

PENDING RULES COMMITTEE RULES REVIEW BOOK

**Submitted for Review Before
House Environment, Energy
& Technology Committee
63rd Idaho Legislature
Second Regular Session**



Prepared by:

*Office of the Administrative Rules Coordinator
Department of Administration*

January 2016

HOUSE ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES REVIEW

Table of Contents

2016 Legislative Session

IDAPA 24 - BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES

24.05.01 - Rules of the Board of Drinking Water and Wastewater Professionals
Docket No. 24-0501-15013

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho
Docket No. 58-0101-15018

58.01.02 - Water Quality Standards
Docket No. 58-0102-120115

58.01.02 - Water Quality Standards
Docket No. 58-0102-150143

58.01.04 - Rules for Administration of Wastewater Treatment Facility Grants
Docket No. 58-0104-150157

58.01.05 - Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste
Docket No. 58-0105-150160

58.01.08 - Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems
Docket No. 58-0108-150168

58.01.11 - Ground Water Quality Rule
Docket No. 58-0111-1501105

58.01.12 - Rules for Administration of Water Pollution Control Loans
Docket No. 58-0112-1501114

IDAPA 24 - BUREAU OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES

24.05.01 - RULES OF THE BOARD OF DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER PROFESSIONALS

DOCKET NO. 24-0501-1501

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule has been adopted by the agency and is now pending review by the 2016 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule becomes final and effective at the conclusion of the legislative session, unless the rule is approved or rejected in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Section 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code. If the pending rule is approved or rejected in part by concurrent resolution, the rule becomes final and effective upon adoption of the concurrent resolution or upon the date specified in the concurrent resolution.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has adopted a pending rule. The action is authorized pursuant to Section 54-2406, Idaho Code.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is a concise explanatory statement of the reasons for adopting the pending rule and a statement of any change between the text of the proposed rule and the text of the pending rule with an explanation of the reasons for the change:

There are no changes to the pending rule and it is being adopted as originally proposed. The complete text of the proposed rule was published in the October 7, 2015 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 15-10, pages 418 - 421](#).

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than \$10,000 during the fiscal year: NA

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this pending rule, contact Cherie Simpson at (208) 334-3233.

DATED this 3rd Day of November, 2015.

Tana Cory
Bureau Chief
Bureau of Occupational Licenses
700 W. State Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83702
(208) 334-3233 Ph.
(208) 334-3945 fax

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED WITH THE PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Section 54-2406, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Public hearing(s) concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency, not later than October 21, 2015.

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made not later than five (5) days prior to the hearing, to the agency address below.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is a nontechnical explanation of the substance and purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

The experience requirements for Class III and Class IV operator licenses are being clarified to eliminate confusion on the acceptable experience. The Board is establishing a Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct for Back Flow Assembly Testers.

FEE SUMMARY: The following is a specific description of the fee or charge imposed or increased: None.

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year resulting from this rulemaking: NA

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(2), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was not conducted because amendments to these rules and the addition of the Backflow Assembly Tester Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct has been discussed in several noticed open meetings of the Board and worked on with interested parties for the past two years.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: NA

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Cherie Simpson at (208) 577-2584.

Anyone may submit written comments regarding this proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered on or before October 28, 2015.

DATED this 4th Day of September, 2015.

LSO Rules Analysis Memo

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 24-0501-1501

335. REQUIREMENTS FOR A CLASS III OPERATOR LICENSE (RULE 335).

To qualify for a Class III license an applicant must meet the following requirements: (3-21-12)

01. Education. Possess a high school diploma or GED and two (2) years of post-high school education in the environmental control field, engineering or related science; and (3-21-12)

02. Experience. Document four (4) years of acceptable relevant on-site operating experience, including two (2) years of responsible charge of a major segment of a system in the same or next lower class, of a Class I or higher system for collection or distribution or Class II or higher system for treatment, ~~including two (2) years of responsible charge of a major segment of a system in the same or next lower class~~; and (3-21-12)()

03. Examination. Pass the relevant Class III examination. (3-21-12)

336. -- 339. (RESERVED)

340. REQUIREMENTS FOR A CLASS IV OPERATOR LICENSE (RULE 340).

To qualify for a Class IV license an applicant must meet the following requirements; (3-21-12)

01. Education. Possess a high school diploma or GED and four (4) years of post-high school education in the environmental control field, engineering or related science; and (3-21-12)

02. Experience. Document four (4) years of acceptable relevant on-site operating experience, including two (2) years of responsible charge of a major segment of a system in the same or next lower class, at a Class I or higher system for collection or distribution or Class III or higher system for treatment, ~~including two (2) years of responsible charge of a major segment of a system in the same or next lower class~~; and ~~(3-21-12)~~ ()

03. Examination. Pass the relevant Class IV examination. (3-21-12)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

601. -- ~~649~~. (RESERVED)

650. BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY TESTER CODE OF ETHICS AND STANDARDS OF CONDUCT (RULE 650).

All backflow assembly tester licensees shall comply with the Idaho Backflow Assembly Tester Code of Ethics and Standards of Conduct as approved by the Board and attached to these rules as Appendix A. ()

651. -- 699. (RESERVED)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

APPENDIX A

IDAHO BACKFLOW ASSEMBLY TESTER CODE OF ETHICS AND STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

The purpose of this rule is to protect public health by setting minimum requirements and standards for licensed Backflow Assembly Testers in Idaho who inspect and field test backflow assemblies, backflow prevention devices and air gaps that protect public water systems.

1. Code of Ethics -- A licensed Backflow Assembly Tester shall:

a. At all times, act in accordance with his/her primary obligation to perform his/her duties with due care and diligence to protect the safety, health and welfare of the public;

b. Comply with the laws and rules governing Backflow Assembly Testers and all applicable state and federal laws and regulations relating to backflow assembly testing;

c. Perform only those duties consistent with and appropriate to his/her experience, training, skills, abilities, and licensure; and

d. Be objective and truthful in all professional reports, statements, or testimony and include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements or testimony.

2. Definitions:

a. Backflow Prevention Assembly: an approved assembly such as a Double Check Valve Assembly (DCVA), a Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly (PVBA), a Reduced Pressure Backflow Assembly (RPBA), or a Spill-Resistant Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly (SVBA) used for the protection of the public water supply according to the provisions of IDAPA 58.01.08, "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems," as administered by DEQ.

b. Backflow Prevention Device: an approved device such as an Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker (AVB), which does not contain valves or test ports, or a method, such as an air gap, that is utilized to prevent cross connections to a public water supply.

c. Calibration/Verification: the annual verification, calibration, or both of a backflow assembly field test kit by an instrument calibration laboratory/facility or by a person qualified to verify and calibrate a field test kit such as a manufacturer, dealer licensed to calibrate or verify field test kits, or calibration technician.

d. Customer: means the owner of the property or his/her authorized or appointed agent.

e. Field Test Kit: an instrument, either mechanical or electronic in design, and all related fittings, tools, equipment and appurtenances necessary to perform field verification tests on backflow prevention assemblies.

3. Standards of Conduct

a. Principle 1 -- A Backflow Assembly Tester shall act only within the scope of practice as set forth in the Board's laws and rules. A Backflow Assembly Tester must use due care and diligence in performing his/her duties.

b. Principle 2 -- When conducting inspections and field tests of backflow prevention assemblies, a Backflow Assembly Tester must use test procedures that comply with standard field test procedures.

c. Principle 3 -- The Backflow Assembly Tester shall observe or inspect existing installations of backflow prevention assemblies to identify whether the assembly is properly installed and whether, in the opinion of the Backflow Assembly Tester, the assembly is adequate and appropriate for the degree of hazard posed to the Public Water System having jurisdiction over the assembly.

i. A Backflow Assembly Tester must report improperly installed assemblies to the customer and the Public Water System having jurisdiction over the backflow prevention assembly and also must note the discrepancy on the test report and submit the test report to the customer and the Public Water System having jurisdiction over the backflow prevention assembly.

ii. A Backflow Assembly Tester must note discrepancies regarding inadequate or inappropriate backflow prevention assemblies on the test report and submit the test report to the customer and the Public Water System having jurisdiction over the backflow prevention assembly.

d. Principle 4 -- A Backflow Assembly Tester shall use a properly working and calibrated field test kit that meets the requirements of the Pacific Northwest Section of the American Water Works Association Cross Connection Control Manual, Seventh Edition, November 2012. When requested by a Public Water System, a Backflow Assembly Tester shall submit the most recent calibration report that verifies the accuracy of the field kit. When requested by a Public Water System, a Backflow Assembly Tester shall submit proof of current licensure in Idaho as a Backflow Assembly Tester.

e. Principle 5 -- The Backflow Assembly Tester must competently use a field test kit, all tools, and other equipment and appurtenances necessary to inspect and field test backflow prevention assemblies, inspect air gaps and backflow prevention devices.

f. Principle 6 -- When a backflow prevention assembly passes a field test, the Backflow Assembly Tester shall submit within fifteen (15) business days of performing the field test a passing test report to the customer and the Public Water System having jurisdiction over the backflow prevention assembly.

g. Principle 7 -- When a backflow prevention assembly is defective or fails to pass the field test, the Backflow Assembly Tester shall submit immediately, if possible, but no later than within two (2) business days, a failing field test report to the customer and the Public Water System having jurisdiction over the backflow prevention assembly.

h. Principle 8 -- The Backflow Assembly Tester shall complete a test report for each backflow prevention assembly for which the Backflow Assembly Tester conducts a field test. A test report must be legible and contain all relevant and pertinent information pertaining to the field test including, at a minimum, the make, model, size, serial number, orientation, and test results for each test conducted.

i. A Backflow Assembly Tester shall record data and sign test reports only for backflow prevention assemblies for which the Backflow Assembly Tester has personally conducted the field test.

ii. A Backflow Assembly Tester shall not falsify the results of a backflow prevention assembly field test or inspection.

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1501

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2016 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment *sine die* of the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-third Idaho Legislature unless prior to that date the rule is rejected in whole or in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a pending rule. The action is authorized by Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code. This rulemaking updates federal regulations incorporated by reference as mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval of Idaho's Title V Operating Permit Program pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 and fulfilling the requirements of Idaho's delegation agreement with EPA under Section 112(l) of the Clean Air Act. It also updates citations to other federal regulations necessary to retain state primacy of Clean Air Act programs.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: A detailed summary of the reason for adopting the rule is set forth in the initial proposal published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, August 5, 2015, **Vol. 15-8, pages 141 through 146**. DEQ received no public comments, and the rule has been adopted as initially proposed. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0101-1501 or by contacting the undersigned.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Tiffany Floyd at tiffany.floyd@deq.idaho.gov or (208) 373-0440.

Dated this 2nd Day of December, 2015.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED WITH THE PROPOSED RULE
--

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. The action is authorized by Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code. This rulemaking updates federal regulations incorporated by reference as mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval of Idaho's Title V Operating Permit Program pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 and fulfilling the requirements of Idaho's delegation agreement with EPA under Section 112(l) of the Clean Air Act. It also updates citations to other federal regulations necessary to retain state primacy of Clean Air Act programs.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: A public hearing concerning this proposed rulemaking will be held as follows:

Wednesday, September 9, 2015, 3:00 p.m.

Department of Environmental Quality
Conference Room A
1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made no later than five (5) days prior to the hearing. For arrangements, contact the undersigned at (208) 373-0418.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The purpose of this rulemaking is to ensure that the state rules are consistent with federal regulations and to update federal regulations incorporated by reference to include those revised as of July 1, 2015.

This rulemaking reconciles Idaho's state rules with federal regulations by making three minor revisions:

1. The greenhouse gas definition of major source at Section 008 is now obsolete after the federal definition was vacated by the U.S. Supreme Court. This definition is being removed.
2. The federal regulations incorporated by reference are updated by capturing revisions as of July 1, 2015 (Section 107) and by removing two federal provisions that are no longer required (Sections 107.03.q. and 564).
3. The permit to construct section (Section 200) is clarified to define a major source to include both the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) and nonattainment new source review definitions. The current rule implies that only the PSD definition applies. Idaho is required by federal law to implement both as appropriate.

Members of the regulated community who may be subject to Idaho's air quality rules, special interest groups, public officials, and members of the public who have an interest in the regulation of air emissions from sources in Idaho may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality in the fall of 2015 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2016 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature. DEQ will submit the final rule to EPA for approval.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary:

Incorporation by reference is necessary to ensure that the state rules are consistent with federal regulations. Information for obtaining a copy of the federal regulations is included in the rule.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Negotiated rulemaking was not conducted. DEQ determined that negotiated rulemaking is not feasible due to the simple nature of this rulemaking and because DEQ has no discretion with respect to adopting federal regulations that are necessary for EPA approval of Idaho's Title V Operating Permit Program and state primacy of Clean Air Act programs. Whenever possible, DEQ incorporates federal regulations by reference to ensure that the state rules are consistent with federal regulations.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Tiffany Floyd at tiffany.floyd@deq.idaho.gov or (208) 373-0440.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or e-mail at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before September 9, 2015.

DATED this 5th Day of August, 2015.

LSO Rules Analysis Memo

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1501

008. DEFINITIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTIONS 300 THROUGH 386.

- 01. Affected States.** All States: (5-1-94)
- a.** Whose air quality may be affected by the emissions of the Tier I source and that are contiguous to Idaho; or (5-1-94)
- b.** That are within fifty (50) miles of the Tier I source. (5-1-94)
- 02. Allowance.** An authorization allocated to a Phase II source by the EPA to emit during or after a specified calendar year, one (1) ton of sulfur dioxide. (5-1-94)
- 03. Applicable Requirement.** All of the following if approved or promulgated by EPA as they apply to emissions units in a Tier I source (including requirements that have been promulgated through rulemaking at the time of permit issuance but which have future-effective compliance dates): (5-1-94)
- a.** Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable state implementation plan, including any revisions to that plan that are specified in 40 CFR Parts 52.670 through 52.690. (5-1-94)
- b.** Any term or condition of any permits to construct issued by the Department pursuant to Sections 200 through 223 or by EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7515; provided that terms or conditions relevant only to toxic air pollutants are not applicable requirements. (4-5-00)
- c.** Any standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7411 including 40 CFR Part 60; (5-1-94)
- d.** Any standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7412 including 40 CFR Part 61 and 40 CFR Part 63; (5-1-94)
- e.** Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o; (5-1-94)

f. Any requirements established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7414(a)(3), 42 U.S.C. Section 7661c(b) or Sections 120 through 128 of these rules; (3-23-98)

g. Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under 42 U.S.C. Section 7429; (5-1-94)

h. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products and tank vessels, under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7511b(e) and (f); and (5-1-94)

i. Any standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7671 through 7671q including 40 CFR Part 82. (5-1-94)

j. Any ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement provided in 42 U.S.C. Sections 7470 through 7492, but only as applied to temporary sources receiving Tier I operating permits under Section 324. (5-1-94)

04. Designated Representative. A responsible person or official authorized by the owner or operator of a Phase II unit to represent the owner or operator in matters pertaining to the holding, transfer, or disposition of allowances allocated to a Phase II unit, and the submission of and compliance with permits, permit applications, and compliance plans for the Phase II unit. (5-1-94)

05. Draft Permit. The version of a Tier I operating permit that is made available by the Department for public participation and affected State review. (5-1-94)

06. Emergency. For the purposes of Section 332, an emergency is any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner or operator, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and that causes the Tier I source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the Tier I operating permit due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error. (4-5-00)

07. Final Permit. The version of a Tier I permit issued by the Department that has completed all review procedures required in Sections 364 and 366. (5-1-94)

08. General Permit. A Tier I permit issued pursuant to Section 335. (3-23-98)

09. Insignificant Activity. Those activities that qualify as insignificant in accordance with Section 317. (3-23-98)

10. Major Facility. A facility (as defined in Section 006) is major if the facility meets any of the following criteria: (3-23-98)

a. For hazardous air pollutants: (3-23-98)

i. The facility emits or has the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant, other than radionuclides, which has been listed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7412(b); provided that emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any oil or gas pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar emission units within the facility. (5-1-94)

ii. The facility emits or has the potential to emit twenty-five (25) tpy or more of any combination of any hazardous air pollutants, other than radionuclides, which have been listed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7412(b); provided that emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any oil or gas pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar emission units within the facility. (5-1-94)

- b.** For non-attainment areas: (3-23-98)
- i. The facility is located in a “serious” particulate matter (PM-10) nonattainment area and the facility has the potential to emit seventy (70) tpy or more of PM-10. (5-1-94)
- ii. The facility is located in a “serious” carbon monoxide nonattainment area in which stationary sources are significant contributors to carbon monoxide levels and the facility has the potential to emit fifty (50) tpy or more of carbon monoxide. (5-1-94)
- iii. The facility is located in an ozone transport region established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7511c and the facility has the potential to emit fifty (50) tpy or more of volatile organic compounds. (5-1-94)
- iv. The facility is located in an ozone nonattainment area and, depending upon the classification of the nonattainment area, the facility has the potential to emit the following amounts of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen; provided that oxides of nitrogen shall not be included if the facility has been identified in accordance with 42 U.S.C. Section 7411a(f)(1) or (2) if the area is “marginal” or “moderate,” one hundred (100) tpy or more, if the area is “serious,” fifty (50) tpy or more, if the area is “severe,” twenty-five (25) tpy or more, and if the area is “extreme,” ten (10) tpy or more. (3-23-98)
- c.** The facility emits or has the potential to emit one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any regulated air pollutant. The fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether the facility is major unless the facility belongs to one (1) of the following categories: (4-11-06)
- i. Designated facilities. (3-23-98)
- ii. All other source categories regulated by 40 CFR Part 60, 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category and only if determined by rule by the Administrator of EPA pursuant to Section 302(j) of the Clean Air Act. (4-5-00)
- ~~**d.** For greenhouse gases: As of July 1, 2011, any facility that emits or has the potential to emit one hundred thousand (100,000) tpy or more of any of the aggregate group of six (6) greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis) and one hundred (100) tpy or more of carbon dioxide on a mass basis, pursuant to 40 CFR 70.2, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. (4-4-13)~~

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

107. INCORPORATIONS BY REFERENCE.

01. General. Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in these rules to any document identified in Subsection 107.03 shall constitute the full incorporation into these rules of that document for the purposes of the reference, including any notes and appendices therein. The term “documents” includes codes, standards or rules which have been adopted by an agency of the state or of the United States or by any nationally recognized organization or association. (5-1-94)

02. Availability of Referenced Material. Copies of the documents incorporated by reference into these rules are available at the following locations: (5-1-94)

- a.** All federal publications: U.S. Government Printing Office at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/index.html> <http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ECFR>; and; (3-20-14) ()
- b.** Statutes of the state of Idaho: <http://legislature.idaho.gov/idstat/TOC/IDStatutesTOC.htm>; and (3-20-14)
- c.** All documents herein incorporated by reference: (7-1-97)

0502. i. Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255 at (208) 373-7-1-97)
- ii. State Law Library, 451 W. State Street, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0051, (208) 334-3316. (7-1-97)

03. Documents Incorporated by Reference. The following documents are incorporated by reference into these rules: (5-1-94)

a. Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans, [40 CFR Part 51](#) revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. The following portions of 40 CFR Part 51 are expressly excluded from any incorporation by reference into these rules: (~~4-11-15~~)()

i. All sections included in 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart P, Protection of Visibility, except that 40 CFR 51.301, 51.304(a), 51.307, and 51.308 are incorporated by reference into these rules; and (3-30-07)

ii. Appendix Y to Part 51, Guidelines for BART Determinations Under the Regional Haze Rule. (3-30-07)

b. National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards, [40 CFR Part 50](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

c. Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans, [40 CFR Part 52](#), Subparts A and N and Appendices D and E, revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

d. Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods, [40 CFR Part 53](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

e. Ambient Air Quality Surveillance, [40 CFR Part 58](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

f. Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, [40 CFR Part 60](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

g. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, [40 CFR Part 61](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

h. Federal Plan Requirements for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators Constructed on or Before December 1, 2008, [40 CFR Part 62, Subpart HHH](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

i. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, [40 CFR Part 63](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

j. Compliance Assurance Monitoring, [40 CFR Part 64](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

k. State Operating Permit Programs, [40 CFR Part 70](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

l. Permits, [40 CFR Part 72](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

m. Sulfur Dioxide Allowance System, [40 CFR Part 73](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

n. Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, [40 CFR Part 82](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~4~~5. (~~4-11-15~~)()

o. Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7671g (1997). (3-19-99)

p. Medical Waste Combustors, [Section 39-128, Idaho Code](#) (1992). (3-20-14)

~~¶ Determining Conformity of Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans: Conformity to State or Federal Implementation Plans of Transportation Plans, Programs and Projects Developed, Funded or Approved Under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws, 40 CFR Part 93, Subpart A, Sections 93.100 through 93.129, revised as of July 1, 2013, except that Sections 93.102(e), 93.104(d), 93.104(e)(2), 93.105, 93.109(e) (f), 93.118(e), 93.119(f)(3), 93.120(a)(2), 93.121(a)(1), and 93.124(b) are expressly omitted from the incorporation by reference. (3-20-14)~~

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

200. PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITS TO CONSTRUCT.

The purposes of Sections 200 through 228 is to establish uniform procedures and requirements for the issuance of “Permits to Construct.” As used throughout Sections 200 through 228 and 578 through 581, major facility shall be defined as major stationary source in 40 CFR 52.21(b) and 40 CFR 51.165, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107, and major modification shall be defined as in 40 CFR 52.21(b) and 40 CFR 51.165, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. These CFR sections have been codified in the electronic CFR which is available at www.ecfr.gov. (4-2-08)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

563. TRANSPORTATION CONFORMITY.

The purpose of Sections 563 through 574 is to adopt and implement Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended [42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.], and the related requirements of 23 U.S.C. 109(j), with respect to the conformity of transportation plans, programs, and projects developed, funded, or approved by the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), and by metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) or other recipients of funds under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws (49 U.S.C. Chapter 53). These sections set forth policy, criteria, and procedures for demonstrating and assuring conformity of such activities to an applicable implementation plan developed pursuant to Section 110 and Part D of the CAA. The publications referred to ~~or incorporated by reference~~ in Sections 563 through 574 are available from the IDEQ. (3-30-01)()

564. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE- (RESERVED)

~~With the exception of Sections 93.102(e), 93.104(d), 93.104(e)(2), 93.105, 93.109(e) (f), 93.118(e), 93.119(f)(3), 93.120(a)(2), 93.121(a)(1), and 93.124(b), 40 CFR Part 93, Subpart A, Sections 93.100-93.129, are incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107 of these rules. (3-30-01)~~

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.02 - WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

DOCKET NO. 58-0102-1201

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2016 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment *sine die* of the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-third Idaho Legislature unless prior to that date the rule is rejected in whole or in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Idaho Code §§ 67-5224 and 67-5291.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a pending rule. This action is authorized by Idaho Code §§ 39-105, 39-107, and 39-3601 et seq.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: A detailed summary of the reason for adopting the rule is set forth in the initial proposal published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, October 7, 2015, [Vol. 15-10, pages 653-678](#). After consideration of public comments, the rule has been revised at Section 210. The remainder of the rule has been adopted as initially proposed. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0102-1201 or by contacting the undersigned.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: The standards included in this rule are not broader in scope, nor more stringent, than federal regulations and do not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Don Essig at don.essig@deq.idaho.gov, (208)373-0119.

Dated this 6th day of January, 2016.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED WITH THE PROPOSED RULE
--

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. This action is authorized by Sections 39-105, 39-107, and 39-3601 et seq., Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: A public hearing concerning this proposed rulemaking will be held as follows:

ORIGINATING LOCATION – LIVE HEARING

DEQ State Office
Conference Room C
1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho

Tuesday, October 27, 2015
3 p.m. Mountain Time

VIDEO CONFERENCING LOCATIONS

DEQ Coeur d'Alene Regional Office
2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

DEQ Pocatello Regional Office
444 Hospital Way #300
Pocatello, Idaho

Department of Environmental Quality
1118 F Street
Lewiston, Idaho

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made no later than five (5) days prior to the hearing. For arrangements, contact the undersigned at (208) 373-0418.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: On May 10, 2012, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) disapproved the July 7, 2006 Idaho DEQ water quality standard rule submittal. The disapproval affects 167 of Idaho's revised human health criteria for 88 toxic pollutants. In addition to incorporating newer toxicity information, DEQ's 2006 rule changed the fish consumption basis for determining the toxic standard from 6.5 g/day to 17.5 g/day, based on EPA's nationally recommended fish consumption rate. EPA disapproved the proposed criteria because EPA believes that the resulting criteria do not protect Idaho's designated uses. As a result, EPA was unable to determine that the 17.5 g/day fish consumption rate was consistent with 40 CFR 131.11(a). EPA identified several sources of information on local and regional fish consumption, which they claim that Idaho did not consider before using the national default fish consumption rate. According to EPA, the information that EPA reviewed suggests that fish consumption among some Idaho population groups is greater than 17.5 g/day.

Over the span from October 2012 to August 2015, DEQ met with interested parties in eighteen negotiated meetings. DEQ planned a statewide Idaho fish consumption survey then executed a yearlong survey and, while the survey was underway, discussed the various policy decisions involved in derivation of criteria protective of human health. At the same time as Idaho's fish consumption survey was being conducted, the Nez Perce Tribe and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes were conducting similar surveys to inform DEQ's knowledge of the potential magnitude of exposure to toxic substances through consumption of fish with the help of EPA and the intent that this information would also inform DEQ's revision of human health criteria. In May 2014 EPA proposed updates to its national 304(a) criteria, recommendations to states and tribes, for protection of human health. These updates were based on a new national fish consumption rate of 22 g/day, as well as new information on body-weight, drinking water intake, chemical toxicity, bioaccumulation of toxins in fish tissue, and the relative magnitude of contribution to exposure to toxins from various sources other than fish and water. EPA's proposal was finalized on June 29, 2015, providing new or updated criteria for 94 chemicals, some not currently present in Idaho's rules.

EPA's national action expanded what DEQ considered in its rulemaking. In addition to recent information on fish consumption in Idaho, these criteria changes also incorporate new information on body-weight, drinking water intake, toxicity, bioaccumulation, and relative source contribution. DEQ is also updating more criteria than just those EPA acted on in 2012.

The current rule proposal is to update Idaho's human health criteria for 104 toxic substances (10 of which are new), plus an additional fish-plus-water criterion for copper based on the drinking water maximum contaminant level (MCL). There are 208 revised or new criteria, consisting of 94 revised and 10 new criteria based on exposure to toxic substances from the consumption of fish and ingestion of water plus an additional fish-plus-water criterion for copper, and 94 revised and 10 new criteria based on exposure to toxic substances from the consumption of fish alone. In addition, although new input values were used, the values for the antimony fish only criterion and the bromoform fish-plus-water criterion did not change; these are counted as revised criteria. With this proposal, Idaho will have updated all of its human health criteria except those for arsenic, methylmercury, and asbestos.

Idahoans that recreate in, drink from, or fish Idaho's surface waters, and any who discharge pollutants to those same waters, may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality in December 2015 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2016 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary: Not applicable.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: The text of the proposed rule has been drafted based on discussions held and concerns raised during negotiations conducted pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5220 and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. The Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the September 2012 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, **Vol. 12-9**. Eighteen meetings were held between October 2012 and August 2015. A preliminary draft rule was made available for public review in August 2015. Members of the public participated in this negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meetings and by submitting written comments. A record of the negotiated rule drafts, written comments, documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, and the negotiated rulemaking summary is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0102-1201.

All comments received during the negotiated rulemaking process were considered by DEQ when making decisions that resulted in drafting the proposed rule. At the conclusion of the negotiated rulemaking process, DEQ formatted the final rule draft for publication as a proposed rule. DEQ is now seeking public comment on the proposed rule.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: The standards included in this proposed rule are not broader in scope, nor more stringent, than federal regulations and do not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Don Essig at don.essig@deq.idaho.gov, (208)373-0119.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or email at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before November 6, 2015.

DATED this 7th Day of October, 2015.

LSO Rules Analysis Memo

Italicized red text that is double underscored is new text that has been added to the pending rule.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0102-1201

010. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of the rules contained in IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards," the following definitions apply: (4-11-06)

01. Activity. For purposes of antidegradation review, an activity that causes a discharge to a water subject to the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act. (3-18-11)

02. Acute. A stimulus severe enough to induce a rapid response. In aquatic toxicity tests, acute refers to a single or short-term (i.e., ninety-six (96) hours or less) exposure to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which results in death to fifty percent (50%) of the test organisms. When referring to human health, an acute effect is not always measured in terms of lethality. (3-30-07)

03. Acute Criteria. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, the maximum instantaneous or one (1) hour average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from acute toxicity due to exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Acute criteria are expected to adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every three (3) years. This is also known as the Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC). There are no specific acute criteria for human health; however, the human health criteria are based on chronic health effects and are expected to adequately protect against acute effects. (3-30-07)

04. Aquatic Species. Any plant or animal that lives at least part of its life in the water column or benthic portion of waters of the state. (8-24-94)

05. Assigned Criteria. Criteria associated with beneficial uses from Section 100 of these rules. (3-18-11)

06. Background. The biological, chemical or physical condition of waters measured at a point immediately upstream (up-gradient) of the influence of an individual point or nonpoint source discharge. If several discharges to the water exist or if an adequate upstream point of measurement is absent, the Department will determine where background conditions should be measured. (8-24-94)

07. Basin Advisory Group. No less than one (1) advisory group named by the Director, in consultation with the designated agencies, for each of the state's six (6) major river basins which shall generally advise the Director on water quality objectives for each basin, work in a cooperative manner with the Director to achieve these objectives, and provide general coordination of the water quality programs of all public agencies pertinent to each basin. Each basin advisory group named by the Director shall reflect a balanced representation of the interests in the basin and shall, where appropriate, include representatives from each of the following: agriculture, mining, nonmunicipal point source discharge permittees, forest products, local government, livestock, Indian tribes (for areas within reservation boundaries), water-based recreation, and environmental interests. (3-20-97)

08. Beneficial Use. Any of the various uses which may be made of the water of Idaho, including, but not limited to, domestic water supplies, industrial water supplies, agricultural water supplies, navigation, recreation in and on the water, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics. The beneficial use is dependent upon actual use, the ability of the water to support a non-existing use either now or in the future, and its likelihood of being used in a given manner. The use of water for the purpose of wastewater dilution or as a receiving water for a waste treatment facility effluent is not a beneficial use. (8-24-94)

- 09. Best Management Practice.** A practice or combination of practices, techniques or measures developed, or identified, by the designated agency and identified in the state water quality management plan which are determined to be the cost-effective and practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. (3-20-97)
- 10. Bioaccumulation.** The process by which a compound is taken up by, and accumulated in the tissues of an aquatic organism from the environment, both from water and through food. (8-24-94)
- 11. Bioaccumulative Pollutants.** A compound with a bioaccumulation factor of greater than one thousand (1,000) or a bioconcentration factor of greater than one thousand (1,000). (4-11-15)
- 12. Biological Monitoring or Biomonitoring.** The use of a biological entity as a detector and its response as a measure to determine environmental conditions. Toxicity tests and biological surveys, including habitat monitoring, are common biomonitoring methods. (8-24-94)
- 13. Board.** The Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (7-1-93)
- 14. Chronic.** A stimulus that persists or continues for a long period of time relative to the life span of an organism. In aquatic toxicity tests, chronic refers to continuous exposure to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which results in mortality, injury, reduced growth, impaired reproduction, or other adverse effect to aquatic organisms. The test duration is long enough that sub-lethal effects can be reliably measured. When referring to human health, a chronic effect is usually measured in terms of estimated changes in rates (# of cases/ 1000 persons) of illness over a lifetime of exposure. (3-30-07)
- 15. Chronic Criteria.** Unless otherwise specified in these rules, the four (4) day average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from chronic toxicity due to exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Chronic criteria are expected to adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every three (3) years. This is also known as the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC). Human health chronic criteria are based on lifetime exposure. (3-30-07)
- 16. Compliance Schedule or Schedule Of Compliance.** A schedule of remedial measures including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with an effluent limitation, other limitation, prohibition, or standard. (8-24-94)
- 17. Cost-Effective and Reasonable Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Nonpoint Sources.** All approved BMPs specified in Subsections 350.03 and 055.07 of these rules. BMPs for activities not specified are, in accordance with Section 350, determined on a case-by-case basis. (3-18-11)
- 18. Daily Maximum (Minimum).** The highest (lowest) value measured during one (1) calendar day or a twenty-four (24) hour period, as appropriate. For ambient monitoring of dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature, multiple measurements should be obtained at intervals short enough that the difference between consecutive measurements around the daily maximum (minimum) is less than zero point two (0.2) ppm for dissolved oxygen, zero point one (0.1) SU for pH, or zero point five (0.5) degree C for temperature. (3-30-07)
- 19. Daily Mean.** The average of at least two (2) appropriately spaced measurements, acceptable to the Department, calculated over a period of one (1) day: (3-20-97)
- a.** Confidence bounds around the point estimate of the mean may be required to determine the sample size necessary to calculate a daily mean; (8-24-94)
 - b.** If any measurement is greater or less than five-tenths (0.5) times the average, additional measurements over the one-day period may be needed to obtain a more representative average; (3-20-97)
 - c.** In calculating the daily mean for dissolved oxygen, values used in the calculation shall not exceed the dissolved oxygen saturation value. If a measured value exceeds the dissolved oxygen saturation value, then the dissolved oxygen saturation value will be used in calculating the daily mean. (8-24-94)

d. For ambient monitoring of temperature, the daily mean should be calculated from equally spaced measurements, at intervals such that the difference between any two (2) consecutive measurements does not exceed one point zero (1.0) degree C. (3-30-07)

20. Degradation or Lower Water Quality. “Degradation” or “lower water quality” means, for purposes of antidegradation review, a change in a pollutant that is adverse to designated or existing uses, as calculated for a new point source, and based upon monitoring or calculated information for an existing point source increasing its discharge. Such degradation shall be calculated or measured after appropriate mixing of the discharge and receiving water body. (3-29-12)

21. Deleterious Material. Any nontoxic substance which may cause the tainting of edible species of fish, taste and odors in drinking water supplies, or the reduction of the usability of water without causing physical injury to water users or aquatic and terrestrial organisms. (8-24-94)

22. Department. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. (7-1-93)

23. Design Flow. The critical flow used for steady-state wasteload allocation modeling. (8-24-94)

24. Designated Agency. The department of lands for timber harvest activities, oil and gas exploration and development, and mining activities; the soil conservation commission for grazing and agricultural activities; the transportation department for public road construction; the department of agriculture for aquaculture; and the Department’s division of environmental quality for all other activities. (3-20-97)

25. Designated Beneficial Use or Designated Use. Those beneficial uses assigned to identified waters in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.02, “Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements,” Sections 110 through 160, whether or not the uses are being attained. (4-5-00)

26. Desirable Species. Species indigenous to the area or those introduced species identified as desirable by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (3-15-02)

27. Director. The Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or his authorized agent. (7-1-93)

28. Discharge. When used without qualification, any spilling, leaking, emitting, escaping, leaching, or disposing of a pollutant into the waters of the state. For purposes of antidegradation review, means “discharge” as used in Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. (3-18-11)

29. Dissolved Oxygen (DO). The measure of the amount of oxygen dissolved in the water, usually expressed in mg/l. (7-1-93)

30. Dissolved Product. Petroleum product constituents found in solution with water. (8-24-94)

31. Dynamic Model. A computer simulation model that uses real or derived time series data to predict a time series of observed or derived receiving water concentrations. Dynamic modeling methods include continuous simulation, Monte Carlo simulations, lognormal probability modeling, or other similar statistical or deterministic techniques. (8-24-94)

32. E. coli (Escherichia coli). A common fecal and intestinal organism of the coliform group of bacteria found in warm-blooded animals. (4-5-00)

33. Effluent. Any wastewater discharged from a treatment facility. (7-1-93)

34. Effluent Biomonitoring. The measurement of the biological effects of effluents (e.g., toxicity, biostimulation, bioaccumulation, etc.). (8-24-94)

35. EPA. The United States Environmental Protection Agency. (7-1-93)

- 36. Ephemeral Waters.** A stream, reach, or water body that flows naturally only in direct response to precipitation in the immediate watershed and whose channel is at all times above the water table. (4-11-06)
- 37. Existing Activity or Discharge.** An activity or discharge that has been previously authorized or did not previously require authorization. (3-18-11)
- 38. Existing Beneficial Use Or Existing Use.** Those beneficial uses actually attained in waters on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are designated for those waters in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards." (4-11-06)
- 39. Facility.** As used in Section 850 only, any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline, well pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock or aircraft, area, place or property from which an unauthorized release of hazardous materials has occurred. (8-24-94)
- 40. Four Day Average.** The average of all measurements within a period of ninety-six (96) consecutive hours. While a minimum of one (1) measurement per each twenty-four (24) hours is preferred, for toxic chemicals in Section 210, any number of data points is acceptable. (3-30-07)
- 41. Free Product.** A petroleum product that is present as a nonaqueous phase liquid. Free product includes the presence of petroleum greater than one-tenth (0.1) inch as measured on the water surface for surface water or the water table for ground water. (7-1-93)
- 42. Full Protection, Full Support, or Full Maintenance of Designated Beneficial Uses of Water.** Compliance with those levels of water quality criteria listed in Sections 200, 210, 250, 251, 252, 253, and 275 (if applicable) or where no major biological group such as fish, macroinvertebrates, or algae has been modified by human activities significantly beyond the natural range of the reference streams or conditions approved by the Director in consultation with the appropriate basin advisory group. (3-15-02)
- 43. General Permit.** An NPDES permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency authorizing a category of discharges under the federal Clean Water Act or a nationwide or regional permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the federal Clean Water Act. (3-29-12)
- 44. Geometric Mean.** The geometric mean of "n" quantities is the "nth" root of the product of the quantities. (7-1-93)
- 45. Ground Water.** Any water of the state which occurs beneath the surface of the earth in a saturated geological formation of rock or soil. (3-30-07)
- 46. Harmonic Mean *Flow*.** The number of daily *flow* measurements divided by the sum of the reciprocals of the *flows measurements* (i.e., the reciprocal of the mean of reciprocals). ~~(8-24-94)~~ ()
- 47. Hazardous Material.** A material or combination of materials which, when discharged in any quantity into state waters, presents a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, the public health, or the environment. Unless otherwise specified, published guides such as Quality Criteria for Water (1976) by EPA, Water Quality Criteria (Second Edition, 1963) by the state of California Water Quality Control Board, their subsequent revisions, and more recent research papers, regulations and guidelines will be used in identifying individual and specific materials and in evaluating the tolerances of the identified materials for the beneficial uses indicated. (7-1-93)
- 48. Highest Statutory and Regulatory Requirements for Point Sources.** All applicable effluent limits required by the Clean Water Act and other permit conditions. It also includes any compliance schedules or consent orders requiring measures to achieve applicable effluent limits and other permit conditions required by the Clean Water Act. (3-18-11)
- 49. Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC).** A unique eight (8) digit number identifying a subbasin. A subbasin is a United States Geological Survey cataloging unit comprised of water body units. (4-5-00)

- 50. Hydrologically-Based Design Flow.** A statistically derived receiving water design flow based on the selection and identification of an extreme value (e.g., 1Q10, 7Q10). The underlying assumption is that the design flow will occur X number of times in Y years, and limits the number of years in which one (1) or more excursions below the design flow can occur. (8-24-94)
- 51. Hypolimnion.** The bottom layer in a thermally-stratified body of water. It is fairly uniform in temperature and lays beneath a zone of water which exhibits a rapid temperature drop with depth such that mixing with overlying water is inhibited. (3-30-07)
- 52. Integrated Report.** Refers to the consolidated listing and reporting of the state's water quality status pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 of the Clean Water Act. (3-18-11)
- 53. Inter-Departmental Coordination.** Consultation with those agencies responsible for enforcing or administering the practices listed as approved best management practices in Subsection 350.03. (7-1-93)
- 54. Intermittent Waters.** A stream, reach, or water body which naturally has a period of zero (0) flow for at least one (1) week during most years. Where flow records are available, a stream with a 7Q2 hydrologically-based unregulated flow of less than one-tenth (0.1) cubic feet per second (cfs) is considered intermittent. Streams with natural perennial pools containing significant aquatic life uses are not intermittent. (4-11-06)
- 55. Load Allocation (LA).** The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is attributed either to one (1) of its existing or future nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources. (8-24-94)
- 56. Loading Capacity.** The greatest amount of pollutant loading that a water can receive without violating water quality standards. (8-24-94)
- 57. Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC).** The lowest concentration of a toxic substance or an effluent that results in observable adverse effects in the aquatic test population. (3-30-07)
- 58. Man-Made Waterways.** Canals, flumes, ditches, wasteways, drains, laterals, and/or associated features, constructed for the purpose of water conveyance. This may include channels modified for such purposes prior to November 28, 1975. These waterways may have uniform and rectangular cross-sections, straight channels, follow rather than cross topographic contours, be lined to reduce water loss, and be operated or maintained to promote water conveyance. (3-30-07)
- 59. Maximum Weekly Maximum Temperature (MWMT).** The weekly maximum temperature (WMT) is the mean of daily maximum temperatures measured over a consecutive seven (7) day period ending on the day of calculation. When used seasonally, e.g., spawning periods, the first applicable WMT occurs on the seventh day into the time period. The MWMT is the single highest WMT that occurs during a given year or other period of interest, e.g., a spawning period. (3-30-07)
- 60. Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l).** Milligrams of solute per liter of solution, equivalent to parts per million, assuming unit density. (7-1-93)
- 61. Mixing Zone.** A defined area or volume of the receiving water surrounding or adjacent to a wastewater discharge where the receiving water, as a result of the discharge, may not meet all applicable water quality criteria or standards. It is considered a place where wastewater mixes with receiving water and not as a place where effluents are treated. (7-1-93)
- 62. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).** Point source permitting program established pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act. (8-24-94)
- 63. Natural Background Conditions.** The physical, chemical, biological, or radiological conditions existing in a water body without human sources of pollution within the watershed. Natural disturbances including, but not limited to, wildfire, geologic disturbance, diseased vegetation, or flow extremes that affect the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the water are part of natural background conditions. Natural background conditions should be described and evaluated taking into account this inherent variability with time and place. (3-30-07)

64. Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). A measure of turbidity based on a comparison of the intensity of the light scattered by the sample under defined conditions with the intensity of the light scattered by a standard reference suspension under the same conditions. (8-24-94)

65. New Activity or Discharge. An activity or discharge that has not been previously authorized. Existing activities or discharges not currently permitted or licensed will be presumed to be new unless the Director determines to the contrary based on review of available evidence. An activity or discharge that has previously taken place without need for a license or permit is not a new activity or discharge when first licensed or permitted. (3-18-11)

66. Nonpoint Source Activities. Activities on a geographical area on which pollutants are deposited or dissolved or suspended in water applied to or incident on that area, the resultant mixture being discharged into the waters of the state. Nonpoint source activities on ORWs do not include issuance of water rights permits or licenses, allocation of water rights, operation of diversions, or impoundments. Nonpoint sources activities include, but are not limited to: (3-20-97)

- a.** Irrigated and nonirrigated lands used for: (7-1-93)
 - i.** Grazing; (7-1-93)
 - ii.** Crop production; (7-1-93)
 - iii.** Silviculture; (7-1-93)
- b.** Log storage or rafting; (7-1-93)
- c.** Construction sites; (7-1-93)
- d.** Recreation sites; (3-20-97)
- e.** Septic tank disposal fields. (8-24-94)
- f.** Mining; (3-20-97)
- g.** Runoff from storms or other weather related events; and (3-20-97)
- h.** Other activities not subject to regulation under the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system. (3-20-97)

67. Nuisance. Anything which is injurious to the public health or an obstruction to the free use, in the customary manner, of any waters of the state. (7-1-93)

68. Nutrients. The major substances necessary for the growth and reproduction of aquatic plant life, consisting of nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon compounds. (7-1-93)

69. One Day Minimum. The lowest daily instantaneous value measured. (3-20-97)

70. One Hour Average. The mean of at least two (2) appropriately spaced measurements, as determined by the Department, calculated over a period of one (1) hour. When three (3) or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than five-tenths (0.5) times the mean, additional measurements over the one-hour period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean. (3-20-97)

71. Operator. For purposes of Sections 851 and 852, any person presently or who was at any time during a release in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the petroleum storage tank (PST) system. (4-2-03)

72. Outstanding Resource Water (ORW). A high quality water, such as water of national and state parks and wildlife refuges and water of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, which has been designated by the legislature and subsequently listed in this chapter. ORW constitutes an outstanding national or state resource that requires protection from point and nonpoint source activities that may lower water quality. (3-20-97)

73. Owner. For purposes of Sections 851 and 852, any person who owns or owned a petroleum storage tank (PST) system any time during a release and the current owner of the property where the PST system is or was located. (4-2-03)

74. Permit or License. A permit or license for an activity that is subject to certification by the state under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, including, for example, NPDES permits, dredge and fill permits, and FERC licenses. (3-18-11)

75. Person. An individual, public or private corporation, partnership, association, firm, joint stock company, joint venture, trust, estate, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of the state, state or federal agency, department or instrumentality, special district, interstate body or any legal entity, which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. (3-20-97)

76. Petroleum Products. Products derived from petroleum through various refining processes. (7-1-93)

77. Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) System. Any one (1) or combination of storage tanks or other containers, including pipes connected thereto, dispensing equipment, and other connected ancillary equipment, and stationary or mobile equipment, that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances. (7-1-93)

78. Point Source. Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are, or may be, discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture, discharges from dams and hydroelectric generating facilities or any source or activity considered a nonpoint source by definition. (7-1-93)

79. Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, silt, cellar dirt; and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste, gases entrained in water; or other materials which, when discharged to water in excessive quantities, cause or contribute to water pollution. Provided however, biological materials shall not include live or occasional dead fish that may accidentally escape into the waters of the state from aquaculture facilities. (3-20-97)

80. Project Plans. Documents which describe actions to be taken under a proposed activity. These documents include environmental impact statements, environmental assessments, and other land use or resource management plans. (7-1-93)

81. Public Swimming Beaches. Areas indicated by features such as signs, swimming docks, diving boards, slides, or the like, boater exclusion zones, map legends, collection of a fee for beach use, or any other unambiguous invitation to public swimming. Privately owned swimming docks or the like which are not open to the general public are not included in this definition. (4-11-06)

82. Receiving Waters. Those waters which receive pollutants from point or nonpoint sources. (7-1-93)

83. Reference Stream or Condition. A water body which represents the minimum conditions necessary to fully support the applicable designated beneficial uses as further specified in these rules, or natural conditions with few impacts from human activities and which are representative of the highest level of support attainable in the basin. In highly mineralized areas or in the absence of such reference streams or water bodies, the Director, in consultation with the basin advisory group and the technical advisors to it, may define appropriate hypothetical reference conditions or may use monitoring data specific to the site in question to determine conditions in which the beneficial uses are fully supported. (3-20-97)

84. Release. Any unauthorized spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing into soil, ground water, or surface water. (8-24-94)

85. Resident Species. Those species that commonly occur in a site including those that occur only seasonally or intermittently. This includes the species, genera, families, orders, classes, and phyla that: (8-24-94)

a. Are usually present at the site; (8-24-94)

b. Are present only seasonally due to migration; (8-24-94)

c. Are present intermittently because they periodically return or extend their ranges into the site; (8-24-94)

d. Were present at the site in the past but are not currently due to degraded conditions, and are expected to be present at the site when conditions improve; and (8-24-94)

e. Are present in nearby bodies of water but are not currently present at the site due to degraded conditions, and are expected to be present at the site when conditions improve. (8-24-94)

86. Responsible Persons in Charge. Any person who: (8-24-94)

a. By any acts or omissions, caused, contributed to or exacerbated an unauthorized release of hazardous materials; (8-24-94)

b. Owns or owned the facility from which the unauthorized release occurred and the current owner of the property where the facility is or was located; or (8-24-94)

c. Presently or who was at any time during an unauthorized release in control of, or had responsibility for, the daily operation of the facility from which an unauthorized release occurred. (8-24-94)

87. Sediment. Undissolved inorganic matter. (3-30-07)

88. Seven Day Mean. The average of the daily mean values calculated over a period of seven (7) consecutive days. (3-20-97)

89. Sewage. The water-carried human or animal waste from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such ground water infiltration and surface water as may be present. (8-24-94)

90. Short-Term or Temporary Activity. An activity which is as short as possible but lasts for no more than one (1) year, is limited in scope and is expected to have only minimal impact on water quality as determined by the Director. Short-term or temporary activities include, but are not limited to, those activities described in Subsection 080.02. (3-30-07)

91. Silviculture. Those activities associated with the regeneration, growing and harvesting of trees and timber including, but not limited to, disposal of logging slash, preparing sites for new stands of trees to be either planted or allowed to regenerate through natural means, road construction and road maintenance, drainage of surface water which inhibits tree growth or logging operations, fertilization, application of herbicides or pesticides, all logging operations, and all forest management techniques employed to enhance the growth of stands of trees or timber. (3-20-97)

92. Sludge. The semi-liquid mass produced by partial dewatering of potable or spent process waters or wastewater. (7-1-93)

93. Specialized Best Management Practices. Those practices designed with consideration of geology, land type, soil type, erosion hazard, climate and cumulative effects in order to fully protect the beneficial uses of

- water, and to prevent or reduce the pollution generated by nonpoint sources. (3-3-87)
- 94. State.** The state of Idaho. (7-1-93)
- 95. State Water Quality Management Plan.** The state management plan developed and updated by the Department in accordance with Sections 205, 208, and 303 of the Clean Water Act. (3-20-97)
- 96. Suspended Sediment.** The undissolved inorganic fraction of matter suspended in surface water. (3-30-07)
- 97. Suspended Solids.** The undissolved organic and inorganic matter suspended in surface water. (3-30-07)
- 98. Technology-Based Effluent Limitation.** Treatment requirements under Section 301(b) of the Clean Water Act that represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. (8-24-94)
- 99. Thermal Shock.** A rapid temperature change that causes aquatic life to become disoriented or more susceptible to predation or disease. (4-11-15)
- 100. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).** The sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, and natural background. Such load shall be established at a level necessary to implement the applicable water quality standards with seasonal variations and a margin of safety which takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality. (8-24-94)
- 101. Toxicity Test.** A procedure used to determine the toxicity of a chemical or an effluent using living organisms. A toxicity test measures the degree of response of an exposed test organism to a specific chemical or effluent. (8-24-94)
- 102. Toxic Substance.** Any substance, material or disease-causing agent, or a combination thereof, which after discharge to waters of the State and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism (including humans), either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, malignancy, genetic mutation, physiological abnormalities (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in affected organisms or their offspring. Toxic substances include, but are not limited to, the one hundred twenty-six (126) priority pollutants identified by EPA pursuant to Section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act. (8-24-94)
- 103. Treatment.** A process or activity conducted for the purpose of removing pollutants from wastewater. (7-1-93)
- 104. Treatment System.** Any physical facility or land area for the purpose of collecting, treating, neutralizing or stabilizing pollutants including treatment by disposal plants, the necessary intercepting, outfall and outlet sewers, pumping stations integral to such plants or sewers, equipment and furnishing thereof and their appurtenances. A treatment system may also be known as a treatment facility. (4-11-06)
- 105. Twenty-Four Hour Average.** The mean of at least two (2) appropriately spaced measurements, as determined by the Department, calculated over a period of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours. When three (3) or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than five-tenths (0.5) times the mean, additional measurements over the twenty-four (24)-hour period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean. (3-20-97)
- 106. Unique Ecological Significance.** The attribute of any stream or water body which is inhabited or supports an endangered or threatened species of plant or animal or a species of special concern identified by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, which provides anadromous fish passage, or which provides spawning or rearing habitat for anadromous or desirable species of lake dwelling fishes. (8-24-94)

107. Wasteload Allocation (WLA). The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. (8-24-94)

108. Wastewater. Unless otherwise specified, sewage, industrial waste, agricultural waste, and associated solids or combinations of these, whether treated or untreated, together with such water as is present. (7-1-93)

109. Water Body Unit. Includes all named and unnamed tributaries within a drainage and is considered a single unit unless designated otherwise. (4-5-00)

110. Water Pollution. Any alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, biological, or radioactive properties of any waters of the state, or the discharge of any pollutant into the waters of the state, which will or is likely to create a nuisance or to render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to fish and wildlife, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, recreational, aesthetic, or other beneficial uses. (8-24-94)

111. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation. An effluent limitation that refers to specific levels of water quality that are expected to render a body of water suitable for its designated or existing beneficial uses. (8-24-94)

112. Water Quality Limited Water Body. After monitoring, evaluation of required pollution controls, and consultation with the appropriate basin and watershed advisory groups, a water body identified by the Department, which does not meet applicable water quality standards, and/or is not expected to meet applicable water quality standards after the application of required pollution controls. A water body identified as water quality limited shall require the development of a TMDL or other equivalent process in accordance with Section 303 of the Clean Water Act and Sections 39-3601 et seq., Idaho Code. (3-20-97)

113. Waters and Waters Of The State. All the accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural and artificial, public and private, or parts thereof which are wholly or partially within, which flow through or border upon the state. (7-1-93)

114. Watershed. The land area from which water flows into a stream or other body of water which drains the area. (3-20-97)

115. Watershed Advisory Group. An advisory group appointed by the Director, with the advice of the appropriate Basin Advisory Group, which will recommend to the Department those specific actions needed to control point and nonpoint sources of pollution affecting water quality limited water bodies within the watershed. Members of each watershed advisory group shall be representative of the industries and interests affected by the management of that watershed, along with representatives of local government and the land managing or regulatory agencies with an interest in the management of that watershed and the quality of the water bodies within it. (3-20-97)

116. Whole-Effluent Toxicity. The aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test. (8-24-94)

117. Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID). An area within a Department authorized mixing zone where acute criteria may be exceeded. This area shall be no larger than necessary and shall be sized to prevent lethality to swimming or drifting organisms by ensuring that organisms are not exposed to concentrations exceeding acute criteria for more than one (1) hour more than once in three (3) years. The actual size of the ZID will be determined by the Department for a discharge on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration mixing zone modeling and associated size recommendations and any other pertinent chemical, physical, and biological data available. (4-11-15)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

070. APPLICATION OF STANDARDS.

01. Multiple Criteria. In the application of the use designation, the most stringent criterion of a multiple criteria applies. (4-5-00)

02. Application of Standards to Nonpoint Source Activities. The application of water quality standards to nonpoint source activities shall be in accordance with Section 350. (7-1-93)

03. Application of Standards to Point Source Discharges. The application of water quality standards to point source discharges shall be in accordance with Sections 400 and 401. (4-11-06)

04. Applicability of Gas Supersaturation Standard. The application of gas supersaturation standard shall be in accordance with Section 300. (4-5-00)

05. Mixing Zones. The application of water quality standards to mixing zones shall be in accordance with Section 060. (7-1-93)

06. Application of Standards to Intermittent Waters. Numeric water quality standards only apply to intermittent waters during optimum flow periods sufficient to support the uses for which the water body is designated. For recreation, optimum flow is equal to or greater than five (5) cubic feet per second (cfs). For aquatic life uses, optimum flow is equal to or greater than one (1) cfs. (3-30-01)

07. Temperature Criteria. In the application of temperature criteria, the Director may, at his discretion, waive or raise the temperature criteria as they pertain to a specific water body. Any such determination shall be made consistent with 40 CFR 131.11 and shall be based on a finding that the designated aquatic life use is not an existing use in such water body or would be fully supported at a higher temperature criteria. For any determination, the Director shall, prior to making a determination, provide for public notice and comment on the proposed determination. For any such proposed determination, the Director shall prepare and make available to the public a technical support document addressing the proposed modification. (4-5-00)

08. Protection of Downstream Water Quality. All waters shall maintain a level of water quality at their pour point into downstream waters that provides for the attainment and maintenance of the water quality standards of those downstream waters, including waters of another state or tribe. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

210. NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES FOR WATERS DESIGNATED FOR AQUATIC LIFE, RECREATION, OR DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY USE.

01. Criteria for Toxic Substances. The criteria of Section 210 apply to surface waters of the state as follows. (5-3-03)

a. Columns B1, and B2, ~~and C2~~ of the following table apply to waters designated for aquatic life use. (5-3-03)()

b. Column C2 of the following table applies to waters designated for primary or secondary contact recreation use. (5-3-03)()

c. Column C1 of the following table applies to waters designated for domestic water supply use.

Note: In 2006, Idaho updated 167 human health criteria for 88 chemicals. On May 10, 2012, EPA disapproved Idaho's 2006 update of 167 human health criteria for toxic substances and the use of 17.5 g/day fish consumption rate for human health criteria (see IDAPA 58.01.02.210.05.b.i). This action was based on EPA's judgment that the fish consumption rate used in criteria derivation was not adequately protective. As a result of this action, the human health criteria published in the 2005 version of IDAPA 58.01.02.210.01 continue to apply and are effective for federal Clean Water Act purposes. These criteria are summarized in "Numeric Criteria for Toxic Substances (2005)" located at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/451725-human_health_criteria.pdf.

For more information regarding this EPA disapproval, go to <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/epa-actions-on-proposed-standards>.

A		B Aquatic life				C Human health for consumption of:	
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	b CMC (µg/L)	b CCC (µg/L)	Carcinogen?	Water & organisms fish (µg/L)	Organisms Fish only (µg/L)	
		B1	B2		C1	C2	
1 Antimony	7440360				5.6 <u>5.2</u> c	640 <u>190</u> c	
2 Arsenic	7440382	340 e	150 e	Y	10 dfg	10 dfg	
3 Beryllium	7440417				h	h	
4 Cadmium	7440439	1.3 i	0.6 i		h	h	
5a Chromium III	16065831	570 i	74 i		h	h	
5b Chromium VI	18540299	16 e	11 e		h	h	
6 Copper	7440508	17 i	11 i		<u>1.300</u> g		
7 Lead	7439921	65 i	2.5 i		h	h	
8a Mercury	7439976	g	g				
<p>Note: In 2005, Idaho adopted EPA's recommended methylmercury fish tissue criterion for protection of human health. The decision was made to remove the old tissue-based aquatic life criteria and rely on the fish tissue criterion to provide protection for aquatic life as well as human health. Thus, current Idaho water quality standards do not have mercury water column criteria for the protection of aquatic life. While EPA approved Idaho's adoption of the fish tissue criterion in September 2005, it had withheld judgment on Idaho's removal of aquatic life criteria. On December 12, 2008, EPA disapproved Idaho's removal of the old aquatic life criteria. The water column criteria for total recoverable mercury effective for federal Clean Water Act purposes are located at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/epa-actions-on-proposed-standards.</p>							
8b Methylmercury	22967926					0.3 mg/kg p	
9 Nickel	7440020	470 i	52 i		610 <u>58</u> c	4600 <u>100</u> c	
10 Selenium	7782492	20 f	5 f		470 <u>29</u> c	4200 <u>250</u> c	
11 Silver	7440224	3.4 i					
12 Thallium	7440280				0.24 <u>0.017</u> c	0.47 <u>0.023</u> c	

A		B Aquatic life				C Human health for consumption of:	
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	b CMC (µg/L)	b CCC (µg/L)	Carcinogen?	Water & organisms fish (µg/L)	Organisms Fish only (µg/L)	
		B1	B2		C1	C2	
13	Zinc	7440666	120 i	120 i		7400 <u>870</u> c	26000 <u>1,500</u> c
14	Cyanide	57125	22 j	5.2 j		140 <u>3.9</u> c	140 <u>140</u> c
15	Asbestos	1332214				7,000,000 fibers/L k q	
16	2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD Dioxin	1746016			Y	0.000000005 <u>1.8E-08</u> cl	0.000000005 <u>1.9E-08</u> cl
17	Acrolein	107028				190 <u>3.2</u> c	290 <u>120</u> c
18	Acrylonitrile	107131			Y	0.051 <u>0.60</u> cl	0.25 <u>22</u> cl
19	Benzene	71432				2.2 <u>3.0</u> cl	54 <u>28</u> c
20	Bromoform	75252			Y	4.362 cl	140 <u>380</u> cl
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235			Y	0.23 <u>3.6</u> cl	1.6 <u>15</u> cl
22	Chlorobenzene	108907				130 <u>89</u> c	1600 <u>270</u> c
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481			Y	0.40 <u>7.4</u> cl	13 <u>67</u> cl
24	Chloroethane	75003				<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758				<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
26	Chloroform	67663				5.7 <u>61</u> lc	470 <u>730</u> lc
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274			Y	0.55 <u>8.8</u> cl	17 <u>86</u> cl
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343				<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062			Y	0.38 <u>96</u> cl	37 <u>2,000</u> cl
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354				330 <u>310</u> lc	7100 <u>5,200</u> lc
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875			Y	0.50 <u>8.5</u> cl	15 <u>98</u> cl
32	1,3-Dichloropropene	542756			Y	0.34 <u>2.5</u> cl	21 <u>38</u> cl
33	Ethylbenzene	100414				530 <u>32</u> c	2100 <u>41</u> c
34	Methyl Bromide	74839				47 <u>130</u> c	1500 <u>3,700</u> c
35	Methyl Chloride	74873				h	h
36	Methylene Chloride	75092				4.6 <u>38</u> c	590 <u>960</u> c
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345			Y	0.17 <u>1.4</u> cl	4.0 <u>8.6</u> cl
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184				0.69 <u>15</u> c	3.3 <u>23</u> c
39	Toluene	108883				1300 <u>47</u> c	15000 <u>170</u> c

A		B Aquatic life			C Human health for consumption of:	
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	b CMC (µg/L)	b CCC (µg/L)	Carcinogen?	Water & organisms fish (µg/L)	Organisms Fish only (µg/L)
		B1	B2		C1	C2
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605			140 <u>120</u> c	10000 <u>1,200</u> c
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556			11,000 <u>h</u> <u>c</u>	56,000 <u>h</u> <u>c</u>
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005		Y	0.59 <u>4.9</u> cl	46 <u>29</u> cl
43	Trichloroethylene	79016			2.5 <u>2.6</u> <u>cl</u>	30 <u>11</u> <u>cl</u>
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014		Y	0.025 <u>0.21</u> cl	2.4 <u>5.0</u> <u>cl</u>
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578			84 <u>30</u> c	150 <u>260</u> c
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832			77 <u>9.6</u> c	290 <u>19</u> c
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679			380 <u>110</u> c	850 <u>820</u> c
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521			13 <u>1.6</u> <u>c</u>	280 <u>8.6</u> <u>c</u>
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285			69 <u>12</u> c	5300 <u>110</u> c
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507			<u>350</u> <u>c</u>	<u>750</u> <u>c</u>
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	20 m	13 m	Y 0.27 <u>0.11</u> cl	3.0 <u>0.12</u> cl
54	Phenol	108952			21000 <u>3,800</u> c	1700000 <u>85,000</u> c
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062			1.4 <u>1.5</u> <u>cl</u>	2.4 <u>2.0</u> <u>cl</u>
56	Acenaphthene	83329			670 <u>26</u> c	990 <u>28</u> c
57	Acenaphthylene	208968			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
58	Anthracene	120127			8300 <u>110</u> c	40000 <u>120</u> c
59	Benzidine	92875			Y 0.000086 <u>0.0014</u> cl	0.00020 <u>0.033</u> cl
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553			Y 0.0038 <u>0.0042</u> cl	0.018 <u>0.0042</u> cl
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328			Y 0.0038 <u>0.00042</u> cl	0.018 <u>0.00042</u> cl
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992			Y 0.0038 <u>0.0042</u> cl	0.018 <u>0.0042</u> cl
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089			Y 0.0038 <u>0.042</u> cl	0.018 <u>0.042</u> cl

A		B Aquatic life			C Human health for consumption of:		
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	b CMC (µg/L)	b CCC (µg/L)	Carcinogen?	Water & organisms fish (µg/L)	Organisms Fish only (µg/L)	
		B1	B2		C1	C2	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	111911			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444		Y	0.030 <u>0.29</u> cl	0.53 <u>6.8</u> cl	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	108601			1400 <u>220</u> c	65000 <u>1,200</u> c	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	117817		Y	1.2 <u>1.2</u> cl	2.2 <u>1.2</u> cl	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687			1500 <u>0.33</u> c	1900 <u>0.33</u> c	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587			1000 <u>330</u> c	1600 <u>380</u> c	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	
73	Chrysene	218019		Y	0.0038 <u>0.42</u> cl	0.018 <u>0.42</u> cl	
74	Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	53703		Y	0.0038 <u>0.00042</u> cl	0.018 <u>0.00042</u> cl	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501			420 <u>700</u> c	1300 <u>1.100</u> c	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731			320 <u>3.5</u> c	960 <u>4.8</u> c	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467			63 <u>180</u> c	190 <u>300</u> c	
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941		Y	0.021 <u>0.29</u> cl	0.028 <u>0.48</u> cl	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662			17000 <u>200</u> c	44000 <u>210</u> c	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113			270000 <u>600</u> c	1100000 <u>600</u> c	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742			2000 <u>8.2</u> c	4500 <u>8.3</u> c	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142		Y	0.11 <u>0.46</u> cl	3.4 <u>5.5</u> cl	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667		Y	0.036 <u>0.25</u> cl	0.20 <u>0.65</u> cl	
86	Fluoranthene	206440			130 <u>6.3</u> c	140 <u>6.4</u> c	
87	Fluorene	86737			1100 <u>21</u> c	5300 <u>22</u> c	
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741		Y	0.00028 <u>0.00026</u> cl	0.00029 <u>0.00026</u> cl	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87683		Y	0.44 <u>0.031</u> cl	18 <u>0.031</u> cl	

A		B Aquatic life		C Human health for consumption of:		
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	b CMC (µg/L)	b CCC (µg/L)	Carcinogen?	Water & organisms fish (µg/L)	Organisms Fish only (µg/L)
		B1	B2		C1	C2
90	Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	77474			40 <u>1.3</u> c	1100 <u>1.3</u> c
91	Hexachloroethane	67721			1.4 <u>0.23</u> c†	3.3 <u>0.24</u> c†
92	Ieno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193395		Y	0.0038 0.0042 cl	0.018 <u>0.0042</u> cl
93	Isophorone	78591		Y	35 <u>330</u> cl	960 <u>6,000</u> cl
94	Naphthalene	91203			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
95	Nitrobenzene	98953			17 <u>12</u> c	690 <u>180</u> c
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759		Y	0.00069 0.0065 cl	3.0 <u>9.1</u> cl
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647		Y	0.0050 <u>0.046</u> cl	0.51 <u>1.5</u> cl
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306		Y	3.3 <u>14</u> cl	6.0 <u>18</u> cl
99	Phenanthrene	85018			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
100	Pyrene	129000			830 <u>8.1</u> c	4000 <u>8.4</u> c
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821			35 <u>0.24</u> c	70 <u>0.24</u> c
102	Aldrin	309002	3	Y	0.000049 2.5E-06 cl	0.000050 2.5E-06 cl
103	alpha-BHC	319846		Y	0.0026 <u>0.0012</u> cl	0.0049 <u>0.0013</u> cl
104	beta-BHC	319857		Y	0.0091 <u>0.036</u> cl	0.017 <u>0.045</u> cl
105	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58899	2	0.08	0.98 <u>1.4</u> †c	1.8 <u>1.4</u> †c
106	delta-BHC	319868			<u>h</u>	<u>h</u>
107	Chlordane	57749	2.4	0.0043	0.00080 0.0010 cl	0.00081 0.0010 cl
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	1.1	0.001	0.00022 9.8E-05 cl	0.00022 9.8E-05 cl
109	4,4'-DDE	72559			0.00022 5.5E-05 cl	0.00022 5.5E-05 cl
110	4,4'-DDD	72548			0.00031 0.00042 cl	0.00031 0.00042 cl
111	Dieldrin	60571	2.5	0.0019	0.000052 4.2E-06 cl	0.000054 4.2E-06 cl
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	0.22	0.056	62 <u>7.0</u> c	89 <u>8.5</u> c

A		B Aquatic life				C Human health for consumption of:	
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	b CMC (µg/L)	b CCC (µg/L)	Carcinogen?	Water & organisms fish (µg/L)	Organisms Fish only (µg/L)	
		B1	B2		C1	C2	
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	0.22	0.056		<u>62</u> <u>11</u> c	<u>89</u> <u>14</u> c
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078				<u>62</u> <u>9.9</u> c	<u>89</u> <u>13</u> c
115	Endrin	72208	0.18	0.0023		<u>0.059</u> <u>0.011</u> c	<u>0.060</u> <u>0.011</u> c
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934				<u>0.29</u> <u>0.38</u> c	<u>0.30</u> <u>0.40</u> c
117	Heptachlor	76448	0.52	0.0038	Y	<u>0.000079</u> <u>2.0E-05</u> cl	<u>0.000079</u> <u>2.0E-05</u> cl
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.52	0.0038	Y	<u>0.000039</u> <u>0.00010</u> cl	<u>0.000039</u> <u>0.00010</u> cl
119	Polychlorinated Biphenyls PCBs:	n		0.014 n	Y	<u>0.000064</u> <u>0.00019</u> clo	<u>0.000064</u> <u>0.00019</u> clo
120	Toxaphene	8001352	0.73	0.0002	Y	<u>0.00028</u> <u>0.0023</u> cl	<u>0.00028</u> <u>0.0023</u> cl
121	Chlorine		19 k	11 k			
<u>122</u>	<u>1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene</u>	<u>95943</u>				<u>0.0093</u> c	<u>0.0094</u> c
<u>123</u>	<u>2,4,5-Trichlorophenol</u>	<u>95954</u>				<u>140</u> c	<u>190</u> c
<u>124</u>	<u>Bis (Chloromethyl) Ether</u>	<u>542881</u>			Y	<u>0.0015</u> cl	<u>0.055</u> cl
<u>125</u>	<u>Chlorophenoxy Herbicide (2,4,5-TP) [Silvex]</u>	<u>93721</u>				<u>82</u> c	<u>130</u> c
<u>126</u>	<u>Chlorophenoxy Herbicide (2,4-D)</u>	<u>94757</u>				<u>1,000</u> c	<u>3,900</u> c
<u>127</u>	<u>Dinitrophenols</u>	<u>25550587</u>				<u>13</u> c	<u>320</u> c
<u>128</u>	<u>Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH)-Technical</u>	<u>608731</u>			Y	<u>0.027</u> cl	<u>0.032</u> cl
<u>129</u>	<u>Methoxychlor</u>	<u>72435</u>				<u>0.0054</u> c	<u>0.0055</u> c
<u>130</u>	<u>Pentachlorobenzene</u>	<u>608935</u>				<u>0.035</u> c	<u>0.036</u> c

Table Footnotes

- a. Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers which provide a unique identification for each chemical.
- b. See definitions of Acute Criteria (CMC) and Chronic Criteria (CCC), Section 010 of these rules.

A		B Aquatic life		C Human health for consumption of:	
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	b CMC (µg/L) B1	b CCC (µg/L) B2	Water & organisms fish (µg/L) C1	Organisms Fish only (µg/L) C2
<p>c. This criterion has been revised to reflect The Environmental Protection Agency's q1* or RfD, as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of May 17, 2002. The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) from the 1980 Ambient Water Quality Criteria document was retained in each case. This criterion is based on input values to human health criteria calculation specified in Idaho's Technical Support Document (TSD) for Human Health Criteria Calculations - 2015. Criteria for non-carcinogens are calculated using the formula:</p> $AWQC = RfD * RSC * \left(\frac{BW}{DI + (FI * BAF)} \right)$ <p>and criteria for carcinogens are calculated using the formula:</p> $AWQC = RSD * \left(\frac{BW}{DI + (FI * BAF)} \right)$ <p><u>Where:</u> <u>AWQC = Ambient water quality criterion (mg/L)</u> <u>BW = Human Body Weight (kg), 80 is used in these criteria</u> <u>DI = Drinking Water Intake, (L/day), 2.4 is used in these criteria</u> <u>FI = Fish Intake, (kg/day), 0.0665 is used in these criteria</u> <u>BAF = Bioaccumulation Factor, L/kg, chemical specific value, see TSD</u> <u>RfD = Reference dose (mg/kg-day), chemical specific value, see TSD</u></p> $RSD = \frac{\text{Target Incremental Cancer Risk}}{\text{Cancer Potency Factor}} \text{ (mg/kg-day), chemical specific value, see TSD}$ <p><u>RSC = Relative Source Contribution, chemical specific value, see TSD</u></p>					
d. Inorganic forms only.					
e. Criteria for these metals are expressed as a function of the water effect ratio, WER, as defined in Subsection 210.03.c.iii. CMC = column B1 value X WER. CCC = column B2 value X WER.					
f. Criterion expressed as total recoverable (unfiltered) concentrations.					
g. No aquatic life criterion is adopted for inorganic mercury. However, the narrative criteria for toxics in Section 200 of these rules applies. The Department believes application of the human health criterion for methylmercury will be protective of aquatic life in most situations.					
h. No numeric human health criteria has been established for this contaminant. However, permit authorities should address this contaminant in NPDES permit actions using the narrative criteria for toxics from Section 200 of these rules.					

A		B Aquatic life		C Human health for consumption of:		
(Number) Compound	^a CAS Number	^b CMC (µg/L) B1	^b CCC (µg/L) B2	Carcinogen?	Water & organisms fish (µg/L) C1	Organisms Fish only (µg/L) C2
i. Aquatic life criteria for these metals are a function of total hardness (mg/L as calcium carbonate), the pollutant's water effect ratio (WER) as defined in Subsection 210.03.c.iii. and multiplied by an appropriate dissolved conversion factor as defined in Subsection 210.02. For comparative purposes only, the example values displayed in this table are shown as dissolved metal and correspond to a total hardness of one hundred (100) mg/L and a water effect ratio of one (1.0).						
j. Criteria are expressed as weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide.						
k. Total chlorine residual concentrations.						
l. EPA guidance allows states to choose <u>a risk factor from a range</u> of 10 ⁻⁴ to 10 ⁻⁶ <u>for the incremental increase in cancer risk used in human health criteria calculation</u> . Idaho has chosen to base this criterion on carcinogenicity of 10 ^{-6.5} risk.						
m. Aquatic life criteria for pentachlorophenol are expressed as a function of pH, and are calculated as follows. Values displayed above in the table correspond to a pH of seven and eight tenths (7.8). CMC = exp(1.005(pH)-4.830) CCC = exp(1.005(pH)-5.290)						
n. PCBs are a class of chemicals which include Aroclors, 1242, 1254, 1221, 1232, 1248, 1260, and 1016, CAS numbers 53469219, 11097691, 11104282, 11141165, 12672296, 11096825 and 12674112 respectively. The aquatic life criteria apply to this set of PCBs.						
o. This criterion applies to total PCBs, (e.g. the sum of all congener, isomer, or Aroclor analyses).						
p. This fish tissue residue criterion (TRC) for methylmercury is based on a human health reference dose (RfD) of 0.0001 mg/kg body weight-day; a relative source contribution (RSC) estimated to be 27% of the RfD; a human body weight (BW) of 70 kg (for adults); and a total fish consumption rate of 0.0175 kg/day for the general population, summed from trophic level (TL) breakdown of TL2 = 0.0038 kg fish/day + TL3 = 0.0080 kg fish/day + TL4 = 0.0057 kg fish/day. This is a criterion that is protective of the general population. A site-specific criterion or a criterion for a particular subpopulation may be calculated by using local or regional data, rather than the above default values, in the formula: TRC = [BW x {RfD - (RSCxRfD)}] / Σ TL. In waters inhabited by species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act or designated as their critical habitat, the Department will apply the human health fish tissue residue criterion for methylmercury to the highest trophic level available for sampling and analysis.						
q. <u>This criterion is based on the drinking water Maximum Containment Level (MCL).</u>						

~~(3-29-10)~~ ()

02. Factors for Calculating Hardness Dependent Metals Criteria. Hardness dependent metals criteria are calculated using values from the following table in the equations: (5-3-03)

- a. CMC=WER exp {mA[ln(hardness)]+bA} X Acute Conversion Factor. (5-3-03)
- b. CCC=WER exp {mc[ln(hardness)]+bc} X Chronic Conversion Factor.

Metal	mA	bA	mc	bc	aAcute Conversion Factor	aChronic Conversion Factor
Arsenic	b	b	b	b	1.0	1.0
Cadmium	0.8367	-3.560	0.6247	-3.344	0.944 see footnote a	0.909
Chromium (III)	0.819	3.7256	0.8190	0.6848	0.316	0.860
Chromium (VI)	b	b	b	b	0.982	0.962
Copper	0.9422	-1.464	0.8545	-1.465	0.960	0.960
Lead	1.273	-1.460	1.273	-4.705	0.791	0.791
Mercury	b	b	b	b	0.85	0.85
Nickel	0.846	2.255	0.8460	0.0584	0.998	0.997
Silver	1.72	-6.52	c	c	0.85	c
Zinc	0.8473	0.884	0.8473	0.884	0.978	0.986

Note to table: The term “exp” represents the base e exponential function.

Footnotes to table:

a. Conversion factors (CF) are from “Stephan, C. E. 1995. Derivation of conversion factors for the calculation of dissolved freshwater aquatic life criteria for metals. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Research Laboratory – Duluth.” The conversion factors for cadmium and lead are hardness-dependent and can be calculated for any hardness (see limitations in Subsection 210.03.b.i.) using the following equations. For comparative purposes, the conversion factors for a total hardness of one hundred (100) mg/L are shown in the table. The conversion factor shall not exceed one (1).

Cadmium

Acute: $CF = 1.136672 - [(\ln \text{hardness})(0.041838)]$ NOTE: The cadmium acute criterion equation was derived from dissolved metals toxicity data and thus requires no conversion; this conversion factor may be used to back calculate an equivalent total recoverable concentration.

Chronic: $CF = 1.101672 - [(\ln \text{hardness})(0.041838)]$

Lead (Acute and Chronic): $CF = 1.46203 - [(\ln \text{hardness})(0.145712)]$

b. Not applicable

c. No chronic criteria are available for silver.

(3-29-10)

03. Applicability. The criteria established in Section 210 are subject to the general rules of applicability in the same way and to the same extent as are the other numeric chemical criteria when applied to the same use classifications ~~including mixing zones, and low flow design discharge conditions below which numeric standards can be exceeded in flowing waters.~~ Mixing zones may be applied to toxic substance criteria subject to the limitations set forth in Section 060 and set out below. (5-3-03)()

a. For all waters for which the Department has determined mixing zones to be applicable, the toxic substance criteria apply at ~~the appropriate locations specified within or at~~ the boundary of the mixing zone(s) and beyond; ~~otherwise the Absent an authorized mixing zone, the toxic substance~~ criteria apply throughout the waterbody including at the end of any discharge pipe, canal or other discharge point. (4-11-06)()

b. Low flow design discharge conditions. Water quality-based effluent limits and mixing zones for toxic substances shall be based on the following low flows in perennial receiving streams. Numeric chemical

~~standards can only~~ **criteria may** be exceeded in perennial streams ~~permitted discharges~~ outside any applicable mixing zone **only** when flows are less than ~~the following~~ **these** values:

Aquatic Life		Human Health	
CMC (“acute” criteria)	1Q10 or 1B3	Non-carcinogens	30Q5 Harmonic mean flow
CCC (“chronic” criteria)	7Q10 or 4B3	Carcinogens	Harmonic mean flow (4-11-06) ()

i. Where “1Q10” is the lowest one-day flow with an average recurrence frequency of once in ten (10) years determined hydrologically; (5-3-03)

ii. Where “1B3” is biologically based and indicates an allowable exceedance of once every three (3) years. It may be determined by EPA’s computerized method (DFLOW model); (5-3-03)

iii. Where “7Q10” is the lowest average seven (7) consecutive day low flow with an average recurrence frequency of once in ten (10) years determined hydrologically; (5-3-03)

iv. Where “4B3” is biologically based and indicates an allowable exceedance for four (4) consecutive days once every three (3) years. It may be determined by EPA’s computerized method (DFLOW model); (5-3-03)

~~v. Where “30Q5” is the lowest average thirty (30) consecutive day low flow with an average recurrence frequency of once in five (5) years determined hydrologically; and (5-3-03)~~

~~vi.~~ Where the harmonic mean flow is a long term mean flow value calculated by dividing the number of daily flows analyzed by the sum of the reciprocals of those daily flows. (5-3-03)

c. Application of **aquatic life** metals criteria. ~~(5-3-03)~~ ()

i. For metals other than cadmium, for purposes of calculating hardness dependent aquatic life criteria from the equations in Subsection 210.02, the minimum hardness allowed for use in those equations shall not be less than twenty-five (25) mg/l, as calcium carbonate, even if the actual ambient hardness is less than twenty-five (25) mg/l as calcium carbonate. For cadmium, the minimum hardness for use in those equations shall not be less than ten (10) mg/l, as calcium carbonate. The maximum hardness allowed for use in those equations shall not be greater than four hundred (400) mg/l, as calcium carbonate, except as specified in Subsections 210.03.c.ii. and 210.03.c.iii., even if the actual ambient hardness is greater than four hundred (400) mg/l as calcium carbonate. (3-29-10)

ii. The hardness values used for calculating aquatic life criteria for metals at design discharge conditions shall be representative of the ambient hardnesses for a receiving water that occur at the design discharge conditions given in Subsection 210.03.b. (5-3-03)

iii. Except as otherwise noted, the aquatic life criteria for metals (compounds #1 through #13 in the criteria table of Subsection 210.02) are expressed as dissolved metal concentrations. Unless otherwise specified by the Department, dissolved concentrations are considered to be concentrations recovered from a sample which has passed through a forty-five hundredths (0.45) micron filter. For the purposes of calculating aquatic life criteria for metals from the equations in footnotes e. and i. in the criteria table in Subsection 210.01, the water effect ratio is computed as a specific pollutant’s acute or chronic toxicity values measured in water from the site covered by the standard, divided by the respective acute or chronic toxicity value in laboratory dilution water. The water-effect ratio shall be assigned a value of one (1.0), except where the Department assigns a different value that protects the designated uses of the water body from the toxic effects of the pollutant, and is derived from suitable tests on sampled water representative of conditions in the affected water body, consistent with the design discharge conditions established in Subsection 210.03.b. For purposes of calculating water effects ratios, the term acute toxicity value is the toxicity test results, such as the concentration lethal one-half (1/2) of the test organisms (i.e., LC50) after ninety-six (96) hours of exposure (e.g., fish toxicity tests) or the effect concentration to one-half of the test organisms, (i.e., EC50) after forty-eight (48) hours of exposure (e.g., daphnia toxicity tests). For purposes of calculating water effects

ratios, the term chronic value is the result from appropriate hypothesis testing or regression analysis of measurements of growth, reproduction, or survival from life cycle, partial life cycle, or early life stage tests. The determination of acute and chronic values shall be according to current standard protocols (e.g., those published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)) or other comparable methods. For calculation of criteria using site-specific values for both the hardness and the water effect ratio, the hardness used in the equations in Subsection 210.02 shall be as required in Subsection 210.03.c.ii. Water hardness shall be calculated from the measured calcium and magnesium ions present, and the ratio of calcium to magnesium shall be approximately the same in laboratory toxicity testing water as in the site water, or be similar to average ratios of laboratory waters used to derive the criteria. (4-6-05)

iv. Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria. (4-6-05)

(1) The “Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria” describes in detail suggested methods for discharge related monitoring requirements, calculation of reasonable potential to exceed (RPTE) water quality criteria in determining need for mercury effluent limits, and use of fish tissue mercury data in calculating mercury load reductions. This guidance, or its updates, will provide assistance to the Department and the public when implementing the methylmercury criterion. The “Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria” also provides basic background information on mercury in the environment, the novelty of a fish tissue criterion for water quality, the connection between human health and aquatic life protection, and the relation of environmental programs outside of Clean Water Act programs to reducing mercury contamination of the environment. The “Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria” is available at the Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, and on the DEQ website at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/639808-idaho_mercury_wq_guidance.pdf. (4-6-05)

(2) The implementation of a fish tissue criterion in NPDES permits and TMDLs requires a non-traditional approach, as the basic criterion is not a concentration in water. In applying the methylmercury fish tissue criterion in the context of NPDES effluent limits and TMDL load reductions, the Department will assume change in fish tissue concentrations of methylmercury are proportional to change in water body loading of total mercury. Reasonable potential to exceed (RPTE) the fish tissue criterion for existing NPDES sources will be based on measured fish tissue concentrations potentially affected by the discharge exceeding a specified threshold value, based on uncertainty due to measurement variability. This threshold value is also used for TMDL decisions. Because measured fish tissue concentrations do not reflect the effect of proposed new or increased discharge of mercury, RPTE in these cases will be based upon an estimated fish tissue methylmercury concentration, using projected changes in waterbody loading of total mercury and a proportional response in fish tissue mercury. For the above purposes, mercury will be measured in the skinless filets of sport fish using techniques capable of detecting tissue concentrations down to point zero five (0.05) mg/kg. Total mercury analysis may be used, but will be assumed to be all methylmercury for purposes of implementing the criterion. (4-6-05)

d. Application of toxics criteria. ()

i. Frequency and duration for aquatic life toxics criteria. Column B1 criteria are concentrations not to be exceeded for a one-hour average more than once in three (3) years. Column B2 criteria are concentrations not to be exceeded for a four-day average more than once in three (3) years. (4-11-06) ()

ii. Frequency and duration for human health toxics criteria. Columns C1 and C2 criteria are not to be exceeded based on an annual harmonic mean. ()

04. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permitting. For the purposes of NPDES permitting, interpretation and implementation of metals criteria listed in Subsection 210.02 should be governed by the following standards, that are hereby incorporated by reference, in addition to other scientifically defensible methods deemed appropriate by the Department; provided, however, any identified conversion factors within these documents are not incorporated by reference. Metals criteria conversion factors are identified in Subsection 210.02 of this rule. (5-3-03)

a. “Guidance Document on Dissolved Criteria -- Expression of Aquatic Life Criteria,” EPA, October 1993, <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/827413-epa-guidance-dissolved-criteria-1093.pdf>. (4-5-00)

b. “Guidance Document on Dynamic Modeling and Translators,” EPA, August 1993, <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/827417-epa-guidance-dynamic-modeling-translators-0893.pdf>. (4-5-00)

c. “Guidance Document on Clean Analytical Techniques and Monitoring,” EPA, October 1993, <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/827421-epa-guidance-analytical-techniques-1093.pdf>. (4-5-00)

d. “Interim Guidance on Determination and Use of Water-Effect Ratios for Metals,” EPA, February 1994, <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/827409-epa-guidance-water-effect-ratios-for-metals-0294.pdf>. (4-5-00)

e. “Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control.” EPA, March 1991. <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/60177101/58-0102-1201-epa-technical-support-document-1991.pdf>. ()

05. Development of Toxic Substance Criteria. (4-5-00)

a. Aquatic Life Communities Criteria. Numeric criteria for the protection of aquatic life uses not identified in these rules for toxic substances, may be derived by the Department from the following information: (4-5-00)

i. Site-specific criteria developed pursuant to Section 275; (4-5-00)

ii. Effluent biomonitoring, toxicity testing and whole-effluent toxicity determinations; (4-5-00)

iii. The most recent recommended criteria defined in EPA's *Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (ACQUIRE) ECOTOX* database. When using EPA recommended criteria to derive water quality criteria to protect aquatic life uses, the lowest observed effect concentrations (LOECs) shall be considered; or ~~(4-5-00)~~()

iv. Scientific studies including, but not limited to, instream benthic assessment or rapid bioassessment. (4-5-00)

b. Human Health Criteria. (4-5-00)

i. When numeric criteria for the protection of human health are not identified in these rules for toxic substances, quantifiable criteria may be derived by the Department ~~from the most recent recommended criteria~~ using best available science on toxicity thresholds (i.e. reference dose or cancer slope factor), such as defined in EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) or other peer-reviewed source acceptable to the Department. ()

ii. When using ~~EPA recommended criteria~~ toxicity thresholds to derive water quality criteria to protect human health, a fish consumption rate ~~of seventeen point five (17.5) grams/day, a representative of the population to be protected, a mean adult body weight, an adult 90th percentile~~ water ingestion rate ~~of two (2) liters/day, a trophic level weighted BAF or BCF,~~ and a hazard quotient of one (1) for non-carcinogens or a cancer risk level of 10^{-6} for carcinogens shall be utilized. ~~(4-11-06)~~()

Note: In 2006, Idaho updated 167 human health criteria for 88 chemicals. On May 10, 2012, EPA disapproved Idaho's 2006 update of 167 human health criteria for toxic substances (see IDAPA 58.01.02.210.01) and the use of 17.5 g/day fish consumption rate for human health criteria. This action was based on EPA's judgment that the fish consumption rate used in criteria derivation was not adequately protective. As a result of this action, the fish consumption rate of 6.5 g/day published in the 2005 version of IDAPA 58.01.02.210.05.b.i. continues to apply and is effective for federal Clean Water Act purposes. For more information regarding this EPA disapproval, go to <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/epa-actions-on-proposed-standards>.

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

284. SOUTH FORK COEUR D'ALENE SUBBASIN, SUBSECTION 110.09, HUC 17010302, AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA FOR CADMIUM, LEAD AND ZINC.

The following criteria are to be met dependent upon the hardness, expressed as mg/l of calcium carbonate, of the water. Criterion maximum concentrations (CMC), one (1) hour average concentrations, and criterion continuous concentrations (CCC), four (4) day average concentrations, of the dissolved metals (in µg/l) are not to exceed, more than once every three (3) years, the values calculated using the following equations: (3-15-02)

01. Cadmium. (3-15-02)

a. $CMC = 0.973 \times e^{[(1.0166 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) - 3.924]}$ (3-15-02)

b. $CCC = [1.101672 - (\ln(\text{hardness}) \times 0.041838)] \times e^{[(0.7852 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) - 3.490]}$ (3-15-02)

02. Lead. (3-15-02)

a. $CMC = e^{[(0.9402 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) + 1.1834]}$ (3-15-02)

b. $CCC = e^{[(0.9402 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) - 0.9875]}$ (3-15-02)

03. Zinc. (3-15-02)

a. $CMC = e^{[(0.6624 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) + 2.2235]}$ (3-15-02)

b. $CCC = e^{[(0.6624 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) + 2.2235]}$ (3-15-02)

04. Application. (3-15-02)

a. The maximum hardness allowed for use in the equations in Section 284 shall not be greater than four hundred (400) mg/l even if the actual ambient hardness is greater than four hundred (400) mg/l. (3-15-02)

b. The criteria described in Section 284 apply to *the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River subbasin, units P-11 and P-13.* (3-15-02)

~~e.~~ *In addition to the waters listed in subsection 284.04.b, the criteria described in Section 284 apply to all surface waters within the subbasin, except for natural lakes, for which the statewide criteria given in Section 210 apply.* (3-15-02) ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

400. RULES GOVERNING POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES.

01. Implementation Policy. (7-1-93)

a. As provided for in Subsection 080.01, and Sections 200, 210, 250, 251, 252, 253, 275, and 400 for point source discharges, failure to meet general or specific water quality criteria is a violation of the water quality standards. (4-5-00)

b. No unauthorized discharge from a point source shall occur to waters of the state. (4-11-06)

02. Limitations to Point Source Restrictions. So long as a point source discharge or wastewater treatment facility is regulated by the terms and conditions of an authorization pursuant to Subsection 080.02, a Board order, decree or compliance schedule, or a valid NPDES permit issued by the EPA, the discharge or facility will not be subject to additional restrictions or conditions based on Subsection 080.01 and Sections 200, 210, 250, 251, 252, and 253. (3-29-12)

03. Compliance Schedules for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Discharge permits for point sources may incorporate compliance schedules which allow a discharger to phase in, over time, compliance with water quality-based effluent limitations when new limitations are in the permit for the first time. (3-15-02)

04. Wetlands Used for Wastewater Treatment. (8-24-94)

a. Waters contained within wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites for the purpose of wastewater or stormwater treatment, and operated in compliance with NPDES permit conditions, shall not be subject to the application of general water quality-based or site-specific criteria and standards. (8-24-94)

b. Waters contained within wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites for the purpose of treatment of nonpoint sources of pollution, and operated in compliance with best management practices, shall not be subject to the application of general water quality-based or site specific criteria and standards. (8-24-94)

c. Discharges from treatment systems described in Sections 400.04.a. and 400.04.b. to waters of the state are subject to all applicable rules and requirements governing such discharges. (8-24-94)

05. Flow Tiered NPDES Permit Limitations. Discharge permits for point sources discharging to waters exhibiting unidirectional flow may incorporate tiered limitations for conventional and toxic constituents at the discretion of the department. (8-24-94)

06. Intake Credits for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Discharge permits for point sources may incorporate intake credits for water quality-based effluent limits. These credits are subject to the limitations specified in IDAPA 58.01.25, "Rules Regulating the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program." ()

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.02 - WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

DOCKET NO. 58-0102-1501

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2016 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment *sine die* of the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-third Idaho Legislature unless prior to that date the rule is rejected in whole or in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a pending rule. This action is authorized by Idaho Code §§ 39-105, 39-107, and 39-3601 et seq.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: A detailed summary of the reason for adopting the rule is set forth in the initial proposal published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, August 5, 2015, **Vol. 15-8, pages 147 through 160**. After consideration of public comments, the rule has been adopted as initially proposed. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0102-1501 or by contacting the undersigned.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: The standards included in this rule are not broader in scope, nor more stringent, than federal regulations and do not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Josh Schultz at josh.schultz@deq.idaho.gov, (208)373-0264.

Dated this 2nd Day of December, 2015.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED WITH THE PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. This action is authorized by Sections 39-105, 39-107, and 39-3601 et seq., Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: No hearings have been scheduled. Pursuant to Section 67-5222(2), Idaho Code, a public hearing will be held if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency. Written requests for a hearing must be received by the undersigned on or before August 21, 2015. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The purpose of this rulemaking is to add language to the Idaho Water Quality Standards that is consistent with the federal regulations for designating and revising uses assigned to waterbodies, providing basis for guidance on the use designation/revision process.

A Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) is required in order to revise or remove a designated beneficial use that is not an existing use on a water body. According to federal Clean Water Act regulation (40 CFR 131.10), a designated use may be changed or removed if it is demonstrated that attaining the designated use is not feasible. The federal regulations describe six reasons for justifying infeasibility of use attainment, as well as limitations on removal of a currently designated use.

Not all waterbody beneficial use designations necessarily reflect the most appropriate use and may benefit from a UAA. Idaho has had mixed success in developing UAAs and changing use designations. Currently DEQ does not have language in its Water Quality Standards pertaining to the UAA process, and consequently, DEQ has no basis for a policy or guidance document on when a UAA is appropriate or how to perform a UAA. UAA involves considerable data collection, analysis, and resources to meet the high demonstrable threshold required to revise use designations. Without guidance on when a UAA is required and the requirements of a successful UAA, a UAA is difficult and risky.

In 2014 the state of Idaho Office of Performance Evaluations (OPE) submitted Evaluation Report 14-03 to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee. The Report recommended that DEQ complete its UAA guidance document. In the DEQ response to Report 14-03, DEQ committed to completing the UAA guidance after a basis for UAA guidance was established in the Water Quality Standards. This rulemaking is intended to develop sufficient language regarding the UAA process such that the OPE recommended guidance may be completed.

Idahoans that recreate in, drink from, or fish Idaho's surface waters, and any who discharge pollutants to those same waters, may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality in the fall of 2015 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2016 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary: Not applicable.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: The text of the proposed rule has been drafted based on discussions held and concerns raised during negotiations conducted pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5220 and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. The Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the March 2015 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, **Vol. 15-3, pages 16-17**, and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. Meetings were held on April 7 and May 19, 2015. Several members of the public participated in this negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meetings and by submitting written comments. A record of the negotiated rule drafts, written comments, documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, and the negotiated rulemaking summary is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0102-1501.

All comments received during the negotiated rulemaking process were considered by DEQ when making decisions that resulted in drafting the proposed rule. At the conclusion of the negotiated rulemaking process, DEQ formatted the final rule draft for publication as a proposed rule. DEQ is now seeking public comment on the proposed rule.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: The standards included in this proposed rule are not broader in scope, nor more stringent, than federal regulations and do not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Josh Schultz at josh.schultz@deq.idaho.gov, (208)373-0264.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or email at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before September 4, 2015.

DATED this 5th Day of August, 2015.

LSO Rules Analysis Memo

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0102-1501

010. DEFINITIONS.

For the purpose of the rules contained in IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards," the following definitions apply: (4-11-06)

01. Activity. For purposes of antidegradation review, an activity that causes a discharge to a water subject to the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act. (3-18-11)

02. Acute. A stimulus severe enough to induce a rapid response. In aquatic toxicity tests, acute refers to a single or short-term (i.e., ninety-six (96) hours or less) exposure to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which results in death to fifty percent (50%) of the test organisms. When referring to human health, an acute effect is not always measured in terms of lethality. (3-30-07)

03. Acute Criteria. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, the maximum instantaneous or one (1) hour average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from acute toxicity due to exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Acute criteria are expected to adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every three (3) years. This is also known as the Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC). There are no specific acute criteria for human health; however, the human health criteria are based on chronic health effects and are expected to adequately protect against acute effects. (3-30-07)

04. Aquatic Species. Any plant or animal that lives at least part of its life in the water column or benthic portion of waters of the state. (8-24-94)

05. Assigned Criteria. Criteria associated with beneficial uses from Section 100 of these rules. (3-18-11)

06. Background. The biological, chemical or physical condition of waters measured at a point immediately upstream (up-gradient) of the influence of an individual point or nonpoint source discharge. If several discharges to the water exist or if an adequate upstream point of measurement is absent, the Department will determine where background conditions should be measured. (8-24-94)

07. Basin Advisory Group. No less than one (1) advisory group named by the Director, in consultation with the designated agencies, for each of the state's six (6) major river basins which shall generally advise the Director on water quality objectives for each basin, work in a cooperative manner with the Director to achieve these objectives, and provide general coordination of the water quality programs of all public agencies pertinent to each basin. Each basin advisory group named by the Director shall reflect a balanced representation of the interests in the basin and shall, where appropriate, include representatives from each of the following: agriculture,

mining, nonmunicipal point source discharge permittees, forest products, local government, livestock, Indian tribes (for areas within reservation boundaries), water-based recreation, and environmental interests. (3-20-97)

08. Beneficial Use. Any of the various uses which may be made of the water of Idaho, including, but not limited to, domestic water supplies, industrial water supplies, agricultural water supplies, navigation, recreation in and on the water, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics. The beneficial use is dependent upon actual use, the ability of the water to support a non-existing use either now or in the future, and its likelihood of being used in a given manner. The use of water for the purpose of wastewater dilution or as a receiving water for a waste treatment facility effluent is not a beneficial use. (8-24-94)

09. Best Management Practice. A practice or combination of practices, techniques or measures developed, or identified, by the designated agency and identified in the state water quality management plan which are determined to be the cost-effective and practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. (3-20-97)

10. Bioaccumulation. The process by which a compound is taken up by, and accumulated in the tissues of an aquatic organism from the environment, both from water and through food. (8-24-94)

11. Bioaccumulative Pollutants. A compound with a bioaccumulation factor of greater than one thousand (1,000) or a bioconcentration factor of greater than one thousand (1,000). (4-11-15)

12. Biological Monitoring or Biomonitoring. The use of a biological entity as a detector and its response as a measure to determine environmental conditions. Toxicity tests and biological surveys, including habitat monitoring, are common biomonitoring methods. (8-24-94)

13. Board. The Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (7-1-93)

14. Chronic. A stimulus that persists or continues for a long period of time relative to the life span of an organism. In aquatic toxicity tests, chronic refers to continuous exposure to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which results in mortality, injury, reduced growth, impaired reproduction, or other adverse effect to aquatic organisms. The test duration is long enough that sub-lethal effects can be reliably measured. When referring to human health, a chronic effect is usually measured in terms of estimated changes in rates (# of cases/ 1000 persons) of illness over a lifetime of exposure. (3-30-07)

15. Chronic Criteria. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, the four (4) day average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from chronic toxicity due to exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Chronic criteria are expected to adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every three (3) years. This is also known as the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC). Human health chronic criteria are based on lifetime exposure. (3-30-07)

16. Compliance Schedule or Schedule Of Compliance. A schedule of remedial measures including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with an effluent limitation, other limitation, prohibition, or standard. (8-24-94)

17. Cost-Effective and Reasonable Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Nonpoint Sources. All approved BMPs specified in Subsections 350.03 and 055.07 of these rules. BMPs for activities not specified are, in accordance with Section 350, determined on a case-by-case basis. (3-18-11)

18. Daily Maximum (Minimum). The highest (lowest) value measured during one (1) calendar day or a twenty-four (24) hour period, as appropriate. For ambient monitoring of dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature, multiple measurements should be obtained at intervals short enough that the difference between consecutive measurements around the daily maximum (minimum) is less than zero point two (0.2) ppm for dissolved oxygen, zero point one (0.1) SU for pH, or zero point five (0.5) degree C for temperature. (3-30-07)

19. Daily Mean. The average of at least two (2) appropriately spaced measurements, acceptable to the Department, calculated over a period of one (1) day: (3-20-97)

- a.** Confidence bounds around the point estimate of the mean may be required to determine the sample size necessary to calculate a daily mean; (8-24-94)
- b.** If any measurement is greater or less than five-tenths (0.5) times the average, additional measurements over the one-day period may be needed to obtain a more representative average; (3-20-97)
- c.** In calculating the daily mean for dissolved oxygen, values used in the calculation shall not exceed the dissolved oxygen saturation value. If a measured value exceeds the dissolved oxygen saturation value, then the dissolved oxygen saturation value will be used in calculating the daily mean. (8-24-94)
- d.** For ambient monitoring of temperature, the daily mean should be calculated from equally spaced measurements, at intervals such that the difference between any two (2) consecutive measurements does not exceed one point zero (1.0) degree C. (3-30-07)
- 20. Degradation or Lower Water Quality.** “Degradation” or “lower water quality” means, for purposes of antidegradation review, a change in a pollutant that is adverse to designated or existing uses, as calculated for a new point source, and based upon monitoring or calculated information for an existing point source increasing its discharge. Such degradation shall be calculated or measured after appropriate mixing of the discharge and receiving water body. (3-29-12)
- 21. Deleterious Material.** Any nontoxic substance which may cause the tainting of edible species of fish, taste and odors in drinking water supplies, or the reduction of the usability of water without causing physical injury to water users or aquatic and terrestrial organisms. (8-24-94)
- 22. Department.** The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. (7-1-93)
- 23. Design Flow.** The critical flow used for steady-state wasteload allocation modeling. (8-24-94)
- 24. Designated Agency.** The department of lands for timber harvest activities, oil and gas exploration and development, and mining activities; the soil conservation commission for grazing and agricultural activities; the transportation department for public road construction; the department of agriculture for aquaculture; and the Department’s division of environmental quality for all other activities. (3-20-97)
- 25. Designated Beneficial Use or Designated Use.** Those beneficial uses assigned to identified waters in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.02, “Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements,” Sections 110 through 160, whether or not the uses are being attained. (4-5-00)
- 26. Desirable Species.** Species indigenous to the area or those introduced species identified as desirable by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (3-15-02)
- 27. Director.** The Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or his authorized agent. (7-1-93)
- 28. Discharge.** When used without qualification, any spilling, leaking, emitting, escaping, leaching, or disposing of a pollutant into the waters of the state. For purposes of antidegradation review, means “discharge” as used in Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. (3-18-11)
- 29. Dissolved Oxygen (DO).** The measure of the amount of oxygen dissolved in the water, usually expressed in mg/l. (7-1-93)
- 30. Dissolved Product.** Petroleum product constituents found in solution with water. (8-24-94)
- 31. Dynamic Model.** A computer simulation model that uses real or derived time series data to predict a time series of observed or derived receiving water concentrations. Dynamic modeling methods include continuous simulation, Monte Carlo simulations, lognormal probability modeling, or other similar statistical or deterministic techniques. (8-24-94)

32. **E. coli (Escherichia coli).** A common fecal and intestinal organism of the coliform group of bacteria found in warm-blooded animals. (4-5-00)
33. **Effluent.** Any wastewater discharged from a treatment facility. (7-1-93)
34. **Effluent Biomonitoring.** The measurement of the biological effects of effluents (e.g., toxicity, biostimulation, bioaccumulation, etc.). (8-24-94)
35. **EPA.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency. (7-1-93)
36. **Ephemeral Waters.** A stream, reach, or water body that flows naturally only in direct response to precipitation in the immediate watershed and whose channel is at all times above the water table. (4-11-06)
37. **Existing Activity or Discharge.** An activity or discharge that has been previously authorized or did not previously require authorization. (3-18-11)
38. **Existing Beneficial Use Or Existing Use.** Those beneficial uses actually attained in waters on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are designated for those waters in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards." (4-11-06)
39. **Facility.** As used in Section 850 only, any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline, well pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock or aircraft, area, place or property from which an unauthorized release of hazardous materials has occurred. (8-24-94)
40. **Four Day Average.** The average of all measurements within a period of ninety-six (96) consecutive hours. While a minimum of one (1) measurement per each twenty-four (24) hours is preferred, for toxic chemicals in Section 210, any number of data points is acceptable. (3-30-07)
41. **Free Product.** A petroleum product that is present as a nonaqueous phase liquid. Free product includes the presence of petroleum greater than one-tenth (0.1) inch as measured on the water surface for surface water or the water table for ground water. (7-1-93)
42. **Full Protection, Full Support, or Full Maintenance of Designated Beneficial Uses of Water.** Compliance with those levels of water quality criteria listed in Sections 200, 210, 250, 251, 252, 253, and 275 (if applicable) or where no major biological group such as fish, macroinvertebrates, or algae has been modified by human activities significantly beyond the natural range of the reference streams or conditions approved by the Director in consultation with the appropriate basin advisory group. (3-15-02)
43. **General Permit.** An NPDES permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency authorizing a category of discharges under the federal Clean Water Act or a nationwide or regional permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the federal Clean Water Act. (3-29-12)
44. **Geometric Mean.** The geometric mean of "n" quantities is the "nth" root of the product of the quantities. (7-1-93)
45. **Ground Water.** Any water of the state which occurs beneath the surface of the earth in a saturated geological formation of rock or soil. (3-30-07)
46. **Harmonic Mean Flow.** The number of daily flow measurements divided by the sum of the reciprocals of the flows (i.e., the reciprocal of the mean of reciprocals). (8-24-94)
47. **Hazardous Material.** A material or combination of materials which, when discharged in any quantity into state waters, presents a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, the public health, or the environment. Unless otherwise specified, published guides such as Quality Criteria for Water (1976) by EPA, Water Quality Criteria (Second Edition, 1963) by the state of California Water Quality Control Board, their subsequent revisions, and more recent research papers, regulations and guidelines will be used in identifying individual and specific materials and in evaluating the tolerances of the identified materials for the beneficial uses indicated.

(7-1-93)

48. Highest Statutory and Regulatory Requirements for Point Sources. All applicable effluent limits required by the Clean Water Act and other permit conditions. It also includes any compliance schedules or consent orders requiring measures to achieve applicable effluent limits and other permit conditions required by the Clean Water Act. (3-18-11)

49. Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC). A unique eight (8) digit number identifying a subbasin. A subbasin is a United States Geological Survey cataloging unit comprised of water body units. (4-5-00)

50. Hydrologically-Based Design Flow. A statistically derived receiving water design flow based on the selection and identification of an extreme value (e.g., 1Q10, 7Q10). The underlying assumption is that the design flow will occur X number of times in Y years, and limits the number of years in which one (1) or more excursions below the design flow can occur. (8-24-94)

51. Hypolimnion. The bottom layer in a thermally-stratified body of water. It is fairly uniform in temperature and lays beneath a zone of water which exhibits a rapid temperature drop with depth such that mixing with overlying water is inhibited. (3-30-07)

52. Integrated Report. Refers to the consolidated listing and reporting of the state's water quality status pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 of the Clean Water Act. (3-18-11)

53. Inter-Departmental Coordination. Consultation with those agencies responsible for enforcing or administering the practices listed as approved best management practices in Subsection 350.03. (7-1-93)

54. Intermittent Waters. A stream, reach, or water body which naturally has a period of zero (0) flow for at least one (1) week during most years. Where flow records are available, a stream with a 7Q2 hydrologically-based unregulated flow of less than one-tenth (0.1) cubic feet per second (cfs) is considered intermittent. Streams with natural perennial pools containing significant aquatic life uses are not intermittent. (4-11-06)

55. Load Allocation (LA). The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is attributed either to one (1) of its existing or future nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources. (8-24-94)

56. Loading Capacity. The greatest amount of pollutant loading that a water can receive without violating water quality standards. (8-24-94)

57. Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC). The lowest concentration of a toxic substance or an effluent that results in observable adverse effects in the aquatic test population. (3-30-07)

58. Man-Made Waterways. Canals, flumes, ditches, wasteways, drains, laterals, and/or associated features, constructed for the purpose of water conveyance. This may include channels modified for such purposes prior to November 28, 1975. These waterways may have uniform and rectangular cross-sections, straight channels, follow rather than cross topographic contours, be lined to reduce water loss, and be operated or maintained to promote water conveyance. (3-30-07)

59. Maximum Weekly Maximum Temperature (MWMT). The weekly maximum temperature (WMT) is the mean of daily maximum temperatures measured over a consecutive seven (7) day period ending on the day of calculation. When used seasonally, e.g., spawning periods, the first applicable WMT occurs on the seventh day into the time period. The MWMT is the single highest WMT that occurs during a given year or other period of interest, e.g., a spawning period. (3-30-07)

60. Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l). Milligrams of solute per liter of solution, equivalent to parts per million, assuming unit density. (7-1-93)

61. Mixing Zone. A defined area or volume of the receiving water surrounding or adjacent to a wastewater discharge where the receiving water, as a result of the discharge, may not meet all applicable water quality criteria or standards. It is considered a place where wastewater mixes with receiving water and not as a place

where effluents are treated. (7-1-93)

62. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Point source permitting program established pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act. (8-24-94)

63. Natural Background Conditions. The physical, chemical, biological, or radiological conditions existing in a water body without human sources of pollution within the watershed. Natural disturbances including, but not limited to, wildfire, geologic disturbance, diseased vegetation, or flow extremes that affect the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the water are part of natural background conditions. Natural background conditions should be described and evaluated taking into account this inherent variability with time and place. (3-30-07)

64. Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). A measure of turbidity based on a comparison of the intensity of the light scattered by the sample under defined conditions with the intensity of the light scattered by a standard reference suspension under the same conditions. (8-24-94)

65. New Activity or Discharge. An activity or discharge that has not been previously authorized. Existing activities or discharges not currently permitted or licensed will be presumed to be new unless the Director determines to the contrary based on review of available evidence. An activity or discharge that has previously taken place without need for a license or permit is not a new activity or discharge when first licensed or permitted. (3-18-11)

66. Nonpoint Source Activities. Activities on a geographical area on which pollutants are deposited or dissolved or suspended in water applied to or incident on that area, the resultant mixture being discharged into the waters of the state. Nonpoint source activities on ORWs do not include issuance of water rights permits or licenses, allocation of water rights, operation of diversions, or impoundments. Nonpoint sources activities include, but are not limited to: (3-20-97)

- a. Irrigated and nonirrigated lands used for: (7-1-93)
 - i. Grazing; (7-1-93)
 - ii. Crop production; (7-1-93)
 - iii. Silviculture; (7-1-93)
- b. Log storage or rafting; (7-1-93)
- c. Construction sites; (7-1-93)
- d. Recreation sites; (3-20-97)
- e. Septic tank disposal fields. (8-24-94)
- f. Mining; (3-20-97)
- g. Runoff from storms or other weather related events; and (3-20-97)
- h. Other activities not subject to regulation under the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system. (3-20-97)

67. Nuisance. Anything which is injurious to the public health or an obstruction to the free use, in the customary manner, of any waters of the state. (7-1-93)

68. Nutrients. The major substances necessary for the growth and reproduction of aquatic plant life, consisting of nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon compounds. (7-1-93)

69. One Day Minimum. The lowest daily instantaneous value measured. (3-20-97)

70. One Hour Average. The mean of at least two (2) appropriately spaced measurements, as determined by the Department, calculated over a period of one (1) hour. When three (3) or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than five-tenths (0.5) times the mean, additional measurements over the one-hour period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean. (3-20-97)

71. Operator. For purposes of Sections 851 and 852, any person presently or who was at any time during a release in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the petroleum storage tank (PST) system. (4-2-03)

72. Outstanding Resource Water (ORW). A high quality water, such as water of national and state parks and wildlife refuges and water of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, which has been designated by the legislature and subsequently listed in this chapter. ORW constitutes an outstanding national or state resource that requires protection from point and nonpoint source activities that may lower water quality. (3-20-97)

73. Owner. For purposes of Sections 851 and 852, any person who owns or owned a petroleum storage tank (PST) system any time during a release and the current owner of the property where the PST system is or was located. (4-2-03)

74. Permit or License. A permit or license for an activity that is subject to certification by the state under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, including, for example, NPDES permits, dredge and fill permits, and FERC licenses. (3-18-11)

75. Person. An individual, public or private corporation, partnership, association, firm, joint stock company, joint venture, trust, estate, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of the state, state or federal agency, department or instrumentality, special district, interstate body or any legal entity, which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. (3-20-97)

76. Petroleum Products. Products derived from petroleum through various refining processes. (7-1-93)

77. Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) System. Any one (1) or combination of storage tanks or other containers, including pipes connected thereto, dispensing equipment, and other connected ancillary equipment, and stationary or mobile equipment, that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances. (7-1-93)

78. Point Source. Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are, or may be, discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture, discharges from dams and hydroelectric generating facilities or any source or activity considered a nonpoint source by definition. (7-1-93)

79. Pollutant. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, silt, cellar dirt; and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste, gases entrained in water; or other materials which, when discharged to water in excessive quantities, cause or contribute to water pollution. Provided however, biological materials shall not include live or occasional dead fish that may accidentally escape into the waters of the state from aquaculture facilities. (3-20-97)

80. Project Plans. Documents which describe actions to be taken under a proposed activity. These documents include environmental impact statements, environmental assessments, and other land use or resource management plans. (7-1-93)

81. Public Swimming Beaches. Areas indicated by features such as signs, swimming docks, diving boards, slides, or the like, boater exclusion zones, map legends, collection of a fee for beach use, or any other unambiguous invitation to public swimming. Privately owned swimming docks or the like which are not open to the general public are not included in this definition. (4-11-06)

- 82. Receiving Waters.** Those waters which receive pollutants from point or nonpoint sources. (7-1-93)
- 83. Reference Stream or Condition.** A water body which represents the minimum conditions necessary to fully support the applicable designated beneficial uses as further specified in these rules, or natural conditions with few impacts from human activities and which are representative of the highest level of support attainable in the basin. In highly mineralized areas or in the absence of such reference streams or water bodies, the Director, in consultation with the basin advisory group and the technical advisors to it, may define appropriate hypothetical reference conditions or may use monitoring data specific to the site in question to determine conditions in which the beneficial uses are fully supported. (3-20-97)
- 84. Release.** Any unauthorized spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing into soil, ground water, or surface water. (8-24-94)
- 85. Resident Species.** Those species that commonly occur in a site including those that occur only seasonally or intermittently. This includes the species, genera, families, orders, classes, and phyla that: (8-24-94)
- a.** Are usually present at the site; (8-24-94)
 - b.** Are present only seasonally due to migration; (8-24-94)
 - c.** Are present intermittently because they periodically return or extend their ranges into the site; (8-24-94)
 - d.** Were present at the site in the past but are not currently due to degraded conditions, and are expected to be present at the site when conditions improve; and (8-24-94)
 - e.** Are present in nearby bodies of water but are not currently present at the site due to degraded conditions, and are expected to be present at the site when conditions improve. (8-24-94)
- 86. Responsible Persons in Charge.** Any person who: (8-24-94)
- a.** By any acts or omissions, caused, contributed to or exacerbated an unauthorized release of hazardous materials; (8-24-94)
 - b.** Owns or owned the facility from which the unauthorized release occurred and the current owner of the property where the facility is or was located; or (8-24-94)
 - c.** Presently or who was at any time during an unauthorized release in control of, or had responsibility for, the daily operation of the facility from which an unauthorized release occurred. (8-24-94)
- 87. Sediment.** Undissolved inorganic matter. (3-30-07)
- 88. Seven Day Mean.** The average of the daily mean values calculated over a period of seven (7) consecutive days. (3-20-97)
- 89. Sewage.** The water-carried human or animal waste from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such ground water infiltration and surface water as may be present. (8-24-94)
- 90. Short-Term or Temporary Activity.** An activity which is as short as possible but lasts for no more than one (1) year, is limited in scope and is expected to have only minimal impact on water quality as determined by the Director. Short-term or temporary activities include, but are not limited to, those activities described in Subsection 080.02. (3-30-07)
- 91. Silviculture.** Those activities associated with the regeneration, growing and harvesting of trees and timber including, but not limited to, disposal of logging slash, preparing sites for new stands of trees to be either

planted or allowed to regenerate through natural means, road construction and road maintenance, drainage of surface water which inhibits tree growth or logging operations, fertilization, application of herbicides or pesticides, all logging operations, and all forest management techniques employed to enhance the growth of stands of trees or timber. (3-20-97)

92. Sludge. The semi-liquid mass produced by partial dewatering of potable or spent process waters or wastewater. (7-1-93)

93. Specialized Best Management Practices. Those practices designed with consideration of geology, land type, soil type, erosion hazard, climate and cumulative effects in order to fully protect the beneficial uses of water, and to prevent or reduce the pollution generated by nonpoint sources. (3-3-87)

94. State. The state of Idaho. (7-1-93)

95. State Water Quality Management Plan. The state management plan developed and updated by the Department in accordance with Sections 205, 208, and 303 of the Clean Water Act. (3-20-97)

96. Suspended Sediment. The undissolved inorganic fraction of matter suspended in surface water. (3-30-07)

97. Suspended Solids. The undissolved organic and inorganic matter suspended in surface water. (3-30-07)

98. Technology-Based Effluent Limitation. Treatment requirements under Section 301(b) of the Clean Water Act that represent the minimum level of control that must be imposed in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. (8-24-94)

99. Thermal Shock. A rapid temperature change that causes aquatic life to become disoriented or more susceptible to predation or disease. (4-11-15)

100. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources, load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources, and natural background. Such load shall be established at a level necessary to implement the applicable water quality standards with seasonal variations and a margin of safety which takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality. (8-24-94)

101. Toxicity Test. A procedure used to determine the toxicity of a chemical or an effluent using living organisms. A toxicity test measures the degree of response of an exposed test organism to a specific chemical or effluent. (8-24-94)

102. Toxic Substance. Any substance, material or disease-causing agent, or a combination thereof, which after discharge to waters of the State and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism (including humans), either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, malignancy, genetic mutation, physiological abnormalities (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in affected organisms or their offspring. Toxic substances include, but are not limited to, the one hundred twenty-six (126) priority pollutants identified by EPA pursuant to Section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act. (8-24-94)

103. Treatment. A process or activity conducted for the purpose of removing pollutants from wastewater. (7-1-93)

104. Treatment System. Any physical facility or land area for the purpose of collecting, treating, neutralizing or stabilizing pollutants including treatment by disposal plants, the necessary intercepting, outfall and outlet sewers, pumping stations integral to such plants or sewers, equipment and furnishing thereof and their appurtenances. A treatment system may also be known as a treatment facility. (4-11-06)

105. Twenty-Four Hour Average. The mean of at least two (2) appropriately spaced measurements, as

determined by the Department, calculated over a period of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours. When three (3) or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than five-tenths (0.5) times the mean, additional measurements over the twenty-four (24)-hour period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean. (3-20-97)

106. Unique Ecological Significance. The attribute of any stream or water body which is inhabited or supports an endangered or threatened species of plant or animal or a species of special concern identified by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, which provides anadromous fish passage, or which provides spawning or rearing habitat for anadromous or desirable species of lake dwelling fishes. (8-24-94)

107. Use Attainability Analysis. A structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use which may include physical, chemical, biological, and economic factors as described in Subsection 102.02.a. ()

1078. Wasteload Allocation (WLA). The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. (8-24-94)

1089. Wastewater. Unless otherwise specified, sewage, industrial waste, agricultural waste, and associated solids or combinations of these, whether treated or untreated, together with such water as is present. (7-1-93)

10910. Water Body Unit. Includes all named and unnamed tributaries within a drainage and is considered a single unit unless designated otherwise. (4-5-00)

1101. Water Pollution. Any alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, biological, or radioactive properties of any waters of the state, or the discharge of any pollutant into the waters of the state, which will or is likely to create a nuisance or to render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to fish and wildlife, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, recreational, aesthetic, or other beneficial uses. (8-24-94)

1112. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation. An effluent limitation that refers to specific levels of water quality that are expected to render a body of water suitable for its designated or existing beneficial uses. (8-24-94)

1123. Water Quality Limited Water Body. After monitoring, evaluation of required pollution controls, and consultation with the appropriate basin and watershed advisory groups, a water body identified by the Department, which does not meet applicable water quality standards, and/or is not expected to meet applicable water quality standards after the application of required pollution controls. A water body identified as water quality limited shall require the development of a TMDL or other equivalent process in accordance with Section 303 of the Clean Water Act and Sections 39-3601 et seq., Idaho Code. (3-20-97)

1134. Waters and Waters Of The State. All the accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural and artificial, public and private, or parts thereof which are wholly or partially within, which flow through or border upon the state. (7-1-93)

1145. Watershed. The land area from which water flows into a stream or other body of water which drains the area. (3-20-97)

1156. Watershed Advisory Group. An advisory group appointed by the Director, with the advice of the appropriate Basin Advisory Group, which will recommend to the Department those specific actions needed to control point and nonpoint sources of pollution affecting water quality limited water bodies within the watershed. Members of each watershed advisory group shall be representative of the industries and interests affected by the management of that watershed, along with representatives of local government and the land managing or regulatory agencies with an interest in the management of that watershed and the quality of the water bodies within it. (3-20-97)

1167. Whole-Effluent Toxicity. The aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test. (8-24-94)

~~11-78.~~ **Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID).** An area within a Department authorized mixing zone where acute criteria may be exceeded. This area shall be no larger than necessary and shall be sized to prevent lethality to swimming or drifting organisms by ensuring that organisms are not exposed to concentrations exceeding acute criteria for more than one (1) hour more than once in three (3) years. The actual size of the ZID will be determined by the Department for a discharge on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration mixing zone modeling and associated size recommendations and any other pertinent chemical, physical, and biological data available. (4-11-15)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

102. DESIGNATION AND REVISION OF BENEFICIAL USES.

When designating or revising beneficial uses for a water body, the Department shall consult with the basin advisory group and the watershed advisory group with the responsibilities for the water body described in Chapter 36, Title 39, Idaho Code. After consultation, the Director shall identify the designated beneficial uses of each water body in these rules pursuant to the rulemaking and public participation provisions of Chapter 52, Title 67, Idaho Code. ()

01. Designation of Beneficial Uses. Beneficial uses shall be designated in accordance with Section 39-3604, Idaho Code, taking into consideration the uses set forth in Section 100, and such physical, geological, chemical, and biological measures as may affect the surface water. Beneficial uses are designated according to water body unit unless designated otherwise. Use designations are made for each water body or segment whether or not they are being attained or are fully supported at the time of designation. ()

a. In designating beneficial uses, which a water body can reasonably be expected to attain, the Department shall consider: ()

i. Existing uses of the water body; ()

ii. The physical, geological, hydrological, atmospheric, chemical and biological measures that affect the water body; ()

iii. The beneficial use attainability measures identified in Section 39-3607, Idaho Code; ()

iv. The economic impact of the designation and the economic costs required to fully support the beneficial uses; ()

v. The attainment and maintenance of the water quality standards of downstream waters, including the waters of downstream states; ()

vi. Adopting subcategories of a beneficial use and setting the appropriate criteria to reflect varying needs of such subcategories of beneficial uses, for instance, to differentiate between cold water and warm water fisheries; ()

vii. At a minimum, that beneficial uses are deemed attainable if they can be achieved by the imposition of effluent limits required under sections 301(b) and 306 of the federal Clean Water Act and cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control; and ()

viii. Designating seasonal beneficial uses as an alternative to reclassifying a water body or segment thereof to uses requiring less stringent water quality criteria. If seasonal beneficial uses are adopted, water quality criteria may be adjusted to reflect the timing of the beneficial use, e.g., salmonid spawning. However, seasonal beneficial uses and their criteria shall not preclude the attainment and maintenance of a more protective beneficial use at other times. ()

b. In no case shall waste transport or waste assimilation be a designated beneficial use for a water body. ()

02. Revision of Beneficial Uses. ()

a. Designated beneficial uses shall be reviewed and revised when such physical, geological, hydrological, atmospheric, chemical or biological measures indicate the need to do so. Designated beneficial uses may be revised or removed if the designated beneficial use is not an existing use, and it is demonstrated that attaining the designated beneficial use is not feasible due to one of the following factors: ()

i. Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use; ()

ii. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating state water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met; ()

iii. Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; ()

iv. Dams, diversions or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; ()

v. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or ()

vi. Controls more stringent than those required by sections 301(b) and 306 of the federal Clean Water Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact. ()

b. Designated beneficial uses may not be removed if: ()

i. They are existing uses unless a use requiring more stringent criteria is added; or ()

ii. Such uses can be attained by implementing effluent limits required under sections 301(b) and 306 of the federal Clean Water Act and by implementing cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control. ()

c. Where existing water quality standards specify designated uses less than those which are presently being attained, the Department shall revise its standards to reflect the uses actually being attained. ()

d. A use attainability analysis is a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use which may include physical, chemical, biological, and economic factors as described in Subsection 102.02.a. A use attainability analysis must be conducted whenever: ()

i. The Department designates uses for a water body that do not include the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water; or ()

ii. The Department acts to remove a designated use which provides for protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water; to remove a subcategory of such uses; or to designate subcategories of such uses which require less stringent criteria than previously applicable. ()

e. A use attainability analysis is not required under this rule whenever: ()

i. The Department designates beneficial uses which include protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water; or ()

ii. The Department removes a beneficial use that does not include the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water. ()

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.04 - RULES FOR ADMINISTRATION OF WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY GRANTS

DOCKET NO. 58-0104-1501

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2016 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment *sine die* of the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-third Idaho Legislature unless prior to that date the rule is rejected in whole or in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a pending rule. This action is authorized by Chapters 1 and 36, Title 39, Idaho Code.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: A detailed summary of the reason for adopting the rule is set forth in the initial proposal published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, September 2, 2015, **Vol. 15-9, pages 308 through 310**. DEQ received no public comments, and the rule has been adopted as initially proposed. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0104-1501 or by contacting the undersigned.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Tim Wendland at tim.wendland@deq.idaho.gov, (208)373-0439.

Dated this 2nd Day of December, 2015.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED WITH THE PROPOSED RULE
--

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. This rulemaking action is authorized by Chapters 1 and 36, Title 39, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: No hearings have been scheduled. Pursuant to Section 67-5222(2), Idaho Code, a public hearing will be held if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency. Written requests for a hearing must be received by the undersigned on or before September 16, 2015. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This rulemaking has been initiated to comply with a recent revision to the Clean Water Act that requires planning documents, that are used for State Revolving Fund (SRF) projects, to assess the cost and effectiveness, to the maximum extent practicable, of efficient water use, reuse, recapture and conservation, and

energy conservation. This proposed rule change incorporates the required elements of planning documents that are not already in the existing rule. The additional required elements are a result of the 2014 amendments to the Clean Water Act (Pub.L. 113-121).

Prospective grant and loan recipients, consulting engineers, grant and loan administrators, and other funding agencies may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality in the fall of 2015 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2016 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary: Not applicable.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: The text of the proposed rule has been drafted based on the outcome of the negotiated rulemaking process conducted pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5220 and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. The Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the July 2015 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, **Vol. 15-7, page 100**, and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. A meeting was held on July 21, 2015. Members of the public did not attend the meeting or submit written comments. At the conclusion of the negotiated rulemaking process, DEQ formatted the final rule draft for publication as a proposed rule. DEQ is now seeking public comment on the proposed rule. The negotiated rulemaking record, which includes the negotiated rule drafts, and documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0104-1501.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Tim Wendland at tim.wendland@deq.idaho.gov, (208) 373-0439.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or email at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before September 30, 2015.

Dated this 2nd Day of September, 2015.

LSO Rules Analysis Memo

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0104-1501

030. PROJECT SCOPE AND FUNDING.

Grant funds awarded under this program will be used entirely to prepare a wastewater treatment facility planning document. The planning document will identify the cost effective and environmentally sound alternative to achieve or maintain compliance with IDAPA 58.01.16, "Wastewater Rules," and the federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. Sections 1381 et seq. The planning document must be approved by the Department. (3-29-12)

01. Planning Document. (3-29-12)

a. A planning document shall include all items required by IDAPA 58.01.16, “Wastewater Rules,” Subsection 411.03 or 410.04. Should the grant recipient proceed to construction using federal funds (e.g., a state revolving fund loan), then the items listed in Subsection 030.01.b. of these rules shall be required prior to construction. (3-29-12)

b. A planning document that is prepared anticipating the use of federal funds shall include an environmental review that will require the Department approval of both a draft and final planning document. (3-29-12)

i. The draft planning document shall include all items required by 58.01.16 “Wastewater Rules,” Subsection 411.03 or 410.04, as well as the following: (3-29-12)

- (1) Description of existing conditions for the proposed project area; (4-2-08)
- (2) Description of future conditions for the proposed project area; (4-2-08)
- (3) Development and initial screening of alternatives; and (3-29-12)
- (4) Development of an environmental review specified by the Department as described in Section 042. (3-29-12)

ii. The final planning document shall include all items required of the draft planning document as well as the following: (3-29-12)

- (1) Final screening of principal alternatives and plan adoption; (4-2-08)
- (2) Selected plan description and implementation arrangements; ~~and~~ ~~(3-29-12)~~()
- (3) Relevant engineering data supporting the final alternative; ~~and~~ ~~(3-29-12)~~()

(4) Assessment of the cost and effectiveness, to the maximum extent practicable, of efficient water use, reuse, recapture and conservation, and energy conservation, with cost including construction, operation and maintenance, and replacement. ()

iii. The grant recipient shall provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the draft planning document. The public comment period shall be held after alternatives have been developed and the Department has approved the draft planning document. The grant recipient shall provide written notice of the public comment period and hold at least one (1) public meeting within the jurisdiction of the grant recipient during the public comment period. At the public meeting, the draft planning document shall be presented by the grant recipient with an explanation of the alternatives identified. The cost effective and environmentally sound alternative selected shall consider public comments received from those affected by the proposed project. After the public meeting and public comment period, the final alternative will be selected and the Environmental Information Document may be prepared. (3-29-12)

c. The draft and final planning document shall bear the imprint of an Idaho licensed professional engineer’s seal that is both signed and dated by the engineer. (3-29-12)

d. The draft and final planning documents must be reviewed and approved by the Department. (3-29-12)

e. The planning period shall be twenty (20) years for all facilities except for conveyance systems which may be forty (40) years. (4-2-08)

02. Limitation on Funding Assistance. The maximum grant funding provided in a state planning grant award shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the total eligible costs for grants awarded. (4-2-08)

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.05 - RULES AND STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

DOCKET NO. 58-0105-1501

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2016 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment *sine die* of the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-third Idaho Legislature unless prior to that date the rule is rejected in whole or in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a pending rule. The action is authorized by Chapters 44 and 58, Title 39, Idaho Code. In addition, 40 CFR 271.21(e) and Section 39-4404, Idaho Code, require DEQ to adopt amendments to federal law as proposed under this docket.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: A detailed summary of the reason for adopting the rule is set forth in the initial proposal published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, August 5, 2015, [Vol. 15-8, pages 161 through 167](#). DEQ received no public comments, and the rule has been adopted as initially proposed. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0105-1501 or by contacting the undersigned.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Matt Alvarado at matt.alvarado@deq.idaho.gov or (208)373-0554.

Dated this 2nd Day of December, 2015.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED WITH THE PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. The action is authorized by Chapters 44 and 58, Title 39, Idaho Code. In addition, 40 CFR 271.21(e) and Section 39-4404, Idaho Code, require DEQ to adopt amendments to federal law as proposed under this docket.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: No hearings have been scheduled. Pursuant to Section 67-5222(2), Idaho Code, a public hearing will be held if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency. Written requests for a hearing must be received by the undersigned on or before August 19, 2015. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: Idaho's Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste are updated annually to maintain consistency with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) federal regulations implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) as directed by the Idaho Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA). This proposed rule updates federal regulations incorporated by reference to include those revised as of July 1, 2015. In addition, this rulemaking also denotes areas of the rules that are non-delegable to the states and must be implemented by EPA. In those instances, "EPA" will be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Groups interested in hazardous waste and handlers of hazardous waste including generators, transporters, and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality in the fall of 2015 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon the conclusion of the 2016 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary:

Idaho has historically adopted both required and optional federal regulations so that Idaho's hazardous waste rules are the same as federal requirements. Optional federal regulations usually allow more flexibility to the regulated community; required federal regulations are necessary to maintain program primacy. Adoption by reference allows DEQ to keep its rules up to date with federal regulation changes and minimizes the EPA Region 10 effort needed to keep Idaho's authorization current. Adoption by reference also simplifies compliance for the regulated community. Information for obtaining a copy of the federal regulations is included in the rule.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Negotiated rulemaking was not conducted. DEQ determined that negotiated rulemaking is not feasible due to the simple nature of this rulemaking and because DEQ has no discretion with respect to adopting EPA's federal regulations implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) as directed by the Idaho Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA). Whenever possible, DEQ incorporates federal regulations by reference to ensure that the state rules are consistent with federal regulations.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on questions concerning the proposed rulemaking, contact Matt Alvarado at matt.alvarado@deq.idaho.gov or (208)373-0554.

Anyone can submit written comments by mail, fax or e-mail at the address below regarding this proposed rule. The Department will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before September 2, 2015.

Dated this 5th Day of August, 2015.

LSO Rules Analysis Memo

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0105-1501

002. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Any reference in these rules to requirements, procedures, or specific forms contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 124, 260 - 268, 270, 273, 278, and 279 shall constitute the full adoption by reference of that part and Subparts as they appear in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014⁵, including any notes and appendices therein, unless expressly provided otherwise in these rules. (4-11-15)()

01. Exceptions. Nothing in 40 CFR Parts 260 - 268, 270, 273, 278, 279 or Part 124 as pertains to permits for Underground Injection Control (U.I.C.) under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Dredge or Fill Program under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under the Clean Water Act or Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program (PSD) under the Clean Air Act is adopted or included by reference herein. (5-8-09)

02. Availability of Referenced Material. The federal regulations adopted by reference throughout these rules are maintained at the following locations: (7-2-97)

- a. U.S. Government Printing Office, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/index.html> <http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ECFR>; and (4-7-11)()
- b. State Law Library, 451 W. State Street, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720-0051, (208) 334-3316; and (7-2-97)
- c. Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706-1255, (208) 373-0502. (7-2-97)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

004. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

40 CFR Part 260 and all Subparts, except 40 CFR 260.2, are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014⁵. For the purposes of 40 CFR 260.10 in the definition of electronic manifest and electronic manifest system, "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. For purposes of 40 CFR 260.10, in the definition of hazardous waste constituent, "Administrator" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator. For purposes of 40 CFR 260.20, "Federal Register" shall be defined as the Idaho Administrative Bulletin. (4-11-15)()

005. IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

40 CFR Part 261 and all Subparts (excluding 261.4(b)(17)), except the language "in the Region where the sample is collected" in 40 CFR 261.4(e)(3)(iii), are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014⁵. For purposes of 40 CFR 261.10 and 40 CFR 261.11, "Administrator" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator. ~~For purposes of 40 CFR 261.41(a), Regional Administrator shall be defined as U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator. Copies of advance notification required under this section should also be sent to the Director.~~ For purposes of 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11)(ii), 40 CFR 261.39(a)(5), 40 CFR 261.41, and 40 CFR 261 Appendix IX, "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Copies of annual reports and advance notifications under these sections shall also be sent to the Director. (4-11-15)()

01. Excluded Wastes. Chemically Stabilized Electric Arc Furnace Dust (CSEAFD) generated by EnviroSAFE Services of Idaho, Inc. (ESII) at ESII's facility in Grand View, Idaho using the Super Detox(R) treatment process as modified by ESII and that is disposed of in a Subtitle D or Subtitle C landfill is excluded from the lists of hazardous waste provided ESII implements a program that meets the following conditions: (3-16-96)

- a. Verification Testing Requirements. Sample Collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, conducted pursuant to Subsections 005.01.b. and 005.01.c., must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies and the RCRA Part B permit, including future revisions. (3-16-96)

- b.** Initial Verification Testing. (3-16-96)
- i. For purposes of Subsections 005.01.b., “new source” shall mean any generator of Electric Arc Furnace Dust (EAFD), EPA and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Hazardous Waste No. KO61, whose waste has not previously been processed by ESII using the Super Detox(R) treatment process resulting in processed EAFD which has been subjected to initial verification testing and has demonstrated compliance with the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d. (3-16-96)
- ii. Prior to the initial treatment of any new source of EAFD, ESII must notify the Department in writing. The written notification shall include: (3-16-96)
- (1) The waste profile information; and (3-16-96)
- (2) The name and address of the generator. (3-16-96)
- iii. The first four (4) consecutive batches treated must be sampled in accordance with Subsection 005.01.a. Each of the four (4) samples shall be analyzed to determine if the CSEAFD generated meets the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d. (3-16-96)
- iv. If the initial verification testing demonstrates that the CSEAFD samples meet the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d., ESII shall submit the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, to the Department, in accordance with Subsection 005.01.f. Subsequent to such data submittal, the CSEAFD generated from EAFD originating from the new source shall be considered delisted. (3-16-96)
- v. CSEAFD generated by ESII from EAFD originating from a new source shall be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA until: (3-16-96)
- (1) Initial verification testing demonstrates that the CSEAFD meets the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d.; and (3-16-96)
- (2) The operational and analytical test data is submitted to the Department pursuant to Subsection 005.01.b.iv. (3-16-96)
- vi. For purposes of Subsections 005.01.b. and 005.01.c., “batch” shall mean the CSEAFD which results from a single treatment episode in a full scale mixing vessel. (3-16-96)
- c.** Subsequent Verification Testing. (3-16-96)
- i. Subsequent to initial verification testing, ESII shall collect a representative sample, in accordance with Subsection 005.01.a., from each batch of CSEAFD generated by ESII. ESII may, at its discretion, conduct subsequent verification testing on composite samples. In no event shall a composite sample consist of representative samples from more than twenty (20) batches of CSEAFD. (3-16-96)
- ii. The samples shall be analyzed prior to disposal of each batch of CSEAFD to determine if the CSEAFD meets the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d. (3-16-96)
- iii. Each batch of CSEAFD generated by ESII shall be subjected to subsequent verification testing no later than thirty (30) days after it is generated by ESII. (3-16-96)
- iv. If the levels of constituents measured in a sample, or composite sample, of CSEAFD do not exceed the levels set forth in Subsection 005.01.d., then any batch of CSEAFD which contributed to the sample that does not exceed the levels set forth in Subsection 005.01.d. is non-hazardous and may be managed and/or disposed of in a Subtitle D or Subtitle C landfill. (3-16-96)
- v. If the constituent levels in a sample, or composite sample, exceed any of the delisting levels set forth in Subsection 005.01.d., then ESII must submit written notification of the results of the analysis to the Department within fifteen (15) days from receiving the final analytical results, and any CSEAFD which contributed

to the sample must be: (3-16-96)

- (1) Retested, and retreated if necessary, until it meets the levels set forth in Subsection 005.01.d.; or (3-16-96)
- (2) Managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA. (3-16-96)

vi. Each batch of CSEAFD shall be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA until subsequent verification testing demonstrates that the CSEAFD meets the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d. (3-16-96)

d. Delisting Levels. (3-16-96)

i. All leachable concentrations for these metals must not exceed the following levels (mg/l):

antimony	0.06	mercury	0.009
arsenic	0.50	nickel	1
barium	7.60	selenium	0.16
beryllium	0.010	silver	0.30
cadmium	0.050	thallium	0.020
chromium	0.33	vanadium	2
lead	0.15	zinc	70

(3-16-96)

ii. Metal concentrations must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 261.24. (3-16-96)

e. Modification of Treatment Process. (3-16-96)

i. If ESII makes a decision to modify the Super Detox(R) treatment process from the description of the process as set forth in ESII's Petition for Delisting Treated K061 Dust by the Super Detox(R) Process submitted to the Department on July 14, 1995, ESII shall notify the Department in writing prior to implementing the modification. (3-16-96)

ii. After ESII's receipt of written approval from the Department, and subject to any conditions included with the approval, ESII may implement the proposed modification. (3-16-96)

iii. If ESII modifies its treatment process without first receiving written approval from the Department, this exclusion of waste will be void from the time the process was modified. (3-16-96)

iv. ESII's Petition for Delisting Treated K061 Dust by the Super Detox(R) Process submitted to the Department on July 14, 1995 is available at the Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Management and Remediation Division, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706. (3-29-12)

f. Records and Data Retention and Submittal. (3-16-96)

i. Records of disposal site, operating conditions and analytical data from verification testing must be compiled, summarized, and maintained at ESII's Grand View facility for a minimum of five (5) years from the date the records or data are generated. (3-16-96)

ii. The records and data maintained by ESII must be furnished upon request to the Department or EPA. (3-16-96)

iii. Failure to submit requested records or data within ten (10) business days of receipt of a written request or failure to maintain the required records and data on site for the specified time, will be considered by the Department, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by the Department. (3-16-96)

iv. All records or data submitted to the Department must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the records or data submitted: "Under civil and/or criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations, I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete. As to any identified sections of this document for which I cannot personally verify the truth and accuracy, I certify as the ESII official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate, and complete. In the event that any of this information is determined by the Department in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate, or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to ESII, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by the Department and that ESII will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of ESII's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon ESII's reliance on the void exclusion." (3-16-96)

g. Facility Merger and Name Change. On May 4, 2001, the Department was notified of a stock transfer that resulted in ESII's facility merging with American Ecology. This created a name change from EnviroSafe Services of Idaho, Inc. (ESII) to US Ecology Idaho, Inc. effective May 1, 2001. All references to EnviroSafe Services of Idaho, Inc. or ESII now refer to US Ecology Idaho, Inc. (3-15-02)

006. STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

01. Incorporation by Reference. 40 CFR Part 262 and all Subparts (excluding Subparts I and J and 40 CFR 262.10(j), 262.34(j),(k),(l)), except for the language "for the Region in which the generator is located" in 40 CFR 262.42(a)(2) and 40 CFR 262.42(b), are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014⁵. For purposes of 40 CFR 262.53, 262.55, and 262.56, "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Copies of advance notification, annual reports, and exception reports, required under those sections, shall also be provided to the Director. For purposes of 40 CFR ~~262.20~~, 262.21, ~~262.24~~, ~~262.25~~, 262.51, ~~262.53~~, 262.54(e), 262.54(g)(1), 262.55, 262.56, 262.60, and 262.85(g), EPA or Environmental Protection Agency shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. For purposes of 40 CFR Part 262 Subparts E, F, H, and 40 CFR 262.41(a)(4), "United States or U.S." shall be defined as the United States. ~~(4-11-15)~~()

02. Generator Emergency Notification. In addition to the emergency notification required by 40 CFR 265.56(d)(2), 262.34(d)(5)(iv)(C), (see 40 CFR 262.34(a)(4)), 263.30(c)(1), and 264.56(d)(2), the emergency coordinator must also immediately notify the State Communications Center by telephone, 1-800-632-8000, to file an identical report. (3-15-02)

007. STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

40 CFR Part 263 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014⁵. For purposes of 40 CFR 263.20(g), 263.20(g)(1), 263.20(g)(4), 263.21(a)(4), and 263.22(d), "United States" shall be defined as the United States. For the purposes of 40 CFR 263.20(a), "EPA" shall be defined as U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ~~(4-11-15)~~()

008. STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES.

40 CFR Part 264 and all Subparts (excluding 40 CFR 264.1(f), 264.1(g)(12), 264.149, 264.150, 264.301(l), 264.1030(d), 264.1050(g), 264.1080(e), 264.1080(f) and 264.1080(g)) are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014⁵. For purposes of 40 CFR Subsection 264.12(a), "Regional Administrator" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator. For purposes of 40 CFR 264.71~~(a)(3)~~ and 264.1082(c)(4)(ii), "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ~~(4-11-15)~~()

009. INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES.

40 CFR Part 265, and all Subparts (excluding Subpart R, 40 CFR 265.1(c)(4), 265.1(c)(15), 265.149, 265.150, 265.1030(c), 265.1050(f), 265.1080(e), 265.1080(f), and 265.1080(g)), except the language contained in 40 CFR 265.340(b)(2) as replaced with: “The following requirements continue to apply even when the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with the MACT requirements of part 63, subpart EEE of this chapter: 40 CFR 265.351 (closure) and the applicable requirements of Subparts A through H, BB and CC of this part,” are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014~~5~~. For purposes of 40 CFR Subsection 265.12(a), “Regional Administrator” shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator. For purposes of 40 CFR 265.71~~(a)(3)~~ and 265.1083(c)(4)(ii), “EPA” shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (4-11-15)()

010. STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTES AND SPECIFIC TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES.

40 CFR Part 266 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014~~5~~. (4-11-15)()

011. LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS.

40 CFR Part 268 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014~~5~~, except for 40 CFR 268.1(e)(3), 268.5, 268.6, 268.13, 268.42(b), and 268.44(a) through (g). The authority for implementing the provisions of these excluded sections remains with the EPA. However, the requirements of Sections 39-4403(17) and 39-4423, Idaho Code, shall be applied in all cases where these requirements are more stringent than the federal standards. If the Administrator of the EPA grants a case-by-case variance pursuant to 40 CFR 268.5, that variance will simultaneously create the same case-by-case variance to the equivalent requirement of these rules. For purposes of 40 CFR 268.2(j) “EPA” shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. For purposes of 40 CFR 268.40(b), “Administrator” shall be defined as U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator. In 40 CFR 268.7(a)(9)(iii), “D009” is excluded, (from lab packs as noted in 40 CFR Part 268 Appendix IV.) (4-11-15)()

012. HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT PROGRAM.

40 CFR Part 270 and all Subparts, except 40 CFR 270.1(c)(2)(ix), 270.12(a) and 40 CFR 270.14(b)(18), are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014~~5~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 270.2, 270.5, 270.10(e)(2), 270.10(e)(3), 270.10(f)(2), 270.10(f)(3), 270.10(g), 270.11(a)(3), 270.32(a), 270.32(b)(2), 270.32(c), 270.51, 270.72(a)(5), and 270.72(b)(5), “EPA” and “Administrator” or “Regional Administrator” shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator respectively. (4-11-15)()

013. PROCEDURES FOR DECISION-MAKING (STATE PROCEDURES FOR RCRA OR HWMA PERMIT APPLICATIONS).

40 CFR Part 124, Subparts A, B and G are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014~~5~~, except that the last sentence of 40 CFR 124.10(b)(1), 40 CFR 124.19, the fourth sentence of 40 CFR 124.31(a), the third sentence of 40 CFR 124.32(a), and the second sentence of 40 CFR 124.33(a) are expressly omitted from the incorporation by reference of each of those subsections. For purposes of 40 CFR 124.6(e), 124.10(b), and 124.10(c)(1)(ii) “EPA” and “Administrator” or “Regional Administrator” shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator, respectively. (4-11-15)()

014. (RESERVED)

015. STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF USED OIL.

01. Incorporation by Reference. 40 CFR Part 279 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014~~5~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 279.43(c)(3)(ii) “Director” shall be defined as the Director, U.S.DOT Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation. (4-11-15)()

02. Used Oil as a Dust Suppressant. 40 CFR Part 279 contains a prohibition on the use of used oil as a dust suppressant at 279.82(a), however, States may petition EPA to allow the use of used oil as a dust suppressant. Members of the public may petition the State to make this application to EPA. This petition to the State must:

(2-11-94)

a. Be submitted to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255; and (2-11-94)

b. Demonstrate how the requirements of 40 CFR 279.82(b) will be met. (2-11-94)

016. STANDARDS FOR UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT.

40 CFR Part 273 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014⁵. For purposes of 40 CFR 273.32(a)(3), "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (~~4-11-15~~) ()

017. CRITERIA FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF GRANULAR MINE TAILINGS (CHAT) IN ASPHALT CONCRETE AND PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE IN TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FUNDED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY FEDERAL FUNDS.

40 CFR Part 278 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014⁵. (~~4-11-15~~) ()

018. STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES OPERATING UNDER A STANDARDIZED PERMIT.

40 CFR Part 267 and all Subparts, except 40 CFR 267.150, are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2014⁵. (~~4-11-15~~) ()

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.08 - IDAHO RULES FOR PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS

DOCKET NO. 58-0108-1501

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2016 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment *sine die* of the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-third Idaho Legislature unless prior to that date the rule is rejected in whole or in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a pending rule. This action is authorized by Chapter 1, Title 39, Idaho Code, and Chapter 21, Title 37, Idaho Code.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: A detailed summary of the reason for adopting the rule is set forth in the initial proposal published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, July 1, 2015, [Vol. 15-7, pages 101 through 137](#). DEQ received no public comments; however, Subsections 100.01, 100.10, 300.05.d.iii(3), and 552.08.a. were revised by removing referenced dates. The remainder of the rule has been adopted as initially proposed. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0108-1501 or by contacting the undersigned.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Jerri Henry at jerri.henry@deq.idaho.gov or (208)373-0471.

Dated this 2nd Day of December, 2015.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED WITH THE PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. This rulemaking action is authorized by Chapter 1, Title 39, Idaho Code, and Chapter 21, Title 37, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: No hearings have been scheduled. Pursuant to Section 67-5222(2), Idaho Code, a public hearing will be held if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency. Written requests for a hearing must be received by the undersigned on or before July 15, 2015. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This rulemaking has been initiated to adopt into state rules the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) (40 CFR 141, Subpart Y). The Environmental Protection Agency promulgated the RTCR on February 13, 2013. The RTCR is intended to increase public health protection through the reduction of potential pathways of entry for fecal contamination into public water distribution systems. To maintain primary enforcement authority, Idaho is required to adopt the RTCR by April 2016. The RTCR contains some options to negotiate.

The RTCR establishes a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for E.coli and uses E.coli and total coliform positive results to initiate or trigger assessments and follow up corrections as a “find and fix” approach to address fecal contamination that could enter into the distribution system. The rule removes the total coliform MCL and replaces it with a trigger level under which to perform an assessment. This rule also requires systems that operate seasonally to follow start-up procedures unless the system qualifies for an exemption from these procedures. Most of the substantive changes in the rule include performing assessments and changes in monitoring requirements.

DEQ proposes to incorporate most of the RTCR by reference from 40 CFR 141, Subpart Y, which addresses the definitions, sample siting plans, MCLs, assessment triggers and requirements, as well as monitoring and reporting requirements. Incorporation by reference simplifies the overall rule and reduces agency costs for rulemaking.

The negotiated rulemaking committee did discuss portions of the rule where options exist, which include reduced monitoring provisions, qualifications of assessors for Level 2 Assessments, criteria for waiving seasonal system start-up requirements, methods for consulting with the state, and types of sanitary defects.

Additionally, there are some changes DEQ proposes to make to the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems that are not associated with the RTCR. These changes should provide clarification and remove unnecessary requirements and include removing the lower temperature flow criteria for slow-sand filters, adding flushing as an adequate means to remove contamination following depressurization, and providing clarifying language for the types of chemicals allowed in performing tracer studies to demonstrate disinfection contact time.

Drinking water system owners and operators, developers, consultants, engineers, cities, counties, industry, drinking water professional organizations, and the public at large may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality in the fall of 2015 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2016 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary:

This proposed rule incorporates federal regulations by reference. Incorporation by reference is necessary to ensure that the state rules are consistent with federal regulations. An electronic copy of the federal regulations incorporated by reference can be obtained at www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: The text of the proposed rule has been drafted based on discussions held and concerns raised during negotiations conducted pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5220 and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. The Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the April 2015 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, **Vol. 15-4**, and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. A meeting was held on April 22, 2015. Several members of the public participated in this negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meeting. The negotiated rulemaking record, which includes the negotiated rule drafts, and documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0108-1501.

All comments received during the negotiated rulemaking process were considered by DEQ when making decisions that resulted in drafting the proposed rule. At the conclusion of the negotiated rulemaking process, DEQ formatted the final rule draft for publication as a proposed rule. DEQ is now seeking public comment on the proposed rule.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Jerri Henry at jerri.henry@deq.idaho.gov or (208) 373-0471.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or email at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before July 29, 2015.

Dated this 1st Day of July, 2015.

LSO Rules Analysis Memo

Italicized red text that is double underscored is new text that has been added to the pending rule.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0108-1501
--

002. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE AND AVAILABILITY OF REFERENCED MATERIALS.

01. Incorporation by Reference. The following documents are incorporated by reference into these rules. (4-11-06)

a. 40 CFR Part 141, revised as of July 1, ~~2011~~ 2015 (excluding annual monitoring provisions in 40 CFR 141.854(a)(4),(d),(e),(f) and (h), and the Aircraft Drinking Water Rule in Subsection X), and 40 CFR Part 143, revised as of July 1, 2011. Any reference in these rules to requirements, procedures, or specific forms contained in any section or subsection of 40 CFR Parts 141 and 143 shall constitute the full adoption by reference of that section or subsection, including any notes and appendices therein, unless expressly provided otherwise in these rules. (4-4-13)()

b. American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards, effective December 2009, available for a fee from the AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235, Telephone (800) 926-7337, <http://apps.awwa.org/eBusmain/OnlineStore.aspx>. (4-7-11)

02. Availability of Specific Referenced Material. Copies of specific documents referenced within these rules are available at the following locations: (4-11-06)

a. All federal regulations: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, Telephone (202)783-3238; U.S. Government Bookstore, Room 194, Federal Bldg., 915 Second Ave., Seattle, WA 98174, (206) 553-4270; or Online at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/index.html>. (4-7-11)

b. All documents incorporated by reference are available for review at the Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706-1255, (208) 373-0502. (4-7-11)

- c.** Recommended Standards for Water Works: a report of the Water Supply Committee of the Great Lakes -- Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, published by Health Education Services, P.O. Box 7126, Albany, New York 12224, Telephone (518) 439-7286. (4-7-11)
- d.** Manual of Individual and Non-Public Water Supply Systems (EPA 570/9-91-004), published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.20402, Telephone (202) 782-3238. (5-3-03)
- e.** U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards Handbook, No. 69, "Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure" as amended in 1963, NCRP Publications, P.O. Box 20175, Washington, D.C. 20014. (12-10-92)
- f.** Rules of the Idaho Water Resources Board are available at <http://www.adminrules.idaho.gov/rules/37/37index.htm>, or the Idaho Department of Water Resources, Idaho Water Center, 322 E. Front St., P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0098, Telephone (208) 287-4800. (3-30-07)
- g.** ANSI/NSF Standard 44-2002e -- 2004, Residential Cation Exchange Water Softeners, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)
- h.** ANSI/NSF Standard 53-2002e -- 2003, Drinking Water Treatment Units -- Health Effects, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)
- i.** ANSI/NSF Standard 55-2002 -- 2002, Ultraviolet Microbiological Water Treatment Systems, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)
- j.** ANSI/NSF Standard 58-2003 -- 2004, Reverse Osmosis Drinking Water Treatment Systems, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)
- k.** ANSI/NSF Standard 60-2000a -- 2000, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals -- Health Effects, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)
- l.** ANSI/NSF Standard 61-2000a -- 2000, Drinking Water System Components -- Health Effects, available from the National Sanitation Foundation, 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105, Telephone (734) 769-8010. (4-6-05)
- m.** American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards, available from the AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235, (800) 926-7337, www.awwa.org. (3-30-07)
- n.** Cross Connection Control Manual, available from Pacific Northwest Section of the American Water Works Association, P.O. Box 19581, Portland, OR, 97280-0581, Telephone (503) 246-5845. (3-30-07)
- o.** Manual of Cross-Connection Control, Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University of Southern California, KAP-200 University Park MC-2531, Los Angeles, CA 90089-2531, (866)545-6340, www.usc.edu/dept/fccchr/. (3-30-07)
- p.** Manual on Slow Sand Filtration (1991), published by AWWA Research Foundation 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235, (800)926-7337, www.awwa.org. (3-30-07)
- q.** Slow Sand Filtration (1991), published by the American Society of Civil Engineers American Society of Civil Engineers,1801Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191, (800)548-2723, www.asce.org. (3-30-07)

- r.** Slow Sand Filtration and Diatomaceous Earth Filtration for Small Water Systems, DOH Pub #331-204 (4/03), Washington State Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, Office of Drinking Water, PO Box 47828, Olympia WA 98504-7828, (360)236-3100 or (800)521-0323, http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Programs/water_sys_design.htm. (3-30-07)
- s.** Water System Design Manual, DOH Pub #331-123 (Rev. 8/01), Washington State Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, Office of Drinking Water, PO Box 47828, Olympia WA 98504-7828, (360)236-3100 or (800)521-0323, http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/dw/Programs/water_sys_design.htm. (3-30-07)
- t.** Submersible Motors: Application, Installation, Maintenance (Franklin Electric AIM manual), Franklin Electric, Bluffton, Indiana 46714, (800)348-2420, <http://www.franklin-electric.com/aim-manual.aspx>. (3-30-07)
- u.** Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems Using Surface Water Sources (March 1991 Edition), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/swtr/upload/guidsws.pdf>. (3-30-07)
- v.** Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, a joint publication of the American Public Health Association, the Water Environment Federation, and the American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235, 800-926-7337, www.standardmethods.org (3-30-07)
- w.** F480-02 Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Well Casing Pipe and Couplings Made in Standard Dimension ratios (SDR), SCH 40 and SCH 80, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM Standard F480-02). (3-30-07)
- x.** "Idaho Standards for Public Works Construction," Local Highway Technical Assistance Council, 3330 Grace Street, Boise, ID 83605, (208)344-0565. (4-4-13)
- y.** Memorandum of Understanding between the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and the Idaho Division of Building Safety Plumbing Bureau, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, www.deq.idaho.gov. (3-30-07)
- z.** Idaho General Safety and Health Standards (IGSHS), available from the Idaho Division of Building Safety, 1090 E. Watertower St., Meridian, Idaho 83642, (208)334-3950, <http://dbs.idaho.gov/>. (3-30-07)
- aa.** Implementation Guidance for the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, www.deq.idaho.gov. (4-2-08)
- bb.** Implementation Guidance for the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, www.deq.idaho.gov. (4-2-08)
- cc.** Implementation Guidance for the Ground Water Rule, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, www.deq.idaho.gov. (5-8-09)
- dd.** AWWA Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control (M14), available from the AWWA, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80235, Telephone (800) 926-7337. (4-7-11)
- ee.** Membrane Filtration Guidance Manual (EPA 815-R-06-009) published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, Telephone (202) 782-3238, http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/disinfection/lt2/pdfs/guide_lt2_membranefiltration_final.pdf. (4-4-13)
- ff.** Ultraviolet Disinfection Guidance Manual for the Final Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface water Treatment Rule (EPA 815-R-06-007) published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.20402, Telephone (202) 782-3238, www.epa.gov/safewater/disinfection/lt2/pdfs/guide_lt2_uvguidance.pdf. (4-4-13)

gg. Improving Clearwell Design for CT Compliance, Report #90756, available from the Water Research Foundation, http://waterrf.org/ProjectsReports/PublicReportLibrary/RFR90756_2000_271.pdf. (4-4-13)

hh. Surface Water Treatment Rule Compliance Guidance, dated January 10, 1996, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, www.deq.idaho.gov. (4-4-13)

ii. Uniform Plumbing Code, available at Division of Building Safety, 1090 E. Watertower St., Meridian, Idaho 83642; and at the Division of Building Safety, 1250 Ironwood Dr., Ste. 220, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814, <http://dbs.idaho.gov>. (4-4-13)

03. Precedence. In the event of conflict or inconsistency between the language in these rules and that found in any document incorporated by reference, these rules shall prevail. (4-11-06)

003. DEFINITIONS.

The definitions set forth in 40 CFR 141.2 are herein incorporated by reference except for the definition of the terms "action level," "disinfection," "noncommunity water system," and "person." (4-4-13)

01. Action Level. The concentration of lead or copper in water that determines, in some cases, whether a water system must install corrosion control treatment, monitor source water, replace lead service lines, or undertake a public education program. (12-10-92)

02. Administrator. The Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. (4-5-00)

03. Annual Samples. Samples that are required once per calendar year. (12-10-92)

04. Annular Opening. As used in well construction, this term refers to the nominal inside diameter of the borehole minus the outside diameter of the casing divided by two (2). (3-30-07)

05. Aquifer. A geological formation of permeable saturated material, such as rock, sand, gravel, etc., capable of yielding an economic quantity of water to wells and springs. (5-3-03)

06. Average Day Demand. The volume of water used by a system on an average day based on a one (1) year period. See also the definition of Water Demand in these rules. (5-8-09)

07. Backflow. The reverse from normal flow direction in a plumbing system or water system caused by back pressure or back siphonage. (12-10-92)

08. Bag Filters. Pressure-driven separation devices that remove particulate matter larger than one (1) micrometer using an engineered porous filtration media. They are typically constructed of a non-rigid, fabric filtration media housed in a pressure vessel in which the direction of flow is from the inside of the bag to the outside. (4-2-08)

09. Bank Filtration. A water treatment process that uses a well to recover surface water that has naturally infiltrated into ground water through a river bed or bank(s). Infiltration is typically enhanced by the hydraulic gradient imposed by a nearby pumping water supply or other well(s). (4-2-08)

10. Board. The Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (5-3-03)

11. Capacity. The capabilities required of a public drinking water system in order to achieve and maintain compliance with these rules and the requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. It is divided into three (3) main elements: (4-5-00)

a. Technical capacity means the system has the physical infrastructure to consistently meet drinking water quality standards and treatment requirements and is able to meet the requirements of routine and emergency operations. It further means the ability of system personnel to adequately operate and maintain the system and to otherwise implement technical knowledge. Training of operator(s) is required, as appropriate, for the system size and

complexity. (4-6-05)

b. Financial capacity means the financial resources of the water system, including an appropriate budget; rate structure; cash reserves sufficient for current operation and maintenance, future needs and emergency situations; and adequate fiscal controls. (5-8-09)

c. Managerial capacity means that the management structure of the water system embodies the aspects of water system operations, including, but not limited to; (5-8-09)

i. Short and long range planning; (4-5-00)

ii. Personnel management; (4-5-00)

iii. Fiduciary responsibility; (4-5-00)

iv. Emergency response; (4-5-00)

v. Customer responsiveness; (4-5-00)

vi. Source water protection; (4-5-00)

vii. Administrative functions such as billing and consumer awareness; and (4-5-00)

viii. Ability to meet the intent of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. (4-5-00)

12. Cartridge Filters. Pressure-driven separation devices that remove particulate matter larger than one (1) micrometer using an engineered porous filtration media. They are typically constructed as rigid or semi-rigid, self-supporting filter elements housed in pressure vessels in which flow is from the outside of the cartridge to the inside. (4-2-08)

13. Clean Compliance History. For the purposes of the Revised Total Coliform Rule in Subsection 100.01, clean compliance history means a record of no maximum contaminant level violations under Subsection 050.05, no monitoring violations under Subsection 100.01, and no coliform treatment technique trigger exceedances or treatment technique violations under Subsection 100.01. ()

134. Combined Distribution System. The interconnected distribution system consisting of the distribution systems of wholesale systems and of the consecutive systems that receive finished water. (4-2-08)

145. Community Water System. A public water system which serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) year-round residents. See also the definition of a Public Drinking Water System in these rules. (5-8-09)

156. Components of Finished Water Storage. Storage is available to serve the system if the storage structure or facility is elevated sufficiently or is equipped with sufficient booster pumping capability to pressurize the system. Components of finished water storage are further defined as: (5-8-09)

a. Dead Storage. Storage that is either not available for use in the system or can provide only substandard flows and pressures. (3-30-07)

b. Effective Storage. Effective storage is all storage other than dead storage and is made up of the additive components described in Paragraphs c. through f. of this Subsection. (5-8-09)

c. Operational Storage. Operational storage supplies water when, under normal conditions, the sources are off. This component is the larger of; (3-30-07)

i. The volume required to prevent excess pump cycling and ensure that the following volume components are full and ready for use when needed; or (3-30-07)

- ii. The volume needed to compensate for the sensitivity of the water level sensors. (3-30-07)
 - d. Equalization Storage. Storage of finished water in sufficient quantity to compensate for the difference between a water system's maximum pumping capacity and peak hour demand. (3-30-07)
 - e. Fire Suppression Storage. The water needed to support fire flow in those systems that provide it. (3-30-07)
 - f. Standby Storage. Standby storage provides a measure of reliability or safety factor should sources fail or when unusual conditions impose higher than anticipated demands. Normally used for emergency operation, if standby power is not provided, to provide water for eight (8) hours of operation at average day demand. (5-8-09)
- 167. Composite Correction Program (CCP).** A systematic approach to identifying opportunities for improving the performance of water treatment and implementing changes that will capitalize on these opportunities. The CCP consists of two (2) elements: (4-5-00)
- a. Comprehensive Performance Evaluation (CPE). A thorough review and analysis of a treatment plant's performance-based capabilities and associated administrative, operation, and maintenance practices. It is conducted to identify factors that may be adversely impacting a plant's capability to achieve compliance and emphasizes approaches that can be implemented without significant capital improvements. The CPE must consist of at least the following components: assessment of plant performance; evaluation of major unit processes; identification and prioritization of performance limiting factors; assessment of the applicability of comprehensive technical assistance; and preparation of a CPE report. (4-5-00)
 - b. Comprehensive Technical Assistance (CTA). The implementation phase that is carried out if the CPE results indicate improved performance potential. During the CTA phase, the system must identify and systematically address plant-specific factors. The CTA consists of follow-up to the CPE results, implementation of process control priority setting techniques, and maintaining long term involvement to systematically train staff and administrators. (4-5-00)
- 178. Compositing of Samples.** The mixing of up to five (5) samples by the laboratory. (4-5-00)
- 189. Confining Layer.** A nearly impermeable subsurface stratum which is located adjacent to one (1) or more aquifers and does not yield a significant quantity of water to a well. (5-3-03)
- 1920. Confirmation Sample.** A sample of water taken from the same point in the system as the original sample and at a time as soon as possible after the original sample was taken. (12-10-92)
- 201. Connection.** Each structure, facility, or premises which is connected to a water system, and which is or could be used for domestic purposes, is considered a single connection. A single family residence is considered to be a premises. Multi-family dwellings and apartment, condominium, and office complexes are considered single connections unless individual units are billed separately for water by the water system, in which case each such unit shall be considered a single connection. (4-7-11)
- 242. Consecutive System.** A public water system that receives some or all of its finished water from one (1) or more wholesale systems. Delivery may be through a direct connection or through the distribution system of one (1) or more consecutive systems. (4-2-08)
- 223. Consumer.** Any person served by a public water system. (12-10-92)
- 234. Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).** An annual report that community water systems must deliver to their customers. The reports must contain information on the quality of the water delivered by the systems and characterize the risks (if any) from exposure to contaminants detected in the drinking water in an accurate and understandable manner. (4-5-00)
- 245. Contaminant.** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

(12-10-92)

256. Cross Connection. Any actual or potential connection or piping arrangement between a public or a consumer's potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the potable water system used water, water from any source other than an approved public water system, industrial fluid, gas or substance other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. Cross connections include bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices and other temporary or permanent devices which, or because of which "backflow" can or may occur. (10-1-93)

267. Dead End Main. A distribution main of any diameter and length that does not loop back into the distribution system. (3-30-07)

278. Dead Storage. Storage that is either not available for use in the system or can provide only substandard flows and pressures. See also the definition of Components of Finished Water Storage in these rules. (5-8-09)

289. Department. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. (12-10-92)

2930. Director. The Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee. (12-10-92)

301. Direct Integrity Test (DIT). A physical test applied to a microfiltration or ultrafiltration membrane unit in order to identify integrity breaches. (4-4-13)

342. Disinfection. Introduction of chlorine, other agents, or processes that are approved by the Department (such as ultraviolet light) in sufficient concentration, dosage, or application, and for the time required to kill or inactivate pathogenic and indicator organisms. (4-4-13)

323. Disinfection Profile. A summary of daily Giardia lamblia inactivation through the drinking water treatment plant. The procedure for developing a disinfection profile is contained in 40 CFR 141.172 and 40 CFR 141.530-141.536. (5-3-03)

334. Distribution System. Any combination of pipes, tanks, pumps, and other equipment which delivers water from the source(s), treatment facility(ies), or a combination of source(s) and treatment facility(ies) to the consumer. Chlorination may be considered as a function of a distribution system. (5-8-09)

345. Drinking Water. Means "water for human consumption." (3-30-07)

356. Drinking Water System. All mains, pipes, and structures through which water is obtained and distributed, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use. (12-10-92)

367. Dual Sample Set. A set of two (2) samples collected at the same time and same location, with one (1) sample analyzed for TTHM and the other sample analyzed for HAA5. Dual sample sets are collected for the purposes of conducting an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart U) and for determining compliance with the TTHM and HAA5 MCLs under the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Requirements (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart V). (4-2-08)

378. Effective Contact Time. For the purpose of these rules, effective contact time means the time in minutes that it takes for water to move from the point of completely mixed chemical application to the point where residual concentration is measured. It is the "T" in contact time (CT) calculations and is either "demonstrated" or "calculated." It is the contact time sufficient to achieve the inactivation of target pathogens under the expected range of raw water pH and temperature variation and must be demonstrated through tracer studies or other evaluations or calculations acceptable to the Department. "Improving Clearwell Design for CT Compliance," referenced in Subsection 002.02, contains information that may be used as guidance for these calculations. (4-4-13)

389. Effective Storage. Effective storage is all storage other than dead storage and is made up of the

additive components described in Paragraphs c. through f. of the definition of Components of Finished Water Storage in these rules. (4-4-13)

3940. Enhanced Coagulation. The addition of sufficient coagulant for improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by conventional filtration treatment. Conventional filtration treatment is defined in 40 CFR 141.2. (5-3-03)

401. Enhanced Softening. The improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by precipitative softening. (4-5-00)

472. Equalization Storage. Storage of finished water in sufficient quantity to compensate for the difference between a water system's maximum pumping capacity and peak hour demand. See also the definition of Components of Finished Water Storage in these rules. (5-8-09)

423. Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU). A unit of measure that standardizes all land use types (housing, retail, office, etc.) to the level of demand created by a single-family detached housing unit within a water system. The demand for one (1) equivalent dwelling unit is equivalent to the amount of water provided to the average single-family detached housing unit within a water system. For example, a business designed to use three (3) times as much water as an average single-family detached housing unit would have a demand of three (3) equivalent dwelling units. (5-8-09)

434. Exemption. A temporary deferment of compliance with a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique requirement which may be granted only if the system demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the system cannot comply due to compelling factors and the deferment does not cause an unreasonable risk to public health. (12-10-92)

445. Facility Plan. The facility plan for a public drinking water system describes the overall system, including sources of water, treatment processes and facilities, pumping stations and distribution piping, finished water storage, and waste disposal. It is a comprehensive planning document for infrastructure and includes a plan for the future of the system/facility, including upgrades and additions. It is usually updated on a regular basis due to anticipated or unanticipated growth patterns, regulatory requirements, or other infrastructure needs. A facility plan is sometimes referred to as a master plan or facilities planning study. In general, a facility plan is an overall system-wide plan as opposed to a project specific plan. (3-30-07)

456. Facility Standards and Design Standards. Facility standards and design standards are described in Sections 500 through 552 of these rules. Facility and design standards found in Sections 500 through 552 of these rules must be followed in the planning, design, construction, and review of public drinking water facilities. (3-30-07)

467. Fee Assessment. A charge assessed on public drinking water systems based on a rate structure calculated by system size. (10-1-93)

478. Filter Profile. A graphical representation of individual filter performance, based on continuous turbidity measurements or total particle counts versus time for an entire filter run, from startup to backwash inclusively, that includes an assessment of filter performance while another filter is being backwashed. (4-5-00)

489. Filtrate. As the term relates to microfiltration and ultrafiltration, the product water or the portion of the feed stream that has passed through the membrane. (4-4-13)

4950. Finished Water. Water that is introduced into the distribution system of a public water system and is intended for distribution and consumption without further treatment, except as necessary to maintain water quality in the distribution system (e.g., booster disinfection, addition of corrosion control chemicals). (4-2-08)

501. Finished Water Storage Structures or Facilities. Finished water storage structures or facilities are defined as: (5-8-09)

a. Above-ground storage structure or facility. A finished water storage structure or facility with a bottom elevation above normal ground surface. (5-8-09)

b. Ground-level storage structure or facility. A finished water storage structure or facility with a bottom elevation at normal ground surface. (5-8-09)

c. Partially buried storage structure or facility. A finished water storage structure or facility with a bottom elevation below normal ground surface and any portion of the structure or facility above normal ground surface. (5-8-09)

d. Below-ground storage structure or facility. A finished water storage structure or facility with a bottom elevation and top elevation below normal ground surface. (5-8-09)

542. Fire Flow Capacity. The water system capacity, in addition to maximum day demand, that is available for fire fighting purposes within the water system or distribution system pressure zone. Adequacy of the water system fire flow capacity is determined by the local fire authority or through a hydraulic analysis performed by a licensed professional engineer to establish required fire flows in accordance with the International Fire Code as adopted by the State Fire Marshal. (4-4-13)

523. Fire Suppression Storage. The water needed to support fire flow in those systems that provide it. See also the definition of Components of Finished Water Storage in these rules. (5-8-09)

534. Fixture Protection. The practice of installing backflow prevention assemblies or devices to isolate one (1) or more cross connections within a customer's facility. (5-8-09)

545. Flowing Stream. As used in the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart W), this term means a course of running water flowing in a definite channel. (4-2-08)

556. Flux. The throughput of a pressure-driven membrane filtration process expressed as flow per unit of membrane area, usually in gallons per square foot per day or liters per hour per square meter. (4-4-13)

567. Ground Water System. A public water system which is supplied exclusively by a ground water source or sources. (12-10-92)

578. Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI). Any water beneath the surface of the ground with significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large diameter pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia* or *Cryptosporidium*, or significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions. Direct influence shall be determined by the Department for individual sources. The determination of direct influence may be based on site-specific measurements of water quality, documentation of well construction characteristics and geology with field evaluation, a combination of water quality and documentation, or other information required by the Department. (4-4-13)

589. Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5). The sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter of the haloacetic acid compounds (monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) rounded to two (2) significant figures after addition. (4-5-00)

5960. Health Hazards. Any condition which creates, or may create, a danger to the consumer's health. Health hazards may consist of, but are not limited to, design, construction, operational, structural, collection, storage, distribution, monitoring, treatment or water quality elements of a public water system. See also the definition of Significant Deficiency, which refers to a health hazard identified during a sanitary survey. (5-3-03)

601. Indirect Integrity Monitoring. Monitoring some aspect of filtrate water quality that is indicative of the removal of particulate matter. (4-4-13)

642. Inorganic. Generally refers to compounds that do not contain carbon and hydrogen. (12-10-92)

623. Internal or In-Plant Isolation. The practice of installing backflow prevention assemblies to protect an area within a water customer's structure, facility, or premises from contaminating another part of the

structure, facility, or premises.

(4-7-11)

~~63. **Laboratory Certification Reciprocity.** Acceptance of a laboratory certification made by another state. Laboratory reciprocity may be granted to laboratories outside of Idaho after application, proof of home state certification, and EPA performance evaluation results are submitted and reviewed. Reciprocity must be renewed after a time specified by the Idaho Laboratory Certification Officer to remain valid.~~ (4-5-08)

64. Lake/Reservoir. As used in the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart W), this term means a natural or man-made basin or hollow on the Earth's surface in which water collects or is stored that may or may not have a current or single direction of flow. (4-2-08)

65. Level 1 Assessment. A Level 1 Assessment is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. It is conducted by the system operator or owner. Minimum elements include review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., whether a ground water system is disinfected); existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing. The system must conduct the assessment consistent with any Department directives that tailor specific assessment elements with respect to the size and type of the system and the size, type, and characteristics of the distribution system. ()

66. Level 2 Assessment. A Level 2 Assessment is an evaluation to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects, defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices, and (when possible) the likely reason that the system triggered the assessment. A Level 2 assessment provides a more detailed examination of the system (including the system's monitoring and operational practices) than does a Level 1 assessment through the use of more comprehensive investigation and review of available information, additional internal and external resources, and other relevant practices. It is conducted by an individual approved by the Department in accordance with Subsection 305.03, which may include the system operator. Minimum elements include review and identification of atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., whether a ground water system is disinfected); existing water quality monitoring data; and inadequacies in sample sites, sampling protocol, and sample processing. ()

67. License. A physical document issued by the Idaho Bureau of Occupational Licenses certifying that an individual has met the appropriate qualifications and has been granted the authority to practice in Idaho under the provisions of Chapter 24, Title 54, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

68. Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four (4) calendar quarters, as set forth in the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Requirements (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart V). (4-2-08)

69. Log. Logarithm to the base ten (10). In the context of these rules, it is used in the determination of removal or inactivation efficiencies. It is expressed as the logarithm to the base ten (10) or "log" of the concentration of the feed or raw water minus the log of the concentration in the filtrate or product water. For example, if the incoming feed or raw water concentration is one hundred (100), and the outgoing filtrate or product water concentration is ten (10), a 10-fold reduction was attained; or 1-log removal. 1-log removal also equates to ninety percent (90%) removal, as ninety (90) of the original feed concentration counts had been removed, leaving ten (10) in the filtrate. Similarly, 2-log equates to ninety-nine percent (99%) removal. (4-4-13)

70. Log Removal Value (LRV). LRV is a measure of filtration removal efficiency for a target organism, particulate, or surrogate expressed as Logarithm to the base ten (10). (4-4-13)

71. Material Deviation. A change from the design plans that significantly alters the type or location of facilities, requires engineering judgment to design, or impacts the public safety or welfare. (4-11-06)

742. Material Modification. Those modifications of an existing public water system that are intended to increase system capacity or alter the methods or processes employed. Any project that adds source water to a system, increases the pumping capacity of a system, increases the potential population served by the system or the number of service connections within the system, adds new or alters existing drinking water system components, or affects the water demand of the system is considered to be increasing system capacity or altering the methods or processes employed. Maintenance and repair performed on the system and the replacement of valves, pumps, or other similar items with new items of the same size and type are not considered a material modification. (5-8-09)

743. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system. (3-30-07)

744. Maximum Day Demand. The average rate of consumption for the twenty-four (24) hour period in which total consumption is the largest for the design year. See also the definition of Water Demand in these rules. (5-8-09)

745. Maximum Pumping Capacity. The pumping capacity with the largest source or pump out of service. (5-8-09)

746. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). A level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. For chlorine and chloramines, a public water system is in compliance with the MRDL, when the running annual average of monthly averages of samples taken in the distribution system, computed quarterly, is less than or equal to the MRDL. For chlorine dioxide, a public water system is in compliance with the MRDL when daily samples are taken at the entrance to the distribution system and no two (2) consecutive daily samples exceed the MRDL. MRDLs are enforceable in the same manner as maximum contaminant levels under Section 1412 of the Safe Drinking Water Act. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of waterborne microbial contaminants. Notwithstanding the MRDLs listed in 40 CFR 141.65, operators may increase residual disinfectant levels of chlorine or chloramines (but not chlorine dioxide) in the distribution system to a level and for a time necessary to protect public health to address specific microbiological contamination problems caused by circumstances such as distribution line breaks, storm runoff events, source water contamination, or cross-connections. (4-4-13)

747. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). The maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety. MRDLGs are nonenforceable health goals and do not reflect the benefit of the addition of the chemical for control of waterborne microbial contaminants. (4-5-00)

748. Membrane Filtration. A pressure or vacuum driven separation process in which particulate matter larger than one (1) micrometer (μm) is rejected by an engineered barrier, primarily through a size-exclusion mechanism. This definition includes the common membrane technologies of microfiltration, ultrafiltration, nanofiltration, and reverse osmosis. (4-4-13)

749. Membrane Unit. A group of treatment systems or membrane modules that usually share common control and valving so that the group can be isolated for testing or cleaning. (4-4-13)

780. Method Detection Limit (MDL). The lowest concentration which can be determined to be greater than zero with ninety-nine percent (99%) confidence, for a particular analytical method. (12-10-92)

7981. Microfiltration (MF). A low pressure membrane filtration process with pore diameter normally in the range of 0.1 to 0.5 μm . (4-4-13)

802. Module. As the term relates to membrane filtration, it is the smallest component of a membrane unit in which a specific membrane surface area is housed. The component is typically equipped with a feedwater inlet, a filtrate outlet, and concentrate or backwash outlet structure. (4-4-13)

843. Nanofiltration (NF). A membrane filtration process that removes dissolved constituents from water. Nanofiltration is similar to reverse osmosis but allows a higher percentage of certain ions to pass through the

membrane. These systems typically operate under higher pressure than microfiltration and ultrafiltration. (4-4-13)

824. New System. Any water system that meets, for the first time, the definition of a public water system provided in Section 1401 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Section 300f). This includes systems that are entirely new construction and previously unregulated systems that are expanding. (5-8-09)

835. Noncommunity Water System. A public water system that is not a community water system. A non-community water system is either a transient noncommunity water system or a non-transient noncommunity water system. See also the definition of a Public Drinking Water System in these rules. (5-8-09)

846. Non-Potable Fluids. Any fluids that do not meet the definition of potable water. This definition also includes any gases that are heavier than air such as propane. (4-4-13)

857. Non-Potable Mains. Pipelines that collect, deliver, or otherwise convey non-potable fluids. (4-4-13)

868. Non-Potable Services or Lines. Pipelines that collect, deliver, or otherwise convey non-potable fluids to or from a non-potable main. These pipelines connect individual facilities to the non-potable main. This term also refers to pipelines that convey non-potable fluids from a pressurized irrigation system, reclaimed wastewater system, and other non-potable systems to individual consumers. (4-4-13)

879. Nontransient Noncommunity Water System. A public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) of the same persons over six (6) months per year. See also the definition of a Public Drinking Water System in these rules. (5-8-09)

890. Operating Shift. That period of time during which water system operator decisions that affect public health are necessary for proper operation of the system. (4-5-00)

891. Operational Storage. Operational storage supplies water when, under normal conditions, the sources are off. This component is the larger of the volume required to prevent excess pump cycling and ensure that the following volume components are full and ready for use when needed or the volume needed to compensate for the sensitivity of the water level sensors. See also the definition of Components of Finished Water Storage in these rules. (5-8-09)

902. Operation and Maintenance Manual. An operation and maintenance manual typically covers three main subjects: a water system specific operations plan (see definition of Operations Plan); maintenance information and checklists; and manufacturer's product information (including trouble shooting information, a parts list and parts order form, special tools, spare parts list, etc.). An operation and maintenance manual may cover every aspect of the water system or any part of the water system, including but not limited to the following: treatment, pump stations, storage reservoirs, distribution system, pressure reducing valve stations, etc. (4-4-13)

913. Operations Plan. The operations plan is part of an operation and maintenance manual. Depending on which facilities of the water system are being addressed, the operations plan may cover many types of information including but not limited to the following: daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly operating instructions; information specific to a particular type of treatment; location of valves and other key distribution system features; pertinent telephone and address contact information including the responsible charge water system operator and water system owner; operator safety procedures; alarm system; emergency procedures; trouble-shooting advice; water quality testing; depressurization events; customer service; and response to customer complaints. (4-4-13)

924. Owner/Purveyor of Water/Supplier of Water. The person, company, corporation, association, or other organizational entity which holds legal title to the public water system, who provides, or intends to provide, drinking water to the customers, and who is ultimately responsible for the public water system operation. (5-8-09)

935. Peak Hour Demand. The highest hourly flow, excluding fire flow, that a water system or distribution system pressure zone is likely to experience in the design year. See also the definition of Water Demand in these rules. (5-8-09)

946. Person. A human being, municipality, or other governmental or political subdivision or other public agency, or public or private corporation, any partnership, firm, association, or other organization, any receiver, trustee, assignee, agent or other legal representative of the foregoing or other legal entity. (12-10-92)

957. Pesticides. Substances which meet the criteria for regulation pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, and any regulations adopted pursuant to FIFRA. For example, pesticides include, but are not limited to insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, herbicides, and algaecides. (12-10-92)

968. Plant Design Capacity. The maximum design flow through treatment units. The minimum plant design capacity could be equal to peak hour demand but could also be equal to the maximum day demand if equalization storage is provided. (4-4-13)

979. Plant. A physical facility where drinking water or wastewater is treated or processed. (3-30-07)

98100. Point of Use (POU) Treatment Device. A treatment device applied to a single tap used for the purpose of reducing contaminants in drinking water at that one tap. (3-30-07)

99101. Point of Use (POU) Treatment System. A collection of POU treatment devices. (3-30-07)

1002. Potable Mains. Pipelines that deliver potable water to multiple service connections. (3-30-07)

1073. Potable Services. Pipelines that convey potable water from a connection to the potable water main to individual consumers. (3-30-07)

1024. Potable Water. Water for human consumption. See the definition of Water for Human Consumption in Section 003. (4-4-13)

1035. Preliminary Engineering Report. The preliminary engineering report for a public drinking water system facility is a report that addresses specific portions of the system or facility for which modifications are being designed. Modifications may include, but are not limited to, significant changes to existing processes or facilities, system expansion, addition of treatment, or installation of other processes and facilities. This report addresses specific purpose and scope, design requirements, alternative solutions, costs, operation and maintenance requirements, and other requirements as described in Section 503. Preliminary engineering reports are generally project specific as opposed to an overall system-wide plan, such as a facility plan. (4-4-13)

1046. Premises Isolation or Containment. The practice of separating the customer's structure, facility, or premises from the purveyor's system by means of a backflow prevention assembly installed on the service line before any distribution takes place. (4-7-11)

1057. Presedimentation. A preliminary treatment process used to remove gravel, sand, and other particulate material from the source water through settling before the water enters the primary clarification and filtration processes in a treatment plant. (4-2-08)

108. Protected Water Source. For the purposes of the Revised Total Coliform Rule (40 CFR Part 141, Subpart Y), a protected water source is a ground water well that is not susceptible to contamination on the basis of well construction, hydrologic data, or contamination history. ()

1062. Public Notice. The notification of public water system consumers of information pertaining to that water system including information regarding water quality or compliance status of the water system. (12-10-92)

1107. Public Drinking Water System. A system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or, after August 5, 1998, other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen (15) service connections, regardless of the number of water sources or configuration of the distribution system, or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year. Such term includes: any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under the control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system; and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. Such term does not include any "special

irrigation district.” A public water system is either a “community water system” or a “noncommunity water system” as further defined as: (5-8-09)

a. Community water system. A public water system which serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) year-round residents. (5-8-09)

b. Noncommunity water system. A public water system that is not a community water system. A noncommunity water system is either a transient noncommunity water system or a non-transient noncommunity water system. (5-8-09)

c. Nontransient noncommunity water system. A public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) of the same persons over six (6) months per year. (5-8-09)

d. Transient noncommunity public water system. A noncommunity water system which does not regularly serve at least twenty-five (25) of the same persons over six (6) months per year. (5-8-09)

~~108~~11. Public Water System/Water System/System. Means “public drinking water system.” (4-5-00)

~~109~~12. Pump House. A structure containing important water system components, such as a well, hydropneumatic tank, booster pump, pump controls, flow meter, well discharge line, or a treatment unit. Pump houses are often called well houses in common usage, even though in modern construction these structures may not contain either a well or a pump. These terms are used interchangeably in national standards and trade publications. (4-4-13)

~~110~~13. Qualified Licensed Professional Engineer (QLPE). A professional engineer licensed by the state of Idaho; qualified by education or experience in the specific technical fields involved in these rules; and retained or employed by a city, county, quasi-municipal corporation, or regulated public utility for the purposes of plan and specification review. (5-8-09)

~~114~~14. Quasi-Municipal Corporation. A public entity, other than community government, created or authorized by the legislature to aid the state in, or to take charge of, some public or state work for the general welfare. For the purpose of these rules, this term refers to drinking water districts. (4-11-06)

~~112~~15. Raw Water. Raw water is any ground water, spring water, or surface water utilized as source water prior to treatment for the purpose of producing potable water. (4-4-13)

~~113~~16. Redundancy. The installation of duplicate components or backup systems that are designed to maintain minimum pressure and capacity of the system should any component fail or otherwise be out of service for maintenance or repair. (4-4-13)

~~114~~17. Regulated Public Utility. For the purpose of these rules, any public water system that falls under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission and is subject to the rules thereof. (3-30-07)

~~115~~18. Reverse Osmosis (RO). A membrane filtration process that removes dissolved constituents from water. Reverse osmosis is similar to nanofiltration but allows a lower percentage of certain ions to pass through the membrane. These systems typically operate under higher pressure than microfiltration and ultrafiltration. (4-4-13)

~~116~~19. Repeat Compliance Period. Any subsequent compliance period after the initial compliance period. (12-10-92)

~~117~~20. Resolution. As the term relates to membrane treatment, it is the size of the smallest integrity breach that contributes to a response from a direct integrity test when testing low pressure membranes. (4-4-13)

~~118~~21. Responsible Charge (RC). Responsible Charge means active, daily on-site or on-call responsibility for the performance of operations or active, on-going, on-site, or on-call direction of employees and assistants. (5-8-09)

~~119~~22. Responsible Charge Operator. An operator of a public drinking water system, designated by the

system owner, who holds a valid license at a class equal to or greater than the drinking water system classification, who is in responsible charge of the public drinking water system. (4-6-05)

1203. Reviewing Authority. For those projects requiring preconstruction approval by the Department, the Department is the reviewing authority. For those projects allowing for preconstruction approval by others, pursuant to Subsection 504.03.b. of these rules, the qualified Idaho licensed professional engineer (QLPE) is also the reviewing authority. (5-8-09)

1214. Sampling Point. The location in a public water system from which a sample is drawn. (12-10-92)

1225. Sanitary Defects. ~~Any faulty structural condition which may allow the water supply to become contaminated.~~ A defect that could provide a pathway of entry for microbial contamination into the distribution system or that is indicative of a failure or imminent failure in a barrier that is already in place. Examples of sanitary defects include but are not limited to: cross connections, inadequate distribution system pressures, inadequate or missing sanitary seal, improperly screened storage tank vents, inadequate protection from contamination during flooding, history of treatment failures, deterioration of system components, and water main leaks or breaks. (12-10-92)()

1236. Sanitary Survey. An onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water. The sanitary survey will include, but is not limited to the following elements: (4-5-00)

- a. Source; (4-5-00)
- b. Treatment; (4-5-00)
- c. Distribution system; (4-5-00)
- d. Finished water storage; (4-5-00)
- e. Pumps, pump facilities, and controls; (4-5-00)
- f. Monitoring and reporting and data verification; (4-5-00)
- g. System management and operation; and (4-5-00)
- h. Operator compliance with state requirements. (4-5-00)

1247. SDWIS-State. An acronym that stands for “Safe Drinking Water Information System-State Version.” It is a software package developed under contract to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and used by a majority of U.S. states to collect, maintain, and report data about regulated public water systems. (4-4-13)

128. Seasonal System. A noncommunity water system that is not operated as a public water system on a year-round basis and starts up and shuts down at the beginning and end of each operating season. ()

1259. Sensitivity. As the term relates to membrane treatment, it is the maximum log removal value (LRV) for a specific resolution that can be reliably verified by the direct integrity test associated with a given low pressure membrane filtration system. (4-4-13)

12630. Sewage. The water-carried human or animal waste from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such ground water infiltration and surface water as may be present. (3-30-07)

12731. Significant Deficiency. As identified during a sanitary survey, any defect in a system’s design, operation, maintenance, or administration, as well as any failure or malfunction of any system component, that the Department or its agent determines to cause, or have potential to cause, risk to health or safety, or that could affect the

reliable delivery of safe drinking water. See also the definition of Health Hazards. (5-3-03)

12832. Simple Water Main Extension. New or replacement water main(s) that require plan and specification review by a qualified licensed professional engineer (QLPE) or by the Department per these rules and that is connected to existing water main facilities and does not require the addition of system components designed to control quantity or pressure, including, but not limited to, booster stations, new sources, pressure reducing valve stations, or reservoirs; and continues to provide the pressure and quantity requirements of Subsection 552.01. (4-4-13)

12933. Special Irrigation District. An irrigation district in existence prior to May 18, 1994 that provides primarily agricultural service through a piped water system with only incidental residential or similar use where the system or the residential or similar users of the system comply with the exclusion provisions in Section 1401(4)(B)(i)(II) or (III) of the Safe Drinking Water Act. (4-6-05)

1304. Spring. A source of water which flows from a laterally percolating water table's intersection with the surface or from a geological fault that allows the flow of water from an artesian aquifer. (12-10-92)

1315. Standby Storage. Standby storage provides a measure of reliability or safety factor should sources fail or when unusual conditions impose higher than anticipated demands. See also the definition of Components of Finished Water Storage in these rules. (5-8-09)

1326. Substantially Modified. The Department shall consider a public water system to be substantially modified when, as the result of one (1) or more projects, there is a combined increase of twenty-five percent (25%) or more above the system's existing configuration in the population served or number of service connections, the total length of transmission and distribution water mains, and the peak or average water demand. (5-8-09)

1337. Substitute Responsible Charge Operator. An operator of a public drinking water system who holds a valid license at a class equal to or greater than the drinking water system classification, designated by the system owner to replace and to perform the duties of the responsible charge operator when the responsible charge operator is not available or accessible. (4-6-05)

1348. Surface Water System. A public water system which is supplied by one (1) or more surface water sources or ground water sources under the direct influence of surface water. Also called subpart H systems in applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 141. (4-5-00)

1359. Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Total organic carbon in mg/l measured using heat, oxygen, ultraviolet irradiation, chemical oxidants, or combinations of these oxidants that convert organic carbon to carbon dioxide, rounded to two (2) significant figures. (4-5-00)

13640. Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). The sum of the concentration in milligrams per liter of the trihalomethane compounds (trichloromethane [chloroform], dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane and tribromomethane [bromoform]), rounded to two (2) significant figures. (4-2-08)

13741. Transient Noncommunity Public Water System. A noncommunity water system which does not regularly serve at least twenty-five (25) of the same persons over six (6) months per year. See also the definition of a Public Drinking Water System in these rules. (5-8-09)

13842. Treatment Facility. Any place(s) where a public drinking water system or nontransient noncommunity water system alters the physical or chemical characteristics of the drinking water. Chlorination may be considered as a function of a distribution system. (4-5-00)

13943. Turbidity. A measure of the interference of light passage through water, or visual depth restriction due to the presence of suspended matter such as clay, silt, nonliving organic particulates, plankton and other microscopic organisms. Operationally, turbidity measurements are expressions of certain light scattering and absorbing properties of a water sample. Turbidity is measured by the Nephelometric method. (12-10-92)

1404. Ultrafiltration (UF). A low pressure membrane filtration process with pore diameter normally in

the range of five thousandths to one tenth micrometer (0.005 to 0.1 μm). (4-4-13)

1475. Ultraviolet (UV) Light Technology. A physical disinfection process that has proven effective against common pathogens in drinking water. (4-4-13)

1426. UV Transmittance (UVT). A measure of the fraction of incident light transmitted through a material (e.g., water sample or quartz). The UVT is usually reported for a wavelength of two hundred fifty-four (254) nm and a pathlength of one (1) cm. It is often represented as a percentage. (4-4-13)

1437. Unregulated Contaminant. Any substance that may affect the quality of water but for which a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique has not been established. (12-10-92)

1448. Use Assessment. For the purpose of obtaining a waiver from certain monitoring requirements, a use assessment is an evaluation as to whether synthetic organic contaminants are being or have been used, manufactured, transported, stored, or disposed of in the watershed for surface water or the zone of influence for ground water. (5-8-09)

1459. Variance. A temporary deferment of compliance with a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique requirement which may be granted only when the system demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the raw water characteristics prevent compliance with the MCL or requirement after installation of the best available technology or treatment technique and the deferment does not cause an unreasonable risk to public health. (12-10-92)

14650. Very Small Public Drinking Water System. A Community or Nontransient Noncommunity Public Water System that serves five hundred (500) persons or less and has no treatment other than disinfection or has only treatment which does not require any chemical treatment, process adjustment, backwashing or media regeneration by an operator (e.g. calcium carbonate filters, granular activated carbon filters, cartridge filters, ion exchangers). (4-5-00)

14751. Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs). VOCs are lightweight organic compounds that vaporize or evaporate easily. (10-1-93)

14852. Vulnerability Assessment. A determination of the risk of future contamination of a public drinking water supply. (12-10-92)

14953. Waiver. (12-10-92)

a. For the purposes of these rules, except Sections 500 through 552, “waiver” means the Department approval of a temporary reduction in sampling requirements for a particular contaminant. (3-30-07)

b. For purposes of Sections 500 through 552, “waiver” means a dismissal of any requirement of compliance. (3-30-07)

c. For the purposes of Section 010, “waiver” means the deferral of a fee assessment for a public drinking water system. (10-1-93)

1504. Wastewater. Any combination of liquid or water and pollutants from activities and processes occurring in dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial plants, institutions and other establishments, together with any ground water, surface water, and storm water that may be present; liquid or water that is chemically, biologically, physically or rationally identifiable as containing blackwater, gray water or commercial or industrial pollutants; and sewage. See IDAPA 58.01.16, “Wastewater Rules,” for additional information. (4-7-11)

1575. Water for Human Consumption. Water that is used by humans for drinking, bathing for purposes of personal hygiene (including hand-washing), showering, cooking, dishwashing, and maintaining oral hygiene. In common usage, the terms “culinary water,” “drinking water,” and “potable water” are frequently used as synonyms. (5-3-03)

~~1526.~~ **Water Demand.** The volume of water requested by system users to satisfy their needs. Water demand can be further categorized as: (5-8-09)

a. Average day demand. The volume of water used by a system on an average day based on a one (1) year period. (5-8-09)

b. Maximum day demand. The average rate of consumption for the twenty-four (24) hour period in which total consumption is the largest for the design year. (5-8-09)

c. Peak hour demand. The highest hourly flow, excluding fire flow, that a water system or distribution system pressure zone is likely to experience in the design year. (5-8-09)

~~1537.~~ **Water Main.** A pipe within a public water system which is under the control of the system operator and conveys water to two (2) or more service connections or conveys water to a fire hydrant. The collection of water mains within a given water supply is called the distribution system. (5-8-09)

~~1548.~~ **Watershed.** The land area from which water flows into a stream or other body of water which drains the area. (3-30-07)

~~1559.~~ **Wholesale System.** A public water system that treats source water as necessary to produce finished water and then delivers some or all of that finished water to another public water system. Delivery may be through a direct connection or through the distribution system of one (1) or more consecutive systems. (4-2-08)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

100. MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS.

~~01. **Microbiological Contaminant Total Coliform Sampling and Analytical Requirements.** The Total Coliform Rule, 40 CFR 141.21, is herein incorporated by reference. The Revised Total Coliform Rule, 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart Y, is herein incorporated by reference, excluding the annual monitoring provisions in 40 CFR 141.854 (a)(4), (d), (e), (f) and (h). (10-1-93)()~~

~~a. 40 CFR 141.21 is herein incorporated by reference. Routine monitoring requirements for public water systems serving more than one thousand (1,000) people. 40 CFR 141.857 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)()~~

~~b. The Department may reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for community water systems serving twenty-five (25) to one thousand (1000) persons, as specified in 40 CFR 141.21(a)(2) and Subsection 100.01. The Department may allow community water systems serving twenty-five (25) to one thousand (1000) persons to reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency to once per quarter when: Routine monitoring requirements for community water systems serving one thousand (1,000) or fewer people using only ground water. 40 CFR 141.855 is herein incorporated by reference. (12-10-92)()~~

~~i. The system submits a written request to the Department in advance of the requirement; and (12-10-92)~~

~~ii. There has been no history of total coliform contamination in its current configuration; and (10-1-93)~~

~~iii. The system has been in compliance with the total coliform monitoring requirements for the last three (3) years; and (12-10-92)~~

~~iv. A sanitary survey has been conducted within the past five (5) years which indicates to the Department that there are no deficiencies which could affect microbial quality; and (12-10-92)~~

- v. ~~The system uses only a ground water source that is protected.~~ (12-10-92)
- c. ~~The Department may reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for noncommunity water systems serving less than one thousand (1000) persons as specified in 40 CFR 141.21(a)(3)(i) and Subsection 100.01 of this rule. The Department may allow noncommunity water systems serving less than one thousand (1000) persons to reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency to once per year when: Routine monitoring requirements for subpart H public water system serving one thousand (1,000) or fewer people. 40 CFR 141.856 is herein incorporated by reference. (12-10-92)()~~
- i. ~~The system submits a written request to the Department in advance of the requirement; and~~ (12-10-92)
- ii. ~~No coliforms have been detected in the last three (3) years of monitoring; and~~ (12-10-92)
- iii. ~~The system has been in compliance with the total coliform monitoring requirements for the last three (3) years; and~~ (12-10-92)
- iv. ~~A sanitary survey has been conducted within the past five (5) years which indicates to the Department that there are no deficiencies which could affect microbial quality; and~~ (12-10-92)
- v. ~~The system uses only a ground water source that is protected.~~ (12-10-92)
- d. ~~The Department may reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for noncommunity water systems serving more than one thousand (1000) persons during any month the system serves one thousand (1000) persons or fewer as specified in 40 CFR 141.21(a)(3)(ii) and Subsection 100.01. The Department will allow noncommunity water systems serving more than one thousand (1000) persons to reduce the total coliform monitoring frequency for any month the system serves one thousand (1000) persons or fewer, down to a minimum of one (1) sample per year, provided; Routine monitoring requirements for non-community water system serving one thousand (1,000) or fewer people using only ground water. 40 CFR 141.854 is herein incorporated by reference, excluding the annual monitoring provisions in 40 CFR 141.854 (a)(4), (d), (e), (f), and (h). (10-1-93)()~~
- i. ~~The system submits a written request to the Department in advance of the requirement; and~~ (12-10-92)
- ii. ~~No coliforms have been detected in the last three (3) years of monitoring; and~~ (12-10-92)
- iii. ~~The system has been in compliance with the total coliform monitoring requirements for the last three (3) years; and~~ (12-10-92)
- iv. ~~A sanitary survey has been conducted within the past five (5) years which indicates that there are no deficiencies which could affect microbial quality; and~~ (4-4-13)
- v. ~~The system uses only a ground water source that is protected.~~ (12-10-92)
- e. ~~A system must collect repeat samples within twenty-four (24) hours of notification of positive results as specified in 40 CFR 141.21(b) and Subsection 100.01. The Department may allow a system to delay collection of repeat samples if the system:~~ (12-10-92)
- i. ~~Identifies the cause of the contamination;~~ (12-10-92)
- ii. ~~Is making progress towards correcting the problem;~~ (12-10-92)
- iii. ~~Submits a written request to delay collecting repeat samples and a written statement admitting an acute MCL violation;~~ (12-10-92)
- iv. ~~Follows public notification requirements specified under 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart Q for Tier 1 MCL violations including notice for consumers to boil their water;~~ (4-4-13)

- v. ~~Continues to collect the regularly scheduled number of routine samples;~~ (12-10-92)
- vi. ~~Collects all repeat samples immediately following correction of the problem; and~~ (12-10-92)
- vii. ~~Collects five (5) routine samples during the month following the end of the violation as required under 40 CFR 141.21 (b)(5), unless waived as allowed under that paragraph.~~ (12-10-92)

02. Turbidity Sampling and Analytical Requirements. 40 CFR 141.22 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

03. Inorganic Chemical Sampling and Analytical Requirements. 40 CFR 141.23 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

04. Organic Chemicals, Sampling and Analytical Requirements. 40 CFR 141.24 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

05. Analytical Methods for Radioactivity. 40 CFR 141.25 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

06. Monitoring Frequency and Compliance Requirements for Radioactivity in Community Water Systems. 40CFR 141.26 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

07. Monitoring Waivers. 40 CFR 141.23(b) 141.23(c), 141.24(f), 141.24(h) are herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

a. Waivers from sampling requirements in Subsections 100.03, 100.04, 200.01, and 503.03.e.v. may be available to all systems for all contaminants except nitrate, nitrite, and disinfection byproducts and are based upon a vulnerability assessment, use assessment, the analytical results of previous sampling, or some combination of vulnerability assessment, use assessment, and analytical results. (4-4-13)

b. There are two (2) general types of monitoring waivers: (12-10-92)

i. Waivers based exclusively upon previous analytical data (12-10-92)

ii. Waivers based on a use or vulnerability assessment. (12-10-92)

c. Waivers are to be made by the Department on a contaminant specific basis and must be in writing. (12-10-92)

d. Vulnerability assessments may be conducted by the Department, the water system, or a third party organization. The Department shall approve or disapprove all vulnerability assessments in writing. (12-10-92)

e. Water systems which do not receive waivers shall sample at the required initial and repeat monitoring frequencies. (12-10-92)

f. If a system elects to request a waiver from monitoring, it shall do so in writing at least sixty (60) days prior to the required monitoring deadline date. (10-1-93)

08. Initial Monitoring Schedule. In addition to the requirements specified in 40 CFR 141.23, 40 CFR 141.24, and 40 CFR 141.40, initial monitoring must be completed according to the following schedule unless otherwise specified by the Department: (4-4-13)

a. Public water systems serving more than one hundred (100) people must conduct initial monitoring before January 1, 1995 except that: (10-1-93)

i. Initial monitoring for nitrate and nitrite must be completed before January 1, 1994 for all surface

water sources serving transient noncommunity public water systems and for all ground water sources serving any public water system. (10-1-93)

ii. Initial monitoring for nitrate and nitrite must be completed before April 1, 1993 for all surface water sources serving community or nontransient noncommunity public water systems. (10-1-93)

iii. Initial monitoring required under 40 CFR 141.23(c) must be completed before January 1, 1994 for all surface water sources serving community or nontransient noncommunity public water systems. (10-1-93)

b. Public water systems serving one hundred (100) or less people must conduct initial monitoring before January 1, 1996 except that: (10-1-93)

i. Initial monitoring for nitrate and nitrite must be completed before January 1, 1994 for all surface water sources serving transient noncommunity public water systems and for all ground water sources serving a public water system. (10-1-93)

ii. Initial monitoring for nitrate and nitrite must be completed before April 1, 1993 for all surface water sources serving community or nontransient noncommunity public water systems. (10-1-93)

iii. Initial monitoring required under 40 CFR 141.23(c) must be completed before January 1, 1994 for all surface water sources serving community or nontransient noncommunity public water systems. (10-1-93)

09. Alternate Analytical Techniques. 40 CFR 141.27 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)

10. Approved Laboratories. 40 CFR 141.28 ~~and 40 CFR 141.852(b) is are~~ herein incorporated by reference. All analyses conducted pursuant to these rules, except those listed below, shall be performed in laboratories certified or granted reciprocity by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Laboratories, as provided in IDAPA 16.02.13, "Rules Governing Certification of Idaho Water Quality Laboratories." The following analyses may be performed by any person acceptable to the Department of Environmental Quality: ~~(4-4-13)~~()

a. pH; (12-10-92)

b. Turbidity (Nephelometric method only); (12-10-92)

c. Daily analysis for fluoride; (12-10-92)

d. Temperature; (5-8-09)

e. Disinfectant residuals, except ozone, which shall be analyzed using the Indigo Method or an acceptable automated method pursuant to Subsection 300.05.ed.; ~~(5-8-09)~~()

f. Alkalinity; (5-8-09)

g. Calcium; (5-8-09)

h. Conductivity; (5-8-09)

i. Silica; and (5-8-09)

j. Orthophosphate. (5-8-09)

11. Monitoring of Consecutive Water Systems. 40 CFR 141.29 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

12. Disinfection Residuals, Disinfection Byproducts, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors. 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart L is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

150. REPORTING, PUBLIC NOTIFICATION, RECORDKEEPING.

01. **Reporting Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.31 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)
02. **Public Notification of Drinking Water Violations.** 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart Q is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)
03. **Record Maintenance.** 40 CFR 141.33 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)
04. **Reporting for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Results.** 40 CFR 141.35 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)
05. **Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements for the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.** 40 CFR 141.175 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)
06. **Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements for the Disinfectants and Disinfectant Byproducts Rule.** 40 CFR 141.134 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)
07. **Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements for the Revised Total Coliform Rule.** 40 CFR 141.861 is herein incorporated by reference. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

300. FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION.

01. **General Requirements.** 40 CFR 141.70 is herein incorporated by reference. Each public water system using a surface water source or ground water source directly influenced by surface water shall be operated by personnel, as specified in Sections 553 and 554, who have met state requirements for licensing of water system operators. (4-4-13)
02. **Filtration.** 40 CFR 141.73 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)
- a. Each system which provides filtration treatment shall submit engineering evaluations, other documentation, or some combination of engineering evaluations and other documentation as required by the Department to demonstrate ongoing compliance with these rules. (4-7-11)
- b. The Department will establish filtration removal credit on a system-by-system basis. Unless otherwise demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department, the maximum log removal credit allowed for filtration is as follows:

Maximum Log Removal			
Filtration Type	Giardia lamblia	Viruses	Cryptosporidium
Conventional	2.5	2.0	2.5
Direct	2.0	1.0	2.0
Slow sand	2.0	2.0	2.0
Diatomaceous earth	2.0	1.0	2.0
Microfiltration	3.0	0.5	3.0

Maximum Log Removal			
Filtration Type	Giardia lamblia	Viruses	Cryptosporidium
Ultrafiltration	3.5	2.0	3.5
Nanofiltration	4.0	3.0	4.0
Reverse Osmosis	4.0	3.0	4.0
Alternate technology	2.0	0	2.0

(4-4-13)

- c. Filtration removal credit shall be granted for filtration treatment provided the system is: (4-7-11)
- i. Operated in accordance with the Operations Plan specified in Subsection 552.03.a.; and (4-7-11)
 - ii. The system is in compliance with the turbidity performance criteria specified under 40 CFR 141.73; and (4-7-11)
 - iii. Coagulant chemicals must be added and coagulation and flocculation unit process must be used at all times during which conventional and direct filtration treatment plants are in operation; and (4-7-11)

iv. Slow sand filters are operated at rates not to exceed: one-tenth (0.1) gallons per minute per square foot or as approved by the Department; and (4-4-13)()

~~(1) One-tenth (0.1) gallons per minute per square foot when anticipated temperatures are expected above five degrees Celsius (5°C); and~~ (4-4-13)

~~(2) Five hundredths (0.05) gallons per minute per square foot when anticipated temperatures are expected at or below five degrees Celsius (5°C); and~~ (4-4-13)

v. Diatomaceous earth filters are operated at a rate not to exceed one point five (1.5) gallons per minute per square foot. (4-7-11)

03. Criteria for Avoiding Filtration. 40 CFR 141.71 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

04. Disinfection. 40 CFR 141.72 is herein incorporated by reference. (10-1-93)

a. In addition to the disinfection requirements in 40 CFR 141.72, each system with a surface water source or ground water source directly influenced by surface water shall maintain a minimum of at least two-tenths (0.2) parts per million of chlorine in the treated water after an effective contact time of at least thirty (30) minutes at peak hour demand before delivery to the first customer. Effective contact time is either demonstrated or calculated. ()

i. Demonstrated effective contact time is generally determined by tracer studies on a completed contact basin. Prior to conducting a tracer study, a testing plan shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval. The tracer chemical shall not be reactive with anything in the water or be consumed in the process. ()

ii. Calculated effective contact time for tank type contact basins is based on tank baffling and inlet/outlet configurations for the maximum hourly flow rate through that contact basin. Calculated effective contact time in a "pipeline type contact basin" (often called a pipeline contactor) is calculated by dividing the internal volume of the pipe by the maximum hourly flow rate through that pipeline contactor. (4-4-13)()

b. The Department may allow a system to utilize automatic shut-off of water to the distribution system whenever total disinfectant residual is less than two-tenths (0.2) mg/l rather than provide redundant disinfection components and auxiliary power as required in 40 CFR 141.72(a)(2). An automatic water shut-off may

be used if the system demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that, at all times, a minimum of twenty (20) psi pressure and adequate fire flow can be maintained in the distribution system when water delivery is shut-off to the distribution system and, at all times, minimum *Giardia lamblia* and virus inactivation removal rates can be achieved prior to the first customer. (12-10-92)

c. Each system which is required to provide filtration must provide disinfection treatment such that filtration plus disinfection provide at least 3-Log or ninety-nine and nine tenths percent (99.9%) inactivation/removal of *Giardia lamblia* cysts and at least 4-Log or ninety-nine and ninety-nine hundredths percent (99.99%) inactivation/removal of viruses as specified in 40 CFR 141.72 and Section 300, and at least 2-Log or ninety-nine percent (99%) removal of *Cryptosporidium* as required by 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart P or Subpart T. However, in all cases the disinfection portion of the treatment train shall be designed to provide not less than five tenths (0.5) log *Giardia lamblia* inactivation, irrespective of the *Giardia lamblia* removal credit awarded to the filtration portion of the treatment train. (4-4-13)

05. Analytical and Monitoring Requirements. 40 CFR 141.74 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

a. Each public water system which is required to provide disinfection shall monitor as follows: (4-4-13)

i. Each day the system is in operation, the purveyor shall determine the total level of inactivation of *Giardia lamblia* cysts and viruses achieved through disinfection based on CT99.9 values provided in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(3) (Tables 1.1 through 1.6, 2.1 and 3.1). (12-10-92)

ii. At least once per day, the system shall monitor the following parameters to determine the total inactivation ratio achieved through disinfection: (12-10-92)

(1) Temperature of the disinfected water at each residual disinfectant concentration sampling point; and (12-10-92)

(2) If using chlorine, the pH of the disinfected water at each chlorine residual sampling point. (12-10-92)

(3) The effective contact time, "T," must be determined each day during peak hour demand. Disinfectant contact time, "T," in pipelines used for *Giardia lamblia* and virus inactivation shall be calculated by dividing the internal volume of the pipe by the peak hour flow rate through that pipe. Effective contact time, "T," for all other system components used for *Giardia lamblia* and virus inactivation shall be determined by tracer studies or other evaluations or calculations acceptable to the Department. (4-4-13)

(4) The residual disinfectant concentrations at each residual disinfectant sampling point at or before the first customer, must be determined each day during peak hour demand, or at other times approved by the Department. (5-8-09)

iii. The purveyor may demonstrate to the Department, based on a Department approved on-site disinfection challenge study protocol, that the system is achieving disinfection requirements specified in Subsection 300.04 utilizing CT99.9 values other than those specified in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(3) (Tables 2.1 and 3.1) for ozone, chlorine dioxide, and chloramine. (4-4-13)

iv. The total inactivation ratio shall be calculated as follows: (12-10-92)

(1) If the system applies disinfectant at only one (1) point, the system shall determine the total inactivation ratio by either of the two (2) following methods: (12-10-92)

(a) One inactivation ratio (CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}) is determined at/or before the first customer during peak hour demand; or (5-8-09)

(b) Sequential inactivation ratios are calculated between the point of disinfectant application and a

point at or before the first customer during peak hour demand. The following method must be used to calculate the total inactivation ratio: (5-8-09)

- (i) Step 1: Determine (CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}) for each sequence. (12-10-92)
- (ii) Step 2: Add the (CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}) values for all sequences. The result is the total inactivation ratio. (12-10-92)

(2) If the system uses more than one point of disinfectant application at or before the first customer, the system must determine the CT value of each disinfection sequence immediately prior to the next point of disinfectant application during peak hour demand. The sum of the (CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}) values from all sequences is the total inactivation ratio. (CT_{calc}/CT_{99.9}) must be determined by the methods described in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(4)(i)(B). (5-8-09)

v. Log removal credit for disinfection shall be determined by multiplying the total inactivation ratio by three (3). (12-10-92)

vi. The Department may reduce the CT monitoring requirements specified under Section 300, for any system which demonstrates that the required inactivation levels are consistently exceeded. Reduced CT monitoring shall be allowed only where the reduction in monitoring will not endanger the health of consumers served by the water system. (12-10-92)

b. Residual disinfectant concentrations for ozone must be measured using the Indigo Method, or automated methods may be used if approved by the Department as provided for in 40 CFR 141.74(a)(4). (4-4-13)()

c. Unfiltered Subpart H systems. 40 CFR 141.857(c) is herein incorporated by reference. ()

d. As provided for in 40 CFR 141.74(b), the Department may specify interim monitoring requirements for unfiltered systems notified by the Department or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that filtration treatment must be installed. Until filtration is installed, systems shall conduct monitoring for turbidity and disinfectant residuals as follows unless otherwise specified by the Department: (4-4-13)()

i. Disinfectant residual concentrations entering the distribution system shall be measured at the following minimum frequencies, and samples must be taken at evenly spaced intervals throughout the workday.

Minimum Frequencies	
Population	Samples/day
Less than 500	1
501 - 1000	2
1,001 - 2,500	3
Greater than 2501	4

(12-10-92)

ii. Turbidity shall be measured at least once per day at the entry point to the distribution system. (12-10-92)

iii. The Department may, at its discretion, reduce the turbidity monitoring frequency for any noncommunity system which demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department: (12-10-92)

(1) A free chlorine residual of two-tenths (0.2) part per million is maintained throughout the distribution system; (12-10-92)

(2) The water source is well protected; (12-10-92)

(3) The total coliform MCL is not exceeded or a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment has not been triggered in accordance with 40 CFR 141.859; and ~~(12-10-92)~~()

(4) No significant health risk is present. (12-10-92)

d.e. The Department may allow systems with surface water sources or ground water sources under the direct influence of surface water, to substitute continuous turbidity monitoring for grab sample monitoring as specified in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(2) and 40 CFR 141.74(c)(1) and Subsection 300.05. The Department may allow continuous turbidity monitoring provided the continuous turbidimeter is operated, maintained, standardized and calibrated per the manufacturer's recommendations. For purposes of determining compliance with turbidity performance criteria, discrete values must be recorded every four (4) hours water is supplied to the distribution system. (10-1-93)

d.f. The Department may allow systems using both a surface water source(s), or ground water source(s) under the direct influence of surface water, and one (1) or more ground water sources, to measure disinfectant residual at points other than the total coliform sampling points, as specified in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(6)(i) and 40 CFR 141.74(c)(3)(i) and Subsection 300.05. The Department may allow alternate sampling points provided the system submits an acceptable alternate monitoring plan to the Department for approval in advance of the monitoring requirement that demonstrates the alternative points are more representative of treated (disinfected) water quality within the distribution system. Heterotrophic bacteria, measured as heterotrophic plate count (HPC) as specified in 40 CFR 141.74(a)(1), may be measured in lieu of residual disinfectant concentration as outlined in 40 CFR 141.74(b)(6)(i). ~~(10-1-93)~~()

d.g. The Department may allow a reduced turbidity monitoring frequency for systems using slow sand filtration or technology other than conventional, direct, or diatomaceous earth filtration, as specified in 40 CFR 141.74(c)(1) and Subsection 300.05. To be considered for a reduced turbidity monitoring frequency, a system must submit a written request to the Department in advance of the monitoring requirement. (12-10-92)

06. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements. 40 CFR 141.75 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

a. As provided in 40 CFR 141.75(a) and Section 300, the Department may establish interim reporting requirements for systems notified by the Department or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency that filtration treatment must be installed as specified in 40 CFR 141.75(a) and as referred to in Subsection 300.06. Until filtration treatment is installed, systems required to install filtration treatment shall report as follows: (4-4-13)

i. The purveyor shall immediately report to the Department via telephone or other equally rapid means, but no later than the end of the next business day, the following information: (12-10-92)

(1) The occurrence of a waterborne disease outbreak potentially attributable to that water system; (12-10-92)

(2) Any turbidity measurement which exceeds five (5) NTU; and (12-10-92)

(3) Any result indicating that the disinfectant residual concentration entering the distribution system is below two-tenths (0.2) mg/l free chlorine. (12-10-92)

ii. The purveyor shall report to the Department within ten (10) days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public the following monitoring information using a Department-approved form: (12-10-92)

(1) Turbidity monitoring information; and (12-10-92)

(2) Disinfectant residual concentrations entering the distribution system. (12-10-92)

iii. Personnel qualified under Subsection 300.01 shall complete and sign the monthly report forms submitted to the Department as required in Subsection 300.06. (12-10-92)

b. In addition to the reporting requirements in 40 CFR 141.75(b) pertaining to systems with filtration treatment, each public water system which provides filtration treatment must report the level of *Giardia lamblia* and virus inactivation/removal achieved each day by filtration and disinfection. (4-4-13)

07. Recycle Provisions. 40 CFR 141.76 is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

a. The Department shall evaluate recycling records kept by water systems pursuant to 40 CFR 141.76 during sanitary surveys, comprehensive performance evaluations, or other inspections. (5-3-03)

b. The Department may require a system to modify recycling practices if it can be shown that these

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

303. SANITARY SURVEYS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS USING GROUND WATER.

The Department shall conduct a sanitary survey of all public water systems that use ground water. 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart S, is herein incorporated by reference. (4-4-13)

01. Frequency. For non-community water systems, a sanitary survey shall be conducted every five (5) years. For community water systems, a sanitary survey shall be conducted every three (3) years, except as provided below. (5-8-09)

a. A community water system may have a sanitary survey conducted every five (5) years if the system provides at least a four (4)-log treatment of viruses (using inactivation, removal, or a Department approved combination of 4-log inactivation and removal) before or at the first customer for all of its ground water sources. (5-8-09)

b. A community water system may have a sanitary survey conducted every five (5) years if it has an outstanding performance record, as determined by the Department and documented in previous sanitary surveys, and has no history of Total Coliform Rule or Revised Total Coliform Rule MCL or monitoring violations under Subsection 100.01~~.a.~~ since the last sanitary survey. ~~(5-8-09)~~ ()

02. Report. A report describing the results of the sanitary survey shall be provided to the water system. (5-8-09)

a. As part of the sanitary survey report or as an independent action, the Department shall provide written notice to the water system describing any significant deficiency within thirty (30) days after the Department identifies the significant deficiency. The notice may specify corrective actions and deadlines for completion of corrective actions. (5-8-09)

b. The Department may, at its discretion, provide this written notice at the time of the sanitary survey. (5-8-09)

03. Significant Deficiencies. For each of the eight (8) elements of a sanitary survey of a ground water system, the following deficiencies shall in all cases be considered significant for the purposes of the notice required in Subsection 303.02. Decisions about the significance of other deficiencies identified during the sanitary survey shall be at the Department's discretion, as indicated in the Department's sanitary survey protocol. (5-8-09)

a. Source: Lack of a sanitary well cap as specified in Subsection 511.06.b. (5-8-09)

b. Treatment: (4-4-13)

- i. Chemical addition lacks emergency shut-off as specified in Subsection 531.02.b.ii. (4-4-13)
 - ii. Chemical addition is not flow proportioned where the rate of flow or chemical demand is not reasonably constant, as specified in Subsection 531.02.b.ii. (4-4-13)
 - c. Distribution system: No means for flushing dead end water mains, as specified in Subsection 542.09. (5-8-09)
 - d. Finished water storage: Roof leaking, as specified in Subsections 544.09 and 544.09.c. (5-8-09)
 - e. Pumps, pump facilities, and controls: No accessible check valve between pump and shut-off valve, as specified in Subsection 511.04. (5-8-09)
 - f. Monitoring, reporting, and data verification: Repeated failure to collect the required number and type of Total Coliform Rule or the Revised Total Coliform Rule samples during the most recent two (2) year period, as specified in Subsection 100.01.~~ca~~. ~~(5-8-09)~~ ()
 - g. System management and operation: History of frequent depressurization in the distribution system in violation of Subsection 552.01. (5-8-09)
 - h. Operator compliance with state licensing requirements: Responsible charge operator is not licensed as required in Subsection 554.02. (5-8-09)
- 04. Response Required.** The owner of a public water system must respond in writing, describing how and on what schedule the system will address all significant deficiencies, not later than thirty (30) days after receiving notification from the Department. (4-4-13)
- 05. Consultation with the Department.** Public water systems shall consult with the Department prior to taking specific corrective actions in response to significant deficiencies identified during a sanitary survey unless such corrective actions are specified in detail by the Department in its written notification under Subsection 303.02. (5-8-09)
- 06. Violation.** Failure to address significant deficiencies identified in a sanitary survey that are within the control of the public water system and its governing body shall constitute a violation of these rules. (5-8-09)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

305. COLIFORM TREATMENT TECHNIQUE TRIGGERS AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST POTENTIAL FECAL CONTAMINATION.

40 CFR 141.859, excluding 40 CFR 141.859(a)(2)(iii), is herein incorporated by reference. ()

01. Treatment Technique Triggers. Systems owners and operators must ensure that assessments are conducted in accordance with Subsection 305.02 after exceeding treatment technique triggers in this subsection. ()

a. Level 1 treatment technique triggers: ()

i. For systems taking forty (40) or more samples per month, the system exceeds five percent (5.0%) total coliform-positive samples for the month. ()

ii. For systems taking fewer than forty (40) samples per month, the system has two (2) or more total coliform positive samples in the same month. ()

iii. The system owner or operator fails to take every required repeat sample after any single total coliform-positive sample. ()

- b. Level 2 treatment technique triggers: ()
- or
- i. An *E.coli* MCL violation, as specified in Subsection 050.05 and Subsection 101.01 of these rules: ()
- ii. A second or any additional Level 1 triggers as defined in Subsection 305.01.a. within a rolling 12-month period, unless the Department has determined a likely reason that the samples that caused the first Level 1 treatment technique trigger were total coliform-positive and has established that the system has corrected the problem. ()

02. Requirements For Assessments. ()

a. System owners and operators must ensure that Level 1 and 2 assessments are conducted in order to identify the possible presence of sanitary defects and defects in distribution system coliform monitoring practices. The assessment must be conducted consistent with any Department directives that tailor specific assessment elements with respect to the size and type of the system and the size, type, and characteristics of the distribution system.()

b. When conducting assessments, owners and operators must ensure that the assessor evaluates minimum elements that include review and identification of inadequacies in sample sites; sampling protocol; sample processing; atypical events that could affect distributed water quality or indicate that distributed water quality was impaired; changes in distribution system maintenance and operation that could affect distributed water quality (including water storage); source and treatment considerations that bear on distributed water quality, where appropriate (e.g., small ground water systems); and existing water quality monitoring data. The system owner or operator must ensure the assessments are consistent with the elements in the Department provided forms for Level 1 and Level 2 assessments. ()

c. Level 1 Assessments. A system owner or operator must conduct a Level 1 assessment if the system exceeds one of the treatment technique triggers in Subsection 305.01.a. as soon as practical after any trigger level is identified and submit a completed Level 1 assessment report or form to the Department within thirty (30) days after the system learns that it has exceeded a trigger. ()

i. The completed assessment report or form must describe sanitary defects detected, corrective actions completed, and a proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed. The assessment report or form may also note that no sanitary defects were identified. ()

ii. If the Department reviews the completed Level 1 report or form and determines that the assessment is not sufficient (including any proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed), the Department will consult with the owner or operator of the system. If the Department requires revisions after consultation, the system owner or operator must submit a revised assessment report or form to the Department on an agreed-upon schedule not to exceed thirty (30) days from the date of consultation. ()

iii. Upon completion and submission of the assessment report or form by the system owner or operator, the Department will determine if the system has identified a likely cause for the Level 1 trigger and, if so, establish that the system has corrected the problem, or has included a schedule acceptable to the Department for correcting the problem. ()

d. Level 2 Assessments. A system owner or operator must ensure that a Level 2 assessment is conducted if the system exceeds one of the treatment technique triggers in Subsection 305.01.b. The owner or operator must comply with any expedited actions or additional action required by the Department in the case of an *E.coli* MCL violation. ()

i. The system owner or operator must ensure that a Level 2 assessment is conducted by the Department or a party approved by the Department as described in Subsection 305.03 as soon as practical after any trigger in Subsection 305.01.b. and must submit a completed Level 2 assessment report or form to the Department within 30 (thirty) days after the system learns that it has exceeded a trigger if the assessment was conducted by a party other than the Department. ()

ii. The Department will schedule and conduct Level 2 assessments for an *E.coli* treatment technique trigger in Subsection 305.01.b.i. unless the Department approves another party to conduct the assessment as outlined in Subsection 305.03. ()

iii. A second or any additional triggered Level 2 Assessment within a rolling twelve-month period must be conducted by a Department approved third party even if the public water system has staff or management approved under Subsection 305.03. ()

iv. The completed assessment report or form must describe sanitary defects detected, corrective actions completed, and a proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed. The assessment report or form may also note that no sanitary defects were identified. ()

v. If the Department reviews the completed Level 2 report or form and determines that the assessment is not sufficient (including any proposed timetable for any corrective actions not already completed), the Department will consult with the owner or operator of the system. If the Department requires revisions after consultation, the system owner or operator must submit a revised assessment report or form to the Department on an agreed-upon schedule not to exceed 30 (thirty) days from the date of consultation. ()

vi. Upon completion and submission of the assessment report or form by the system owner or operator, the Department will determine if the system has identified a likely cause for the Level 2 trigger and, if so, establish that the system has corrected the problem, or has included a schedule acceptable to Department for correcting the problem. ()

e. Corrective action. Systems must correct sanitary defects found through either Level 1 or Level 2 assessments conducted under this section. For corrections not completed by the time of submission of the assessment report or form, the system must complete the corrective action(s) in compliance with a timetable approved by the Department in consultation with the system. The system must notify the Department when each scheduled corrective action is completed. ()

f. Consultation. At any time during the assessment or corrective action phase, either the water system or the Department may request a consultation with the other party to determine the appropriate actions to be taken. The system may consult with the Department on all relevant information that may impact its ability to comply with a requirement of this Section, including the method of accomplishment, an appropriate timeframe, and other relevant information. ()

03. Approved Parties for Level 2 Assessments. The system may conduct a Level 2 assessment if the system has staff or management with the certification or qualifications outlined in this Subsection or if the system hires parties that meet the qualifications in this Subsection. The following parties are approved by the Department to conduct Level 2 assessments: ()

a. The Department or persons contracted with the Department who are trained to conduct sanitary surveys; ()

b. Currently licensed operators in good standing that are licensed through the Idaho Bureau of Occupational Licensing with a drinking water classification of Distribution I through IV or Treatment I through IV and that are licensed at least to the classification level of the public water system requiring the Level 2 assessment; or ()

c. Licensed professional engineers licensed by the state of Idaho and qualified by education and experience in the specific technical fields involved in these rules. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

552. OPERATING CRITERIA FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS.

01. Quantity and Pressure Requirements. Design requirements regarding pressure analysis are found in Section 542.13. (5-8-09)

a. Minimum Capacity. The capacity of a public drinking water system shall be at least eight hundred (800) gallons per day per residence. (5-8-09)

i. The minimum capacity of eight hundred (800) gallons per day shall be the design maximum day demand rate exclusive of irrigation and fire flow requirements. (5-8-09)

ii. The minimum capacity of eight hundred (800) gallons per day is only acceptable if the public drinking water system has equalization storage of finished water in sufficient quantity to compensate for the difference between a water system's maximum pumping capacity and peak hour demand. (5-8-09)

iii. The design capacity of a public drinking water system for material modifications may be less than eight hundred (800) gallons per day per residence if the water system owner provides information that demonstrates to the Department's satisfaction the maximum day demand for the system, exclusive of irrigation and fire flows, is less than eight hundred (800) gallons per day per residence. (5-8-09)

b. Pressure. All public water systems shall meet the following requirements: (4-7-11)

i. Any public water system shall be capable of providing sufficient water during maximum day demand conditions, including fire flow where provided, to maintain a minimum pressure of twenty (20) psi throughout the distribution system, at ground level, as measured at the service connection or along the property line adjacent to the consumer's premises. (4-7-11)

ii. Public Notification. (4-4-13)

(1) During unplanned or emergency situations, when water pressure within the system is known to have fallen below twenty (20) psi, the water supplier must notify the Department, provide public notice to the affected customers within twenty-four (24) hours, and disinfect or flush the system as appropriate. When sampling and corrective procedures have been conducted and after determination by the Department that the water is safe, the water supplier may re-notify the affected customers that the water is safe for consumption. The water supplier shall notify the affected customers if the water is not safe for consumption. ~~(4-4-13)~~ ()

(2) During planned maintenance or repair situations, when water pressure within the system is expected to fall below twenty (20) psi, the water supplier must provide public notice to the affected customers prior to the planned maintenance or repair activity and shall ensure that the water is safe for consumption. (4-4-13)

iii. If an initial investigation by the water supplier fails to discover the causes of inadequate or excessive pressure, the Department may require the water supplier to conduct a local pressure monitoring study to diagnose and correct pressure problems. Compliance with these requirements by water systems that do not have a meter vault or other point of access at the service connection or along the property line adjacent to the consumer's premises where pressure in the distribution system can be reliably measured shall be determined by measurements within the consumer's premises, or at another representative location acceptable to the Department. (4-4-13)

iv. Copies of pressure monitoring study reports required under Subsection 552.01.b.iii. detailing study results and any resulting corrective actions planned or performed by the public water system shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with these rules. (4-7-11)

v. The following public water systems or service areas of public water systems shall maintain a minimum pressure of forty (40) psi throughout the distribution system, during peak hour demand conditions, excluding fire flow, measured at the service connection or along the property line adjacent to the consumer's premises. (5-8-09)

(1) Any public water system constructed or substantially modified after July 1, 1985. (5-8-09)

- (2) Any new service areas. (5-8-09)
- (3) Any public water system that is undergoing material modification where it is feasible to meet the pressure requirements as part of the material modification. (5-8-09)
- vi. Any public water system shall keep static pressure within the distribution system below one hundred (100) psi and should ordinarily keep static pressure below eighty (80) psi. Pressures above one hundred (100) psi shall be controlled by pressure reducing valve stations installed in the distribution main. In areas where failure of installed pressure reducing valve stations would result in extremely high pressure, pressure relief valves may be required. The Department may approve the use of pressure reducing devices at individual service connections on a case by case basis, if it can be demonstrated that higher pressures in portions of the distribution system are required for efficient system operation. If system modification will cause pressure to routinely exceed eighty (80) psi, or if a check valve or an individual pressure reducing device is added to the service line, the water system owner shall notify affected customers. Notification may include reasons for the elevated pressure, problems or damage that elevated pressure can inflict on appliances or plumbing systems, and suggested procedures or mitigation efforts affected property owners may initiate to minimize problems or damage. (4-4-13)
- vii. The Department may allow the installation of booster pump systems at individual service connections on a case by case basis. However, such an installation may only occur with the full knowledge and agreement of the public water system, including assurance by the water system that the individual booster pump will cause no adverse effects on system operation. (4-11-06)
- viii. For elevated storage tanks, pressure calculations during peak hour demand shall be based on the lowest water level after both operational storage and equalization storage have been exhausted. Pressure calculations during fire flow demands shall be based on the lowest water level after operational storage, equalization storage, and fire suppression storage have been exhausted. (4-4-13)
- ix. For hydropneumatic tanks, pressure calculations shall be based on the lowest pressure of the pressure cycle and this requirement shall be noted in the operation and maintenance manual. (4-4-13)
- c. Fire Flows. Any public water system designed to provide fire flows shall ensure that such flows are compatible with the water demand of existing and planned fire-fighting equipment and fire fighting practices in the area served by the system. (5-3-03)
- d. Irrigation Flows. (12-1-92)
- i. Any public water system constructed after November 1, 1977, shall be capable of providing water for uncontrolled, simultaneous foreseeable irrigation demand, which shall include all acreage that the system is designed to irrigate. (5-3-03)
- (1) The Department must concur with assumptions regarding the acreage to be irrigated. In general, an assumption that no outside watering will occur is considered unsound and is unlikely to be approved. (5-3-03)
- (2) An assumption of minimal outside watering, as in recreational subdivisions, may be acceptable if design flows are adequate for maintenance of "green zones" for protection against wildland fire. (5-3-03)
- ii. The requirement of Subsection 552.01.d.i. may be modified by the Department if: (5-3-03)
- (1) A separate irrigation system is provided; or (12-10-92)
- (2) The supplier of water can regulate the rate of irrigation through its police powers, and the water system is designed to accommodate a regulated rate of irrigation flow. The Department may require the water system to submit a legal opinion addressing the enforceability of such police powers. (5-3-03)
- iii. If a separate non-potable irrigation system is provided for the consumers, all mains, hydrants and appurtenances shall be easily identified as non-potable. The Department must concur with a plan to ensure that each new potable water service is not cross-connected with the irrigation system. (5-3-03)

02. Ground Water. (12-10-92)

a. Public water systems constructed after July 1, 1985, and supplied by ground water, shall treat water within the system by disinfection if the ground water source is not protected from contamination. (12-10-92)

b. The Department may, in its discretion, require disinfection for any existing public water system supplied by ground water if the system ~~consistently exceeds the MCL for~~ **has repeated** coliform **present samples or E.coli MCL exceedances**, and if the system does not appear adequately protected from contamination. Adequate protection will be determined based upon at least the following factors: (12-10-92)()

- i. Location of possible sources of contamination; (12-10-92)
- ii. Size of the well lot; (12-10-92)
- iii. Depth of the source of water; (12-10-92)
- iv. Bacteriological quality of the aquifer; (12-10-92)
- v. Geological characteristics of the area; and (12-10-92)
- vi. Adequacy of development of the source. (12-10-92)

03. Operating Criteria. The operating criteria for systems that provide filtration shall be as follows: (4-4-13)

a. A project specific operation and maintenance manual shall be provided as required in Subsection 501.12. See definition of Operation and Maintenance Manual in Section 003 for the typical contents of an operation and maintenance manual and the included operations plan. For the operations plan in the operation and maintenance manual, additional guidance for several types of filtration systems can be found in the Department's SWTR Compliance Guidance referenced in Subsection 002.02. (4-4-13)

b. The system shall conduct monitoring specified by the Department before serving water to the public in order to protect the health of consumers served by the system. (4-4-13)

c. New treatment facilities shall be operated in accordance with Subsection 552.03.b., and the system shall conduct monitoring specified by the Department for a trial period specified by the Department before serving water to the public in order to protect the health of consumers served by the system. (3-30-07)

04. Chlorination. Systems that regularly add chlorine to their water are subject to the provisions of Section 320. Systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water, are subject to the disinfection requirements of Sections 300 and 518. (3-30-07)

a. Systems using only ground water that add chlorine for the purpose of disinfection, as defined in Section 003, are subject to the following requirements: (4-6-05)

i. Chlorinator and chlorine contact tank capacity shall be such that the system is able to demonstrate that it is routinely achieving four (4) logs (ninety-nine point ninety-nine percent) (99.99%) inactivation/removal of viruses. The required effective contact time will be specified by the Department. This condition must be attainable even when the plant design capacity coincides with anticipated maximum chlorine demands. (4-4-13)

ii. A detectable chlorine residual shall be maintained throughout the distribution system. (4-6-05)

iii. Automatic proportioning chlorinators are required where the rate of flow or chlorine demand is not reasonably constant. (4-4-13)

iv. Analysis for free chlorine residual shall be conducted at a location at or prior to the first service

connection at least daily and records of these analyses shall be kept by the supplier of water for at least one (1) year. A report of all daily chlorine residual measurements for each calendar month shall be submitted to the Department no later than the tenth day of the following month. The frequency of measuring free chlorine residuals shall be sufficient to detect variations in chlorine demand or changes in water flow. (5-8-09)

v. If gas chlorination equipment is provided, a separate and ventilated room is required. (4-4-13)

vi. The Department may, in its discretion, require a treatment rate higher than that specified in Subsection 552.04.a.i. (3-30-07)

vii. When chlorine gas is used, chlorine leak detection devices and safety equipment shall be provided and equipped with both an audible alarm and a warning light. (5-8-09)

viii. The Department may require redundant chlorine pumping capabilities with automatic switchover for systems with documented source water contamination problems and that lack adequate storage to supply the system during a pump failure. (5-8-09)

b. Systems using only ground water that add chlorine for the purpose of maintaining a disinfectant residual in the distribution system, when the source(s) is not at risk of microbial contamination, are subject to the following requirements: (4-6-05)

i. Automatic proportioning chlorinators are required where the rate of flow or chlorine demand is not reasonably constant. (4-4-13)

ii. Analysis for free chlorine residual shall be made at a frequency that is sufficient to detect variations in chlorine demand or changes in water flow. (4-6-05)

c. Systems using only ground water that add chlorine for other purposes, such as oxidation of metals or taste and odor control, when the source(s) is known to be free of microbial contamination, must ensure that chlorine residual entering the distribution system after treatment is less than four (4.0) mg/L. The requirements in Subsection 552.04.b.ii. also apply if the system maintains a chlorine residual in the distribution system. (3-30-07)

05. Fluoridation. (12-1-92)

a. Commercial sodium fluoride, sodium silico fluoride and hydrofluosilicic acid which conform to the applicable American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01, are acceptable. Use of other chemicals shall be specifically approved by the Department. (3-30-07)

b. Fluoride compounds shall be stored in covered or unopened shipping containers. (3-30-07)

c. Provisions shall be made to minimize the quantity of fluoride dust. Empty bags, drums, or barrels shall be disposed of in a manner that will minimize exposure to fluoride dusts. (3-30-07)

d. Daily records of flow and amounts of fluoride added shall be kept. An analysis for fluoride in finished water shall be made at least weekly. Records of these analyses shall be kept by the supplier of water for five (5) years. (12-10-92)

06. Cross Connection Control Program - Community Water Systems. The water purveyor is responsible through its cross connection control program to take reasonable and prudent measures to protect the water system against contamination and pollution from cross connections through premises isolation, internal or in-plant isolation, fixture protection, or some combination of premises isolation, internal isolation, and fixture protection. Pursuant to Section 543, all suppliers of water for community water systems shall implement a cross connection control program to prevent the entrance to the system of materials known to be toxic or hazardous. The water purveyor is responsible to enforce the system's cross connection control program. The program will at a minimum include: (4-7-11)

a. An inspection program to locate cross connections and determine required suitable protection. For new connections, suitable protection must be installed prior to providing water service. (5-8-09)

b. Required installation and operation of adequate backflow prevention assemblies. Appropriate and adequate backflow prevention assembly types for various facilities, fixtures, equipment, and uses of water should be selected from the AWWA Pacific Northwest Section Cross Connection Control Manual, the Uniform Plumbing Code, the AWWA Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control (M14), the USC Foundation Manual of Cross Connection Control, or other sources deemed acceptable by the Department. The assemblies must meet the requirements of Section 543 and comply with local ordinances. (4-4-13)

c. Annual inspections and testing of all installed backflow prevention assemblies by a tester licensed by a licensing authority recognized by the Department. Testing shall be done in accordance with the test procedures published by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research. See the USC Foundation Manual of Cross-Connection Control referenced in Subsection 002.02. (4-7-11)

d. Discontinuance of service to any structure, facility, or premises where suitable backflow protection has not been provided for a cross connection. (4-7-11)

e. Assemblies that cannot pass annual tests or those found to be defective shall be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days. If the failed assembly cannot be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days, water service to the failed assembly shall be discontinued. (4-4-13)

07. Cross Connection Control - Non-Community Water Systems. All suppliers of water for non-community water systems shall ensure that cross connections do not exist or are isolated from the potable water system by an approved backflow prevention assembly. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be inspected and tested annually for functionality by an Idaho licensed tester, as specified in Subsections 552.06.c. and 552.06.e. (4-4-13)

08. Start-up Procedures For Seasonal Systems Subject To Subsections 100.01.a., c., and d. ()

a. All seasonal system owners and operators must demonstrate completion of a Department approved start-up procedure, including start-up sampling, prior to serving water to the public. The system owner or operator must submit information on a Department provided or approved form that includes a statement certifying that the system owner or operator followed proper start-up procedures. The form shall be submitted to the Department within 30 (thirty) days following the system's start-up date. ()

b. The Department may exempt any seasonal system from Subsection 552.08.a. if the entire distribution system remains pressurized during the entire period that the system is not operating, except that the systems that monitor less frequently than monthly must still monitor during the vulnerable period designated by the Department. The Department may exempt a seasonal system from Subsection 552.08.a. if the owner or operator of the system meets all of the following conditions: ()

i. Requests an exemption in writing to the Department for approval; ()

ii. Demonstrates a clean compliance history as defined in Section 003 for a minimum of five (5) years; ()

iii. Has no uncorrected significant deficiencies from the most recent sanitary survey; and ()

iv. Total coliform samples submitted to a certified laboratory within 30 (thirty) days prior to serving water to the public demonstrate the absence of total coliform. ()

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.11 - GROUND WATER QUALITY RULE

DOCKET NO. 58-0111-1501

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2016 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment *sine die* of the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-third Idaho Legislature unless prior to that date the rule is rejected in whole or in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code. This rule was adopted as a temporary rule by the Board in May 2015 and is currently effective.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a pending rule. This action is authorized by Sections 39-105, 39-107, 39-120, and 39-126, Idaho Code.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: A detailed summary of the reason for adopting the rule is set forth in the initial proposal published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, June 3, 2015, [Vol. 15-6, pages 68 through 75](#). After consideration of public comments, the rule has been adopted as initially proposed. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0111-1501 or by contacting the undersigned.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This rule does regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government. This rulemaking has been initiated as directed by the Idaho Legislature in House Bill 197.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Ed Hagan at ed.hagan@deq.idaho.gov or (208)373-0356.

Dated this 2nd Day of December, 2015.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

**THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED WITH
THE TEMPORARY AND PROPOSED RULE**

EFFECTIVE DATE: The temporary rule was effective June 1, 2015.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Idaho Code §§ 67-5221(1) and 67-5226(1), notice is hereby given that the Board of Environmental Quality has adopted a temporary rule and the Department of Environmental Quality has initiated proposed rulemaking. This action is authorized by Idaho Code §§ 39-105, 39-107, 39-120, and 39-126.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: No hearings have been scheduled. Pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5222(2), a public hearing will be held if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency.

Written requests for a hearing must be received by the undersigned on or before June 19, 2015. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This rulemaking has been initiated to make revisions to the Ground Water Quality Rule, IDAPA 58.01.11, for consistency with the 2015 revision to Idaho Code § 39-102 enacted under House Bill 197. House Bill 197 clarifies that degradation of ground water caused by mining activities is allowed at point of compliance as long as the mine operator uses best management practices to the maximum extent practical. This rule revises Sections 150, 301, 400, and 401.

Mining industry, conservation groups, environmental protection groups, state and federal land management agencies, and concerned citizens of the state of Idaho may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality in the fall of 2015 for adoption of a pending rule. The pending rule is expected to become final and effective upon adjournment of the 2016 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

TEMPORARY RULE JUSTIFICATION: Pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5226(1)(b), the Governor has found that temporary adoption of the rule is necessary to meet the statutory deadline to promulgate a rule by June 1, 2015.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5229(2)(a), the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary: Not applicable.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Negotiated rulemaking was not conducted. House Bill 197 includes an emergency clause which requires the Board of Environmental Quality to promulgate a rule with an effective date of June 1, 2015. With this deadline, there is no time to conduct negotiated rulemaking. DEQ determined that negotiated rulemaking was not feasible due to the statutory deadline and because DEQ has no discretion with respect to implementing Idaho Code provisions.

IDAHO CODE § 39-107D STATEMENT: This temporary/proposed rule does regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government. This rulemaking has been initiated as directed by the Idaho Legislature in House Bill 197.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on questions concerning the negotiated rulemaking, contact Ed Hagan at ed.hagan@deq.idaho.gov or (208)373-0356.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or e-mail at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before July 3, 2015.

DATED this 3rd Day of June, 2015.

LSO Rules Analysis Memo

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0111-1501

150. IMPLEMENTATION.

This rule establishes minimum requirements to maintain and protect ground water quality. This rule applies to all activities with the potential to degrade ground water quality. (3-20-97)

01. Ground Water Quality Standards. The numerical and narrative standards in Sections 200 and 301 identify minimum levels of protection for ground water quality and shall be used as a basis for: (3-20-97)

- a. Evaluating or comparing ground water quality when developing or modifying best available methods, best management practices, or best practical methods; (3-20-97)
- b. Identifying permit conditions; (3-20-97)
- c. Establishing cleanup levels; and (3-20-97)
- d. Determining appropriate actions when ground water quality standards are exceeded. (3-20-97)

02. Aquifer Categorization. Aquifers of the state shall be categorized based on vulnerability of the ground water, existing and projected future beneficial uses of the ground water, existing water quality, and social and economic considerations. There shall be three aquifer categories, Sensitive Resource, General Resource, and Other Resource, to provide different levels of protection. The level of protection required for each category and application of standards to these categories are shown in Table I.

Table 1. Level of Protection and Application of Standards to Aquifer Categories		
Category	Level of Protection	Application of Standards
Sensitive Resource	Apply best management practices and best available methods. This category provides the highest level of ground water protection.	May apply stricter standards than in Section 200.
General Resource	Apply best management practices and best practical methods <u>to the maximum extent practical.</u>	Apply numerical and narrative standards in Section 200.
Other Resource	Apply best management practices and best practical methods <u>to the maximum extent practical.</u>	May apply less strict standards than in Section 200.

(7-1-98)()

a. All aquifers where there are activities with the potential to degrade ground water quality are categorized in Section 300. Those aquifers where no activities with the potential to degrade ground water quality are occurring will remain uncategorized until such activities are commenced. If no action is taken to categorize an aquifer when an activity(ies) with the potential to degrade ground water quality is initiated, the aquifer will automatically be categorized as General Resource. (3-20-97)

b. Categorization should be considered when an activity with the potential to degrade ground water quality is proposed over an aquifer or portion of an aquifer which presently has no such activities and, based on the criteria in Section 350, the aquifer may be most appropriately categorized as Sensitive Resource or Other Resource. (3-20-97)

c. Recategorization should be considered when information on vulnerability of the ground water, existing and projected future beneficial uses of the ground water, existing quality of the ground water, and social and economic considerations, in conjunction with one or more of the criteria in Section 350, demonstrates that the aquifer or portion of an aquifer may be more appropriate in another category. (3-20-97)

03. Ground Water-Surface Water Interconnection. The beneficial uses of interconnected surface water shall be recognized when evaluating ground water quality protection. The implementation of water quality programs shall ensure that the quality of ground water that discharges to surface water does not impair the identified beneficial uses of the surface water and that surface water infiltration does not impair beneficial uses of ground water. (3-20-97)

04. Interagency Coordination. The Department will coordinate with other federal, state, and local agencies to pursue interagency agreements when necessary to ensure implementation of this rule for activities which have the potential to degrade ground water quality. (3-20-97)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

301. MANAGEMENT OF ACTIVITIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO DEGRADE AQUIFERS.

01. Sensitive Resource Category Aquifers. (3-20-97)

a. Activities with the potential to degrade Sensitive Resource aquifers shall be managed in a manner which maintains or improves existing ground water quality through the use of best management practices and best available methods except when a point of compliance is set pursuant to Section 401. ~~(3-20-97)~~()

b. Numerical and narrative standards identified in Section 200 shall apply to aquifers or portions of aquifers categorized as Sensitive Resource. In addition, stricter numerical and narrative standards, for specified constituents, may be adopted pursuant to Section 350 on a case by case basis and listed in Section 300. (3-20-97)

02. General Resource Category Aquifers. (3-20-97)

a. Activities with the potential to degrade General Resource aquifers shall be managed in a manner which maintains or improves existing ground water quality through the use of best management practices and best practical methods to the maximum extent practical except when a point of compliance is set pursuant to Section 401. ~~(3-20-97)~~()

b. Numerical and narrative standards identified in Section 200 shall apply to aquifers or portions of aquifers categorized as General Resource. (3-20-97)

03. Other Resource Category Aquifers. (3-20-97)

a. Activities with the potential to degrade Other Resource aquifers shall be managed in a manner which maintains existing ground water quality, except for those identified constituents which may have a less stringent standard, through the use of best management practices and best practical methods to the maximum extent practical except when a point of compliance is set pursuant to Section 401. ~~(3-20-97)~~()

b. Numerical and narrative standards identified in Section 200 shall apply to aquifers or portions of aquifers categorized as Other Resource. In addition, less strict numerical and narrative standards, for specified constituents, may be adopted pursuant to Section 350 on a case by case basis and listed in Section 300. (3-20-97)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

400. GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION.

01. Releases Degrading Ground Water Quality. No person shall cause or allow the release, spilling, leaking, emission, discharge, escape, leaching, or disposal of a contaminant into the environment in a manner that: (3-20-97)

- a. Causes a ground water quality standard to be exceeded; (3-20-97)
- b. Injures a beneficial use of ground water; or (3-20-97)
- c. Is not in accordance with a permit, consent order or applicable best management practice, best available method or best practical method. (3-20-97)

02. ~~Prevention~~ Measures Taken in Response to Degradation. (~~3-20-97~~)()

a. Except when a point of compliance is set pursuant to Section 401. ~~When~~ when a numerical standard is not exceeded, but degradation of ground water quality is detected and deemed significant by the Department, the Department shall take one (1) or more of the following actions: (~~3-20-97~~)()

- i. Require a modification of regulated activities to prevent continued degradation; (3-20-97)
- ii. Coordinate with the appropriate agencies and responsible persons to develop and implement prevention measures for activities not regulated by the Department; (3-20-97)

iii. Allow limited degradation of ground water quality for the constituents identified in Subsection 200.01.a. if it can be demonstrated that: (3-30-07)

(1) Best management practices, best available methods or best practical methods, as appropriate for the aquifer category, are being applied; and (3-20-97)

(2) The degradation is justifiable based on necessary and widespread social and economic considerations; or (3-20-97)

iv. Allow degradation of ground water quality up to the standards in Subsection 200.01.b., if it can be demonstrated that: (3-20-97)

(1) Best management practices are being applied; and (3-20-97)

(2) The degradation will not adversely impact a beneficial use. (3-20-97)

b. The following criteria shall be considered when determining the significance of degradation: (3-20-97)

i. Site specific hydrogeologic conditions; (3-20-97)

ii. Water quality, including seasonal variations; (3-20-97)

iii. Existing and projected future beneficial uses; (3-20-97)

iv. Related public health issues; and (3-20-97)

v. Whether the degradation involves a primary or secondary constituent in Section 200. (3-20-97)

03. Contamination Exceeding a Ground Water Quality Standard. The discovery of any contamination exceeding a ground water standard that poses a threat to existing or projected future beneficial uses of ground water shall require appropriate actions, as determined by the Department, to prevent further contamination. These actions may consist of investigation and evaluation, or enforcement actions if necessary to stop further contamination or clean up existing contamination, as required under the Environmental Protection and Health Act, Section 39-108, Idaho Code. (3-20-97)

04. Agricultural Chemicals. Agricultural chemicals found in intermittently saturated soils within the crop root zone will not be considered ground water contaminants as long as the chemicals remain within the crop root zone, and have been applied in a manner consistent with all appropriate regulatory requirements. (3-20-97)

05. Site-Specific Ground Water Quality Levels or Points of Compliance. The Department may allow site-specific ground water quality levels, for any aquifer category, that vary from a standard(s) in Section 200 or Section 300, or may allow site-specific points of compliance, based on consideration of effects to human health and the environment, for: (7-1-09)

- a. Remediation conducted under the Department's oversight; (3-20-97)
- b. Permits issued by the Department; (3-20-97)
- c. Situations where the site background level varies from the ground water quality standard; (7-1-09)
- d. Dissolved concentrations of secondary constituents listed in Section 200 of this rule. The Department may allow the use of dissolved concentrations for secondary constituents if the requesting person demonstrates that doing so will not adversely affect human health and the environment; or (7-1-09)
- e. Other situations authorized by the Department in writing. (3-20-97)

401. MINING.

01. Request for Setting Point(s) of Compliance and Standards Applicable to Mining Activities. At the request of a mine operator, pursuant to this section, the Department shall set a point of compliance, or points of compliance, at which the mine operator ~~must~~ shall protect current and projected future beneficial uses of the ground water and meet the ground water quality standards as described in ~~Subsection 150.01~~ Section 200 or as allowed under Subsection 400.05. Degradation of ground water is allowed at a point of compliance if the mine operator implements the level of protection during mining activities appropriate for the aquifer category as specified in Table 1 of Subsection 150.02. If a request is not made, the mine operator must meet the ground water quality standards as described in Subsection 150.01 in ground water both within and beyond the mining area unless the Department establishes the point(s) of compliance consistent with Subsection 401.03. ~~Mining activities must be managed using the level of protection appropriate for the aquifer category in accordance with Subsection 150.02 and Section 301.~~ (7-1-09)()

02. Application Process. (7-1-09)

a. If the mine operator requests a point of compliance, or points of compliance, the mine operator shall make written application to the Department. The application shall be accompanied by a fee of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500). The application shall include the following information in sufficient detail to allow the Department to establish point(s) of compliance: (7-1-09)

- i. Name, location, and mailing address of the mining operation; (7-1-09)
- ii. Name, mailing address, and phone number of the mine operator; (7-1-09)
- iii. Land ownership status of the mining operation (federal, state, private or public); (7-1-09)
- iv. The legal structure (corporation, partnership, etc.) and residence of the mine operator; (7-1-09)
- v. The legal description, to the quarter-quarter section, of the location of the proposed mining operation; (7-1-09)
- vi. Evidence the mine operator is authorized by the Secretary of State to conduct business in the state of Idaho; (7-1-09)
- vii. A general description of the operational plans for the mining operation from construction through final reclamation. This description shall include any proposed phases for construction, operations, and reclamation and a map that identifies the location of all mining activities; (7-1-09)

viii. A preconstruction topographic site map or aerial photos extending at least one (1) mile beyond the outer limits of the mining area, identifying and showing the location and extent of the following features: (7-1-09)

(1) All wells, perennial and intermittent springs, adit discharges, wetlands, surface waters and irrigation ditches; (7-1-09)

(2) All public and private drinking water supply source(s) within one (1) mile of the mining area; (7-1-09)

(3) All service roads and public roads; (7-1-09)

(4) All buildings and structures within one (1) mile of the mining area; (7-1-09)

(5) All special resource waters within one (1) mile of the mining area; and (7-1-09)

(6) All Clean Water Act Section 303(d) listed streams, and their listed impairments, within one (1) mile of the mining area; (7-1-09)

ix. To the extent such information is available, a description and location of underground mine workings and adits and a description of the structural geology that may influence ground water flow and direction; (7-1-09)

x. Information regarding the relevant factors set forth in Subsection 401.03; and (7-1-09)

xi. A proposed point of compliance, or points of compliance. (7-1-09)

b. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of an application, the Department shall issue a written notice to the mine operator indicating: (7-1-09)

i. That the application is complete; or (7-1-09)

ii. That the Department is rejecting the application as incomplete. In such a case, the Department shall provide a list of deficiencies. Upon a determination that the application is incomplete, the Department shall refund one-half (1/2) of the application fee. (7-1-09)

c. The Department shall establish the point(s) of compliance within one hundred eighty (180) days after receipt of a complete application unless the Department determines that additional time is necessary due to unusual circumstances. (7-1-09)

03. Setting the Point(s) of Compliance. The point(s) of compliance shall be set as close as possible to the boundary of the mining area, taking into consideration the relevant factors set forth in Subsections 401.03.a. through 401.03.h., but in no event shall the point(s) of compliance be within the boundary of the mining area. The mining area boundary means the outermost perimeter of the mining area (projected in the horizontal plane) as it would exist at the completion of the mining activity. The point(s) of compliance shall be set so that, outside the mining area boundary, there is no injury to current or projected future beneficial uses of ground water and there is no violation of water quality standards applicable to any interconnected surface waters. The Department's determination regarding the point(s) of compliance shall be based on an analysis and consideration of all relevant factors including, but not limited to: (7-1-09)

a. The hydrogeological characteristics of the mining area and surrounding land, including any dilution characteristics of the aquifer and any natural attenuation supported by site-specific data; (7-1-09)

b. The concentration, volume, and physical and chemical characteristics of contaminants resulting from the mining activity, including the toxicity and persistence of the contaminants; (7-1-09)

c. The quantity, quality, and direction of flow of ground water underlying the mining area; (7-1-09)

- d. The proximity and withdrawal rates of current ground water users; (7-1-09)
- e. A prediction of projected future beneficial uses; (7-1-09)
- f. The availability of alternative drinking water supplies; (7-1-09)
- g. The existing quality of the ground water, including other sources of contamination and their cumulative impacts on the ground water; and (7-1-09)
- h. Public health, safety, and welfare effects. (7-1-09)

04. Ground Water Monitoring and Reporting. The Department shall require ground water monitoring and reporting whenever the Department sets the point(s) of compliance. The Department shall not require ground water monitoring that duplicates ground water monitoring required by other state or federal agencies as long as the mine operator provides the data to the Department. (7-1-09)

- a. A ground water monitoring system required under Subsection 401.04 shall be designed to: (7-1-09)
 - i. Represent the quality of background ground water that has not been affected by the mining activity; and (7-1-09)
 - ii. Represent the quality of ground water passing the point(s) of compliance in order to determine compliance with ground water quality standards or effectiveness of best management practices. (7-1-09)

b. When practicable, indicator monitoring wells or other devices may be required. Such indicator wells and other devices shall not be used to determine compliance with the ground water quality standards, but instead may be used to evaluate modeling results, to predict the quality of ground water at the point(s) of compliance, or to determine the effectiveness of best management practices. (7-1-09)

c. All monitoring wells shall be constructed (well depth, well screen size, well screen interval, gravel pack, etc.) and developed so that ground water samples represent the quality of ground water that is relevant to current and future beneficial uses. (7-1-09)

05. Coordination with Other State or Federal Agencies/Public Notice. Before setting the point(s) of compliance or requiring ground water monitoring, the Department shall coordinate with and seek recommendations from other state or federal agencies that have regulatory authority over the mining activities. The Department may provide public notice and an opportunity for public comment prior to setting or changing the point(s) of compliance. The Department shall issue a public notice after it sets the point(s) of compliance. (7-1-09)

06. Limitations. Section 401 addresses only those contaminants that naturally occur in the mining area ground water or in the surrounding rock or soil and are present in concentrations above the natural background level as a result of mining activities. (7-1-09)

07. Application of Provisions. The provisions set out in Section 401 apply to new mining activities or to an expansion of existing mining activities commencing after July 1, 2009. All consent orders, compliance schedules, and other agreements adopted or issued by the Department prior to July 1, 2009 pertaining to ground water protection at mine sites shall remain in full force and effect. (7-1-09)

08. Change in Point(s) of Compliance/Ground Water Monitoring. (7-1-09)

a. A change in the point(s) of compliance may be requested by the mine operator when there is a change in, or new information regarding, the mining activity or any of the factors set forth in Subsection 401.03. A change requested by the mine operator shall include an identification of the new proposed point(s) of compliance, a description of the cause for the change and any data supporting the change. The mine operator's request shall be handled as an application submitted pursuant to Subsection 401.02.a. and shall be subject to all other provisions of Section 401. (7-1-09)

b. The Department may initiate a change in the point(s) of compliance if there is a change in, or new information regarding, the mining activity or any of the factors set forth in Subsection 401.03, and the Department determines that the change is necessary to ensure there is no injury to current or projected future beneficial uses of ground water and no violation of water quality standards applicable to any interconnected surface waters. The Department shall notify the mine operator in writing of the Department's intent to change the point(s) of compliance. The Department shall make its final decision to change the point(s) of compliance within sixty (60) days of the notice to the mine operator unless the Department and the mine operator agree more time is necessary to make the decision.
(7-1-09)

c. The Department may require additional or new ground water monitoring or indicator wells when the Department changes the point(s) of compliance. The Department may also require additional or different ground water monitoring or indicator wells if the Department determines, based upon a change in or new information regarding the mining activity or any of the factors listed in Subsection 401.03, that the monitoring no longer meets the requirements set forth in Subsection 401.04. The mine operator may also request a change in the monitoring.
(7-1-09)

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.12 - RULES FOR ADMINISTRATION OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL LOANS

DOCKET NO. 58-0112-1501

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2016 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment *sine die* of the Second Regular Session of the Sixty-third Idaho Legislature unless prior to that date the rule is rejected in whole or in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a pending rule. This action is authorized by Chapters 1 and 36, Title 39, Idaho Code.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: A detailed summary of the reason for adopting the rule is set forth in the initial proposal published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, September 2, 2015, **Vol. 15-9, pages 311 and 312**. DEQ received no public comments, and the rule has been adopted as initially proposed. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0112-1501 or by contacting the undersigned.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Tim Wendland at tim.wendland@deq.idaho.gov, (208)373-0439.

Dated this 2nd Day of December, 2015.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED WITH THE PROPOSED RULE
--

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. This rulemaking action is authorized by Chapters 1 and 36, Title 39, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: No hearings have been scheduled. Pursuant to Section 67-5222(2), Idaho Code, a public hearing will be held if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency. Written requests for a hearing must be received by the undersigned on or before September 16, 2015. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: Congress recently amended the Clean Water Act's requirements for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan effort. The amendment requires that Idaho consider population trends and unemployment data, in addition to the existing criteria of median household income, when determining which borrowers will qualify

for disadvantaged loan terms. This rule change incorporates the additional criteria for evaluating the eligibility for disadvantaged loans that are not already in the existing rule. The additional required elements are a result of the 2014 amendments to the Clean Water Act (Pub.L. 113-121).

Prospective grant and loan recipients, consulting engineers, grant and loan administrators, and other funding agencies may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality in the fall of 2015 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2016 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary: Not applicable.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: The text of the proposed rule has been drafted based on the outcome of the negotiated rulemaking process conducted pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5220 and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. The Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the July 2015 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, **Vol. 15-7, page 138**, and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. A meeting was held on July 21, 2015. Members of the public did not attend the meeting or submit written comments. At the conclusion of the negotiated rulemaking process, DEQ formatted the final rule draft for publication as a proposed rule. DEQ is now seeking public comment on the proposed rule. The negotiated rulemaking record, which includes the negotiated rule drafts, and documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0112-1501.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year when the pending rule will become effective: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Tim Wendland at tim.wendland@deq.idaho.gov, (208) 373-0439.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or email at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before September 30, 2015.

Dated this 2nd Day of September, 2015.

LSO Rules Analysis Memo

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0112-1501

021. DISADVANTAGED LOANS.

Disadvantaged Loan Awards. In conjunction with the standard loans, the Department may award disadvantaged loans to applicants deemed disadvantaged using the following criteria: (3-29-12)

01. Qualifying for a Disadvantaged Loan. In order to qualify for a disadvantaged loan, a loan applicant must have an annual user rate for wastewater service for residential customers which exceeds ~~one and one-~~

~~half percent (1½%)~~ two percent (2%) of the applicant community's median household income or, if the user rate is between one and one-half percent (1½%) and two percent (2%) of the applicant community's median household income, the community must also have: unemployment that exceeds the state average; and a decreasing population. The applicant shall agree to a thirty (30) year loan unless the design life of the project is documented to be less than thirty (30) years. The annual user rate would be based on all operating, maintenance, replacement, and debt service costs (both for the existing system and for upgrades). If the applicant's service area is not within the boundaries of a municipality, or if the applicant's service area's median household income is not consistent with the municipality as a whole, the applicant may use the census data for the county in which it is located or may use a representative survey, conducted by a Department approved, objective third party, to verify the median household income of the applicant's service area. (3-29-12)(____)

02. Adjustment of Loan Terms. DEQ will equally apportion funds available for principal forgiveness to all prospective disadvantaged loan recipients. Consistent with achieving user rates ~~of one and one-half percent (1½%) of the applicant community's median household income~~ as per the criteria set forth in Subsection 021.01, and where possible with available funds, loan terms may be adjusted in the following order: decreasing the interest rate and providing principal forgiveness. (3-29-12)(____)

a. Decreasing Interest Rate. The loan interest rate may be reduced from the rate established by the Director for standard loans to a rate that results in an annual user rate ~~equal to one and one-half percent (1½%) of median household income~~ equaling the criteria set forth in Subsection 021.01. The interest rate may be reduced to as low as zero percent (0%). (3-29-12)(____)

b. Principal Forgiveness. If even at zero percent (0%) interest, the annual user rate per residential user still exceeds ~~one and one-half percent (1½%) of median household income; the criteria set forth in Subsection 021.01,~~ then the principal which causes the user charge to exceed ~~one and one-half percent (1½%) may be reduced except the criteria set forth in Subsection 021.01 may be partially forgiven or reduced.~~ ‡The principal reduction cannot exceed fifty percent (50%) of the total loan. Principal forgiveness terms may be revised (from initial estimates established in the annual Intended Use Plan) based upon final construction costs, such that loan terms do not result in user rates that are below ~~one and one-half percent (1½%) of the applicant community's median household income~~ the criteria set forth in Subsection 021.01. (3-29-12)(____)