



State Revolving Fund Loan Programs Drinking Water, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

TOWN OF EDWARDSPORT NEW SEWER SYSTEM AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT STATE REVOLVING FUND PROJECT # WW10 15 42 01

DATE: November 19, 2013

TARGET PROJECT APPROVAL DATE: December 19, 2013

I. INTRODUCTION

The above entity has applied to the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program for a loan to finance all or part of the wastewater project described in the Environmental Assessment (EA) attached to this Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI). As part of facilities planning requirements, an environmental review has been completed which addresses the project's impacts on the natural and human environment. This review is summarized in the attached EA.

II. PRELIMINARY FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FNSI)

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

III. COMMENTS

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

Max Henschen
Senior Environmental Manager
State Revolving Fund -- IGCN 1275
100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-232-8623
mhensche at ifa.in.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address: **New Sewer System and Wastewater Treatment Plant**
Town of Edwardsport
207 North Third Street
Edwardsport, IN 47528

SRF Project Number: WW 10 15 42 01

Authorized Representative: Jennifer Holscher, Town Council President

II. PROJECT LOCATION

Edwardsport is located in Vigo Township in Knox County (1) in the Plainville USGS 7.5' quadrangle, Township 5 N, Range 8 W, Section 36 and T4N, R8W, Section 1, and (2) in the Bicknell quadrangle, T4N, R8W, Section 1.

III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

In January 2000, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) issued a Warning of Non-compliance to Edwardsport for discharging untreated sewage to the environment due to malfunctioning on-site systems. In 2003, the town entered into an Agreed Order with the IDEM which required the town to install a wastewater management system to avoid future violations. The proposed project will provide a collection system and sewage treatment for the town.

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will install a combination of gravity lines and small diameter sewers with grinder pumps, as well as a packaged wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Grinder pumps will be installed on private properties, but will be owned and maintained by the town.

The WWTP will have a design capacity of 0.35 MGD. The town will hire or contract with a licensed treatment plant operator to run the plant and maintain the collection system. The town will use a licensed hauler to dispose of sludge generated by the plant. The treated effluent will discharge to the west fork of the White River.

See Figures 1 and 2.

V. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS, AFFORDABILITY AND FUNDING

A. Selected Plan Estimated Cost Summary

Construction Costs

Collection System

2-inch Low Pressure Sewer	\$ 107,640
3-inch Low Pressure Sewer	126,000
4-inch Low Pressure Sewer	20,000
1 ½-inch Low Pressure Sewer	55,680
Grinder Pumps	385,000
Duplex Grinder Station	110,000
8-inch Gravity Sewer	183,510
6-inch Service Laterals	120,000
Manholes	62,500
Terminal Valves	23,000
Service Line Valves	30,800
Air Release Valves	5,000
2-inch Directional Bore	3,000
3-inch Directional Bore	1,920
Granular Backfill	149,265
Pavement Replacement	14,000
Final Grading and Seeding	30,000
Mobilization	50,000
Sub-Total	\$ 1,477,815

Treatment Plant

Aeration Tank	\$ 160,000
Influent Screen	25,000
Clarifier	50,000
Digester	50,000
Diffusers	35,000
Blowers	30,000
Ultraviolet disinfection, Phosphorus Removal, Post-Aeration	50,000
Effluent Pumps	14,000
Flow Meter	10,000
Generator	10,000
Building	30,000
Electrical	25,000
Site Piping	20,000
Effluent Pipe and Outfall	103,285
Misc Site Improvements	25,000
Subtotal Treatment Plant	\$ 637,285

Sub-Total \$ 2,115,100

Contingencies (5%) 211,510

Total Construction Cost \$ 2,326,610

Non-Construction Costs

Administrative, Legal, Bond Counsel	\$ 75,000
Engineering Fees	
Design	216,000
Construction, Permits, Survey	50,000
Preliminary Engineering Report	20,000
Plant Start Up	100,000
Total Non-Construction Cost	\$ 461,000

Total Estimated Project Cost \$2,787,610

- B. Edwardsport will finance the new wastewater management system with a loan of approximately \$2,787,610 from the SRF Program for a 20-year term at an annual fixed interest rate to be determined at loan closing.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATED ALTERNATIVES

Collection System Alternatives:

1. The **"No Action"** alternative is not practical, environmentally sound, or economical. Continued use of the onsite systems currently in place will continue to cause environmental degradation of the area.
2. **Optimization/Replacement of On-Site Systems** is not practical, reliable, or feasible in Edwardsport. The septic tanks and absorption fields were not installed on lots suitable for proper operation of septic systems. Site conditions make successful remediation efforts nearly impossible for many properties. The town must comply with the Agreed Order.
3. **Installation of a Wastewater Collection System:**
 - a. **Conventional gravity sewers:** Historically a gravity system is considered to be a very reliable form of wastewater collection. It has low maintenance requirements and a relatively low operation cost. Disadvantages include the need for larger pipe diameters and deeper excavations. Elevation changes may require the use of lift stations.
 - b. A **low pressure system** consists of small grinder pumps that discharge wastewater to small diameter pressure mains for collection. Installation of grinder pumps allows the use of a smaller sewer pipe than that of a gravity system. Low pressure sewers may be a better option if there is a significant amount of rock underlying the surface or excessive elevation changes. One advantage of this type of system is a possible reduction in capital cost due to the use of smaller diameter pipe. The low pressure sewers are also installed to follow the existing terrain, which reduces the need for multiple lift stations and deep excavations in hilly terrain. The disadvantage is the need to install individual grinder pumps, which have higher operation and maintenance costs and are susceptible to power outages.
 - c. A **Septic Tank Effluent Pump (STEP)** system is similar to the low pressure option with the exception that most solids are collected and removed in a septic tank and only the effluent is discharged to the collection lines via a pump. Eliminating solids prior to discharge allows smaller lines to be used and allows greater flexibility with installation. Disadvantages include the need to periodically remove the solids from the individual septic tanks and higher operation and maintenance costs.

The selected alternative is to install a combination of small diameter sewers with grinder stations and gravity sewers.

Treatment Alternatives:

1. The **"No Action"** alternative is not a feasible solution. On site systems would continue to fail with no alternatives for repair due to site deficiencies. Untreated sewage would continue to be discharged to field tiles, drainageways, and surrounding waterways. The town must comply with the Agreed Order.
2. **Connection to an Existing Plant** is dependent on proximity, operational circumstances and willingness of the neighboring municipality to accept the sewage. Advantages of this alternative include the elimination of cost and management responsibility associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of a new facility while still providing a technically acceptable,

environmentally sound choice for wastewater treatment. Towns with wastewater facilities near Edwardsport are Sandborn and Bicknell. Transporting the sewage to Sandborn is not feasible. That facility uses sand filters, which would need to be increased in size and substantially modified to accommodate additional flow. Bicknell has indicated that they are not willing or able to accept the flow from Edwardsport.

3. New Treatment Plant

a. The **extended aeration** process is a modification of the conventional activated sludge process, in which air is introduced in the treatment process. Organic loadings and sludge production are less than other activated sludge systems. This process generally provides high quality effluent and is typically land efficient. Disadvantages of this type of facility include high power consumption and the need for skilled personnel to operate the facility, perform maintenance and meet effluent testing and reporting requirements.

b. A **Recirculating Vertical Flow Wetland (i.e., constructed wetland)** will treat wastewater with little energy usage, no chemicals, and relatively low maintenance requirements. The process entails pumping the effluent from each home into small diameter sewer lines that discharge to a central septic tank. This serves as primary treatment by allowing the solids to settle. The effluent will then drain to a dosing station where it will be pumped to a wetland area. The wetland consists of a gravel bed and a synthetic liner that is planted with wetland plant species. The flow action through the underground gravel bed provides secondary treatment to further reduce the biosolids.

Effluent from the constructed wetland is then pumped to a number of drip irrigation zones, which are comprised of a network of small diameter pipes that are installed just below the surface. Benefits include efficient treatment, low cost, low maintenance, and easier construction. Disadvantages include the need for appropriate soil conditions and the large amount of land that is required.

The selected alternative is to construct an extended aeration packaged treatment facility.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

A. Direct Impacts of Construction and Operation

Disturbed/Undisturbed Land: The proposed plant site is a garden lot. The sewers and grinder stations are to be installed adjacent to the roadway in land significantly disturbed by previous construction activity. Part of the discharge line will be directionally bored under Duke Energy property. An archaeological survey of the proposed project did not find archaeological materials.

Structural Resources (Figure 3): The proposed project will not affect historic sites or districts, including sites on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is: "*no historic properties affected.*"

Surface Waters: There are two intermittent stream crossings. The West Fork White River is on the Outstanding Rivers of Indiana list compiled by the Natural Resources Commission and on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory list compiled by the National Park Service. However, the project should not negatively affect the River. The project will not adversely affect outstanding state resource waters listed in 327 IAC 2-1.3-3(d), exceptional use streams listed in 327 IAC 2-1-

11(b), Natural, Scenic and Recreational Rivers and Streams listed in 312 IAC 7-(2), or Salmonid Streams listed in (327 IAC 2-1.5-5(a)(3).

Wetlands: The effluent line will discharge to the West Fork White River, which is a riverine wetland, but the project should not adversely affect wetlands.

Floodplain: The northeast part of town is in the 100-year floodplain. The project will not affect the floodplain.

Groundwater: According to the Knox County Soil Survey, the high seasonal groundwater levels for the soil types found in the project area range from 3 to over 6 feet. If necessary, dewatering during construction will direct flow to a sedimentation basin prior to being discharged to surrounding surface waters. The project will not impact a drinking water supply or sole source aquifer.

Plants and Animals: Some trees along the Water Street route will need to be removed, but the town will keep tree removal to a minimum.

Prime Farmland: The project will not convert prime farmland.

Air Quality: Construction activities may generate some noise, fumes and dust, but should not significantly affect air quality.

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

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

B. Indirect Impacts

Edwardsport's PER states: *The Town, through the authority of its Council, planning commission, or other means will ensure that future development, as well as future collection system or treatment works projects connecting to SRF-funded facilities, will not adversely affect wetlands, wooded areas, steep slopes, archaeological/historical/structural resources or other sensitive environmental resources. The Town will require new development and treatment works projects to be constructed within the guidelines of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, IDNR, IDEM, and other environmental review authorities.*

C. Comments from Environmental Review Authorities

In correspondence dated October 3, 2013, the **Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology** stated:

Pursuant to IC 13-18-21 and 327 IAC and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470F) and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") is conducting an analysis of the materials dated September 18, 2013 and received by the Indiana SHPO on September 19, 2013, for the above indicated project in Edwardsport, Knox County, Indiana.

In terms of archaeology, we concur with the archaeological report that no currently known archaeological resources eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places have been recorded within the proposed project area. No further archaeological investigations appear necessary.

If any archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, state law (Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two (2) business days. In that event, please call (317) 232-1646. Be advised that adherence to Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29 does not obviate the need to adhere to applicable federal statutes and regulations.

In regard to buildings and structures, we have identified the following properties within the probable area of potential effects, and we believe that they may meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places:

*Samuel Reeve House, 3rd Street (site # 083-048-03006)
Anderson House, Carlisle Street (site # 083-514-03025)
Perkins House, Washington Street (site # 083-048-03033)
Barr House, Washington Street (site # 083-514-03037)
Edwardsport Masonic Temple, Jefferson Street (site # 083-048-03042)*

Additionally, we have identified the following properties within the probable area of potential effects, and we believe that they meet the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places due to their historical and architectural significance:

*Simonson House, Shipping Street (site # 083-514-03014)
Jacob Scudder Bldg., Washington Street (site # 083-048-03029)
Thomas McGaughey House, 5th Street (site # 083-048-03046)*

However, based on the information provided to our office, we do not believe that there will be any alterations to the characteristics of the above identified historic properties qualifying them for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register (see 36 C.F.R. § 800.16[i]).

In correspondence dated August 29, 2013, the **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** provided the comments below, when the proposed WWTP was at a different site in town and the effluent line was to be routed to a ditch upstream of the West Fork White River. The SRF notified the Service when the town changed the WWTP site and effluent line route to the current locations, and the Service replied in correspondence dated September 20, 2013: *Our comments dated August 29, 2013 are still applicable to the revised project.*

From the August 29 letter:

These comments are consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Mitigation Policy.

Your letter states that the proposed project includes construction of a new wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) on an urban site owned by the Town, with a system of lateral sewer lines and grinder pumps. Your letter includes the route of the proposed treated effluent line which will be discharged to the White River. We recommend the following mitigation measures to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife resources.

- 1. Locate the sewer line and outfall to minimize clearing of woody riparian vegetation and destabilization of the river bank.*

2. *For sewer line crossings of streams, minimize disturbance of the stream channel and riparian vegetation. Attach the pipeline to bridges or use directional drilling wherever possible, rather than using an excavated crossing. Minimize erosion and contain soil piles to prevent soil runoff during construction. Stabilize disturbed stream banks as soon as possible after construction is completed. Revegetate with native plant species in areas that are currently dominated by natural vegetation.*

Endangered Species

*Knox County is within the range of the federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), fat pocketbook mussel (*Potamilus capax*), and the sheepsnose mussel (*Plethobasus cyphus*). Both mussel species in Knox County are limited to the Wabash River.*

Indiana bats hibernate in caves, then disperse to reproduce and forage in relatively undisturbed forested areas associated with water resources during spring and summer. Recent research has shown that they will inhabit fragmented landscapes with adequate forest for roosting and foraging. Young are raised in nursery colony roosts in trees, typically near forested drainageways in undeveloped areas.

There is suitable summer habitat for the Indiana bat along the White River and forested tributaries. There are no current records of Indiana bats near the site but to our knowledge the area has not been surveyed. The project will not eliminate enough habitat to affect this species, but to avoid incidental take from removal of an occupied roost tree we recommend that tree-clearing for the effluent line be avoided during the period April 1 – September 30. If this measure is implemented we concur that the proposed project is not likely to affect these listed species.

This precludes the need for further consultation on this project as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. If project plans are changed significantly please contact our office for further consultation.

In correspondence dated October 22, 2013, the **Natural Resources Conservation Service**, stated that the project will not convert prime/unique farmland.

In correspondence dated September 6, 2013, the **IDNR Environmental Unit** provided the comments below, when the proposed WWTP was at a different site in town and the effluent line was to be routed to a ditch upstream of the West Fork White River. The SRF notified the Environmental Unit when the town changed the WWTP site and effluent line route to the current locations, and the Unit indicated in correspondence dated September 20, 2013, that further environmental review on its part was not necessary.

Our agency offers the following comments for your information and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

If our agency has regulatory jurisdiction over the project, the recommendations contained in this letter may become requirements of any permit issued. If we do not have permitting authority, all recommendations are voluntary.

Regulatory Assessment: This proposal may require the formal approval of our agency pursuant to the Flood Control Act (IC 14-28-1) for any proposal to construct, excavate, or fill in or on the floodway of a stream or other flowing waterbody which has a drainage area greater than one square mile. However, a portion of the project may qualify for a general license under Administrative Rule 312 IAC 10-5 that applies to outfall structures

(see enclosure). Please include a copy of this letter with the permit application if the project does not meet the general license criteria.

Natural Heritage Database: The Natural Heritage Program's data have been checked. The mussel species below have been recorded within ½ mile east of the project area.

A) State Endangered:

- 1) Eastern Fanshell Pearlymussel (*Cyprogenia stegaria*); also Federally Endangered
- 2) Tubercled Blossom (*Epioblasma torulosa torulosa*); also Federally Endangered
- 3) Clubshell (*Pleurobema clava*); also Federally Endangered
- 4) Rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*); also Federal Candidate
- 5) Pyramid Pigtoe (*Pleurobema rubrum*)

B) State Special Concern:

- 1) Round Hickorynut (*Obovaria subrotunda*)
- 2) Kidneyshell (*Ptychobranthus fasciolaris*)

C) State Extirpated: Ring Pink (*Obovaria retusa*)

Fish and Wildlife Comments: We do not foresee any impacts to the mussel species above resulting from the project.

Avoid and minimize impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources to the greatest extent possible, and compensate for impacts. The following are recommendations that address potential impacts identified in the proposed project area:

A) Riparian Habitat:

We recommend a mitigation plan be developed (and submitted with the permit application, if required) if habitat impacts will occur. The DNR's Floodway Habitat Mitigation guidelines (and plant lists) can be found online at: <http://in.gov/legislative/iac/20120801-IR-312120434NRA.xml.pdf>.

Impacts that remove trees from a non-wetland, riparian area should be mitigated. Impacts to non-wetland forest over one (1) acre should be mitigated at a minimum 2:1 ratio. If less than one acre of non-wetland forest is removed in a rural setting, replacement should be at a 1:1 ratio based on area. Impacts to non-wetland forest under one (1) acre in an urban setting should be mitigated by planting five trees, at least 2 inches in diameter-at-breast height (dbh), for each tree which is removed that is 10" dbh or greater (5:1 mitigation based on the number of large trees).

The mitigation site should be located in the 100 year floodplain of a creek (the same or a nearby creek/river), downstream of the one (1) square mile drainage area of that stream and adjacent to existing forested habitat along the stream or river.

B) Utility Line Impacts:

We recommend that all creek or stream crossings be done using a trenchless method. If the open-trench method is necessary and the only feasible option at any of the planned stream crossings due to the site conditions, then the following measures should be implemented:

- 1) Any open-trench stream crossing should be timed to coincide with the low-water time of year (typically mid- to late-summer).*
- 2) Restore disturbed streambanks using bioengineering bank stabilization methods and revegetate disturbed banks with native trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. Stream bank slopes after project completion should be restored to stable-slope steepness (not steeper than 2:1).*
- 3) The cleared width through any forested area should be the minimum needed to install the line and no more than 20 feet wide through the forested area to allow the canopy to close over the line.*
- 4) Use graded stone or riprap to protect the section of trench below the normal water level from scour or erosion (any stone or riprap fill in the streambed should remain at the existing streambed level to avoid creating a fish passage obstruction).*

The additional measures listed below should be implemented to avoid, minimize, or compensate for impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources:

- 1) Revegetate all bare and disturbed areas in the floodway with a mixture of native grasses, sedges, wildflowers, and also native hardwood trees and shrubs as soon as possible upon completion. Do not use any varieties of Tall Fescue or other non-native plants (e.g. crown-veitch).*
- 2) Minimize and contain within the project limits inchannel disturbance and the clearing of trees and brush.*
- 3) Do not work in the waterway from April 1 through June 30 without the prior written approval of the Division of Fish and Wildlife.*
- 4) Do not cut any trees suitable for Indiana bat roosting (greater than 3 inches dbh, living or dead, with loose hanging bark) from April 1 through September 30.*
- 5) Use minimum average 6 inch graded riprap stone extended below the normal water level to provide habitat for aquatic organisms in the voids.*
- 6) Plant native hardwood trees along the top of the bank and right-of-way to replace the vegetation destroyed during construction.*
- 7) Post "Do Not Mow or Spray" signs along the right-of-way.*
- 8) Appropriately designed measures for controlling erosion and sediment must be implemented to prevent sediment from entering the stream or leaving the construction site; maintain these measures until construction is complete and all disturbed areas are stabilized.*

- 9) *Seed and protect disturbed stream banks and slopes that are 3:1 or steeper with biodegradable heavy-duty erosion control blankets (follow the manufacturer's recommendation for installation); seed and apply mulch on all other disturbed areas.*

VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES

Edwardsport's Preliminary Engineering Report states:

Siltation and erosion will be kept to a minimum. Any mitigation measures mandated by authorized reviewing agencies to reduce or eliminate waterway contamination will be implemented. Mitigation measures to limit erosion and siltation will include the following:

Natural vegetation will be retained wherever feasible.

Appropriate agronomic practices (sediment basins, seeding, mulching) will be provided to control runoff, including shoreline and stream crossings, if applicable.

Drainage systems, including surface and subsurface drainage, will be returned to their natural state as soon as possible, if disturbed.

Roadways and parking lots will remain stabilized during construction to the extent possible. When possible, construction activities will be scheduled to avoid excessively wet conditions.

The existing topsoil will be reused during the restoration process.

No more than 100 feet of open trench will be allowed. Excavated material will be kept to the upland side of the trench. Excess material will be used elsewhere on the project.

Discharge from dewatering may be directed to sedimentation basins prior to discharging into surrounding surface waters.

The adverse impacts caused by dust generated from construction activities will be alleviated by periodically wetting the exposed soil and unpaved roadways to reduce the suspension of particles. To reduce noise impacts on the surrounding neighborhood, work activities can be limited to normal daytime hours.

Construction and operation of the project will not negatively impact state or federal-listed endangered species or their habitat. The project will be implemented to minimize impact to non-endangered species and their habitat. Mitigation measures cited in comment letters from the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be implemented.

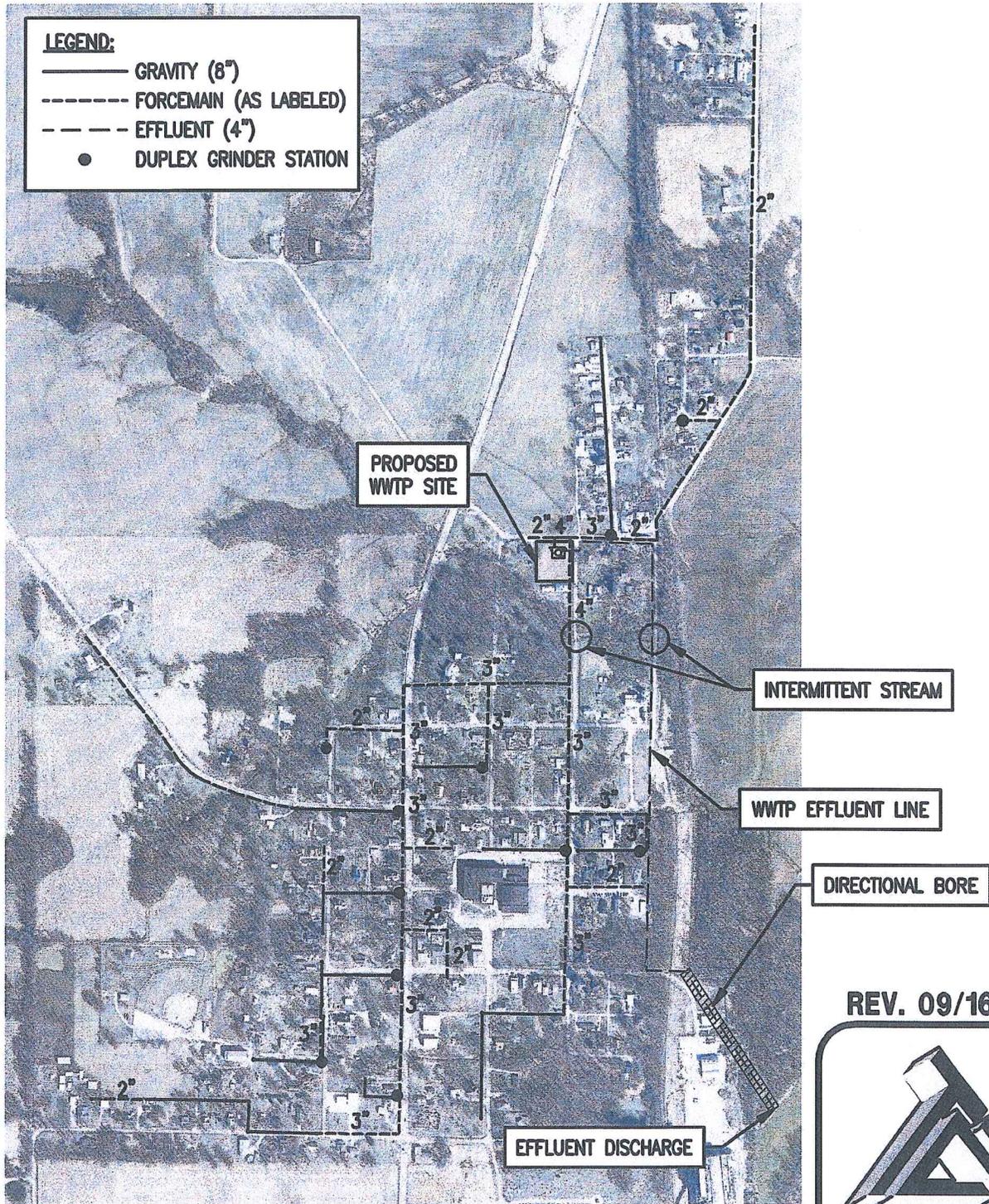
If practical and necessary, above ground structures will be placed above the 100-year flood level.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

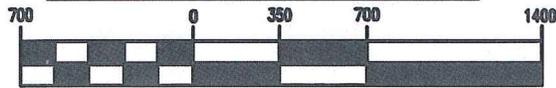
A properly noticed public hearing was held on July 8, 2013, at 7:00 pm at Town Hall to discuss the PER. Attendees raised questions about rates and timing. No written comments were received during the 5-day comment period following the hearing.

LEGEND:

- GRAVITY (8")
- - - - FORCEMAIN (AS LABELED)
- - - - EFFLUENT (4")
- DUPLEX GRINDER STATION



**TOWN OF EDWARDSPORT
PROPOSED
COLLECTION SYSTEM**

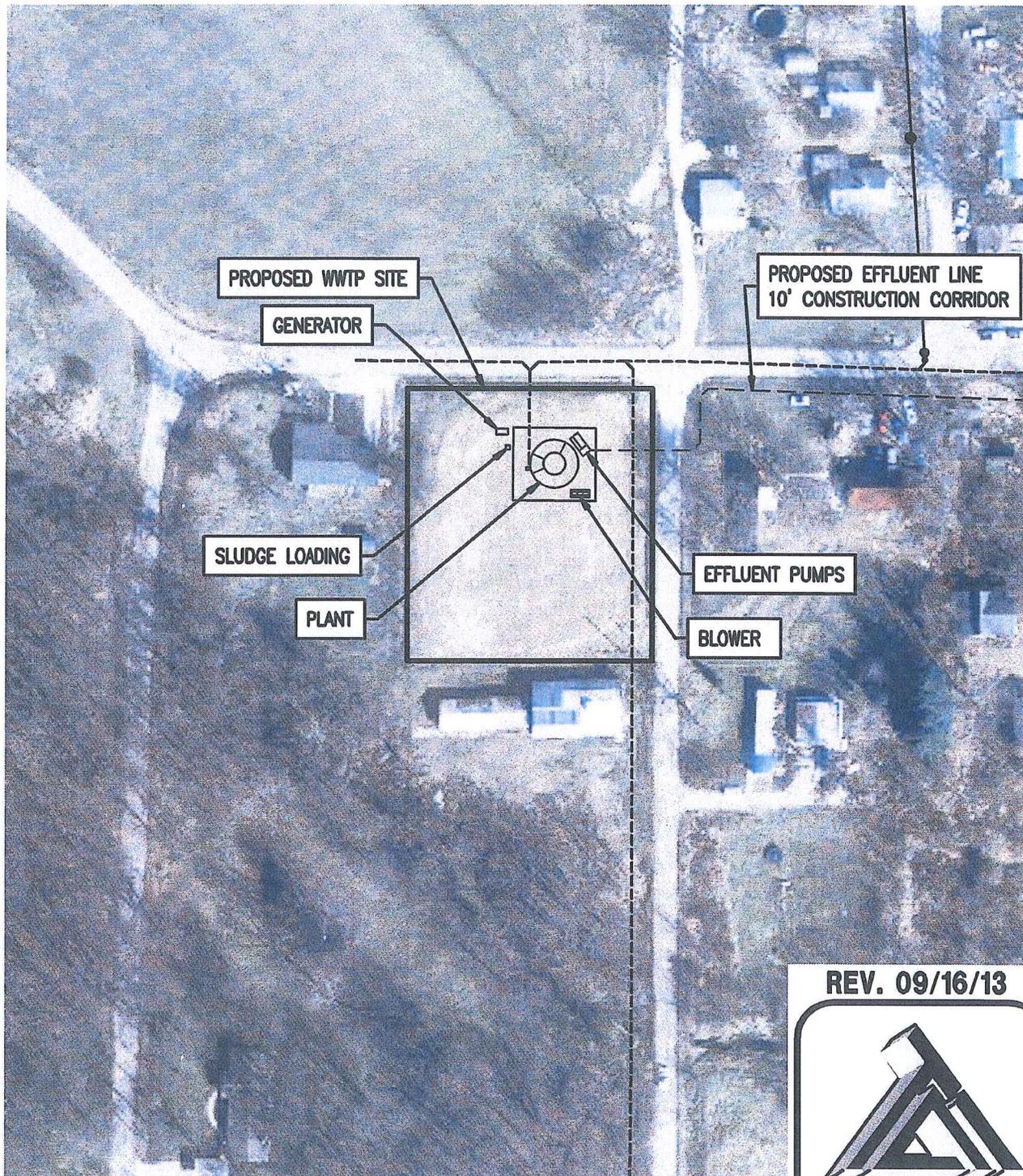


REV. 09/16/13



TRIAD ASSOCIATES INC.
655 LANTON LOOP EAST DRIVE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46216
PHONE: 317-577-8222 FAX: 317-577-8244

Figure 1



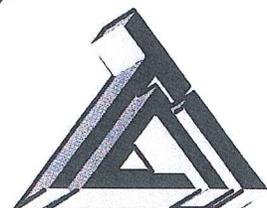
**TOWN OF EDWARDSPORT
PROPOSED WASTEWATER
TREATMENT PLANT SITE**



1 inch = 500 ft.



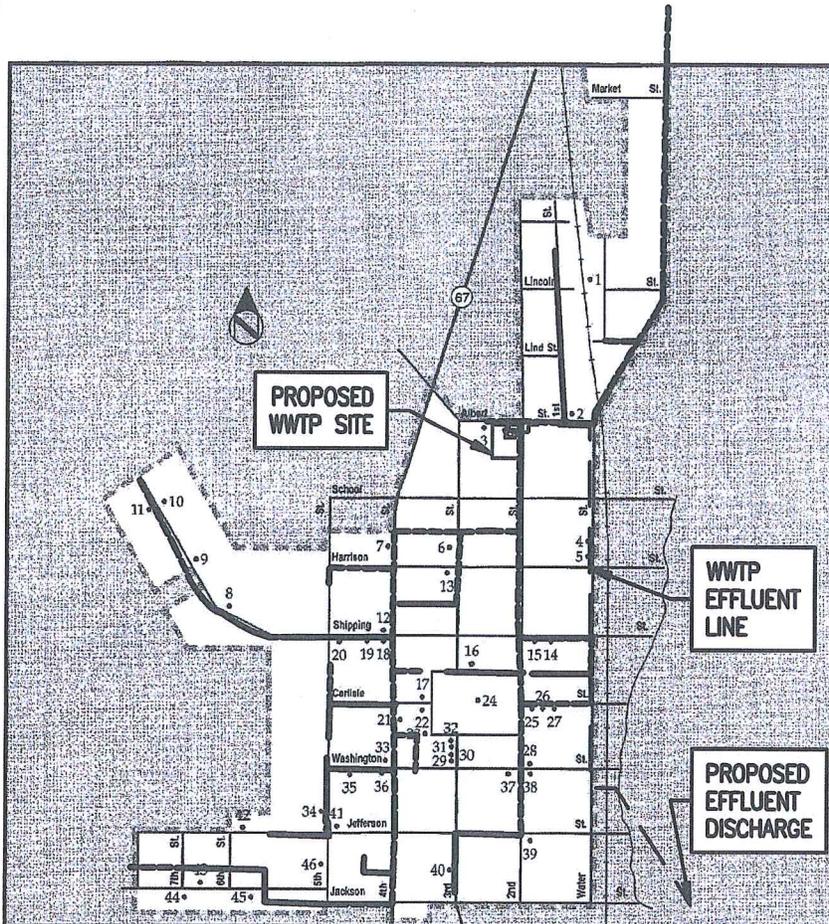
REV. 09/16/13



TRIAD ASSOCIATES INC.
6333 LAWTON LOOP EAST DRIVE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46216
PHONE: 317-577-0200 FAX: 317-577-0201

Figure 2

Edwardsport Scattered Sites (03001-046)



Edwardsport is located along the eastern edge of Vigo Township, on a high bluff overlooking the banks of the White River. The town was predated by a fort, in existence during the War of 1812, built on the west end of the present Lot 40. Manned by soldiers under the command of Captain Polk, the fort guarded the White River against encroachment by the British or Indians moving towards Vincennes.

It is the township's oldest community, established in 1832 on land purchased by Edward Wilkes, for whom the town was named. By the following year, the tiny village had a post office, operated by Wilkes, a school and a church. Although Wilkes did some preliminary surveying in the area, it was not until 1839 that the village was formally platted by George Calhoun.

Edwardsport's advantageous location along the river, contributed to its early growth. A gristmill and a sawmill were soon in operation. By 1845, the village included two merchants, and a pork-packing plant which shipped its products to New Orleans.

Steamboats were also a common sight along the river until the railroad came through the area. Begun in 1869, the year Edwardsport was incorporated, and completed in 1873, the Indianapolis-Vincennes Railroad helped spur the town's expansion. By the late nineteenth century, Edwardsport developed as the area's commercial center.

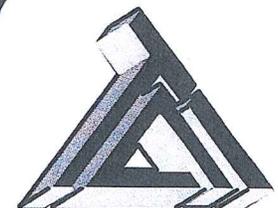
A number of significant historic resources remain from this period. The former Simonson Pork Packing Plant (03005), is one of the county's oldest remaining buildings of this type. The Edwardsport Masonic Temple (03042) remains as the town's earliest extant public building. The Jacob Scudder Building (03029) has suffered minimal alterations and is an excellent example of the Italianate Commercial style.

The Christian Meeting House (03016) is one of three historic churches in the community. The

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TOWN OF EDWARDSPORT SCATTERED SITES

SCALE: NONE



TRIAD ASSOCIATES INC.
6333 LAWTON LOOP EAST DRIVE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46216
PHONE: 317-677-4222 FAX: 317-677-2221

Figure 3