam, benches, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1226	Lawler loam, 24 to 40 inches to sand and gravel, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1291	Atterberry silt loam, benches, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1688	Koszta silt loam, loamy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
1727	Udolpho loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
41	Sparta loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
41B	Sparta loamy fine sand, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
41C	Sparta loamy fine sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
63B	Chelsea loamy fine sand, 1 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
63C	Chelsea loamy fine sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
83C	Kenyon loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance

Prime and other Important Farmlands

Benton County, Iowa

Map symbol	Map unit name	Farmland classification
83C2	Kenyon loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
83D	Kenyon loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
83D2	Kenyon loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
109C	Backbone fine sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
110C	Lamont fine sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
120C	Tama silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
120C2	Tama silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
159	Finchford loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
162C	Downs silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
162C2	Downs silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
162D	Downs silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
162D2	Downs silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
163C	Fayette silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
163C2	Fayette silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
163D	Fayette silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
163D2	Fayette silt loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
163E	Fayette silt loam, 14 to 18 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
163E2	Fayette silt loam, 14 to 18 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
171C	Bassett loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
171C2	Bassett loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
171D	Bassett loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
171D2	Bassett loam, 9 to 14 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
175C	Dickinson fine sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
177C	Saude loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
207C	Whalan loam, 20 to 30 inches to limestone, 2 to 9 percent slope	Farmland of statewide importance
214C	Rockton loam, 20 to 30 inches to limestone, 2 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
221B	Palms muck, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
284	Flagler sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
284B	Flagler sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
285C	Burkhardt sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
293C	Chelsea-Lamont-Fayette complex, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
293D	Chelsea-Lamont-Fayette complex, 9 to 18 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
302C	Coggon loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
302C2	Coggon loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
377C	Dinsdale silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
377C2	Dinsdale silty clay loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
408C	Olin fine sandy loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
426C	Aredale loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
771C	Waubeek silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
771C2	Waubeek silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
782C2	Donnan silt loam, 5 to 9 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Farmland of statewide importance
11B	Colo-Ely complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
51	Vesser silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
54	Zook silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
84	Clyde silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
118	Garwin silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
122	Sperry silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
133	Colo silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
382	Maxfield silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained

Prime and other Important Farmlands

Benton County, Iowa

Map symbol	Map unit name	Farmland classification
391B	Clyde-Floyd complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
398	Tripoli clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
407B	Schley loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
1043	Bremer silty clay loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
1160	Walford silt loam, sandy substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained
220	Nodaway silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Appendix C

IDNR Project Number: 06-598 IDNR Plant Number: 06-04-001

PERMIT ISSUANCE

February 28, 2007

CERTIFIED MAIL

Jim Stewart General Manager and VP Plant Operations Xethanol Biofuels, LLC 2154 78th Street
Blairstown, Iowa 52209

Dear Mr. Stewart:

This letter transmits the attached construction permits for the above referenced project consisting of the following air contaminant sources described in the letter from your consultant received on November 16, 2006. It is the Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Re IDNR Project: 06-598

:

Plant Number: 06-04-001

Issuance of Permits: 06-A-856-S1, 06-A-857-S1, 06-A-860-S1, 06-A-862-S1, 06-A-863-S1.

Air Quality Bureau's (Department's) understanding that the letter reflects accurate and complete information.

Your attention is directed toward the specified Permit Conditions contained within the

Emission Point	Description	Control	Testing Required	IDNR Permit Number	Action
EP 102.0	CO2 Recovery System (see list in permit for EUs)	CO2 Scrubber	Yes	06-A-856-S1	Issue
EP 103.0	Wet Distillers' Grains (WDG) Storage Open Pile and WDG Loadout to Truck, EU 103.0	None	Yes	06-A-857-S1	Issue
EP 107.0	Cooling Tower #1 consisting of 3 Cells, EU 107.0	Demister	Yes	06-A-862-S1	Issue
EP 112.0	Cooling Tower #2 consisting of 3 Cells, EU 112.0	Demister	Yes	06-A-867-S1	Issue
EP 108.0	Haul Road Dust Emissions from Traffic from EU 108.0	See Permit	Yes	06-A-863-S1	Issue
EP 106.0	Boiler #3, EU 106.3, and Boiler #4, EU 106.4	Bag Filter, CEM	Yes	06-A-860-S1	Issue

permits; especially Sections 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Based on the information submitted in your application and additional requested information, the Department has made the following determinations:

1. Per the letter received on November 16, 2006, all requested permits to be modified have been modified. Not all requested information was incorporated into the permits per the applicant's

request. For the CO2 recovery system (06-A-856, EP 102), the change was incorporated by inserting the use of the 95% confidence on the stack test that will be completed at the facility to eliminate the potential for over stack testing the unit at the facility. For the Wet Distillers Grain Open Pile (06-A-857, EP 103), the temporary enclosure system to test for particulate, VOC and HAP was removed and replaced with grab sampling from the outlet of where the Wet Distillers Grains come out. Also, it was assumed that whatever emissions were determined from the grab sample it would be assumed to be 100% release from the pile to the atmosphere. For the Boilers (06-A-860, EP 106), stack testing still will be requiring multiple tests on the burning of the WDG. The reason is we have no documentation of how this material will combust and by only doing one or two or three tests this would not give enough data to be able to accurately predict the short term concentrations out of the stack. Removed the testing of the wood chips at the beginning to get the boilers going and also removed the need to test the WDG prior to going into the boilers. For the Cooling Tower (06-A-862, EP 107), removed the VOC testing but still require mass balance calculation to show the amount of biocide in the cooling tower less than 5%. For the Haul Roads (06-A-863, EP 108), the sweeping was changed to twice per week from sweeping daily. However, the following statement was not put in "a rain event of this magnitude will count as one of the two sweeping and flushing days as required above." Also, we did not change from a tpy basis to the lb of PM for the day as then would need to do more testing of the road to verify the emissions on the road at a daily basis

1 This project is subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) as indicated in the specific permits. The specific NSPS are 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Db, 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb, 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart V V, and General Provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A.

2 This project is not subject to National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) at this time since no applicable subpart applies. The facility should be aware that in the future if the facility expands and the Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) for either Total or Individual exceeds the thresholds of 24.4 tpy and 9.4 tpy respectively, the facility will become subject to 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart DDDDD.

3 This facility is a synthetic minor source with regard to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements for this project. However, after the issuance of these permits, the facility is a major source for PSD requirements.

4 This facility is a major source with regard to Title V Operating Permit regulations after issuance of these permits. The facility has 12-months to submit a Title V Operating Permit to the Department after the first day of startup of the expansion (35 MM Gallon per year) facility. For more information on submitting a Title V facility, contact Chris Kjellmark at (515) 281-7826 or Chris.Kjellmark@dnr.state.ia.us.

5 Compliance testing is required as stated in the table above for the issued permits. The Department reserves the right to require testing for all sources in the future, should it be needed. Opacity exceeding the indicator opacity or a test failure of any other source at this facility will be used as the primary indicators for the Department to consider requiring compliance stack testing.

The above is a brief list of the determinations made and limits being required. Please review the construction permits to understand the requirements to remain in compliance. In the future, a status report of the construction permit application(s) submitted to the Department is available at the State Permitting and Air Reporting System (SPARS) website located at the following address: <http://www.dnraq.state.ia.us/>. When requesting modifications to the permit, use the permit number and your plant number for identification. Should you have any questions about these issued permits, please contact Aaron Schmidt at (515) 281-4897. For any other questions, please call 1-877 AIR IOWA.

Sincerely,

Karen Kuhn, P.E. Senior Environmental Engineer Air Construction Permitting Air Quality Bureau,
IDNR

cc: DNR Field Office 1 w/ enclosures DNR File 06-04-001 w/ enclosures

Enclosures – Air Construction Permits: **06-A-856-S1, 06-A-857-S1, 06-A-860-S1, 06-A-862-S1,
06-A-863-S1, and 06-A-867-S1**



Enforcement & Compliance History Online (ECHO)

http://www.epa-echo.gov/cgi-bin/ideaotis.cgi
 Last updated on Wednesday, May 05, 2010

You are here: [EPA Home](#) [Compliance and Enforcement](#) [ECHO](#) [Search Data](#) [Search Results](#)



[Map](#)
[Add/Remove Columns](#)
[Download](#)
[New Search](#)
[Help](#)

Search Results (Air Program) - 20 Records Returned

-Information on the enforcement process is available on the FAQ page.

-Entries in gray text denote records that are not federally required to be reported to EPA. These data may not be complete.

Facility Information (select buttons next to the name to view additional reports - Legend)	Program ID#	Inspections (5 yrs)	Qtrs in Non Compliance (3 yrs)	Alleged Current High Priority Violations	Informal Enforcement Actions/NOYS (5 yrs)	Formal Enforcement Actions (5 yrs)	Penalties (5 yrs)	TRI Releases to Air (lbs)	Percent Minority (3 mile radius)
ADM 301 RAILROAD ST KEYSTONE, IA 52249	1901100048	1	n/a	n/a	1	1			
BECKERS AUTO SALVAGE HIGHWAY 30 W ATKINS, IA 52206	19011C0001	1	n/a	n/a		1			2
BIG TIMBER INC 5837 29TH AVE DR VINTON, IA 52349	1901100047	1	n/a	n/a		1			
CARDINAL MOTORS INC 1101 W 8TH STREET VINTON, IA 52349	19011C0003	1	n/a	n/a		1			1
CROELL RED-MIX INC - SHELLSBURG 111 OAK ST SW/402 MAIN ST SHELLSBURG, IA 52332	1901100043	1	n/a	n/a		1			
DUFFIELD AUTO SALVAGE 3221 73RD ST ATKINS, IA 52206	1901100041	1	n/a	n/a	1	1			2
FARM SERVICES ATKIN 72ND & 3RD AVE ATKINS, IA 52206	1901100030	1	n/a	n/a		1			1
GRO ALLIANCE/ALLIANCE PRODUCTION OF IOWA 205 8TH ST BELLE PLAINE, IA 52208	1901100042	1		no		1			3
GROUNDS MAINTENANCE INC DBA PALTECH 2560 BING MILLER LN URBANA, IA 52345	1901100038	1	n/a	n/a		1			

Report Generated on 5/5/2010

KENT FEEDS INC NO STREET ADDRESS ATKINS, IA 52206	1901100006	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
MANATT'S INC 825 SOUTH KAVE - HWY 218 VINTON, IA 52349	1901100044	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
OLD IOWA HAM PLANT E 8TH STREET VINTON, IA 52349	19011C0002		n/a	n/a	n/a	
PIERCE LUMBER INC 1629 13TH ST BELLE PLAINE, IA 52208	1901100046		n/a	2	n/a	
QUAKER OATS CO. S. RAILROAD YDS BELLE PLAINE, IA 52208	1901100011		n/a	n/a	n/a	2
REMINGTON HYBRID SEED CO INC 701 N HWY 218 VINTON, IA 52349	1901100008		n/a	n/a	n/a	1
SHELLSBURG GRN & LBR 207 COMMERCIAL ST SW SHELLSBURG, IA 52332	1901100033		n/a	n/a	n/a	1
STEPHENSON COLLISION CENTER 1510 W'D ST VINTON, IA 52349	1901100040		n/a	n/a	n/a	1
TWIN CITY CONCRETE MATERIALS 1610 W'D ST VINTON, IA 52349	1901100004		12	no	n/a	1
VINTON MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC UTILITIES 203 E 2ND ST & 2ND AVE VINTON, IA 52349	1901100020	3	no	no	n/a	1
XETHANOL BIOFUELS LLC 2154 78TH ST - 1.5 MILES SOUTH BLAIRSTOWN, IA 52209	1901100036	3	5	no	2	\$10,000

Search Criteria

Facility Characteristics

Designation: MAJOR_MINOR, FEDREP_MINOR, SYNTHETIC_MINOR

Geographic Location

Facility Status: O,T,I County: IA011

Compliance Information

Compliance Status: HPV_IN_VIOLATION, ON_SCHEDULE, UNKNOWN, IN_COMPLIANCE

Restrict by Media

Restrictions By Media: AFS

[return to top](#)

Notes:

- Chemical releases reported by TRI are not associated with non-compliance for that facility.
 - The Demographics data (Percent Minority and Population Density) are displayed on the first row in each facilities data table.
- This data is not specific to that permit but to the whole facility.

Definitions:

AFS- Air Facility System for Clean Air Act programs.

FRS- Facility Registry System.

PCS- Permit Compliance System for Clean Water Act programs monitoring National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

RCRA- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act waste handler database (RCRAInfo).

TRI- Toxics Release Inventory for Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Section 313 submissions.

ICIS- Integrated Compliance Information System

Appendix D



EnviroMapper for Water

[Recent Additions](#) | [Contact Us](#)

[EPA Home](#) > [Water](#) > EnviroMapper for Water

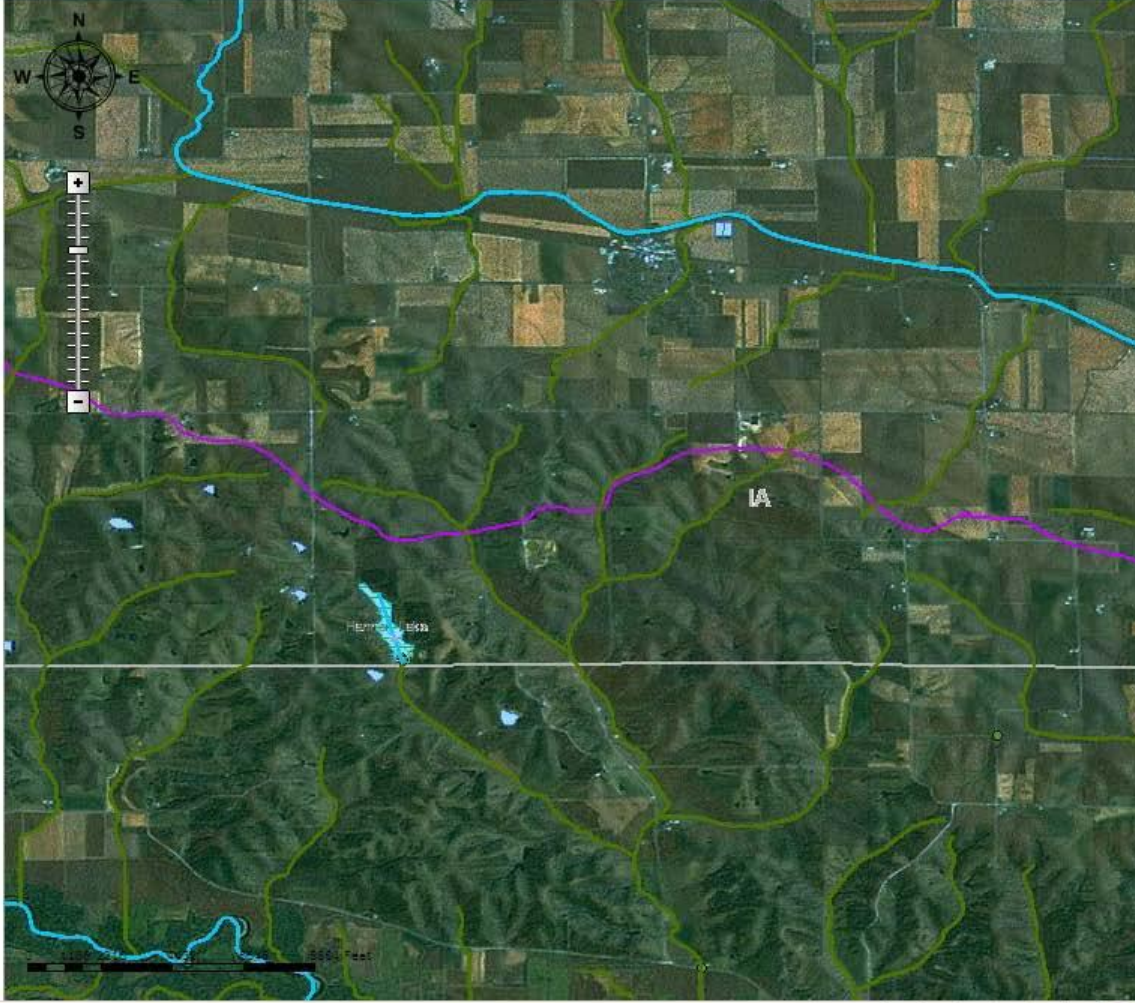
Help



Zoom to Geographic Area

Map Contents

- Water Quality
 - Impaired Waters Point
 - Assessed Waters Point
 - Water Quality Standards Point
 - Beaches Point
 - Combined Sewer Overflow
 - Clean Watersheds Needs Study
 - Fish Consumption Advisory
 - Clean Water State Revolving Fund
 - Impaired Waters Line
 - Assessed Waters Line
 - Water Quality Standards Line
 - Beaches Line
 - Combined Sewer Overflow
 - No Discharge Zone (NDZ) (Line)
 - Fish Consumption Advisory
 - Impaired Waters Poly
 - Assessed Waters Poly
 - Water Quality Standards Poly
 - Beaches Poly
 - Combined Sewer Overflow
 - No Discharge Zone (NDZ) (Poly)
 - Fish Consumption Advisory
- Facility Registry
 - Superfund Sites (National Priority List)
 - Water Dischargers (Permit Required)
 - Hazardous Waste (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)
 - Toxic Releases (Toxic Release Inventory)
- EPA Water Monitoring Stations
 - Water Monitoring Stations



Appendix E

STATE OF IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ENVIRONMENTAL
PROGRAM AMENDMENT TO NPDES PERMIT

Iowa NPDES Permit No: 06-00-1-11 Date of Issuance: March 9, 2006 Date of
Expiration: March 8, 2011 Date of this Amendment: February 11, 2010

EPA NUMBER: IA0076830

Name and Mailing Address of Applicant:

Fiberight Blairstown Operating, LLC 2154 78th Street Blairstown, Iowa
52209

Identity and Location of Facility:

Fiberight Blairstown Operating, LLC Section 25, Township 82N, Range 11W
Benton County, Iowa

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code Section 455B.174, and of Rule 567--64.3,
Iowa Administrative Code, the Director of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources
has issued the above referenced permit. Pursuant to the same authority the Director
hereby amends said permit for the reason(s) stated below:

This amendment transfers the permit from Xethanol Biofuels, LLC. to Fiberight
Blairstown Operating, LLC. Replace pages 1 through 6 of the permit with the
attached pages 1 through 6.

For the Department of Natural
Resources

Steven N. Williams NPDES Section ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION
Enclosure

c: Field Office #6

**IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES National
Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit**

OWNER NAME & ADDRESS FACILITY NAME AND ADDRESS

FIBERIGHT BLAIRSTOWN OPERATING, LLC. FIBERIGHT BLAIRSTOWN OPERATING,
LLC. 2154 78TH STREET 2154 78TH STREET
P.O. BOX 261 BLAIRSTOWN, IA 52209 -
BLAIRSTOWN, IA 52209 -Section 25, T 82N, R 11W BENTON County

**IOWA NPDES PERMIT NUMBER: 0600111 YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILE FOR
RENEWAL OF THIS**

PERMIT BY: 9/9/2010 DATE OF ISSUANCE: 3/9/2006

NUMBER: IA0076830

This permit is issued pursuant to the authority of section 402(b) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C 1342(b)), Iowa Code section 455B.174, and rule 567-64.3, Iowa Administrative Code. You are authorized to operate the disposal system and to discharge the pollutants specified in this permit in accordance with the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other terms set forth in this permit. You may appeal any condition of this permit by filing a written notice of appeal and request for administrative hearing with the director of this department within 30 days of your receipt of this permit.

Any existing, unexpired Iowa operation permit or Iowa NPDES permit previously issued by the department for the facility identified above is revoked by the issuance of this permit. This provision does not apply to any authorization to discharge under the terms and conditions of a general permit issued by the department or to any permit issued exclusively for the discharge of stormwater.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By Steven Williams

NPDES Section
ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICES DIVISION

COOLING TOWER BLOWDOWN, WATER SOFTENER
REGENERATION WASTE AND FILTER BACKWASH FROM AN
ETHANOL PRODUCTION FACILITY

Receiving Stream: IOWA RIVER

Route of Flow: COON CREEK TO THE IOWA RIVER

Class B(WW) waters are significant resource warm waters in which temperature, flow, and other habitat characteristics are suitable for the maintenance of a wide variety of reproducing populations of warm water fish and associated aquatic communities, including sensitive species.

Class A1 waters are primary contact recreational use waters in which recreational or other uses may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water, involving considerable risks 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 HQR are waters of substantial recreational or ecological significance which possess unusual, outstanding or unique physical, chemical, or biological characteristics, which enhance the beneficial uses and warrant special protection.

Bypasses from any portion of a treatment facility or from a sanitary sewer collection system designed to carry only sewage are prohibited

Page 2

Facility Name: FIBERIGHT BLAIRSTOWN OPERATING, LLC. **Permit Number:** 0600111

Effluent Limitations

Wastewater Parameter	Season	Type of Limit	% Removal	EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS				
				Concentration			Units	7 Day Average
				7 Day Average/Min	30 Day Average	Daily Maximum		
TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	YEARLY	FINAL			30.0	45.0	MG/L	
PH (MINIMUM - MAXIMUM)	YEARLY	FINAL		6.0		9.0	STD UNITS	
CHLORINE, TOTAL RESIDUAL	YEARLY	FINAL			0.053	0.053	MG/L	
IRON, TOTAL (AS FE)	YEARLY	FINAL			1.0	1.0	MG/L	
SULFATE (AS SO4)	YEARLY	FINAL			1,000.0	1,000.0	MG/L	

Outfall No.: 001 COOLING TOWER BLOWDOWN, WATER SOFTENER REGENERATION WASTE AND FILTER BACKWASH FROM AN ETHANOL PRODUCTION FACILITY

You are prohibited from discharging pollutants except in compliance with the following effluent limitations:

Note: If seasonal limits apply, summer is from March 15 through November 15, and winter is from November 16 through March 14.

Facility Name: FIBERIGHT BLAIRSTOWN OPERATING, LLC. **Permit Number:** 0600111

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

(a) Samples and measurements taken shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored wastewater.

(b) Analytical and sampling methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 or other methods approved in writing by the department shall be utilized. Samples collected for operational testing need not be analyzed by approved analytical methods; however, commonly accepted test methods should be used.

(c) You are required to report all data including calculated results needed to determine compliance with the limitations contained in this permit. The results of any monitoring not specified in this permit performed at the compliance monitoring point and analyzed according to 40 CFR Part 136 shall be included in the calculation and reporting of any data submitted in accordance with this permit. This includes daily maximums and minimums and 30-day and 7-day averages for all parameters that have concentration (mg/l) and mass (lbs/day) limits. In addition, flow data shall be reported in million gallons per day (MGD).

(d) Results of all monitoring shall be recorded on forms provided by, or approved by, the department,

Outfall Number	Wastewater Parameter	Sample Frequency	Sample Type	Monitoring Location
001	FLOW	1 EVERY MONTH	24 HOUR TOTAL	FINAL EFFLUENT
001	TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS	1 EVERY MONTH	24 HOUR COMPOSITE	FINAL EFFLUENT
001	PH (MINIMUM - MAXIMUM)	1 EVERY MONTH	GRAB	FINAL EFFLUENT
001	CHLORINE,TOTAL RESIDUAL	1 EVERY MONTH	GRAB	FINAL EFFLUENT
001	IRON,TOTAL (AS FE)	1 EVERY MONTH	24 HOUR COMPOSITE	FINAL EFFLUENT
001	SOLIDS, TOTAL DISSOLVED	1 EVERY MONTH	24 HOUR COMPOSITE	FINAL EFFLUENT
001	SULFATE (AS SO4)	1 EVERY MONTH	24 HOUR COMPOSITE	FINAL EFFLUENT
001	TEMPERATURE	1 EVERY MONTH	MEASUREMENT	FINAL EFFLUENT

and shall be submitted to the appropriate regional field office of the department by the fifteenth day following the close of the reporting period. Your reporting period is on a monthly basis, ending on the last day of each reporting period.

(e) Any records of monitoring activities and results shall include for all samples: the date, exact place and time of the sampling; the dates the analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses.

(f) Chapter 63 of the Iowa Administrative Code contains further explanation of these monitoring requirements.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

1. DEFINITIONS

(a) 7 day average means the sum of the total daily discharges by mass, volume or concentration during a 7 consecutive day period, divided by the total number of days during the period that measurements were made. Four 7 consecutive day periods shall be used each month to calculate the 7-day average. The first 7-day period shall begin with the first day of the month.

(b) 30 day average means the sum of the total daily discharges by mass, volume or concentration during a calendar month, divided by the total number of days during the month that measurements were made.

(c) daily maximum means the total discharge by mass, volume or concentration during a twenty-four hour period.

2. DUTY TO COMPLY

You must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. Issuance of this permit does not relieve you of the responsibility to comply with all local, state and federal laws, ordinances, regulations or other legal requirements applying to the operation of your facility.

{See 40 CFR 122.41(a) and 567-64.7(4)(e) IAC}

3. DUTY TO REAPPLY

If you wish to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit you must file an application for reissuance at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

{See 567-64.8(1) IAC}

4. NEED TO HALT OR REDUCE ACTIVITY

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

{See 40 CFR 122.41(c) and 567-64.7(5)(j) IAC}

5. DUTY TO MITIGATE

You shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

{See 40 CFR 122.41(d) and 567-64.7(5)(i) IAC}

6. PROPERTY RIGHTS

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges.

7. TRANSFER OF TITLE

If title to your facility, or any part of it, is transferred the new owner shall be subject to this permit.

{See 567-64.14 IAC}

You are required to notify the new owner of the requirements of this permit in writing prior to any transfer of title. The Director shall be notified in writing within 30 days of the transfer

8. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

All facilities and control systems shall be operated as efficiently as possible and maintained in good working order. A sufficient number of staff, adequately trained and knowledgeable in the operation of your facility shall be retained at all times and adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures shall be provided to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

{See 40 CFR 122.41(e) and 567 64.7(5)(f) IAC}

9. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

You must furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. You must also furnish to the Director, upon request, copies of any records required to be kept by this permit.

10. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

You are required to maintain records of your operation in accordance with 567-63.2 IAC.

11. PERMIT MODIFICATION, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION

(a) This permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked and reissued for cause including but not limited to those specified in 567-64.3(11) IAC.

(b) This permit may be modified due to conditions or information on which this permit is based, including any new standard the department may adopt that would change the required effluent limits.

{See 567-64.3(11) IAC}

(c) If a toxic pollutant is present in your discharge and more stringent standards for toxic pollutants are established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act, this permit will be modified in accordance with the new standards.

{See 40 CFR 122.62(a)(6) and 567-64.7(5)(g) IAC}

The filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation or suspension, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

12. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this permit are severable and if any provision or application of any provision to any circumstance is found to be invalid by this department or a court of law, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected by such finding.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

13. INSPECTION OF PREMISES, RECORDS, EQUIPMENT, METHODS AND DISCHARGES

You are required to permit authorized personnel to:

- (a) Enter upon the premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records are kept under conditions of this permit.
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit.
- (c) Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment, practices or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- (d) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

14. TWENTY-FOUR HOUR REPORTING

You shall report any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment. Information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances. A written submission that includes a description of noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance including exact dates and times, whether the noncompliance has been corrected or the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent a reoccurrence of the noncompliance must be provided within 5 days of the occurrence. The following instances of noncompliance must be reported within 24 hours of occurrence:

- (a) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
{See 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)}
- (b) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
{See 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)}
- (c) Any violation of a maximum daily discharge limit for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours.
{See 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)}

15. OTHER NONCOMPLIANCE

You shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Condition #14 at the time monitoring reports are submitted.

16. ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Rules of this Department which govern the operation of your facility in connection with this permit are published in Part 567 of the Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) in Chapters 60-65 and 121. Reference to the term "rule" in this permit means the designated provision of Part 567 of the Iowa Administrative Code.

17. NOTICE OF CHANGED CONDITIONS

You are required to report any changes in existing conditions or information on which this permit is based:

- (a) Facility expansions, production increases or process modifications which may result in new or increased discharges of pollutants must be reported to the Director in advance. If such discharges will exceed effluent limitations, your report must include an application for a new permit.
{See 567-64.7(5)(a) IAC}
- (b) If any modification of, addition to, or construction of a disposal system is to be made, you must first obtain a written permit from this Department.
{See 567-64.2 IAC}
- (c) If your facility is a publicly owned treatment works or otherwise may accept waste for treatment from industrial contributors see 567-64.3(5) IAC for further notice requirements.
- (d) You shall notify the Director as soon as you know or have reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit.
{See 40 CFR 122.42(a)}
- (e) No construction activity that will result in disturbance of one acre or more shall be initiated without first obtaining coverage under NPDES General Permit No. 2 for "Storm water discharge associated with construction activity".

You must also notify the Director if you have begun or will begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the permit application

18. OTHER INFORMATION

Where you become aware that you failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report, you must promptly submit such facts or information.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

19. UPSET PROVISION

(a) Definition - "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense in an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph "c" of this condition are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

(c) Conditions necessary for demonstration of an upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that;

- (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset.
- (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
- (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset to the Department in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).
- (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required by Item #5 of the Standard Conditions of this permit.

(d) Burden of Proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

20. FAILURE TO SUBMIT FEES

This permit may be revoked, in whole or in part, if the appropriate permit fees are not submitted within thirty (30) days of the date of notification that such fees are due.

21. BYPASSES

(a) Definition - Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(b) Prohibition of bypass, Bypass is prohibited and the department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass unless:

BYPASSES (Continued)

(1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance;

(3) The permittee submitted notices as required by paragraph "d" of this section.

(c) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above.

(d) Reporting bypasses. Bypasses shall be reported in accordance with 567-63.6 IAC.

22. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

Applications, reports or other information submitted to the Department in connection with this permit must be signed and certified as required by 567-64.3(8) IAC.

23. USE OF CERTIFIED LABORATORIES

Effective October 1, 1996, analyses of wastewater, groundwater or sewage sludge that are required to be submitted to the department as a result of this permit must be performed by a laboratory certified by the State of Iowa. Routine, on-site monitoring for pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, total residual chlorine and other pollutants that must be analyzed immediately upon sample collection, settleable solids, physical measurements, and operational monitoring tests specified in 567-63.3(4) are excluded from this requirement.

24. LEGAL AND FINANCIAL LIABILITY WAIVER

No legal or financial responsibility arising from the operation or maintenance of any disposal system or part thereof installed by the permittee to achieve compliance with this permit shall attach to the State of Iowa or the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

Appendix F

Material Safety Data Sheet

Ethyl Alcohol, 70%

ACC# 91791

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

MSDS Name: Ethyl Alcohol, 70%

Catalog Numbers: S75119, S75120, S556CA4

Synonyms: Ethyl Alcohol; Ethyl Hydrate; Ethyl Hydroxide; Fermentation Alcohol; Grain Alcohol; Methylcarbinol; Molasses Alcohol; Spirits of Wine.

Company Identification:

Fisher Scientific
1 Reagent Lane
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

For information, call: 201-796-7100

Emergency Number: 201-796-7100

For CHEMTREC assistance, call: 800-424-9300

For International CHEMTREC assistance, call: 703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	70	200-578-6
7732-18-5	Water	30	231-791-2

Hazard Symbols: F

Risk Phrases: 11

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: colorless clear liquid. **Flash Point:** 16.6 deg C. **Flammable liquid and vapor.** May cause central nervous system depression. Causes severe eye irritation. Causes respiratory tract irritation. Causes moderate skin irritation.

This substance has caused adverse reproductive and fetal effects in humans. **Warning!** May cause liver, kidney and heart damage.

Target Organs: Kidneys, heart, central nervous system, liver.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Causes severe eye irritation. May cause painful sensitization to light. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.

Skin: Causes moderate skin irritation. May cause cyanosis of the extremities.

Ingestion: May cause gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause systemic toxicity with acidosis. May cause central nervous system depression, characterized by excitement, followed by headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and nausea. Advanced stages may cause collapse, unconsciousness, coma and possible death due to respiratory failure.

Inhalation: Inhalation of high concentrations may cause central nervous system effects characterized by nausea, headache, dizziness, unconsciousness and coma. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May cause narcotic effects in high concentration. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Chronic: May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Animal studies have reported the development of tumors. Prolonged exposure may cause liver, kidney, and heart damage.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid. Gently lift eyelids and flush continuously with water.

Skin: Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Flush skin with plenty of soap and water.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, use oxygen. Get medical aid. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth respiration.

breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively. Persons with skin or eye disorders or liver, kidney, chronic respiratory diseases, or central and peripheral nervous system diseases may be at increased risk from exposure to this substance.

Antidote: Replace fluid and electrolytes.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

General Information: Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire. As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air. Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Will burn if involved in a fire. Flammable Liquid. Can release vapors that form explosive mixtures at temperatures above the flashpoint. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may explode in the heat of a fire.

Extinguishing Media: For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. For large fires, use water spray, fog, or alcohol-resistant foam. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water may be ineffective. Do NOT use straight streams of water.

Flash Point: 16.6 deg C (61.88 deg F)

Autoignition Temperature: 363 deg C (685.40 deg F)

Explosion Limits, Lower: 3.3 vol %

Upper: 19.0 vol %

NFPA Rating: (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 3; Instability: 0

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks: Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth), then place in suitable container. Remove all sources of ignition. Use a spark-proof tool. Provide ventilation. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Ground and bond containers when transferring material. Use spark-proof tools and explosion proof equipment. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Empty containers retain product residue, (liquid and/or vapor), and can be dangerous. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with heat, sparks and flame. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose empty containers to heat, sparks or open flames.

Storage: Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a tightly closed container. Keep from contact with oxidizing materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Flammables-area. Do not store near perchlorates, peroxides, chromic acid or nitric acid.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA - Final PELs
Ethyl alcohol	1000 ppm TWA	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m ³ TWA 3300 ppm IDLH	1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m ³ TWA
Water	none listed	none listed	none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: Ethyl alcohol: 1000 ppm TWA; 1900 mg/m³ TWA Water: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin: Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing: Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Clear liquid
Appearance: colorless
Odor: Mild, rather pleasant, like wine or whis
pH: Not available.
Vapor Pressure: 59.3 mm Hg @ 20 deg C
Vapor Density: 1.59
Evaporation Rate: Not available.
Viscosity: 1.200 cP @ 20 deg C
Boiling Point: 78 deg C
Freezing/Melting Point: -114.1 deg C
Decomposition Temperature: Not available.
Solubility: Miscible.
Specific Gravity/Density: 0.790 @ 20°C
Molecular Formula: C₂H₅OH
Molecular Weight: 46.0414

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials, ignition sources, excess heat, oxidizers.
Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents, acids, alkali metals, ammonia, hydrazine, peroxides, sodium, acid anhydrides, calcium hypochlorite, chromyl chloride, nitrosyl perchlorate, bromine pentafluoride, perchloric acid, silver nitrate, mercuric nitrate, potassium-tert-butoxide, magnesium perchlorate, acid chlorides, platinum, uranium hexafluoride, silver oxide, iodine heptafluoride, acetyl bromide, disulfuryl difluoride, tetrachlorosilane + water, acetyl chloride, permanganic acid, ruthenium (VIII) oxide, uranyl perchlorate, potassium dioxide.
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

RTECS#:

CAS# 64-17-5: KQ6300000
CAS# 7732-18-5: ZC0110000

LD50/LC50:

CAS# 64-17-5:
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg Severe;
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 500 mg/24H Mild;
Draize test, rabbit, skin: 20 mg/24H Moderate;
Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 39 gm/m³/4H;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 20000 ppm/10H;
Oral, mouse: LD50 = 3450 mg/kg;
Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 6300 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 9000 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 7060 mg/kg;

CAS# 7732-18-5:
Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg;

Carcinogenicity:

CAS# 64-17-5:

ACGIH: A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen CAS# 7732-18-5: Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

Epidemiology: Ethanol has been shown to produce fetotoxicity in the embryo or fetus of laboratory animals. Prenatal exposure to ethanol is associated with a distinct pattern of congenital malformations that have collectively been termed the "fetal alcohol syndrome".

Teratogenicity: Oral, Human - woman: TDLo = 41 gm/kg (female 41 week(s) after conception) Effects on Newborn - Apgar score (human only) and Effects on Newborn - other neonatal measures or effects and Effects on Newborn - drug dependence.

Reproductive Effects: Intrauterine, Human - woman: TDLo = 200 mg/kg (female 5 day(s) pre-mating) Fertility - female fertility index (e.g. # females pregnant per # sperm positive females; # females pregnant per # females mated).

Neurotoxicity: No information available.

Mutagenicity: DNA Inhibition: Human, Lymphocyte = 220 mmol/L; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, Lymphocyte = 1160

gm/L.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, Fibroblast = 12000 ppm.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, Leukocyte = 1 pph/72H (Continuous).; Sister Chromatid Exchange: Human, Lymphocyte = 500 ppm/72H (Continuous).
Other Studies: Standard Draize Test(Skin, rabbit) = 20 mg/24H (Moderate) S tandard Draize Test: Administration into the eye (rabbit) = 500 mg (Severe).

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Fish: Rainbow trout: LC50 = 12900-15300 mg/L; 96 Hr; Flow-through @ 24-24.3°C Rainbow trout: LC50 = 11200 mg/L; 24 Hr; Fingerling (Unspecified) ria: Phytobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 34900 mg/L; 5-30 min; Microtox test When spilled on land it is apt to volatilize, biodegrade, and leach into the ground water, but no data on the rates of these processes could be found. Its fate in ground water is unknown. When released into water it will volatilize and probably biodegrade. It would not be expected to adsorb to sediment or bioconcentrate in fish.
Environmental: When released to the atmosphere it will photodegrade in hours (polluted urban atmosphere) to an estimated range of 4 to 6 days in less polluted areas. Rainout should be significant.
Physical: No information available.
Other: No information available.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.
RCRA P-Series: None listed.
RCRA U-Series: None listed.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	US DOT	IATA	RID/ADR	IMO	Canada TDG
Shipping Name:	ETHANOL				No information available.
Hazard Class:	3				
UN Number:	UN1170				
Packing Group:	II				

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA

CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on the TSCA inventory.
 CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List

None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules

None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b

None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule

None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

SARA

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs

None of the chemicals in this material have an RQ.

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

None of the chemicals in this product have a TPQ.

SARA Codes

CAS # 64-17-5: acute, chronic, flammable.

Section 313

No chemicals are reportable under Section 313.

Clean Air Act:

This material does not contain any hazardous air pollutants. This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors.
 This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act:

Clean Water Act:

None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:

None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE

CAS# 64-17-5 can be found on the following state right to know lists: California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is not present on state lists from CA, PA, MN, MA, FL, or NJ.

WARNING: This product contains Ethyl alcohol, a chemical known to the state of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are listed.

European/International Regulations**European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives****Hazard Symbols:**

F

Risk Phrases:

R 11 Highly flammable.

Safety Phrases:

S 16 Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

S 33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.

S 7 Keep container tightly closed.

S 9 Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

WGK (Water Danger/Protection)

CAS# 64-17-5: 0

CAS# 7732-18-5: No information available.

Canada - DSL/NDSL

CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

Canada - WHMIS

This product has a WHMIS classification of B2, D2A, D2B.

Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

CAS# 64-17-5 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

Exposure Limits

CAS# 64-17-5: OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-BELGIUM:TWA 1000 ppm (1880 mg/m3) OEL-CZECHOSLOVAKIA:TWA 1000 mg/m3;STEL 5000 mg/m3 OEL-DENMARK:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-FINLAND:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3);STEL 1250 ppm (2400 mg/m3) OEL-FRANCE:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3);STEL 5000 pp OEL-GERMANY:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-HUNGARY:TWA 1000 mg/m3;STEL 3000 mg/m3 OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-POLAND :TWA 1000 mg/m3 OEL-RUSSIA:STEL 1000 mg/m3 OEL-SWEDEN:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-SWITZERLAND:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-THAILAND:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-TURKEY:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 1000 ppm (1900 mg/m3) JAN9 OEL IN BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, JORDAN, KOREA check ACGIH TLV OEL IN NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE, VIETNAM check ACGI TLV

Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 4/17/2001

Revision #1 Date: 4/17/2001

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Appendix G

Air, Water, Waste... Clear

Select an option to map:

- Air (1)
- Water (5)
- Waste (5)
- Land (5)
- Toxics (1)
- Radiation (0)

View:

All 20 per page

Single facility

Facility cluster

Program Systems

Chemicals

Industry

Search Place: Blairstown, IA Search on map

2D 3D Road Aerial Bird's eye Label

bing EnviroMapper®

Shapfile Spreadsheet GeoRSS KML Metadata Where Can I Get the Data?

Add Map Contents

Facility Name/Address	AIRS/AFS	ACRES	CERCLIS	PCS	RADInfo	RCRAInfo	TRI
DIVERSIFIED COMPOSITE CORP / STONEY CREEK							
208 PROSPECT NORTHEAST BLAIRSTOWN, IA 52209							View Report

Air, Water, Waste...

Clear

Select an option to map:

- Air (1)
- Water (5)
- Waste (5)
- Land (5)
- Toxics (1)
- Radiation (0)

View:

- All 20 per page
- Single facility
- Facility cluster

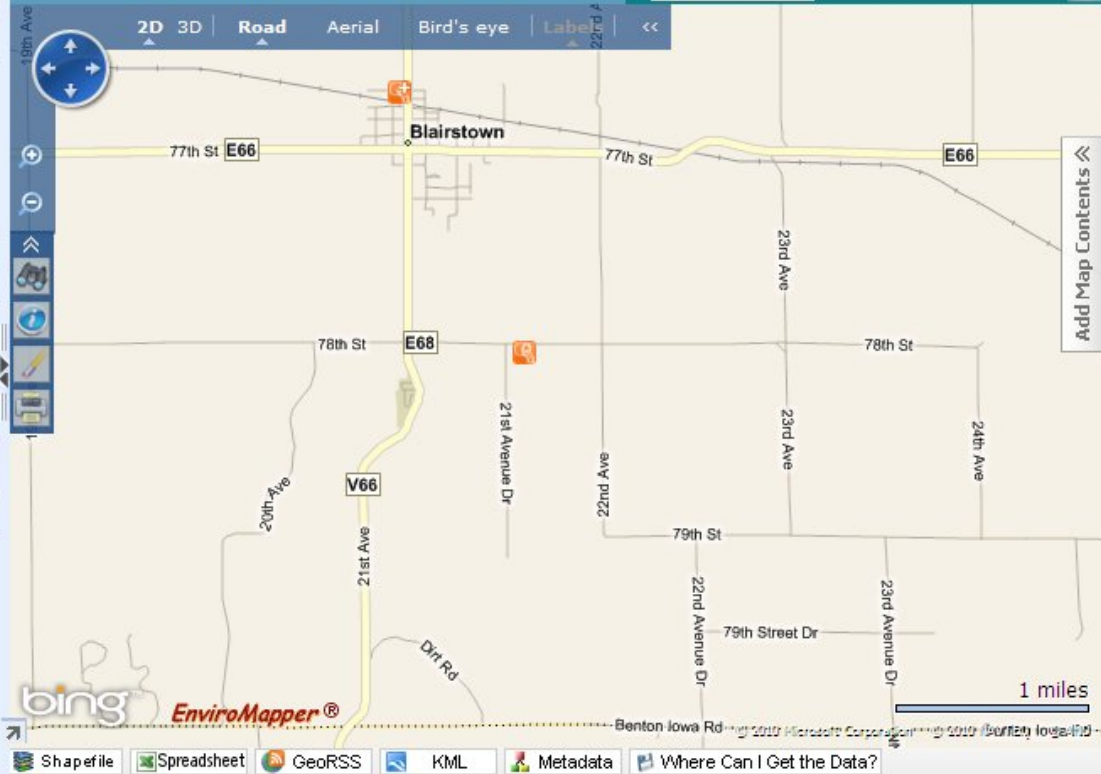
Program Systems

Chemicals

Industry

Search Place: Blairstown, IA

Search on map Enter facility name



Facility Name/Address	AIRS/AFS	ACRES	CERCLIS	PCS	RADInfo	RCRAInfo	TRI
AMOCO FERTILIZER PLANT-FORMER SITE OF 1ST ST W & RAILROAD ST BLAIRSTOWN, IA 52209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIVERSIFIED COMPOSITE CORP /STONEY CREEK 208 PROSPECT NORTHEAST BLAIRSTOWN, IA 52209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 105 IOWA STREET NORTHEAST BLAIRSTOWN, IA 52209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHAULL AND ULLERICH CHEVROLET CO 601 LOCUST ST BLAIRSTOWN, IA 52209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XETHANOL BIOFUELS LLC 2154 78TH ST BLAIRSTOWN, IA 52209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix H



Circle Search For Airports Results

Records 1 to 20 of 24

Page 1 of 2
Next page →

Name	Locator Id	Site Type	City	State	Latitude	Longitude	Distance(NM)	Azimuth
BELLE PLAINE MUNI	TZT	Airport	BELLE PLAINE	IA	41° 52' 43.60" N	92° 17' 4.45" W	9.66	86.92°
AMANA	C11	Airport	AMANA	IA	41° 47' 36.90" N	91° 51' 53.18" W	10.75	58.35°
THE EASTERN IOWA	CID	Airport	CEDAR RAPIDS	IA	41° 53' 6.37" N	91° 42' 44.24" W	15.99	89.42°
VINTON VETERANS MEMORIAL ARPK	VTI	Airport	VINTON	IA	42° 13' 7.10" N	92° 1' 33.30" W	19.97	174.44°
TOLEDO MUNI	8C5	Airport	TOLEDO	IA	41° 59' 17.63" N	92° 32' 52.75" W	22.27	105.67°
MARION	C17	Airport	MARION	IA	42° 1' 47.40" N	91° 31' 53.90" W	25.53	109.45°
TRAEER MUNI	8C6	Airport	TRAEER	IA	42° 11' 56.96" N	92° 27' 28.69" W	25.53	137.08°
IOWA CITY MUNI	IOW	Airport	IOWA CITY	IA	41° 38' 23.16" N	91° 32' 53.29" W	27.7	57.34°
SIG FIELD	7C5	Airport	MONTEZUMA	IA	41° 32' 53.84" N	92° 32' 4.50" W	29.16	45.55°
GRINNELL RGNL	GGI	Airport	GRINNELL	IA	41° 42' 35.60" N	92° 44' 9.50" W	31.75	70.14°
INDEPENDENCE MUNI	IIB	Airport	INDEPENDENCE	IA	42° 27' 24.76" N	91° 56' 51.59" W	34.59	170.97°
SULLY MUNI	8C2	Airport	SULLY	IA	41° 34' 26.76" N	92° 50' 47.76" W	39.65	61.38°
MARSHALLTOWN MUNI	MIW	Airport	MARSHALLTOWN	IA	42° 6' 45.82" N	92° 55' 4.04" W	40.29	109.39°
WASHINGTON MUNI	AWG	Airport	WASHINGTON	IA	41° 16' 30.11" N	91° 40' 30.67" W	40.77	25.57°
MATHEWS MEMORIAL	8C4	Airport	TIPTON	IA	41° 45' 48.08" N	91° 9' 10.57" W	41.76	79.41°
WATERLOO RGNL	ALO	Airport	WATERLOO	IA	42° 33' 25.49" N	92° 24' 1.24" W	42.8	159.78°
OSKALOOSA MUNI	OOA	Airport	OSKALOOSA	IA	41° 13' 34.00" N	92° 29' 37.80" W	44.01	25.53°
MANCHESTER MUNI	C27	Airport	MANCHESTER	IA	42° 29' 25.10" N	91° 29' 52.20" W	44.24	144.74°
GRUNDY CENTER MUNI	6K7	Airport	GRUNDY CENTER	IA	42° 21' 2.94" N	92° 50' 36.72" W	44.36	128.64°
NEWTON MUNI	TNU	Airport	NEWTON	IA	41° 40' 27.95" N	93° 1' 18.23" W	44.62	73°

Rows per Page: 20

Next page →

Records 1 to 20 of 24

Page: 1 2

Page 1 of 2



DoD Preliminary Screening Tool

Disclaimer:

- The DoD Preliminary Screening Tool enables developers to obtain a preliminary review of potential impacts to Long-Range and Weather Radar(s), Military Training Route(s) and Special Airspace(s) prior to official OE/AAA filing. This tool will produce a map relating the structure to any of the DoD/DHS and NOAA resources listed above. The use of this tool is **100 % optional** and will provide a first level of feedback and single points of contact within the DoD/DHS and NOAA to discuss impacts/mitigation efforts on the military training mission and NEXRAD Weather Radars. **The use of this tool does not in any way replace the official FAA processes/procedures.**

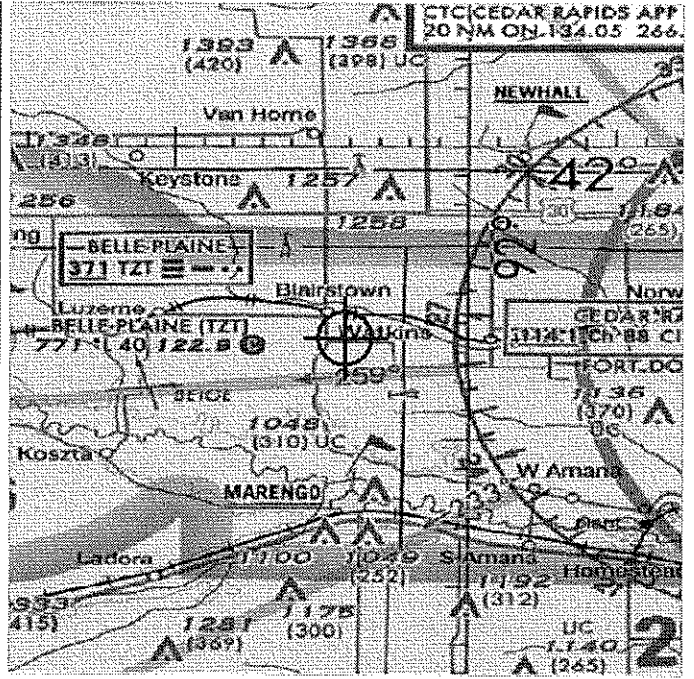
Instructions:

- Select a screening type for your Initial evaluation. Currently the system supports pre-screening on:
 - Air Defense and Homeland Security radars(Long Range Radar)
 - Weather Surveillance Radar-1988 Doppler radars(NEXRAD)
 - Military Operations
- Enter either a single point or a polygon and click submit to generate a long range radar analysis map.
- Military Operations is only available for a single point.
- At least three points are required for a polygon, with an optional fourth point.
- The largest polygon allowed has a maximum perimeter of 100 miles.

Screening Type: Geometry Type:

Point	Latitude				Longitude			
	Deg	Min	Sec	Dir	Deg	Min	Sec	Dir
1	41	53	13.92	N	92	4	9.119	W

Horizontal Datum:



Any questions interpreting the map, please email Steve Sample with your question/s and phone number at steven.sample@pentagon.af.mil

The preliminary review of your proposal does not return any likely impacts to military airspace. Please contact Dr. Thomas (Thom) H. Rennle at the USAF Regional Environmental Coordinator at (214)767-4678 for confirmation and documentation.

The preliminary review of your proposal does not return any likely impacts to military airspace. Please contact Anthony M. Parisi, PE at the USN Regional Environmental Coordinator at (805)989-9209 for confirmation and documentation.

The preliminary review of your proposal does not return any likely impacts to military airspace. Please contact LTC Pete Kowal at the USA Regional Environmental Coordinator at (425)227-2955 for confirmation and documentation.

The preliminary review of your proposal does not return any likely impacts to military airspace. Please contact Mr. Paul Friday at the USMC Regional Environmental Coordinator at (910)322-2128/449-9791 for confirmation and documentation.

This is a preliminary review of your proposal and does not preclude official FAA processes.
Your search data is not retained and the privacy of all your searches is assured.

Appendix I

National Park Service

Explore Nature

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



EXPLORE TOPICS

NPS >> Nature & Science >> National Natural Landmarks >> NNL Guide >> Iowa

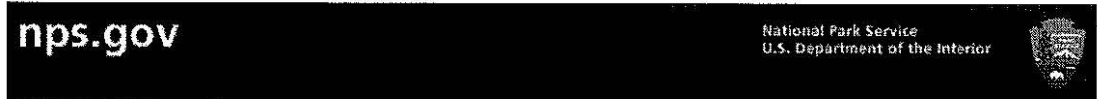
Iowa

Choose an NNL in Iowa



LEGEND	NNL	RIVERS	HIGHWAYS	North
---------------	-----	--------	----------	-------

update on 07/9/2004 | http://www.nature.nps.gov/nnl/registry/usa_map/States/iowa/iowa.cfm | Email: Webmaster
Please download the latest version of Adobe Reader :: [Free Download](#)



Search

NPS Focus
 Search nps.gov

HOME
 BROWSE
 ADVANCED SEARCH
 DOWNLOAD CENTER
 ABOUT
 STATUS
 HELP



TITLE LIST DISPLAY

From: NPS Digital Library
Term(s) Searched: Iowa and Benton
Records Displayed: 1 to 12 of 12

Go back to: [Revise Search](#)

Sort By: [Title](#) | [Relevancy](#) | [Modified](#)

- [Benton County Courthouse *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Passenger Station-Vinton *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Herring Hotel *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [McQuilkin, James Greer, Round Barn *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Ray, Frank G., House & Carriage House *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Round Barn, Bruce Township Section 3 *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Round Barn, Bruce Township Section 6 *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Sankot Motor Company *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Shellsburg Bridge *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Upper Stone Schoolhouse *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Vinton Public Library *\[image\]*](#) 7%
- [Youngville Cafe *\[image\]*](#) 7%

[Prev](#) | **1** | [Next](#)

- Contact Us
- Find A Park
 History & Culture
 Nature & Science
 Education & Interpretation

[Freedom of Information Act](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Accessibility](#)

Last updated: 05/20/10

73

NATIONAL LANDMARKS SURVEY

HISTORIC

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 1849 C Street, N.W. Room NC-400 Washington, DC 20240

LISTING OF NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS BY STATE

IOWA (24)

AMANA
COLONIES.....
...06/23/65 IOWA COUNTY, IOWA

BLOOD RUN SITE (Also in South Dakota)
.....05/22/70 LYON COUNTY, IOWA and
LINCOLN COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

DODGE, GRENVILLE M.,
HOUSE.....11/05/61
COUNCIL BLUFFS, POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY, IOWA

DUBUQUE COUNTY JAIL
.....05/28/87
DUBUQUE, DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA

FARM (THE) HOUSE
.....07/19/64
AMES, STORY COUNTY, IOWA

FORT DES MOINES PROVISIONAL ARMY OFFICER TRAINING
SCHOOL.....05/30/74 DES MOINES, POLK COUNTY, IOWA

GEORGE M. VERITY
(Towboat).....12/20/89
KEOKUK, LEE COUNTY, IOWA

HEPBURN, WILLIAM P., HOUSE
.....12/08/76 CLARINDA,
PAGE COUNTY, IOWA

HITCHCOCK, REVEREND GEORGE B., HOUSE
.....02/17/06 LEWIS, CASS COUNTY, IOWA

HOOVER, HERBERT, BIRTHPLACE
.....06/23/65 WEST BRANCH,
CEDAR COUNTY, IOWA

INDIAN VILLAGE SITE (Wittrock
Area).....07/19/64 O'BRIEN
COUNTY, IOWA

JULIEN DUBUQUE'S
MINES.....11/04/93
DUBUQUE, DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA

LONE STAR (Towboat)

.....12/20/89
 LECLAIRE, SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA
 MERCHANTS' NATIONAL
 BANK.....01/07/76
 GRINNELL, POWESHIEK COUNTY, IOWA
 OLD CAPITOL
01/0
 7/76 IOWA CITY, JOHNSON COUNTY, IOWA
 PHIPPS
 SITE.....
 ..07/19/64 CHEROKEE COUNTY, IOWA
 PRESIDENT (Riverboat) RELOCATED TO MISSISSIPPI
12/20/89 DAVENPORT, SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA
 SERGEANT FLOYD
 MONUMENT.....06/30/60
 SIOUX CITY, WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA
 SERGEANT FLOYD
 (Towboat).....05/05/89
 SIOUX CITY, WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA
 TERRACE HILL
07/31/
 03 DES MOINES, POLK COUNTY, IOWA
 TOOLESBORO MOUND
 GROUP.....05/23/66
 LOUISA COUNTY, IOWA
 VAN ALLEN AND COMPANY DEPARTMENT
 STORE.....01/07/76 CLINTON, CLINTON COUNTY,
 IOWA
 WEAVER, JAMES B., HOUSE
05/15/75
 BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS COUNTY, IOWA
 WILLIAM M. BLACK (Dredge)
04/27/92 DUBUQUE,
 DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA
 WOODBURY COUNTY COURTHOUSE
06/19/96 SIOUX CITY,
 WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA

IOWA

EFFIGY MOUNDS NM HERBERT HOOVER NHS

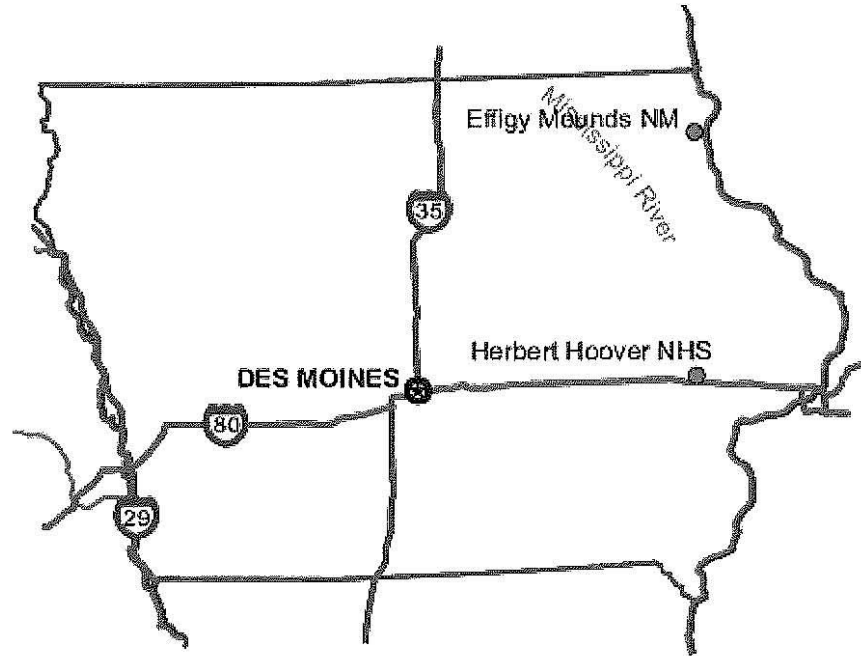
National Park Service

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Parks and Recreation
View all Parks A-Z
Geographic Search
Search by Topic

IOWA



Effigy Mounds National Monument National Monument
Harpers Ferry, IA

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site National Historic Site
West Branch, IA

Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail National Historic Trail
Eleven States: , ID,IL,IA,KS,MO,MT,NE,ND,OR,SD,WA

Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail National Historic Trail
Various States, IL,IA,NE,UT,WY

<u>Maquoketa Caves</u>	Jackson	Maquoketa	563/652-5833
<u>Marble Beach</u>	Dickinson	Orleans	712/337-3211
<u>McIntosh Woods</u>	Cerro Gordo	Ventura	641/829-3847
<u>Mines of Spain & E.B. Lyons</u>	Dubuque	Dubuque	563/556-0620
<u>Mini-Wakan</u>	Dickinson	Spirit Lake	712/337-3211
<u>Nine Eagles</u>	Decatur	Davis City	641/442-2855
<u>Okamanpedan</u>	Emmet	Dolliver	712/337-3211
<u>Palisades-Kepler</u>	Linn	Mt. Vernon	319/895-6039
<u>Pikes Peak</u>	Clayton	McGregor	563/873-2341
<u>Pikes Point</u>	Dickinson	Spirit Lake	712/337-3211
<u>Pilot Knob</u>	Hancock	Forest City	641/581-4835
<u>Pine Lake</u>	Hardin	Eldora	641/858-5832
<u>Pleasant Creek</u>	Linn	Palo	319/436-7716
<u>Prairie Rose</u>	Shelby	Harlan	712/773-2701
<u>Preparation Canyon</u>	Monona	Moorhead	712/423-2829
<u>Red Haw</u>	Lucas	Chariton	641/774-5632
<u>Rice Lake</u>	Winnebago	Lake Mills	641/581-4835
<u>Rock Creek</u>	Jasper	Kellogg	641/236-3722
<u>Shimek Forest-campground</u>	Van Buren/Lee County	Farmington	319/878-3811
<u>Springbrook</u>	Guthrie	Guthrie Center	641/747-3591
<u>Stephens Forest-campground</u>	Lucas County	Chariton	641/774-5632
<u>Stone</u>	Plymouth	Sioux City	712/255-4698
<u>Templar Park</u>	Dickinson	Spirit Lake	712/337-3211
<u>Trappers Bay</u>	Dickinson	Spirit Lake	712/337-3211
<u>Twin Lakes</u>	Calhoun	Rockwell City	712/297-7131
<u>Union Grove</u>	Tama	Gladbrook	641/473-2556
<u>Viking Lake</u>	Montgomery	Stanton	712/829-2235
<u>Volga River</u>	Fayette	Fayette	563/425-4161
<u>Walnut Woods</u>	Polk	Des Moines	515/285-4502
<u>Wapsipinicon</u>	Jones	Anamosa	319/462-2761
<u>Waubonsie</u>	Fremont	Sidney	712/382-2786
<u>Wildcat Den</u>	Muscatine	Muscatine	563/263-4337
<u>Wilson Island</u>	Pottawattamie	Loveland	712/642-2069
<u>Yellow River-campground</u>	Allamakee	Waukon Junction	563/873-2341





[About the DNR](#) [DNR News](#) [Contact Us](#) [Site Map](#)

[DNR Homepage](#)
[A-Z Topic Index](#)

[State Parks Home](#)
[State Parks List](#)
[Honey Creek Resort](#)

[Rules & Regulations](#)
[Camping](#)
[Group Camps](#)
[Lodges/Shelters](#)
[Cabins](#)
[Frequently Asked ?s](#)
[Civilian Conservation Corps](#)
[Dock Permit Information](#)
[Special Events Permits](#)
[Submit your photos!](#)

State Park Reservation System
[General Information](#)
[Make a Reservation](#)
[Maps of Campsites](#)
[Frequently Asked ?s](#)
[Payment/Privacy Policies](#)

Closure Information
[Construction & Renovation](#)
[Park Lake Levels](#)
[Weather Related](#)

Special Projects
[Storm Lake Marina](#)
[Pleasant Creek Ecological Management Plan](#)

Recreational Opportunities
[Events Calendar](#)
[Boating](#)
[Geocaching](#)
[Deer Management Hunts](#)

Iowa State Parks Managed by Other Government Entities

Generally County Conservation Boards

Updated April 2006

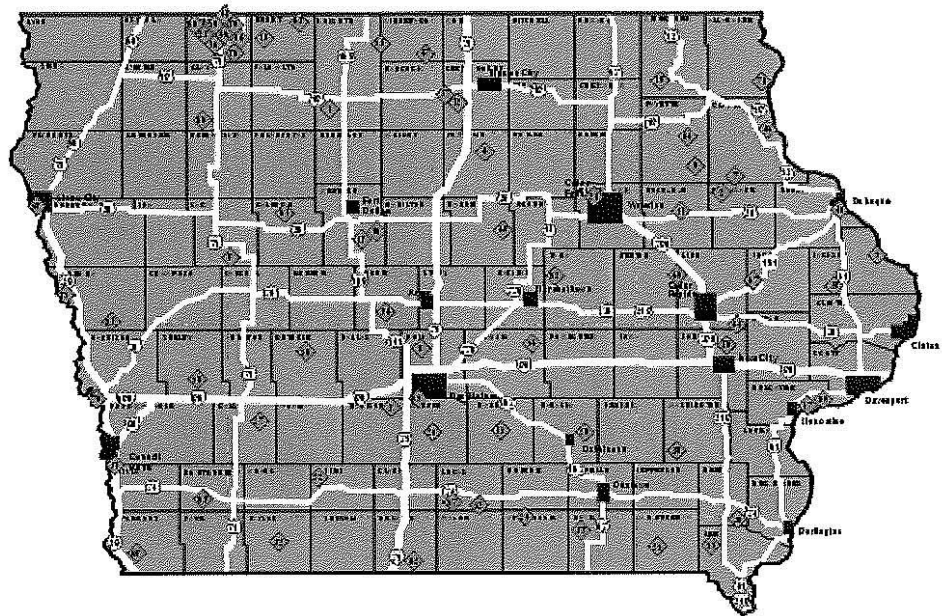
The following state parks are managed by local county conservation boards. These parks fall under any rules, fees and regulations established by the county. Please be aware that the facilities within these parks are not on the State Parks reservation system. Contact the county conservation board listed for more information about a specific park.

Park Name	County	Nearest Town	Phone	E-mail Address (if available)	Website (if available)
Cold Springs	Cass	Lewis	712/243-3542		
Crystal Lake	Hancock	Crystal Lake	641/923-2720		
Eagle Lake	Hancock	Britt	641/923-2720		
Echo Valley	Fayette	West Union	563/422-5146		
Frank A. Gotch	Humboldt	Dakota City	515/332-4087	hccb@trvnet.net	
Heery Woods	Butler	Clarksville	319/278-4237		
Lake Cornelia	Wright	Cornelia	515/532-3185		
Lake Icaria	Adams	Corning	641/322-4793	adamsccb@dishmail.net	Adams County Conservation Board
Kearny	Palo Alto	Emmetsburg	712/837-4866	paccb@ncn.net	
Margo Frankel	Polk	Saylor Township	515/289-1089	sayloroffice@mchsi.com	
Mill Creek	O'Brien	Paullina	712/448-2254	ddk@pionet.net	
Oak Grove	Sioux	Hawarden	712/552-1047	soococon@acsnet.com	
Oakland Mills	Henry	Oakland Mills	319/986-5067	office@henrycountyconservation.com	Henry County Conservation Dept
Pammel	Madison	Winterset	515/468-	madccb@aol.com	Madison County

Camping Tips & Recipes				3536		Parks
Museums/Interpretive Centers	Sharon Bluffs	Appanoose	Centerville	641/856-8528		
Additional Links	Spring Lake	Greene	Grand Junction	515/386-5674		
Conservation and Recreation Grants	Swan Lake	Carroll	Carroll	712/792-4614	info@carrollcountyconservation.com	Carroll County Conservation Board
Interpretive Positions	Three Mile Lake	Union	Creston	641/782-1755		Union County Conservation Board



State of Iowa Home | DNR Home | Site Policy
 webmaster@dnr.iowa.gov © Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Share our similarities, celebrate our differences.



State of Iowa Home | DNR Home | Site Policy
webmaster@dnr.iowa.gov © Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Share our similarities, celebrate our differences.


 Search

[About the DNR](#) [DNR News](#) [Contact Us](#) [Site Map](#)

[DNR Homepage](#)
[A-Z Topic Index](#)

[Forestry Bureau](#)
[EAB Resource Kit](#)

State Forest Nursery
[Nursery Details](#)
[Seedling Order Form](#)
[Nursery Catalog](#)
[Wildlife Specialty Packets](#)

Landowner Assistance
[Forester's Advice](#)
[Why To Plant Trees](#)
[Landowner Assistance](#)
[Cost-Share Programs](#)
[How To Plant Trees](#)
[Bottomland Hardwood Initiative](#)
[Forested Riparian Buffers](#)
[Wildlife Habitat Planting](#)
[Forest Reserve Law](#)

State Forests
[State Forests](#)
[State Forest's Management Plans](#)
[Lumber & Firewood Prices](#)
[Timber Sales](#)
[Legacy Program](#)
[Wildlife Area Forest Stewardship Plans](#)
[Service Contracts](#)

Urban Forestry
[Shade Tree Information](#)
[Residential Tree Programs](#)
[Trees For Kids/Teens](#)
[Tree City USA](#)
[EAB Resource Kit](#)

Forest Health
[Forest Health Overview](#)
[Invasive Species Information](#)

Wood Industry/ Logging
[Bonded Timber Buyers](#)

Iowa's State Forests

For information about a specific state forest click on:

[Yellow River](#), [Shimek](#), [Stephens](#), [Loess Hills](#), [Backbone](#), [White Pine Hollow](#), [Holst](#), [Barkley](#), [Pilot Mound](#) or [Gifford](#).

Iowa's state forest system consists of 4 major and 6 smaller units totaling 43,917 acres. The Forestry Bureau pursues an active land acquisition program with a goal of consolidating and expanding each of the major units.

State Forests are managed for multiple benefits. The primary emphasis is on demonstrating good woodland management and providing forest products, wildlife habitat and a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities.

Lumber and firewood are sold to the public at some state forests. Contact the area forester at your nearest state forest for more information.

[State Forest Brochure \(pdf\)](#)

Iowa's Major State Forests:

Yellow River State Forest is 8,503 acres in size and located in Allamakee County in northeast Iowa. A Department of Corrections facility with a capacity of 80 inmates is located on the Luster Heights Unit of the forest. Inmates from the camp work on the forest and on other projects in surrounding communities. Each year, 150,000 board feet of lumber from the forest is processed through the DNR sawmill for use by DNR and other state agencies.

Shimek State Forest is 9,148 acres in size. It is located in Lee and Van Buren Counties in Southeast Iowa. Shimek State Forest is one of the largest remaining single pieces of contiguous forest in Iowa. Its large unbroken tracts of oak-hickory forest mixed with nearly 1,000 acres of planted pine stands make Shimek a truly unique natural resource.

Stephens State Forest is 15,170 acres in size and covers the largest geographical area of any state forest. The forest is spread out between five counties: Lucas, Clarke, Monroe, Appanoose and Davis. Stephens State Forest is one of the most popular wild turkey hunting areas in the state and was the site of the first successful wild turkey stocking.

Loess Hills State Forest is 10,600 acres in size. It is located in Monona and Harrison Counties in west central Iowa. It is the newest state forest. The first land was acquired in 1986. Acquisition plans for the forest will include 20,000 acres. This state forest offers a unique mixture of forests, savannas, and prairies on the steep and fragile Loess soils above the Missouri River.

Minor State Forests:

There are six smaller state forests ranging in size from 34 to 314 acres. These are [Backbone State Forest](#) in Delaware County, [White Pine Hollow State Forest](#) in Dubuque County, [Holst](#),

Appendix D (continued)

FIVE PROTECTED WATER AREAS

(With PWA designation in parenthesis)

**Wapsipinicon River (Sweets Marsh to Mississippi) Middle Raccoon River
(Panora to Redfield) Upper Iowa River (Kendallville to Highway 76) Little
Sioux River (Spencer to Linn Grove) Boone River (Brewers Creek to Des
Moines River)**

APPENDIX D

IOWA PROTECTED WATER AREA DESIGNATION

BOONE RIVER -from Webster City to Des Moines River
25.0 miles

LITTLE SIOUX RIVER -from Spencer to Linn Grove
34.5 miles 1,548 sq. mi. drainage area

MIDDLE RACCOON RIVER -from Panora to Redfield
14.6 miles 609 sq. mi. drainage area

UPPER IOWA RIVER -from Kendallville to Hwy 76
64.2 miles total 770 sq. mi. drainage area

WAPSIPINICON RIVER -from Sweet Marsh in Bremer County to the Mouth
177.0 miles 2,540 sq. mi. drainage area

From the 1995 Nationwide Rivers Inventory

Boone River	From Webster City to confluence with Des Moines River.	25.0 miles
Cedar River	Iowa River to Highway 6.	26.0 miles
Maquoketa River	Mississippi River to US 151 Bridge (Omit small reservoir northwest of Maquoketa).	68.0 miles
Middle Raccoon River	City of Panora to the City of Redfield dam.	14.6 miles
Turkey River	Mississippi River to Vernon Springs.	110.0 miles
Upper Iowa River	City of Kendallville to Highway 76 crossing	64.2 miles
Wapsipinicon River	Mississippi River to State Highway 334 at Frederika (Omit reservoir northwest of Independence).	195.0 miles
Yellow River	Mississippi River to Highway W60 near Myron.	34.0 miles
Yellow River	Entire segment within Effigy Mounds National Monument	1.2 miles

Appendix J

Rural Development
Environmental Justice (EJ) and Civil Rights Impact Analysis (CRIA)
Certification

1. Applicant's name and proposed project description: Fiberight, LLC, Blairstown, Iowa
Retrofit a facility to produce cellulosic ethanol from municipal solid waste (MSW)

2. Rural Development's loan/grant program/guarantee or other Agency action: Section 9003, RBCS

3. Attach a map of the proposal's area of effect identifying location or EJ populations, location of the proposal, area of impact or

Attach results of EJ analysis from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPAs) EnviroMapper with proposed project location and impact footprint delineated.

4. Does the applicant's proposal or Agency action directly, indirectly or cumulatively affect the quality and/or level of services provided to the community?

Yes No N/A

5. Is the applicant's proposal or Agency action likely to result in a change in the current land use patterns (types of land use, development densities, etc)?

Yes No N/A

6. Does a demographic analysis indicate the applicant's proposal or Agency's action may disproportionately affect a significant minority and/or low-income populations?

Yes No N/A

If answer is no, skip to item 12. If answer is yes, continue with items 7 through 12.

7. Identify, describe, and provide location of EJ population _____

8. If a disproportionate adverse affect is expected to impact an EJ population, identify type/level of public outreach implemented. _____

9. Identify disproportionately high and adverse impacts on EJ populations. _____

10. Are adverse impacts appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude than the adverse impacts expected on non-minority/low-income populations?

Yes No N/A

11. Are alternatives and/or mitigation required to avoid impacts to EJ populations?

Yes No N/A

If yes, describe _____

12. I certify that I have reviewed the appropriate documentation and have determined that:

- No major EJ or civil rights impact is likely to result if the proposal is implemented.
 A major EJ or civil rights impact is likely to result if the proposal is implemented.

Kravis Mancino, RD/PSS
Name and Title of Certifying Official

September 2, 2011
Date

Civil Rights Impact Analysis Certification

1. Office and Division or Location: USDA Rural Development
2. Proposed Policy Action: Retrofitting an existing corn ethanol plant located near Blairstown, Iowa to produce ethanol from municipal solid waste and industrial pulp.
3. I certify, I have reviewed and analyzed appropriate documentation and determined that:

(Check one and provide the required information)

- a. **No major civil rights impact is likely to result** if the proposed action is implemented. Summarize your reasons for this conclusion. Identify supporting information and statistical data.

The proposed project will involve retrofitting an existing ethanol production facility and will not involve land development outside of the site or displace any families or residences. The project will comply with applicable EPA and IDNR regulations.

The 2009 population census data for Benton County, Iowa indicates the population for Benton County contained 26,734 people with a minority population of 1.6 percent (%). The median household income was approximately \$57,029. According to the Blairstown City Clerk, Blairstown has a population of approximately 682 people.

According to 2009 census data, the State of Iowa contained a population of approximately 3,007,856 people with a minority population of 5.7%, higher than Benton County. The median household income for the State of Iowa was \$49,007, which is lower than the median household income for Benton County.

- b. **A major civil rights impact, as described below, is likely to result** if the proposed action is implemented.

Identify the group, which may be adversely affected. Summarize your reasons for this conclusion. Identify supporting information and statistical data.

To minimize the potential for an adverse impact, the following alternatives or supplemental action(s) are recommended.

Christa O'Connell FIELD ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST 5/26/10
Name and Title of Certifying Official Date

State & County QuickFacts

Benton County, Iowa

People QuickFacts	Benton County	Iowa
Population, 2009 estimate	26,734	3,007,856
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009	5.6%	2.8%
Population estimates base (April 1) 2000	25,307	2,926,380
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2008	5.8%	6.7%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2008	23.8%	23.7%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2008	14.2%	14.8%
Female persons, percent, 2008	50.1%	50.6%
White persons, percent, 2008 (a)	98.4%	94.2%
Black persons, percent, 2008 (a)	0.5%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2008 (a)	0.2%	0.4%
Asian persons, percent, 2008 (a)	0.2%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2008 (a)	Z	0.1%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2008	0.6%	1.1%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2008 (b)	0.8%	4.2%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2008	97.6%	90.3%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	60.8%	56.9%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	0.6%	3.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	2.8%	5.8%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	87.8%	86.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	13.9%	21.2%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	3,994	446,665
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	25.0	18.5
Housing units, 2008	11,038	1,329,352
Homeownership rate, 2000	79.4%	72.3%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	10.3%	18.4%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$82,700	\$82,500
Households, 2000	9,746	1,149,276
Persons per household, 2000	2.56	2.46
Median household income, 2008	\$57,029	\$49,007
Per capita money income, 1999	\$18,891	\$19,674
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2008	8.0%	11.4%
Business QuickFacts	Benton County	Iowa
Private nonfarm establishments, 2007	609	83,158 ¹
Private nonfarm employment, 2007	4,627	1,303,436 ¹

Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2007	-0.2%	3.0% ¹
Nonemployer establishments, 2007	1,876	202,717
Total number of firms, 2002	2,161	236,515
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.3%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.0%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	F	0.6%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	30.9%	27.0%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	154,531	65,042,043
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	D	33,546,948
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	154,515	31,195,012
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$5,912	\$10,629
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	6,057	3,698,955
Building permits, 2008	27	8,412
Federal spending, 2008	144,668	23,927,449 ¹
Geography QuickFacts	Benton County	Iowa
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	716.39	55,869.36
Persons per square mile, 2000	35.3	52.4
FIPS Code	011	19
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	Cedar Rapids, IA Metro Area	

1: Includes data not distributed by county.

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

F: Fewer than 100 firms

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data

NA: Not available

S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

X: Not applicable

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

Last Revised: Thursday, 22-Apr-2010 08:34:47 EDT

Appendix K



Tuesday, May 25, 2010

Kim Austin
Terracon Consultants, Inc. 1815 S. Eisenhower Wichita KS 67209

Ref:BE Benton Iowa Site File Search No. 2010104

Dear Kim :

I have conducted a search of the Iowa Site File for archaeological sites recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area described in your request for search on 5/18/2010 . This area is within 82N-11W Sec 25 . Our records indicate that no archaeological sites have been reported to the OSA within or very near the project location or within one mile of that location at the time of the site records search. Other archaeological sites may be present at or near the project location but have not been discovered or reported to the OSA.

If you have not already done so, you may wish to consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to determine whether an archaeological survey may be needed. In the event that previously unidentified archaeological resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities on projects complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act or other applicable federal and state laws, construction work should cease in the area of the resource and in the surrounding area where further subsurface remains can reasonably be expected to occur. The responsible federal or state agency and State Historic Preservation Office should be immediately notified and consulted about the discovery.

If during the course of construction or earthmoving signs of a human burial are encountered, those activities should be stopped at once and the Office of the State Archaeologist should be contacted immediately. Human burials may potentially include bone, ashes, or subterranean structures with or without overlying mound structures. All human burials in the state of Iowa are legally protected under Chapters 263B, 566, and 716 of the Iowa Code.

Should you need more information about a particular site, you may write to me including the appropriate site number in your request. Since every county has a different series of site numbers, be sure to include the full trinomial site designation in your request. This designation takes the form of 13XY### where XY is the county abbreviation and ### is the order in which site reports are received for a given county.

The information in this letter is intended to assist you in fulfilling any local, state, or federal laws and regulations related to archaeological sites concerning historic preservation such as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and to assist avoidance of any burial sites potentially located within the subject area. Prior to any federal undertaking, all archaeological sites should be evaluated for their National Register eligibility. Federal undertakings include but are not limited to projects receiving any federal financial support, technical assistance, licenses, or permits received by private landowners or

federal, state, or local governments. The State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) would need to be contacted for details about the final determination of significance for any site to be affected by a federal undertaking. This letter is not meant to confirm or deny that any applicable requirements have been met.

Sincerely,

Colleen Eck Site Records Manager enclosure

University of Iowa-Office of the State Archaeologist 700 Clinton St. Bldg. Iowa City, Iowa 52242-1030

Appendix L

Iowa List of Federally Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Candidate Species - by County

If you have questions about this list, please contact our Illinois Field Office at:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1511 47th Avenue, Moline, Illinois 61265

Phone: (309) 757-5800

Revised September 2007

County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat
Adair	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Caves, mines (hibernacula);small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests (foraging)
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
	Mead's milkweed	<i>Asclepias meadii</i>	Threatened	Virgin prairies
	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
Adams	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Caves, mines (hibernacula);small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests (foraging)
	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Allamakee	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
	Northern monkshood	<i>Aconitum novaboracense</i>	Threatened	
	Higgins eye pearlymussel	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>	Endangered	Mississippi River
	Sheepnose mussel	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Candidate	Rivers
Appanoose	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Caves, mines (hibernacula);small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests (foraging)
Audubon	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Benton	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows

County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Habitat
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Black Hawk	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Boone	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Bremer	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Buchanan	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Buena Vista	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
	Topeka shiner	<i>Notropis topeka</i>	Endangered	Prairie streams and rivers
Butler	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Calhoun	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
	Topeka shiner	<i>Notropis topeka</i>	Endangered	Prairie streams and rivers
Carroll	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
	Topeka shiner	<i>Notropis topeka</i>	Endangered	Prairie streams and rivers
Cass	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
	Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Caves, mines (hibernacula);small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests (foraging)
Cedar	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows
	Prairie bush clover	<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil
Cerro Gordo	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Threatened	Wet prairies and sedge meadows

INFORMATIONAL SHEET D (continued)

1. **The endangered Iowa pleistocene snail** (*Discus macclintocki*) is found on north-facing slopes of the driftless area in Clayton, Clinton, Dubuque, Fayette, and Jackson Counties, Iowa. It occupies algific (cold producing) talus slopes at the outlet of underground ice caves along limestone bluffs within a narrow regime of soil moisture and temperature. There is no critical habitat designated. It must not be harmed, harassed or disturbed.
2. **The northern monkshood** (*Aconitum novaboracense*) is listed as threatened in Allamakee, Clayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Jackson and Hardin Counties in Iowa. It occupies north-facing slopes in the driftless area of northeast Iowa and one slope along the Iowa River. There is no critical habitat designated for this species. Federal regulations prohibit any commercial activity involving this species or the destruction, malicious damage or removal of this species from Federal land or any other lands in knowing violation of State law or regulation, including State criminal trespass law.
3. **The prairie bush clover** (*Lespedeza leptostachya*) is listed as threatened in Butler, Clarke, Delaware, Dickinson, Emmet, Howard, Kossuth, Lucas, Osceola, Story, and Winneshiek counties in Iowa. It is also considered to potentially occur statewide in Iowa based on historical habitat. It occupies dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soil. There is no critical habitat designated for this species. Federal regulations prohibit any commercial activity involving this species or the destruction, malicious damage or removal of this species from Federal land or any other lands in knowing violation of State law or regulation, including State criminal trespass law. This species should be searched for whenever prairie remnants are encountered.
4. **The Mead's milkweed** (*Asclepias meadii*) is listed as threatened in Adair, Clarke, Decatur, Ringgold, and Warren Counties, Iowa where it occupies virgin prairies. It may potentially occur in Lucas, Madison, Union and Wayne Counties, Iowa based on historical records and habitat distribution. There is no critical habitat designated for this species. Federal regulations prohibit any commercial activity involving this species or the destruction, malicious damage or removal of this species from Federal land or any other lands in knowing violation of State law or regulation, including State criminal trespass law. This species should be searched for whenever prairie remnants are encountered.
5. **The eastern prairie fringed orchid** (*Platanthera leucophaea*) is listed as threatened for Decatur and Johnson Counties in Iowa. It may potentially occur in Appanoose, Cedar, Davis, Des Moines, Henry, Iowa, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Lucas, Monroe, Muscatine, Scott, Wapello, Washington, Wayne, and Van Buren counties, Iowa based on historical records and habitat distribution. It occupies wet grassland habitats. There is no critical habitat designated for this species. Federal regulations prohibit any commercial activity involving this species or the destruction, malicious damage or removal of this species from Federal land or any other lands in knowing violation of State law or regulation, including State criminal trespass law. This species should be searched for whenever wet prairie remnants are encountered.

6. **The western prairie fringed orchid** (*Platanthera praeclara*) is listed as threatened for Adair, Bremer, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Emmet, Fayette, Guthrie, Howard, Kossuth, Mills, Pocahontas, and Taylor Counties in Iowa. It is considered to potentially occur statewide based on historical records and habitat distribution. It occupies wet grassland habitats. There is no critical habitat designated for this species. Federal regulations prohibit any commercial activity involving this species or the destruction, malicious damage or removal of this species from Federal land or any other lands in knowing violation of State law or regulation, including State criminal trespass law. This species should be searched for whenever wet prairie remnants are encountered.

7. **Topeka Shiner** (*Notropis Topeka*) to date, the shiner has been confirmed in 11 counties. It will likely be found in more. One interesting aspect that the sampling has revealed is that the shiner is not restricted to the main channels of streams as previously thought. Rather it has turned up in a number of off-channel habitats such as oxbows, cutoffs, and ponds. There may be a correlation between finding the shiner in these off-channel habitats and the discharge of groundwater into such areas via a sand/gravel lens. For a listing of streams the Topeka Shiner has currently been found in see the U.S. Fish & Wildlife service web site.



STATE OF IOWA

CHESTER J. CULVER, GOVERNOR
PATTY JUDGE, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
RICHARD A. LEOPOLD, DIRECTOR

May 5, 2010

Kim Austin
Senior Project Manager
Terracon Consultants, Inc.
1815 Eisenhower
Wichita, KS 67209

RE: Environmental Review for Natural Resources
Benton County
Section 25, Township 82N, Range 11W

Dear Mr. Austin:

Thank you for inviting Department comment on the impact of this project. The Department has searched for records of rare species and significant natural communities in the project area and found no site-specific records that would be impacted by this project. However, these records and data are not the result of thorough field surveys. If listed species or rare communities are found during the planning or construction phases, additional studies and/or mitigation may be required.

This letter is a record of review for protected species, rare natural communities, state lands and waters in the project area, including review by personnel representing state parks, preserves, recreation areas, fisheries and wildlife but does not include comment from the Environmental Services Division of this Department. This letter does not constitute a permit. Other permits may be required from the Department or other state or federal agencies before work begins on this project.

Any construction activity that bares the soil of an area greater than or equal to one acre including clearing, grading or excavation may require a storm water discharge permit from the Department. Construction activities may include the temporary or permanent storage of dredge material. For more information regarding this matter, please contact Ruth Rosdail at (515) 281-6782.

The Department administers regulations that pertain to fugitive dust IAW Iowa Administrative Code 567-23.3(2)"c." All persons shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the discharge of visible emissions of fugitive dusts beyond the lot line of property during construction, alteration, repairing or demolishing of buildings, bridges or other vertical structures or haul roads. All questions regarding fugitive dust regulations should be directed to Jim McGraw at (515) 242-5167.

If you have questions about this letter or require further information, please contact me at (515) 281-8524.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten signature of Daryl Howell]

Daryl Howell
Environmental Specialist
Conservation and Recreation Division

RECEIVED
MAY 10 2010
TERRACON, INC

FILE COPY: Daryl Howell
Tracking Number: 4747

From: Jody_Millar@fws.gov Sent:
Wednesday, April 28, 2010 11:14 AM To: Cox,
Crystal J. Subject: Re: Request for
Environmental Review

We now provide basic technical assistance on our website
[http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/section7/s7process/index.h
tm](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/section7/s7process/index.htm) Based on your review, if your project will have no effect on listed
species, their habitat, or critical habitats, you should document
this for your file and no further action is necessary. If you have
questions or believe an action may affect listed species or their
habitat, then please contact us.

If you choose to do so, your future correspondence should provide
a technical assistance analysis and may be copied to us.

Jody G. Millar
Assistant Field
Supervisor
1511-47th Avenue
Moline, Illinois
61265 309-757-5800
x 202

"Cox, Crystal J."

<cjcox@terracon.c

om>

fws.gov> 04/28/2010 09:59 AM Subject Request for Environmental Review
<<usfws.pdf>> Dear Ms. Millar, We are enclosing the attached letter
to request an environmental review regarding a proposed renovation
of an existing ethanol plant in Blairstown, Iowa. Due to the time
sensitive nature of this project, we are respectfully requesting an
expedited (two week) response. If you have any questions or need
additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us at the
information listed below. Thank you.

Crystal Cox

Field Environmental Scientist I Natural/Cultural Resources

Terracon

1815 S. Eisenhower I Wichita, Kansas 67209

P [316] 262-0171 I F [316] 262-6997 I M [316] 641-5220

cjcox@terracon.com I terracon.com

Appendix M



FEMA



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A** No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE** Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Area of special hazard formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood event by a flood control system that was subsequently deteriorated. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance of greater flood event.
- ZONE A99** Areas to be protected from 1% annual chance flood event by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

- ZONE X** Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
- ZONE D** Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

NFIP

PANEL 0439C

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP BENTON COUNTY, IOWA AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 439 OF 625

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
BENTON COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREAS	190845	0439	C
BLAIRSTOWN, CITY OF	190320	0439	C

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders, the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.



MAP NUMBER
19011C0439C

EFFECTIVE DATE
JUNE 3, 2008

Federal Emergency Management Agency

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
STANDARD FLOOD HAZARD DETERMINATION FORM (SFHDF)

See The Attached
 Instructions

O.M.B. No. 1660-0040
Expires December 31, 2011

SECTION I - LOAN INFORMATION

1. LENDER NAME AND ADDRESS USDA Rural Development 210 Walnut Street, Room 873 Des Moines, IA 50309-2196		2. COLLATERAL (Building/Mobile Home/Personal Property) PROPERTY ADDRESS (Legal Description may be attached) 2154 78th Street Blirstown, IA 52209		
3. LENDER ID NO.	4. LOAN IDENTIFIER	5. AMOUNT OF FLOOD INSURANCE REQUIRED		

SECTION II

A. NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMMUNITY JURISDICTION

1. NFIP Community Name Benton County Unincorporated Areas	2. County(ies) Unincorporated Areas	3. State IA	4. NFIP Community Number 190845
--	--	----------------	------------------------------------

B. NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) DATA AFFECTING BUILDING/MOBILE HOME

1. NFIP Map Number or Community-Panel Number (Community name, if not the same as "A") 19011C0439C	2. NFIP Map Panel Effective/ Revised Date June 3, 2008	3. LOMA/LOMR <input type="checkbox"/> YES _____ Date	4. Flood Zone X	5. No NFIP Map
---	--	---	--------------------	----------------

C. FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE AVAILABILITY (Check all that apply)

1. Federal Flood Insurance is available (Community participates in NFIP). Regular Program Emergency Program of NFIP
2. Federal Flood Insurance is not available because community is not participating in the NFIP.
3. Building/Mobile Home is in a Coastal Barrier Resources Area (CBRA) or Otherwise Protected Area (OPA). Federal Flood Insurance may not be available.
 CBRA/OPA Designation Date: _____

D. DETERMINATION

**IS BUILDING/MOBILE HOME IN SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA
 (ZONES CONTAINING THE LETTERS "A" OR "V")?** YES NO

If yes, flood insurance is required by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.
 If no, flood insurance is not required by the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

E. COMMENTS (Optional)

This determination is based on examining the NFIP map, any Federal Emergency Management Agency revisions to it, and any other information needed to locate the building/mobile home on the NFIP map.

F. PREPARER'S INFORMATION

NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER (If other than Lender) Patrick Yamnik 1815 S. Eisenhower Wichita, KS 67209 316-262-0171	DATE OF DETERMINATION 05/7/2010
---	------------------------------------

**STANDARD FLOOD HAZARD DETERMINATION FORM INSTRUCTIONS
PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE**

Public reporting burden for this data collection is estimated to average 20 minutes per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and submitting this form. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number is displayed on this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to: Information Collections Management, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (1660-0040) **NOTE: Please do not send your completed form to the above address.**

SECTION 1

1. **LENDER NAME:** Enter lender name and address.
2. **COLLATERAL (Building/Mobile Home/Personal Property) PROPERTY ADDRESS:** Enter property address for the insurable collateral. In rural areas, a postal address may not be sufficient to locate the property. In these cases, legal property descriptions may be used and may be attached to the form if space provided is insufficient.
3. **LENDER ID NO:** The lender funding the loan should identify itself as follows: FDIC-insured lenders should indicate their FDIC Insurance Certificate Number; Federally-insured credit unions should indicate their charter/insurance number; Farm Credit institutions should indicate their UNINUM number. Other lenders who fund loans sold to or securitized by FNMA or FHLMC should enter FNMA or FHLMC seller/service number.
4. **LOAN IDENTIFIER:** Optional. May be used by lenders to conform with their individual method of identifying loans.
5. **AMOUNT OF FLOOD INSURANCE REQUIRED:** Optional. The minimum federal requirement for this amount is the lesser of: the outstanding principal loan balance; the value of the improved property, mobile home and/or personal property used to secure the loan; or the maximum statutory limit of flood insurance coverage. Lenders may exceed the minimum federal requirements. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) policies do not provide coverage in excess of the value of the building/mobile home/personal property.

SECTION 2

A. NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) COMMUNITY JURISDICTION

1. **NFIP Community Name.** Enter the complete name of the community (as indicated on the NFIP map) in which the building or mobile home is located. Under the NFIP, a community is the political unit that has authority to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations for the areas within its jurisdiction. A community may be any State or area or political subdivision thereof, or any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or authorized native organization. (Examples: Brewer, City of; Washington, Borough of; Worcester, Township of; Baldwin County; Jefferson Parish) For a building or mobile home that may have been annexed by one community but is shown on another community's NFIP map, enter the Community Name for the community with land-use jurisdiction over the building or mobile home.
2. **County(ies).** Enter the name of the county or counties in which the community is located. For unincorporated areas of a county, enter "unincorporated areas." For independent cities, enter "independent city."
3. **State.** Enter the two-digit state abbreviation. (Examples: VA, TX, CA)
4. **NFIP Community Number.** Enter the 6-digit NFIP community number. This number can be determined by consulting the NFIP Community Status Book or can be found on the NFIP map; copies of either can be obtained from FEMA's Website <http://msc/fema.gov> or by calling 1-800-358-9616. If no NFIP Community Number exists for the community, enter "none."

B. NFIP DATA AFFECTING BUILDING/MOBILE HOME

The information in this section (excluding the LOMA/LOMR information) is obtained by reviewing the NFIP map on which the building/mobile home is located. The current NFIP map may be obtained from FEMA by calling 1-800-358-9616. Scanned copies of the NFIP maps can be viewed on FEMA's website at <http://msc.fema.gov>. Note that even when an NFIP map panel is not printed, it may be reflected on a community's NFIP map index with its proper number, date, and flood zone indicated; enter these data accordingly.

1. **NFIP Map Number or Community-Panel Number.** Enter the 11-digit number shown on the NFIP map that covers the building or mobile home. (Examples: 480214 0022C; 58103C0075F). Some older maps will have a 9-digit number (Example: 12345601A). Note that the first six digits will not match the NFIP Community Number when the sixth digit is a "C" or when one community has annexed land from another but the NFIP map has not yet been updated to reflect this annexation. When the sixth digit is a "C", the NFIP map is in countywide format and shows the flood hazards for the geographic areas of the county on one map, including flood hazards for incorporated communities and for any unincorporated county contained within the county's geographic limits. Such countywide maps will list an NFIP Map Number. For maps not in such countywide format, the NFIP will list a Community-Panel Number on each panel. If no NFIP map is in effect for the location of the building or mobile home, enter "none."

2. **NFIP Map Panel Effective/Revised Date.** Enter the map effective date or the map revised date shown on the NFIP map. (Example: 6/15/93) This will be the latest of all dates shown on the map.

3. **LOMA/LOMR.** If a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) or Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) has been issued by FEMA since the current Map Panel Effective/Revised Date that revises the flood hazards affecting the building or mobile home, check "yes" and specify the date of the letter; otherwise, no entry is required. Information on LOMAs and LOMRs is available from the following sources:

* The community's official copy of its NFIP map should have a copy of all subsequently-issued LOMAs and LOMRs attached to it.

* For LOMAs and LOMRs issued on or after October 1, 1994, FEMA publishes a list of these letters twice a year as a compendium in the Federal Register. This information is also available on FEMA's website at <http://msc.fema.gov>.

* A subscription service providing digitized copies of these letters on CD-ROM is also available by calling 1-800-358-9616.

4. **Flood Zone.** Enter the flood zone(s) covering the building or mobile home. (Examples: A, AE, A4, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/AO, V, VE, V12, AH, AO, B, C, X, D) If any part of the building or mobile home is within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), the entire building or mobile home is considered to be in the SFHA. All flood zones beginning with the letter "A" or "V" are considered Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). Each flood zone is defined in the legend of the NFIP map on which it appears. If there is no NFIP map for the subject area, enter "none."

5. **No NFIP Map.** If no NFIP map covers the area where the building or mobile home is located, check this box.

C. FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE AVAILABILITY. Check all boxes that apply; however, note that boxes 1 (Federal Flood Insurance is available ...) and 2 (Federal Flood Insurance is not available ...) are mutually exclusive. Federal flood insurance is available to all residents of a community that participates in the NFIP. Community participation status can be determined by consulting the NFIP Community Status Book, which is available from FEMA and at <http://msc.fema.gov>. The NFIP Community Status Book will indicate whether or not the community is participating in the NFIP and whether participation is in the Emergency or Regular Program. If the community participates in the NFIP, check either Regular Program or Emergency Program. To obtain Federal flood insurance, a copy of this completed form may be provided to an insurance agent.

Federal flood insurance is prohibited in designated Coastal Barrier Resources Areas (CBRA) and Otherwise Protected Areas (OPAs) for buildings or mobile homes built or substantially improved after the date of the CBRA or OPA designation. Information about the Coastal Barrier Resources System may be obtained on FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov/nfip/cobra.shtm>.

D. DETERMINATION. If any portion of the building/mobile home is in an identified Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), check yes (flood insurance is required). If no portion of the building/mobile home is in an identified SFHA, check no. If no NFIP map exists for the community, check no. If no NFIP map exists, Section B5 should also be checked.

E. COMMENTS. Optional.

F. PREPARER'S INFORMATION. If other than the lender, enter the name, address, and telephone number of the company or organization performing the flood hazard determination. An individual's name may be included, but is not required.

Date of Determination. Enter date on which flood hazard determination was completed.

MULTIPLE BUILDINGS: If the loan collateral includes more than one building, a schedule for the additional buildings/mobile homes indicating the determination for each may be attached. Otherwise, a separate form must be completed for each building or mobile home. Any attachments should be noted in the comment section. A separate flood insurance policy is required for each building or mobile home.

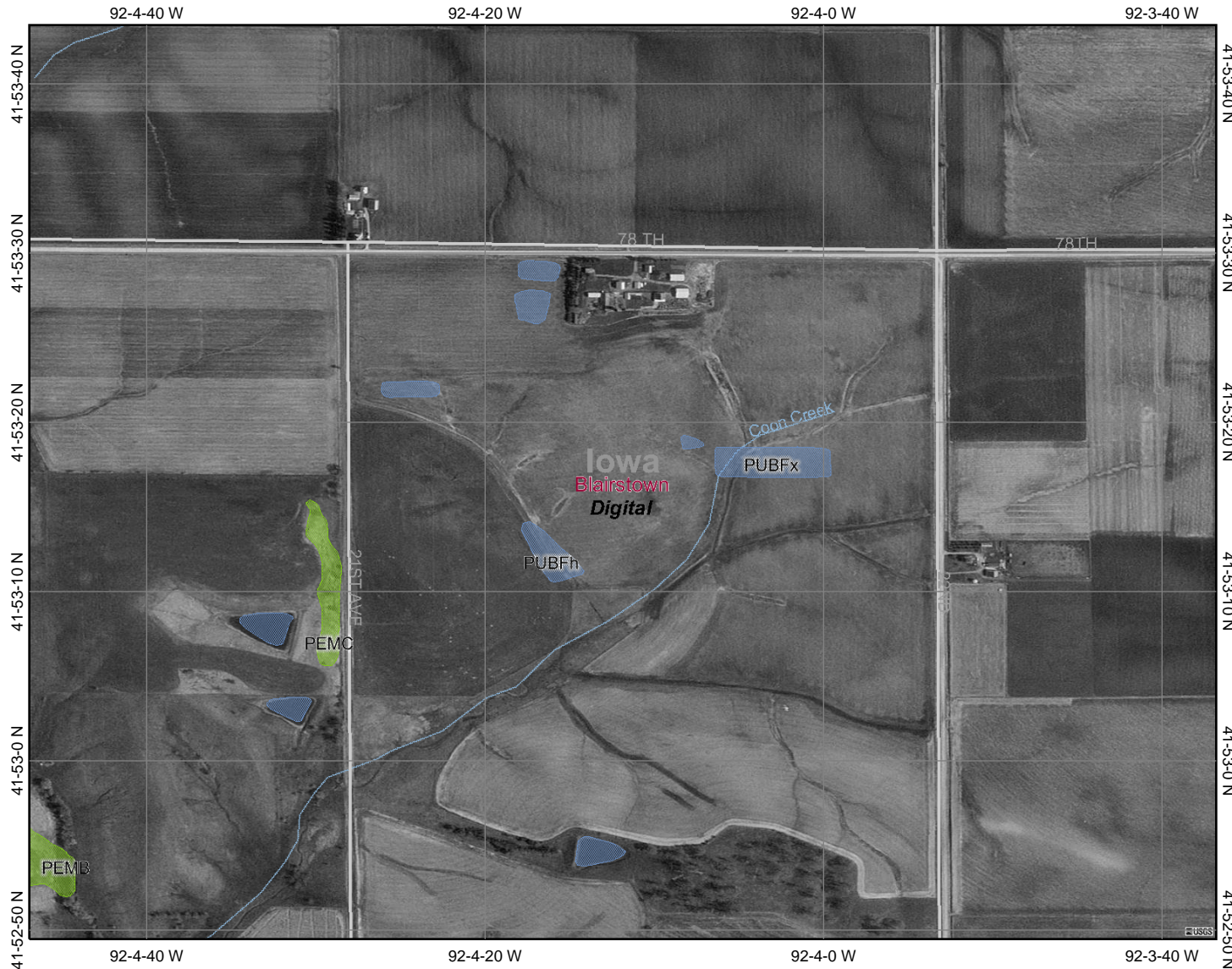
GUARANTEES REGARDING INFORMATION: Determinations on this form made by persons other than the lender are acceptable only to the extent that the accuracy of the information is guaranteed.

FORM AVAILABILITY: Copies of this form are available from the FEMA fax-on-demand line by calling (202) 646-FEMA and requesting form #23103. Guidance on using the form in a printed, computerized, or electronic format is contained in form #23110. This information is also available on FEMA's website <http://www.fema.gov/nfip/sfhdform.shtm>.

PURPOSE OF FORM: In accordance with P.L. 103-325, Sec. 1365, (b) (1), this form has been designated to facilitate compliance with the flood insurance purchase requirements of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994.

Appendix N

Internet Mapping Framework



Legend

- Ohio_wet_scan**
- 0
 - 1
 - Out of range
- Roads**
- Interstate
 - Major Roads
 - Other Road
 - Interstate
 - State highway
 - US highway
- Cities**
- Cities
- USGS Quad Index 24K**
- Lower 48 Wetland Polygons
 - Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
 - Estuarine and Marine Wetland
 - Freshwater Emergent Wetland
 - Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
 - Freshwater Pond
 - Lake
 - Other
 - Riverine
- Lower 48 Available Wetland Data**
- Non-Digital
 - Digital
 - No Data
 - Scan
- NHD Streams**
- NHD Streams
- Administrative Boundaries**
- Counties 100K
 - States 100K
 - South America
 - North America



Scale: 1:11,663

Map center: 41° 53' 16" N, 92° 4' 12" W

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.