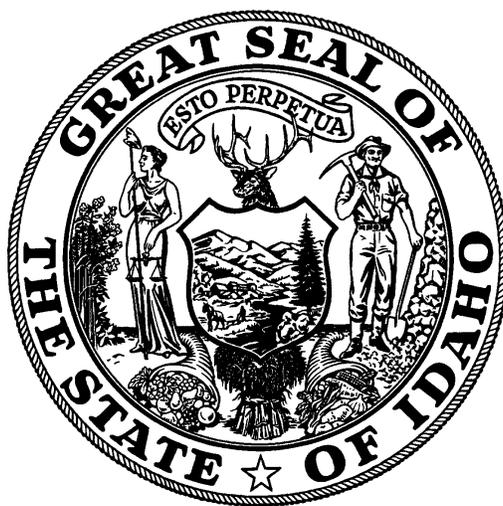


PENDING RULES COMMITTEE RULES REVIEW BOOK

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



Prepared by:

*Office of the Administrative Rules Coordinator
Department of Administration*

January 2015

HOUSE ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES REVIEW

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2015 Legislative Session

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IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1401

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 2015 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment sine die of the First 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 Sections 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 Sections 39-105 and 39-107, 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 3, 2014, [Vol. 14-9, pages 379 through 381](#). 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/58-0101-1401 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 19th Day of November, 2014.

Paula J. Wilson
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Department of Environmental Quality
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Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
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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.

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

Tuesday, October 7, 2014, 3:00 p.m.

Department of Environmental Quality
Conference Room C
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 clarify the application of fugitive dust rules to agricultural activities.

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 2014 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2015 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: NA

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 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, **Vol. 14-4, pages 17 and 18**, and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. Meetings were held on May 14, June 20, and July 16, 2014. Several members of the public participated in the negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meetings and by submitting written comments. A record of the negotiated rule drafts, written comments received, documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, and the negotiated rulemaking summary is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0101-1401.

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: NA

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 October 7, 2014.

DATED this 8th day of August, 2014.

LSO RULES ANALYSIS MEMO

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1401

650. RULES FOR CONTROL OF FUGITIVE DUST.

The purpose of Sections 650 through 654 is to require that all reasonable precautions be taken to prevent the generation of fugitive dust. (5-1-94)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

652. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

For agricultural activity purposes, operating in conformance with generally recognized agricultural practices constitutes reasonable control of fugitive dust. For the purpose of Section 652: ()

01. Agricultural Activity. An “agricultural activity” means any activity that is exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit to construct under Subsection 222.02.f., wherein “agricultural activities and services” is defined in Section 007, that occurs in connection with the production of agricultural products for food, fiber, fuel, feed and other lawful purposes, and including, but not limited to: ()

a. Preparing land for agricultural production: ()

b. Applying or handling pesticides herbicides, or other chemicals, compounds or substances labeled for insects, pests, crops, weeds, water or soil; ()

c. Planting, irrigating, growing, fertilizing, harvesting or producing agricultural, horticultural, floricultural and viticulture crops, fruits and vegetable products, field grains, seeds, hay, sod and nursery stock, and other plant products, plant by-products, plant waste and animal compost; ()

d. Breeding, hatching, raising, producing, feeding and keeping livestock, dairy animals, swine, fur-bearing animals, poultry, eggs, fish and other aquatic species, and other animals, animal products and animal by-products, animal waste, animal compost, and bees, bee products and bee by-products; ()

e. Transporting agricultural products to or from an agricultural facility; ()

f. Grinding, chopping, cubing, or any other means of preparing or converting a commodity for animal feed; and ()

g. Piling, stacking or other means of storing commodities outdoors. ()

02. Generally Recognized Agricultural Practices. “Generally recognized agricultural practices” means economically feasible practices that are customary among or appropriate to farms and ranches of a similar nature in the local area. In determining whether an agricultural activity is consistent with generally recognized agricultural practices, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality shall consult with the Idaho Department of Agriculture. ()

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1402

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 2015 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment sine die of the First 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 Sections 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 Sections 39-105 and 39-107, 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 3, 2014, [Vol. 14-9, pages 382 through 408](#). DEQ received no public comments; however, the date listed in Subsection 579.01.a.iii has been changed from October 10, 2010 to October 20, 2010 for consistency with the date listed in the CFR. 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/58-0101-1402 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 19th Day of November, 2014.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
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(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.

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

Tuesday, October 7, 2014, 3:00 p.m.

Department of Environmental Quality
Conference Room C
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: This rulemaking contains three main objectives. The first objective is to acknowledge feedback received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding necessary changes to the Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (Idaho's rules) for inclusion into Idaho's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Including Idaho's rules in the SIP will provide certainty to the regulated community that their permits fulfill all state and federal requirements. These changes include minor clarifications to the following rules: Facility Emission Cap, Sulfur Content in Fuels Alternative, and Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.

Facility emission cap (FEC) rule: Two changes have to be made: 1) Language will be added to strengthen the prohibition against new major facilities from using the FEC rule and thus circumventing PSD/NSR review. 2) Language is being added to ensure that the air quality modeling parameters will be consistent throughout the 5 year term of the FEC permit. These changes are consistent with the original intent of the rule and will not change how it is currently being implemented.

Sulfur in fuels: The original rule provides an option for facilities to use higher sulfur content fuel as long as there is no increase in air emissions. The rule does not explicitly state how DEQ will implement this option. The added language states that it will be implemented through an air permitting action from DEQ. This change is consistent with the original intent of this rule.

Nonmetallic mineral processing: Clarifying language that the Permit by Rule option is only available to non-major sources is being added. This change should have no effect on how the industry is using this rule and is consistent with the original intent of this rule.

The second objective is to add references to PM_{2.5} in order to capture updated federal requirements. Idaho DEQ is currently treating PM_{2.5} as a criteria pollutant but has not yet updated all references to PM_{2.5} in the rules. These changes are needed for clarification and consistency.

The third objective is to update a source test reporting deadline to more realistically reflect existing practices. Currently there is a deadline that facilities submit a source test to Idaho DEQ within 30 days in certain situations. This deadline has proven impractical and DEQ is proposing to increase the deadline to 60 days.

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 2014 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2015 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 June 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 14-6, pages](#)

104 and 105, and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. A meeting was held on June 26, 2014. Several members of the public participated in the negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meeting and by submitting written comments. A record of the negotiated rule drafts, written comments received, documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, and the negotiated rulemaking summary is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0101-1402.

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: 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 October 7, 2014.

DATED this 8th Day of August, 2014.

LSO RULES ANALYSIS MEMO

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1402

006. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

01. Accountable. Any SIP emission trading program must account for the aggregate effect of the emissions trades in the demonstration of reasonable further progress, attainment, or maintenance. (4-5-00)

02. Act. The Environmental Protection and Health Act of 1972 as amended (Sections 39-101 through 39-130, Idaho Code). (5-1-94)

03. Actual Emissions. The actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following: (4-5-00)

a. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Department shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period. (4-5-00)

b. The Department may presume that the source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to actual emissions of the unit. (4-5-00)

c. For any emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit as specified below) which has not yet begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date. (4-5-00)

d. For an electric utility steam generating unit (other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit) actual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change shall equal the representative actual annual emissions of the unit, provided the source owner or operator maintains and submits to the Department, on an annual basis for a period of five (5) years from the date the unit resumes regular operation, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. A longer period, not to exceed ten (10) years may be required by the Department if it determines such a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations. (4-5-00)

04. Adverse Impact on Visibility. Visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the Federal Class I Area. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairments, and how these factors correlate with: (3-30-07)

a. Times of visitor use of the Federal Class I Area; and (3-30-07)

b. The frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility. (3-30-07)

c. This term does not include affects on integral vistas when applied to 40 CFR 51.307. (3-30-07)

05. Air Pollutant/Air Contaminant. Any substance, including but not limited to, dust, fume, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, pollen, soot, carbon or particulate matter or any combination thereof. (4-5-00)

06. Air Pollution. The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of any air pollutant or combination thereof in such quantity of such nature and duration and under such conditions as would be injurious to human health or welfare, to animal or plant life, or to property, or to interfere unreasonably with the enjoyment of life or property. (4-5-00)

07. Air Quality. The specific measurement in the ambient air of a particular air pollutant at any given time. (5-1-94)

08. Air Quality Criterion. The information used as guidelines for decisions when establishing air quality goals and air quality standards. (5-1-94)

09. Allowable Emissions. The allowable emissions rate of a stationary source or facility calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source or facility (unless the source or facility is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following: (4-5-00)

a. The applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR part 60 and 61; (4-5-00)

b. Any applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or (4-5-00)

c. The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date. (4-5-00)

10. Ambient Air. That portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. (5-1-94)

11. Ambient Air Quality Violation. Any ambient concentration that causes or contributes to an exceedance of a national ambient air quality standard as determined by 40 CFR Part 50. (4-11-06)

12. Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory. An air pollution alert declared by the Department when air pollutant impacts have been observed and/or meteorological conditions are conducive to additional air pollutant buildup. (4-11-06)

13. Attainment Area. Any area which is designated, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), as having ambient concentrations equal to or less than national primary or secondary ambient air quality standards for a particular air pollutant or air pollutants. (4-11-06)

14. BART-Eligible Source. Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants, including any reconstructed source, which was not in operation prior to August 7, 1962, and was in existence on August 7, 1977, and has the potential to emit two hundred fifty (250) tons per year or more of any air pollutant. In determining potential to emit, fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, must be counted. (3-30-07)

- a.** Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (3-30-07)
- b.** Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers); (3-30-07)
- c.** Kraft pulp mills; (3-30-07)
- d.** Portland cement plants; (3-30-07)
- e.** Primary zinc smelters; (3-30-07)
- f.** Iron and steel mill plants; (3-30-07)
- g.** Primary aluminum ore reduction plants; (3-30-07)
- h.** Primary copper smelters; (3-30-07)
- i.** Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred fifty (250) tons of refuse per day; (3-30-07)
- j.** Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants; (3-30-07)
- k.** Petroleum refineries; (3-30-07)
- l.** Lime plants; (3-30-07)
- m.** Phosphate rock processing plants; (3-30-07)
- n.** Coke oven batteries; (3-30-07)
- o.** Sulfur recovery plants; (3-30-07)
- p.** Carbon black plants (furnace process); (3-30-07)
- q.** Primary lead smelters; (3-30-07)
- r.** Fuel conversion plants; (3-30-07)
- s.** Sintering plants; (3-30-07)
- t.** Secondary metal production facilities; (3-30-07)
- u.** Chemical process plants; (3-30-07)

- v. Fossil-fuel boilers of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (3-30-07)
- w. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels; (3-30-07)
- x. Taconite ore processing facilities; (3-30-07)
- y. Glass fiber processing plants; and (3-30-07)
- z. Charcoal production facilities. (3-30-07)
15. **Baseline (Area, Concentration, Date).** See Section 579. (5-1-94)
16. **Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART).** Means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each pollutant which is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology. (3-30-07)
17. **Board.** Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (5-1-94)
18. **Breakdown.** An unplanned failure of any equipment or emissions unit which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)
19. **BTU.** British thermal unit. (5-1-94)
20. **Clean Air Act.** The federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7671q. (5-1-94)
21. **Collection Efficiency.** The overall performance of the air cleaning device in terms of ratio of materials collected to total input to the collector unless specific size fractions of the contaminant are stated or required. (5-1-94)
22. **Commence Construction or Modification.** In general, this means initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation, this term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change. (4-5-00)
23. **Complete.** A determination made by the Department that all information needed to process a permit application has been submitted for review. (5-1-94)
24. **Construction.** Fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of a stationary source or facility. (5-1-94)
25. **Control Equipment.** Any method, process or equipment which removes, reduces or renders less noxious, air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere. (5-1-94)
26. **Controlled Emission.** An emission which has been treated by control equipment to remove all or part of an air pollutant before release to the atmosphere. (5-1-94)
27. **Criteria Air Pollutant.** Any of the following: PM₁₀; ~~PM_{2.5}~~; sulfur oxides; ozone, nitrogen dioxide; carbon monoxide; lead. (4-5-00)()
28. **Deciview.** A measurement of visibility impairment. A deciview is a haze index derived from

calculated light extinction, such that uniform changes in haziness correspond to uniform incremental changes in perception across the entire range of conditions, from pristine to highly impaired. The deciview haze index is calculated based on the following equation (for the purposes of calculating deciview, the atmospheric light extinction coefficient must be calculated from aerosol measurements): Deciview Haze Index = $10 \ln_e (b_{\text{ext}} / 10 \text{Mm}^{-1})$ where b_{ext} = the atmospheric light extinction coefficient, expressed in inverse megameters (Mm^{-1}). (3-30-07)

- 29. Department.** The Department of Environmental Quality. (5-1-94)
- 30. Designated Facility.** Any of the following facilities: (5-1-94)
 - a.** Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (5-1-94)
 - b.** Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers); (5-1-94)
 - c.** Kraft pulp mills; (5-1-94)
 - d.** Portland cement plants; (5-1-94)
 - e.** Primary zinc smelters; (5-1-94)
 - f.** Iron and steel mill plants; (5-1-94)
 - g.** Primary aluminum ore reduction plants; (5-1-94)
 - h.** Primary copper smelters; (5-1-94)
 - i.** Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred and fifty (250) tons of refuse per day; (5-1-94)
 - j.** Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants; (5-1-94)
 - k.** Petroleum refineries; (5-1-94)
 - l.** Lime plants; (5-1-94)
 - m.** Phosphate rock processing plants; (5-1-94)
 - n.** Coke oven batteries; (5-1-94)
 - o.** Sulfur recovery plants; (5-1-94)
 - p.** Carbon black plants (furnace process); (5-1-94)
 - q.** Primary lead smelters; (5-1-94)
 - r.** Fuel conversion plants; (5-1-94)
 - s.** Sintering plants; (5-1-94)
 - t.** Secondary metal production facilities; (5-1-94)
 - u.** Chemical process plants; (5-1-94)
 - v.** Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) of more than two hundred and fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (5-1-94)

- w. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels; (5-1-94)
- x. Taconite ore processing facilities; (5-1-94)
- y. Glass fiber processing plants; and (5-1-94)
- z. Charcoal production facilities. (5-1-94)
31. **Director.** The Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee. (5-1-94)
32. **Effective Dose Equivalent.** The sum of the products of absorbed dose and appropriate factors to account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the quality of radiation and its distribution in the body of reference man. The unit of the effective dose equivalent is the rem. It is generally calculated as an annual dose. (5-1-94)
33. **Emission.** Any controlled or uncontrolled release or discharge into the outdoor atmosphere of any air pollutants or combination thereof. Emission also includes any release or discharge of any air pollutant from a stack, vent, or other means into the outdoor atmosphere that originates from an emission unit. (5-1-94)
34. **Emission Standard.** A permit or regulatory requirement established by the Department or EPA which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction. (4-5-00)
35. **Emissions Unit.** An identifiable piece of process equipment or other part of a facility which emits or may emit any air pollutant. This definition does not alter or affect the term “unit” for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o. (5-1-94)
36. **EPA.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency and its Administrator or designee. (5-1-94)
37. **Environmental Remediation Source.** A stationary source that functions to remediate or recover any release, spill, leak, discharge or disposal of any petroleum product or petroleum substance, any hazardous waste or hazardous substance from any soil, ground water or surface water, and shall have an operational life no greater than five (5) years from the inception of any operations to the cessation of actual operations. Nothing in this definition shall be construed so as to actually limit remediation projects to five (5) years or less of total operation. (5-1-95)
38. **Excess Emissions.** Emissions that exceed an applicable emissions standard established for any facility, source or emissions unit by statute, regulation, rule, permit, or order. (4-11-06)
39. **Existing Stationary Source or Facility.** Any stationary source or facility that exists, is installed, or is under construction on the original effective date of any applicable provision of this chapter. (5-1-94)
40. **Facility.** All of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one (1) or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same Major Group (i.e. which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required unless required by federal law. (4-11-06)
41. **Federal Class I Area.** Any federal land that is classified or reclassified “Class I.” (3-30-07)
42. **Federal Land Manager.** The Secretary of the department with authority over the Federal Class I Area (or the Secretary’s designee). (3-30-07)

- 43. Federally Enforceable.** All limitations and conditions which are enforceable by EPA and the Department under the Clean Air Act, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61 requirements within any applicable State Implementation Plan, and any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 60, or 63. (3-30-07)
- 44. Fire Hazard.** The presence or accumulation of combustible material of such nature and in sufficient quantity that its continued existence constitutes an imminent and substantial danger to life, property, public welfare or adjacent lands. (5-1-94)
- 45. Fuel-Burning Equipment.** Any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer. (5-1-94)
- 46. Fugitive Dust.** Fugitive emissions composed of particulate matter. (5-1-94)
- 47. Fugitive Emissions.** Those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. (5-1-94)
- 48. Garbage.** Any waste consisting of putrescible animal and vegetable materials resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food including, but not limited to, waste materials from households, markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products. (5-1-94)
- 49. Gasoline.** Any mixture of volatile hydrocarbons suitable as a fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles or motor boats. Gasoline also means aircraft engine fuels when used for the operation or propulsion of motor vehicles or motor boats and includes gasohol, but does not include special fuels. (3-29-10)
- 50. Gasoline Cargo Tank.** Any tank or trailer used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to underground gasoline storage tanks. (3-29-10)
- 51. Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF).** Any facility with underground gasoline storage tanks used for dispensing gasoline. (3-29-10)
- 52. Grain Elevator.** Any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded. (5-1-94)
- 53. Grain Storage Elevator.** Any grain elevator located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean extraction plant which has a permanent grain storage capacity of thirty five thousand two hundred (35,200) cubic meters (ca. 1 million bushels). (5-1-94)
- 54. Grain Terminal Elevator.** Any grain elevator which has a permanent storage capacity of more than eighty-eight thousand one hundred (88,100) cubic meters (ca. 2.5 million bushels), except those located at animal food manufacturers, pet food manufacturers, cereal manufacturers, breweries, and livestock feedlots. (5-1-94)
- 55. Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP).** Any air pollutant listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. Hazardous Air Pollutants are regulated air pollutants. (4-11-06)
- 56. Hazardous Waste.** Any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous form which, because of its quantity, concentration or characteristics (physical, chemical or biological) may:
- a.** Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illnesses; or (5-1-94)
 - b.** Pose a substantial threat to human health or to the environment if improperly treated, stored, disposed of, or managed. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, materials which are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, or reactive, or materials which may have mutagenic, teratogenic, or carcinogenic properties; provided that such wastes do not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation

return flows or industrial discharges which are allowed under a national pollution discharge elimination system permit, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by 42 U.S.C. Sections 2014(e),(z) or (aa). (5-1-94)

57. Hot-Mix Asphalt Plant. Those facilities conveying proportioned quantities or batch loading of cold aggregate to a drier, and heating, drying, screening, classifying, measuring and mixing the aggregate and asphalt for the purpose of paving, construction, industrial, residential or commercial use. (5-1-94)

58. Incinerator. Any source consisting of a furnace and all appurtenances thereto designed for the destruction of refuse by burning. "Open Burning" is not considered incineration. For purposes of these rules, the destruction of any combustible liquid or gaseous material by burning in a flare stack shall be considered incineration. (5-1-94)

59. Indian Governing Body. The governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government. (5-1-94)

60. Integral Vista. A view perceived from within the mandatory Class I Federal Area of a specific landmark or panorama located outside the boundary of the mandatory Class I Federal Area. (3-30-07)

61. Kraft Pulping. Any pulping process which uses, for a cooking liquor, an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide. (5-1-94)

62. Least Impaired Days. The average visibility impairment (measured in deciviews) for the twenty percent (20%) of monitored days in a calendar year with the lowest amount of visibility impairment. (3-30-07)

63. Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). For any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following: (4-5-00)

a. The most stringent emissions limitation which is contained in any State Implementation Plan for such class or category of facility, unless the owner or operator of the proposed facility demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or (4-5-00)

b. The most stringent emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of facilities. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within the facility. In no event shall the application of the term permit a proposed new or modified facility to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard of performance. (4-5-00)

64. Mandatory Class I Federal Area. Any area identified in 40 CFR 81.400 through 81.437. (3-30-07)

65. Member of the Public. For purposes of Subsection 006.103.a.xvi., a person located at any off-site point where there is a residence, school, business or office. (3-30-07)

66. Mercury. Total mercury including elemental mercury and mercury compounds. (4-7-11)

67. Mercury Best Available Control Technology (MBACT). An emission standard for mercury based on the maximum degree of reduction practically achievable as specified by the Department on an individual case-by-case basis taking into account energy, economic and environmental impacts, and other relevant impacts specific to the source. A Department approved MBACT shall be valid until the source subject to the MBACT is modified. If the proposed modification to the source subject to MBACT occurs within ten (10) years of the MBACT determination, a new MBACT review shall not be triggered as long as the source can meet the existing MBACT requirements. If the proposed modification occurs more than ten (10) years after the MBACT determination, then the proposed modification shall be subject to a new MBACT review. (4-7-11)

68. Modification. (4-11-06)

a. Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source or facility which results in an emission increase as defined in Section 007 or which results in the emission of any regulated air pollutant not previously emitted. (4-11-06)

b. Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source or facility which results in an increase in the emissions rate of any state only toxic air pollutant, or emissions of any state only toxic air pollutant not previously emitted. (4-11-06)

c. Fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required for a modification unless required by federal law. (4-11-06)

d. For purposes of this definition of modification, routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes and the following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation: (3-30-07)

i. An increase in the production rate if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the affected stationary source, and if a more restrictive production rate is not specified in a permit; (5-1-94)

ii. An increase in hours of operation if more restrictive hours of operation are not specified in a permit; and (5-1-94)

iii. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if the stationary source is specifically designed to accommodate such fuel or raw material before January 6, 1975 and use of such fuel or raw material is not specifically prohibited in a permit. (4-4-13)

69. Monitoring. Sampling and analysis, in a continuous or noncontinuous sequence, using techniques which will adequately measure emission levels and/or ambient air concentrations of air pollutants. (5-1-94)

70. Most Impaired Days. The average visibility impairment (measured in deciviews) for the twenty percent (20%) of monitored days in a calendar year with the highest amount of visibility impairment. (3-30-07)

71. Multiple Chamber Incinerator. Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three (3) or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned. (5-1-94)

72. Natural Conditions. Includes naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration. (3-30-07)

73. New Stationary Source or Facility. (5-1-94)

a. Any stationary source or facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the original effective date of any applicable provision of this chapter; or (5-1-94)

b. The restart of a nonoperating facility shall be considered a new stationary source or facility if: (5-1-94)

i. The restart involves a modification to the facility; or (5-1-94)

ii. After the facility has been in a nonoperating status for a period of two (2) years, and the Department receives an application for a Permit to Construct in the area affected by the existing nonoperating facility, the Department will, within five (5) working days of receipt of the application notify the nonoperating facility of receipt of the application for a Permit to Construct. Upon receipt of this Departmental notification, the nonoperating facility will comply with the following restart schedule or be considered a new stationary source or facility when it does restart: Within thirty (30) working days after receipt of the Department's notification of the application for a Permit to Construct, the nonoperating facility shall provide the Department with a schedule detailing the restart of the

facility. The restart must begin within sixty (60) days of the date the Department receives the restart schedule. (5-1-94)

74. Nonattainment Area. Any area which is designated, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), as not meeting (or contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant. (5-1-94)

75. Noncondensibles. Gases and vapors from processes that are not condensed at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise specified. (5-1-94)

76. Odor. The sensation resulting from stimulation of the human sense of smell. (5-1-94)

77. Opacity. A state which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view, expressed as percent. (5-1-94)

78. Open Burning. The burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack, duct or chimney. (5-1-94)

79. Operating Permit. A permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 300 through 386 and/or 400 through 461. (4-5-00)

80. Particulate Matter. Any material, except water in uncombined form, that exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions. (5-1-94)

81. Particulate Matter Emissions. All particulate matter emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or any equivalent or alternative method in accordance with Section 157. (4-5-00)

82. Permit to Construct. A permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 200 through 228. (7-1-02)

83. Person. Any individual, association, corporation, firm, partnership or any federal, state or local governmental entity. (5-1-94)

84. PM₁₀. All particulate matter in the ambient air with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers as measured by a reference method based on Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53. (5-1-94)

85. PM₁₀ Emissions. All particulate matter, including condensible particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method in accordance with Section 157. (4-5-00)

86. PM_{2.5}. All particulate matter in the ambient air with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two point five (2.5) micrometers measured by a reference method based on Appendix L of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53. ()

87. PM_{2.5} Emissions. All particulate matter, including condensible particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two point five (2.5) micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method in accordance with Section 157. ()

868. Potential to Emit/Potential Emissions. The maximum capacity of a facility or stationary source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is state or federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not

count in determining the potential to emit of a facility or stationary source. (3-30-07)

879. Portable Equipment. Equipment which is designed to be dismantled and transported from one (1) job site to another job site. (5-1-94)

8890. PPM (parts per million). Parts of a gaseous contaminant per million parts of gas by volume. (5-1-94)

891. Prescribed Fire Management Burning. The controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state under such conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, etc., as will allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish planned objectives, including: (5-1-94)

- a. Fire hazard reduction; (5-1-94)
- b. The control of pests, insects, or diseases; (5-1-94)
- c. The promotion of range forage improvements; (5-1-94)
- d. The perpetuation of natural ecosystems; (5-1-94)
- e. The disposal of woody debris resulting from a logging operation, the clearing of rights of way, a land clearing operation, or a driftwood collection system; (5-1-94)
- f. The preparation of planting and seeding sites for forest regeneration; and (5-1-94)
- g. Other accepted natural resource management purposes. (5-1-94)

902. Primary Ambient Air Quality Standard. That ambient air quality which, allowing an adequate margin of safety, is requisite to protect the public health. (5-1-94)

913. Process or Process Equipment. Any equipment, device or contrivance for changing any materials whatever or for storage or handling of any materials, and all appurtenances thereto, including ducts, stack, etc., the use of which may cause any discharge of an air pollutant into the ambient air but not including that equipment specifically defined as fuel-burning equipment or refuse-burning equipment. (5-1-94)

924. Process Weight. The total weight of all materials introduced into any source operation which may cause any emissions of particulate matter. Process weight includes solid fuels charged, but does not include liquid and gaseous fuels charged or combustion air. Water which occurs naturally in the feed material shall be considered part of the process weight. (5-1-94)

935. Process Weight Rate. The rate established as follows: (5-1-94)

a. For continuous or long-run steady-state source operations, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof; (4-5-00)

b. For cyclical or batch source operations, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete cycle of operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such a period. Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one (1) interpretation of this definition, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply. (4-5-00)

946. Quantifiable. The Department must be able to determine the emissions impact of any SIP trading programs requirement(s) or emission limit(s). (4-5-00)

- 957. Radionuclide.** A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay. (5-1-94)
- 968. Regional Haze.** Visibility impairment that is caused by the emission of air pollutants from numerous sources located over a wide geographic area. Such sources include, but are not limited to, major and minor stationary sources, mobile sources, and area sources. (3-30-07)
- 979. Regulated Air Pollutant.** (4-11-06)
- a.** For purposes of determining applicability of major source permit to operate requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to Sections 300 through 397, and in accordance with Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, 42 U.S.C. Section 7661 et seq., “regulated air pollutant” shall have the same meaning as in Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, and any applicable federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, 40 CFR Part 70; (4-11-06)
- b.** For purposes of determining applicability of any other operating permit requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to Sections 400 through 410, the federal definition of “regulated air pollutant” as defined in Subsection 006.94.a. shall also apply; (3-30-07)
- c.** For purposes of determining applicability of permit to construct requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to Sections 200 through 228, except Section 214, and in accordance with Part D of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7501 et seq., “regulated air pollutant” shall mean those air contaminants that are regulated in non-attainment areas pursuant to Part D of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act and applicable federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Part D of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 40 CFR 51.165; and (4-11-06)
- d.** For purposes of determining applicability of any other major or minor permit to construct requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to 200 through 228, except Section 214, “regulated air pollutant” shall mean those air contaminants that are regulated in attainment and unclassifiable areas pursuant to Part C of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 40 CFR 52.21, and any applicable federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Part C of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7470 et seq. (4-11-06)
- 98100. Replicable.** Any SIP procedures for applying emission trading shall be structured so that two (2) independent entities would obtain the same result when determining compliance with the emission trading provisions. (4-5-00)
- 99101. Responsible Official.** One (1) of the following: (5-1-94)
- a.** For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either: (5-1-94)
- i.** The facilities employ more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or (4-5-00)
- ii.** The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Department. (5-1-94)
- b.** For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (5-1-94)
- c.** For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of Section 123, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA). (4-5-00)
- d.** For Phase II sources: (5-1-94)

i. The designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and (5-1-94)

ii. The designated representative for any other purposes under 40 CFR Part 70. (5-1-94)

10~~0~~2. Safety Measure. Any shutdown (and related startup) or bypass of equipment or processes undertaken to prevent imminent injury or death or severe damage to equipment or property which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)

10~~1~~3. Salvage Operation. Any source consisting of any business, trade or industry engaged in whole or in part in salvaging or reclaiming any product or material, such as, but not limited to, reprocessing of used motor oils, metals, chemicals, shipping containers, or drums, and specifically including automobile graveyards and junkyards. (5-1-94)

10~~2~~4. Scheduled Maintenance. Planned upkeep, repair activities and preventative maintenance on any air pollution control equipment or emissions unit, including process equipment, and including shutdown and startup of such equipment. (3-20-97)

10~~3~~5. Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standard. That ambient air quality which is requisite to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the presence of air pollutants in the ambient air. (5-1-94)

10~~4~~6. Secondary Emissions. Emissions which would occur as a result of the construction, modification, or operation of a stationary source or facility, but do not come from the stationary source or facility itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and affect the same general area as the stationary source, facility, or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the primary stationary source, facility or modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source regulated under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7521 through 7590. (3-30-07)

10~~5~~7. Shutdown. The normal and customary time period required to cease operations of air pollution control equipment or an emissions unit beginning with the initiation of procedures to terminate normal operation and continuing until the termination is completed. (5-1-94)

10~~6~~8. Significant. In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following: (4-11-06)

- a. Pollutant and emissions rate: (4-11-06)
 - i. Carbon monoxide, one hundred (100) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - ii. Nitrogen oxides, forty (40) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - iii. Sulfur dioxide, forty (40) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - iv. Particulate matter: (4-4-13)
 - (1) Twenty-five (25) tons per year of particulate matter emissions; (4-4-13)
 - (2) Fifteen (15) tons per year of PM₁₀ emissions; or (4-4-13)
 - (3) Ten (10) tons per year of direct PM_{2.5} emissions; or forty (40) tons per year of sulfur dioxide emissions; or forty (40) tons per year of nitrogen oxide emissions; (4-4-13)
 - v. Ozone, forty (40) tons per year of volatile organic compounds; (4-11-06)

- vi. Lead, six-tenths (0.6) of a ton per year; (5-1-94)
 - vii. Fluorides, three (3) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - viii. Sulfuric acid mist, seven (7) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - ix. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), ten (10) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - x. Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S), ten (10) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xi. Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S), ten (10) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xii. Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans), thirty-five ten-millionths (0.0000035) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xiii. Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter), fifteen (15) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xiv. Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride), forty (40) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xv. Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds), fifty (50) tons per year; or (4-11-06)
 - xvi. Radionuclides, a quantity of emissions, from source categories regulated by 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H, that have been determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 61, Appendix D and by Department approved methods, that would cause any member of the public to receive an annual effective dose equivalent of at least one tenth (0.1) mrem per year, if total facility-wide emissions contribute an effective dose equivalent of less than three (3) mrem per year; or any radionuclide emission rate, if total facility-wide radionuclide emissions contribute an effective dose equivalent of greater than or equal to three (3) mrem per year. (5-1-95)
- b.** In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source or facility to emit a regulated air pollutant not listed in Subsection 006.103.a. above and not a toxic air pollutant, any emission rate; or (3-30-07)
- c.** For a major facility or major modification which would be constructed within ten (10) kilometers of a Class I area, the emissions rate which would increase the ambient concentration of an emitted regulated air pollutant in the Class I area by one (1) microgram per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average, or more. (4-5-00)
- 1079. Significant Contribution.** Any increase in ambient concentrations which would exceed the following: (5-1-94)
- a.** Sulfur dioxide: (5-1-94)
 - i. One (1.0) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (5-1-94)
 - ii. Five (5) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; (5-1-94)
 - iii. Twenty-five (25) micrograms per cubic meter, three (3) hour average; (5-1-94)
 - b.** Nitrogen dioxide, one (1.0) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (5-1-94)
 - c.** Carbon monoxide: (5-1-94)
 - i. One-half (0.5) milligrams per cubic meter, eight (8) hour average; (5-1-94)
 - ii. Two (2) milligrams per cubic meter, one (1) hour average; (5-1-94)

- d. PM₁₀: (5-1-94)
 - i. One (1.0) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (5-1-94)
 - ii. Five (5.0) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; (4-4-13)
 - e. PM_{2.5}: (4-4-13)
 - i. Three-tenths (0.3) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (4-4-13)
 - ii. One point two (1.2) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average. (4-4-13)
- 1108. Small Fire.** A fire in which the material to be burned is not more than four (4) feet in diameter nor more than three (3) feet high. (5-1-94)
- 10911. Smoke.** Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon and other combustible material. (5-1-94)
- 1102. Smoke Management Plan.** A document issued by the Director to implement Sections 606 through 616, Categories of Allowable Burning. (5-1-94)
- 1143. Smoke Management Program.** A program whereby meteorological information, fuel conditions, fire behavior, smoke movement and atmospheric dispersal conditions are used as a basis for scheduling the location, amount and timing of open burning operations so as to minimize the impact of such burning on identified smoke sensitive areas. (5-1-94)
- 1124. Source.** A stationary source. (5-1-94)
- 1135. Source Operation.** The last operation preceding the emission of air pollutants, when this operation: (5-1-94)
- a. Results in the separation of the air pollutants from the process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air pollutants, as in the case of fuel combustion; and (5-1-94)
 - b. Is not an air cleaning device. (5-1-94)
- 1146. Special Fuels.** All fuel suitable as fuel for diesel engines; a compressed or liquefied gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining or natural gasoline manufacture, such as butane, isobutane, propane, propylene, butylenes, and their mixtures; and natural gas, either liquid or gas, and hydrogen, used for the generation of power for the operation or propulsion of motor vehicles. (3-29-10)
- 1157. Stack.** Any point in a source arranged to conduct emissions to the ambient air, including a chimney, flue, conduit, or duct but not including flares. (5-1-94)
- 1168. Stage 1 Vapor Collection.** Used during the refueling of underground gasoline storage tanks to reduce hydrocarbon emissions. Vapors in the tank, which are displaced by the incoming gasoline, are routed through a hose into the gasoline cargo tank and returned to the terminal for processing. Two (2) types of Stage 1 systems exist: coaxial and dual point. (3-29-10)
- a. Coaxial System. A Stage 1 vapor collection system that requires only one (1) tank opening. The tank opening is usually four (4) inches in diameter with a three (3) inch diameter product fill tube inserted into the opening. Fuel flows through the inner tube while vapors are displaced through the annular space between the inner and outer tubes. (3-29-10)
 - b. Dual Point System. A Stage 1 vapor collection system that consists of two (2) separate tank openings, one (1) for delivery of the product and the other for the recovery of vapors. (3-29-10)

1179. Standard Conditions. Except as specified in Subsection 576.02 for ambient air quality standards, a dry gas temperature of twenty degrees Celsius (20C) sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit (68F) and a gas pressure of seven hundred sixty (760) millimeters of mercury (14.7 pounds per square inch) absolute. (4-5-00)

11820. Startup. The normal and customary time period required to bring air pollution control equipment or an emissions unit, including process equipment, from a nonoperational status into normal operation. (5-1-94)

11921. Stationary Source. Any building, structure, facility, emissions unit, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant. The fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required unless required by federal law. (4-11-06)

1202. Tier I Source. Any of the following: (5-1-94)

a. Any source located at any major facility as defined in Section 008; (4-5-00)

b. Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7411 or 40 CFR Part 60, and required by EPA to obtain a Part 70 permit; (4-11-06)

c. Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7412, 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63, and required by EPA to obtain a Part 70 permit, except that a source is not required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to requirements under 42 U.S.C. Section 7412(r); (4-11-06)

d. Any Phase II source; and (5-1-94)

e. Any source in a source category designated by the Department. (5-1-94)

1213. Total Suspended Particulates. Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR 50 Appendix B. (4-5-00)

1224. Toxic Air Pollutant. An air pollutant that has been determined by the Department to be by its nature, toxic to human or animal life or vegetation and listed in Section 585 or 586. (5-1-94)

1235. Toxic Air Pollutant Carcinogenic Increments. Those ambient air quality increments based on the probability of developing excess cancers over a seventy (70) year lifetime exposure to one (1) microgram per cubic meter (1 ug/m³) of a given carcinogen and expressed in terms of a screening emission level or an acceptable ambient concentration for a carcinogenic toxic air pollutant. They are listed in Section 586. (5-1-94)

1246. Toxic Air Pollutant Non-carcinogenic Increments. Those ambient air quality increments based on occupational exposure limits for airborne toxic chemicals expressed in terms of a screening emission level or an acceptable ambient concentration for a non-carcinogenic toxic air pollutant. They are listed in Section 585. (5-1-94)

1257. Toxic Substance. Any air pollutant that is determined by the Department to be by its nature, toxic to human or animal life or vegetation. (5-1-94)

1268. Trade Waste. Any solid, liquid or gaseous material resulting from the construction or demolition of any structure, or the operation of any business, trade or industry including, but not limited to, wood product industry waste such as sawdust, bark, peelings, chips, shavings and cull wood. (5-1-94)

1279. TRS (Total Reduced Sulfur). Hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide and any other organic sulfide present. (5-1-94)

12830. Unclassifiable Area. An area which, because of a lack of adequate data, is unable to be classified pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d) as either an attainment or a nonattainment area. (5-1-94)

12931. Uncontrolled Emission. An emission which has not been treated by control equipment. (5-1-94)

1302. **Upset.** An unplanned disruption in the normal operations of any equipment or emissions unit which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)

1343. **Visibility Impairment.** Any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions. (3-30-07)

1324. **Visibility in Any Mandatory Class I Federal Area.** Includes any integral vista associated with that area. (3-30-07)

1335. **Wigwam Burner.** Wood waste burning devices commonly called teepee burners, silos, truncated cones, and other such burners commonly used by the wood product industry for the disposal by burning of wood wastes. (5-1-94)

1346. **Wood Stove Curtailment Advisory.** An air pollution alert issued through local authorities and/or the Department to limit wood stove emissions during air pollution episodes. (5-1-94)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

157. TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES.

The purpose of this Section is to establish procedures and requirements for test methods and results. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, permit, order, consent decree, or prior written approval by the Department: (4-5-00)

01. General Requirements. If a source test is performed to satisfy a performance test requirement or a compliance test requirement imposed by state or federal regulation, rule, permit, order or consent decree, then the test methods and procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 157. (4-5-00)

a. Prior to conducting any emission test, owners or operators are strongly encouraged to submit to the Department in writing, at least thirty (30) days in advance, the following for approval: (4-5-00)

i. The type of method to be used; (4-5-00)

ii. Any extenuating or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test; and (4-5-00)

iii. The proposed schedule for conducting and reporting the test. (4-5-00)

b. Without prior Department approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the owner's or operator's risk. If the owner or operator fails to obtain prior written approval by the Department for any testing deviations, the Department may determine the test does not satisfy the testing requirements. (4-5-00)

02. Test Requirements. Tests shall be conducted in accordance with the following requirements. (4-5-00)

a. The test must be conducted under operational conditions specified in the applicable state or federal regulation, rule, permit, order, consent decree or by Department approval. If the operational requirements are not specified, the source should test at worst-case normal operating conditions. Worst-case normal conditions are those conditions of fuel type, and moisture, process material makeup and moisture and process procedures which are changeable or which could reasonably be expected to be encountered during the operation of the facility and which would result in the highest pollutant emissions from the facility. (4-5-00)

b. The Department may impose operational limitations or require additional testing in a permit, order or consent decree if the test is conducted under conditions other than worst-case normal. (4-5-00)

c. The Department will accept the methods approved for the applicable pollutants, source type and operating conditions found in 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61, and 63 in determining the appropriate test method for an emission limit where one is not otherwise specified. (4-5-00)

d. The following requirements apply to owners or operators requesting minor changes in the test method. As stated in Subsection 157.01 above, without prior Department approval, other changes may result in rejection of the test results by the Department. (4-5-00)

i. For federal emission standards codified at 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63, the Department will accept those minor changes which have received written approval of the U.S. EPA Administrator so long as the Department determines they are appropriate for the specific application. (4-5-00)

ii. For all other emission standards in these rules or for permit requirements, the Department will accept those minor changes that the Department determines are appropriate for the specific application. (4-5-00)

e. An owner or operator proposing to use an alternative test method not considered a minor change in Subsection 157.02.d. above, must: (4-5-00)

i. Demonstrate to the Department by comparative testing or sufficient analysis, that the alternative method is comparable and equivalent to the designated test method. (4-5-00)

ii. Submit the request for approval to use an alternative test method to the Department at least thirty (30) days in advance of a scheduled test. (4-5-00)

iii. Obtain, and submit to the Department, EPA approval for use of the alternative test method for emission standards in these rules (except for state only toxic air pollutant standards) or for federal emission standards codified at 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63. (4-5-00)

iv. Obtain verification that any prior approval of an alternative test method by the Department continues to be acceptable. Alternative methods may cease to be acceptable if new or different information indicates that the alternative test method is less accurate, less reliable, or not comparable with any current state or federal regulation, rule order, permit, or consent decree. (4-5-00)

f. Prior approval by the Department may not constitute Department approval for subsequent tests if new or different information indicates that a previously Department approved test method is less accurate, less reliable or not comparable with any current state or federal regulation, rule, order, permit or consent decree. (4-5-00)

03. Observation of Tests by Department Staff. The owner or operator shall provide notice of intent to test to the Department at least fifteen (15) days prior to the scheduled test, or shorter time period as provided in a permit, order, consent decree or by Department approval. The Department may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. (4-5-00)

04. Reporting Requirements. If the source test is performed to satisfy a performance test requirement imposed by state or federal regulation, rule, permit, order, or consent decree, a written report shall be submitted to the Department within ~~thirty (30)~~ sixty (60) days of the completion of the test. The written report shall: ~~(4-5-00)~~ ()

a. Meet the format and content requirements specified by the Department in any applicable rule, regulation, guidance, permit, order, or consent decree. Any deviations from the format and contents specified require prior written approval from the Department. Failure to obtain such approval may result in the rejection of the test results. (4-5-00)

b. Include all data required to be noted or recorded in any referenced test method. (4-5-00)

05. Test Results Review Criteria. The Department will make every effort to review test results within a reasonable time. The Department may reject tests as invalid for: (4-5-00)

a. Failure to adhere to the approved/required method; (4-5-00)

b. Using a method inappropriate for the source type or operating conditions; (4-5-00)

- c. An incomplete written report; (4-5-00)
- d. Computational or data entry errors; (4-5-00)
- e. Clearly unreasonable results; (4-5-00)
- f. Failure to comply with the certification requirements of Section 123 of these rules; or (4-5-00)
- g. Failure of the source to conform to operational requirements in orders, permits, or consent decrees at the time of the test. (4-5-00)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

176. FACILITY EMISSIONS CAP.

01. Optional Facility Emissions Cap. An owner or operator of a facility may request a FEC to establish an enforceable facility-wide emission limitation. (4-11-06)

02. Applicability. (4-11-06)

a. The owner or operator of any facility, which is not a major facility as defined in Sections 204 or 205, may apply to the Department for a permit to establish a FEC. (4-11-06)

b. FECs are available ~~to~~ for new ~~sources~~, and existing facilities that are not major as defined in Section 204 or 205 or existing ~~sources~~ facilities undergoing a modification, ~~and existing sources that request a FEC that does not make the facility a major facility as defined in Section 204 or 205.~~ (4-11-06)()

c. Facilities that become major facilities as defined in Section 204 or 205 are no longer eligible for a FEC under Section 176. ()

03. Definitions. For the purposes of Sections 175 through 181, the following terms shall be defined as below. (4-11-06)

a. Baseline actual emissions. As defined in Section 007. (4-11-06)

b. Design concentration. The ambient concentration used in establishing the FEC. (4-11-06)

c. Facility emissions cap (FEC). A facility-wide emission limitation expressed in tons per year, for any criteria pollutant or hazardous air pollutant established in accordance with Sections 176 through 181. A FEC is calculated using baseline actual emissions plus an operational variability component and a growth component. A FEC, which is defined in tons per year on a twelve (12) month rolling basis, must be set below major facility thresholds as defined in Sections 204 and 205. (4-11-06)()

d. FEC pollutant. The pollutant for which a FEC is established. (4-11-06)

e. Growth component. The level of emissions requested by the applicant and approved by the Department to allow for potential future business growth or facility changes that may increase emissions above baseline actual emissions plus the operational variability component. (4-11-06)

f. Operational variability component. The level of emissions up to the significant emission rate (SER) minus one (1) ton per year but no more than the facility's potential to emit (PTE). If the proposed FEC pollutant does not have a SER listed in Section 006 or has a SER less than or equal to ten (10) tons per year, the operational variability component is the level of emissions requested by the applicant and approved by the Department. The operational variability component cannot be more than the facility's PTE. (4-11-06)()

177. APPLICATION PROCEDURES.

In addition to the information required pursuant to Sections 202 or 402, whichever is applicable, applications requesting a FEC must include the information required under Sections 176 through 181 and Subsections 177.01 through 177.03. (4-11-06)

01. Estimates of Emissions. A proposed FEC for each pollutant requested by the facility, including the basis for calculating the FEC. (4-11-06)

02. Estimates of Ambient Concentrations. (4-11-06)

a. Estimates of ambient concentrations will be ~~based on the most recent applicable and technically appropriate methods and most representative data available to the Department unless otherwise approved by the Department~~ **determined as described in Subsection 202.02.** (4-11-06)()

b. Estimates of ambient concentrations may include projections of alternative future changes within the proposed FEC. (4-11-06)

c. For a new, existing, or modified facility, a demonstration that for each FEC pollutant, the FEC will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard. (4-11-06)

d. For renewal of terms and conditions establishing a FEC, it is presumed that the previous permitting analysis is satisfactory, unless the Department determines otherwise. (4-11-06)

03. Monitoring and Recordkeeping. The application must include proposed means for the facility to determine facility emissions on a rolling twelve (12) month consecutive basis. (4-11-06)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

181. NOTICE AND RECORD-KEEPING OF ESTIMATES OF AMBIENT CONCENTRATIONS.

Section 181 authorizes facility changes that comply with the terms and conditions establishing the FEC, but that are not included in the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC. No permit revision shall be required for facility changes implemented in accordance with Section 181. (4-11-06)

01. Notice. For facility changes that comply with the terms and conditions establishing the FEC, but are not included in the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC, the permittee shall review the estimate of ambient concentration analysis. (4-11-06)

a. In the event that the facility change would result in a significant contribution above the design concentration determined by the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC, but does not cause or significantly contribute to a violation to any ambient air quality standard, the permittee shall provide notice to the Department in accordance with Subsection 181.01.b. (4-11-06)

b. Notice procedures. The permittee may make a facility change under Section 181 if the permittee provides written notification to the Department so that the notification is received at least seven (7) days in advance of the proposed change or, in the event of an emergency, the permittee provides the notification so that it is received at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the proposed change. For each such change, the written notification shall: (4-11-06)

i. Describe the proposed change; (4-11-06)

ii. Describe and quantify expected emissions; and (4-11-06)

iii. Provide the estimated ambient concentration analysis. (4-11-06)

02. Recordkeeping. For facility changes that comply with the terms and conditions establishing the FEC, but are not included in the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC, the permittee shall review the estimate of ambient concentration analysis. In the event the facility change would

not result in a significant contribution above the design concentration determined by the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC, the permittee shall record and maintain documentation on-site of the review. (4-11-06)

03. Estimates of Ambient Concentrations. Estimates of ambient concentrations shall be *consistent determined during the term of this permit using the same model and model parameters as used* with the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC *unless the Department determines that other technical methods are appropriate*. The permittee shall include any changes to the facility that are not included in the originally approved estimate of ambient concentration analysis. (4-11-06)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

202. APPLICATION PROCEDURES.

Application for a permit to construct must be made using forms furnished by the Department, or by other means prescribed by the Department. The application shall be certified by the responsible official in accordance with Section 123 and shall be accompanied by all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required under Sections 200 through 228. (7-1-02)

01. Required Information. Depending upon the proposed size and location of the new or modified stationary source or facility, the application for a permit to construct shall include all of the information required by one or more of the following provisions: (5-1-94)

- a.** For any new or modified stationary source or facility: (5-1-94)
 - i.** Site information, plans, descriptions, specifications, and drawings showing the design of the stationary source, facility, or modification, the nature and amount of emissions (including secondary emissions), and the manner in which it will be operated and controlled. (5-1-94)
 - ii.** A schedule for construction of the stationary source, facility, or modification. (5-1-94)
- b.** For any new major facility or major modification in a nonattainment area which would be major for the nonattainment regulated air pollutant(s): (4-5-00)
 - i.** A description of the system of continuous emission control proposed for the new major facility or major modification, emission estimates, and other information as necessary to determine that the lowest achievable emission rate would be applied. (5-1-94)
 - ii.** A description of the emission offsets proposed for the new major facility or major modification, including information on the stationary sources, mobile sources, or facilities providing the offsets, emission estimates, and other information necessary to determine that a net air quality benefit would result. (4-5-00)
 - iii.** Certification that all other facilities in Idaho, owned or operated by (or under common ownership of) the proposed new major facility or major modification, are in compliance with all local, state or federal requirements or are on a schedule for compliance with such. (5-1-94)
 - iv.** An analysis of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques which demonstrates that the benefits of the proposed major facility or major modification significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction, or modification. (5-1-94)
 - v.** An analysis of the impairment to visibility of any federal Class I area, Class I area designated by the Department, or integral vista of any mandatory federal Class I area that the new major facility or major modification would impact (including the monitoring of visibility in any Class I area near the new major facility or major modification, if requested by the Department). (4-6-05)
- c.** For any new major facility or major modification in an attainment or unclassifiable area for any regulated air pollutant. (4-6-05)

- i. A description of the system of continuous emission control proposed for the new major facility or major modification, emission estimates, and other information as necessary to determine that the best available control technology would be applied. (5-1-94)
- ii. An analysis of the effect on air quality by the new major facility or major modification, including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such effects. (5-1-94)
- iii. An analysis of the effect on air quality projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the new major facility or major modification. (5-1-94)
- iv. A description of the nature, extent, and air quality effects of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since August 7, 1977, in the area the new major facility or major modification would affect. (5-1-94)
- v. An analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils, and vegetation that would occur as a result of the new major facility or major modification and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with establishment of the new major facility or major modification. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation or soils having no significant commercial or recreational value. (5-1-94)
- vi. An analysis of the impairment to visibility of any federal Class I area, Class I area designated by the Department, or integral vista of any mandatory federal Class I area that the new major facility or major modification would affect. (5-1-94)
- vii. An analysis of the existing ambient air quality in the area that the new major facility or major modification would affect for each regulated air pollutant that a new major facility would emit in significant amounts or for which a major modification would result in a significant net emissions increase. (4-5-00)
- viii. Ambient analyses as specified in Subsections 202.01c.vii., 202.01c.ix., 202.01c.x., and 202.01c.xii., may not be required if the projected increases in ambient concentrations or existing ambient concentrations of a particular regulated air pollutant in any area that the new major facility or major modification would affect are less than the following amounts listed under 40 CFR 52.21(i)(5)(i), or the regulated air pollutant is not listed therein: ~~carbon monoxide—five hundred and seventy-five (575) micrograms per cubic meter, eight (8) hour average; nitrogen dioxide—fourteen (14) micrograms per cubic meter, annual average; PM-10—ten (10) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; sulfur dioxide—thirteen (13) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; ozone—any net increase of one hundred (100) tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds, as a measure of ozone; lead—one-tenth (0.1) of a microgram per cubic meter, calendar quarterly average; mercury—twenty-five hundredths (0.25) of a microgram per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; beryllium—one thousandth (0.001) of a microgram per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; fluorides—twenty-five hundredths (0.25) of a microgram per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; vinyl chloride—fifteen (15) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; hydrogen sulfide—two tenths (0.2) of a microgram per cubic meter, one (1) hour average.~~ (4-5-00)()
- ix. For any regulated air pollutant which has an ambient air quality standard, the analysis shall include continuous air monitoring data, gathered over the year preceding the submittal of the application, unless the Department determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one (1) year, but not less than four (4) months, which is adequate for determining whether the emissions of that regulated air pollutant would cause or contribute to a violation of the ambient air quality standard or any prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increment. (4-5-00)
- x. For any regulated air pollutant which does not have an ambient air quality standard, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data that the Department determines is necessary to assess ambient air quality for that air pollutant in any area that the emissions of that air pollutant would affect. (4-5-00)
- xi. If requested by the Department, monitoring of visibility in any Class I area the proposed new major facility or major modification would affect. (5-1-94)

xii. Operation of monitoring stations shall meet the requirements of Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 58 or such other requirements as extensive as those set forth in Appendix B as may be approved by the Department. (5-1-94)

02. Estimates of Ambient Concentrations. All estimates of ambient concentrations shall be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR 51, Appendix W (Guideline on Air Quality Models). (4-5-00)

a. Where an air quality model specified in the "Guideline on Air Quality Models," is inappropriate, the model may be modified or another model substituted, subject to written approval of the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and public comment pursuant to Subsection 209.01.c.; provided that modifications and substitutions of models used for toxic air pollutants will be reviewed by the Department. (4-5-00)

b. Methods like those outlined in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Interim Procedures for Evaluating Air Quality Models (Revised)" (September 1984) should be used to determine the comparability of air quality models. (5-1-94)

03. Additional Information. Any additional information, plans, specifications, evidence or documents that the Department may require to make the determinations required under Sections 200 through 225 shall be furnished upon request. (5-1-94)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

579. BASELINES FOR PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION.

01. Baseline Date(s). (5-1-94)

a. Major Source Baseline Date. ~~January 6, 1975 in the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide; February 8, 1988 in the case of nitrogen dioxide.~~ (5-1-94)()

i. In the case of PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975; ()

ii. In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988, and ()

iii. In the case of PM_{2.5}, October 20, 2010. ()

b. Minor Source Baseline Date. The earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or a major modification subject to prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) submits a complete application. The trigger date is: (4-5-00)

i. In the case of ~~particulate matter~~ PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977; and (4-5-00)()

ii. In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988. (4-5-00)

iii. In the case of PM_{2.5}, October 20, 2011. ()

c. The baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if: (4-5-00)

i. The area in which the proposed source or modification would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act for the pollutant on the date of its complete prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) application; and (4-5-00)

ii. In the case of a major stationary source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant. (4-5-00)

d. Any minor source baseline date established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM₁₀ increments, except that the Department may rescind any such minor source baseline date where it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the Department, that the emissions increase from the major stationary source, or the net emissions increase from the major modification, responsible for triggering that date did not result in a significant amount of PM₁₀ emissions. (4-5-00)

02. **Baseline Area.** Any intrastate area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), in which the major facility or major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct or would have an air quality impact for the pollutant for which the baseline date is established, as follows: Equal to or greater than 1 µg/m³ (annual average) for SO₂, NO₂, or PM₁₀; or equal to or greater than 0.3 µg/m³ (annual average) for PM_{2.5}-equal to or greater than a one (1) microgram per cubic meter (annual average) of the regulated air pollutant for which the minor source baseline date is established. (4-5-00)(____)

03. **Baseline Concentration.** The ambient concentration for a particular regulated air pollutant which exists in the applicable baseline area on the applicable minor source baseline date. (4-5-00)

a. The baseline concentration shall represent: (5-1-94)

i. The actual emissions from sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date; and (5-1-94)

ii. The allowable emissions of major facilities and major modifications which commenced construction before the applicable major source baseline date, but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date. (5-1-94)

b. The baseline concentration shall not include the actual emissions of new major facilities and major modifications which commenced construction on or after the applicable major source baseline date. (5-1-94)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

725. RULES FOR SULFUR CONTENT OF FUELS.

This section applies to fuel burning sources in Idaho. Its purpose is to prevent excessive ground level concentrations of sulfur dioxide. The reference test method for measuring fuel sulfur content shall be ASTM method, D129-95 Standard Test for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method) or such comparable and equivalent method approved in accordance with Subsection 157.02.d. Test methods and procedures shall comply with Section 157. (5-8-09)

01. **Definitions.** (5-8-09)

a. **ASTM.** American Society for Testing and Materials. (5-1-94)

b. **Distillate Fuel Oil.** Any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 1 or Grade 2 fuel oils. (5-1-94)

c. **Residual Fuel Oil.** Any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 4, Grade 5 and Grade 6 fuel oils. (5-1-94)

02. **Residual Fuel Oils.** No person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than one and three-fourths percent (1.75%) sulfur by weight. (5-8-09)

03. **Distillate Fuel Oil.** No person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any distillate fuel oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur: (5-8-09)

a. **ASTM Grade 1.** ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil - zero point three percent (0.3%) by weight. (5-8-09)

b. **ASTM Grade 2.** ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil - zero point five percent (0.5%) by weight. (5-8-09)

04. Coal. No person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any coal containing greater than one percent (1.0%) sulfur by weight. (5-8-09)

05. Exemptions Alternative. The Department may approve in a permit issued in accordance with these rules an exemption alternative fuel sulfur content from the requirements of Subsections 725.01 through 725.04 if the applicant demonstrates that, through control measures or other means, sulfur dioxide emissions (based on a one (1) hour averaging period) are equal to or less than those resulting from the combustion of fuels complying with the limitations of Subsections 725.01 through 725.04. ~~(3-29-10)~~()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

794. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

No owner or operator may commence construction, reconstruction, modification or operation of any nonmetallic mineral processing plant regardless of whether or not the source is an affected facility pursuant to 40 CFR 60.670(e) without first obtaining a permit or complying with Sections 795 through 799. The owner or operator shall comply with the permitting requirements of Subsection 794.0~~4~~2 or Subsection 794.0~~2~~3 and the applicable portions of Subsection 794.0~~3~~4 and/or Subsection 794.0~~4~~5. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

01. Permit By Rule Eligibility. New major facilities or major modifications subject to Sections 204 and 205 are not eligible for a Permit by Rule. ()

0~~2~~. **Permit by Rule.** Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that meet all of the applicable requirements set forth in Sections 795 through 799 shall be deemed to have a permit by rule (PBR) and shall not be required to obtain a permit to construct under Sections 200 through 228. (3-15-02)

0~~2~~. **Permit to Construct.** Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that do not meet all of the requirements set forth in Sections 795 through 799, or that operate or intend to operate a nonmetallic mineral processing plant at a single site of operations for more than twelve (12) consecutive months, or that choose to construct and operate under specific permit requirements rather than the provisions of the permit by rule shall obtain a permit to construct pursuant to Sections 200 through 228. An existing permit to construct shall be considered valid until the permit is modified, incorporated into a Tier II operating permit, or terminated by the Department. Existing permits to construct may be terminated by the Department by registering the source under the permit by rule provisions in accordance with Section 797 after June 15, 2001. (3-15-02)

0~~3~~. **Tier I Operating Permits.** Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that are affected facilities subject to a requirement of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 40 CFR 60 are Tier I sources as defined in Section 006. Tier I sources must comply with the applicable permitting requirements of Sections 300 through 399. (4-11-06)

0~~4~~. **Tier II Operating Permits.** Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that are required by the Department or choose to obtain a Tier II operating permit pursuant to Sections 400 through 410 shall operate in accordance with the specific provisions of the Tier II operating permit until such time as the operating permit is terminated in writing by the Department. The Department may require owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants to obtain a Tier II operating permit whenever the Department determines that: (3-15-02)

a. Emission rate reductions are necessary to attain or maintain any ambient air quality standard or applicable prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increment; or (3-15-02)

b. Specific emissions standards, or requirements on operation or maintenance are necessary to ensure compliance with any applicable emission standard or rule. (3-15-02)

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1403

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 2015 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment sine die of the First 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 Sections 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 Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code. This rulemaking updates citations to the federal regulations incorporated by reference as mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval of the state'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 6, 2014, [Vol. 14-8, pages 152 through 154](#). 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/58-0101-1403 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 19th Day of November, 2014.

Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
Tel: (208) 373-0418
Fax: (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 citations to the federal regulations incorporated by reference as mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval of the state'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:

Tuesday, September 9, 2014, 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: This rulemaking is necessary to ensure that the Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho are consistent with federal regulations. This proposed rule updates citations to federal regulations incorporated by reference at Section 107 to include those revised as of July 1, 2014.

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 2014 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2015 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 the federal regulations that are necessary for EPA approval of Idaho's Title V Operating Permit Program. 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, 2014.

DATED this 1st day of July, 2014.

LSO RULES ANALYSIS MEMO

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1403

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 www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr; (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)
 - i. Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255 at (208) 373-0502. (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~~3~~⁴. The following portions of 40 CFR Part 51 are expressly excluded from any incorporation by reference into these rules: ~~(3-20-14)~~()
 - 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~~3~~⁴. ~~(3-20-14)~~()
- 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~~3~~⁴. ~~(3-20-14)~~()
- d. Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods, [40 CFR Part 53](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~⁴. ~~(3-20-14)~~()

- e. Ambient Air Quality Surveillance, [40 CFR Part 58](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- f. Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, [40 CFR Part 60](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- g. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, [40 CFR Part 61](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- 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~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- i. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, [40 CFR Part 63](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- j. Compliance Assurance Monitoring, [40 CFR Part 64](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- k. State Operating Permit Programs, [40 CFR Part 70](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- l. Permits, [40 CFR Part 72](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- m. Sulfur Dioxide Allowance System, [40 CFR Part 73](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- n. Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, [40 CFR Part 82](#), revised as of July 1, 201~~3~~4. (~~3-20-14~~)()
- 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)
- q. 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(c), 93.104(d), 93.104(e)(2), 93.105, 93.109(c)-(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)

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.02 - WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

DOCKET NO. 58-0102-1301

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: The temporary rule is effective June 4, 2014 and remains in effect until the adjournment of the 2015 legislative session unless rescinded by the agency. This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2015 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment sine die of the First 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 Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Sections 67-5226 and 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a temporary and pending rule. This action is authorized by Sections 39-105, 39-107, and 39-3601 et seq., Idaho Code. Section 39-3603(2)(c), Idaho Code, has been revised by the 2014 Idaho Legislature (House Bill 392). This legislation is consistent with the language in the pending rule.

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, December 4, 2013, **Vol. 13-12, pages 119 through 128**. 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/58-0102-1301 or by contacting the undersigned.

TEMPORARY RULE JUSTIFICATION: Pursuant to Section 67-5226(1)(b), Idaho Code, the Governor has found that temporary adoption of the rule is appropriate in order to comply with deadlines in federal programs and, therefore, avoid federal promulgation of Idaho's water quality standards.

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 9th day of May, 2014.

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 December 20, 2013. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: DEQ initiated this rulemaking docket in response to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) disapproval of the water quality standards provision that exempts, from Tier II antidegradation review, those activities or discharges determined to be insignificant (*de minimus* exemption). This provision is set out in IDAPA 58.01.02.052.08.a.

DEQ is also proposing to revise IDAPA 58.01.02.055, which addresses the treatment of water bodies that do not support designated beneficial uses. This section needs to be updated to ensure it is consistent with changes in the Idaho Code and other sections of the water quality standards that have been adopted since the adoption of Section 055. For example, Subsection 055.04, which was adopted in 1997, contains antidegradation provisions that have since been superseded by the antidegradation policy and implementation provisions contained in Section 39-3603, Idaho Code, and IDAPA 58.01.02.051 and 052, which were adopted by the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality (Board) in 2010 and approved by the Idaho Legislature in 2011 (Docket No. 58-0102-1001).

In November 2010, antidegradation implementation procedures were adopted by the Board and then submitted to the 2011 Idaho Legislature for review (Docket No. 58-0102-1001). Under House Concurrent Resolution 16 (HCR16), the Idaho Legislature rejected certain portions of the rule and approved the remainder of the rule. The 2011 Idaho Legislature also adopted House Bill 153 (HB153) which revised the Idaho Code to include sections addressing the definition of degradation, the treatment of general permits, the identification of Tier II waters, and insignificant discharges or activities (codified at Sections 39-3601, 39-3602, 39-3603, and 39-3623, Idaho Code). The new sections added to Idaho law by HB153 correspond to the portions of the rule rejected by HCR16.

In April 2011, DEQ submitted revisions to its water quality standards administrative rule (Docket No. 58-0102-1001) and corresponding revisions to the Idaho Code to EPA for review and action. In August 2011, EPA approved the revisions as submitted.

In November 2011, the Board adopted Docket No. 58-0102-1103, which included revisions to make the language on implementation of antidegradation procedures in Idaho's water quality standards complete and consistent with changes in state law brought about by the 2011 Legislature's passage of HB153.

On February 14, 2012, Greater Yellowstone Coalition (GYC) brought an action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho (Court) challenging EPA's approval of Idaho's definition of "degradation" of water quality and Idaho's mandatory exemption from review for *de minimus* levels of discharge. The *de minimus* exemption provided for an automatic exemption from Tier II antidegradation review if the added pollution from a new or increased activity would cause less than a 10% cumulative loss of a water body's assimilative capacity as of July 1, 2011. GYC argued that the *de minimus* exemption allows too much pollution. On April 24, 2013, the Court granted EPA's motion for remand of the *de minimus* issue and gave EPA 90 days to either: 1) take a new action on the *de minimus* provision; or 2) inform the Court that it has determined not to take a new action, and to file a cross-motion for summary judgment and brief in support of that motion regarding the *de minimus* provision. The Court will retain jurisdiction to ensure a timely remand process and to allow the parties to challenge any new EPA decision in this case.

On July 23, 2013, EPA disapproved the *de minimus* exemption. The Clean Water Act provides that if the state does not adopt changes in its rule to address the disapproval within 90 days, EPA shall promulgate a standard for the state. Pursuant to this section of the Clean Water Act, EPA may be required to promptly prepare a proposed rule for the state of Idaho. Adoption of this rule docket will avoid EPA promulgation.

Idahoans that recreate in, drink from, or fish Idaho's surface waters, and all 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 Idaho Board of Environmental Quality at the May 2014 Board meeting for adoption as a pending and temporary rule. If adopted by the Board, the temporary rule will become effective on June 4, 2014. The pending rule is expected to be final upon adjournment of the 2015 legislative session if approved by the Idaho Legislature. Pursuant to Section 67-5226(1)(c), Idaho Code, the Governor has found that temporary adoption of the rule is appropriate in order to comply with deadlines in federal programs and, therefore, avoid federal promulgation of Idaho's water quality standards.

Before this rule docket can become effective, it will be necessary to revise Section 39-3603(2)(c), Idaho Code. DEQ intends to submit draft companion legislation for consideration by the 2014 Idaho 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 Section 67-5220, Idaho Code, and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. On August 7, 2013, the Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 13-8, pages 334 and 335](#), and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. A meeting was held on August 28, 2013. Several members of the public participated in this negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meeting and by submitting written comments. A record of the negotiated rule drafts, written comments received, documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, and the negotiated rulemaking summary is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0102-1301.

All comments received during the negotiated rulemaking process were considered by DEQ when making decisions that resulted in drafting the proposed rule. The proposed rule is the same as Negotiated Rule Draft No. 4 with the exception of Subsection 055.02.a. Upon review, DEQ revised Subsection 055.02.a. for grammatical purposes. 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 January 3, 2014.

DATED this 8th day of November, 2013.

LSO RULES ANALYSIS MEMO

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0102-1301

052. ANTIDegradation Implementation.

The antidegradation policy shall be implemented as follows: (3-18-11)

01. Waters Protected. All waters receive Tier I protection. Waters receiving Tier II protection will be identified using a water body by water body approach during the antidegradation review. Waters given Tier III protection are designated in law. (3-18-11)

02. Restoration Projects. Changes in water quality may be allowed by the Department without an antidegradation review where determined necessary to secure long-term water quality improvement through restoration projects designed to trend toward natural characteristics and associated uses to a water body where those characteristics and uses have been lost or diminished. Restoration projects shall implement best management practices. (3-18-11)

03. General Permits. For general permits issued on or after July 1, 2011, the Department will conduct an antidegradation review, including any required Tier II analysis, at the time at which general permits are certified. For general permits that the Department determines adequately address antidegradation, review of individual applications for coverage will not be required unless it is required by the general permit. For general permits that the Department determines do not adequately address antidegradation, the Department may conclude that other conditions, such as the submittal of additional information or individual certification at the time an application is submitted for coverage under a general permit, may be necessary in the general permit to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the antidegradation policy. If supported by the permit record, the Department may also presume that discharges authorized under a general permit are insignificant or that the pollution controls required in the general permit are the least degrading alternative as specified in Subsection 052.08.c. (3-29-12)

04. Initiation of Antidegradation Review. Review of degradation potential and application of the appropriate level of protection from degradation will be triggered by an application for a new or reissued permit or license. (3-18-11)

05. Identification of Tier II Waters. The Department will utilize a water body by water body approach in determining where Tier II protection is appropriate in addition to Tier I protection. This approach shall be based on an assessment of the chemical, physical, biological and other information regarding the water body. The most recent federally approved Integrated Report and supporting data will be used to determine the appropriate level of protection as follows: (3-29-12)

a. Water bodies identified in the Integrated Report as fully supporting assessed uses will be provided Tier II protection. (3-29-12)

b. Water bodies identified in the Integrated Report as not assessed will be provided an appropriate level of protection on a case-by-case basis using information available at the time of a proposal for a new or reissued permit or license. (3-29-12)

c. Water bodies identified in the Integrated Report as not fully supporting assessed uses will receive Tier I protection for the impaired aquatic life or recreational use, except as follows: (3-29-12)

i. For aquatic life uses identified as impaired for dissolved oxygen, pH or temperature, if biological or aquatic habitat parameters show a healthy, balanced biological community is present, as described in the "Water Body Assessment Guidance" published by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, then the water body shall receive Tier II protection for aquatic life uses. (3-29-12)

ii. For recreational uses, if water quality data show compliance with those levels of water quality criteria listed in Sections 200, 210, 251, and 275 (where applicable), then the water body shall receive Tier II protection for recreational uses. (3-29-12)

06. Evaluation of Effect of an Activity or Discharge on Water Quality. The Department will evaluate the effect on water quality for each pollutant. The Department will determine whether an activity or discharge results in an improvement, no change, or degradation of water quality. (3-18-11)

a. Effect on water quality will be based on the calculated change in concentration in the receiving water as a result of a new or reissued permit or license. With respect to a discharge, this calculation will take into account dilution using appropriate mixing of the receiving water under critical conditions coupled with the design flow of the discharge. For a reissued permit or license, the calculated change will be the difference in water quality that would result from the activity or discharge as authorized in the current permit or license and the water quality that would result from the activity or discharge as proposed in the reissued permit or license. For a new permit or license, the calculated change will be the difference between the existing receiving water quality and water quality that would result from the activity or discharge as proposed in the new permit or license. (3-18-11)

i. Current Discharge Quality. For pollutants that are currently limited, current discharge quality shall be based on limits in the current permit or license. For pollutants not currently limited, current discharge quality shall be based on available discharge quality data collected within five years of the application for a permit or license or other relevant information. (3-18-11)

ii. Proposed Quality for an Existing Discharge. Future discharge quality shall be based on proposed permit limits. For pollutants not limited in the proposed permit or license, future discharge quality will be estimated from available discharge quality data since the last permit or license was issued accounting for any changes in production, treatment or operation. For the proposed discharge of a new pollutant or a proposed increased discharge of a pollutant, future discharge quality will be estimated based on information provided by the applicant or other relevant information. (3-18-11)

iii. New Permit Limits for an Existing Discharge. When new permit limits are proposed for the first time for a pollutant in an existing discharge, then for purposes of calculating the change in water quality, any statistical procedures used to derive the proposed new limits will be applied to past discharge quality as well, where appropriate. (3-18-11)

iv. Proposed Quality for a New Discharge. Future discharge quality shall be based on proposed permit limits. For pollutants not limited in the proposed permit or license, future discharge quality will be based on information provided by the applicant or other relevant information. (3-18-11)

b. Receiving water quality will be the quality measured, or modeled as appropriate, immediately above the discharge for flowing waters and outside any Department authorized mixing zone for lakes and reservoirs. (3-18-11)

c. Offsets. In determining the effect of an activity or discharge on water quality of Tier II or Tier III waters, the Department may take into account reductions in pollution from other sources that are tied to the proposed activity or discharge. These offsets in pollution must be upstream of the degradation in water quality due to the proposed activity or discharge and occur before the activity or discharge is allowed to begin. The applicant seeking a permit or license for an activity or discharge based on offsets will be held responsible for assuring offsets are achieved and maintained as a condition of their permit or license. (3-18-11)

07. Tier I Review. Tier I review will be performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses. Existing uses and the water quality necessary to protect the existing uses must always be maintained and protected. No degradation or lowering of water quality may be allowed that would cause or contribute to violation of water quality criteria as calculated after authorized mixing of the discharge with the receiving water. Identification of existing uses and the water quality necessary for their protection will be based on all available information, including any water quality related data and information submitted during the public comment period for the permit or license. (3-18-11)

08. Tier II Analysis. A Tier II analysis will only be conducted for activities or discharges, subject to a permit or a license, that cause degradation. The Department may allow significant degradation of surface water quality that is better than assigned criteria only if it is determined to be necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. The process and standard for this determination are set forth below. (3-18-11)

a. Insignificant ~~Activity or Discharge Degradation. If T~~the Department ~~shall consider the size and character of~~ determines an activity or discharge ~~or the magnitude of its effect on the receiving stream and~~ will cause

~~degradation, then the Department shall determine whether **the degradation** is insignificant. *If an activity or discharge is determined to be insignificant, then no further Tier II analysis for other source controls (Subsection 052.08.b.), alternatives analysis (Subsection 052.08.c.) or socioeconomic justification (Subsection 052.08.d.) is required.* (3-29-12)()~~

~~i. *The Department shall determine insignificance when the proposed change in an activity or discharge, from conditions as of July 1, 2011, will not cumulatively decrease assimilative capacity by more than ten percent (10%). A cumulative decrease in assimilative capacity of more than ten percent (10%), from conditions as of July 1, 2011, shall constitute significant degradation. If the cumulative decrease in assimilative capacity from conditions as of July 1, 2011, is equal to or less than ten percent (10%), then, taking into consideration the size and character of the activity or discharge and the magnitude of its effect on the receiving stream, the Department may determine that the degradation is insignificant.* (3-29-12)()~~

~~ii. The Department may request additional information from the applicant *in making a determination whether a proposed change in an activity or discharge is insignificant* as needed to determine the significance of the degradation. (3-29-12)()~~

~~iii. *If degradation is determined to be insignificant, then no further Tier II analysis for other source controls (Subsection 052.08.b.), alternatives analysis (Subsection 052.08.c.), or socioeconomic justification (Subsection 052.08.d.) is required.* ()~~

b. Other Source Controls. In allowing any degradation of high water quality, the Department must assure that there shall be achieved in the watershed the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for all nonpoint source controls. In providing such assurance, the Department may enter together into an agreement with other State of Idaho or federal agencies in accordance with Sections 67-2326 through 67-2333, Idaho Code. (3-18-11)

c. Alternatives Analysis. Degradation will be deemed necessary only if there are no reasonable alternatives to discharging at the levels proposed. The applicant seeking authorization to degrade high water quality must provide an analysis of alternatives aimed at selecting the best combination of site, structural, managerial and treatment approaches that can be reasonably implemented to avoid or minimize the degradation of water quality. To identify the least degrading alternative that is reasonable, the following principles shall be followed: (3-18-11)

i. Controls to avoid or minimize degradation should be considered at the earliest possible stage of project design. (3-18-11)

ii. Alternatives that must be evaluated as appropriate, are: (3-18-11)

(1) Relocation or configuration of outfall or diffuser; (3-18-11)

(2) Process changes/improved efficiency that reduces pollutant discharge; (3-18-11)

(3) Seasonal discharge to avoid critical time periods for water quality; (3-18-11)

(4) Non-discharge alternatives such as land application; and (3-18-11)

(5) Offsets to the activity or discharge's effect on water quality. (3-18-11)

iii. The Department retains the discretion to require the applicant to examine specific alternatives or provide additional information to conduct the analysis. (3-18-11)

iv. In selecting the preferred alternative the applicant shall: (3-18-11)

(1) Evaluate economic impacts (total cost effectiveness, incremental cost effectiveness) of all technologically feasible alternatives; (3-18-11)

(2) Rank all technologically feasible treatment alternatives by their cost effectiveness at pollutant

reduction; (3-18-11)

(3) Consider the environmental costs and benefits across media and between pollutants; and (3-18-11)

(4) Select the least degrading option or show that a more degrading alternative is justified based on Subsections 052.08.c.iv.(1), 052.08.c.iv.(2), or 052.08.c.iv.(3) above. (3-29-12)

d. Socioeconomic Justification. Degradation of water quality deemed necessary must also be determined by the Department to accommodate important economic or social development. Therefore, the applicant seeking authorization to degrade water quality must at a minimum identify the important economic or social development for which lowering water quality is necessary and should use the following steps to demonstrate this: (3-18-11)

i. Identify the affected community; (3-18-11)

ii. Describe the important social or economic development associated with the activity which can include cleanup/restoration of a closed facility; (3-18-11)

iii. Identify the relevant social, economic and environmental health benefits and costs associated with the proposed degradation in water quality for the preferred alternative. Benefits and costs that must be analyzed include, but are not limited to: (3-18-11)

(1) Economic benefits to the community such as changes in employment, household incomes and tax base; (3-18-11)

(2) Provision of necessary services to the community; (3-18-11)

(3) Potential health impacts related to the proposed activity; (3-18-11)

(4) Impacts to direct and indirect uses associated with high quality water, e.g., fishing, recreation, and tourism; and (3-18-11)

(5) Retention of assimilative capacity for future activities or discharges. (3-18-11)

iv. Factors identified in the socioeconomic justification should be quantified whenever possible but for those factors that cannot be quantified a qualitative description of the impacts may be accepted; and (3-18-11)

v. If the Department determines that more information is required, then the Department may require the applicant to provide further information or seek additional sources of information. (3-18-11)

e. Process. (3-18-11)

i. Analysis. The Department in cooperation with State of Idaho designated management agencies and/or federal agencies will collect information regarding the other source controls specified in Subsection 052.08.b. The applicant for a new or reissued permit or license is responsible for providing information pertinent to determining significance/insignificance of proposed changes in water quality and completing an alternatives analysis and socioeconomic justification as appropriate and submitting them to the Department for review. (3-29-12)

ii. Departmental review. The Department shall review all pertinent information and, after intergovernmental coordination, public notice and input, make a determination as to whether there is assurance that the other source controls specified in Subsection 052.08.b. shall be achieved, and whether degradation of water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development. (3-29-12)

iii. Public Involvement. The Department will satisfy the public participation provisions of Idaho's continuing planning process. Public notice and review of antidegradation will be coordinated with existing 401 certification notices for public review. (3-18-11)

09. Tier III - Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs). ORWs are designated by the legislature. Subsection 052.09 describes the nomination, public notice and comment, public hearing, and board review process for directing the Department to develop legislation designating ORWs. Only the legislature may designate ORWs. Once designated by the legislature, the ORWs are listed in these rules. (3-18-11)

a. Nominations. Any person may request, in writing to the board, that a stream segment be considered for designation as an Outstanding Resource Water. To be considered for ORW designation, nominations must be received by the board by April 1 or ten (10) days after the adjournment sine die of that year's regular session of the legislature, whichever is later, for consideration during the next regular session of the legislature. All nominations shall be addressed to:

Idaho Board of Environmental Quality
Department of Environmental Quality
Outstanding Resource Water Nomination
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255

The nomination shall include the following information: (3-18-11)

- i. The name, description and location of the stream segment; (3-18-11)
- ii. The boundaries upstream and downstream of the stream segment; (3-18-11)
- iii. An explanation of what makes the segment a candidate for the designation; (3-18-11)
- iv. A description of the existing water quality and any technical data upon which the description is based as can be found in the most current basin status reports; (3-18-11)
- v. A discussion of the types of nonpoint source activities currently being conducted that may lower water quality, together with those activities that are anticipated during the next two (2) years, as described in the most current basin status reports; and (3-18-11)
- vi. Any additional evidence to substantiate such a designation. (3-18-11)

b. Public Notice and Public Comment. The board will give public notice that one (1) or more stream segments are being considered for recommendation to the legislature as outstanding resource waters. Public notice will also be given if a public hearing is being held. Public comments regarding possible designation will be accepted by the board for a period of at least forty-five (45) days. Public comments may include, but are not limited to, discussion of socioeconomic considerations; fish, wildlife or recreational values; and other beneficial uses. (3-18-11)

c. Public Hearing. A public hearing(s) may be held at the board's discretion on any stream segment nominated for ORW designation. Public notice will be given if a hearing is held. The decision to hold a hearing may be based on the following criteria: (3-18-11)

- i. One (1) or more requests contain supporting documentation and valid reasons for designation; (3-18-11)
- ii. A stream segment is generally recognized as constituting an outstanding national resource, such as waters of national and state parks, and wildlife refuges; (3-18-11)
- iii. A stream segment is generally recognized as waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance; (3-18-11)
- iv. The board shall give special consideration to holding a hearing and to recommending for designation by the legislature, waters which meet criteria found in Subsections 052.09.c.ii. and 052.09.c.iii.; (3-29-12)

v. Requests for a hearing will be given due consideration by the board. Public hearings may be held at the board's discretion. (3-18-11)

d. Board Review. The board shall review the stream segments nominated for ORW designation and based on the hearing or other written record, determine the segments to recommend as ORWs to the legislature. The board shall submit a report for each stream segment it recommends for ORW designation. The report shall contain the information specified in Subsection 052.09.a. and information from the hearing record or other written record concerning the impacts the designation would have on socioeconomic conditions; fish, wildlife and recreational values; and other beneficial uses. The Department shall then prepare legislation for each segment that will be recommended to the legislature as an ORW. The legislation shall provide for the listing of designated segments in these rules without the need for formal rulemaking procedures, pursuant to Sections 67-5201, et seq., Idaho Code. (3-29-12)

e. Designated Waters. Those stream segments designated by the legislature as ORWs are listed in Sections 110 through 160. (3-18-11)

f. Restriction of Nonpoint Source Activities on ORWs. Nonpoint source activities on ORWs shall be restricted as follows: (3-18-11)

i. The water quality of ORWs shall be maintained and protected. After the legislature has designated a stream segment as an outstanding resource water, no person shall conduct a new or substantially modify an existing nonpoint source activity that can reasonably be expected to lower the water quality of that ORW, except for conducting short term or temporary nonpoint source activities which do not alter the essential character or special uses of a segment, allocation of water rights, or operation of water diversions or impoundments. Stream segments not designated as ORWs that discharge directly into an ORW shall not be subject to the same restrictions as an ORW, nor shall the ORW mixing zone be subject to the same restrictions as an ORW. A person may conduct a new or substantially modify an existing nonpoint source activity that can reasonably be expected to lower the water quality of a tributary or stream segment, which discharges directly into an ORW or an ORW mixing zone, provided that the water quality of that ORW below the mixing zone shall not be lowered. (3-18-11)

ii. After the legislature has designated a stream segment as an outstanding resource water as outlined in Subsection 052.09.e., existing nonpoint source activities may continue and shall be conducted in a manner that maintains and protects the current water quality of an ORW. The provisions of this section shall not affect short term or temporary activities that do not alter the essential character or special uses of a segment, allocation of water rights, or operations of water diversions or impoundments, provided that such activities shall be conducted in conformance with applicable laws and regulations. (3-29-12)

g. Restriction of Point Source Discharges to ORWs. The water quality of ORWs shall be maintained and protected. Point source discharges that may cause degradation to ORWs may be allowed only if they are offset by reductions in other discharges per Subsection 052.06.c. (3-29-12)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

055. WATER QUALITY LIMITED WATERS AND TMDLS.

01. ~~After Determining That Reporting~~ Water Body ~~Does Not Support~~ Use **Support Status**. ~~After determining that a water body does not fully support designated or existing beneficial uses in accordance with Section 054, the Department, in consultation with the applicable basin and watershed advisory groups, shall evaluate whether the application of required pollution controls to sources of pollution affecting the impaired water body would restore the water body to full support status. This evaluation may include the following:~~ After using the provisions in Section 054, and after consultation with the appropriate basin and watershed advisory groups, the Department shall identify water bodies in the appropriate category in the Integrated Report. The Integrated Report shall be published periodically by the Department in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and shall be subject to public review and comment prior to submission to EPA for approval. (3-18-11)()

- ~~a. Identification of significant sources of pollution affecting the water body by past and present activities; (3-20-97)~~
- ~~b. Determination of whether the application of required or cost effective interim pollution control strategies to the identified sources of pollution would restore the water body to full support status within a reasonable period of time; (3-20-97)~~
- ~~c. Consultation with appropriate basin and watershed advisory groups, designated agencies and landowners to determine the feasibility of, and assurance that required or cost effective interim pollution control strategies can be effectively applied to the sources of pollution to achieve full support status within a reasonable period of time; (3-20-97)~~
- ~~d. If pollution control strategies are applied as set forth in this Section, the Department shall subsequently monitor the water body to determine whether application of such pollution controls were successful in restoring the water body to full support status. (3-20-97)~~

02. Water Bodies ~~Not Fully Supporting Beneficial Uses~~ Needing Development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). ()

a. After following the process identified in Subsection 055.01, The Department shall develop TMDLs or other equivalent processes, as required under Section 303(d)(1) of the Clean Water Act, for those water bodies identified in the Integrated Report as not fully supporting designated or existing beneficial uses and not meeting applicable water quality standards despite the application of required pollution controls shall be identified by the Department as water quality limited water bodies, and shall require the development of TMDLs or other equivalent processes, as described under Section 303(d)(1) of the Clean Water Act. A list of water quality limited water bodies shall be published periodically by the Department in accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and be subject to public review prior to submission to EPA for approval. ()

b. Informational TMDLs may be developed for water bodies fully supporting beneficial uses as described under Section 303(d)(3) of the Clean Water Act, however, they will not be subject to the provisions of this Section. (3-18-11)

c. TMDLs do not need to be developed for water bodies where other pollutant control requirements are expected to achieve full support of uses and compliance with water quality standards in a reasonable period of time. Such water bodies shall be identified as Category 4(b) waters in the Integrated Report. ()

03. Priority of TMDL Development. The priority of TMDL development for water quality limited water bodies identified in Subsection 055.02 the Integrated Report shall be determined by the Director in consultation with the Basin Advisory Groups as described in Sections 39-3601, et seq., Idaho Code, depending upon the severity of pollution and the uses of the water body, including those of unique ecological significance. In determining the severity of pollution and the effect on uses, the Director shall apply the factors set forth in Section 39-3609, Idaho Code. Water bodies identified as a high priority through this process will be the first to be targeted for development of a TMDL or equivalent process. (3-18-11)()

04. ~~High Priority Provisions.~~ Until a TMDL or equivalent process is completed for a high priority water quality limited water body, new or increased discharge of pollutants which have caused the water quality limited listing may be allowed if interim changes, such as pollutant trading, or some other approach for the pollutant(s) of concern are implemented and the total load remains constant or decreases within the watershed. Interim changes shall maximize the use of cost effective measures to cap or decrease controllable human caused discharges from point and nonpoint sources. Once the TMDL or equivalent process is completed, any new or increased discharge of causative pollutants will be allowed only if consistent with the approved TMDL. Protection of Uses Prior to Completion of TMDLs. Prior to the completion of a TMDL or equivalent process for water quality limited water bodies, the Department shall take those actions required by the antidegradation policy (Section 051), the antidegradation implementation procedures (Section 052), and the provisions in Section 39-3610, Idaho Code. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring best management practices for agricultural operations which are not adopted on a voluntary basis. (3-20-97)()

05. ~~Medium and Low Priority Provisions. Until TMDLs or equivalent processes are developed for water quality limited water bodies identified as medium or low priority, the Department shall require interim changes in permitted discharges from point sources and best management practices for nonpoint sources deemed necessary to prohibit further impairment of the designated or existing beneficial uses.~~ **Consistency with TMDLs.** Once a TMDL or equivalent process is completed, discharges of causative pollutants shall be consistent with the allocations in the TMDL. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring best management practices for agricultural operations which are not adopted on a voluntary basis. (3-20-97)()

~~a. In determining the necessity for interim changes to existing activities and limitations upon proposed activities, the Department, in consultation with basin and watershed advisory groups, shall evaluate the water quality impacts caused by past regulated and unregulated activities in the affected watershed. (3-20-97)~~

~~b. Consideration of interim changes shall maximize the use of cost effective and timely measures to ensure no further impairment of designated or existing uses. (3-20-97)~~

06. **Pollutant Trading.** Development of TMDLs or equivalent processes or interim changes under these rules may include pollutant trading with the goal of restoring water quality limited water bodies to compliance with water quality standards. (3-20-97)

07. **Idaho Agriculture Pollution Abatement Plan.** Use of best management practices by agricultural activities is strongly encouraged in high, medium and low priority watersheds. The Idaho Agriculture Pollution Abatement Plan is the source for best management practices for the control of nonpoint sources of pollution for agriculture. (3-20-97)

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.02 - WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

DOCKET NO. 58-0102-1401

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 2015 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment sine die of the First 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 Sections 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 Sections 39-105, 39-107, and 39-3601 et seq., 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 3, 2014, [Vol. 14-9, pages 409 through 423](#). After consideration of public comments, the rule has been revised at Sections 010 and 060. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0102-1401 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 19th Day of November, 2014.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
Tel: (208)373-0418 / Fax: (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 September 19, 2014. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This rulemaking docket has been initiated to update DEQ's Mixing Zone Policy in the Water Quality Standards to take into account modern tools for evaluating mixing, lessons learned from years of implementation, and to provide greater clarity for DEQ and the regulated community.

A mixing zone is defined as “an area or volume of the receiving water surrounding or adjacent to a point source discharge where the receiving water, as a result of the discharge, may not meet all applicable water quality criteria or standards” (IDAPA 58.01.02.010.61). Mixing zones are granted to NPDES dischargers to calculate the “reasonable potential to exceed” (RPTE) water quality criteria, which serve as the basis for effluent limits in discharge permits. If a mixing zone is not granted by DEQ, the discharger receives end-of-pipe limits. End-of-pipe limits are much more stringent and typically require facilities to undertake technology upgrades, which can be very resource intensive. Mixing zones are used as a tool to help meet the goals of the Clean Water Act (CWA) while also giving the regulated community reprieve from meeting more stringent, and often very costly, effluent limits. Use of mixing zones is recognition that usually it is not necessary to meet ambient water quality everywhere in the receiving water in order to support beneficial uses.

DEQ's current Mixing Zone Policy (IDAPA 58.01.02.060) was adopted over 20 years ago (1991) and contains language that is outdated and/or is no longer relevant. Since the inception of DEQ's Mixing Zone Policy in 1991, numerous updates to Idaho's water quality standards have been made. DEQ recognizes that some parts of the current rule need to be revised in order to meet the intent of related policies. DEQ has also determined from working with dischargers that the current mixing zone rule is ambiguous and does not clearly articulate mixing zone requirements.

In recent years, there has been an increasing interest in, and investigation of, the agency's methods for establishing mixing zones. As technology and information availability have expanded and improved, the methods for establishing mixing zones have also changed. Changes to the rule were made to be reflective of current procedures and tools used to appraise the biological, chemical, and physical properties of the receiving water, and the proposed discharge, in order to best establish mixing zones.

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 2014 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2015 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 Section 67-5220, Idaho Code, and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. The Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the April 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, **Vol. 14-4, pages 19 and 20**, and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. Meetings were held on May 1, June 12, and July 10, 2014. 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 received, documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, and the negotiated rulemaking summary is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0102-1401.

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 Mary Anne Nelson at Mary.anne.nelson@deq.idaho.gov, (208)373-0173.

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 October 3, 2014.

DATED this 8th day of August, 2014.

LSO RULES ANALYSIS MEMO

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0102-1401

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). ()

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)

189. 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)

190. 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)

201. 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)

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

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

234. 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)

245. 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)

256. 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)

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

278. 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)

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

2930. Dissolved Product. Petroleum product constituents found in solution with water. (8-24-94)

- 301. 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)
- 342. E. coli (Escherichia coli).** A common fecal and intestinal organism of the coliform group of bacteria found in warm-blooded animals. (4-5-00)
- 323. Effluent.** Any wastewater discharged from a treatment facility. (7-1-93)
- 334. Effluent Biomonitoring.** The measurement of the biological effects of effluents (e.g., toxicity, biostimulation, bioaccumulation, etc.). (8-24-94)
- 345. EPA.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency. (7-1-93)
- 356. 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)
- 367. Existing Activity or Discharge.** An activity or discharge that has been previously authorized or did not previously require authorization. (3-18-11)
- 378. 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)
- 389. 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)
- 3940. 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)
- 401. 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)
- 442. 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)
- 423. 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)
- 434. Geometric Mean.** The geometric mean of "n" quantities is the "nth" root of the product of the quantities. (7-1-93)
- 445. 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)
- 456. 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)
- 467. 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)

478. 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)

489. 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)

4950. 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)

501. 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)

542. 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)

523. 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)

534. 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)

~~**54. LC-50.** *The toxicant concentration killing fifty percent (50%) of exposed organisms at a specific time of observation (e.g., ninety-six (96) hours).*~~

~~(3-20-97)~~

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. Outstanding Resource Water Mixing Zone.** An area or volume of an ORW where pollutants are allowed to mix with the ORW receiving water at a location distinct from the sampling point where compliance with ORW quality standards is measured. An ORW mixing zone will be downstream from the discharge of a tributary or a segment immediately upstream which contains man caused pollutants as a result of nonpoint source activities occurring on that tributary or segment. As a result of the discharge, the mixing zone may not meet all water quality standards applicable to the ORW, but shall still be protected for existing beneficial uses. The Department, after consideration of input from interested parties, will determine the size, configuration and location of mixing zones which are necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter. (7-1-93)~~

743. 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)

754. 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)

765. 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)

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

787. 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)

798. 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)

8079. 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)

810. 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)

821. 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)

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

843. 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)

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

865. 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)

876. 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)

- 887.** **Sediment.** Undissolved inorganic matter. (3-30-07)
- 898.** **Seven Day Mean.** The average of the daily mean values calculated over a period of seven (7) consecutive days. (3-20-97)
- 9089.** **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)
- 910.** **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)
- 921.** **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)
- 932.** **Sludge.** The semi-liquid mass produced by partial dewatering of potable or spent process waters or wastewater. (7-1-93)
- 943.** **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)
- 954.** **State.** The state of Idaho. (7-1-93)
- 965.** **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)
- 976.** **Suspended Sediment.** The undissolved inorganic fraction of matter suspended in surface water. (3-30-07)
- 987.** **Suspended Solids.** The undissolved organic and inorganic matter suspended in surface water. (3-30-07)
- 9998.** **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. ()
- 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 ~~should be as small as practicable~~ shall be no larger than necessary and assure shall be sized to prevent lethality to swimming or drifting organisms by ensuring that drifting organisms are not exposed to acute 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. (4-11-06)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

060. MIXING ZONE POLICY.

~~**01. Mixing Zones for Point Source Wastewater Discharges.** After a biological, chemical, and physical appraisal of the receiving water and the proposed discharge and after consultation with the person(s) responsible for the wastewater discharge, the Department will determine the applicability of a mixing zone and, if applicable, its size, configuration, and location. In defining a mixing zone, the Department will consider the following principles:~~ (7-1-93)

~~**a.** The mixing zone may receive wastewater through a submerged pipe, conduit or diffuser. (7-1-93)~~

~~**b.** The mixing zone is to be located so it does not cause unreasonable interference with or danger to existing beneficial uses. (7-1-93)~~

~~**c.** When two (2) or more individual mixing zones are needed for a single activity, the sum of the areas and volumes of the several mixing zones is not to exceed the area and volume which would be allowed for a single zone. (7-1-93)~~

~~**d.** Multiple mixing zones can be established for a single discharge, each being specific for one (1) or more pollutants contained within the discharged wastewater. (7-1-93)~~

~~**e.** Mixing zones in flowing receiving waters are to be limited to the following: (7-1-93)~~

~~**i.** The cumulative width of adjacent mixing zones when measured across the receiving water is not to exceed fifty percent (50%) of the total width of the receiving water at that point. (7-1-93)~~

~~**ii.** The width of a mixing zone is not to exceed twenty five percent (25%) of the stream width or three hundred (300) meters plus the horizontal length of the diffuser as measured perpendicularly to the stream flow, whichever is less. (7-1-93)~~

~~**iii.** The mixing zone is to be no closer to the ten (10) year, seven (7) day low flow shoreline than fifteen percent (15%) of the stream width. (7-1-93)~~

- ~~flow;~~
- ~~iv. The mixing zone is not to include more than twenty five percent (25%) of the volume of the stream (7-1-93)~~
 - ~~f. Mixing zones in reservoirs and lakes are to be limited to the following: (7-1-93)~~
 - ~~i. The total horizontal area allocated to mixing zones is not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the surface area of the lake; (7-1-93)~~
 - ~~ii. Adjacent mixing zones are to be no closer than the greatest horizontal dimension of any of the individual zones; (7-1-93)~~
 - ~~g. The water quality within a mixing zone may exceed chronic water quality criteria so long as chronic water quality criteria are met at the boundary of any approved mixing zone. Acute water quality criteria may be exceeded within a zone of initial dilution inside the mixing zone if approved by the Department. (3-23-98)~~
 - ~~h. Concentrations of hazardous materials within the mixing zone must not exceed the ninety six (96) hour LC50 for biota significant to the receiving water's aquatic community. (7-1-93)~~

~~**02. Mixing Zones for Outstanding Resource Waters.** An ORW mixing zone will be downstream from the discharge of a tributary or segment immediately upstream which contains man caused pollutants as a result of nonpoint source activities occurring on that tributary or segment. As a result of the discharge, the mixing zone may not meet all water quality standards applicable to the ORW, but shall still be protected for existing beneficial uses. The Department, after consideration of input from interested parties, will determine the size, configuration and location of mixing zones which are necessary to meet the requirements of these rules. (8-24-94)~~

01. Mixing Zones for Point Source Discharges. Whether a mixing zone is authorized, and its size, configuration and location, is determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis. This determination is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 060 at the time a permit is issued, renewed, or materially modified and is in effect as long as the permit remains in effect. Such an authorization is required before a mixing zone can be used to determine the need for, or level of, effluent limits for a particular pollutant. ()

a. Mixing zones shall not be authorized for a given pollutant when the receiving water does not meet water quality criteria for that pollutant; provided, however, the Department may authorize a mixing zone when the permitted discharge is consistent with an approved TMDL allocation or other applicable plans or analyses (such as 4b implementation plans, watershed loading analyses, or facility-specific water quality pollutant management plans) that demonstrate that there is available assimilative capacity and authorizing a mixing zone is consistent with achieving compliance with water quality standards in the receiving water. ()

b. Water quality within an authorized mixing zone is allowed to exceed chronic water quality criteria for those parameters approved by the Department. If approved by the Department, acute water quality criteria for one (1) or more parameters may be exceeded within the zone of initial dilution inside the mixing zone. Narrative criteria in Subsections 200.03 and 200.05 apply within the mixing zone. All water quality criteria must be met at the boundary of any mixing zone under its design conditions. ()

c. The size of mixing zone(s) and the concentration of pollutant(s) present shall be evaluated based on the permitted design flow. The Department shall not authorize a mixing zone that is determined to be larger than is necessary considering siting, technological, and managerial options available to the discharger. ()

d. Mixing zones, individually or in combination with other mixing zones, shall not cause unreasonable interference with, or danger to, beneficial uses. Unreasonable interference with, or danger to, beneficial uses includes, but is not limited to, the following: ()

i. Impairment to the integrity of the aquatic community, including interfering with successful spawning, egg incubation, rearing, or passage of aquatic life. ()

- ii. Heat in the discharge that causes thermal shock, lethality, or loss of cold water refugia. ()
- iii. Bioaccumulation of pollutants (as defined in Section 010) resulting in tissue levels in aquatic organisms that exceed levels protective of human health or aquatic life. ()
- iv. Lethality to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone. ()
- v. Concentrations of pollutants that exceed Maximum Contaminant Levels at drinking water intake structures. ()
- vi. Conditions which impede or prohibit recreation in or on the water body. Mixing zones shall not be authorized for E. coli. ()
- e. Multiple nested mixing zones may be established for a single point of discharge, each being specific for one (1) or more pollutants contained within the discharge. ()
- f. Multiple mixing zones may be established for a single activity with multiple points of discharge. When these individual mixing zones overlap or merge, their combined area and volume shall not exceed that which would be allowed if there was a single point of discharge. When these individual mixing zones do not overlap or merge, they may be authorized as individual mixing zones. ()
- g. Adjacent mixing zones of independent activities shall not overlap. ()
- h. Mixing zones shall meet the following restrictions; provided, however, that the Department may authorize mixing zones that vary from the restrictions under the circumstances set forth in Subsection 060.01.i. below: ()
- i. For flowing waters: ()
- (1) The width of a mixing zone is not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the stream width; and ()
- (2) The mixing zone shall not include more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the low flow design discharge conditions as set forth in Subsection 210.03.b. of these rules. ()
- ii. For all new discharges to nonflowing waters authorized after July 1, 2015: ()
- (1) The size of the mixing zone is not to exceed five percent (5%) of the total open surface area of the water body or one hundred (100) meters from the point of discharge, whichever is smaller; ()
- (2) Shore-hugging plumes are not allowed; and ()
- (3) Diffusers shall be used. ()
- iii. For all existing discharges to nonflowing waters authorized prior to July 1, 2015, the total horizontal area allocated to the mixing zone is not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the surface area of the lake. ()
- iv. Lakes and reservoirs with a mean detention time of fifteen (15) days or greater shall be considered nonflowing waters for this purpose. Detention time will be calculated as the mean annual storage volume divided by the mean annual flow rate out of the reservoir for the same time period. ()
- i. The Department may authorize a mixing zone that varies from the limits in Subsection 060.01.h. if it is established that: ()
- i. A smaller mixing zone is needed to avoid an unreasonable interference with, or danger to,

beneficial uses as described in Subsection 060.01.d., and the mixing zone meets the other requirements set forth in Section 060; or ()

ii. A larger mixing zone is needed by the discharger and does not cause an unreasonable interference with, or danger to, beneficial uses as described in Subsection 060.01.d., and the mixing zone meets the other requirements set forth in Section 060. The discharger shall provide to the Department an analysis that demonstrates a larger mixing zone is needed given siting, technological, and managerial options. ()

j. The following elements shall be considered when designing an outfall: ()

i. Encourage rapid mixing to the extent possible. This may be done through careful location and design of the outfall; and ()

ii. Avoid shore-hugging plumes in those water bodies where the littoral zone is a major supply of food and cover for migrating fish and other aquatic life or where recreational activities are impacted by the plume. ()

02. Points of Compliance as Alternatives to Mixing Zones. Specification of mixing zones for some 404 dredge and fill activities, stormwater, and nonpoint source discharges may not be practicable due to the generally intermittent and diffuse nature of these discharges. Rather, the Department may allow limited dilution of the discharge by establishing points for monitoring compliance with ambient water quality criteria. These alternatives to a mixing zone are still subject to requirements outlined in Subsections 060.01.a., 060.01.d., 200.03, and 200.05. ()

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.05 - RULES AND STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

DOCKET NO. 58-0105-1401

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 2015 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment sine die of the First 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 Sections 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 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 6, 2014, [Vol. 14-8, pages 155 through 161](#). 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/58-0105-1401 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 John Brueck at john.brueck@deq.idaho.gov or (208) 373-0458.

Dated this 19th Day of November, 2014.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
Tel: (208) 373-0418
Fax: (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 20, 2014. 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 the federal regulations incorporated by reference to include those revised as of July 1, 2014, and makes technical corrections as recommended in the most recent EPA Incorporation By Reference Guidance.

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 2014 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon the conclusion of the 2015 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 John Brueck at john.brueck@deq.idaho.gov or (208)373-0458.

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 3, 2014.

Dated this 1st day of July, 2014.

LSO RULES ANALYSIS MEMO

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0105-1401

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, 2012~~4~~, including any notes and appendices therein, unless expressly provided otherwise in these rules. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

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>; 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, 2012~~4~~. 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. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

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, 2012~~4~~. 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), and 40 CFR 261 Appendix IX, "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

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, 2012⁴. For purposes of 40 CFR ~~262.53, 262.55, and 262.56, and 262.57(b)~~, "Administrator EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ~~Administrator~~. 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 262.21, 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. (4-4-13)()

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, 2012⁴. 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. (4-4-13)()

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(i), 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, 2012⁴. 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. (4-4-13)()

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))~~and~~, 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, 2012~~4~~. 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. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

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, 2012~~4~~. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

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, 2012~~4~~, 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.)~~(4-4-13)~~()

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, 2012~~4~~. 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. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

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, 2012~~4~~, 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. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

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, 2012~~4~~. 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. ~~(4-4-13)~~()

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, 2012~~4~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 273.32(a)(3), "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (~~4-4-13~~)()

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, 2012~~4~~. (~~4-4-13~~)()

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, 2012~~4~~. (~~4-4-13~~)()

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.10 - RULES REGULATING THE DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS NOT REGULATED UNDER THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

DOCKET NO. 58-0110-1401

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: The temporary rule is effective December 3, 2014, and remains in effect until the adjournment of the 2015 legislative session unless rescinded by the agency. This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2015 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the adjournment sine die of the First 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 Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Sections 67-5226 and 67-5224, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a temporary and pending rule. This action is authorized by Section 39-4405, Idaho Code. This legislation is consistent with the language in the pending rule.

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 4, 2014, **Vol. 14-6, pages 115 through 118**. 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/58-0110-1401 or by contacting the undersigned.

TEMPORARY RULE JUSTIFICATION: Pursuant to Section 67-5226(1)(c), Idaho Code, the Governor has found that temporary adoption of the rule is appropriate in order to confer a benefit. The State of Idaho would be conferred a benefit on the additional tipping fees to the General Fund of approximately \$100,000. A portion of these tipping fees allows for maintenance of roads leading to the facility and are directed to the Idaho Transportation Department and the County Highway District. Owyhee County also receives a portion of the tipping fee to supplement emergency services. This rulemaking would allow several additional federal agencies to utilize the existing Idaho DEQ permitted disposal capacity of the U.S. Ecology Idaho, Inc. Grand View facility for environmentally protective, secure disposal of these materials.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This rule does regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government but is consistent with the legislative directive in Senate Bill 1260 (codified at Section 39-4403, Idaho Code).

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 John Brueck at john.brueck@deq.idaho.gov or (208) 373-0458.

Dated this 19th Day of November, 2014.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
Tel: (208) 373-0418
Fax: (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 Section 39-4405, 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 June 18, 2014. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The purpose of this rulemaking is to implement Senate Bill 1260 (2014), wherein the Idaho Legislature revised the definition of “restricted hazardous waste” in Section 39-4403, Idaho Code. This amendment to the Idaho Hazardous Waste Management Act clarifies the definition of “restricted hazardous waste” found at Section 39-4403(17), Idaho Code. This portion of the Idaho Code outlines which waste types are prohibited from disposal in a commercial hazardous waste disposal facility located in Idaho, as well as providing exceptions to the definition for wastes not regulated under the federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. The proposed clarification is designed to harmonize the Idaho Code with existing federal statutes and regulation while providing a more concise definition of “restricted hazardous waste.” The clarification would also allow several federal agencies to utilize the Grand View facility.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality at the October 2014 Board meeting for adoption as a pending and temporary rule. If adopted by the Board, the temporary rule will become effective on November 5, 2014. The pending rule is expected to be final upon adjournment of the 2015 legislative session if approved by the Idaho Legislature. Pursuant to Section 67-5226(1)(c), Idaho Code, the Governor has found that temporary adoption of the rule is appropriate in order to confer a benefit. The State of Idaho would be conferred a benefit on the additional tipping fees to the General Fund of approximately \$100,000. A portion of these tipping fees allows for maintenance of roads leading to the facility and are directed to the Idaho Transportation Department and the County Highway District. Owyhee County also receives a portion of the tipping fee to supplement emergency services. This rulemaking would allow several additional federal agencies to utilize the existing Idaho DEQ permitted disposal capacity of the U.S. Ecology Idaho, Inc. Grand View facility for environmentally protective, secure disposal of these materials.

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 was not feasible due to the simple nature of this rulemaking and because DEQ has no discretion with respect to implementing Idaho Code provisions. The purpose of this rulemaking is to make the rule consistent with recent changes to the definition of “restricted hazardous waste” in Section 39-4403, Idaho Code.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government but is consistent with the legislative directive in Senate Bill 1260 (codified at Section 39-4403, Idaho Code).

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 questions concerning the proposed rulemaking, contact John Brueck at john.brueck@deq.idaho.gov or (208)373-0458.

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 2, 2014.

DATED this 9th day of May, 2014.

LSO RULES ANALYSIS MEMO

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0110-1401

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.

01. General. Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in these rules to any document identified in Subsection 004.02 shall constitute the full adoption by 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. (3-15-02)

02. Documents Incorporated by Reference. The following documents are incorporated by reference into these rules: (3-15-02)

- a. 10 CFR 30.14 through 30.15, revised as of January 1, 201~~4~~. (~~3-29-12~~)()
- b. 10 CFR 30.18 through 30.21, revised as of January 1, 201~~4~~. (~~3-29-12~~)()
- c. 10 CFR 32.11, revised as of January 1, 201~~4~~. (~~3-29-12~~)()
- d. 10 CFR 32.18, revised as of January 1, 201~~4~~. (~~3-29-12~~)()
- e. 10 CFR 40.13, revised as of January 1, 201~~4~~. (~~3-29-12~~)()

03. Availability of Referenced Material. Copies of the documents incorporated by reference into these rules are available at the following locations: (3-15-02)

- a. Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise ID 83706-1255. (3-15-02)
- b. Idaho State Law Library, 451 W. State Street, P.O. Box 83720, Boise ID 83720-0051. (3-15-02)
- c. U.S. Government Printing Office, www.ecfr.gov. (4-2-08)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

010. DEFINITIONS.

01. Accelerator-Produced Radioactive Material. Any material made radioactive by a particle accelerator. (3-29-12)

02. Board. The Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (3-15-02)

03. Byproduct Material. Byproduct Material means: (3-15-02)

- a.** Any radioactive material (except special nuclear material) yielded in, or made radioactive by, exposure to the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; and (3-15-02)
- b.** The tailings or waste produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from ore processed primarily for its source material content. (3-15-02)
- c.** Any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; or any material that: (3-29-12)
- i.** Has been made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator; and (3-29-12)
- ii.** Is produced, extracted, or converted after extraction, before, on, or after August 8, 2005, for use for a commercial, medical, or research activity; and (3-29-12)
- d.** Any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that: (3-29-12)
- i.** The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the head of any other appropriate federal agency, determines would pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium- 226 to the public health and safety or the common defense and security; and (3-29-12)
- ii.** Before, on, or after August 8, 2005, is extracted for use in a commercial, medical, or research activity. (3-29-12)
- 04. Department.** The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. (3-15-02)
- 05. Exempt Quantities and Concentrations of Byproduct Materials.** Radioactive materials defined as exempt byproduct materials by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (10 CFR 30.14 through 30.15, 10 CFR 30.18 through 30.21, 10 CFR 32.11 and 10 CFR 32.18). (3-29-12)
- 06. Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM).** Any material containing natural radionuclides at natural background concentrations, where human intervention has not concentrated the naturally occurring radioactive material or altered its potential for causing human exposure. NORM does not include source, byproduct or special nuclear material licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. (3-15-02)
- 07. Operator.** Any person(s) currently responsible, or responsible at the time of disposal, for the overall operation of a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility or part of a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal site. (3-15-02)
- 08. Owner.** Any person(s) who currently owns, or owned at the time of disposal, a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility or part of a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal site. (3-15-02)
- 09. Person.** Any individual, association, partnership, firm, joint stock company, trust, political subdivision, public or private corporation, state or federal government department, agency, or instrumentality, municipality, industry, or any other legal entity which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. (3-15-02)
- 10. Radioactive Material.** Radioactive Material includes: (3-15-02)
- a.** Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material; (3-15-02)
- b.** Byproduct material authorized for disposal pursuant to 10 CFR 20.2008(b); (3-29-12)
- c.** Exempt Quantities and Concentrations of Byproduct Materials; (4-2-08)

- d. Unimportant Quantities of Source Material; and (4-2-08)
- e. Any other byproduct, source material, or special nuclear material or devices or equipment utilizing such material, which has been *declared* exempted or released from radiological control or regulation under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, *for the purposes of disposal pursuant to 10 CFR 30.11, 10 CFR 40.14, 10 CFR 70.17 to be disposed of in a commercial hazardous waste facility as regulated pursuant to the rules, permit requirements, and acceptance criteria provided for by Chapter 44, Title 39, Idaho Code.* (4-2-08)()
- 11. Reasonably Maximally Exposed Individual.** That individual or group of individuals who by reason of location has been determined, through the use of environmental transport modeling and dose calculation, to receive the highest total effective dose equivalent from radiation emitted from the site and/or radioactive material transported off-site. (3-15-02)
- 12. Source Material.** Source material means: (3-15-02)
- a. Uranium or thorium, or any combination thereof, in any physical or chemical form; or (3-15-02)
- b. Ores which contain by weight one-twentieth of one percent (0.05%) or more of: (3-15-02)
- i. Uranium; (3-15-02)
- ii. Thorium; or (3-15-02)
- iii. Any combination thereof. (3-15-02)
- c. Source material does not include special nuclear material. (3-15-02)
- 13. Special Nuclear Material.** Special Nuclear Material means: (3-15-02)
- a. Plutonium, uranium 233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines to be special nuclear material. (3-15-02)
- b. Any material artificially enriched by any of the material listed in Subsection 010.12.a. (3-15-02)
- 14. Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (TENORM).** Any naturally occurring radioactive materials not subject to regulation under the Atomic Energy Act whose radionuclide concentrations or potential for human exposure have been increased above levels encountered in the natural state by human activities. TENORM does not include source, byproduct or special nuclear material licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. (3-15-02)
- 15. Unimportant Quantities of Source Material.** Radioactive materials defined as unimportant quantities of source materials by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (10 CFR 40.13). (3-15-02)