



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**
Engineer Research and
Development Center

The Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide: Idaho Supplement

Carolyn O'Rourke and Patricia A. Kemme

October 2005
Revised February 2010

The Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide: Idaho Supplement

Carolyn O'Rourke and Patricia A. Kemme

*Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
PO Box 9005
Champaign, IL 61826-9005*

Final report

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Washington, DC 20314-1000

Abstract: Environmental assessments help determine compliance with current environmental regulations. The U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and Corps of Engineers (Civil Works) have adopted environmental compliance programs that identify compliance problems before they are cited as violations by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Since 1984, the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, in cooperation with numerous Department of Defense (DOD) components, has developed environmental compliance assessment checklist manuals. The Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide was developed for use by all DOD components. Currently there are five participating DOD components: the Air Force, Air National Guard, Army, Civil Works, and DLA. These agencies have agreed to share the development and maintenance of this Guide.

The Guide combines Code of Federal Regulations and management practices into a series of checklists that show legal requirements and the specific operations or items to review. TEAM Guide is supplemented by DOD component-specific manuals detailing DOD component regulations and policies. The Idaho Supplement was developed to be used in conjunction with the TEAM Guide, using existing Idaho state environmental legislation and regulations as well as suggested management practices.

DISCLAIMER: The contents of this report are not to be used for advertising, publication, or promotional purposes. Citation of trade names does not constitute an official endorsement or approval of the use of such commercial products. All product names and trademarks cited are the property of their respective owners. The findings of this report are not to be construed as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorized documents.

DESTROY THIS REPORT WHEN NO LONGER NEEDED. DO NOT RETURN IT TO THE ORIGINATOR.

FOREWORD

This is ERDC/CERL SR-05-35. The report is based on the information available on Enflex Federal and State Regulations as of 1 February 2010.

The research was performed for AEC MIPR 0010005589, technical monitor Mark Diltmore; ANG MIPR F9WFEV0028G001, technical monitor is Chuck Smith; AGB W45XMA00130245, technical monitor is Phil Dao; Army Reserve MIPR10CODCD201, technical monitor is Roc Tschirhart; Commerce MIPR 1301-09-SA00110, technical monitor is Greg Falzetta; USACE Fund account 96x3123, technical monitor is John Coho; DHS IAG HSHQDC-08-X-00456, technical monitor is Peter Wixted; DLA MIPR SP1001090, technical monitor is Pam Hillis; USPS MOA-05-CERL-01, technical monitor is Sharon Marsh; and, State Department IAG F3NF369350G002, technical monitor is Janice Smith.

The research was performed by the Business Processes Branch (CN-B), Installations Division (CN), of the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). The CERL Principal Investigator is Carolyn O'Rourke. The CERL Researcher is Patricia Kemme. Ms. Michelle Hanson is Branch Chief, CN-B, and Mr. John Bandy is Division Chief, CN. Dr. Ilker Adiguzel is Director of CERL.

CERL is an element of the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Director of ERDC is Dr. James R. Houston, and the Commander is COL Gary Johnson.

NOTICE

This manual is intended as general guidance for personnel at Federal facilities. It is not, nor is it intended to be, a complete treatise on environmental laws and regulations. Neither the U.S. Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information contained herein. For any specific questions about, or interpretations of, the legal references herein, consult appropriate legal counsel.

ACRONYMS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AQMA	air quality management area
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BACT	best available control technology
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene
CAR	control area responsible party
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CEM	continuous emission monitoring
CERCLA	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</i>
CFC	chlorofluorocarbons
CWA	<i>Clean Water Act</i>
dB	decibel
dba	decibels using A-weighting network
dbc	decibels using C-weighting network
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
ESA	<i>Endangered Species Act</i>
FIFRA	<i>Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act</i>
GVWR	gross vehicle weight rating
HEPA Filter	high efficiency particulate air filter
HWM	hazardous waste management
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ICRU	International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LAER	lowest achievable emission rate
Ldn	day-night airport noise level
Leq	equivalent noise level
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MC	medium curing
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MFL	million fibers per liter
MSDS	material safety data sheet
MSW	municipal-type solid waste
MSWLF	municipal solid waste landfill
MWC	municipal waste combustor
NBS	National Bureau of Standards
NEPA	<i>National Environmental Policy Act</i>
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NHPA	<i>National Historic Preservation Act</i>
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTNCWS	nontransient noncommunity water system
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PEL	permissible exposure limit
POTW	publicly owned treatment works
PUC	Public Utility Commission of Oregon
RACT	reasonably available control technology
RC	rapid curing
RCRA	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</i>
RDF	refuse-derived fuel

ACRONYMS

REL	recommended exposure level
RGF	recirculating gravel filter
RVP	Reid vapor pressure
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SARA	<i>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act</i>
SC	slow curing
SDWA	<i>Safe Drinking Water Act</i>
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMCL	secondary maximum contaminant level
SPCC	spill prevention countermeasure and control
SPL	sound pressure level
SWDA	<i>Solid Waste Disposal Act</i>
TLV	threshold limit value
TNTC	too numerous to count
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
TRI	toxic release inventory
TSCA	<i>Toxic Substance Control Act</i>
TSD	treatment, storage, and disposal
TSDF	treatment, storage, and disposal facility
TSP	total suspended particulate
TSS	total suspended solids
TTHM	total trihalomethane
UL	Underwriters Laboratory
UFC	Uniform Fire Code
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound
VOL	volatile organic liquid
WPCF	Water Pollution Control Facilities

COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

bbl	barrel	mg	milligram
Btu	British thermal unit	mi	mile
C	Celsius	min	minute
cfs	cubic feet per second	MJ	megajoule
cm	centimeter	mL	milliliter
cm ²	square centimeter	mm	millimeter
dscf	dry standard cubic foot	mo	month
dscm	dry standard cubic meter	mrem	millirem
F	Fahrenheit	MW	megawatt
ft	foot	ng	nanogram
ft ²	square feet	NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit
ft ³	cubic feet	oz	ounce
g	gram	pCi	picoCurie
gal	gallon	ppm	part per million
gJ	gigajoule	ppmv	part per million by volume
gr	grain	ppmw	part per million by weight
h	hour	psi	pound per square inch
ha	hectare	psia	pounds per square inch absolute
hp	horsepower	psig	pounds per square inch gauge
in.	inch	qt	quart
J	Joule	s	second
kg	kilogram	scf	standard cubic foot
km	kilometer	scm	standard cubic meter
kPa	kilopascals	sdcf	standard dry cubic foot
L	liter	sdcm	standard dry cubic meter
lb	pound	TU	turbidity unit
m	meter	V	volt
m ³	cubic meter	yd	yard
MBtu	million British thermal units	yd ²	square yard
meq	milligram equivalent	yr	year
CO	carbon monoxide	NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide	NO _x	nitrogen oxides
Hg	mercury	SO ₂	sulfur dioxide

METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

The following conversion table may be used throughout this manual to make approximate conversions between U.S. units and metric units.

1 in.	=	2.54 cm or 25.4 mm
1 ft	=	0.3048 m
1 ft ²	=	0.093 m ²
1 ft ³	=	0.028 m ³
1 psi	=	6.895 kPa
1 lb	=	0.454 kg
1 mi	=	1.61 km
1 gal	=	3.78 L
°F	=	(°C + 17.78) x 1.8
°C	=	0.55 (°F - 32)
1 yd	=	0.9144 m
1 Btu	=	4.184 kJ
1 acre	=	4046.9 m ²
1 acre	=	0.405 hectare

Comment Form

Comments and questions regarding the Idaho Supplement can be addressed to:

Carolyn O'Rourke
e-mail carolyn.y.orourke@ usace.army.mil
phone 217-398-5553 or 1-800-USACERL
fax 217-373-3430

Please include the following information with your comment:

User Name:

Affiliation (installation, command, etc.):

email:

Phone:

FAX:

Page #	Checklist item #	Line #	Comments

SECTION 1

AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

Idaho Supplement, February 2008 This section covers the Idaho requirements for Air Emissions Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. T EAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. T EAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

The following documents are incorporated by reference (Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.01.107.03) [Added March 2005; Revised February 2007; Revised February 2008; Revised February 2009]:

- a. Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans and Appendix W to Part 51--Guideline on Air Quality Models. 40 CFR Part 51 revised as of July 1, 2008. The following portions of 40 CFR Part 51 are expressly excluded from any incorporation by reference into these rules:
 - 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
 - ii. Appendix Y to Part 51, Guidelines for BART Determinations Under the Regional Haze Rule.
- b. National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards, 40 CFR Part 50, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- c. Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans, Protection of Visibility, 40 CFR 51.301, 51.304(a), 51.307, and 51.308, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- d. Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans, 40 CFR Part 52 revised as of July 1, 2008.
- e. Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods, 40 CFR Part 53, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- f. Ambient Air Quality Surveillance, Quality Assurance Requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD Air Monitoring), 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix B, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- g. Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, 40 CFR Part 60, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- h. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR Part 61, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- i. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, 40 CFR Part 63, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- j. Compliance Assurance Monitoring, 40 CFR Part 64, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- k. Permits, 40 CFR Part 72, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- l. Sulfur Dioxide Allowance System, 40 CFR Part 73, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- m. Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, 40 CFR Part 82, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- n. Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7671g (1997).
- o. 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, 2008, 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.
- p. The final rule for Standards of Performance for New and Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Steam Generating Units, 70 Fed. Reg. 28,606 (May 18, 2005), corrected at 70 Fed. Reg. 51,266 the final rule for Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, and Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, only as it applies to coal fired electric steam generating units as defined in 40 CFR 60.24, 71 Fed. Reg. 9865 (February 27, 2006) ; Revision of December 2000 Clean Air Act Section 112(n) Finding Regarding Electric Utility Steam Generating Units; and Standards of Performance for New and Existing Electric Utility Steam Generating Units: Reconsideration, 71 Fed. Reg. 33,388 (June 9 , 2006) a re expressly excluded from any incorporation by reference into these rules.

Permit requirements for new major facilities or major modifications in nonattainment areas contained in the following subparts of 40 CFR 51.165 are hereby incorporated by reference. (IDAPA 58.01.01.204) [Added February 2007; Revised February 2009]:

40 CFR 51.165(a)(1): Definitions
40 CFR 51.165(a)(2)(ii)(A) - (J): Applicability Provisions
40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(i) - (v): Applicability Provisions
40 CFR 52.21(aa): Actual PALs

Permit requirements for new major facilities or major modifications in attainment or unclassified areas contained in the following subparts of 40 C.F.R. 52.21 are hereby incorporated by reference (IDAPA 58.01.01.205) [Added February 2007]:

40 CFR 52.21(a)(2): Applicability Procedures
40 CFR 52.21(b): Definitions
40 CFR 52.21(i): Review of Major Stationary Sources and Major Modifications - Source Applicability and Exempting
40 CFR 52.21(j): Control Technology Review
40 CFR 52.21(k): Source Impact Analysis
40 CFR 52.21(r): Source Obligation
40 CFR 52.21(v): Innovative Control Technology
40 CFR 52.21(w): Permit Rescission
40 CFR 52.21(aa): Actual PALS.

Definitions

Notwithstanding the definitions listed below, the definitions in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63 shall have the meaning given in that Part, except that the term “Administrator” shall mean “Department” (IDAPA 58.01.01.009).

There are three sets of definitions below. The first set, “General Definitions,” applies throughout the chapter. The second set is “Definitions for the Purposes of Sections 200 through 225 and 400 through 461,” (i.e., checklist items with citations from IDAPA 58.01.01.200 through 225 and IDAPA 58.01.01.400 through 461). The third set, “Definitions for the Purposes of Sections 300 through 387,” applies only to checklist item AE.6.4.ID.

General Definitions

- *Act* - the Environmental Protection and Health Act of 1972 as amended (Sections 39-101 through 39-130, Idaho Code) (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Actual Emissions* - the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from a emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following:
 - a. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per yr, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-yr 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 operations. Actual emission 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.
 - b. The Department may presume that the source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to actual emissions of the unit.
 - c. For any emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit as specified below) that has not yet begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.
 - 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 5 yr 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) yr may be required by the Department if it determines such a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].

- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
- *Air Quality* - the specific measurement in the ambient air of a particular air pollutant at any given time (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added February 2000]:
 - a. The applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR part 60 and 61;
 - b. Any applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or
 - c. The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date
- *Ambient Air* - that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Baseline Actual Emissions* - the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated air pollutant as determined by the following provisions (IDAPA 58.01.01.007) [Added February 2007]:
 1. For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the regulated air pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period selected by the owner or operator within the five (5) year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The Director shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.
 - a. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.
 - b. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period.
 - c. For a regulated air pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one (1) consecutive twenty-four (24) month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four (24) month period can be used for each regulated air pollutant.
 - d. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by Subsection 007.03.a.ii.
 2. For a new existing emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the regulated air pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period selected by the owner or operator within the ten (10) year period immediately preceding either the date the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project, or the date a complete permit application is received by the Director for a permit required under these rules, whichever is earlier, except that the ten (10) year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990.
 - a. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.

- b. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period.
 - c. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emission limitation with which the source must currently comply, had such source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period; however, if an emission limitation is part of a standard or other requirement under 40 CFR Part 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the Department has taken credit for such emissions reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan.
 - d. For a regulated air pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one (1) consecutive twenty-four (24) month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four (24) month period can be used for each regulated air pollutant.
 - e. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by Subsections 006.03.b.ii. and 006.03.b.iii.
3. For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero (0); and, thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's potential to emit.
 4. For a plantwide applicability limit (PAL) for a stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in Subsection 007.03.a, for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in Subsection 007.03.b, and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in Subsection 007.03.c.
- *Board* - Idaho Board of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Breakdown* - an unplanned failure of any equipment or emissions unit which may cause excessive emissions (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
 - *Btu* - British thermal unit (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Clean Air Act* - the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7671q (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Commence Construction or Modification* - in general, this means initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit that 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 reparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
 - *Construction* - fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of a stationary source or facility (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Control Equipment* - any method, process, or equipment that removes, reduces or renders less noxious, air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Controlled Emission* - an emission that has been treated by control equipment to remove all or part of an air pollutant before release to the atmosphere (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Criteria Air Pollutant* - any of the following: PM-10, sulfur oxides, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide; lead (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
 - *Department* - the Department of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).

- *Designated Facility* - any of the following facilities:
 1. Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million Btu's per h heat input;
 2. Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers);
 3. Kraft pulp mills;
 4. Portland cement plants;
 5. Primary zinc smelters;
 6. Iron and steel mill plants;
 7. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
 8. Primary copper smelters;
 9. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred and fifty (250) tons of refuse per day;
 10. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants;
 11. Petroleum refineries;
 12. Lime plants;
 13. Phosphate rock processing plants;
 14. Coke oven batteries;
 15. Sulfur recovery plants;
 16. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
 17. Primary lead smelters;
 18. Fuel conversion plants;
 19. Sintering plants;
 20. Secondary metal production facilities;
 21. Chemical process plants;
 22. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) of more than 250 million Btu's per h heat input;
 23. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
 24. Taconite ore processing facilities;
 25. Glass fiber processing plants; and
 26. Charcoal production facilities (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Director* - the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 capacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
- *Emissions Increase* – the amount by which projected actual emissions exceed baseline actual emissions of an emissions unit (IDAPA 58.01.01.007) [Added February 2007].
- *Emissions Unit* - an identifiable piece of process equipment or other part of a facility that 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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added March 2005].

- *EPA or USEPA* - The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and its Administrator or designee (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Excess Emissions* - emissions of any regulated air pollutant exceeding an applicable emissions standard established for any facility, source or emissions unit by statute, regulation, rule, permit, or order (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added February 2000].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Facility* - all of the pollutant-emitting activities that belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one 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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
- *Federal Land Manager* - the Secretary of the Federal department with authority over any federal lands in the United States (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Fugitive Dust* - fugitive emissions composed of particulate matter (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Fugitive Emissions* - those emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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, and the handling and sale of produce and other food products (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Grain Elevator* - any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 35,200 cubic meters (ca. 1 million bushels) (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Grain Terminal Elevator* - any grain elevator which has a permanent storage capacity of more than 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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)* - any air pollutant listed in or pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
- *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:
 1. Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illnesses; or

2. 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 materials as defined by 42 U.S.C. Sections 2014(e), (z) or (aa) (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Member of the Public* - a person located at any off-site point where there is a residence, school, business, or office (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Modification* – (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000; Revised February 2007]:
 1. any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source or facility which results in an emission increase (see definition) or which results in the emission of any regulated air pollutant not previously emitted.
 2. 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.
 3. fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required for a modification unless required by federal law.
 4. for purposes of Subsections 006.55.a. and 006.55.b., 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:
 - a. 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
 - b. an increase in hours of operation if more restrictive hours of operation are not specified in a permit
 - c. use of an alternative fuel or raw material if the stationary source is specifically designed to accommodate such fuel or raw material and use of such fuel or raw material is not specifically prohibited in a permit.
 - *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *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 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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *New Stationary Source or Facility* -
 1. 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
 2. The restart of a nonoperating facility shall be considered a new stationary source or facility if:
 - a. The restart involves a modification to the facility; or
 - b. After the facility has been in a nonoperating status for a period of two 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 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 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 60 days of the date the Department receives the restart schedule (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).

- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Noncondensibles* - gases and vapors from processes that are not condensed at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise specified (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Odor* - the sensation resulting from stimulation of the human sense of smell (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Opacity* - a state that renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view expressed as percent (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Operating Permit* - a permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 300 through 387 and/or 400 through 461 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Particulate Matter* - any material, except water in uncombined form, that exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
- *Permit to Construct* - a permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 200 through 225 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Person* - any individual, association, corporation, firm, partnership or any Federal, state, or local governmental entity (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *PM-10* - all particulate matter in the ambient air with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *PM-10 Emissions* - all particulate matter, including condensable particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
- *Portable Equipment* - equipment that is designed to be dismantled and transported from one job site to another job site (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *PPM (parts per million)* - parts of a gaseous contaminant per million parts of gas by volume (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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:

1. Fire hazard reduction;
 2. The control of pests, insects, or diseases;
 3. The promotion of range forage improvements;
 4. The perpetuation of natural ecosystems;
 5. 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;
 6. The preparation of planting and seeding sites for forest regeneration; and
 7. Other accepted natural resource management purposes (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Primary Ambient Air Quality Standard* - the ambient air quality which, allowing an adequate margin of safety, is requisite to protect the public health (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Process Weight* - the total weight of all materials introduced into any source operation that 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 that occurs naturally in the feed material shall be considered part of the process weight (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Process Weight Rate* - the rate established as follows:
 1. 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;
 2. For cyclical or batch source operations, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete 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 interpretation of this definition, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
 - *Projected Actual Emissions* – (IDAPA 58.01.01.007) [Added February 2007]:
 1. The maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated air pollutant in any 1 of the 5 years (12 month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any 1 of the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit that regulated air pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at an existing major stationary source.
 2. In determining the projected actual emissions, the owner or operator of the stationary source:
 - a. Shall consider all relevant information including, but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with state or federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under the approved state implementation plan; and
 - b. Shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and
 - c. Shall exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions and that are also unrelated to the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or
 - d. In lieu of using the method set out in Subsections 007.11.b.i. through 007.11.b.iii., may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year.

- *Regulated Air Pollutant* - (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added March 2005; Revised February 2007]:
 1. 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
 2. 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 006.81.a. shall also apply
 3. 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
 4. 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.
- *Responsible Official* - one of the following:
 1. 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 or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - a. The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
 - b. The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Department
 2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively
 3. For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of Section 122, 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 USEPA)
 4. For Phase II sources:
 - a. 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
 - b. The designated representative for any other purposes under 40 CFR Part 70 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 that may cause excess emissions (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
- *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, shipping containers, or drums, and specifically including a automobile graveyards and junkyards (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added March 2005].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).

- *Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standard* - that ambient air quality that 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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Shutdown* - the normal and customary time period required to cease operations of a 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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Significant* - a rate of regulated air pollutant emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added March 2005; Revised February 2007]:
 - a. Air pollutant emissions and rate:
 - i. carbon monoxide, 100 tons per year
 - ii. nitrogen oxides, 40 tons per year
 - iii. sulfur dioxide, 40 tons per year
 - iv. particulate matter, 25 tons per year of particulate matter emissions; 15 tons per year of PM10 emissions
 - v. ozone, 40 tons per year of volatile organic compounds
 - vi. lead, 0.6 of a ton per year
 - vii. fluorides, 3 tons per year
 - viii. Sulfuric acid mist, 7 tons per year
 - ix. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), 10 tons per year
 - x. Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S), 10 tons per year
 - xi. Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S), 10 tons per year
 - xii. Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans), 0.0000035 tons per year
 - xiii. Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter), 15 tons per year
 - xiv. Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride), 40 tons per year
 - xv. Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds), 50 tons per year
 - 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.
 - 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 006.92.a. above and not a toxic air pollutant, any emission rate; or
 - c. For a major facility or major modification which would be constructed within 10 kilometers of a Class I area, the emissions rate which would increase the ambient concentration of a permitted regulated air pollutant in the Class I area by 1 microgram per cubic meter, 24 hour average, or more.
- *Small Fire* - a fire in which the material to be burned is not more than 4 ft in diameter nor more than three (3) feet high (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Smoke* - small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon and other combustible material (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Smoke Management Plan* - a document issued by the Director to implement Sections 606 through 616, Categories of Allowable Burning (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).

- *Source* - a stationary source (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Source Operation* - the last operation preceding the emission of air pollutants, when this operation:
 1. 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
 2. Is not an air cleaning device (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Standard Conditions* - except as specified in Section 576.02. for ambient air quality standards, a dry gas temperature of 20 °C (68 °F) and a gas pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (14.7 pounds per square inch) absolute (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Startup* - the normal and customary time period required to bring an air pollution control equipment or an emissions unit, including process equipment, from a nonoperational status into normal operation (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2007].
- *Tier I Source* - any of the following:
 1. Any source located at any major facility;
 2. 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;
 3. 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, 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. Any Phase II source; and
 5. Any source in a source category designated by the Department (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Toxic Air Pollutant Carcinogenic Increments* - those ambient air quality increments based on the probability of developing excess cancers over a 70 yr lifetime exposure to 1 microgram per cubic meter (1 g/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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Toxic Substance* - any air pollutant that is determined by the Department to be, by its nature, toxic to human or animal life or vegetation (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Trade Waste* - any solid, liquid or gaseous materials 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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).

- *Uncontrolled Emission* - an emission that has not been treated by control equipment (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *Upset* - an unplanned disruption in the normal operations of any equipment or emissions unit that may cause excess emissions (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Revised February 2000].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006).

Definitions for the Purposes of Sections 200 through 223 and 400 through 461.

- *Adverse Impact on Visibility* - visibility impairment that 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:
 - a. Times of visitor use of the Federal Class I area; and
 - b. The frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.
 - c. This term does not include affects on integral vistas (IDAPA 58.01.01.007) [Revised February 2000].
- *Agricultural Activities and Services* - for the purposes of Section 223.03.f, the usual and customary activities of cultivating the soil, producing crops and raising livestock for use and consumption. Agricultural activities and services do not include manufacturing, bulk, storage, handling for resale, or the formulation of any agricultural chemical listed in Sections 585 or 586 (IDAPA 58.01.01.007).
- *Integral Vista* - a view perceived from within the mandatory Federal Class I area of a specific landmark or panorama located outside the boundary of the mandatory Federal Class I area. Integral vistas are identified by the responsible Federal land manager in accordance with criteria adopted pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51.304(a) (IDAPA 58.01.01.007).
- *Mandatory Federal Class I Area* - any area designated under 42 U.S.C. Section 7472(a) as Class I and never to be redesignated (IDAPA 58.01.01.007).
- *Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)* - an emissions standard applicable to major sources of hazardous air pollutants that requires the maximum degree of reduction in emissions deemed achievable for either new or existing sources. *Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)* has the meaning provided in 40 CFR Parts 63.40 through 63.44 as incorporated by reference in these rules at Section 107 (IDAPA 58.01.01.214) [Added February 1999].
- *Net Emissions Increase* - for purposes of Sections 204 and 205, a net emissions increase shall be defined by the federal regulations incorporated by reference. For purposes of Section 210, a net emissions increase shall be an emissions from a particular modification plus any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the facility that are creditable and contemporaneous with the particular modification, where (IDAPA 58.01.01.007) [Revised February 2007]:
 1. A creditable increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with a particular modification if it occurs between the date five years before the commencement of construction or modification on the particular change and the date that the increase from the particular modification occurs. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed one hundred and eighty days
 2. A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if it satisfies the requirements for emission reduction credits (Section 460) and has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and

welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular modification, and is federally enforceable at and after the time that construction of the modification commences

3. The increase in toxic air pollutant emissions from an already operating or permitted source is not included in the calculation of the net emissions increase for a proposed new source or modification if:
 - a. The already operating or permitted source commenced construction or modification prior to 1 July 1995; or
 - b. The uncontrolled emission rate from the already operating or permitted source is 10 percent or less of the applicable screening emissions level listed in Section 585 or 586; or
 - c. The already operating or permitted source is an environmental remediation source subject to or regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. Sections 6901 - 6992k) and Idaho Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste (IDAPA 58.01.05.000 et seq.) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 - 6992k) or a consent order.
- *New Source* - a stationary source, the construction of which is commenced after proposal of a federal MACT or 1 April 1998, whichever is earlier (IDAPA 58.01.01.214) [Added February 1999].
 - *Pilot Plant* - a stationary source located at least 1/4 mile from any sensitive receptor that functions to test processing, mechanical, or pollution control equipment to determine full-scale feasibility and which does not produce products that are offered for sale except in developmental quantities (IDAPA 58.01.01.007).
 - *Reasonable Further Progress (RFP)* - annual incremental reductions in emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant as identified in the SIP which are sufficient to provide for attainment of the applicable ambient air quality standard by the required date (IDAPA 58.01.01.007).
 - *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.007) [Revised February 2000].
 - *Sensitive Receptor* - any residence, building or location occupied or frequented by persons who, due to age, infirmity, or other health based criteria, may be more susceptible to the deleterious effects of a toxic air pollutant than the general population including, but not limited to, elementary and secondary schools, day care centers, playgrounds and parks, hospitals, clinics, and nursing homes (IDAPA 58.01.01.007).
 - *Short Term Source* - any new stationary source or modification to an existing source, with an operational life no greater than 5 yr from the inception of any operations to the cessation of actual operations (IDAPA 58.01.01.007).
 - *Toxic Air Pollutant Reasonably Available Control Technology (T-RACT)* - an emission standard based on the lowest emission of toxic air pollutants that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available, as determined by the Department, considering technological and economic feasibility. If control technology is not feasible, the emission standard may be based on the application of a design, equipment, work practice or operational requirement, or combination thereof (IDAPA 58.01.01.007).

Definitions for the Purposes of Sections 300 through 386.

- *Affected States* - all states (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised February 2007]:

1. whose air quality may be affected by the emissions of the Tier I source and that are contiguous to Idaho; or
 2. that are within 50 miles of the Tier I source.
- *Allowance* - an authorization allocated to a Phase II source by the USEPA to emit during or after a specified calendar year, 1 ton of sulfur dioxide (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised February 2007].
 - *Applicable Requirement* - all of the following if approved or promulgated by USEPA as they apply to emissions units in a Tier I source (including requirements that have been promulgated through rulemaking at the time of permit issuance but which have future-effective compliance dates) (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised February 2007]:
 1. Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable state implementation plan, including any revisions to that plan that are specified in 40 CFR Parts 52.670 through 52.690;
 2. Any term or condition of any permits to construct issued by the Department pursuant to Sections 200 through 223 or by USEPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7515; provided that terms or conditions relevant only to toxic air pollutants are not applicable requirements;
 3. Any standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7411 including 40 CFR Part 60;
 4. Any standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7412 including 40 CFR Part 61 and 40 CFR Part 63;
 5. Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o;
 6. Any requirements established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7414(a)(3), 42 U.S.C. Section 7661a(b) or Sections 120 through 126 of these rules;
 7. Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under 42 U.S.C. Section 7429;
 8. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products and tank vessels, under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7511b(e) and (f); and
 9. Any standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7671 through 7671q including 40 CFR Part 82;
 10. Any ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement provided in 42 U.S.C. Sections 7470 through 7492, but only as applied to temporary sources receiving Tier I operating permits under Section 324.
 - *Designated Representative* - a responsible person or official authorized by the owner or operator of a Phase II unit to represent the owner or operator in matters pertaining to the holding, transfer, or disposition of allowances allocated to a Phase II unit, and the submission of and compliance with permits, permit applications, and compliance plans for the Phase II unit (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised February 2007].
 - *Draft Permit* - the version of a Tier I operating permit that is made available by the Department for public participation and affected State review (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised February 2007].
 - *Emergency* - for the purposes of Section 332, an emergency is any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner or operator, including Acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the Tier I source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the Tier I operating permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Revised February 2000; Citation Revised February 2007].
 - *Final Permit* - the version of a Tier I permit issued by the Department that has completed all review procedures required in Sections 364 and 366 (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised February 2007].
 - *General Permit* - a Tier I permit issued pursuant to Section 335 (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Revised February 2007].

- *Insignificant Activity* - categorically exempt insignificant activities as determined in Section 317 (see Appendix 1-4) (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised March 2004; Revised February 2009].
- *Major Facility* - a facility (as defined in Section 006.34) is major if the facility meets any of the following criteria (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Revised February 2000; Revised March 2003]:
 - a. For hazardous air pollutants:
 1. The facility emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons per yr (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant, other than radionuclides, which has been listed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7412(b); provided that emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any oil or gas pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar emission units within the facility.
 2. The facility emits or has the potential to emit 25 tpy or more of any combination of any hazardous air pollutants, other than radionuclides, which have been listed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7412(b); provided that emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any oil or gas pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar, emission units within the facility.
 - b. For non-attainment areas:
 1. The facility is located in a "serious" particulate matter (PM-10) nonattainment area and the facility has the potential to emit 70 tpy or more of PM-10.
 2. The facility is located in a "serious" carbon monoxide nonattainment area in which stationary sources are significant contributors to carbon monoxide levels and the facility has the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of carbon monoxide.
 3. The facility is located in an ozone transport region established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7511c, and the facility has the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds.
 4. The facility is located in an ozone nonattainment area and, depending upon the classification of the nonattainment area, the facility has the potential to emit the following amounts of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen; provided that oxides of nitrogen shall not be included if the facility has been identified in accordance with 42 U.S.C. Section 7411a(f)(1) or (2) if the area is "marginal" or "moderate," 100 tpy or more, if the area is "serious," 50 tpy or more, if the area is "severe," 25 tpy or more, and if the area is "extreme," 10 tpy or more;
 - c. The facility emits or has the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of any regulated air pollutant listed in Subsections 006.84.a through 006.84.e. The fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether the facility is major unless the facility belongs to one of the following categories:
 - i. Designated facilities.
 - ii. All other source categories regulated by 40 CFR Part 60, 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category and only if determined by rule by the Administrator of EPA pursuant to Section 302(j) of the Clean Air Act.
- *Permit Revision* - any minor permit modification, administrative amendment or reopening (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Revised February 2000; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Phase II Source* - a source that is subject to emissions reduction requirements of 42 U.S.C. Section 7651 through 7651o and shall have the meaning given to it pursuant to those sections (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Phase II Unit* - a unit that is subject to emissions reduction requirements of 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o and the terms shall have the meaning given to it pursuant to those sections (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Proposed Permit* - the version of a permit that the Department proposes to issue and forwards to the USEPA for review (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Tier I Operating Permit* - any permit covering a Tier I source that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to Sections 300 through 386 (IDAPA 58.01.01.008) [Revised February 2007].

**AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	AE.2.1.ID.
State-Specific Requirements	
General	AE.5.1.ID. through AE.5.3.ID.
Permits/Notifications/Exemptions	AE.6.1.ID. through AE.6.6.ID.
Management/Administrative	AE.7.1.ID. through AE.7.6.ID.
Operations	AE.8.1.ID. through AE.8.3.ID.
Emission Limits	AE.9.1.ID. through AE.9.4.ID.
Fuel-Burning Equipment	AE.15.1.ID. through AE.15.3.ID.
Miscellaneous Incinerators	AE.25.1.ID. and AE.25.2.ID.
Gasoline/Fuels	AE.55.1.ID.
Toxic Emissions	AE.67.1.ID.
Acid Production Units	AE.80.1.ID.
Open Burning	AE.130.1.ID. through AE.130.9.ID.
Vehicle Emissions	AE.135.1.ID. and AE.135.2.ID.
Other Emissions/Sources	AE.155.1.ID.

GUIDANCE FOR APPENDIX USERS

APPENDIX NUMBERS:

APPENDIX TITLE:

1-1a	Emission Limitations
1-1b	Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Non-Fugitive Emissions from Process Equipment
1-2	Emergency Episode Rules
1-3	Exemptions From Permit to Construct Requirements
1-4	[Deleted]
1-5	Ammonia Control Practices for Idaho Dairies

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS AE.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AE.5. General AE.5.1.ID. Facilities must not conceal emissions of air pollutants (IDAPA 58.01.01.155) [Revised February 2000 ; Revised February 2007]. AE.5.2.ID. The burning of materials containing PCBs is prohibited (IDAPA 58.01.01.164.01). AE.5.3.ID. Facilities must comply with restrictions on the emission of odorous gases (IDAPA 58.01.01.776).	Verify that the facility does not willfully cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means that conceals emissions of pollutants that would otherwise violate air provisions without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of emissions. Verify that the facility does not engage or allow the burning of any material containing greater than 5 parts per million of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), except for incineration for the purpose of disposal. Verify that odorous gases, liquids, and solids are not emitted into the atmosphere in such quantities as to cause air pollution. Verify that rendering plants engaged in the processing of animal, mineral, or vegetable matter or chemical processes using animal, mineral, or vegetable matter employ reasonable measures for the control of odorous emissions. (NOTE: <i>Reasonable measures</i> include wet scrubbers, incinerators, chemical or other measures approved by the Department.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AE.6 Permits / Notifications / Exemptions AE.6.1.ID. Portable equipment must be registered (IDAPA 58.01.01.500). AE.6.2.ID. Facilities must obtain permits to construct for the construction or modification of any stationary source, facility, major facility, or major modification (IDAPA 58. 01.01.201, 20 2, and 212. 01) [Revised February 2000; R evised March 2004]. AE.6.3.ID. Stationary sources or facilities subject to a permit to construct must notify the Department prior to initial start-up (ID APA 58.01.01.211.03). AE.6.4.ID. Facilities must obtain Tier 1 o perating permits for any Tier 1 source (IDAPA 58. 01.01.301, 313.03, a nd 38 5) [Revised	Verify that all existing portable equipment is registered. (NOTE: R egistration i s not r equired f or mobile i nternal c ombustion e ngines, marine installations and locomotives.) (NOTE: Possessing a “Certificate of Registration” does not relieve any owner or operator o f th e r esponsibility to c omply with a ll a pplicable lo cal, s tate, a nd Federal rules and regulations.) Verify that the facility does not commence construction or modification o f a ny stationary s ource, f acility, m ajor f acility, o r m ajor m odification w ithout f irst obtaining a p ermit t o co nstruct from t he D epartment (unless t he s ource i s specifically exempted in Appendix 1-3). (NOTE: A pplication f or a p e rmit to c onstruct must be m ade using f orms furnished by the Department, or by other means prescribed by the Department.) (NOTE: Receiving a permit to construct does not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply with all applicable local, state, and Federal statutes, rules and regulations.) Verify that any owner or operator of a stationary source or facility subject to a permit to construct furnishes the Department written notifications as follows: - notification of the anticipated date of initial start-up of the stationary source or facility not more than 60 days or less than thirty (30) days prior to such date - notification o f the actual date o f i nitial start-up of the stationary source or facility within 15 days after such date. Verify that Tier I sources have a Tier I operating permit. Verify that Tier I source operating permit applications for renewal are submitted to the Department at least 6 mo (but no longer than 18 mo) before the expiration

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
February 2001; Citation Revised March 2004; Revised March 2006; Revised February 2007].	date of the existing operating permit. Verify that sources provide written notice to the Department and EPA of each off-permit change except changes that qualify as insignificant within 7 days. (NOTE: A Tier I operating permit is not required of the following sources: - sources in compliance with Sections 311 through 315 who are waiting for the Department to take final action on their application - sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAA (Standards of Performance for New Residential Heaters), and - sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR Part 61.145 (standard for renovation and demolition of asbestos).) (NOTE: Tier I sources not located at major facilities do not require a Tier I operating permit until: - 31 December 1997 for Phase II sulfur dioxide sources - 1 January 1999 for Phase II nitrogen oxides sources - 1 January 2000 for solid waste incineration units required to obtain a permit pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7429(e) - the source becomes a Tier I source.)
AE.6.5.ID. Facilities must obtain Tier I operating permits for any Tier II source (IDAPA 58.01.01.401.02) [Revised March 2005; Citation Revised February 2007].	Verify that the facility obtains a Tier II operating permit for any stationary source or facility that is not required to obtain a Tier I permit but which is subject to a permit to construct. (NOTE: A Tier II operating permit is required for any stationary source or facility which is not subject to Sections 300 through 399 (Tier I) with a permit to construct which establishes a new emission standard different from those in these rules.)
AE.6.6.ID. Major sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) must meet maximum available control technology (MACT) requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.214) [Revised February 2000].	Verify that all owners or operators of major sources of hazardous air pollutants that are subject to an applicable MACT standard comply with the applicable MACT standard. Verify that no facility constructs or reconstructs a major source of hazardous air pollutants prior to obtaining a MACT standard determination from the Director.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AE.7 Management/ Administrative AE.7.1.ID. All documents related to air permits. Reports, or compliance certifications must be certified (IDAPA 58.01.01.123). AE.7.2.ID. Facilities must develop specific procedures to follow in the event of excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance (IDAPA 58. 01.01.133.02) [Revised February 2000].	Verify that all documents, including but not limited to, application forms for permits to construct, application forms for operating permits, progress reports, records, monitoring data, supporting information, requests for confidential treatment, testing reports or compliance certifications submitted to the Department contain a certification by a responsible official, stating that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. (NOTE: These requirements apply in all cases where startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance of any equipment or emissions unit is expected to result or results in an excess emissions event. A demonstration of compliance with the following requirements, and procedures developed thereby, is a prerequisite to any excuse of excess emissions violation for startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance.) Verify that for all equipment or emissions unit from which excess emissions may occur during startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance, the facility owner or operator prepares, implements and files with the Department specific procedures that will be used to minimize excess emissions during such events. Verify that the owner/operator establishes or documents the following specific information for each of the types of excess emissions events (i.e. startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance) for each piece of control equipment and emissions unit (including process equipment or process): - identification of the specific equipment or emissions unit and the type of event anticipated - identification of the specific regulated air pollutants likely to be emitted in excess of applicable emissions standards during the startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance period - the estimated amount of excess emissions expected to be released during each event - the expected duration of each excess emissions event - an explanation of why the excess emissions are reasonably unavoidable for each of the types of excess emission events (i.e., startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance) - specification of the frequency at which each of the types of excess emissions events (i.e., startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance) - for scheduled maintenance, the owner or operator also document detailed

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.7.3.ID. Startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance activities must comply with certain general provisions (ID APA 58.01.01.133.01) [Revised February 2000 ; Revised February 2007].	explanations of: - why the maintenance is needed - why it is impractical to reduce or cease operation of the equipment or emissions unit during the scheduled maintenance period - why the excess emissions are not reasonably avoidable through better scheduling of the maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices - why, where applicable, it is necessary to bypass, take off line, or operate the equipment or emissions unit at reduced efficiency while the maintenance is being performed - justification to explain why the piece of equipment or emissions unit cannot be modified or redesigned to eliminate or reduce the excess emissions which occur during startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance - detailed specification of the procedures to be followed to minimize excess emissions at all times during startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance (these procedures may include such measures as preheating or otherwise conditioning the emissions unit prior to its use or the application of auxiliary equipment or emissions unit to reduce the excess emissions). (NOTE: This information may be based upon the facility owner's or operator's knowledge of the process or emissions where measured data is unavailable.) Verify that no scheduled startup, shutdown, or maintenance resulting in excess emissions occurs during any period in which an atmospheric Stagnation Advisory and/or a Wood Stove Curtailment Advisory has been declared by the Department within an area designated by the Department as a PM-10 nonattainment area. (NOTE: The Department may approve startup, shutdown, or maintenance in advance, if the permittee demonstrates that startup, shutdown, or maintenance is reasonably necessary to facility operations and cannot be reasonably avoided.) (NOTE: This prohibition on scheduled startup, shutdown or maintenance activities during Advisories does not apply to situations where shutdown is necessitated by urgent situations, such as imminent equipment failure, power curtailment, worker safety concerns or similar situations.) Verify that the owner or operator of a source of excess emissions notifies the Department of any startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance event that is expected to cause an excess emissions event, and identifies: - the time of the excess emissions - specific location - equipment involved, and - type of excess emissions event (i.e., startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance). Verify that the notification is given as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 2 hours prior to the start of the excess emissions event unless the owner or

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	operator demonstrates to the Department's satisfaction that a shorter advanced notice was necessary. (NOTE: The Department may prohibit or postpone any scheduled startup, shutdown, or maintenance activity.) Verify that the owner or operator of a source of excess emissions reports and records the information required for each excess emissions event due to startup, shutdown, or scheduled maintenance (see A.5.21.ID. and A.5.22.ID. below). Verify that the owner or operator of a source of excess emissions makes the maximum reasonable effort, including off-shift labor where practicable to accomplish maintenance during periods of nonoperation of any related source operations or equipment
AE.7.4.ID. Facilities must establish specific response procedures for excess emissions due to upset or breakdown conditions or situations that require the implementation of safety measures (IDAPA 58.01.01.134.04) [Revised February 2000].	Verify that for all equipment or emissions units, including process equipment and processes, from which excess emissions may occur during upset or breakdown conditions or other situations that may necessitate the implementation of safety measures, the facility owner or operator prepares, implements and files with the Department specific procedures which will be used to minimize excess emissions during such events. Verify that these specific procedures include all of the following: - the specific air pollution control equipment or emissions unit and the type of event anticipated - the specific regulated air pollutants likely to be emitted in excess of applicable emission standards during the event. - the estimated amount of excess emissions expected to be released during each event - the expected duration of each excess emissions event - an explanation of why the excess emissions are reasonably unavoidable - the frequency of the type of event, based on historic occurrences - justification to explain why the piece of control equipment or emissions unit cannot be modified or redesigned to eliminate or reduce the particular type of event - detailed specification of the procedures to be followed by the owner or operator that will minimize excess emissions at all times during such events.
AE.7.5.ID. Facilities must follow specific reporting requirements for excess emissions (IDAPA 58.01.01.135) [Revised February 2000].	Verify that a written report for each excess emissions event is submitted to the Department by the owner or operator no later than 15 days after the beginning of each such event. Verify that each report contains the following information: - the time period during which the excess emissions occurred

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.7.6.ID. Facilities must follow specific recordkeeping requirements for excess emissions (ID APA 58.01.01.136) [Revised February 2000].	- identification of the specific equipment or emissions unit which caused the excess emissions - an explanation of the cause, or causes, of the excess emissions and whether the excess emissions occurred as a result of startup, shutdown, scheduled maintenance, upset, breakdown, or safety measure - an estimate of the quantity of each regulated air pollutant emitted in excess of any applicable standard or emission limit (based on knowledge of the process and facility where emissions data is unavailable) - a description of the activities carried out to eliminate the excess emissions - a certification of compliance status. Verify that the owner or operator maintains excess emissions records at the facility for the most recent 5 calendar-yr period. Verify that the excess emissions records are made available to the Department upon request. Verify that the excess emissions records include the following: - an excess emissions log book for each emissions unit or piece of equipment containing copies of all excess emissions reports that have been submitted to the Department for the particular emissions unit or equipment - copies of all startup, shutdown, and scheduled maintenance procedures and upset/breakdown/safety preventative maintenance plans which have been developed by the owner or operator, and facility records as necessary to demonstrate compliance with such procedures and plans.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AE.8 Operations AE.8.1.ID. Facilities must comply with requirements for emergency episodes (IDAPA 58.01.01.560 through 562) [Revised February 2000 ; Revised February 2007]. AE.8.2.ID. Facilities must take steps to correct conditions that result in excess emissions (IDAPA 58.01.01.132) [Revised February 2000]. AE.8.3.ID. Facilities must comply with specific requirements for excess emissions due to upset, breakdown, or implementation of safety procedures (ID APA 58.01.01.134.01 and .02) [Revised February 2000].	Verify that all persons in the designated stricken area abide by the particular rules for each emergency episode stage (see Appendix 1-2 for details). Verify that specific point sources institute any emergency episode abatement plans as required by the Department. (NOTE: The Department will assure that all significant sources of regulated air pollutants are notified of the emergency stage by telephone or other appropriate means.) Verify that the person responsible for, or in charge of a facility during, an excess emissions event does, with all practicable speed, initiate and complete appropriate and reasonable action to: - correct the conditions causing such excess emissions event - reduce the frequency of occurrence of such events - minimize the amount by which the emission standard is exceeded - submit a full report of such occurrence, including a statement of all known causes, and of the scheduling and nature of the actions to be taken. (NOTE: The requirements in this checklist item apply in all cases where upset or breakdown of equipment or an emissions unit, or the initiation of safety measures, result or may result in an excess emissions event. A demonstration of compliance with the following requirements is a prerequisite to any excuse of an emission standard violation for upset, breakdown or safety measures.) Verify that, for all equipment or emissions units from which excess emissions may occur during upset condition or breakdowns or implementation of safety measures, the facility owner or operator: - implements routine preventative maintenance and operating procedures consistent with good pollution control practices for minimizing upsets and breakdowns or events requiring implementation of safety measures, and - make routine repairs in an expeditious fashion when the owner or operator knew or should have known that an excess emissions event was likely to occur. (off-shift labor and overtime shall be utilized, to the extent practicable, to ensure that such repairs are made expeditiously.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	Verify that for all equipment or emissions units from which excess emissions result during upset or breakdown conditions, or for other situations that may necessitate the implementation of safety measures which may cause excess emissions: - the owner or operator immediately undertakes all appropriate measures to reduce and, to the extent possible, eliminate excess emissions resulting from the event and to minimize the impact of such excess emissions on the ambient air quality and public health - the owner or operator notifies the Department of any upset/breakdown/safety event that results in excess emissions, where the notification: - includes the time, specific location, equipment or emissions unit involved, and (to the extent known) the cause(s) of the occurrence - is given as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 24 h after the event, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Department's satisfaction that the longer reporting period was necessary - the owner or operator reports and records the information required under AE.7.5.ID. and AE.7.6.ID. for each excess emissions event caused by an upset, breakdown, or safety measure.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS AE.9. Emission Limits AE.9.1.ID. Sources with emissions for oxides of sulfur (SO _x), oxides of nitrogen (NO _x), particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) must be registered and submit emission information (IDAPA 58.01.01.389.01 through 04) [Revised February 2007]. AE.9.2.ID. Emissions of particulate matter from process or process equipment must not exceed specific standards (IDAPA 58.01.01.700 and 58.01.01.701) [Revised February 2001 ; Revised February 2008]. AE.9.3.ID. Facilities must	Verify that, annually, by 1 April the following information is submitted to the Department: - the name, address, telephone number and location of the facility - the name, address and telephone numbers of the owners/operators - the number and type of emission units present at the facility or the Tier I permit number for the facility - the emissions from the previous calendar year for oxides of sulfur (SO_x), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), particulate matter (PM) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) calculated using methods to include, but not limited to: - continuous emissions monitoring (CEMS) - certified source tests - material balances (mass-balance) - state/industry emission factors, or AP-42 emission factors applied to throughput - actual operating hours - production rates - in-place control equipment - the types of materials processed, stored, or combusted. (NOTE: No source is required to meet an emission limit of less than 1 pound per hour.) Verify that the facility does not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of particulate matter to the atmosphere from any process or process equipment in excess of the amount shown in Appendix 1-1a. (NOTE: Emissions are averaged according to the following, whichever is the lesser period of time: - one complete cycle of operation - one hour of operation representing worst-case conditions for the emissions of particulate matter.) (NOTE: The appropriate test method under Sections 700 through 703 shall be EPA Method 5 contained in 40 CFR Part 60 or such comparable and equivalent methods approved in accordance with Subsection 157.02.d.) Verify that the facility does not allow emissions that contribute to an exceedance

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
not allow emissions that contribute to an exceedance of ambient air quality standards for fluoride (IDAPA 58.01.01.577). AE.9.4.ID. Facilities must not exceed opacity limits (IDAPA 58.01.01.625 and 626) [Revised February 2000; Revised February 2009; Revised February 2010].	of the primary and secondary air quality for fluoride. (NOTE: Primary and secondary standards are those concentrations in the ambient air which result in a total fluoride content in vegetation used for feed and forage of no more than: - annual standard: 40 ppm, dry basis -- annual arithmetic mean - bimonthly standard: 60 ppm, dry basis -- monthly concentration for 2 consecutive months - monthly standard: 80 ppm, dry basis -- monthly concentration never to be exceeded.) Verify that the facility does not discharge any air pollutant into the atmosphere from any point of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 min in any 60 min period that is greater than 20 percent opacity, as determined by procedures contained in this checklist item. Verify that, for the following, the facility does not discharge any air pollutant into the atmosphere from any point of emission for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 min in any 60 min period that is greater than 40 percent opacity: - kraft process lime kilns, if operating prior to 24 January 1969 - carbon monoxide flare pits or elemental phosphorous furnaces, if operating prior to 24 January 1969 - liquid phosphorous loading operations, if operating prior to 24 January 1969 - kraft process recovery furnaces - calcining operations utilizing an electrostatic - precipitator to control emissions, if operating prior to 24 January 1969. Verify that wigwam burners, except for a period of 1 hr following start up, do not discharge into the atmosphere any air pollutant for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 min in any 60 min period which is greater than 20 per cent opacity. (NOTE: These provisions do not apply when the presence of uncombined water, nitrogen oxides and/or chlorine gas is the only reason(s) for the failure of the emission to comply with the requirements of this rule.) (NOTE: Section 625 does not apply to the open burning of crop residue.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.15. FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT AE.15.1.ID. Fuel-burning equipment with a maximum rated input of 10 MBtu/hr or more commencing operation on or after 1 October 1979 must comply with specific emission standards for particulate matter (IDAPA 58.01.01.676 through 680). AE.15.2.ID. Fuel-burning equipment with a maximum rated input of less than 10 MBtu/hr or more commencing operation prior to 1 October 1979 must comply with specific emission standards for particulate matter (IDAPA 58.01.01.677 through 680).	Verify that any fuel burning equipment with a maximum rated input of 10 MBtu/hr or more, and commencing operation on or after 1 October 1979, does not emit particulate matter in excess of the following concentrations: - gas: .015 allowable particulates (gr/dscf) and 3 percent oxygen emissions - liquid: .050 allowable particulates (gr/dscf) and 3 percent oxygen emissions - coal: .050 allowable particulates (gr/dscf) and 8 percent oxygen emissions - wood product: .080 allowable particulates (gr/dscf) and 8 percent oxygen emissions. (NOTE: The effluent gas volume must be corrected to the oxygen concentration shown.) (NOTE: When two or more types of fuel are burned concurrently, the allowable emission shall be determined by proportioning the gross heat input and emission standards for each fuel.) (NOTE: Emissions shall be averaged according to the following, whichever is the lesser period of time: - one complete cycle of operation, or - one hour of operation representing worst-case conditions for the emission of air contaminants.) (NOTE: Standard conditions shall be adjusted for the altitude of the source by subtracting 0.10 of an inch of mercury for each one 100 ft above sea level from the standard atmospheric pressure at sea level of 29.92 in. of mercury.) Verify that any fuel burning equipment with a maximum rated input of less than 10 MBtu/hr, and commencing operation prior to 1 October 1979, does not emit particulate matter in excess of the concentrations shown in the following table: - gas: 0.015 allowable particulates (gr/dscf) and 3 percent oxygen emissions - liquid: 0.050 allowable particulates (gr/dscf) and 3 percent oxygen emissions - coal: 0.050 allowable particulates (gr/dscf) and 8 percent oxygen emissions - wood product: 0.080 allowable particulates (gr/dscf) and 8 percent oxygen emissions. (NOTE: The effluent gas volume must be corrected to the oxygen concentration shown.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.15.3.ID. Fuels must meet sulfur content standards (IDAPA 58.01.01.727 through 729)	(NOTE: When 2 or more types of fuel are burned concurrently, the allowable emission shall be determined by proportioning the gross heat input and emission standards for each fuel.) (NOTE: Emissions shall be averaged according to the following, whichever is the lesser period of time: - 1 complete cycle of operation, or - 1 hour of operation representing worst-case conditions for the emission of air contaminants.) (NOTE: Standard conditions shall be adjusted for the altitude of the source by subtracting 0.10 of an inch of mercury for each 100 ft above sea level from the standard atmospheric pressure at sea level of 29.92 in. of mercury.) Verify that the facility does not sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than 1.75 percent sulfur by weight. Verify that the facility does not sell, distribute, use or make available for use distillate fuel oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur: - ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil -- 0.3 percent by weight - ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil -- 0.5 percent by weight. Verify that the facility does not sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any coal containing greater than 1 percent sulfur by weight.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.25. MISCELLANEOUS INCINERATORS AE.25.1.ID. Incinerators must meet emission standards for particulate matter (IDAPA 58.01.01.786) [Revised February 2000]. AE.25.2.ID. New incinerators must be multiple-chamber incinerators (IDAPA 58.01.01.787).	Verify that the facility does not allow, suffer, cause or permit any incinerator to discharge more than 0.2 lb of particulates per 100 lb of refuse burned. (NOTE: For the purposes of this checklist item, emissions are averaged according to the following, whichever is the lesser period of time: - one complete cycle of operation, or - one hour of operation representing worst-case conditions for the emissions of particulate matter.) (NOTE: This does not apply to wigwam burners.) Verify that the facility does not allow, suffer, cause, or permit any new domestic, commercial, industrial, or municipal incinerator to be installed or operated unless the installation and operation comply with the provisions and requirements of the "Multiple-Chamber Incinerator Design Standards for Los Angeles County" or unless such incinerator is found by the Department to be equally effective for the purpose of air pollution control. (NOTE: This does not apply to wigwam burners.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.55. GASOLINE / FUELS AE.55.1.ID. Fuels must not exceed sulfur content limitations (IDAPA 58.01.01.725) [Added February 2009 ; Re vided February 2010].	Verify that residual fuel oil does not contain more than 1.75 percent sulfur by weight. Verify that distillate fuel oil does not contain more than the following percentages of sulfur: - ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil, 0.3 percent by weight - ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil, 0.5 percent by weight. Verify that coal does not contain greater than one percent sulfur by weight. (NOTE: Distillate Fuel Oil is any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 1 or Grade 2 fuel oils. Residual Fuel Oil is any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 4, Grade 5 and Grade 6 fuel oils.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.65. FUGITIVE EMISSIONS AE.65.1.ID. Facilities must take reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne (IDAPA 58.01.01.651) [Revised February 2008].	Verify that facilities take all reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. (NOTE: In determining what is reasonable, consideration will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities, the proximity to mandatory Class I Federal areas and atmospheric conditions which might affect the movement of particulate matter. Some of the reasonable precautions may include, but are not limited to, the following: - use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of land - application, where practical, of asphalt, oil, water, or suitable chemicals to, or covering of dirt roads, material stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust - installation and use, where practical of hoods, fans, and fabric filters or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials - adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations - covering, when practical, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts - paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical - prompt removal of earth or other stored material from streets, where practical.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.67 TOXIC EMISSIONS AE.67.1.ID. Toxic contaminants must not be emitted so as to injure human or animal life or vegetation (IDAPA 58.01.01.161).	Verify that the facility does not emit any contaminant that is by its nature toxic to human or animal life or vegetation in such quantities or concentrations as to alone, or in combination with other contaminants, injure or unreasonably affect human or animal life or vegetation.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.80. ACID PRODUCTION UNITS AE.80.1.ID. Sulfuric a cid plants m ust comply w ith emission standards f or s ulfur oxides (IDAPA 58.01.01.846) [Revised February 2000].	Verify that the facility does not allow, suffer, cause or permit the operation of any sulfuric acid plant that emits sulfur oxides into the atmosphere in excess of 28 lb/ton of 100 percent sulfuric acid produced. (NOTE: For the purposes of this checklist item, emissions are averaged according to the following, whichever is the less period of time: - one complete cycle of operation, or - 3 hours of operation representing worst-case conditions for the emissions of sulfur oxide.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.130. OPEN BURNING AE.130.1.ID. Open burning is restricted (IDAPA 58.01.01.601, 603, 607 through 610) [Revised March 2004; Revised February 2009; Revised February 2010]. AE.130.2.ID. Open burning for training purposes is allowed under specific circumstances (IDAPA 58.01.01.609) [Revised March 2004].	Verify that no person allows, suffers, causes or permits any open burning operation unless it is exempted (see below) or a category of open burning set forth in Sections 600 through 623 (see A.130.2.ID. through A.130.9.ID. below), and does not include any of the following materials: - garbage - dead animals or parts thereof - junked motor vehicles or any materials resulting from a salvage operation - tires or other rubber materials or products - plastics - asphalt or composition roofing or any other asphaltic material or product - tar, tar paper, waste or heavy petroleum products, or paints - lumber or timbers treated with preservatives - trade waste except as allowed in Sections 600 through 623 - insulated wire - pathogenic wastes or - hazardous wastes. Verify that no person allows, suffers, causes, or permits any open burning to be initiated during any stage of an air pollution episode declared by the Department. (NOTE: Compliance with the provisions of Sections 600 through 623 does not exempt or excuse any person from complying with applicable laws and ordinances of other jurisdictions responsible for fire control or hazardous material disposal or from liability for damages or injuries which may result from open burning.) (NOTE: The following are allowable forms of open burning: - fires used for the preparation of food or for recreational purposes (e.g., campfires, ceremonial fires, and barbecues) or small fires set for handwarming purposes - open outdoor fires used for the purpose of weed abatement along fence lines, canal banks, and ditch banks - training fires (see AE.130.2.ID for requirements) - permitted industrial flares, used for the combustion of flammable gases.) (NOTE: Fires used by qualified personnel to train firefighters in the methods of fire suppression and fire fighting techniques, or to display certain fire ecology or fire behavior effects are allowable forms of open burning.) Verify that training facilities notify the Department prior to igniting any training fires.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.130.3.ID. Residential solid waste disposal fires are allowed under specific circumstances (IDAPA 58.01.01.611).	Verify that training fires are not allowed to smolder after the training session has terminated. (NOTE: Open outdoor fires used to dispose of solid waste (e.g., rubbish, tree leaves, yard trimmings, gardening waste, etc.) excluding garbage produced by the operation of a domestic household, is an allowable form of open burning if the following provisions are met.) Verify that residential solid waste disposal fires are used only where: - no scheduled house-to-house solid waste collection service is available - the burning is conducted on the property where the solid waste was generated. (NOTE: Open outdoor fires used to dispose of tree leaves, gardening waste or yard trimmings are exempt when conducted in accordance with local governmental ordinances or rules which allow for the open burning of tree leaves, gardening waste or yard trimming during certain periods of the year.)
AE.130.4.ID. Landfill disposal site fires are allowed under specific circumstances (IDAPA 58.01.01.612) [Revised March 2004].	Verify that open outdoor fires for the disposal of solid waste at any solid waste landfill disposal site or facility are used only if allowed if conducted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.06, "Solid Waste Management Rules and Standards" or the Solid Waste Facilities Act, Chapter 74, Title 39, Idaho Code.
AE.130.5.ID. Orchard fires are allowed under specific circumstances (IDAPA 58.01.01.613) [Revised February 2000].	Verify that heating devices to protect orchard crops from frost damage and open outdoor fires to dispose of orchard clippings are used only when the following provisions are met: - the use of stackless open-pot heaters is prohibited - no orchard heating device with visible emissions exceeding 40 percent opacity at normal operating conditions are to be used - all heaters purchased after 21 September 1970 emit no more than 1.0 gram per minute of solid carbonaceous matter at normal operating conditions as certified by the manufacturer - the open burning of orchard clippings is to be conducted on the property where the clippings were generated.
AE.130.6.ID. Prescribed burning fires are allowed under specific circumstances	(NOTE: The use of open outdoor fires to obtain the objectives of prescribed fire management burning is an allowable form of open burning when the following provisions are met.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
(IDAPA 58.01.01.614).	Verify that, whenever a burning permit or prescribed fire plan is required by the Department of Lands, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, or any other state or Federal agency responsible for land management, any person who conducts or allows prescribed burning meets all permit and/or plan conditions and terms which control smoke. Verify that whenever a permit or plan is not required by the Department of Lands, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, or any other state or Federal agency responsible for land management, any person who conducts or allows prescribed burning meets all conditions set forth in a Smoke Management Plan for Prescribed Burning. Verify that the open burning of woody debris generated during the clearing of rights of way is open burned according to these rules (see AE.130.1.ID.).
AE.130.7.ID. Dangerous material fires used or permitted by a public or military fire chief are allowed under specific circumstances (IDAPA 58.01.01.615) [Revised March 2004].	Verify that fires for the disposal of materials (including military ordinance) which present a danger to life, valuable property or the public welfare, or for the purpose of prevention of a fire hazard when no practical alternative method of disposal or removal is available, are used or permitted by a public or military fire chief.
AE.130.8.ID. Infectious waste burning fires are allowed under specific circumstances (IDAPA 58.01.01.616) [Revised March 2004; Revised February 2010].	Verify that, when fires are used to dispose of diseased animals or infested materials, the open burning is under the order of a public health officer.
AE.130.9.ID. Open burning or crop residue on fields where the crops are grown must meet specific conditions (IDAPA 58.01.01.617, 618, 619, and 622.01) [Added March 2004; Revised February 2009; Revised February 2010].	Verify that a permit by rule form is obtained prior to conducting an open burn of crop residue. Verify that the following registration information is provided annually to the Department at least 30 days prior to the date the applicant proposes to burn: - location of property - name, mailing address, and telephone number of the applicant, and the person who will be responsible for conducting the proposed burning of crop residue and the portable form of communication - a plot plan showing the location of each proposed crop residue burning area in relation to the property lines and indicating the distances and directions of the nearest residential, public, and commercial properties, and roads - the crop type, area over which burning will be conducted (acres), and other

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	fuel characteristics - a description of the measures that will be taken to prevent escaped burns or withhold additional material such that the fire burns down, including but not limited to, the availability of water and plowed firebreaks - the requested date(s) when the proposed crop residue burning would be conducted or the proposed date the field will be available to be burned. Verify that burning of crop residue is not conducted on weekends, federal or state holidays, or after sunset or before sunrise. Verify that burning of crop residue is not conducted unless the Department has designated a burn day and the permittee has received individual approval specifying the conditions under which the burn may be conducted. Verify that the person conducting the burning has on their possession a portable form of communication such as a cellular phone or radio of compatible frequency with the Department. Verify that open burning of crop residue is conducted in the field where it was generated. Verify that all persons intending to burn crop residue attend a crop residue burning training session provided by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho State Department of Agriculture and attend a crop residue disposal refresher training session every 5 years. Verify that all field burning is prohibited when the Department issues an air quality forecast and caution, alert, warning or emergency. Verify that tires and other restricted material are not allowed for ignition of fields. (NOTE: The use of reburn machines, propane flamers, or other portable devices to ignite or reignite a field for the purposes of crop residue burning shall be considered an allowable form of open burning.) Verify that all persons burning crop residue report to the Department the date burning was conducted, the actual number and location of acres burned, and other information as required by the Department.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.135. VEHICLE EMISSIONS AE.135.1.ID. Vehicle emissions must meet specific opacity standards (IDAPA 58.01.01.797). AE.135.2.ID. Vehicles in Ada and Canyon County and the cities of Boise, Eagle, Garden City, Meridian, Kuna, Star, Caldwell, Greenleaf, Melba, Middleton, Nampa, Notus, Parma, and Wilder must meet inspection requirements (ID APA 58.01.01.517, 58. 01.01.519, 58.01.01.500, 58. 01.01.521, 58.01.01.522, 58. 01.01.523, and 58. 01.01.526) [Added February 2010].	Verify that the facility does not discharge into the ambient air any visible emission from any motor vehicle which is darker in shade than smoke designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart, or of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree greater than does smoke designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Smoke Chart (when used as a measure of opacity). (NOTE: This restriction shall not apply when condensing water vapor is the only reason for noncompliance.) (NOTE: The following are exempt from Sections 517 through 526: - electric or hybrid motor vehicles - motor vehicles with a model year less than 5 years old - motor vehicles with a model year older than 1981 - classic automobiles as defined by Section 49-406A, Idaho Code - motor vehicles with a maximum vehicle gross weight of less than 1500 pounds - motor vehicles registered as motor homes - motorized farm equipment - registered motor vehicles engaged solely in the business of agriculture.) Verify that vehicles are inspected (not more than once every 2 years). Verify that inspections are conducted by licensed authorized emissions technicians. (NOTE: The minimum standards for inspections are in 40 CFR 51.357 and 51.358) (NOTE: If repairs required under Section 526 pose a financial hardship on the owner of the motor vehicle, the governing authority has the authority to issue a waiver. Such determination of hardship shall be made on a case-by-case basis by the governing authority.) (NOTE: For public service vehicles owned by a governmental entity and operated less than 1,000 miles per year, the governing authority has the authority to issue a waiver.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
AE.155. OTHER EMISSIONS/ SOURCES AE.155.1.ID. Owners and operators of dairy farms operating under a permit by rule must register and meet BMPs (ID APA 58.01.01.762, 58.01.01.763, and 58.01.01.764) [Added February 2008 ; Revised February 2010].	(NOTE: The PBR applies to dairy farms with a capacity to produce 100 or more tons of ammonia emissions per year. The capacity to produce is based on the number of animal units or mature cows and the type of manure collection system.) Verify that each dairy farm subject to Sections 760 through 764, or that otherwise obtains a permit by rule under these sections, employs BMPs for the control of ammonia to total 27 points (see Appendix 1-5). Verify that, if a dairy farm becomes subject to these sections as a result of an emergency, the dairy farm notifies the Director in writing within 14 days of the emergency. (NOTE: The notification shall include a explanation of the emergency circumstances. The dairy farm shall be exempt from the requirements of Sections 760 through 764 as long as the consequences of the emergency continue (but in no case for more than one (1) year) unless for good cause the Director determines it is appropriate to limit, condition or revoke the exemption. For the purpose of this rule “emergency” shall be defined as a serious situation or occurrence that happens unexpectedly and demands immediate action.)

Appendix 1-1a

Particulate Matter Emission Limitations

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.01.701, 58.01.01.702, and 58.01.01.703) [Revised February 2000;
Revised February 2001; Revised February 2008]

700. Particulate Matter -- Process Weight Limitations.

01. Particulate Matter Emission Limitations. The purpose of Sections 700 through 703 is to establish particulate matter emission limitations for process equipment. Sections 700 through 703 shall be replaced by Section 710 on or after July 1, 2000, except Sections 700 through 703 shall continue to apply to:

- a. Sources where Sections 700 through 703 are specifically referenced in a permit issued prior to July 1, 2000; or
- b. Tier I sources until such time as Section 710 is approved and adopted by the Administrator of the EPA as part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

02. Minimum Allowable Emission. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 701 and 702, no source shall be required to meet an emission limit of less than one pound per h.

03. Averaging Period. For the purposes of Sections 701 through 703, emissions shall be averaged according to the following, whichever is the lesser period of time:

- a. One complete cycle of operation; or
- b. One hour of operation representing worst-case conditions for the emissions of particulate matter.

701. Particulate Matter -- New Equipment Process Weight Limitations.

701.01. General Restrictions. No person shall emit into the atmosphere from any process or process equipment commencing operation on or after October 1, 1979, particulate matter in excess of the amounts shown by the following equations, where E is the allowable emission from the entire source in pounds per h, and PW is the process weight in pounds per h.

- a. If PW is less than 9250 lb/h, $E = .045 (PW)^{0.60}$
- b. If PW is equal to or greater than 9250 lb/h, $E = 1.10 (PW)^{0.25}$

701.02. Exemption. The provisions of Section 701 shall not apply to fuel burning equipment.

701.03. Emission Standards -- The following table illustrates the emission standards set forth in Section 701:

New Equipment Process Weight Limitations			
Process Weight	Allowable Emissions from Entire Source	Process Weight	Allowable Emissions from Entire Source
175 or less	1	20,000	13.08
200	1.08	40,000	15.56
400	1.64	60,000	17.22
600	2.09	80,000	18.50
800	2.40	100,000	19.56
1,000	2.84	200,000	23.26
2,000	4.30	400,000	27.66
4,000	6.52	600,000	30.61
6,000	8.32	800,000	32.90
8,000	9.89	1,000,000	34.79
10,000	11.00	2,000,000	41.37

note: all measurements are in lb/h.

702. Particulate Matter -- Existing Equipment Process Weight Limitations.

702.01. General Restrictions. No person shall emit into the atmosphere from any process or process equipment operating prior to 1 October 1979, particulate matter in excess of the amount shown by the following equations, where E is the allowable emission from the entire source in pounds per h, and PW is the process weight in pounds per h:

- a. If PW is less than 17,000 lb/h, $E = .045 (PW)^{0.60}$
- b. If PW is equal to or greater than 17,000 lb/h, $E = 1.12 (PW)^{0.27}$

702.02. Exemptions. The provisions of Section 703 shall not apply to:

- a. Fuel burning equipment; or
- b. Equipment used exclusively to dehydrate sugar beet pulp or alfalfa.

702.03. Emission Standards -- The following table illustrates the emission standards set forth in Section 703.

Existing Equipment Process Weight Limitations			
Process Weight	Allowable Emissions from Entire Source	Process Weight	Allowable Emissions from Entire Source
175 or less	1	20,000	16.24
200	1.08	40,000	19.58
400	1.64	60,000	21.84
600	2.09	80,000	23.61
800	2.48	100,000	25.07
1,000	2.84	200,000	30.23
2,000	4.30	400,000	36.46
4,000	6.52	600,000	40.67
6,000	8.32	800,000	43.96
8,000	9.89	1,000,000	46.69
10,000	11.30	2,000,000	56.30

note: all measurements are in lb/h

703. Other Processes.

01. No person with processes exempt under Subsection 702.02.b, shall emit particulate matter to the atmosphere from any process or process equipment in excess of the amount shown in the following equations, where E is the total rate of emission from all emission points from the source in pounds per h and P is the process weight rate in pounds per h.

- a. If P is less than 60,000 lb/h, $E = 0.02518(p) [0.67]$
- b. If P is greater than or equal to 60,000 lb/h, $E = 23.84(P) [0.11] - 40$

703.02. Emission Standards -- The following table illustrates the emission standards set forth in Section 703.

ALLOWABLE RATE OF EMISSION BASED ON PROCESS WEIGHT RATE			
Process Weight Rate	Rate of Emission	Process Weight Rate	Rate of Emission
Lb/hr	Lb/hr	Lb/hr	Lb/hr
100	0.551	16,000	16.5
200	0.877	18,000	17.9
400	1.40	20,000	19.2
600	1.83	30,000	25.2
800	2.22	40,000	30.5
1,000	2.58	50,000	35.4

ALLOWABLE RATE OF EMISSION BASED ON PROCESS WEIGHT RATE			
Process Weight Rate	Rate of Emission	Process Weight Rate	Rate of Emission
Lb/hr	Lb/hr	Lb/hr	Lb/hr
1,500	3.38	60,000	40.0
2,000	4.10	70,000	41.3
2,500	4.76	80,000	42.5
3,000	5.38	90,000	43.6
3,500	5.96	100,000	44.6
4,000	6.52	120,000	46.3
5,000	7.58	140,000	47.8
6,000	8.56	160,000	49.0
7,000	9.49	200,000	51.2
8,000	10.4	1,000,000	69.0
9,000	11.2	2,000,000	77.6
10,000	12.0	6,000,000	92.7
12,000	13.6		

Appendix 1-1b

Particulate Matter Emission Limitations for Non-Fugitive Emissions from Process Equipment [Deleted February 2008]

Appendix 1-2

Emergency Episode Rules

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.01.561) [Revised February 2000; Revised February 2001]

Stage 1 -- Air Pollution Forecast and Caution. There must be no open burning of any kind.

Stage 2 -- Alert:

There must be no open burning of any kind.

The use of wigwam burners and incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste is prohibited.

Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing are to perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

Commercial, industrial and institutional facilities utilizing coal or residual fuel oil are required to switch to natural gas or distillate oil if available.

Stage 3 -- Warning:

There must be no open burning of any kind.

The use of burners and incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste is prohibited.

Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires boiler lancing or soot blowing are to perform such operations only between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m.

Commercial, industrial and institutional facilities utilizing coal or residual fuel oil are required to either switch completely to natural gas or distillate oil, or if these low sulfur fuels are not available, curtail the use of existing fuels to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage of equipment.

Stage 4 -- Emergency:

There must be no open burning of any kind.

The use of wigwam burners and incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste is prohibited.

All places of employment described below must immediately cease operations:

- all mining and quarrying operations

- all construction work except that which must proceed to avoid injury to persons

- all manufacturing establishments except those required to have in force an air pollution emergency plan

- all wholesale trade establishments, i.e., places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers or industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies except those engaged in the distribution of drugs, surgical supplies and food

- all offices of local, county, and state government including authorities, joint meetings, and other public bodies excepting such agencies which are determined by the chief administrative officer of local, county, or state government authorities, joint meetings and other public bodies to be vital for public safety and welfare and the enforcement of the provisions of this order

- all retail trade establishments except pharmacies, surgical supply distributors, and stores primarily engaged in the sale of food

- banks, credit agencies other than banks, securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges and services; offices of insurance carriers, agents and brokers, real estate offices

- wholesale and retail laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing establishments; photographic studios; beauty shops, barber shops, shoe repair shops

- advertising offices, consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies; duplicating, addressing, blueprinting; photocopying, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; equipment rental services, commercial testing laboratories

- automobile repair, automobile services, garages except those located adjacent to state or interstate highways

- establishments rendering amusement and recreational services including motion picture theaters

- elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, vocational schools, and public and private libraries.

All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in this order must institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of regulated air pollutants from their operation by ceasing, curtailing, or postponing operations which emit regulated air pollutants to the extent possible without causing injury to

persons or damage to equipment.(NOTE: These actions include limiting boiler launching or soot blowing operations for fuel burning equipment to between the hours of 12 p.m. (noon) and 4 p.m.)

When the emergency episode is declared for carbon monoxide, the use of motor vehicles is prohibited except in emergencies or with the approval of local or state police or the Department.

Appendix 1-3

Exemptions from Permit to Construct Requirements

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.01.220 through .223) [Revised February 2000; Revised February 2007]

Section 220: General Exemption Criteria for Permit to Construct Exemptions

Sections 220 through 223 may be used by owners or operators to exempt certain sources from the requirement to obtain a permit to construct. Nothing in these sections shall preclude an owner or operator from choosing to obtain a permit to construct. For purposes of Sections 220 through 223, the term “source” means the equipment or activity being exempted. No permit to construct is required for a source that satisfies all of the following criteria, in addition to the criteria set forth at Sections 221, 222, or 223:

- a. The maximum capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design without consideration of limitations on emission such as air pollution control equipment, restrictions on hours of operation and restrictions on the type and amount of material combusted, stored, or processed would not:
 - i. Equal or exceed one hundred (100) tons per yr of any regulated air pollutant.
 - ii. Cause an increase in the emissions of a major facility that equals or exceeds the significant emissions rates set out in the definition of significant at Section 006.
- b. Combination. The source shall not be part of a proposed new major facility or part of a proposed major modification.

Record Retention. Unless the source is subject to and the owner or operator complies with Section 385 (Off-Permit Changes and Notices), the owner or operator of the source, except for those sources listed in Subsections 222.02.a. through 222.02.g. (see below), shall maintain documentation on site which shall identify the exemption determined to apply to the source and verify that the source qualifies for the identified exemption. The records and documentation shall be kept for a period of time not less than 5 yr from the date the exemption determination has been made or for the life of the source for which the exemption has been determined to apply, whichever is greater, or until such time as a permit to construct or an operating permit is issued which covers the operation of the source. The owner or operator shall submit the documentation to the Department upon request.

Section 221: Category I Exemption.

No permit to construct is required for a source that satisfies the criteria set forth in Section 220 and the following:

01. Below Regulatory Concern. The maximum capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design considering limitations on emissions such as air pollution control equipment, restrictions on hours of operation, and restrictions on the type and amount of material combusted, stored or processed shall be less than ten percent of the significant emission rates set out in the definition of significant at Section 006.
02. Radionuclides. The source shall have potential emissions that are less than one percent of the applicable radionuclides standard in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H.
03. Toxic Air Pollutants. The source shall comply with Section 223 (see below).

Section 222: Category II Exemption.

No permit to construct is required for the following sources:

01. Exempt Source. A source that satisfies the criteria set forth in Section 220 and that is specified below:
 - a. Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses, research or education, including, but not limited to, ventilating and exhaust systems for laboratory hoods. To qualify for this exemption, the source shall:

- i. Comply with Section 223.
 - ii. Have potential emissions that are less than one percent (1 percent) of the applicable radionuclides standard in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H.
 - b. Environmental characterization activities including emplacement and operation of field instruments, drilling of sampling and monitoring wells, sampling activities, and environmental characterization activities.
 - c. Stationary internal combustion engines of less than or equal to six hundred (600) horsepower and which are fueled by natural gas, propane gas, liquefied petroleum gas, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and diesel fuel; waste oil, gasoline, or refined gasoline shall not be used. To qualify for this exemption, the source must be operated in accordance with the following:
 - i. One hundred (100) horsepower or less -- unlimited hours of operation.
 - ii. One hundred one (101) to two hundred (200) horsepower -- less than four hundred fifty (450) hours per month.
 - iii. Two hundred one (201) to four hundred (400) horsepower -- less than two hundred twenty-five (225) hours per month.
 - iv. Four hundred one (401) to six hundred (600) horsepower -- less than one hundred fifty (150) hours per month.
 - d. Stationary internal combustion engines used exclusively for emergency purposes which are operated less than two hundred (200) hours per year and are fueled by natural gas, propane gas, liquefied petroleum gas, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and diesel fuel; waste oil, gasoline, or refined gasoline shall not be used.
 - e. A pilot plant that uses a slip stream from an existing process stream not to exceed ten percent (10 percent) of that existing process stream or which satisfies the following:
 - i. The source shall comply with Section 223. For carcinogen emissions, the owner or operator may utilize a short term adjustment factor of ten (10) by multiplying either the acceptable ambient concentration or the screening emissions level, but not both, by ten (10).
 - ii. The source shall have uncontrolled potential emissions that are less than one percent (1 percent) of the applicable radionuclides standard in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H.
 - iii. The exemption for a pilot plant shall terminate one (1) year after the commencement of operations and shall not be renewed.
02. Other Exempt Sources. A source that satisfies the criteria set forth in Section 220 and that is specified below:
- a. Air conditioning or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air pollutants generated by or released from equipment.
 - b. Air pollutant detectors or recorders, combustion controllers, or combustion shutoffs.
 - c. Fuel burning equipment for indirect heating and for heating and reheating furnaces using natural gas, propane gas, liquefied petroleum gas, or biogas (gas produced by the anaerobic decomposition of organic material through a controlled process) with hydrogen sulfide concentrations less than two hundred (200) ppmv exclusively with a capacity of less than fifty (50) million btu's per hour input.
 - d. Other fuel burning equipment for indirect heating with a capacity of less than one million (1,000,000) BTUs per hour input.
 - e. Mobile internal combustion engines, marine installations and locomotives.
 - f. Agricultural activities and services.
 - g. Retail gasoline, natural gas, propane gas, liquefied petroleum gas, distillate fuel oils and diesel fuel sales.
 - h. Used Oil Fired Space Heaters which comply with all the following requirements:
 - i. The used oil fired space heater burns only used oil that the owner or operator generates on site, that is derived from households, such as used oil generated by individuals maintaining their personal vehicles, or on-specification used oil that is derived from commercial generators provided that the generator, transporter and owner or operator burning the oil for energy recovery comply fully with IDAPA 58.01.05.015, Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste;
 - (1) For the purposes of Section 222.02.h., "used oil" refers to any oil that has been refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil that has been used and, as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

- (2) For the purposes of Section 222.02.h., heater" refers to any furnace or apparatus and all appurtenances thereto, designed, constructed and used for combusting used oil for energy recovery to directly heat an enclosed space.
- ii. Any used oil burned is not contaminated by added toxic substances such as solvents, antifreeze or other household and industrial chemicals;
- iii. The used oil fired space heater is designed to have a maximum capacity of not more than one half (0.5) million BTU per h;
- iv. The combustion gases from the used oil fired space heater are vented to the ambient air through a stack equivalent to the type and design specified by the manufacturer of the heater and installed to minimize down wash and maximize dispersion; and
- v. The used oil fired space heater is of modern commercial design and manufacture, except that a homemade used oil fired space heater may be used if, prior to the operation of the homemade unit, the owner or operator submits documentation to the Department demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Department, that emissions from the homemade unit are no greater than those from modern commercially available units.
- i. Multiple chamber crematory retorts used to cremate human or animal remains using natural gas exclusively with a maximum average charge capacity of two hundred (200) pounds of remains per hour and a minimum secondary combustion chamber temperature of one thousand five hundred (1500) degrees Fahrenheit while operating.
- j. Petroleum environmental remediation source by vapor extraction with an operation life not to exceed five (5) years (except for landfills). The short-term adjustment factor in Subsection 210.15 cannot be used if the remediation is within five hundred (500) feet of a sensitive receptor. Forms are available at www.deq.idaho.gov to help assist sources in this exemption determination.
- k. Dry cleaning facilities that are not major under, but subject to, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M.

Section 223: Exemption Criteria and Reporting Requirements for Toxic Air Pollutant Emissions.

No permit to construct for toxic air pollutant is required for a source that satisfies any of the exemption criteria below, the recordkeeping requirements at Subsection 220.02, and reporting requirements as follows:

- 01. Below Regulatory Concern (BRC) Exemption. The source qualifies for a BRC exemption if the uncontrolled emission rate (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants emitted by the source is less than or equal to ten percent (10 percent) of all applicable screening emission levels listed in Sections 585 and 586.
- 02. Level I Exemption. To obtain a Level I exemption, the source shall satisfy the following criteria:
 - a. The uncontrolled emission rate (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants shall be less than or equal to all applicable screening emission levels listed in Sections 585 and 586; or
 - b. The uncontrolled ambient concentration (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants at the point of compliance shall be less than or equal to all applicable acceptable ambient concentrations listed in Sections 585 and 586.
- 03. Level II Exemption. To obtain a Level II exemption, the source shall satisfy the following criteria:
 - a. The uncontrolled ambient concentration at the point of compliance (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants emitted by the source shall be less than or equal to all applicable acceptable ambient concentrations listed in Sections 585 and 586; and
 - b. If the owner or operator installs and operates control equipment that is not otherwise required to qualify for an exemption and the controlled emission rate (refer to Section 210) of the source for all toxic air pollutants is less than or equal to ten percent (10 percent) of all applicable screening emission levels listed in Sections 585 and 586.
- 04. Level III Exemption. To obtain a Level III exemption, the source shall satisfy the following criteria:
 - a. The uncontrolled ambient concentration at the point of compliance (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants emitted by the source shall be less than or equal to all applicable acceptable ambient concentrations listed in Sections 585 and 586; and
 - b. The controlled emission rate (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants emitted by the source shall be less than or equal to all applicable screening emission levels listed in Sections 585 and 586.

05. Annual Report for Toxic Air Pollutant Exemption. Commencing on May 1, 1996, and annually thereafter, the owner or operator of a source claiming a Level I, II, or III exemption shall submit a certified report for the previous calendar year to the Department for each Level I, II, or III exemption determination. The report shall be labeled "Toxic Air Pollutant Exemption Report" and shall state the date construction has or will commence and shall include copies of all exemption determinations completed by the owner or operator for each Level I, II, and III exemption.

Appendix 1-4

Insignificant Activities

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.01.317)

a. Presumptively insignificant emission units.

- (1) Blacksmith forges.
- (2) Mobile transport tanks on vehicles except for those containing a spill and not including loading and unloading operations.
- (3) Natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities.
- (4) Storage tanks, reservoirs and pumping and handling equipment of any size, limited to soaps, lubricants, lubricating oil, tractor oil, hydraulic fluid, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, aqueous salt solutions or other materials and processes using appropriate lids and covers where there is no generation of objectionable odor or airborne particulate matter.
- (5) Pressurized storage of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, air, or inert gases.
- (6) Storage of solid material, dust-free handling.
- (7) Boiler water treatment operations, not including cooling towers.
- (8) Vents from continuous emission monitors and other analyzers.
- (9) Vents from rooms, buildings and enclosures that contain permitted emissions units or activities from which local ventilation, controls, and separate exhaust are provided.
- (10) Internal combustion engines for propelling or powering a vehicle.
- (11) Recreational fireplaces including the use of barbecues, campfires and ceremonial fires.
- (12) Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment and cutting torches for use in cutting metal where components of the metal do not generate hazardous air pollutants or hazardous air pollutant precursors.
- (13) Atmospheric generators used in connection with metal heat treating processes using non-hazardous air pollutant metals as the primary raw material.
- (14) Non-hazardous air pollutant metal finishing or cleaning using tumblers.
- (15) Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metalworking.
- (16) Electrolytic deposition, used to deposit brass, bronze, copper, iron, tin, zinc, precious and other metals not listed as the parents of hazardous air pollutants.
- (17) Equipment used for surface coating, painting, dipping or spraying operations, except those that will emit volatile organic compound or hazardous air pollutant.
- (18) Process water filtration systems.
- (19) Portable electrical generators that can be moved by hand from one (1) location to another. Moved by hand means that it can be moved without the assistance of any motorized or non-motorized vehicle, conveyance, or device.
- (20) Plastic and resin curing equipment, excluding FRP and provided these activities are not related to the source's primary business activity.
- (21) Extrusion equipment, metals, minerals, plastics, grain or wood used without solvents containing hazardous air pollutant.
- (22) Presses and vacuum forming, for curing rubber and plastic products or for laminating plastics without solvents containing hazardous air pollutants present.
- (23) Roller mills and calendars for use with rubber and plastics without solvents containing hazardous air pollutants.
- (24) Conveying and storage of plastic pellets.
- (25) Plastic compression, injection, and transfer molding and extrusion, rotocasting, pultrusion, blowmolding, excluding acrylics, PVC, polystyrene and related copolymers and the use of plasticizer. Only oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, air or inert gas allowed as blowing agent.
- (26) Plastic pipe welding.
- (27) Wax application in either a molten state or aqueous suspension.
- (28) Plant maintenance and upkeep including routine housekeeping, janitorial activities, cleaning and preservation of equipment, preparation for and painting of structures or equipment, retarring roofs, applying insulation to buildings in accordance with applicable environmental and health and safety requirements and lawn, landscaping and groundskeeping activities. Provided these activities are not conducted as part of a

- manufacturing process, are not related to the source's primary business activity, and not otherwise triggering a permit modification.
- (29) Agricultural activities on a facility's property that are not subject to registration or new source review by the permitting authority.
 - (30) Maintenance of paved streets and parking lots including paving, stripping, salting, sanding, cleaning and sweeping of streets and paved surfaces. Provided these activities are not related to the source's primary business activity, do not otherwise trigger a permit modification, and fugitive emissions are reasonably controlled as required in Section 808.
 - (31) Ultraviolet curing processes.
 - (32) Hot melt adhesive application with non-volatile organic compounds or hazardous air pollutants in the adhesive formula.
 - (33) Laundering, dryers, extractors, tumblers for fabrics, using water solutions of bleach and/or detergents except for boilers.
 - (34) Steam cleaning operations.
 - (35) Steam sterilizers.
 - (36) Food service activities including cafeterias, kitchen facilities and barbecues located at a source for providing food service on premises.
 - (37) Portable drums and totes.
 - (38) Fluorescent light tube and aerosol can crushing in units designed to reduce emissions from these activities.
 - (39) Flares used to indicate danger to the public.
 - (40) General vehicle maintenance including vehicle exhaust from repair facilities provided these activities are not related to the source's primary business activity and do not have applicable requirements under title VI of the Clean Air Act.
 - (41) Comfort air conditioning or air cooling systems, not used to remove air contaminants from specific equipment.
 - (42) Natural draft hoods, natural draft stacks, or natural draft ventilators for sanitary and storm drains, safety valves, and storage tanks subject to size and service limitations expressed elsewhere in this section.
 - (43) Natural and forced air vents for bathroom/toilet facilities.
 - (44) Office activities.
 - (45) Equipment used for quality control/assurance or inspection purposes, including sampling equipment used exclusively to withdraw materials for laboratory analyses and testing.
 - (46) Fire suppression systems and similar safety equipment and equipment used to train firefighters including fire drill pits.
 - (47) Materials and equipment used by, and activity related to operation of infirmary; infirmary is not the source's business activity except equipment affected by the radionuclide NESHAP.
 - (48) Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAAs) and Temporary Accumulation Areas (TAAs) managed in compliance with RCRA.
 - (49) Equipment for carving, cutting, routing, turning, drilling, machining, sawing, surface grinding, sanding, planing, buffing, shot blasting, sintering, or polishing: Ceramics, glass, leather, metals, plastics, rubber, concrete, paper stock, or wood provided that these activities are not conducted as part of a manufacturing process.
 - (50) Oxygen, nitrogen, or rare gas extraction and liquefaction equipment subject to other exemption limitation, e.g., internal and external combustion equipment.
 - (51) Slaughterhouses, such as rendering cookers, boilers, heating plants, incinerators, and electrical power generating equipment.
 - (52) Ozonation equipment.
 - (53) Temporary construction activities at a facility provided that the installation or modification of emissions units must comply with all applicable federal, state, and local rules and regulations.
 - (54) Batch loading and unloading of solid phase catalysts.
 - (55) Pulse capacitors.
 - (56) Gas cabinets using only gases that are not regulated air pollutants.
 - (57) CO₂ lasers, used only on metals and other materials which do not emit hazardous air pollutants in the process.
 - (58) Structural changes not having air contaminant emissions.
 - (59) Equipment used to mix, package, store and handle soaps, lubricants, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and non-volatile aqueous salt solutions, provided appropriate lids and covers are utilized.

- (60) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy, e.g., blueprint activity, photocopiers, mimeograph, telefax, photographic developing, and microfiche provided these activities are not related to the source's primary business activity.
- (61) Pharmaceutical and cosmetics packaging equipment.
- (62) Paper trimmers/binders provided these activities are not related to the source's primary business activity.
- (63) Bench-scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for physical or chemical analysis, including associated vacuum producing devices but excluding research and development facilities.
- (64) Repair and maintenance shop activities not related to the source's primary business activity.
- (65) Handling equipment and associated activities for glass and aluminum which is destined for recycling, provided these activities are not related to the source's primary business activity.
- (66) Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment.
- (67) Batteries and battery charging stations, except at battery manufacturing plants.
- (68) Porcelain and vitreous enameling equipment.
- (69) Solid waste containers.
- (70) Salt baths using nonvolatile salts that do not result in emissions of any regulated air pollutants.
- (71) Shock chambers.
- (72) Wire strippers.
- (73) Humidity chambers.
- (74) Solar simulators.
- (75) Environmental chambers not using hazardous air pollutant gases.
- (76) Totally enclosed conveyors not including transfer points.
- (77) Steam vents and safety relief valves.
- (78) Air compressors, pneumatically operated equipment, systems, and hand tools.
- (79) Steam leaks.
- (80) Boiler blow-down tank.
- (81) Salt cake mix tanks at pulp mills.
- (82) Digester chip feeders at pulp mills.
- (83) Weak liquor and filter tanks at pulp mills.
- (84) Process water and white water storage tanks at pulp mills.
- (85) Demineralizer water tanks, demineralization, demineralizer vents, and oxygen scavenging (deaeration) of water.
- (86) Clean condensate tanks.
- (87) Alum tanks.
- (88) Broke beaters, repulpers, pulp and repulping tanks, stock chests and pulp handling.
- (89) Lime and mud filtrate tanks.
- (90) Hydrogen peroxide tanks.
- (91) Lime mud washer.
- (92) Lime mud filter.
- (93) Hydro and liquor clarifiers or filters and storage tanks and associated pumping, piping, and handling.
- (94) Lime grits washers, filters, and handling.
- (95) Lime silos and feed bins.
- (96) Paper forming.
- (97) Starch cooking.
- (98) Pulp stock cleaning and screening.
- (99) Paper winders or other paper converting equipment.
- (100) Sludge dewatering and wet sludge handling.
- (101) Screw press vents.
- (102) Pond dredging.
- (103) Polymer tanks and storage devices and associated pumping and handling equipment, used for solids dewatering and flocculation.
- (104) Non-PCB oil filled circuit breakers, oil filled transformers and other equipment that is analogous to, but not considered to be, a tank.
- (105) Lab-scale electric or steam-heated drying ovens and autoclaves.
- (106) Sewer manholes, junction boxes, sumps and lift stations associated with waste water treatment systems.
- (107) Water cooling towers processing exclusively noncontact cooling water.
- (108) Paper coating and sizing.

- (109) Process waste water and ponds.
- (110) Outdoor firearms practice ranges.

b. Insignificant activities on the basis of size or production rate.

- (1) Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks and storage vessels, with lids or other appropriate closure and less than two hundred sixty (260) gallon capacity thirty five cubic feet (35cft), heated only to the minimum extend to avoid solidification if necessary.
- (2) Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks, not greater than one thousand one hundred (1,100) gallon capacity, with lids or other appropriate closure, not for use with hazardous air pollutants, maximum (max.) vp five-hundred fifty (550) mm Hg.
- (3) Operation, loading and unloading of volatile organic compound storage tanks, ten thousand (10,000) gallons capacity or less, with lids or other appropriate closure, vp not greater than eighty (80) mm Hg at twenty-one (21) degrees C. Operation, loading and unloading of gasoline storage tanks, ten thousand (10,000) gallons capacity or less, with lids or other appropriate closure.
- (4) Operation, loading and unloading storage of butane, propane, or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), storage tanks, vessel capacity under forty thousand (40,000) gallons.
- (5) Combustion source, less than five million (5,000,000) Btu/hr, exclusively using natural gas, butane, propane, and/or LPG.
- (6) Combustion source, less than five hundred thousand (500,000) Btu/hr, using any commercial fuel containing less than four-tenths percent (.4 percent) by weight sulfur for coal or less than one percent (1 percent) by weight sulfur for other fuels.
- (7) Combustion source, of less than one million (1,000,000) Btu/hr, if using kerosene, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil.
- (8) Combustion source, not greater than five hundred thousand (500,000) Btu/hr, if burning waste wood, wood waste or waste paper.
- (9) Welding using not more than one (1) ton per day of welding rod.
- (10) Foundry sands and molds, unheated and using binders with less than twenty-five hundredths percent (.25 percent) free phenol by sand weight.
- (11) "Parylene" coaters using less than five hundred (500) gallons of coating per year.
- (12) Printing and silkscreening, using less than two (2) gallon/day of any combination of the following: Inks, coatings, adhesives, fountain solutions, thinners, retarders, or nonaqueous cleaning solutions.
- (13) Water cooling towers and ponds, not using chromium-based corrosion inhibitors, not used with barometric jets or condensers, not greater than ten thousand (10,000) gpm, not in direct contact with gaseous or liquid process streams containing regulated air pollutants.
- (14) Combustion turbines, of less than five hundred (500) HP.
- (15) Batch solvent distillation, not greater than fifty-five (55) gallons batch capacity.
- (16) Municipal and industrial water chlorination facilities of not greater than twenty million (20,000,000) gallons per day capacity. The exemption does not apply to waste water treatment.
- (17) Surface coating, using less than two (2) gallons per day.
- (18) Space heaters and hot water heaters using natural gas, propane or kerosene and generating less than five million (5,000,000) Btu/hr.
- (19) Tanks, vessels, and pumping equipment, with lids or other appropriate closure for storage or dispensing of aqueous solutions of inorganic salts, bases and acids excluding:
 - (a) Ninety-nine percent (99 percent) or greater H₂SO₄ or H₃PO₄.
 - (b) Seventy percent (70 percent) or greater HNO₃.
 - (c) Thirty percent (30 percent) or greater HCl.
 - (d) More than one (1) liquid phase where the top phase is more than one percent (1 percent) volatile organic compounds.
- (20) Equipment used exclusively to pump, load, unload, or store high boiling point organic material, material with initial boiling point (IBP) not less than one hundred fifty (150) degrees C or vapor pressure (vp) not more than five (5) mm Hg at twenty-one (21) degrees C with lids or other appropriate closure.
- (21) Smokehouses under twenty (20) square feet.
- (22) Milling and grinding activities, using paste-form compounds with less than one percent (1 percent) volatile organic compounds.
- (23) Rolling, forging, drawing, stamping, shearing, or spinning hot or cold metals.
- (24) Dip-coating operations, using materials with less than one percent (1 percent) volatile organic compounds.

- (25) Surface coating, a aqueous solution or suspension containing less than one percent (1 percent) volatile organic compounds.
- (26) Cleaning and stripping activities and equipment, using solutions having less than one percent (1 percent) volatile organic compounds by weight. On metallic substrates, acid solutions are not considered for listing as insignificant.
- (27) Storage and handling of water based lubricants for metal working where the organic content of the lubricant is less than ten percent (10 percent).
- (28) Municipal and industrial waste water chlorination facilities of not greater than one million (1,000,000) gallons per day capacity.
- (29) Domestic sewage treatment ponds with average flowrates less than four hundred (400) gpm or treating waste from less than three thousand (3000) people from non-residential sources.
- (30) An emission unit or activity with potential emissions less than or equal to the significant emission rate as defined in Section 006 and actual emissions less than or equal to ten percent (10 percent) of the levels contained in Section 006 of the definition of significant and no more than one (1) ton per year of any hazardous air pollutant.

Appendix 1-5

Ammonia Control Practices for Idaho Dairies (Source: IDAPA 58.01.01.764) [Added February 2008]

System	Component	Ammonia Control Effectiveness ¹			Compliance Method ³
		Open Lot	Freestall Scrape	Freestall Flush	
Waste Storage and Treatment Systems	Synthetic Lagoon Cover	15	20	20	1
	Geotextile Covers	10	13	13	1
	Solids Separation	3	3	3	3,4
	Composting	4	4	4	1
	Separate Slurry and Liquid Manure Basin	6	10	-	1
	In-House Separation	0	12	0	1
	Direct Utilization of Collected Slurry	6	10	-	1,3,4
	Direct Utilization of Parlor Wastewater	10	10	10	1
	Direct Utilization of Flush Water	8	0	13	3,4
	Anaerobic Digester	-	-	-	-
	Anaerobic Lagoon	-	-	-	-
	Aerated Lagoon	10	12	15	2
	Sequencing-Batch Reactor	15	20	20	2
	Lagoon Nitrification/Denitrification Systems	15	20	20	2
	Fixed-Media Aeration Systems	15	20	20	2
General Practices	Vegetative or Wooded Buffers (established)	7	7	7	1
	Vegetative or Wooded Buffers (establishing)	2	2	2	1
	Alternatives to Copper Sulfate	-	-	-	-
Freestall Barns	Scrape Built Up Manure	-	3	3	1
	Frequent Manure Removal	UD	UD	UD	-
	Tunnel Ventilation	-	-	-	-
	Tunnel Ventilation w/Biofilters	-	10	10	1
	Tunnel Ventilation w/Washing Wall	-	10	10	3,4
Open Lots and Corrals	Rapid Manure Removal	4	2	2	1,2
	Corral Harrowing	4	2	2	1
	Surface Amendments	10	5	5	2
	In-Corral Composting / Stockpiling	4	2	2	1
	Summertime Deep Bedding	10	5	5	1
Animal Nutrition	Manage Dietary Protein	2	2	2	2
Composting	Alum Incorporation	12	8	6	2
	Carbon:Nitrogen Ratio (C:N) Ratio Manipulation	10	7.5	5	2
	Composting with Windrows	-	-	-	-
	Composting Static Pile	6	4.5	3	1
	Forced Aeration Composting	10	7.5	5	1

		Ammonia Control Effectiveness ¹			Compliance Method ³
System	Component	Open Lot	Freestall Scrape	Freestall Flush	
	Forced Aeration Composting with Biofilter	12	8	6	1
Land Application²	Soil Injection - Slurry	10	15	7.5	2
	Incorporation of Manure within 24 hrs.	10	10	10	2
	Incorporation of Manure within 48 hrs	5	5	5	2
	Nitrification of Lagoon Effluent	10	10	15	3,4
	Low Energy/Pressure Application Systems	7	7	10	1
	Freshwater Dilution	5	8	8	1,2
	Pivot Drag Hoses	8	8	10	1
	Subsurface Drip Irrigation	10	10	12	1

Notes:

1. The ammonia emission reduction effectiveness of each practice is rated numerically based on practical year-round implementation. Variations due to seasonal practices and expected weather conditions have been factored into these ratings. Not implementing a BMP when it is not practicable to do so, does not reduce the point value assigned to the BMP, nor does it constitute failure to perform the BMP. UD indicates that the practice is still under development.

2. Land application practices assume practice is conducted on all manure; points will be pro-rated to reflect actual waste treatment; points can be obtained on exported material with sufficient documentation.

3. Method used by inspector to determine compliance

1=Observation by Inspector

2=On-Site Recordkeeping Required

3, 4=Deviation Reporting Required. Equipment upsets and/or breakdowns shall be recorded in a deviation log and if repaired in a reasonable timeframe does not constitute non-compliance with this rule.

SECTION 2

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the Idaho requirements for Cultural Resources Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

- *Cairn* - a heap of stones or other material piled up as a memorial or monument to the dead (Idaho Code 27-501).
- *Grave* - an excavation for the burial of a human body (Idaho Code 27-501).

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS						
REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:						
<table><tr><td>Missing Checklist Items</td><td>CR.2.1.ID.</td></tr><tr><td>Historic Properties</td><td>CR.5.1.ID.</td></tr><tr><td>Archaeological/Indian Sites</td><td>CR.15.1.ID. through CR.15.3.ID.</td></tr></table>	Missing Checklist Items	CR.2.1.ID.	Historic Properties	CR.5.1.ID.	Archaeological/Indian Sites	CR.15.1.ID. through CR.15.3.ID.
Missing Checklist Items	CR.2.1.ID.					
Historic Properties	CR.5.1.ID.					
Archaeological/Indian Sites	CR.15.1.ID. through CR.15.3.ID.					

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
CR.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS CR.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
CR.5. HISTORIC PROPERTIES CR.5.1.ID. Facilities must apply for a certificate of appropriateness prior to changing the use of any structure or property within a designated historic district (Idaho Code 67-4609 and 67-4611).	Determine whether the facility has any structures or properties within a designated historic district. Verify that the facility applies to the historic preservation commission for a certificate of appropriateness prior to changing the use of any structure or property within a designated historic district. (NOTE: This act does not prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any exterior feature in a historic district which does not involve a change in design, material, color or outer appearance, nor prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, or demolition of any feature which the building inspector or similar official certifies is required by public safety.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
Idaho Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	REVIEWER CHECKS February 2010
CR.15. ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ INDIAN SITES CR.15.1.ID. Facilities must obtain a permit from the board of trustees of the Idaho State Historical Society prior to any excavation of any prehistoric ruins or relics, or archaeological or vertebrate paleontological sites (Idaho Code 67-4120) [Revised February 2007]. CR.15.2.ID. Facilities must obtain the consent of the Idaho State Historical Society prior to removing objects from any prehistoric ruins or relics, or archaeological or vertebrate paleontological sites (Idaho Code 67-4121). CR.15.3.ID. Graves, cairns, and their contents must not be disturbed (Idaho Code 27-502).	Verify that, without a permit, no one conducts any excavation of any prehistoric site, ruin, pictographs, petroglyphs, or any other ancient marking or writing, or of any archaeological or vertebrate paleontological deposit or site on any public lands in Idaho. Verify that no one removes from the state of Idaho any part of any of the following without the consent of the Idaho State Historical Society: - ruins - pictographs - petroglyphs - relics - deposits - objects - specimens - artifacts recovered from any archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site. Verify that no one removes, mutilates, defaces, injures, or destroys any grave or cairn. Verify that persons disturbing graves inadvertently (i.e., by construction, mining, or logging) cause the human remains to be reinterred. Verify that no person: - possesses any artifacts or human remains taken from a cairn or grave (except as authorized by archaeological excavation permit) - publicly displays or exhibits any human remains - sells any human artifacts or human remains taken from a cairn or grave. (NOTE: The provisions of this checklist item do not apply to the possession or sale of artifacts discovered in or taken from locations other than cairns or graves or artifacts that were removed from cairns or graves by other than human action,

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	REVIEWER CHECKS February 2010
	or to actions taken in the performance of official law enforcement duties.)

SECTION 3

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the Idaho requirements for Hazardous Materials Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Idaho's state safety regulations mirror the Federal OSHA regulations (insofar as they are covered in the TEAM Guide). See the Guidance on page 3-3 of this chapter for specifics.

Definitions

- *Department* - the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.02.003) [Revised March 2003].
- *Director* - the Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or his authorized agent (IDAPA 58.01.02.003) [Revised March 2003].
- *Discharge* - when used without qualification, any spilling, leaking, emitting, escaping, leaching, or disposing of a pollutant into the waters of the state (IDAPA 58.01.02.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Responsible Persons in Charge* - any person who (IDAPA 58.01.02.003) [Citation Revised March 2003]:
 - a. by any act or omissions, caused, contributed to or exacerbated an unauthorized release of hazardous materials;
 - 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
 - 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.
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	HM.2.1.ID.
State-Specific Hazardous Materials Requirements	HM.5.1.ID.
Personnel Training	HM.10.1.ID.
Releases of Hazardous Materials	HM.20.1.ID.
Flammable/Combustible Liquids	
General	
Idaho's state regulations on flammable/combustible storage and containers (IDAPA 17.04.01.220 - 222) are a verbatim adoption of the Federal regulations covered in the checklist items in section HM.35 in the TEAM Guide that reference 29 CFR 1910.106 et. seq.	
Industrial Areas	
Idaho's state regulations on flammable/combustible materials in industrial areas (IDAPA 17.04.01.223) are a verbatim adoption of the Federal regulations covered in the checklist items in section HM.40 in the TEAM Guide that reference 29 CFR 1910.106 et.seq.	
Hazardous Materials Transportation	
Idaho has adopted the Federal regulations on the transportation of hazardous materials codified at 49 CFR 171 - 173 and 49 CFR 177, 178, and 180. Intrastate carriers are subject to the requirements of these regulations; any exemptions for intrastate carriers in the Federal regulations are removed (see IDAPA 31.61.01.018.01, Transportation of Hazardous Materials, Substances and Wastes.)	

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
HM.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS HM.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applicable regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
HM.5. STATE-SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REQUIREMENTS HM.5.1.ID. Hazardous and deleterious materials must not be stored, disposed of, or accumulated adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of state waters without adequate measures and controls to ensure those materials will not enter state waters (IDAPA 58.01.02.800) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that hazardous and deleterious materials are not stored, disposed of, or accumulated adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of state waters unless adequate measures and controls are provided to insure that those materials will not enter state waters as a result of high water, precipitation runoff, wind, storage facility failure, accidents in operation, or unauthorized third party activities. (NOTE: Measures and controls will be judged by the Department on the basis of the following: - potential of a given occurrence - the potential injury to beneficial uses presented by the nature and quantity of the material and on the physical design of the facility.) (NOTE: Such material includes, but is not limited to, trash, rubbish, garbage, oil, gasoline, chemicals, sawdust, and accumulations of manure.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
HM.10. PERSONNEL TRAINING HM.10.1.ID. Places of public employment must develop and implement accident-prevention and training programs (IDAPA 17.10.01.001 and 17.10.01.004.03, .04 and .06) [Added February 2000; Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2007].	(NOTE: This checklist item is applicable to places of public employment. Places of public employment include places where members of the Idaho national guard are employed while on duty, or where persons are providing voluntary service to an approved Idaho national guard morale, welfare, and recreational activity (Idaho Code, 72-205). It does not include places where Federal employees, including active duty military personnel, are employed.) Verify that warning signs are posted in areas where employees are exposed to injury hazards, and that employees comply with the posted warnings. Verify that employees are not sent to any place of employment that is unsafe unless the employees have the appropriate training, are properly equipped, and are authorized to be in such a place. Verify that employers establish an accident-prevention program and training program to improve the skill and competency of all employees in the area of safety and occupational health. Verify that this training includes on-the-job instruction in the safe use of powered materials-handling equipment, machine tool operations, use of hazardous/toxic materials, and operation of utility systems prior to assignment to jobs involving such exposures.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
HM.20. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS HM.20.1.ID. Releases of hazardous materials must be reported to the Department (IDAPA 58.01.02.850) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that, in the case of an unauthorized release of hazardous materials to state waters or to land where there is a likelihood that it will enter state waters, the responsible person in charge: - makes every reasonable effort to abate and stop a continuing spill - makes every reasonable effort to contain spilled material in such a manner that it will not reach surface or groundwaters of the state - immediately notifies the Department or designated agent of the spills - collects, removes, and disposes of the spilled material in a manner approved by the Department.

SECTION 4

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the Idaho state requirements for Hazardous Waste Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Federal Regulations Incorporated by Reference

The State of Idaho has adopted the Federal hazardous waste regulations codified at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 124, 260 through 266, 268, 270, 273, and 279, as revised as of 1 July 2009. However, nothing in these Parts that 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 (Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.05.002) [Revised March 2005; Revised February 2007; Revised February 2008; Revised February 2009; Revised February 2010].

In 40 CFR 268.7(a)(9)(iii), “D009” is excluded (from lab packs as noted in 40 CFR Part 268 Appendix IV). In 40 CFR 268.48(a), the entry for 2,4,6-tribromophenol is excluded (IDAPA 58.01.05.011) [Added March 2005].

40 CFR Part 267 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009 (IDAPA 58.01.05.018) [Added February 2008; Revised February 2010].

Definitions

- *Board* - the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Revised March 2003].
- *Department* - the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Revised March 2003].
- *Director* - the Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, or his designee (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Revised March 2003].
- *Environmental Appeals Board* - when used in the context of 40 CFR, the definition shall be the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality except as set forth in Section 39-4413(2), Idaho Code, or except where noted in these rules. When used in the context of these rules, the definition shall be the U.S. Environmental Appeals Board (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Revised March 2003].
- *HWFSA* - the Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Act of 1985, Sections 39-5801 et seq., Idaho Code (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *HWMA* - the Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1983, Sections 39-4401 et seq., Idaho Code (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *IDAPA* - the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 52, Title 67, Idaho Code (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *RCRA* - when used in the context of 40 CFR, the definition shall be the comparable sections of the Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1983, Sections 39-4401 et seq., Idaho Code. When used in the context of these

rules, the definition shall be The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S. Code, Sections 6901 et seq (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].

- *Regional Administrator* or *Administrator* - when used in the context of 40 CFR, the definition shall be the Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, or his designee, except where noted in these rules. When used in the context of these rules, the definition shall be the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Revised March 2003].
- *United States* or *U.S.* - when used in the context of 40 CFR, the definition shall be the State of Idaho, except where noted in these rules. When used in the context of these rules, the definition shall be the United States (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *U.S. Environmental Protection Agency* or *EPA*, *EPA Headquarters*, or *EPA* - when used in the context of 40 CFR, the definition shall be the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, except when used to refer to an EPA Identification number, EPA hazardous waste number, EPA forms, publications or guidance, and EPA Acknowledgment of Consent, and where noted in these rules. Under the latter circumstances, the definition shall be the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Headquarters of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as appropriate. When used in the context of these rules, the definition shall be the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (IDAPA 58.01.05.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS														
REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:														
<table><tr><td>Missing Checklist Items</td><td>HW.2.1.ID.</td></tr><tr><td>Generators</td><td></td></tr><tr><td> Contingency Plans and Emergency Coordinators</td><td>HW.65.1.ID.</td></tr><tr><td>Transportation of Hazardous Waste</td><td>HW.100.1.ID.</td></tr><tr><td>Export/Import of Hazardous Waste</td><td>HW.265.1.ID.</td></tr><tr><td>Universal Wastes</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">The State of Idaho has adopted the Federal requirements for Universal Waste Management found in 40 CFR 273, revised as of 1 July 2002.</td></tr></table>	Missing Checklist Items	HW.2.1.ID.	Generators		Contingency Plans and Emergency Coordinators	HW.65.1.ID.	Transportation of Hazardous Waste	HW.100.1.ID.	Export/Import of Hazardous Waste	HW.265.1.ID.	Universal Wastes		The State of Idaho has adopted the Federal requirements for Universal Waste Management found in 40 CFR 273, revised as of 1 July 2002.	
Missing Checklist Items	HW.2.1.ID.													
Generators														
Contingency Plans and Emergency Coordinators	HW.65.1.ID.													
Transportation of Hazardous Waste	HW.100.1.ID.													
Export/Import of Hazardous Waste	HW.265.1.ID.													
Universal Wastes														
The State of Idaho has adopted the Federal requirements for Universal Waste Management found in 40 CFR 273, revised as of 1 July 2002.														

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
HW.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS HW.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
GENERATORS HW.65. Contingency Plans and Emergency Coordinators HW.65.1.ID. Emergency coordinators must notify the state immediately in the event of an emergency (IDAPA 58.01.05.006.02) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that in the event of an imminent or actual emergency, in addition to the notifications required under Federal law (see HW.65.4 in the TEAM Guide), the emergency coordinator also immediately notifies the State Communications Center by telephone at 1 (800) 632-8000, to file an identical report.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
HW.100. TRANSPORTATION HW.100.1.ID. Transporters of hazardous waste must comply with specific routing restrictions (IDAPA 58.01.05.500) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that any person transporting a quantity of hazardous waste which requires a manifest complies with the following restrictions, to the extent possible: - uses state, U.S. and interstate highways - avoids municipalities and population centers, even when doing so adds miles to the distance traveled. (NOTE: The Director may, upon a finding that a shipment or shipments of hazardous waste constitutes a greater than normal risk to the public health, safety or environment, prescribe by order particular conditions for that shipment or shipments including but not limited to special placarding, pilot vehicles, routing restrictions, parking restrictions, and timing restrictions.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
HW.265. EXPORT/IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE HW.265.1.ID. Exporters of hazardous waste must supply copies of documentation to the Director in addition to the Regional Administrator, USEPA (ID APA 58.01.05.006.01) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that copies of advance notification, annual reports, and exception reports, relating to the export of hazardous waste are also provided to the Director, in addition to the copies that must be provided to the Regional Administrator, USEPA (see section HW.265 in the TEAM Guide).

SECTION 5

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the Idaho requirements for Natural Resources Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

- *Alteration* - to obstruct, diminish, destroy, alter, modify, relocate, or change the natural existing shape of the channel or to change the direction of flow of water of any stream channel within or below the mean high water mark. It includes removal of material from the stream channel and emplacement of material or structures in or across the stream channel where the material or structure has the potential to affect flow in the channel as determined by the Director (Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA 37.03.07.010) [Citation Revised February 2009].
- *Applicant* - any individual, partnership, company, corporation, municipality, county, state or federal agency, their agent, or other entity proposing to alter a stream channel or actually engaged in constructing a channel alteration, whether authorized or not (IDAPA 37.03.07.010) [Citation Revised February 2009].
- *Board* - the Idaho Water Resource Board (IDAPA 37.03.07.010) [Citation Revised February 2009].
- *Continuously Flowing Water* - a sufficient flow of water that could provide for migration and movement of fish, and excludes those reaches of streams that, in their natural state, normally go dry at the location of the proposed alteration. IDWR will assume, subject to information to the contrary, that the USGS quadrangle maps accurately depict whether a stream reach is continuously flowing, at the location of the proposed alteration. Such exclusion does not apply to minor flood channels that are a part of a stream that is continuously flowing in the reach where the alteration is located. Also, such exclusion does not apply to streams that may be dry as a result of upstream diversion or storage of water (IDAPA 37.03.07.010) [Citation Revised February 2009].
- *Department* - the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDAPA 37.03.07.010) [Citation Revised February 2009].
- *Drop Structures, Sills, and Barbs* - physical obstructions placed within a stream channel for the purpose of stabilizing the channel by decreasing stream gradient and velocity and by dissipating stream energy (IDAPA 37.03.07.010) [Citation Revised February 2009].
- *Director* - the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDAPA 37.03.07.010) [Citation Revised February 2009].
- *Endangered Species* - any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its Idaho range (IDAPA 13.01.06.150) [Added March 2003].
- *Repair* - any work needed or accomplished, to protect, maintain, or restore any water diversion structure and the associated stream channel upstream and downstream as necessary for the efficient operation of the water diversion structure (IDAPA 37.03.07.010) [Citation Revised February 2009].
- *Stream Channel* - a natural watercourse of perceptible extent with definite beds and banks that confines and conducts continuously flowing water. The channel referred to is that which exists at the present time, regardless of where the channel may have been located at any time in the past. For the purposes of these rules only, the

beds of lakes and reservoir pool areas are not considered to be stream channels (IDAPA 37.03.07.010) [Citation Revised February 2009].

- *Threatened Species* - any species likely to be classified as Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its Idaho range (IDAPA 13.01.06.150) [Added March 2003].

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS	
REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	
Missing Checklist Items	NR.2.1.ID.
Water Resource Management	NR.15.1.ID.
Wildlife	NR.20.1.ID.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO APPENDIX USERS	
APPENDIX NUMBER	APPENDIX NAME
5-1	Endangered, Threatened, and Protected Nongame Species

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
NR.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS NR.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
NR.15. WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT NR.15.1.ID. Facilities must apply for permits 60 days prior to starting construction on any stream alteration project (IDAPA 37.03.07.025 and .030) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2009].	Verify that the facility files an application for a permit at least 60 days prior to starting construction on any project involving stream alteration. (NOTE: Applications must be submitted on a joint application permit form furnished by the Department of Water Resources. The Department of Water Resources, Department of Lands, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have developed a joint application for permit form that will suffice for the required application under the Stream Protection Act.) Verify that the facility proposing to operate a vacuum or suction dredge within or below the mean high water mark of a stream channel applies for and obtains a stream channel alteration permit. Verify that the vacuum or suction dredge is operated in accordance with the conditions of the permit and with the applicable rules. (NOTE: The following projects do not require a permit: - construction work on any existing or proposed reservoir project, including the dam, and such areas downstream as the Director may determine is reasonably necessary for construction and maintenance of the dam - work within that portion of the Snake and Clearwater rivers from the state boundary upstream to the upper boundary of the Port of Lewiston Port District as it now exists or may exist in the future - no permit is required of a water user or his agent to clean, maintain, construct, or repair any diversion structure, canal, ditch, or lateral or to remove any obstruction from a stream channel which is interfering with the delivery of any water under a valid existing water right or water right permit - removal of debris from a stream channel provided that no equipment will be working in the channel and all material removed will be disposed of at some point outside the channel where it cannot again reenter the channel.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
NR.20. WILDLIFE NR.20.1.ID. Protected Nongame and Threatened or Endangered Species must not be taken without the Director's authorization (IDAPA 13. 01.06.300.02) [Revised February 1999; Revised March 2003].	Verify that species of wildlife classified as Protected Nongame and Threatened or Endangered species are not taken or possessed at any time or in any manner, without written authorization from the Director of the Department of Fish and Game. (NOTE: See Appendix 5-1.)
NR.20.2.ID. [Deleted March 2003].	(Note: Checklist item deleted; no longer applicable.)

Appendix 5-1

Endangered, Threatened, and Protected Nongame Species

(Source: IDAPA 13.01.06.150 and .200)
[Revised February 1999; Revised February 2000; Revised March 2003;
Revised February 2007; Revised February 2008]

Threatened and Endangered Species

Mammals

- E: Gray Wolf, *Canis lupus* (Endangered north of I-90; experimental nonessential populations south of I-90)
- E: Woodland Caribou, *Rangifer tarandus caribou*
- T: Grizzly Bear, *Ursus arctos*
- T: Lynx, *Lynx Canadensis*
- T: Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel, *Spermophilus brunneus brunneus*

Birds

- T: Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Fish

- E: Sockeye Salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka* (Snake River runs)
- E: White Sturgeon, *Acipenser transontanus* (Kootenai River)
- T: Bull Trout, *Salvelinus confluentus*
- T: Chinook Salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Snake River runs)
- T: Steelhead, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Snake River runs)

Invertebrates

- E: Banbury Springs Lanx, *Lanx* sp.
- E: Bruneau Hot Springsnail, *Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis*
- E: Utah Valvata, *Valvata utahensis*
- E: Idaho Springsnail, *Pyrgulopsis idahoensis*
- E: Snake River Physa, *Physa natricina*
- T: Bliss Rapids Snail, *Taylorconcha serpenticola*

Plants

- T: MacFarlane's Four O'clock, *Mirabilis macfarlanei*
- T: Spalding's Silene (Spalding's Catchfly), *Silene spaldingii*
- T: Ute Ladies' Tresses, *Spiranthes diluvialis*
- T: Water howellia, *Howellia aquatilis*

E: **Endangered** - Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

T: **Threatened** - Any species likely to be classified as Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

PROTECTED NONGAME SPECIES

01. Mammals.

- a. American pika -- *Ochotona princeps*
- b. Bats -- all species
- c. Chipmunks -- *Neotamias spp*
- d. Columbia Plateau (Merriam's) ground squirrel -- *Spermophilus canus vigilis*
- e. Golden-mantled ground squirrel -- *Spermophilus lateralis*
- f. Great Basin (piute) ground squirrel -- *Spermophilus canus vigilis*
- g. Kit fox -- *Vulpes macrotis*
- h. North American wolverine -- *Gulo gulo luscus*
- i. Northern flying squirrel -- *Glaucomys sabrinus*
- j. Red squirrel -- *Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*
- k. Rock squirrel -- *Spermophilus variegatus*
- l. Southern Idaho ground squirrel -- *Spermophilus brunneus endemicus*

- m. Wyoming ground squirrel -- *Spermophilus elegans nevadensis*

02. Birds. All native species. Except:

- a. Game birds
- b. Threatened or endangered wildlife

03. Amphibians. All native species

04. Reptiles. All native species

05. Fish

- a. Bear Lake sculpin -- *Cottus extensus*
- b. Leatherside chub -- *Gila copei*.
- c. Sand roller -- *Percopsis transmontana*.
- d. Shoshone sculpin -- *Cottus greeniei*.
- e. Wood River sculpin -- *Cottus leiopomus*.

SECTION 6

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the Idaho requirements for Other Environmental Issues and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

**OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

The NEPA Process

Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Missing Checklist Items O1.2.1.ID.

Environmental Noise

Noise Missing Checklist Items O2.2.1.ID.

State-Specific Requirements O2.5.1.ID.

CERCLA Cleanup Sites

Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Missing Checklist Items O3.2.1.ID.

Pollution Prevention

Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for DOD and service-specific requirements.

Missing Checklist Items O4.2.1.ID.

Program Management

Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for DOD and service-specific requirements.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
NEPA O1.2. Missing Checklist Items O1.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE O2.2. Missing Checklist Items O2.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE O2.5. State-Specific Requirements O2.5.1.ID. Motor vehicles operated on highways must be equipped with working mufflers in good order (Idaho Code 49-937) [Citation Revised February 2007].	Verify that motor vehicles operated on highways are equipped with mufflers in good working order.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
CERCLA CLEANUP SITES O3.2. Missing Checklist Items O3.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
POLLUTION PREVENTION O4.2. Missing Checklist Items O4.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

SECTION 7

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the Idaho requirements for Pesticide Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

(NOTE: IDAPA 02.03.03.007 incorporates by reference 40 CFR Part 165 Subpart E - Standards for Pesticide Containment Structures, Sections 165.80 through 165.97 as published in the Federal Register, Volume 71, Number 158, on August 16, 2006.) [Revised February 2010].

Definitions

- *Air Gap* - a physical separation between the free flowing discharge end of a domestic water supply system pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel (Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Basin Irrigation* - irrigation by flooding areas of level land surrounded by dikes (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Border Irrigation* - irrigation by flooding strips of land, rectangular in shape and cross-leveled, bordered by dikes (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Certification* - passing one or more examinations, to initially demonstrate an applicant's competence, as required by the licensing provisions of this act, in order to use or distribute pesticides, or to act as a pesticide consultant (IDAPA 02.03.03.004).
- *Certified Applicator* - a person who has qualified as a professional applicator, or private applicator under the provisions of this act, and the rules promulgated by the Director (Idaho Code 22-3401).
- *Check Valve* - a certified valve designed and constructed to close a water supply pipeline, chemical injection line, or other conduit in a chemigation system to prevent reverse flow in that line (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Chemigator* - any person engaged in the application of chemicals through any type of irrigation system (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Citation Revised February 2000].
- *Cross-Connection* - any connection that may have chemical injected or introduced into the domestic water supply system and has the potential of or is connected to the domestic water supply system (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Demonstration and Research* - the use of restricted use pesticides to demonstrate the action of the pesticide or conduct research (IDAPA 02.03.03.004).
- *Distribute* - to offer for sale, hold for sale, sell, barter, ship, deliver for shipment, or receive and, having so received, deliver or offer to deliver, pesticides in this state (Idaho Code 22-3401).
- *Domestic Water Supply System* - any system providing water for human use (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Citation Revised February 2000].

- *Drip Irrigation* - a method of micro irrigation wherein water is applied as drops or small streams through emitters (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Flood Irrigation* - method of irrigation where water is applied to the soil surface without flow controls, such as furrows, borders or corrugations (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Flow Rate* - the weight or volume of flowable material per unit of time (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Citation Revised February 2000].
- *Furrow Irrigation* – a method of surface irrigation where the water is supplied to small ditches or furrows for guiding the water across the field (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Hazard Area* - cities, towns, subdivisions or densely populated areas (IDAPA 02.03.03.004).
- *High Volatile Esters* - formulations of 2, 4-D that contain methyl, ethyl, butyl, isopropyl, octylamyl and pentyl esters (IDAPA 02.03.03.004).
- *Injection Pump* - a pump that uses a gear, rotary, piston or diaphragm to develop the pressures exceeding the irrigation system pressure to inject a chemical (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Inspection Port* - an orifice or other viewing device from which the low pressure drain and check valve may be observed (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Low Volatile Esters* - formulations of 2,4-D; 2,4-DP; MCPA and MCPB that contain butoxyethanol, propylene glycol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, propylene glycol butyl ether, butoxy propyl, ethylhexyl, and isooctyl esters (IDAPA 02.03.03.004).
- *Mixer-Loader* - any person who works under the supervision of a professional applicator in the mixing and loading of pesticides to prepare for, but not actually make, applications (IDAPA 02.03.03.004).
- *Pesticide Dealer* - a person who distributes any restricted-use pesticide or general use pesticide except those exempted in section 22-3406, Idaho Code, or any pesticide whose uses or distribution are further restricted by the director by rule (Idaho Code 22-3401).
- *Pressure Switch* - a device that will stop the chemical injection pump when the water pressure decreases to the point where chemical distribution is adversely affected (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Private Applicator* - a person who (Idaho Code 22-3401):
 1. uses or supervises the use of restricted-use pesticides to produce agricultural commodities or forest crops on land owned or rented by him or his employer; or
 2. applies restricted-use pesticides on the property of another without compensation other than the trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities; or
 3. applies pesticides or fertilizers through irrigation systems on land owned or rented by him or his employer.
- *Professional Applicator* - a person who (Idaho Code 22-3401):
 1. applies pesticides upon the land or property of another for compensation, or applies pesticides or fertilizers through irrigation systems upon the land or property of another for compensation; or
 2. uses or supervises the use of restricted-use pesticides and is not a private applicator; or
 3. offers or supplies technical advice or recommendations regarding the use of agricultural pesticides.
- *Recertification* - the requalification of a certified person through seminar attendance over a set period of time, or taking an examination at the end of a set period of time, to ensure that the person continues to meet the requirements of changing technology and maintains competence (IDAPA 02.03.03.004).

- *Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Assembly (RP)* - an assembly containing two (2) independently acting approved check valves together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and at the same time below the first check valve. The unit shall include properly located resilient seated test cocks and tightly closing resilient seated test cocks and tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves at each end of the assembly (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Restricted Area* - an area established under the provisions of section 22-3419, Idaho Code, to prohibit or restrict the application of pesticides in order to prevent injury to land, people, animals, crops or the environment (Idaho Code 22-3401).
- *Sprinkler Irrigation* - a method of irrigation in which the water is sprayed, or sprinkled, through the air to the ground surface (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *State Restricted Pesticide Use* - any pesticide use which, when used as directed in accordance with a widespread and commonly recognized practice, may be further restricted when the Director determines, subsequent to a hearing, that additional restrictions are needed for that use to prevent unreasonable adverse effects on the environment including man, lands, beneficial insects, animals, crops and wildlife, other than pests (Idaho Code 22-3401).
- *System Interlock* - safety equipment used to ensure that a chemical injection pump will stop if the irrigation pumping plant stops to prevent the entire chemical mixture from emptying from the supply tank into the irrigation pipeline. The safety equipment may also be used to shut down the irrigation system if the injection system if the injection system fails (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Working Pressure* - the internal operating pressure of a vessel, tank or piping used to hold or transport liquid (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].
- *Waters of the State* - any surface waters such as canals, ditches, laterals, lakes, streams, or rivers (IDAPA 02.03.03.004) [Added February 2000].

**PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	PM.2.1.ID.
Pesticide Applicators	PM.5.1.ID. through PM.5.3.ID.
Pesticide Application	
General	PM.10.1.ID.
Agriculture	PM.20.1.ID. through PM.20.7.ID.
Aerial	PM.25.1.ID. and PM.25.2.ID.
Documentation	PM.40.1.ID.
Storage/ Mixing/Handling	PM.45.1.ID. and PM.45.2.ID.
Disposal	PM.55.1.ID.

GUIDANCE FOR APPENDIX USERS

REFER TO APPENDIX NUMBERS:

REFER TO APPENDIX TITLES:

7-1

Categories of Licensed Pesticide Applicators

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PM.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS PM.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applicable regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PM.5. PESTICIDE APPLICATORS PM.5.1.ID. Professional applicators must be licensed in the appropriate category (IDAPA 02.03.03.100.02a, .02d, and .05) [Revised April 1998; Revised February 1999; Citation Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2007]. PM.5.2.ID. Certain pesticides must not be used in homes or gardens (IDAPA 02.03.03.500). PM.5.3.ID. [Deleted February 2007].	Verify that professional applicators are licensed for the categories appropriate to the types of pesticide applications they recommend or engage in. (NOTE: See Appendix 7-1 for a list of categories professional applicators may be licensed in.) Verify that no person acts as a mixer-loader for a professional applicator without first obtaining annual training. Verify that only a licensed professional applicator operates or supervises the operation of commercial application equipment, by being present during the time of operation. Verify that the following listed pesticides are not sold to home and garden users, nor applied by professional applicators around any home or garden: - bidrin (Foliar applications) - disyston (2.1 percent and above) - guthion (15 percent and above) - strychnine (1 percent and above) - zinc phosphide (2.1 percent and above) - all high volatile liquid ester formulations of 2,4-D. (NOTE: These pesticides will be registered only when labeled, distributed, sold or held for sale and use other than home and garden use.) Verify that low volatile liquid ester formulations of 2,4-D; 2,4-DP; MCPA and MCPB are not applied around any home or garden between 1 May and 1 October of any year or at any time when air temperature exceeds 80 °F. (NOTE: IDAPA 02.03.03.750 deleted.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PESTICIDE APPLICATION PM.10. General PM.10.1.ID. Pesticide applications must comply with wind velocity restrictions (IDAPA 02.03.03.320.01 through .03) [Added February 1999; Citation Revised February 2007].	Verify that no person applies any pesticide in sustained wind conditions exceeding 10 miles per hour or in wind conditions exceeding product label directions. (NOTE: Application of pesticides by injection into a application site or by impregnated granules will be made according to label directions.) (NOTE: Other pesticide application techniques or methods may be approved by the Director or his agent on a case-by-case basis.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PESTICIDE APPLICATION PM.20. Agriculture PM.20.1.ID. The use of pesticides toxic to bees is subject to certain time restrictions (IDAPA 02.03.03.400). PM.20.2.ID. Persons engaging in chemigation must comply with label requirements (IDAPA 02.03.03.961.02 and .03) [Revised February 2000]. PM.20.3.ID. Irrigation systems connected to a domestic water supply system must have additional safety equipment (IDAPA 02.03.03.962.03) [Revised February 2000]. PM.20.4.ID. Flood (basin) burrow or border chemigation	Verify that no pesticide that is toxic to bees is applied to any agricultural crop when such crop is in bloom except during the period beginning 3 h before sunset until 3 h after sunrise. (NOTE: In the counties of Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone, green (white) pea crops may be sprayed or dusted at any time.) (NOTE: Pesticides may be applied at any time to sweet corn for processing, hops, potatoes, and beans other than lima beans, subject to all other applicable regulations.) Verify that persons engaging in chemigation use only those pesticides labeled for chemigation. Verify that persons engaging in chemigation using toxicity category I pesticides (those with the label signal word DANGER), post the area to be chemigated when the label contains posting requirements specific to chemigation. Verify that any irrigation system used for chemical application cross-connected to a domestic water supply system meets either or the following: - contains a functional reduced pressure backflow preventer assembly (RP) - the water from the domestic water supply system is discharged into a reservoir tank prior to the chemical injection, and there is an air gap at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the overflow rim of the vessel (in no case less than 1 in.). Verify that the chemical injection does not occur upstream of the air gap. Verify that the chemigation system contains: - a chemical injection system - a chemical injection line shut down (system interlock). Verify that if a chemical is applied by flood, basin, furrow, or border chemigation through a gravity flow system, the system meters the chemical into the water at

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
is subject to additional safety requirements (IDAPA 02.03.03.962.02) [Revised February 2000]. PM.20.5.ID. Sprinkler or drip irrigation systems must meet specific equipment and operating requirements (IDAPA 02.03.03.962.01) [Added February 2000]. PM.20.6.ID. Chemigating over waters of the state is prohibited (IDAPA 02.03.03.961.04) [Added February 2000]. PM.20.7.ID. Chemigation operations must observe wind precautions (IDAPA 02.03.03.320.04) [Added February 2000].	the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops. Verify that if chemicals are being chemigated through the sprinkler or drip irrigation system, the system: - has a functional irrigation line check valve - contains an automatic low pressure drain - contains an inspection port - contains a vacuum relief valve or a combination air and vacuum relief valve - contains a chemical injection system - contains a chemical injection line shut down (system interlock). (NOTE: For surface water impoundments, the system may use a Gooseneck Pipe Loop, Downhill and Over-A-Hill system instead of the preceding requirements.) Verify that there is no chemigating over waters of the state. Verify that chemicals are not applied when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or when chemical distribution is adversely affected.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement																	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010																
PESTICIDE APPLICATION PM.25. Aerial PM.25.1.ID. Aircraft pilots must comply with flying restrictions during spray operations (IDAPA 02.03.03.310) [Revised April 1998; Revised February 1999]. PM.25.2.ID. Aerial application of certain pesticides is restricted (IDAPA 02.03.03.550, 600, and 601) [Revised February 2007].	Verify that aircraft pilots during spray operations do not engage in turning or low-flying: - over cities, towns and densely populated areas unless authorized by the city or town in question pursuant to a written agreement in writing for pesticide applications, or - directly over an occupied structure such as a residence, a school in session, or a hospital except by permission of the person(s) who's occupied structure is involved. (NOTE: These low-flying restrictions only pertain to persons other than those persons whose property is to be treated.) Verify that no aircraft pilot applies high volatile ester formulations of 2,4-D: - in Latah, Nez Perce, and Clearwater Counties in Idaho, or - within 5 mi of a susceptible crop or hazard area in any other county in Idaho. Verify that no aircraft pilot applies low volatile ester formulations of 2,4-D; MCPA and MCPB: - in Latah, Nez Perce, and Clearwater Counties in Idaho, unless ambient air temperatures are not above or expected to exceed 85 Degrees Fahrenheit within 24 hours of the expected application time - within 1 mi of a hazard area in any other county in Idaho. Verify that aircraft pilots maintain the following spray distances from hazard areas when applying a mine or acid formulations of 2, 4-D; MCPA; MCPB; and Dicamba: <table> <tr> <th>Mean Sustained Wind Velocity</th><th>Downwind</th><th>Upwind</th></tr> <tr> <td>0 - 3 MPH</td><td>1/2 mi</td><td>600 ft</td></tr> <tr> <td>4 - 7 MPH</td><td>1 mi</td><td>200 ft</td></tr> <tr> <td>8-10 MPH</td><td>1 mi</td><td>50 ft</td></tr> <tr> <td>Over 10 MPH</td><td>Do not apply</td><td>Do not apply</td></tr> </table> Verify that a continuous smoke column or other device satisfactory to the Director is employed to indicate to the pilot of any aircraft the direction and velocity of the		Mean Sustained Wind Velocity	Downwind	Upwind	0 - 3 MPH	1/2 mi	600 ft	4 - 7 MPH	1 mi	200 ft	8-10 MPH	1 mi	50 ft	Over 10 MPH	Do not apply	Do not apply
Mean Sustained Wind Velocity	Downwind	Upwind															
0 - 3 MPH	1/2 mi	600 ft															
4 - 7 MPH	1 mi	200 ft															
8-10 MPH	1 mi	50 ft															
Over 10 MPH	Do not apply	Do not apply															

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	airflow, and indicate a temperature inversion by layering of smoke, at the time and place of application when applying any formulation of 2,4-D; MCPA; MCPB and Dicamba. (NOTE: Any aerial applicator wishes to use spraying equipment other than the equipment specified, such equipment must be approved by the Director prior to use.) Verify that no aircraft pilot applies any pesticide within 1/2 mi of a hazard area unless there is air movement away from the hazard area. Verify that no aircraft pilot applies microencapsulated methyl parathion within 1/2 mi of any canyon breaks or the perimeter thereof, of the Clearwater-Snake River drainage within the boundaries of Latah, Lewis, Clearwater, and Nez Perce counties in Idaho.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PESTICIDE APPLICATION PM.40. Documentation PM.40.1.ID. Professional applicators must maintain specific application records (IDAPA 02.03.03.150) [Revised April 1998; Revised February 2007].	Verify that professional applicators maintain the following pesticide application records for 3 yr: - the name and address of the owner or operator of each property treated - the specific crop, animal, or property treated - the location by the address, general legal description (township, range, and section) or latitude/longitude of the specific crop, animal, or property treated - the size or amount of specific crop, animal, or property treated - the trade name or brand name of the pesticide applied - the dilution applied or rate of application - the total amount of pesticide applied - the EPA registration number of the pesticide applied - the date of application - the time of day when the pesticide is applied - the approximate wind velocity - the approximate wind direction - the full name of the professional applicator recommending the pesticide application - the full name of the professional applicator applying the pesticide - the license number of the professional applicator applying the pesticide - the worker protection information exchange, prior to pesticide application, documented by: - date of contact - time of contact - name of grower or operator contacted. Verify that application records are ready to be inspected, duplicated, or submitted when requested by the Director. (NOTE: The records can be maintained in a location designated by the professional applicator.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PM.45. STORAGE\MIXING\HANDLING PM.45.1.ID. The storage of pesticide containers must meet general requirements (IDAPA 02.03.03.450.01). PM.45.2.ID. The storage of pesticides by professional applicators and dealers must meet specific requirements (IDAPA 02.03.03.450.02 and 450.03).	Verify that no person handles, transports, displays, or distributes pesticides in such a manner as to endanger humans and their environment or to contaminate food, feed, or any other product that may be transported, stored, displayed, or distributed with such pesticides. Verify that professional applicators and dealers store pesticides in one of the following enclosures which when unattended are locked to prevent unauthorized persons, livestock or animals from gaining entry: - closed vehicle - closed trailer - building or room - fenced area with a fence at least 6 ft high - truck or trailer with solid sideracks and secured tailgate at least 6 ft above ground level. (NOTE: This storage requirement applies to empty or partially full pesticide containers which contain Class 1 -- highly toxic pesticides (LD50 of 50 or below) and which require the skull and crossbones insignia and the words "Danger -- Poison" on the label; and Class 2 (moderately toxic) pesticides (LD50 - 500) which carry a "Warning" statement on the label; and Class 3 (slightly toxic) pesticides (LD50 of 500 - 5000) and which carry a "Caution" statement on the label.) Verify that professional applicators and dealers store empty or partially full pesticide containers that contain Class 4 pesticides (LD50 over 5000) in secured storage, out of the reach of children, in one of the above enclosures. Verify that warning notices, visible from any direction, are posted around all storage areas where partially full or empty containers which hold or have held pesticides required to be labeled with the signal words "Warning" or "Danger -- Poison" are stored. Verify that each warning notice is of such size that it is readable at a distance of 25 ft and is substantially as follows: D A N G E R POISON STORAGE AREA ALL UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	(NOTE: The notice is to be repeated in an appropriate language other than English when it may be reasonably anticipated that persons who do not understand the English language will come to the enclosure. Verify that the notice also contains the name and telephone number of a person to contact in case of an emergency. (NOTE: These provisions do not apply to drums of petroleum oils, lime sulfur, and copper sulfate.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PM.55. DISPOSAL PM.55.1.ID. Persons applying pesticides are responsible for the proper disposal of empty containers (IDAPA 02.03.03.450.04).	Verify that any person applying pesticides disposes of the empty containers properly.

Appendix 7-1

Categories of Licensed Pesticide Applicators

(Source: IDAPA 02.03.03.100.02.a and b) [Revised February 2000]

Professional applicators must be certified and licensed in one or more of the following categories:

- i. Law and Safety (LS). This shall include general knowledge of pesticides including proper use and disposal, product characteristics, first aid, labeling, and laws. Certification in this category is required when certifying in Subsections 100.02.a.ii. through 100.02.a.ix.
- ii. Agriculture. For persons conducting field crop applications. Agriculture Herbicide (AH). Certification in this category shall also certify a person to make herbicide applications in rights-of-way, forests, and rangelands. Agriculture Insecticide/Fungicide (AI). Certification in this category shall also certify a person to make insecticide/fungicide applications in rights-of-way, forests, and rangelands. Soil Fumigation (SF).
- iii. Forest Environment (FE). For U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management personnel, contractors, and private industry personnel who control pests in forests and on rangelands.
- iv. Right-of-Way Herbicide (RW). For railroads, highway departments and others, for roadside weed control, soil sterilant herbicides, and weed control on public lands (non-crop). Certification in the Agricultural Herbicide category shall exempt the applicant from the need to certify in this category.
- v. Public Health Pest (PH). For abatement districts and others controlling mosquitoes and other public health pests.
- vi. Livestock Pest Control (LP). For persons treating livestock pests.
- vii. Ornamental Herbicide (OH). For persons conducting outside urban or residential herbicide applications, with the exception of soil sterilant applications (see Subsection 100.02.a.iv.). Ornamental Insecticide/Fungicide (OI). For persons doing outside urban or residential insecticide and fungicide applications, including exterior applications to residential, urban or commercial buildings, excluding structural destroying pests (see Subsection 100.02.a.ix).
- viii. General Pest Control Operations (GP). For persons controlling pests in and around residential, commercial, or other buildings, excluding structural destroying pests.
- ix. Structural Destroying Pest (SP). For persons involved in the control of pests which destroy wooden structures, such as bridges, houses, offices, and warehouses.
- x. General Vertebrate Control (GV). For Wildlife Services (WS) personnel of the United States Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, for controlling vertebrates such as rodents, predators, and birds.
- xi. Rodent Control (RC). For rodent districts and others, for the control of field rodents. Certification in the General Pest Control category shall exempt the applicant from the need to certify in this category.
- xii. Aquatic Weed and Pest Control (AW). For irrigation districts, canal companies and others, for weed and pest control on aquatic sites.
- xiii. Seed Treatment (ST). For persons doing treatments to protect seeds used for plant reproduction.
- xiv. Commodity Pest Control (CP). For persons controlling pests in stored commodities.
- xv. Potato Cellar Pest Control (PC). For persons who apply sprout inhibitors in potato cellars.
- xvi. Wood Preservative (WP). For persons who apply wood preservatives.
- xvii. Pest Control Consultant-Statewide (SW). For persons who make recommendations or supply technical advice concerning the use of any pesticide for agricultural purposes.
- xviii. Demonstration and Research (DR). For persons who apply or supervise the use of restricted use pesticides at no charge to demonstrate the action of the pesticide or conduct research with restricted use pesticides. A person shall be eligible to license in this category by passing the Pest Control Consultant examination.
- xix. Chemigation (CH). For persons who apply chemicals through an irrigation system, excluding Aquatic Weed and Pest Control applicators (see Subsection 100.02.xii.).
- xx. Livestock Protection Collars (LPC). For use of Livestock Protection Collars (LPC) containing the restricted use pesticide Compound 1080 to control predatory coyotes.

Pesticide Dealers shall be certified and licensed in any category listed above that pertains to the types of restricted use pesticides sold or distributed.

SECTION 8

PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the state requirements for POL Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Idaho has incorporated by reference, Standards for the Management of Used Oil, 40 CFR Part 279 and all Subparts, revised as of July 1, 2009. 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:

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

b. Demonstrate how the requirements of 40 CFR 279.82(b) will be met.

(Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.02.003 and 58.01.05.015) [Added March 2005; Revised February 2009; Revised February 2010].

Definitions

- *Department* - the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.02.003) [Revised March 2003].
- *Director* - The Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or his authorized agent (IDAPA 58.01.02.003) [Revised March 2003].
- *Discharge* - when used without qualification, any spilling, leaking, emitting, escaping, leaching, or disposing of a pollutant into the waters of the state (IDAPA 58.01.02.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].

PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS	
REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	
Missing Checklist Items	PO.2.1.ID.
Discharges/Spills	PO.15.1.ID. and PO.15.2.ID.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PO.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS PO.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PO.15. DISCHARGES/SPILLS PO.15.1.ID. Releases of petroleum products must be reported to the Department (IDAPA 58.01.02.851.04) [Citation Revised March 2003]. PO.15.2.ID. Releases of dielectric oil from oil filled equipment must be managed and reported to the Department (IDAPA 58.01.02.849) [Added February 2010].	(NOTE: See also the <i>Storage Tank Management</i> chapter for regulations on releases of petroleum products from petroleum storage tanks.) Verify that above ground spills and overfills of petroleum are contained and immediately cleaned up, but only after identifying and mitigating any fire, explosion, and vapor hazards. Verify that aboveground spills and overfills that result in a release that exceeds 25 gal or cause a sheen on nearby surface water are reported to the Department within 24 h. (NOTE: An above ground spill or overfill of petroleum that results in a release that is less than 25 gal and does not cause a sheen on nearby surface water must be reported to the Department only if cleanup cannot be accomplished within 24 h.) (NOTE: This section applies only to equipment used in the transmission of electricity such as transformers, regulators, reactors, circuit breakers, switch gear and attendant equipment which is filled with mineral insulating oil of a petroleum origin. This section does not pertain to bulk storage of dielectric oil which is not contained in electrical equipment.) Verify that, in the case of an unauthorized release of dielectric oil to state waters or to land so that there is a likelihood that it will enter the state waters, the persons in charge meets the following requirements: - make every reasonable effort to abate and stop a continuing release - make every reasonable effort to contain released dielectric oil in such a manner that it will not reach surface or ground water of the state - notify the Department or designated agent within forty-eight (48) hours of discovery of any release over twenty-five (25) gallons, or any release causing a threat to waters of the state, from any piece of electrical equipment - collect, remove, and dispose of the released dielectric oil and any contaminated media in a manner approved by the Department. Verify that, if collection, removal, and disposal can not be accomplished within thirty (30) days after discovery of a release, the persons in charge shall comply with Section 852 (Petroleum Release Response and Corrective Action). (NOTE: The seepage normally associated with oil filled electrical equipment occurring in substations or distribution facilities with restricted access and not causing a threat to waters of the state is not considered a continuing release.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010

SECTION 9

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the Idaho requirements for Solid Waste Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

- *Active Portion* - that part of a new or existing facility or unit where waste had been, or may be, disposed of, treated, or otherwise managed, and that has not been closed in accordance with applicable rules (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Backyard Composting* - composting operations used only by the owner or person in control of a residential dwelling unit to process garbage and yard waste generated at that dwelling unit (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Beneficial Use* - various uses of ground water in Idaho including, but not limited to, domestic water supplies, industrial water supplies, industrial water supplies and agricultural water supplies. A beneficial use is defined as actual current and projected future uses of ground water (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *BRC Facility* - a facility is below regulatory concern (BRC) provided it is a processing facility that does not manage petroleum-contaminated soil (PCS) or pumpable waste, and the cumulative volume of solid waste at the facility at any one time is less than or equal to 300 cubic yards (IDAPA 58.01.06.009) [Added March 2003].
- *Commercial Solid Waste Facility* - a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) owned and operated as an enterprise conducted with the intent of making a profit by any individual, association, firm, or partnership for the disposal of solid waste, but excluding a MSWLF owned or operated by a political subdivision, state or federal agency or, municipality or a MSWLF owned or operated by any individual, association, firm, or partnership exclusively for the disposal of solid waste generated by such individual, association, firm, or partnership (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Composting Facility* - see definition of Processing Facility (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) Hazardous Waste* - as defined in 40 CFR Part 261.5 (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) Management Facility* - a facility or portion thereof where household hazardous waste or CESQG wastes are transferred from a vehicle or container and subsequently transported to another facility. A CESQG management facility does not include temporary drop off locations or other facilities where individuals or businesses are authorized to store waste for ultimate collection and disposal (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Contamination* - the introduction of a substance into the surface or ground water causing (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003; Revised February 2007]:
 1. at or beyond the point of compliance, the concentration of that substance in ground water to result in significant degradation, as determined by the Department, or in a exceedance of the maximum contamination level (MCL) specified in the Idaho Ground Water Rule;
 - 2.- the concentration of that substance in surface water exceeds numerical criteria or fails to protect designated beneficial uses specified in the Idaho Water Quality Standards, IDAPA 58.01.02

3. a statistically significant increase in the concentration of that substance in the ground water at or beyond the point of compliance, or in surface water, where the existing concentration of that substance exceeds the contamination level specified by the Department; or
 4. a statistically significant increase in the concentration of that substance in ground water at the point of compliance, or in surface water, above background of a substance which;
 - a. is not specified by the Department;
 - b. is a result of the disposal of solid waste; and
 - c. has been determined by the Department to present a substantial risk to human health or the environment in the concentrations found in the ground water at the point of compliance, or in surface water.
- *Degradation* - the lowering of ground water quality as measured in a statistically significant and reproducible manner (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
 - *Department* - the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
 - *Director* - the Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
 - *Disposal* - discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, leaching, migration or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwater (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
 - *Existing Facility* - a facility operating and receiving solid waste on or before April 26, 2002 (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
 - *Facility* - any area used for any solid waste management activity, including but not limited to (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003]:
 1. storage
 2. transfer
 3. processing
 4. separation
 5. incineration
 6. treatment
 7. salvaging, or
 8. disposal of solid waste.
 - *Garbage* - any waste consisting of putrescible animal and vegetable materials resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food, including wastes materials from households, markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
 - *Groundwater* - any water of the state that occurs beneath the surface of the earth in a saturated geological formation of rock or soil (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
 - *Household Waste* - any solid waste, including kitchen wastes, trash and sanitary waste in septic tanks, derived from households, including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds and day use recreation areas (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
 - *Incinerator* - any source consisting of a furnace and all appurtenances thereto designed for the destruction of solid waste by burning. "Open Burning" is not considered incineration (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].

- *Inert Waste* - noncombustible, nonhazardous, and non-putrescible solid wastes that are likely to retain their physical and chemical structure and have a de minimis potential to generate leachate under expected conditions of disposal, which includes resistance to biological attack. "Inert waste" includes, but is not limited to, rock, concrete, cured asphaltic concrete, masonry block, brick, gravel, dirt, inert coal combustion by-products, inert precipitated calcium carbonate and inert component mixture of wood or mill yard debris (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *ISWFA* - Idaho Solid Waste Facilities Act, Chapter 74, Title 39, Idaho Code (IDAPA 58.01.06.006) [Added March 2003].
- *Landfill* - an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well or waste pile, as those terms are defined under 40 CFR 257.2 (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Leachate* - a liquid that has passed through or emerged from waste and contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials removed from such waste (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Lift* - a vertical rise of compacted solid waste that is complete when it is no longer practical to add additional height without the addition of a cover layer to provide structural stability (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Modification* - any change in the physical characteristics, waste types managed, method of operation, or lateral expansion beyond the boundaries of a site. The following is not considered a modification (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003]:
 1. repair and replacement of existing equipment;
 2. increase in production rate that does not exceed the Tier level criteria or approved facility capacity;
 3. an increase in hours of operation if more restrictive hours of operation are not specified in an approved operating plan; and
 4. acquisition of property that is not to be used for the processing or disposal of solid waste.
- *Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Unit (MSWLF)* - as regulated under Chapter 74, Title 39, Idaho Code, a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined under 40 CFR 257.2. A MSWLF unit also may receive other types of RCRA subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste and industrial solid waste. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit or a lateral expansion (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Non-Municipal Solid Waste (NMSW)* - a solid waste that is (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003]:
 1. not mixed with household waste; or
 2. not excluded from these rules by IDAPA 58.01.06.001.03.
- *Non-Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (NMSWLF)* - a landfill that accepts only non-municipal solid waste (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Open Burning* - the combustion of solid waste without (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003]:
 1. control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;
 2. containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device so as to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and
 3. control of the emission of the combustion products.
- *Operator* - the person(s) responsible for the overall operation of a full or part of a site or facility (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].

- *Owner* - the person(s) who owns land or a portion of the land on which a site or facility is located (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Point of Compliance* - a vertical surface located no more than one hundred fifty (150) yards hydraulically down gradient from the active portion of a facility or site, located at the facility boundary down gradient of the land area, or located at the point of diversion of an identified beneficial use within the site, whichever is the smallest distance from the active portion (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Processing Facility* - a facility that uses biological or chemical decomposition to prepare solid waste for reuse, excluding waste handling at transfer stations or recycling centers (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Projected Waste Volume* - the total actual or potential solid waste volume measured in tons per day, cubic yards per day, or an equivalent measurement, proposed to be received or processed at a solid waste facility (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Pumpable Waste* - wastes, including non-domestic septage, sludge, wastewater and non-municipal solid wastes, which are pumped from a holding area or container into a watertight tank truck or equivalent and transported for processing or disposal (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Qualified Professional* - a licensed professional geologist or licensed professional engineer, as appropriate, holding current professional registration in good standing and in compliance with applicable provisions of Chapter 12, Title 54, Idaho Code (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Recyclables* - used, end, or waste products with useful properties that can be reused (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Recycling* - the reclamation of solid waste and its subsequent introduction into an industrial process by which the materials are transformed into a new product in such a manner that the original identity as a product is lost (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Recycling Center* - a materials recovery facility that receives recyclables, then sorts, bales, loads, or physically alters the material and transports the commodities to markets (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Salvage* - the reclamation of solid waste at a disposal site (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Scavenge* - the unauthorized removal of materials from a facility (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Septage* - a semisolid consisting of settled sewage solids combined with varying amounts of water and dissolved materials generated from a septic tank system (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Site* - any contiguous geographic area with one or more facilities owned or operated by the same person for any of the following activities (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003]:
 1. storage
 2. transfer
 3. processing
 4. separation
 5. incineration
 6. treatment
 7. salvaging
 8. disposal of solid waste.

- *Site Size* - the sum in acres of all proposed or existing facilities (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Solid Waste* - any garbage or refuse, sludge from a waste water treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (86 Stat. 880), or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923) (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Speculative Accumulation* - stock piles of materials or recyclables to be processed for reuse or disposal when fifty percent (50 percent) of the material is not reused or disposed by the end of the following calendar year after the date of first receipt by the facility, and which may create a nuisance or public health impact (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Stormwater* - accumulation of water from natural precipitation, including snow melt (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Surface Water* - all surface accumulations of water, natural or artificial, public or private, or parts thereof which are wholly or partially within, which flow through or border upon the state, unless such waters are an integral part of the facility's operation for storm water control and or leachate management (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Tier I Facility* - a facility so classified by the Department if it determines the facility is (IDAPA 58.01.06.009) [Added March 2003]:
 1. A landfill that only accepts for disposal materials that are not likely to produce leachate including, but not limited to, glass, plastic, cardboard, wood, composition roofing material, roofing paper, or ceramics, and that has a total disposal capacity of less than or equal to 2000 cubic yards
 2. A processing facility that only processes wastes including, but not limited to, untreated or unpainted wood, yard waste, sheet rock, clean paper products, animal manures, plant or crop residues, or garbage without meats or animal fats, and the cumulative volume of wastes at the facility at any one time is less than or equal to 600 cubic yards
 3. A processing facility that only manages PCS not excluded under the Solid Waste Management Rules or pumpable wastes and the cumulative volume of material at the facility at any one time is less than or equal to 200 cubic yards
 4. An emergency solid waste management facility that only accepts debris resulting from a natural disaster.
- *Tier II Facility* – a facility is classified as such if the Department determines the facility is not landfilling or disposing of CESQG hazardous waste; landfilling or disposing of materials with a high human pathogenic potential; managing solid waste in a manner or volume that will form toxic leachate or gas; or managing solid waste in a manner or volume that is likely to pose a substantial risk to human health or the environment. A Tier II facility is one that meets those four criteria and is identified below (IDAPA 58.01.06.009) [Added March 2003]:
 1. a NMSW landfill that has a total disposal capacity greater than 2000 cubic yards
 2. a processing facility or incinerator that has a cumulative volume of wastes at the facility at any one time that is greater than 600 cubic yards
 3. a processing facility that only manages PCS not excluded under IDAPA 58.01.06.001.03.a.ix or pumpable wastes and the cumulative volume of material at the facility at any one time is greater than 200 cubic yards
 4. a transfer station or CESQG waste management facility.
- *Tier III Facility* – a facility is classified as such if the Department determines a solid waste management facility is landfilling or disposing of CESQG hazardous waste, landfilling or disposing of materials with a high human

pathogenic potential, managing solid waste in a manner or volume that will form toxic leachate or gas, or managing solid waste in a manner or volume that is likely to pose a substantial risk to human health or the environment (IDAPA 58.01.06.009) [Added March 2003].

- *Tipping Floor* - an area at a transfer station, processing facility, CESQG management facility or incinerator that receives and contains all waste materials (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Toxic Leachate or Gas* - concentrations of leachate or gas that will cause contamination, as defined by these rules, or that will exceed standards in the IDAPA 58.01.01, "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho" (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Transfer Station* - a facility or portion thereof where solid wastes are transferred from a vehicle or container and subsequently transported off-site to another facility. A transfer station does not include an authorized rural drop-box or other facilities where persons are authorized to store individual waste for ultimate collection and disposal, or any other facility that stores solid waste generated at the facility for collection and disposal off-site. A transfer station shall include waste tire collection sites as defined in Section 39-6501, Idaho Code (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Wood or Mill Yard Debris Facility* - a facility that manages exclusively, solid wood, bark, or wood fiber generated from the process of manufacturing wood products that may include ash from the burning of wood waste in a mounts and in conformity with the requirements of the Wood & Mill Yard Technical Guidance Manual, components of soil, rock, or moisture (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].
- *Yard Waste* - weeds, straw, leaves, grass clippings, brush, wood, and other natural, organic, materials typically derived from general landscape maintenance activities (IDAPA 58.01.06.005) [Added March 2003].

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	SO.2.1.ID.
State-Specific Requirements	
All Facilities	SO.4.1.ID.
General	[Deleted]
Operations	[Deleted]
Transfer Facilities	[Deleted]
Recycling	[Deleted]
Non-MSWLF Sites and Facilities	SO.30.1.ID. through SO.30.63.ID.
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills-Emissions	SO.67.1.ID. and SO.67.2.ID.
Landfills	[Deleted]
Incinerators	[Deleted]
Yard Waste/Composting	[Deleted]
Other Treatment/Processing Units	SO.175.1.ID. through SO.175.7.ID.
Closure of Solid Waste Facilities	SO.180.1.ID. through SO.180.26.ID.

GUIDANCE FOR APPENDIX USERS

APPENDIX NUMBERS:

APPENDIX TITLE:

9-1

Wastes and Facilities Exempt from Solid Waste Management Rules

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS SO.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS SO.4. All Facilities SO.4.1.ID. All solid waste management facilities must meet requirements for their classification (IDAPA 58.01.06.009) [Added March 2004].	(NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for Waste and Facilities Exempt from Solid Waste Management Rules.) Determine if the facility is below regulatory concern (BRC), Tier I, Tier II, or Tier III. Verify that each solid waste management facility meets the requirements for its classification (see NOTES below). (NOTE: A BRC Facilities is a facility below regulatory concern provided it is a processing facility that does not manage PCS or pumpable waste, and the cumulative volume of solid waste at the facility at any 1 time is less than or equal to 300 cubic yards. See SO.175.1.ID. through SO.175.7.ID.) (NOTE: Tier I, II, and III is not limited to a specific kind of facility, therefore all the requirements for these facilities are grouped under SO.30.1.ID through SO.30.63.ID. Generally, there are requirements that apply to all Tier I, II, or III facilities with requirements that apply only to specific kinds of facilities within each Tier. There are Tier II and III closure requirements for specific facilities under SO.180.2.ID through SO.180.26.ID.) (NOTE: Tier I facilities must comply with the requirements identified in Section 011. A facility will be classified as a Tier I facility if the Department determines the facility is: - a landfill that only accepts for disposal materials that are not likely to produce leachate including, but not limited to, glass, plastic, cardboard, wood, composition roofing material, roofing paper, or ceramics, and which has a total disposal capacity of less than or equal to two thousand (2000) cubic yards - a processing facility that only processes wastes including, but not limited to, untreated or unpainted wood, yard waste, sheet rock, clean paper products, animal manures, plant or crop residues, or garbage without meats or animal fats, and the cumulative volume of wastes at the facility at any one time is less than or equal to 600 cubic yards - a processing facility that only manages PCS not excluded or pumpable wastes and the cumulative volume of material at the facility at any 1 time is less than or equal to 200 cubic yards - an emergency solid waste management facility that only accepts debris resulting from a natural disaster.) (NOTE: A Tier II facilities must comply with the Tier II general siting, operational and closure requirements and any applicable Tier II facility specific

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	requirements. Tier II facilities are not required to install ground water monitoring wells, leachate collection systems or liners. Facilities will be classified as a Tier II facility if the Department determines the facility is not: (1) landfilling or disposing of CESQG hazardous waste; (2) landfilling or disposing of materials with a high human pathogenic potential; (3) managing solid waste in a manner or volume that will form toxic leachate or gas; or (4) managing solid waste in a manner or volume that is likely to pose a substantial risk to human health or the environment. A Tier II facility is one that meets the four (4) above criteria and is identified below: - a NMSW landfill which has a total disposal capacity greater than two thousand (2000) cubic yards - a processing facility or incinerator that has a cumulative volume of wastes at the facility at any one time that is greater than 600 cubic yards - a processing facility that only manages PCS not excluded or pumpable wastes and the cumulative volume of material at the facility at any time is greater than 200 cubic yards - a transfer station or CESQG waste management facility.) (NOTE: Tier III Facility. Tier III facilities must comply with the Tier III general siting, operating and closure requirements, ground water monitoring requirements, install leachate collection systems, liners, air contaminant control systems and any applicable Tier III facility specific requirements. Facilities will be classified as a Tier I II facility if the Department determines the facility is: (1) a facility landfilling or disposing of CESQG hazardous waste; (2) a facility landfilling or disposing of materials with a high human pathogenic potential; (3) a facility managing solid waste in a manner or volume that will form toxic leachate or gas; or (4) a facility managing solid waste in a manner or volume that is likely to pose a substantial risk to human health or the environment.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS SO.5. General SO.5.1.ID. [Deleted March 2003].	 [NOTE: Regulation rescinded.]

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.15. TRANSFER FACILITIES SO.15.1.ID. [Deleted March 2003].	 (Note: Regulation rescinded. See Tier II facilities under SO.30.30.ID. through SO.32.ID.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.25. RECYCLING SO.25.1.ID. [Deleted March 2003].	(Note: Regulation rescinded.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30. NON-MSWLF SITES AND FACILITIES SO.30.1.ID. Existing Tier I facilities must comply with certain requirements within 2 yr of April 26, 2002 (IDAPA 58.01.06.011.01) [Added March 2003].	Verify that an existing Tier I facility complies with the applicable requirements in SO.30 within 2 yr from April 26, 2002. Verify that, during the 2-yr period from April 26, 2002, a new existing facility operates in compliance with its approved operating plan, if any, and 40 CFR 257.1 through 257.3 (see Appendix 9-1a in the Solid Waste Section of TEAM Guide). (NOTE: A facility is classified as a Tier I facility if the Department determines the facility is one of the following: - a landfill that only accepts for disposal materials that are not likely to produce leachate including, but not limited to, glass, plastic, cardboard, wood, composition roofing material, roofing paper, or ceramics, and which has a total disposal capacity of less than or equal to 2000 cubic yards - a processing facility that only processes wastes including, but not limited to, untreated or unpainted wood, yard waste, sheet rock, clean paper products, animal manures, plant or crop residues, or garbage without meats or animal fats, and the cumulative volume of wastes at the facility at any one time is less than or equal to 600 cubic yards - a processing facility that only manages PCS not excluded under IDAPA 58.01.06.001.03.a.ix. or pumpable wastes and the cumulative volume of material at the facility at any one time is less than or equal to 200 cubic yards - an emergency solid waste management facility that only accepts debris resulting from a natural disaster.) (NOTE: For the period of 1 yr after April 1, 2003, all Wood or Mill Yard Debris Facilities that are not exempt are regulated as Tier I Facilities. Thereafter, all non-exempt Wood and Mill Yard Debris Facilities are regulated as Tier I Facilities unless, the Department determines the facility is more appropriately regulated under a different tier classification.) (NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.)
SO.30.2.ID. New Tier I facilities must comply with certain requirements prior to operating (IDAPA 58.01.06.011.01, .01.h, and .02) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.1.ID.) Verify that a new Tier I facility complies with the applicable requirements in SO.30 prior to accepting waste. Verify that the facility owner submits notification to the Department prior to operating.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	(NOTE: A n o w n e r a n d o p e r a t o r m a y s u b m i t a w r i t t e n v a r i a n c e r e q u e s t f o r a v a r i a n c e f r o m t h e r e q u i r e m e n t s l i s t e d i n S O . 3 0 . T h e o w n e r a n d o p e r a t o r m u s t d e m o n s t r a t e t o t h e D e p a r t m e n t t h a t t h e v a r i a n c e i s a t l e a s t a s p r o t e c t i v e o f h u m a n h e a l t h a n d t h e e n v i r o n m e n t a s t h e r e q u i r e m e n t s l i s t e d i n S O . 3 0).
SO.30.3.ID. Tier I facilities must maintain certain documentation on site (IDAPA 58. 01.06.011.03) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.1.ID.) Verify that the owner and operator maintain on-site documentation, such as a daily log of the quantity and type of waste received that verifies the facility's Tier I status.
SO.30.4.ID. Tier I facilities must prohibit certain activities (IDAPA 58. 01.06.011.01.a) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.1.ID.) Verify that regulated waste from any business that provides health care, support to health care businesses, or medical diagnostic services that has not been decontaminated is not disposed of in a landfill. (NOTE: "Regulated waste" and "decontaminated", for the purpose of the requirements in SO.30, have the same meaning as defined at 29 CFR 1910.1030 (see Definitions in the Solid Waste Section of the TEAM Guide).) Verify that speculative accumulation is prohibited, unless otherwise approved by the Department in writing. Verify that the facility does not disposal of radioactive waste unless it is regulated pursuant to Section 39-4405(9), Idaho Code, and rules adopted therein or regulated under the authority of The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.
SO.30.5.ID. Tier I facilities open to the general public must post signs containing specific information (IDAPA 58.01.06.011.01.b) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.1.ID.) Verify that a Tier I facility open to the general public clearly posts visible and legible signs at each entrance to the facility. Verify that the signs specify at a minimum the name of the facility, the hours of operation, the waste accepted at the facility, and an emergency phone number.
SO.30.6.ID. Tier I facilities must control nuisances (IDAPA 58. 01.06.011.01.c) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.1.ID.) Verify that a Tier I facility controls nuisances, including but not limited to: - disease or discomfort - vector

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	- odor - litter. Verify that operations at any facility do not provide sustenance to rodents or insects that cause human disease or discomfort. Verify that vector control procedures prevent or control vectors that may cause health hazards or nuisances. Verify that the facility is operated to control malodorous gases. Verify that effective measures are taken to minimize the loss of debris from the facility. Verify that debris blown from or within the facility is collected and properly disposed to prevent objectionable accumulations.
SO.30.7.ID. Tier I facilities must control facility access (IDAPA 58.01.06.011.01.d) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.1.ID.) Verify that unauthorized vehicles and persons are prohibited access to the facility. Verify that a Tier I facility open to the public accepts waste only when an attendant is on duty. Verify that the facility is fenced or otherwise blocked to access when an attendant is not on duty. Verify that the fencing or other access controls are maintained for a period of 10 yr after closure, or another timeframe approved in writing by the Department.
SO.30.8.ID. Tier I facilities must manage solid waste to prevent bird hazards to aircraft (IDAPA 58.01.06.011.01.e) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.1.ID.) Verify that putrescible wastes are not handled in a manner that may attract birds and increase the likelihood of bird/aircraft collisions. Verify that a facility that is located within 10,000 ft of any airport runway used by turbojet aircraft, or within 5,000 ft of any airport used by only piston-type aircraft, is operated in such a manner that birds are not a hazard to aircraft.
SO.30.9.ID. Open burning and fires are prohibited at Tier I facilities except where authorized (IDAPA 58.01.06.011.01.f) [Added	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.1.ID.) Verify that open burning is prohibited except where authorized by the Solid Waste Management rules and IDAPA 58.01.01, "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
March 2003].	in Idaho". Verify that no open burning is conducted during an air pollution episode. (NOTE: Open burning is authorized only if it is infrequent and the materials are agricultural wastes, silviculture wastes, land clearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency cleanup operations.) Verify that, where open burning and fires are authorized, the materials burned do not include: - garbage - dead animals - asphalt - petroleum products - paints - tires or other rubber products - plastics - paper (other than that necessary to start the fire) - cardboard - treated wood - construction debris - metal - pathogenic wastes - hazardous wastes - any other substance (other than natural vegetation) that when burned releases toxic emissions, dense smoke, or strong odors. Verify that open burning is conducted according to conditions set forth by the Department or local fire authority. Verify that the Department and the local fire authority are contacted prior to conducting open burning to report its nature and location.
SO.30.10.ID. Stormwater run-on/run-off controls must be implemented at Tier I facilities (IDAPA 58.01.06.011.01.g) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.1.ID.) Verify that sufficient storm water management provisions are implemented to prevent contamination of surface or groundwater and prevent the spread and impact of contamination beyond the boundary of the facility. (NOTE: Storm water management provisions may incorporate a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water pollution prevention plan.)
SO.30.11.ID. Existing Tier II facilities must submit, within	Verify that, within 2 yr from April 26, 2002, an existing Tier II facility obtains

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
specified time frames, specific documents to the Department for a pproval (ID APA 58.01.06.012) [Added M arch 2003].	Department approval of the required Operating Plan. Verify that, within 5 yr from April 26, 2002, an existing Tier II facility submits the Siting Application documentation to the Department. Verify that during the 2-yr period from April 26, 2002, existing facilities operate in c ompliance with their a pproved O perating P lan, i f a ny, a nd 40 C FR 257. 1 through 257.3 (see Appendix 9-1a in the Solid Waste Section of TEAM Guide). (NOTE: In lieu of submitting an application, the owner and operator of existing facilities may demonstrate compliance to the Department by submitting copies of existing permits and other approvals that establish compliance with the applicable siting, design, operating, closure, and post-closure requirements.) (NOTE: A facility is classified as a Tier II facility if the Department determines the facility is not landfilling or disposing of CESQG hazardous waste; landfilling or disposing of materials with a high human pathogenic potential; managing solid waste in a manner or volume that will form to xic le achate or gas; or managing solid waste in a manner or volume that is likely to pose a substantial risk to human health or the environment. A Tier II facility is one that meets those 4 criteria and is identified below: - a NMSW landfill that has a total disposal capacity greater than 2000 cubic yards - a processing facility or incinerator that has a cumulative volume of wastes at the facility at any one time that is greater than 600 cubic yards - a p rocessing facility that o nly manages P CS not e xcluded und er IDAPA 58.01.06.001.03 or pumpable wastes and the cumulative volume of material at the facility at any one time is greater than 200 cubic yards - a transfer station or CESQG waste management facility.) (NOTE: Tier II facilities are not required to install groundwater monitoring wells, leachate collection systems, or liners.) (NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.) (NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify t hat a new T ier I I facility o btains D epartment ap proval o f t he r equired Siting Application before beginning construction. Verify that, prior to accepting waste, a new Tier II facility submits an Operating Plan to the Department. Verify that the Operating Plan includes a description of the wastes to be accepted, the methods f or maintaining co mpliance with each o f t he ap plicable g eneral operating r equirements, an d co mplies with a ny ap plicable f acility-specific requirements f or T ier I I p rocessing facilities, i ncinerators, an d n on-municipal
SO.30.12.ID. New Tier II facilities must get Department approval prior to construction and ope ration (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.04) [Added March 2003].	

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.13.ID. Tier II facilities must prohibit certain activities (IDAPA 58. 01.06.012.03.a) [Added March 2003].	solid waste landfills (NMSWLFs). (NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that regulated waste from any business that provides health care, support to health care businesses, or medical diagnostic services that has not been decontaminated is not disposed of in a landfill. (NOTE: "Regulated waste" and "decontaminated", for the purpose of the requirements in SO.30, have the same meaning as defined at 29 CFR 1910.1030 (see Definitions in the Solid Waste Section of the TEAM Guide).) Verify that speculative accumulation is prohibited, unless otherwise approved by the Department in writing. Verify that the facility does not disposal of radioactive waste unless it is regulated pursuant to Section 39-4405(9), Idaho Code, and rules adopted therein or regulated under the authority of The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.
SO.30.14.ID. Tier II facilities open to the general public must post signs containing specific information (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.03.b) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that facilities open to the general public clearly post visible and legible signs at each entrance to the facility. Verify that the signs specify at a minimum the name of the facility, the hours of operation, the waste accepted at the facility and an emergency phone number.
SO.30.15.ID. Only the solid waste types listed in the approved Operating Plan can be accepted for disposal or processing at Tier II facilities (IDAPA 58. 01.06.012.03.c) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that only the solid waste types listed in the approved Operating Plan are accepted for disposal or processing.
SO.30.16.ID. Monitoring or measuring of all solid waste delivered to a Tier II facility is required (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.03.d) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that provisions are made for monitoring or measuring all solid waste delivered to a Tier II facility. Verify that the waste monitoring program includes:

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.17.ID. Communication devices must be made available at the Tier II facility (IDAPA 58. 01.06.012.03.e) [Added March 2003].	- a daily written log listing the types and quantities of wastes received - a plan for monitoring and handling receipt of unauthorized wastes - routine characterization of the wastes received - other measures included in an approved Operating Plan. (NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that communication devices are available or reasonably accessible at the site.
SO.30.18.ID. Adequate provisions for fire prevention and control must be made at the Tier II facility (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.03.f) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that there are adequate provisions for controlling or managing fires at the site.
SO.30.19.ID. Tier II facilities must control facility access (IDAPA 58. 01.06.012.03.g) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that unauthorized vehicles and persons are prohibited access to the facility. Verify that a Tier II facility open to the public accepts waste only when an attendant is on duty. Verify that the facility is fenced or otherwise blocked to access when an attendant is not on duty.
SO.30.20.ID. Scavenging by the public at Tier II facilities is prohibited (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.03.h) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that scavenging by the public at a facility is prohibited. (NOTE: Salvaging may be conducted in accordance with a written operations plan and only by the owner, operator or an authorized agent.)
SO.30.21.ID. Tier II facilities must control nuisances (IDAPA 58. 01.06.012.03.i) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that a Tier II facility controls nuisances, including but not limited to: - disease or discomfort

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	- vector - odor - litter. Verify that operations at any facility do not provide sustenance to rodents or insects that cause human disease or discomfort. Verify that vector control procedures prevent or control vectors that may cause health hazards or nuisances. Verify that the facility is operated to control malodorous gases. Verify that effective measures are taken to minimize the loss of debris from the facility. Verify that debris blown from or within the facility is collected and properly disposed to prevent objectionable accumulations.
SO.30.22.ID. Tier II facilities must manage solid waste to prevent bird hazards to aircraft (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.03.j) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that putrescible wastes are not handled in a manner that may attract birds and increase the likelihood of bird/aircraft collisions. Verify that a facility that is located within 10,000 ft of any airport runway used by turbojet aircraft, or within 5,000 ft of any airport used by only piston-type aircraft, is operated in such a manner that birds are not a hazard to aircraft.
SO.30.23.ID. Open burning and fires are prohibited at Tier II facilities except when authorized (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.03.k) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that open burning is prohibited except when authorized by the Solid Waste Management rules and IDAPA 58.01.01, "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho". Verify that no open burning is conducted during an air pollution episode. (NOTE: Open burning is authorized only if it is infrequent and the materials are agricultural wastes, silviculture wastes, land clearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency cleanup operations.) Verify that, where open burning and fires are authorized, the materials burned do not include: - garbage - dead animals - asphalt - petroleum products

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	- paints - tires or other rubber products - plastics - paper (other than that necessary to start the fire) - cardboard - treated wood - construction debris - metal - pathogenic wastes - hazardous wastes - any other substance (other than natural vegetation) that when burned releases toxic emissions, dense smoke, or strong odors. Verify that open burning is conducted according to conditions set forth by the Department or local fire authority. Verify that the Department and the local fire authority are contacted prior to conducting open burning to report its nature and location.
SO.30.24.ID. Stormwater run-on/runoff controls must be implemented at Tier I facilities (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.03.1) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that sufficient storm water management provisions are implemented to prevent contamination of surface or groundwater and prevent the spread and impact of contamination beyond the boundary of the facility. (NOTE: Storm water management provisions may incorporate a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water pollution prevention plan.)
SO.30.25.ID. Tier II facilities must maintain certain documentation on site (IDAPA 58. 01.06.012.07) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that the owner and operator of a Tier II facility maintain on site a copy of each Department-approved Application and Plan.
SO.30.26.ID. Modification Applications for Tier I facilities must be submitted to the Department for review and approval (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.08) [Added March 2003]	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.12.ID.) Verify that the owner and operator submit to the Department for review and approval a Modification Application describing any proposed modification. Verify that a Tier I facility does not implement the modification prior to Department approval. Verify that, if a proposed modification alters the classification of a facility, the

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.27.ID. Tier II processing facilities must implement a Department-approved Odor Management Plan (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.09.c.i) [Added March 2003].	facility complies with the application content, review and approval requirements for the new classification. Verify that a Tier II processing facility implements a Department-approved odor management plan designed to minimize malodorous gases. (NOTE: Tier II processing facilities must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.11.ID. through SO.30.26.ID.)
SO.30.28.ID. Tier II processing facilities must comply with specific documentation requirements (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.09.c.ii) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the processing facility maintains documentation of compliance, including an operational log of the methods used to maintain operating criteria and sampling results. (NOTE: Tier II processing facilities must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.11.ID. through SO.30.26.ID.)
SO.30.29.ID. Operating plans must identify methods for maintaining compliance with applicable operating requirements for Tier II processing facilities (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.09.d) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the required operating plan identifies methods used for maintaining compliance with each applicable operating requirement. (NOTE: Tier II processing facilities must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.11.ID. through SO.30.26.ID.)
SO.30.30.ID. Where applicable, storage or management systems are required for Tier II Incinerators, CESQG Management Facilities, and Transfer Stations (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.10.a and b) [Added March 2003].	Verify that, when applicable, a tipping floor is constructed of impermeable and durable material and is designed to contain, collect, and convey any liquids to a storage or leachate management system. (NOTE: Any transfer station that accepts only waste tires is not required to construct a tipping floor.) Verify that the tipping floor has a leachate storage or management system. Verify that a design application was submitted to the Department for the tipping floor and the leachate storage and management system. (NOTE: Tier II Incinerators, CESQG Management Facilities, and Transfer Stations must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.11.ID. through

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.31.ID. Tier II facilities with tipping floors must implement cleaning procedures and waste residency times to maintain sanitary conditions (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.10.c) [Added March 2003].	SO.30.29.ID.) Verify that a Tier II facility implements cleaning procedures and waste residency times to maintain sanitary conditions on the surface of the tipping floor. Verify that a Tier II facility implements and operates a leachate storage or management system. (NOTE: Tier II Incinerators, CESQG Management Facilities, and Transfer Stations must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.11.ID. through SO.30.29.ID.)
SO.30.32.ID. Tier II waste tire collection site requirements must be met (IDAPA 58. 01.06.012.10.d) [Added March 2003].	Verify that individual tire piles do not exceed 5,000 sq ft of continuous area, nor 50,000 cu ft in volume or 10 ft in height. (NOTE: Tier II Incinerators, CESQG Management Facilities, and Transfer Stations must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.11.ID. through SO.30.29.ID.)
SO.30.33.ID. Tier II NMSWLFs must obtain design approval from the Department (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.11.c) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: In addition to the requirements for Tier II Facilities, the owner and operator of a Tier II NMSWLF must also comply with the following requirements.) Verify that the owner and operator submit a Design Application to the Department for design approval. (NOTE: Tier II NMSWLF must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.11.ID. through SO.30.32.ID.) (NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.)
SO.30.34.ID. Tier II NMSELFs must meet certain operating requirements (IDAPA 58. 01.06.012.11.d) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: In addition to the requirements for Tier II Facilities, the owner and operator of a Tier II NMSWLF must also comply with the following requirements.) Verify that compaction and placement of waste is in locations consistent with the approved operating plan. Verify that storage is provided for waste during periods when the NMSWLF is inaccessible.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.35.ID. Existing Tier III facilities must submit, within specified time frames, specific documents to the Department for approval (IDAPA 58. 01.06.013) [Added March 2003].	Verify that a 6-in. compacted soil cover layer is applied as necessary on exposed waste to prevent nuisance and vector conditions at periods consistent with the approved operating plan. (NOTE: A n o w n e r a n d o p e r a t o r m a y r e q u e s t t h a t t h e D e p a r t m e n t a p p r o v e a n a l t e r n a t e c o v e r t h a t a d d r e s s e s v e c t o r s , l i t t e r , f i r e , o d o r , a n d s c a v e n g i n g c o n c e r n s .) Verify that an interim cover layer of 12 in. of compacted soil is placed between lifts to provide erosion control and structural stability. (NOTE: A n o w n e r a n d o p e r a t o r m a y r e q u e s t t h a t t h e D e p a r t m e n t a p p r o v e a n a l t e r n a t e i n t e r i m c o v e r t h a t a d d r e s s e s e r o s i o n , a n d s t a b i l i t y f o r s u b s e q u e n t l i f t s .) Verify that existing vegetation is preserved when possible. (NOTE: Tier II N MSWLF must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.11.ID. through SO.30.32.ID.) (NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.) Verify that, within 2 yr from April 26, 2002, the owner and operator of an existing Tier III facility obtains Department approval of the required Operating Plan. Verify that, within 5 yr from April 26, 2002, an existing facility submits the Siting Application documentation to the Department. Verify that during the 2-yr period from April 26, 2002, existing facilities operate in compliance with their approved operating plan and 40 CFR 257.1 through 257.3 (see Appendix 9-1a in the Solid Waste Section of TEAM Guide). (NOTE: In lieu of submitting an application, the owner and operator of existing facilities may demonstrate compliance to the Department by submitting copies of existing permits and other approvals that establish compliance with the applicable siting, design, operating, closure, and post-closure requirements.) (NOTE: A Tier III facility is classified as such if the Department determines a solid waste management facility is landfilling or disposing of CESQG hazardous waste, landfilling or disposing of materials with a high human pathogenic potential, managing solid waste in a manner or volume that will form toxic leachate or gas, or managing solid waste in a manner or volume that is likely to pose a substantial risk to human health or the environment.) (NOTE: Tier III facilities must comply with the Tier III general siting, operating and closure requirements, ground water monitoring requirements, installs leachate collection systems, liners, air contaminant control systems and any applicable Tier III facility specific requirements.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.36.ID. New Tier II I facilities must get Department approval prior to construction and operating (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.04 and 09) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.) (NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that, before beginning construction, the owner and operator of a new Tier III facility obtains Department approval of a Siting Application. Verify that, prior to accepting waste, the facility owner and operator obtains Department approval of an Operating Plan. Verify that the Operating Plan includes a description of the wastes to be accepted, the methods for maintaining compliance with each of the applicable general operating requirements, and complies with any applicable facility-specific requirements for Tier III processing facilities, incinerators, and NMSWLFs. Verify that a copy of each Department approved Application and Plan is maintained on site.
SO.30.37.ID. Tier II I facilities must prohibit certain activities (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.02) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that regulated waste from any business that provides health care, support to health care businesses, or medical diagnostic services that has not been decontaminated is not disposed of in a landfill. (NOTE: "Regulated waste" and "decontaminated", for the purpose of the requirements in SO.30, have the same meaning as defined at 29 CFR 1910.1030 (see Definitions in the Solid Waste Section of the TEAM Guide).) Verify that speculative accumulation is prohibited, unless otherwise approved by the Department in writing. Verify that the facility does not disposal of radioactive waste unless it is regulated pursuant to Section 39-4405(9), Idaho Code, and rules adopted therein or regulated under the authority of The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.
SO.30.38.ID. Tier II I facilities open to the general public must post signs containing specific information (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.03.b) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that facilities open to the general public clearly post visible and legible signs at each entrance to the facility. Verify that the signs specify at a minimum the name of the facility, the hours of operation, the waste accepted at the facility, and an emergency phone number.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.39.ID. Only the solid waste types listed in the approved Operating Plan can be accepted for disposal or processing at the Tier I II facility (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.03.c) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that only the solid waste types listed in the approved Operating Plan are accepted for disposal or processing.
SO.30.40.ID. Monitoring or measuring of all solid waste delivered to a Tier III facility is required (ID APA 58.01.06.013.03.d) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that provisions are made for monitoring or measuring all solid waste delivered to a Tier III facility. Verify that the waste monitoring program includes: - a daily written log listing the types and quantities of wastes received - a plan for monitoring and handling receipt of unauthorized wastes - routine characterization of the wastes received - other measures included in an approved Operating Plan.
SO.30.41.ID. Communication devices must be made available at the Tier I II facility (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.03.e) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that communication devices are available or reasonably accessible at the site.
SO.30.42.ID. Adequate provisions for fire prevention and control must be made at the Tier III facility (ID APA 58.01.06.013.03.f) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that there are adequate provisions for controlling or managing fires at the site.
SO.30.43.ID. Tier II I facilities must control facility access (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.03.g) [Added	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that unauthorized vehicles and persons are prohibited access to the facility. Verify that a Tier III facility open to the public accepts waste only when an

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
March 2003]. SO.30.44.ID. Scavenging by the public at Tier III facilities is prohibited (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.03.h) [Added March 2003]. SO.30.45.ID. Tier II I facilities must control nuisances (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.03.i) [Added March 2003]. SO.30.46.ID. Tier III facilities must manage solid waste to prevent bird hazards to aircraft (ID APA 58.01.06.013.03.j) [Added March 2003].	attendant is on duty. Verify that the facility is fenced or otherwise blocked to access when an attendant is not on duty. (NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that scavenging by the public at a facility is prohibited. (NOTE: Salvaging may be conducted in accordance with a written operations plan and only by the owner, operator or an authorized agent.) (NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that a Tier III facility controls nuisances, including but not limited to: - disease or discomfort - vector - odor - litter. Verify that operations at any facility do not provide sustenance to rodents or insects that cause human disease or discomfort. Verify that vector control procedures prevent or control vectors that may cause health hazards or nuisances. Verify that the facility is operated to control malodorous gases. Verify that effective measures are taken to minimize the loss of debris from the facility. Verify that debris blown from or within the facility is collected and properly disposed to prevent objectionable accumulations. (NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that putrescible wastes are not handled in a manner that may attract birds and increase the likelihood of bird/aircraft collisions. Verify that a facility that is located within 10,000 ft of any airport runway used by turbojet aircraft, or within 5,000 ft of any airport used by only piston-type aircraft, is operated in such a manner that birds are not a hazard to aircraft.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.47.ID. Open burning and fires are prohibited at Tier III facilities except when authorized (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.03.k) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that open burning is prohibited except where authorized by the Solid Waste Management rules and IDAPA 58.01.01, "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho". Verify that no open burning is conducted during an air pollution episode. (NOTE: Open burning is authorized only if it is infrequent and the materials are agricultural wastes, silviculture wastes, land clearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency cleanup operations.) Verify that, where open burning and fires are authorized, the materials burned do not include: - garbage - dead animals - asphalt - petroleum products - paints - tires or other rubber products - plastics - paper (other than that necessary to start the fire) - cardboard - treated wood - construction debris - metal - pathogenic wastes - hazardous wastes - any other substance (other than natural vegetation) that when burned releases toxic emissions, dense smoke, or strong odors. Verify that open burning is conducted according to conditions set forth by the Department or local fire authority. Verify that the Department and the local fire authority are contacted prior to conducting open burning to report its nature and location.
SO.30.48.ID. Groundwater Monitoring Applications must be submitted to the Department (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.06) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that the facility submits a Groundwater Monitoring Application to the Department.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.49.ID. Stormwater run-on/runoff controls must be implemented at the Tier III facility (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.03.l) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that sufficient storm water management provisions are implemented to prevent contamination of surface or groundwater and prevent the spread and impact of contamination beyond the boundary of the facility. (NOTE: Storm water management provisions may incorporate a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water pollution prevention plan.)
SO.30.50.ID. Groundwater monitoring requirements must be met at new Tier I II facilities (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.05 and . 06) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that groundwater monitoring wells are installed and maintained at the point of compliance as approved by the Department. Verify that, within 30 days of completion of each well, a copy of the geologic log and record of well construction is submitted to the Department. Verify that the groundwater is monitored quarterly, unless otherwise directed by the Department. (NOTE: Constituents to be monitored shall be those listed in 40 CFR Part 257.24 unless otherwise authorized by the Department.) Verify that the owner and operator of any facility required to monitor groundwater continues the approved monitoring schedule for 5 yr following facility closure. (NOTE: The facility can request the Department to approve a modified monitoring schedule.)
SO.30.51.ID. Modification Applications for Tier I II facilities must be submitted to the Department for review and approval (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.10) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.35.ID.) Verify that the owner and operator submit to the Department for review and approval a Modification Application describing any proposed modification. Verify that a Tier I II facility does not implement the modification prior to Department approval. Verify that, if a proposed modification alters the classification of a facility, the facility complies with the application content, review and approval requirements for the new classification.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.52.ID. Tier II I processing facilities must submit Design Applications to the Department (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.11.c) [Added March 2003].	Verify that a Design Application is submitted to the Department. (NOTE: Tier III processing facilities must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.35.ID. through SO.30.51.ID.)
SO.30.53.ID. Tier II I processing facilities must implement a Department-approved Odor Management Plan (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.11.a) [Added March 2003].	Verify that a Tier III processing facility implements a Department-approved Odor Management Plan designed to minimize malodorous gases. (NOTE: Tier III processing facilities must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.35.ID. through SO.30.51.ID.)
SO.30.54.ID. Tier III PCS processing facilities must have a leachate collection and control system and an air emission control system (IDAPA 58. 01.06.013.11.b) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: Tier III processing facilities must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.35.ID. through SO.30.51.ID.) Verify that the Tier III petroleum-contaminated soil (PCS) processing facility has a leachate collection and control system to prevent contamination of ground and surface water. Verify that the liner is designed to prevent ground and surface water contamination. Verify that the liner design accounts for the types of wastes handled and the potential for migration of liquids and gaseous contaminants to groundwater. Verify that the PCS processing facility installs an air emission control system to prevent discharges of air pollutants. (NOTE: A n o w n e r a n d o p e r a t o r o f a P C S p r o c e s s i n g f a c i l i t y m a y s u b m i t a w r i t t e n r e q u e s t f o r a v a r i a n c e f r o m t h e l e a c h a t e c o n t r o l a n d l i n e r r e q u i r e m e n t s . T h e o w n e r a n d o p e r a t o r m u s t d e m o n s t r a t e t h a t t h e v a r i a n c e i s a t l e a s t a s p r o t e c t i v e o f s u r f a c e a n d g r o u n d w a t e r a s t h e l e a c h a t e c o l l e c t i o n s y s t e m a n d l i n e r .)
SO.30.56.ID. Tier II I processing facilities must maintain certain records (IDAPA 58. 01.06.013.11.e) [Added March 2003].	Verify that documentation is maintained of compliance with the Tier III facility requirements, including an operational log of the methods used to maintain the operating criteria for the liner, leachate collection and control system, and air emission control system. Verify that documentation also includes sampling results from wastes and processed materials.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.30.57.ID. Tier III incinerators tipping floors must meet design and operational requirements (IDAPA 58. 01.06.013.12.a and c) [Added March 2003 ; Revised March 2005].	(NOTE: Tier III processing facilities must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.35.ID. through SO.30.51.ID.) (NOTE: Tier III incinerators must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.35.ID. through SO.30.55.ID.) Verify that a tipping floor is designed and constructed of impermeable and durable material and designed to contain, collect, and convey any liquids to a storage or leachate management system. (NOTE: Any facility that accepts only waste tires is not required to construct a tipping floor.) Verify that the tipping floor has a storage or leachate management system. Verify that the tipping floor is maintained and operated to control odors, insects, and rodents. Verify that cleaning procedures are implemented and waste residency times are used to maintain sanitary conditions on the surface of the tipping floor. (NOTE: In addition to the requirements for Tier II F acilities and Tier II Processing Facilities, the owner and operator of a Tier III incinerator must also comply with the requirements herein.) (NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.)
SO.30.58.ID. Tier III waste tire collection site requirements must be met (IDAPA 58. 01.06.013.12.d) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: Tier III incinerators must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.35.ID. through SO.30.55.ID.) Verify that individual tire piles do not exceed 5,000 sq ft of continuous area, nor 50,000 cu ft in volume or 10 ft in height. (NOTE: In addition to the requirements for Tier III F acilities and Tier III Processing Facilities, the owner and operator of a Tier III incinerator must also comply with the requirements herein.) (NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.)
SO.30.59.ID. Under certain circumstances, Tier II incinerators must comply with	(NOTE: Tier III incinerators must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.35.ID. through SO.30.55.ID.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
the Tier III requirements for groundwater monitoring, groundwater monitoring application, facility closure, and closure plan application (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.12.e) [Added March 2003].	Determine whether the tipping floor or leachate management system integrity has been breached or whether waste has been handled or stored outside of the containment of the tipping floor (unless allowed in the facility Operating Plan). Verify that, under either condition, the owner and operator of the Tier I II incinerator comply with the Tier I II Facility requirements for groundwater monitoring, groundwater monitoring application, facility closure, and closure plan application. (NOTE: In addition to the requirements for Tier I II Facilities and Tier I II Processing Facilities, the owner and operator of a Tier III incinerator must also comply with the requirements herein.) (NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.)
SO.30.60.ID. Tier II I NMSWLFs must obtain design approval from the Department (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.13.d) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: Tier III NMSWLFs must meet applicable requirements in SO.30.35.ID. through SO.30.59.ID.) (NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.) Verify that the owner and operator submit a Design Application to the Department for design approval.
SO.30.61.ID. Tier II I NMSWLFs must meet liner and leachate collection and control system requirements (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.13.c.i and c.ii) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.60.ID.) Verify that a Tier III NMSWLF has a leachate collection and control system to prevent ground and surface water contamination. Verify that the liner design accounts for the types of wastes handled and the potential for migration of liquid and gaseous contamination to ground or surface water.
SO.30.62.ID. Landfill emission control systems must be installed for Tier III NMSWLFs (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.13.c.iii) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.60.ID.) Verify that appropriate toxic and flammable gas monitoring devices are installed where the location, geophysical condition, and waste characteristics indicate the reasonable probability that the facility will generate toxic and flammable gas.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement		
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010	
SO.30.63.ID. Tier II I NMSWLFs must meet operational requirements (IDAPA 58. 01.06.013.13.e) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See NOTES in SO.30.60.ID.) Verify that compaction and placement of waste is in locations consistent with the approved operations plan. Verify that storage is provided for waste during periods when the NMSWLF is inaccessible. Verify that, as necessary, a 6-in. compacted soil cover layer is applied on exposed waste to prevent nuisance and vector conditions at periods consistent with the approved operations plan. (NOTE: A n o wner and o perator m ay r equest t hat t he D epartment ap prove an alternate cover that addresses vectors, litter, fire, odor, and scavenging concerns.) Verify that an interim cover layer of 12 in. of compacted soil is placed between lifts to provide erosion control and structural stability. (NOTE: A n o wner and o perator m ay r equest t hat t he D epartment ap prove an alternate interim cover that addresses erosion, and stability for subsequent lifts.) Verify that maintenance and operation of a leachate collection and control system and air emission control system are consistent with the approved design application. Verify that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable.	

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS SO.67. Emissions SO.67.1.ID. Municipal solid waste landfills that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification on or after May 30, 1991 must meet requirements for air emissions (IDAPA 58.01.01.859.03 and .04) [Revised March 2003].	(NOTE: All owners or operators of landfills subject to Section 859 must comply with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW, as amended by 63 Fed. Reg. 32,743-53 (June 16, 1998) and 64 Fed. Reg. 9,257-62 (February 24, 1999) and incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. Where "Administrator" or "EPA" appears in 40 CFR Part 60, "Department" shall be substituted, except in any section of 40 CFR Part 60 for which a federal rule or delegation specifically indicates that authority will not be delegated to the state. All owners or operators of landfills subject to Section 859 must comply with Federal Operating Permit Requirements (Title V).) Verify that all owners or operators of existing large landfills with modifications after May 30, 1991 submitted a complete Federal Operating Permit application by June 1, 2000. Verify that all owners or operators of existing large landfills with modifications after March 12, 1996 submit a complete Federal Operating Permit application the earliest of 1 year from the date EPA approves the Clean Air Act Section 111(d) State Plan for Section 859, or within 1 yr of the modification. Verify that all owners or operators of new large landfills, which includes newly constructed large landfills after March 12, 1996 and existing small landfills that become large landfills after March 12, 1996 submit a complete Federal Operating Permit application within 1 yr of becoming subject to Section 859. Verify that all owners or operators of new and modified existing small landfills that are major sources as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart WWW, as amended by 63 Fed. Reg. 32,743-53 (June 16, 1998) and 64 Fed. Reg. 9,257-62 (February 24, 1999), submit a complete Federal Operating Permit application within 1 yr of becoming a major source. Verify that all owners or operators of large landfills submit: - an Initial Design Capacity Report and an Initial Nonmethane Organic Compound Report within 30 days of the effective date of Section 859 - an annual Nonmethane Organic Compound Report until nonmethane emissions are less than 50 Mg/yr. Verify that all owners or operators of small landfills submit an Initial Design Capacity Report and an Initial Nonmethane Organic Compound Report within 30 days of July 2, 1999. Verify that all owners or operators of landfills, after July 2, 1999, submit an Initial

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.67.2.ID. Municipal solid waste landfills that commenced construction, reconstruction or modification before May 30, 1991 must meet requirements for air emissions (IDAPA 58.01.01.860.03 and .04) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Design Capacity Report and an Initial Nonmethane Organic Compound Report within 30 days of becoming subject to Section 859. (NOTE: All owners or operators of landfills subject to Section 860 must comply with, 40 CFR Section 60.30c through 60.36c and 40 CFR Section 60.751 through 60.759 as amended by 63 Fed. Reg. 32,743-53 (June 16, 1998) and 64 Fed. Reg. 9,257-62 (February 24, 1999) and incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. Where "Administrator" or "EPA" appears in 40 CFR Part 60, "Department" shall be substituted, except in any section of 40 CFR Part 60 for which a federal rule or delegation specifically indicates that authority will not be delegated to the state. All owners or operators of landfills subject to Section 860 must comply with Federal Operating Permit Requirements (Title V).) Verify that all owners or operators of existing large landfills submit a complete Federal Operating Permit application 1 yr after EPA approves the Clean Air Act Section 111(d) State Plan associated with Section 860. Verify that all owners or operators of existing small landfills that are major sources submit a complete Federal Operating Permit application within 1 yr of becoming a major source. Verify that all owners or operators of large landfills submit: - an Initial Design Capacity Report and an Initial Nonmethane Organic Compound Report within 90 days of the effective date of Section 860 and - an annual Nonmethane Organic Compound Report until nonmethane emissions are less than 50 Mg/yr. Verify that all owners or operators of small landfills submitted an Initial Design Capacity Report and an Initial Nonmethane Organic Compound Report within 90 days of July 2, 1999. Verify that all owners or operators of landfills that have a nonmethane organic compound emission rate 50 Mg/yr or greater as specified in 40 CFR Section 60.752(b)(2) comply with the following schedule: - the owner or operator of an existing large landfill submits their first Annual Emission Rate Report with the design capacity report no later than July 31, 2000 - the owner or operator of an existing landfill submits a collection and control system design plan within 1 yr of the date of the Annual Emission Rate Report showing that the nonmethane organic compound emission rate is 50 Mg/yr or greater as specified in 40 CFR Section 60.752(b)(2) - owner or operator of an existing landfill awards contracts for constructions of collection and control systems or orders for purchase of components no later than January 31, 2002 - owner or operator of an existing landfill initiates on-site construction or installation of the collection and control systems no later than April 30, 2002

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	- owner or operator of an existing landfill completes, no later than September 30, 2002, on-site construction or installation of collection and control systems capable of meeting the requirements of Section 860 - owner or operator of an existing landfill complies with Section 860 no later than September 30, 2002. Verify that all owners or operators of landfills that have nonmethane organic compound emission rates less than 50 Mg/yr on or after November 19, 1999 install collection and control systems within 30 months after the date the first annual nonmethane organic compound emission rate equals 50 Mg/yr as specified in 40 CFR Section 60.36c(b).

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement		
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:		REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.135.		
LANDFILLS		
SO.135.1.ID. March 2003].	[Deleted	(Note: Regulation rescinded.)
SO.135.2.ID. March 2003].	[Deleted	(Note: Regulation rescinded.)
SO.135.3.ID. March 2003].	[Deleted	(Note: Regulation rescinded.)
SO.135.4.ID. March 2003].	[Deleted	(Note: Regulation rescinded.)
SO.135.5.ID. March 2003].	[Deleted	(Note: Regulation rescinded.)
SO.135.6.ID. [March 2003].	Deleted	(Note: Regulation rescinded.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.175. OTHER TREATMENT/ PROCESSING UNITS SO.175.1.ID. New Below Regulatory Concern (BRC) facilities must comply with certain requirements prior to accepting waste (IDAPA 58.01.06.010.01 and .02) [Added March 2003]. SO.175.2.ID. Existing Below Regulatory Concern (BRC) facilities must comply with certain requirements during the 2-yr period from April 26, 2002 (IDAPA 58.01.06.010.01 and .02) [Added March 2003]. SO.175.3.ID. Below Regulatory Concern (BRC) facilities must prohibit certain activities (IDAPA 58.01.06.010.01.a) [Added March 2003].	Verify that a new BRC facility complies with the requirements in SO.175 prior to accepting waste. (NOTE: The owner and operator of a BRC facility are not required to submit an application.) (NOTE: A facility is below regulatory concern (BRC) provided it is a processing facility that does not manage petroleum-contaminated soil (PCS) or pumpable waste, and the cumulative volume of solid waste at the facility at any one time is less than or equal to 300 cubic yards.) (NOTE: See Appendix 9-1 for solid waste and facilities exempt from the solid waste regulations.) (NOTE: See SO.175.1.ID. for applicability.) Verify that a new existing BRC facility complies with the requirements for BRC facilities within 2 yr from April 26, 2002. Verify that during the 2-yr period from April 26, 2002, a new existing facility operates in compliance with its approved operating plan and 40 CFR 257.1 through 257.3 (see Appendix 9-1a in the Solid Waste Section of TEAM Guide). (NOTE: The owner and operator of a BRC facility are not required to submit an application.) (NOTE: See SO.175.1.ID. for applicability.) Verify that regulated waste from any business that provides health care, support to health care businesses, or medical diagnostic services that has not been decontaminated is not disposed of in a landfill. (NOTE: "Regulated waste" and "decontaminated", for the purpose of the requirements in SO.30, have the same meaning as defined at 29 CFR 1910.1030 (see Definitions in the Solid Waste Section of the TEAM Guide).) Verify that speculative accumulation is prohibited, unless otherwise approved by the Department in writing.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.175.4.ID. Below Regulatory Concern (BRC) facilities must control nuisances (IDAPA 58.01.06.010.01.b) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the facility does not disposal of radioactive waste unless it is regulated pursuant to Section 39-4405(9), Idaho Code, and rules adopted therein or regulated under the authority of The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. (NOTE: See SO.175.1.ID. for applicability.) Verify that a BRC facility controls nuisances, including but not limited to: - disease or discomfort - vector - odor - litter. Verify that operations at any facility do not provide sustenance to rodents or insects that cause human disease or discomfort. Verify that vector control procedures prevent or control vectors that may cause health hazards or nuisances. Verify that effective measures are taken to minimize the loss of debris from the facility. Verify that debris blown from or within the facility is collected and properly disposed to prevent objectionable accumulations. Verify that the facility is operated to control malodorous gases.
SO.175.5.ID. Below Regulatory Concern (BRC) facilities must manage solid waste to prevent the attraction of birds and bird hazards to aircraft (IDAPA 58.01.06.010.01.c) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See SO.175.1.ID. for applicability.) Verify that putrescible wastes are not handled in a manner that may attract birds and increase the likelihood of bird/aircraft collisions. Verify that a facility that is located within 10,000 ft of any airport runway used by turbojet aircraft, or within 5,000 ft of any airport used by only piston-type aircraft, is operated in such a manner that birds are not a hazard to aircraft.
SO.175.6.ID. Open burning and fires are prohibited at Below Regulatory Concern (BRC) facilities except where authorized (IDAPA 58.01.06.010.01.d) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: See SO.175.1.ID. for applicability.) Verify that a BRC facility prohibits open burning except as authorized by these rules and IDAPA 58.01.01, "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho". Verify that no open burning is conducted during an air pollution episode, declared in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01, "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.175.7.ID. Below Regulatory Concern (BRC) facilities must maintain certain documentation on site (IDAPA 58. 01.06.010.03) [Added March 2003].	Idaho". (NOTE: Open burning is authorized only if it is infrequent and the materials are agricultural wastes, silviculture wastes, land clearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency cleanup operations.) Verify that, where open burning and fires are authorized, the materials burned do not include: - garbage - dead animals - asphalt - petroleum products - paints - tires or other rubber products - plastics - paper (other than that necessary to start the fire) - cardboard - treated wood - construction debris - metal - pathogenic wastes - hazardous wastes - any other substance (other than natural vegetation) that when burned releases toxic emissions, dense smoke or strong odors. Verify that open burning is conducted pursuant to conditions set forth by the Department or local fire authority. Verify that the owner and operator of the facility contacts the Department and the local fire authority prior to conducting open burning to report its nature and location. (NOTE: See SO.175.1.ID. for applicability.) Verify that a BRC facility maintains on-site documentation, such as a daily log of the quantity and type of waste received or managed that verifies the facility's BRC status.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.180. CLOSURE OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES SO.180.1.ID. Solid waste and solid waste management facilities closed prior to April 26, 2002 must meet certain requirements (ID APA 58.01.06.001.04 (d)) [Added March 2003]. SO.180.2.ID. Tier II facilities closing within 18 months of April 26, 2002 must comply	(NOTE: Solid waste management facilities that ceased accepting solid waste prior to April 26, 2002 are required to comply with applicable cover, seeding, grading and closure requirements of the former Solid Waste Management Rules and Standards.) Determine whether there are any solid waste management facilities that ceased accepting solid waste prior to April 26, 2002. Verify that the entire site, including the landfill surfaces, are graded and provided with drainage facilities to minimize runoff onto and into the sanitary landfill to prevent erosion or washing and to prevent the collection of standing water. Verify that the grading of the final surface of the fill area provides a slope of not less than 1 percent, but not exceeding 15 percent, except as approved by the Department or as required in Section 39-7415(3), Idaho Code. Verify that seeding to promote stabilization of the final soil cover is done as soon as weather permits seed bed preparation and planting operations and when seasonal conditions are suitable for the type of vegetation to be used. (NOTE: Reseeding is mandatory until adequate vegetative cover is established to prevent erosion.) Verify that an inspection of the entire site of the completed sanitary landfill, or other solid waste management site that is to be vacated, is made by a representative of the District before earth moving equipment or other equipment vital to disposal of solid waste is removed from the site or used on other projects. Verify that any necessary corrective work is performed before the operation is accepted as completed. Verify that an official notice of closure of the site is sent to the District at the time the site is closed. Verify that arrangements are made for the repair of all cracked, eroded, and uneven areas in the final cover during the year following completion of fill operations. Verify that, prior to facility closure, the owner and operator of a Tier II facility meets the closure requirements of IDAPA 58.01.06.012.05 (see SO.180.3.ID.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
with applicable cover, seeding, grading and closure requirements of the former Solid Waste Management Rules and Standards (IDAPA 58.01.06.012) [Added March 2003].	through SO.180.8.ID.) Verify that owners and operators closing Tier II facilities within 18 mo from April 26, 2002 comply with applicable cover, seeding, grading and closure requirements of the former Solid Waste Management Rules and Standards.
SO.180.3.ID. Tier II facilities open to the public must follow certain public notice provisions during facility closure (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.05.a) [Added March 2003].	Verify that, for a facility open to the public, a Tier II facility provides public notice of the facility's closure by publishing a notice in the local newspaper and posting signs at the facility's entrance. Verify that, for a facility that has reached disposal capacity, this notice is published and the signs posted at least 30 days and no more than 90 days prior to the date of last receipt of waste. Verify that, if the facility has remaining capacity and there is a reasonable likelihood that the facility will receive additional waste, a notice is published and signs posted at least 30 days and no more than 90 days prior to closure.
SO.180.4.ID. Tier II facility closure must occur with 6 mo of Department approval of Closure Plans (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.05.b) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the facility is closed within 6 mo of the Department's approval of the Closure Plan. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply if the Department establishes an alternate closure time period.) Verify that the facility is closed in accordance with the approved Closure Plan.
SO.180.5.ID. Closing Tier II facilities must provide clean sites and access control (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.05.c) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the facility is closed by managing or removing all solid waste to prevent impact to human health or the environment. Verify that a gate or other device is installed to prevent public access after the last receipt of waste.
SO.180.6.ID. Drainage and erosion control measures must be installed during Tier II facility closure (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.05.d) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the facility installs appropriate measures to control erosion. Verify that the facility installs appropriate measures to control the run-on and runoff from a 25-yr, 24-h storm event. Verify that diversions are provided of other surface waters from the closed facility.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.180.7.ID. Tier II closure Plans must be certified by the Department (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.05.e) [Added March 2003].	Verify that, within 30 days of closure, the facility owner and operator notifies the Department in writing that the facility was closed in accordance with the approved Closure Plan. Verify that, if closure of the facility is different from the approved Closure Plan, the owner and operator submit for Department review and approval documents, such as "as-built" plans, showing the final conditions of the facility.
SO.180.8.ID. Tier II closure Plan Applications must be submitted at specified times (IDAPA 58. 01.06.012.06) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the a Tier II facility submits to the Department a Closure Plan Application containing certain information no later than 90 days before the date on which the facility receives the known final receipt of wastes. Verify that, if the facility has remaining capacity and there is a reasonable likelihood that the facility will receive additional wastes, a Tier II facility submits to the Department a Closure Plan Application containing certain information no later than 1-yr after the most recent receipt of wastes.
SO.180.9.ID. Tier II Incinerators, C ESQG Management Facilities, and Transfer Stations must comply with specific closure and post-closure care requirements (ID APA 58.01.06.012.10.e and f) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the facility submits to the Department a Closure Plan Application no later than 90 days before the date on which the facility receives the known final receipt of wastes. Verify that, for a facility open to the public, the owner and operator provide public notice of the facility's closure by publishing a notice in the local newspaper and posting signs at the facility's entrance. Verify that this notice is published and the signs posted at least 30 days prior to closure. Verify that the owner and operator close the facility by removing all solid waste to prevent impact to human health or the environment. Verify that a gate or other device is installed to prevent public access after the last receipt of waste. Verify that the facility closes within 2 months of the Department's approval of the Closure Plan. (NOTE: This closure time period requirement does not apply if the Department establishes an alternate closure time period.) Verify that the facility is closed in accordance with the approved Closure Plan. Verify that, within 30 days of closure, the facility notifies the Department in

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.180.10.ID. Tier II NMSWLFs must comply with closure requirements (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.11.f a n d h) [Added March 2003].	writing that the facility was closed in accordance with the approved Closure Plan. (NOTE: If closure of the facility is different from the approved Closure Plan, the owner and operator have to submit for Department review and approval documents, such as "as-built" plans, showing the final conditions of the facility.) Verify that, within 7 days of the date of last receipt of waste, a cover layer is applied to prevent nuisances and vector conditions. Verify that, within 120 days of the date of last receipt of waste, a final cover layer of 18 in. of compacted soil, with an approved in-place permeability designed to minimize infiltration, or its functional equivalent, and a 6 -in. soil layer that minimizes erosion and sustains plant growth are constructed. Verify that all disturbed portions of the facility are stabilized. (NOTE: Stabilization practices may include but are not limited to establishment of vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, and sod stabilization.) Verify that finished grade is at a minimum of 2 percent and a maximum of 33 percent slope on the final surface of the completed fill area, after settlement. Verify that the completed landfill is graded to prevent surface water ponding and erosion, and to conform to the local topography. Verify that, after completion and certification of closure of a NMSWLF, the owner and operator records a notation on the deed to the landfill facility property, or some other recorded instrument that is normally examined during title search and is commonly recorded in the County where the landfill facility property is located. (NOTE: This is to provide notice to any potential purchaser that the property has been used as a solid waste processing or disposal facility and its future use may be restricted in accordance with a post-closure care plan.) Verify that a copy of the notated deed, or other recorded instrument, is sent to the Department after recording with the county clerk. (NOTE: The owner may request permission from the Department to remove the notation from the deed, or to remove the other recorded instrument, if all wastes are removed from the facility.) (NOTE: Federal agencies with responsibility for management of landfills on federal property must make a notation in the federal property records for the affected property. If the subject property is ever sold or transferred by the federal government, a notation on the deed or patent must be made.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.180.11.ID. Tier II NMSWLFs must obtain approval from the Department of their Post-Closure Care Plans (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.11.i) [Added March 2003].	Verify that a Tier II NMSWLF submits to the Department for review and approval a Post-Closure Care Plan. Verify that the submittal complies with the time frames specified in IDAPA 58.01.06.012.06. Verify that the owner and operator obtain Department approval of the Plan. Verify that the owner and operator conduct post-closure care in accordance with the Plan.
SO.180.12.ID. Post-closure care for the Tier II NMSWLF must be conducted for a period of 5 yr (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.11.j) [Added March 2003].	Verify that post-closure care for the NMSWLF is conducted for a period of 5 yr, unless the Department establishes in writing an alternate facility-specific post-closure care period.
SO.180.13.ID. Post-closure use and operation standards must be met for the Tier II NMSWLF (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.11.k) [Added March 2003].	Verify that post-closure use or operation of the site does not disturb any final cover or storm water control systems in a manner that will increase the potential to threaten human health or the environment.
SO.180.14.ID. Approved Post-Closure Care Plans for the Tier II NMSWLF must be maintained and made available to the Department (IDAPA 58.01.06.012.11.l) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the approved Post-Closure Care Plan is maintained and available for review on request by the Department.
SO.180.15.ID. Tier II I facilities open to the public must follow certain public notice provisions during facility closure (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.07.a) [Added	Verify that, for a facility open to the public, a Tier III facility provides public notice of the facility's closure by publishing a notice in the local newspaper and posting signs at the facility's entrance. Verify that, for a facility that has reached disposal capacity, this notice is published and the signs posted at least 30 days and no more than 90 days prior to

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
March 2003]. SO.180.16.ID. Tier II I facility closure must occur within 6 mo of Department approval of Closure Plans (IDAPA 58. 01.06.013.07.b) [Added March 2003]. SO.180.17.ID. Closing Tier III facilities must provide clean sites and access control (IDAPA 58. 01.06.013.07.c) [Added March 2003]. SO.180.18.ID. Drainage and erosion control measures must be installed during Tier I II facility closure (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.07.d) [Added March 2003]. SO.180.19.ID. Tier II I closure Plans must be certified by the Department (IDAPA 58. 01.06.013.07.e) [Added March 2003]. SO.180.20.ID. Closure Plan Applications for Tier I II facilities must be submitted to the Department within a	the date of last receipt of waste. Verify that, if the facility has remaining capacity and there is a reasonable likelihood that the facility will receive additional waste, a notice is published and signs posted at least 30 days and no more than 90 days prior to closure. Verify that the facility is closed within 6 mo of the Department's approval of the Closure Plan. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply if the Department establishes an alternate closure time period.) Verify that the facility is closed in accordance with the approved Closure Plan. Verify that the facility is closed by managing or removing all solid waste to prevent impact to human health or the environment. Verify that a gate or other device is installed to prevent public access after the last receipt of waste. Verify that the facility installs appropriate measures to control erosion. Verify that the facility installs appropriate measures to control the run-on and runoff from a 25-yr, 24-h storm event. Verify that diversions are provided of other surface waters from the closed facility. Verify that, within 30 days of closure, the facility owner and operator notifies the Department in writing that the facility was closed in accordance with the approved Closure Plan. Verify that, if closure of the facility is different from the approved Closure Plan, the owner and operator submit for Department review and approval documents, such as "as-built" plans, showing the final conditions of the facility. Verify that the Tier I II facility submits to the Department a Closure Plan Application no later than 90 days before the date on which the facility receives the known final receipt of wastes.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
specified time period (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.08) [Added March 2003].	Verify that, if the facility has remaining capacity and there is a reasonable likelihood that the facility will receive additional wastes, a Tier III facility submits to the Department a Closure Plan Application containing certain information no later than 1-yr after the most recent receipt of wastes.
SO.180.21.ID. Tier II I NMSWLFs must comply with certain closure requirements (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.13.g) [Added March 2003].	Verify that, within 7 days of the date of last receipt of waste, a cover layer is applied to prevent nuisances and vector conditions. Verify that, within 120 days of the date of last receipt of waste, a final cover layer of 18 in. of compacted soil, with an approved in-place permeability designed to minimize infiltration, or its functional equivalent, and a 6 -in. soil layer that minimizes erosion and sustains plant growth are constructed. Verify that all disturbed portions of the facility are stabilized. (NOTE: Stabilization practices may include but are not limited to establishment of vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, and sod stabilization.) Verify that finished grade is at a minimum of 2 percent and a maximum of 33 percent slope on the final surface of the completed fill area, after settlement. Verify that the completed landfill is graded to prevent surface water ponding and erosion, and to conform to the local topography.
SO.180.22.ID. Deed notation requirements must be met for Tier II I NMSWLFs (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.13.h) [Added March 2003].	Verify that, after completion and certification of closure of a NMSWLF, the owner and operator record a notation on the deed to the landfill facility property, or some other recorded instrument that is normally examined during title search and is commonly recorded in the County where the landfill facility property is located. (NOTE: This is to provide notice to any potential purchaser that the property has been used as a solid waste processing or disposal facility and its future use may be restricted in accordance with a post-closure care plan.) Verify that a copy of the notated deed, or other recorded instrument, is sent to the Department after recording with the county clerk. (NOTE: The owner may request permission from the Department to remove the notation from the deed, or to remove the other recorded instrument, if all wastes are removed from the facility.) (NOTE: Federal agencies with responsibility for management of landfills on federal property shall make a notation in the federal property records for the affected property. If the subject property is ever sold or transferred by the federal government, a notation on the deed or patent shall be made.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
SO.180.23.ID. Tier II I NMSWLFs must obtain approval from the Department of their Post-Closure Care Plans (ID APA 58.01.06.013.13.j) [Added March 2003].	Verify that a Tier II I NMSWLF submits to the Department for review and approval a Post-Closure Care Plan. Verify that the owner and operator obtain Department approval of the Plan. Verify that the owner and operator conduct post-closure care in accordance with the Plan.
SO.180.24.ID. Post-closure care for the Tier II I NMSWLF must be conducted for a minimum of 5 yr (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.13.j.ii) [Added March 2003].	Verify that post-closure care for the NMSWLF is conducted for a minimum of 5 yr, but not more than 30 yr, as necessary to protect human health and the environment.
SO.180.25.ID. Post-closure use and operation standards must be met for Tier II I NMSWLFs (ID APA 58.01.06.013.13.j.iii) [Added March 2003].	Verify that post-closure use or operation of the site does not disturb any final cover, liner, or other component of the containment system in a manner that will increase the potential to threaten human health or the environment.
SO.180.26.ID. Approved Tier II I NMSWLF Post-Closure Care Plans must be maintained and made available to the Department (IDAPA 58.01.06.013.13.j.iv) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the approved Post-Closure Care Plan is maintained and available for review on request by the Department.

Appendix 9-1

Wastes and Facilities Exempt from Solid Waste Management Rules

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.06.001.03 and .04.a.b.c.) [Added March 2003]

Idaho Solid Waste Management rules establish requirements that are applicable to all solid waste and solid waste management facilities in Idaho, except to the following solid wastes:

- liquid wastes when the discharge or potential discharge of the liquid waste is regulated under a federal, state or local water pollution discharge or wastewater land application permit, including management of any solids if management of the solids are addressed in a permit term or condition;
- hazardous wastes regulated by the Hazardous Waste Management Act, Chapter 44, Title 39, Idaho Code, and the rules adopted therein;
- polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste regulated under the Toxic Substance Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2601, et seq., with the exception that the PCB Waste Disposal Act, Chapter 62, Title 39, Idaho Code, and these rules shall apply to PCB waste authorized by federal law to be disposed of at a nonhazardous waste landfill that is permitted, licensed or registered under Idaho Law;
- slash or slashing areas resulting from the harvesting of timber and the disposal of which is managed pursuant to Chapter 1, Title 38, Idaho Code or log landings or sorting sites;
- wastes used, managed, stored and disposed in accordance with The Wood and Mill Yard Debris Technical Guidance Manual, as amended, published by the Department and developed pursuant to Sections 39-171 through 39-174, Idaho Code;
- clean soils and clean dredge spoils as regulated under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act provided that they are not hazardous wastes regulated by the Hazardous Waste Management Act, Chapter 44, Title 39, Idaho Code and the rules adopted therein;
- septage taken to a sewage treatment plant permitted by either the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the Department pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.15, "Rules Governing the Cleaning of Septic Tanks";
- all radioactive waste and radioactive materials regulated pursuant to Section 39-4405(9), Idaho Code and rules adopted therein and radioactive waste and materials regulated under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended;
- petroleum-contaminated soils (PCS) from a leaking petroleum storage tank system managed as a one-time remediation pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements"; or
- asbestos as regulated by the Toxic Substances Control Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. Sections 2601, et seq., or asbestos as regulated by the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 7412.
- nonhazardous wastes disposed in a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal unit regulated by the Hazardous Waste Management Act, Chapter 44, Title 39, Idaho Code, and rules adopted therein.

These rules do not apply to the following solid waste unless these wastes are mixed with more than incidental quantities of regulated waste:

- inert wastes
- manures and crop (plant) residues ultimately returned to the soils at agronomic rates
- any agricultural solid waste which is managed and regulated pursuant to rules adopted by the Idaho Department of Agriculture
- overburden, waste dumps, low-grade stockpiles, tailings and other materials uniquely associated with mineral extraction, beneficiation or processing operations
- slag from the production of elemental phosphorus
- phospho-gypsum from the production of phosphate fertilizers, which includes the production of phosphoric acid
- wood waste used for ornamental, animal bedding, mulch and plant bedding, or road building purposes.

(NOTE: The Department of Environmental quality can use existing authorities to regulate agricultural waste that impacts human health or the environment.)

The Solid Waste Management Rules do not apply to the following solid waste management facilities:

- those facilities accepting only solid waste not regulated under these rules
- recycling centers
- backyard composting sites.

SECTION 10
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2009

This section covers the state requirements for Storage Tank Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks, 40 CFR Part 280, revised as of July 1, 2007.

Hazardous Substance Underground Storage Tank Systems.

- a. The following items only apply to hazardous substance underground storage tank systems and do not apply to petroleum underground storage tank systems:
 - i. The definition of "Hazardous substance UST system" in 40 CFR 280.12 and use of this term or regulations regarding hazardous substance in 40 CFR Part 280; and
 - ii. 40 CFR 280.42 and any reference to 40 CFR 280.42 in 40 CFR Part 280.
- b. All other provisions of 40 CFR Part 280 and all provisions of IDAPA 58.01.07 shall apply to hazardous substance underground storage tank systems.

Consistency. In the event of conflict or inconsistency between the language in IDAPA 58.01.07 and that found in 40 CFR Part 280, IDAPA 58.01.07 shall prevail. (IDAPA 58.01.07.004) [Added February 2008].

Definitions

- *Community Water System* - a public water system that serves at least fifteen (15) service connections used by year-round residents of the area served by the system or regularly serves at least twenty-five (25) year-round residents (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Department* - The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Director* - the Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or his authorized agent (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Existing* - solely for purposes of determining when secondary containment is required, existing is when a petroleum underground storage tank, piping, motor fuel dispensing system, facility, public water system or potable drinking water well is in place when a new installation or replacement of a tank, piping, or motor fuel dispensing system begins (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *EPA* - The United States Environmental Protection Agency (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added February 2010].
- *Gasoline Cargo Tank* - any tank or trailer used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to underground gasoline storage tanks (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added February 2010].

- *Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF)* – any facility with underground gasoline storage tanks used for dispensing gasoline (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added February 2010].
- *Installation of a New Motor Fuel Dispenser System* - the installation of a new motor fuel dispenser and the equipment necessary to connect the dispenser to the petroleum underground storage tank system. This equipment may include flexible connectors, risers, or other transitional components that are beneath the dispenser, below the shear valve, and connect the dispenser to the piping. It does not mean the installation of a motor fuel dispenser installed separately from the equipment needed to connect the dispenser to the petroleum underground storage tank system (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Installer* - any person who installs a new or replacement petroleum underground storage tank system (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Motor Fuel* - petroleum or a petroleum-based substance that is motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, No. 1 or No. 2 diesel fuel, or any grade of petroleum-blended gasohol, and is typically used in the operation of a motor engine. This includes blended petroleum motor fuels such as biodiesel and ethanol petroleum blends (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *New Underground Storage Tank* - has the same meaning as "underground storage tank or UST" in 40 CFR 280.12, except that such term includes tanks that have been previously used and meet the requirements of 40 CFR 280.20(a) (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Non-Community Water System* - a public water system that is not a community water system. A non-community water system is either a transient non-community water system or a non-transient non-community water system (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Person* - an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body. "Person" also includes a consortium, a joint venture, a commercial entity, and the United States government (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Piping* - a hollow cylinder or a tubular conduit constructed of non-earthen materials that routinely contains and conveys regulated petroleum substances from the petroleum underground storage tank(s) to the dispenser(s) or other end-use equipment. It does not mean vent, vapor recovery, or fill lines that do not routinely contain regulated petroleum substances (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Potable Drinking Water Well* - any hole (dug, driven, drilled, or bored) that extends into the earth until it meets ground water which supplies water for a non-community public water system or otherwise supplies water for household use (consisting of drinking, bathing, and cooking, or other similar uses). Such wells may provide water to entities such as a single-family residence, group of residences, businesses, schools, parks, campgrounds, and other permanent or seasonal communities (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Product Deliverer* - any person who delivers or deposits product into a petroleum underground storage tank. This term may include major oil companies, jobbers, petroleum transportation companies, or other product delivery entities (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Public Water System* - a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or, after August 5, 1998, other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen (15) service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year. Such term includes: any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system; and, any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. Such term does not include any "special irrigation district." A public water system is either a "community water system" or a "non-community water system" (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].

- *Repair* - solely for purposes of determining when secondary containment is required, as it applies to petroleum underground storage tanks, piping, and motor fuel dispensers systems, repair means any activity that does not meet the definition of replace (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Replace* - as it applies to petroleum underground storage tanks and piping, replace is defined as follows:
 1. Petroleum Underground Storage Tank. Replace means to remove an existing tank and install a new tank.
 2. Piping. Replace means to remove and put back in one hundred (100) percent of the piping, excluding connectors, connected to a single petroleum underground storage tank system. This definition does not alter the requirement in 40 CFR 280.33(c) to replace metal pipe sections and fittings that have released product as a result of corrosion or other damage. A replacement of metal pipe section and fittings pursuant to 40 CFR 280.33(c) shall be considered a replacement under this definition only if one hundred (100) percent of the metal piping, excluding connectors, is replaced (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *Secondary Containment* - a release detection and prevention system that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 280.43(g). The piping shall have an inner and outer barrier and a method of monitoring the space between the inner and outer barriers for a leak or release (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added February 2010].
- *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: (IDAPA 58.01.01.006) [Added February 2010]
 - 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.
 - 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.
- *Under-Dispenser Spill Containment* - containment underneath a dispenser that will prevent leaks from the dispenser from reaching soil or ground water. Such containment must:
 1. At installation or modification, be liquid-tight on its sides, bottom, and at any penetrations; and
 2. Be compatible with the substance conveyed by the piping; and either
 3. Allow for visual inspection and access to the components in the containment system; or
 4. Be monitored for releases using a release detection method that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 280.43(g) (IDAPA 58.01.07.010) [Added February 2008].

**STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	ST.2.1.ID.
Aboveground Storage Tanks	[Deleted]
Emissions/Discharges from POL Storage Vessels	ST.15.1.ID. through ST.15.6.ID.
UST State-Specific	ST.30.1.ID. through ST.30.5.ID.
Release Detection for USTs	
Petroleum USTs	ST.65.1.ID.
Hazardous Substance USTs	ST.75.1.ID.
UST Releases	ST.80.1.ID.
UST Documentation	ST.90.1.ID.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2009
ST.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS ST.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
ST.15. EMISSIONS/ DISCHARGES from POL STORAGE VESSELS ST.15.1.ID. Gasoline cargo tanks and gasoline dispensing facilities in Ada and Canyon Counties with a 10,000 gallon capacity UST must meet stage 1 vapor collection and registration requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.592, 58.01.01.593, 58.01.01.594, and 58.01.01.598 (1)) [Added February 2010].	(NOTE: Sections 592 through 598 apply to transfers of gasoline to underground storage tanks with a tank capacity of 10,000 gallons and not otherwise subject to 40 CFR 63.11118. The emission sources include the underground gasoline storage tanks and associated equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service at new, reconstructed, or existing Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (GDFs). Pressure/vacuum vents on underground gasoline storage tanks and the equipment necessary to unload product from cargo tanks into the storage tanks at GDFs are covered emission sources. Section 599 sets forth the requirements for gasoline cargo tanks that deliver gasoline to those required to install and operate Stage 1 vapor collection systems.) (NOTE: A source is a new source if construction commenced on the source after April 1, 2009. A source is reconstructed if meeting the criteria for reconstruction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. A source is an existing source if it is not new or reconstructed.) Verify that a new or reconstructed source complies with the standards in Sections 595 and 596 (ST.15.1.ID, through ST.16.6.ID.) no later than April 1, 2009 or upon startup, whichever is later. Verify that owners or operators of new sources install dual point systems. Verify that an existing source complies with the standards in Sections 595 and 596 upon installation of the Stage 1 vapor collection system, or by May 1, 2010, whichever is earlier. Verify that, within 30 days of installation of the Stage 1 vapor collection system, the owner or operator of the GDF submit to the Department a registration. (NOTE: The registration provides, at a minimum, the operation name and address, signature of the owner or operator, the location of required records and reports (including contact person's name, address and telephone number), the number of underground gasoline storage tanks, the number of gasoline tank pipe vents, and the date of completion of installation of the Stage 1 vapor collection system and pressure/vacuum relief valve.) Verify that the registration certification is displayed at the GDF. Verify that, upon modification of an existing Stage 1 vapor collection system or pressure/vacuum relief valve, the owner or operator of the GDF submits to the Department a registration that details the changes to the information provided in

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
ST.15.2.ID. Gasoline car go tanks and gasoline dispensing facilities in Ada and Canyon Counties with a 10,000 gallon capacity UST must meet submerged fill requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.595) [Added February 2010]. ST.15.3.ID. Gasoline dispensing facilities in Ada and Canyon Counties with a 10,000 gallon capacity UST must meet vapor balance requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.596) [Added February 2010]. ST.15.4.ID. Gasoline dispensing facilities in Ada and Canyon Counties with a 10,000 gallon capacity UST must meet testing and monitoring requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.597)	the previous registration within 30 days after completion of such modification. Verify that new registration is submitted to the Department within 30 days after any change in ownership of the GDF. Verify that gasoline is only loaded into underground storage tanks at the facility by utilizing submerged filling. Verify that submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006 are no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the storage tank. Verify that submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006 are no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the storage tank. Verify that, when loading an underground gasoline storage tank equipped with a vapor balance system, the vapor balance system is connected and operating properly whenever gasoline is being loaded. Verify that all equipment associated with the vapor balance system is maintained to be vapor tight and in good working order. Verify that the vapor balance equipment is inspected on an annual basis to discover potential or actual equipment failures. (NOTE: An inspection log form is available on the Department's website at www.deq.idaho.gov.) Verify that any worn or ineffective component or design element is replaced, repaired, or modified within 24 hours to ensure the vapor-tight integrity and efficiency of the vapor balance system. Verify that, if repair parts are ordered, either a written or verbal order for those parts is initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a leak. Verify that ordered repair parts are installed within 5 working days after receipt. Verify that the owner or operator of a GDF complies with the following requirements within 90 days of registration and every 3 years thereafter. Verify that the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements, specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, (see Appendix 1-10a in the TEAM Guide), for pressure-vacuum vent valves installed on underground gasoline storage tanks using the test

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
[Added February 2010].	methods identified. Verify that the owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the static pressure performance requirement, specified in item 1(h) of Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, for the vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on the underground gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified. (NOTE: Required test methods are: 1. California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure T P-201.1E,-- Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, adopted October 8, 2003 (see 40 CFR 63.14, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107); or 2. alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f).) Verify that the owner or operator of a GDF, choosing, under the provisions of 40 CFR 63.6(g), to use a vapor balance system other than that described in Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, demonstrates to the Department the equivalency of their vapor balance system to that described in Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, using the following procedures: - demonstrate compliance by conducting a performance test on the vapor balance system to demonstrate that the vapor balance system achieves 95 percent reduction using the California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure T P-201.1,--Volumetric Efficiency for Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended February 1, 2001, and October 8, 2003, (see 40 CFR 63.14) - during the performance test required under Subsection 597.02.a., determine and document alternative acceptable values for the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, and for the static pressure. ST.15.5.ID. Gasoline dispensing facilities in Ada and Canyon Counties with a 10,000 gallon capacity UST must meet recordkeeping and reporting requirements (IDAPA 58. 01.01.598 (2)) [Added February 2010]. Verify that each owner or operator keeps the following records: - records of all tests performed - records related to the operation and maintenance of vapor balance equipment including logging and tracking of component defect by station personnel on a monthly basis using forms provided by the Department or a reasonable facsimile - records of permanent changes made at the GDF and vapor balance equipment that may affect emissions. Verify that the required records are kept for a period of 5 years and made available for inspection by the Department upon request. Verify that the results of all required volumetric efficiency tests are reported within 30 days of the completion of the performance testing.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
ST.15.6.ID. Gasoline cargo tanks unloading gasoline into dispensing facilities in Ada and Canyon Counties with a 10,000 gallon capacity UST must meet management requirements (IDAPA 58.01.01.599) [Added February 2010].	(NOTE: After May 1, 2010, or if a Stage 1 vapor collection system is installed and operating, whichever is earlier, owners or operators of gasoline cargo tanks that unload gasoline into an underground gasoline storage tank with a capacity of 10,000 gallons or more, in Ada or Canyon Counties, must comply with Table 2 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, incorporated by reference. Table 2. requires that the following conditions are met prior to unloading the gasoline.) Verify that all hoses in the vapor balance system are properly connected. Verify that the adapters or couplers that attach to the vapor line on the storage tank have closures that seal upon disconnect. Verify that all vapor return hoses, couplers, and adapters used in the gasoline delivery are vapor-tight. Verify that all tank truck vapor return equipment is compatible in size and forms a vapor-tight connection with the vapor balance equipment on the GDF storage tank. Verify that all hatches on the tank truck are closed and securely fastened. Verify that the filling of storage tanks at GDF is limited to unloading by vapor-tight gasoline cargo tanks. Verify that documentation that the cargo tank has met the specifications of EPA Method 27 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-8) is carried on the cargo tank. Verify that the owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank ensures compliance with Table 2 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC (see Appendix 1-10a in the TEAM Guide), by visually inspecting the requirements above and by successfully completing the testing requirements. Verify that records of all certification testing and repairs are maintained. Verify that the records identify the gasoline cargo tank; the date of the test or repair; and if applicable, the type of repair and the date of retest. Verify that the records are maintained in a legible, readily available condition for at least 2 years after the date of testing or repair was completed and must be available for inspection by the Department upon request. Verify that copies of all required tests are submitted to the Department within 30 days of certification testing.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2009
ST.30. UST STATE-SPECIFIC ST.30.1.ID. [Deleted February 2007]. ST.30.2.ID. [Deleted February 2007]. ST.30.3.ID. [Deleted February 2007]. ST.30.4.ID. Petroleum underground storage tank system must have trained operators (IDAPA 58.01.07.300.02.a and .03) [Added February 2008].	(NOTE: IDAPA 18.01.63.011 and .012.04 do not exist.) (NOTE: IDAPA 17.04.01.221 does not exist.) (NOTE: IDAPA 17.04.01.221 does not exist.) Verify that a class A operator, who is the individual(s) having primary responsibility for on-site operation and maintenance of the petroleum underground storage tank system, is designated by the owner/operator (NOTE: It is not required that the class A operator be on site.) Verify that a class B operator, who is the individual(s) having daily on-site responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the petroleum underground storage tank system, is designated by the owner/operator. Verify that the class B operator is on site at all times. Verify that a class C operator, who is the daily, on-site individual(s) having primary responsibility for addressing emergencies presented by a spill or release from the petroleum underground storage tank system, is designated. (NOTE: The class C operator can be designated by the class A or B operator.) (NOTE: See ST.90.1.ID. for documentation requirements.) Verify that the owner/ operator of each petroleum underground storage tank system ensures that the class A and B operators participate in the training conducted by the Department or a state of Idaho approved third party. Verify that a class A or B operator provides training to the class C operator. Verify that a class C operator is trained before assuming responsibility for responding to emergencies.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2009
ST.30.5.ID. Unattended petroleum underground storage tank system must have a sign indicating emergency information (IDAPA 58.01.07.300.04) [Added February 2008].	Verify that class A and B operators repeat the training within 30 days if the petroleum underground storage tank system for which they have responsibility is determined to be out of compliance with these rules. Verify that, in the case of unattended sites, a sign is posted in a location visible from the dispensers indicating emergency shut-off procedures and emergency contact phone numbers.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2009
RELEASE DETECTION for USTs ST.65. Petroleum USTs ST.65.1.ID. New or replacement petroleum underground storage tank or piping system near drinking water wells must protect groundwater from contamination (IDAPA 58.01.07.100.03 a, b, d, and d) [Added February 2008].	Verify that each new petroleum underground storage tank, or piping connected to any such new tank, installed after February 23, 2007, or any existing petroleum underground storage tank, or existing piping connected to such existing tank, that is replaced after February 23, 2007, has secondary containment and is monitored for leaks if the new or replaced petroleum underground storage tank or piping is within 1,000 feet of any existing public water system or any existing potable drinking water well. Verify that, at a minimum, secondary containment systems meet the following requirements: - designed, constructed, and installed to contain regulated substances released from the tank system until they are detected and removed - prevent the release of regulated substances to the environment at any time during the operational life of the petroleum underground storage tank system - checked for evidence of a release at least every 30 days. (NOTE: The following conditions are excluded: - suction piping that meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. 280.41(b)(2)(i) through (v) (see ST.65.1.US.) - piping that manifolds two or more petroleum underground storage tanks together - existing piping to which new piping is connected to install a dispenser - tanks excluded from federal requirements.) Verify that, if the owner installs, within 1 year, a potable drinking water well at the new facility that is within 1,000 feet of the petroleum underground tanks, piping, or motor fuel dispenser system as part of the new underground storage tank facility installation, secondary containment and under-dispenser containment are installed, regardless of whether the well is installed before or after the petroleum underground tanks, piping, and motor fuel dispenser system are installed. (NOTE: In the case of a replacement of an existing petroleum underground storage tank or existing piping connected to the petroleum underground storage tank, Section 100 applies only to the specific petroleum underground storage tank or piping being replaced, not to other petroleum underground storage tanks and connected pipes comprising such system.) Verify that each installation of a new motor fuel dispenser system include under-dispenser spill containment if the new dispenser is within 1,000 feet of any

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2009
	existing public water system or any existing potable drinking water well.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2009
RELEASE DETECTION for USTs ST.70. Hazardous Substance USTs ST.70.1.ID. New or replacement hazardous substance underground storage tank or piping system must have secondary containment (IDAPA 58.01.07.100.04) [Added February 2008].	Verify that a new or replacement hazardous substance underground storage tank or piping system has secondary containment as required in 40 CFR 280.42 (see ST.70.1.US.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2009
ST.80. UST RELEASES ST.80.1.ID. Confirmed petroleum underground storage tank releases must be reported to the Department (IDAPA 58.01.07.200) [Added February 2008].	Verify that owners or operators report the release source and release cause regarding confirmed petroleum underground storage tank releases to the Department on forms provided by the Department. (NOTE: Releases less than 25 gallons that are cleaned up within 24 hours, and which do not cause a sheen on nearby surface water, do not need to be reported.) Verify that the report is sent to the Department within 90 days of a confirmed release. (NOTE: The reporting requirement in Section 200 shall not relieve owners or operators from the obligation to comply with IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards," Section 851, "Petroleum Release Reporting, Investigation, and Confirmation," and IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards," Section 852, "Petroleum Release Response and Corrective Action.") (NOTE: Release sources may include, but are not limited to the following: - petroleum underground storage tanks - piping - dispensers, which include the dispenser and equipment used to connect the dispenser to the piping (a release from a suction pump or components located above the shear valve would be an example of a release from the dispenser) - submersible turbine pump area, which includes the submersible turbine pump head (typically located in the tank sump), the line leak detector, and the piping that connects the submersible turbine pump to the petroleum underground storage tank - delivery problem, which identifies releases that occurred during product delivery to the petroleum underground storage tank (typical causes associated with this source are spills and overfills).) (NOTE: Release causes may include, but are not limited to the following: - spills which may occur when the delivery hose is disconnected from the fill pipe of the petroleum underground storage tank or when the nozzle is removed from the vehicle at the dispenser - overfills which may occur from the fill pipe at the petroleum underground storage tank or when the nozzle fails to shut off at the dispenser - physical or mechanical damage of all types except corrosion (examples include a puncture of the petroleum underground storage tank or piping, loose fittings, broken components, and components that have changed dimension like elongation or swelling - corrosion of a metal tank, piping, flex connector, or other component - installation problem that occurs specifically because the underground storage tank system was not installed properly.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2009

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2009
ST.90 UST DOCUMENTATION ST.90.1.ID. New or replacement petroleum underground storage tank or piping system must meet documentation requirements (IDAPA 58.01.07.100.01, 58.01.07.100.03.c, and 58.01.07.300.02.b and c) [Added February 2008].	Verify that written notice is provided to the Department 30 days prior to the installation of a new piping system or a new or replacement petroleum underground storage tank. Verify that written notice is made upon forms provided by the Department. Verify that notice is provided to the Department 24 hours prior to the installation of a replacement piping system. (NOTE: The required notice must indicate whether the new or replacement installation is within one 1,000 feet of an existing public water system or any existing potable drinking water well.) Verify that, if the owner and installer certify that the installation is not within 1,000 feet of an existing public water system or any existing potable drinking water well, the owner, operator or designee provides and maintains documentation showing that a reasonable investigation of water systems and drinking water wells was undertaken. (NOTE: A reasonable investigation includes, but is not limited to, a search of the records of: - the public or private water service provider in the area which the new or replacement installation is located (if any) - the city or county in which the new or replacement installation is located - the Idaho Department of Water Resources - the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.) Verify that a record is maintained at the facility where the petroleum underground storage tank is located listing each person designated as class A, B, and C operator. Verify that the Department is notified in writing of the individual(s) designated as class A, B, and C operator within 30 days of the designation.

SECTION 11
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the Idaho requirements for Toxic Substances Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

**TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

PCB Management	
Missing Checklist Items	T1.2.1.ID.
PCB State-Specific Requirements	T1.5.1.ID.
PCB Disposal	T1.50.1.ID.
Asbestos Management	
Missing Checklist Items	T2.2.1.ID.
Asbestos Personnel Training/ Certification	[Deleted]
Radon Management	
Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for DOD and service-specific requirements.	
Missing Checklist Items	T3.2.1.ID.
Lead-Based Paint Management	
Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for DOD and service-specific requirements.	
Missing Checklist Items	T4.2.1.ID.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PCB MANAGEMENT T1.2 Missing Checklist Items T1.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PCB MANAGEMENT T1.5. PCB State-Specific Requirements T1.5.1.ID. The sale, distribution, or provision of materials containing greater than 5 ppm PCB for home or commercial heating equipment is prohibited (IDAPA 58.01.01.164.02) [Citation Revised February 2007].	Verify that no person sells, distributes, or provides any materials containing greater than 5 parts per million PCBs for home or commercial heating equipment.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PCB MANAGEMENT T1.50. PCB Disposal T1.50.1.ID. PCBs must not be burned except for disposal in a permitted incinerator (IDAPA 58.01.01.164.01) [Citation Revised February 2007].	Verify that no one burns any material containing greater than 5 parts per million of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), except for incineration for the purpose of disposal. Verify that no person commences construction or modification of a PCB incinerator without a permit to construct issued by the state (see section AE.5.ID. in the <i>Air Emissions Management</i> chapter).

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT T2.2. Missing Checklist Items T2.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT T2.10. Asbestos Personnel Training / Certification T2.10.1.ID. [Deleted March 2004].	(NOTE: IDAPA 17.04.05.011 repealed.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
RADON MANAGEMENT T3.2. Missing Checklist Items T3.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
LEAD-BASED PAINT T4.2. Missing Checklist Items T4.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

SECTION 12

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

This section covers the Idaho requirements for Wastewater Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

Please note that several terms are listed more than once, which indicates that those terms have different meanings under different regulations. Match the citation to the checklist item in which the term appears.

- *Abandoned System* - a system which has ceased to receive blackwaste or wastewater due to diversion of those wastes to another treatment system or due to termination of waste flow (Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Acute* - involving a stimulus severe enough to rapidly induce a response; in aquatic toxicity tests, a response measuring lethality observed in 96 hr or less is typically considered acute. When referring to human health, an acute effect is not always measured in terms of lethality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Acute Criteria* – unless otherwise specified in IDAPA 58, Title 01, Chapter 02, *Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements*, the maximum instantaneous or 1-hr average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent that ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from acute toxicity resulting from exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Acute criteria will adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every 3 yr. The terms “acute criteria” and “criterion maximum concentration” (CMC) are equivalent (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Acute Toxicity* - the existence of mortality or injury to aquatic organisms resulting from a single or short-term (i.e., 96 h or less) exposure to a substance. As applied to toxicity tests, acute toxicity refers to the response of aquatic test organisms to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent that results in a LC-50 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Alternative System* - any system for which the Department has issued design guidelines or which the Director judges to be a simple modification of a standard system (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Animal Unit* - an animal unit equals 2.5 swine, each weighing over 25 kg (approximately 55 lb), or 10 weaned swine, each weighing under 25 kg, or 100 poultry. Total animal units are calculated by adding the number of swine weighing over 25 kg multiplied by 0.4 plus the number of weaned swine weighing under 25 kg multiplied by 0.1 plus the number of poultry multiplied by 0.01 (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].
- *Animal Waste* - animal excrement, feed wastes, process wastewater or any other waste associated with the confinement of swine or poultry (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].
- *Animal Waste Management System* - any structure or system that provides for the collection, treatment, disposal, distribution, or storage of animal waste (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].
- *Applicable Requirements* - any state, local or federal statutes, regulations, or ordinances to which the facility is subject (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003].

- *Authorized or Approved* - the state of being sanctioned or acceptable to the Director as stated in a written document (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Best Management Practice* - 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Blackwaste* - human body waste, specifically excreta or urine. This includes toilet paper and other products used in the practice of personal hygiene (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Added February 2009].
- *Blackwater* - wastewater whose principal pollutant is blackwaste; a combination of blackwaste and water (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Board* - the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010 and 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2010].
- *Building Sewer* - the extension of the building drain beginning 5 ft outside the inner face of the building wall (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Central System* - any system which receives blackwaste or wastewater in volumes exceeding 2,500 gal per day; any system which receives blackwaste or wastewater from more than 2 dwelling units or more than 2 buildings under separate ownership (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Chronic* - involving a stimulus that lingers or continues for a relatively long period of time, often one-tenth of the life span or more. Chronic should be considered a relative term depending on the life span of an organism. The measurement of a chronic effect can be reduced growth, reduced reproduction, etc., in addition to lethality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 resulting from exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Chronic criteria will adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every 3 yr. The terms "chronic criteria" and "criterion continuous concentration" (CCC) are equivalent (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Chronic Toxicity* - the existence of mortality, injury, reduced growth, impaired reproduction, or any other adverse effect on aquatic organisms resulting from a long-term (i.e., one-tenth or more of the organism's life span) exposure to a substance. As applied to toxicity tests, chronic toxicity refers to the response of aquatic organisms to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent that results in an IC-25 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Class A Effluent* - class A effluent is treated municipal reclaimed wastewater that must be oxidized, coagulated, clarified, and filtered, or treated by an equivalent process and adequately disinfected. For comprehensive Class A Effluent criteria and permitting requirements refer to IDAPA 58.01.17, "Rules for the Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Class A Effluent Distribution System* - the distribution system for Class A effluent as described in these rules. The distribution system does not include any of the collection or treatment portions of the wastewater facility and is not subject to operator licensing requirements of IDAPA 58.01.16, "Wastewater Rules (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Added March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Construct* - to make, form, excavate, alter, expand, repair, or install a system and, their derivations (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)* - unless otherwise specified, the 4-day average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from chronic toxicity resulting from exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. The CCC will adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every 3-yr. The terms "criterion continuous concentration" and "chronic criteria" are equivalent (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Added March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC)* - unless otherwise specified, the maximum instantaneous or 1-h average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from acute toxicity resulting from exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. The CMC will adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every 3-yr. The terms "criterion maximum concentration" and "acute criteria" are equivalent (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Added March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Department* - the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Designated Beneficial Use or Designated Use* - those beneficial uses assigned to identified waters in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Title 01, Chapter 02, "Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements," Sections 110. through 160., whether or not the uses are being attained (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Revised February 2007].
- *Desirable Species* - species indigenous to the area or those introduced species identified as desirable by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Director* - the Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Discharge* - When used without qualification, any spilling, leaking, emitting, escaping, leaching, or disposing of a pollutant into the waters of the state (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Disinfection* - a method of reducing the pathogenic or objectionable organisms by means of chemicals or other acceptable means (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Dissolved Product* - petroleum product constituents found in solution with water (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Effluent* - any wastewater discharged from a treatment facility (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Effluent Biomonitoring* - the measurement of the biological effects of effluents (e.g., toxicity, biostimulation, bioaccumulation, etc.) (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Existing Beneficial Use or Existing Use* - those beneficial uses actually attained in waters on or after 28 November, 1975, whether or not they are redesignated for those waters in Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Rules, Title 01, Chapter 02, "Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements" (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Existing System* - any system that was installed prior to the effective date of these rules (1 July 1993) (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Expand* - to enlarge any nonfailing system (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Facility or Swine or Poultry Facility* - any place, site or location or part thereof where swine or poultry are kept, handled, housed, or otherwise maintained and includes but is not limited to buildings, lots, pens, and an animal waste management system, and which has the one-time unit capacity of 2000 or more animal units (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].
- *Facility Plan* - the facility plan for a municipal wastewater treatment and disposal facility describes the overall system, including the collection system, the treatment systems, and the disposal systems. It is a comprehensive planning document for the existing infrastructure and includes the plan for the future of the systems, including upgrades and additions. It is usually updated on a regular basis due to anticipated or unanticipated growth patterns, regulatory requirements, or other infrastructure needs. A Facility Plan is sometimes referred to as a master plan or facilities planning study. In general, a Facility Plan is an overall system-wide plan as opposed to a project specific plan (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Failing System* - any system which exhibits 1 or more of the following characteristics (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003]:
 1. does not meet the intent of these rules as stated in Subsection 004.01
 2. fails to accept blackwater and wastewater
 3. discharges blackwater or wastewater into the waters of the State or onto the ground surface.
- *Four-Day Average* - the mean of the 24 h average values calculated over a period of 96 consecutive h (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Free Product* - a petroleum product that is present as a nonaqueous phase liquid. Free product includes the presence of petroleum greater than 0.1 inch as measured on the water surface for surface water or the water table for groundwater (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 groups 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Groundwater* - subsurface water comprising the zone of saturation (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Ground Water* - any water of the state that occurs beneath the surface of the earth in a saturated geological formation of rock or soil (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *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) (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *High Groundwater Level -- Normal Seasonal* - High groundwater level may be established by the presence of low chroma mottles, actual groundwater monitoring or historic records. The normal high groundwater level is the highest elevation of groundwater that is maintained or exceeded for a continuous period of 6 wk a year. The seasonal high groundwater level is the highest elevation of groundwater that is maintained or exceeded for a continuous period of 1 wk a year (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *High Water Mark* - the line that the water impresses on the soil by covering it for sufficient periods of time to prevent the growth of terrestrial vegetation (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Individual System* - any standard, alternative or subsurface system that is not a central system (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Install* - to excavate or to put in place a system or a component of a system (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Installer* - any person, corporation, or firm engaged in the business of excavation for, or the construction of individual or subsurface sewage disposal systems in the State (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Instantaneous Concentration* - a concentration of a substance measured at any moment (instant) in time (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Intermittent Waters* - A stream, reach, or water body which has a period of zero flow for at least 1 week during most years. Where flow records are available, a stream with a 7Q2 hydrologically-based flow of less than 0.1

cfs is considered intermittent. Streams with natural perennial pools containing significant aquatic life uses are not intermittent (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Land Application* - a process or activity involving application of wastewater, surface water, or semi-liquid material to the land surface for the purpose of disposal, pollutant removal, or groundwater recharge (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Land Application* - the spreading on or incorporation of a animal waste into the soil mantle primarily for beneficial purposes (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].
- *Large Soil Absorption System* - a large soil absorption system is a subsurface sewage disposal system designed to receive 2500 gal of wastewater or more per day, including where the total wastewater flow from the entire proposed project exceeds 2500 gal/day but the flow is separated into absorption modules which receive less than 2500 gal/day (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Limiting Layer* - a characteristic subsurface layer or material which will severely limit the capability of the soil to treat or absorb wastewater including, but not limited to, water tables, fractured bedrock, fissured bedrock, excessively permeable material and relatively impermeable material (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Load Allocation (LA)* - the portion of the receiving water's loading capacity that is attributed either to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Loading Capacity* - the greatest amount of pollutant loading that the water can receive without violating water quality standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Lower Water Quality* - a measurable adverse change in a chemical, physical, or biological parameter of water relevant to a beneficial use, and which can be expressed numerically. Measurable change is determined by a statistically significant difference between sample means using standard methods for analysis and statistical interpretation appropriate to the parameter. Statistical significance is defined as 95 percent confidence limit when significance is not otherwise defined for the parameter in standard methods or practices (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Man-made Waterways* - Canals, flumes, ditches, and similar features, constructed for the purpose of water conveyance (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Maximum Weekly Maximum Temperature (MWMT)* - the weekly maximum temperature (WMT) is the mean of daily maximum temperatures measured over a consecutive 7-day period. The MWMT is the single highest WMT that occurs during a given year (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Added March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Modal Contact Time* - the amount of time elapsed between the time that a tracer, such as salt or dye, is injected into the influent at the entrance to a chamber and the time that the highest concentration of the tracer is observed in the effluent from the chamber (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Added February 2008].
- *Mottling* - irregular areas of different color in the soil that varies in contrast, density, number and size. Mottling generally indicates poor aeration and impeded drainage (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].

- *Municipal Wastewater* -
 1. Wastewater that contains sewage (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003]
 2. Unless otherwise specified, sewage and associated solids, whether treated or untreated, together with such water that is present. Also called domestic wastewater. Industrial wastewater may also be present, but is not considered part of the definition (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
- *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)* - point source permitting program established pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Natural Background Conditions* - no measurable change in the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological conditions existing in a water body without human sources of pollution within the watershed (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Added March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010 and 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2008].
- *New Activity* - any significant change in operation or construction of the wastewater treatment system that may impact the waters of the state (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *New System* - a system that is or might be authorized or approved on or after the effective date of these rules (1 July 1993) (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Non-Contact Cooling Water* - Water used to reduce temperature which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product (other than heat) or finished product (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Nondischarging System* - any system that is designed and constructed to prevent the discharge of blackwater or wastewater (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Nonpoint Source* - 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 sources include, but are not limited to (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006]:
 1. Irrigated and nonirrigated lands used for:
 - a. Grazing
 - b. Crop production
 - c. Silviculture
 - d. Log storage or rafting
 2. Construction sites
 3. Recreation sites, and
 4. Septic tank disposal fields.
- *Nuisance* - anything that is injurious to the public health or an obstruction to the free use, in the customary manner, of any waters of the state (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Nutrient Management Plan* - a plan prepared in compliance with the Nutrient Management Standard or other equally protective standard approved by the Director for managing the amount, source, placement, form, and timing of the land application of nutrients and soil amendments for plant production and to minimize the potential for environmental degradation, particularly impairment of water quality (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].

- *Nutrient Management Standard* - the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Natural Resource Conservation Service Code 590 or the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan-Nutrient Management Standard Component Practice (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Nutrients* - the major substances necessary for the growth and reproduction of aquatic plant life, consisting of nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon compounds (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *One-day Minimum* - the lowest daily instantaneous value measured (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *One-Hour Average* - the mean of at least two appropriately spaced measurements, as determined by the Department, calculated over a period of one hour. When three or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than 0.5 times the mean, additional measurements over the 1-hr period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *One-Time Animal Unit Capacity* - the maximum number of animal units that a facility is capable of housing at any given point in time (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].
- *Operator* - for the 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 PST system (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Outstanding Resource Water (ORW)* - 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 nonpoint source activities that may lower water quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 that 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 that are necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Owner* - for the purposes of sections 851 and 852, any person who owns or owned a PST system any time during a release and the current owner of the property where the PST system is or was located (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Permit* - written authorization by the Director to modify, operate, construct, or discharge to a reclamation and reuse facility (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006].
- *Permit* - written authorization by the Director to construct, operate, or expand a swine or poultry facility (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].
- *Person* - an individual, corporation, partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of the state, state agency, federal agency, special district, or interstate body (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003].

- *Person* - 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 (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2010].
- *Petroleum Products* - products derived from petroleum through various refining processes (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) System* - any one or combination of storage tanks or other containers, including pipes connected thereto, dispensing equipment, and no 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (CAFO), 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Pollutants* - any chemical, biological, or physical substance whether it be solid, liquid, gas, or a quality thereof, which if released into the environment can, by itself or in combination with other substances, create a public nuisance or render that environment harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, safety or welfare or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, aesthetic, or other beneficial uses (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Potable Water* - water that is free from impurities in such amounts that it is safe for human consumption without treatment (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Poultry* - includes chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and any other bird raised in captivity (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].
- *Primary Effluent* - Raw wastewater that has been mechanically treated by screening, degritting, sedimentation and/or skimming processes to remove substantially all floatable and settleable solids (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Primary Treatment* - processes or methods that serve as the first state treatment of wastewater, intended for removal of suspended and settleable solids by gravity sedimentation; provides no changes in dissolved and colloidal matter in the sewage or wastes flow (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Private Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant* - a wastewater facility that treats municipal wastewater and is under private ownership. These systems are typically initially owned, operated, and maintained by a developer with the ownership, operation and maintenance transferring to a homeowners association, or similar entity as lots are sold within the development (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Process Wastewater* - any water used in the facility that comes into contact with any manure, litter, bedding, raw, intermediate, or final material or product used in or resulting from the production of swine or poultry and any products directly or indirectly used in the operation of a facility, such as spillage or overflow from animal

watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or spray cooling of animals; and dust control and any precipitation which comes into contact with animals or animal waste (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].

- *Public System* - any system owned by a county, city, special service district, or other governmental entity or Indian tribe having the authority to dispose of blackwater or wastewater; a municipal wastewater treatment facility (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Rapid Infiltration System* - a wastewater treatment method by which wastewater is applied to land in an amount of 20 to 600 feet per year for percolation through the soil. Vegetation is not generally utilized by this method (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Receiving Waters* - those waters that receive pollutants from point or nonpoint sources (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Recharge* - the process of adding water to the zone of saturation (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Recharge Water* - Water that is specifically utilized for the purpose of adding water to the zone of saturation (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Reclamation* - the treatment of municipal or industrial wastewater that allows it to be reused for beneficial uses. Reclamation also includes land treatment for wastewater that utilizes soil or crops for partial treatment (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Added March 2006].
- *Reclamation and Reuse Facility or Facility* - any structure or system designed or used for reclamation or reuse of municipal or industrial wastewater including, but not limited to, industrial and municipal wastewater treatment facilities, pumping and storage facilities, pipeline and distribution facilities, and the property to which the reclaimed wastewater is applied. This does not include industrial in-plant processes and reuse of process waters within the plant (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Added March 2006].
- *Release* - any unauthorized spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing into soil, groundwater, or surface water (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Repair* - to remake, reform, replace, or enlarge a failing system or any component thereof as is necessary to restore proper operation (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006]:
 1. are usually present at the site
 2. are present only seasonally due to migration
 3. are present intermittently because they periodically return or extend their ranges into the site
 4. 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
 5. 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.
- *Responsible Persons in Charge* - any person who either (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006]:
 1. by any acts or omissions, caused, contributed to or exacerbated an unauthorized release of hazardous materials
 2. 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

3. 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.
- *Restricted Public Access* - preventing public entry within the area or point of reuse of a facility and the buffer distance around the area by site location or physical structures such as fencing. A lesser buffer distance may be accepted if aerosol drift is reduced (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
 - *Reuse* - the use of reclaimed wastewater for beneficial uses including, but not limited to, land treatment, irrigation, aquifer recharge, use in surface water features, toilet flushing in commercial buildings, dust control, and other uses (IDAPA 58.01.17.200 and 58.01.16.010) [Added March 2006; Citation Revised February 2010].
 - *Scarp* - the side of a hill, canyon, ditch, river bank, roadcut or other geological feature characterized by a slope of 45 degrees or more from the horizontal (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
 - *Secondary Treatment* - processes or methods for the supplemental treatment of wastewater, usually following primary treatment, to affect additional improvement in the quality of the treated wastes by biological means of various types that are designed to remove or modify organic matter (IDAPA 58.01.02.010 and 58.01.16.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2010].
 - *Septage* - a general term for the contents removed from septic tanks, portable vault toilets, privy vaults, wastewater holding tanks, very small wastewater treatment plants, or semi-public facilities (i.e., schools, motels, mobile home parks, campgrounds, small commercial endeavors) receiving wastewater from domestic sources. Non-domestic (industrial) wastes are not included in this definition. This does not include drinking water treatment residuals that may be held in a holding tank (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
 - *Septage Transfer Station* - a place where septage from more than one (1) hauler is accumulated for collection and subsequent removal without processing to a treatment facility (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
 - *Seven-day Mean* - the average of the daily mean values calculated over a period of seven consecutive days (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
 - *Sewage* - the water-carried human or animal waste from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such groundwater infiltration and surface water as may be present (IDAPA 58.01.02.010 and 58.01.16.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2010].
 - *Sewage* - sewage has the same meaning as wastewater (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
 - *Sludge* -
 1. the semi-liquid mass produced by partial dewatering of potable or spend process waters or wastewater (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
 2. the semi-liquid mass produced and removed by the wastewater treatment process (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
 - *Soil Texture* - the relative proportion of sand, silt, and clay particles in a mass of soil (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
 - *Special Resource Water* - those specific segments or bodies of water that are recognized as needing intensive protection to preserve outstanding or unique characteristics, or to maintain current beneficial use (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
 - *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Standard System* - any system recognized by the Board through the adoption of design and construction regulations (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *State* - the state of Idaho (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Subsurface Disposal* - disposal of effluent below ground surface, including, but not limited to, drainfields or sewage beds (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Subsurface System* - any system with a point of discharge beneath the earth's surface (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Surface Water -- Intermittent, Permanent, Temporary* (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003]:
 1. any waters of the state which flow or are contained in natural or man-made depressions in the earth's surface; including, but is not limited to, lakes, streams, canals, and ditches
 2. an intermittent surface water exists continuously for a period of more than 2 mo but not more than 6 mo a year
 3. a permanent surface water exists continuously for a period of more than 6 mo a year
 4. a temporary surface water exists continuously for a period of less than 2 mo a year.
- *Suspended Sediment* - organic and inorganic particulate matter that has been removed from its site of origin and measured while suspended in surface water (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *System* - beginning at the point of entry physically connected piping, treatment devices, receptacles, structures, or areas of land designed, used or dedicated to convey, store, stabilize, neutralize, treat, or dispose of blackwater or wastewater (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 126 priority pollutants identified by EPA pursuant to Section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Treatment* - a process or activity conducted for the purpose of removing pollutants from wastewater (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Treatment Facility* - any physical facility or land area for the purpose of collecting, treating, neutralizing or stabilizing pollutants including treatment plants; the necessary collecting, intercepting, outfall and outlet sewers; pumping stations integral to such plants or sewers; disposal or reuse facilities; equipment and furnishing thereof; and their appurtenances. For the purpose of these rules, a treatment facility may also be known as a treatment system, a wastewater system, wastewater treatment system, wastewater treatment facility, or wastewater treatment plant (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2010].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Turbidity* - a measure of the interference of light passage through water, or visual depth restriction due to the presence of suspended matter such as clay, silt, nonliving organic particulates, plankton and other microscopic organisms. Operationally, turbidity measurements are expressions of certain light scattering and absorbing properties of a water sample. Turbidity is measured by the Nephelometric method (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Added February 2008].
- *Twenty-Four Hour Average* - the mean of at least two appropriately spaced measurements, as determined by the Department, calculated over a period of 24 consecutive hours. When three or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than 0.5 times the mean, additional measurements over the 24 hour period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Unauthorized Discharge* - a release of an animal waste to the environment or waters of the State that is not authorized by the permit or the terms of an NPDES permit issued by the federal EPA (IDAPA 58.01.09.010) [Added March 2003].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Very Small Wastewater System* – a public wastewater system that serves five hundred (500) connections or less and includes a collection system with a system size of six (6) points or less on the system classification rating form (Section 202) and is limited to only one (1) of the following wastewater treatment processes: (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2010].
 - a. Aerated lagoons
 - b. Non-aerated lagoon(s)
 - c. Primary treatment
 - d. Primary treatment discharging to a large soil absorption system (LSAS).
- *Wasteload Allocation (WLA)* - the portion of the receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Wastewater* - Unless otherwise specified, sewage, industrial waste, agricultural waste, and associated solids or combinations of these, whether treated or untreated, together with surface water as is present (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Wastewater* - any combination of liquid or water and pollutants from activities and processes occurring in dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial plants, institutions and other establishments, together with any groundwater, surface water, and storm water that may be present; liquid or water that is chemically, biologically, physically or rationally identifiable as containing backwater, grey water or commercial or

industrial pollutants; and sewage (IDAPA 58.01.03.003 and 58.01.16.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2010].

- *Wastewater* - unless otherwise specified, industrial waste, municipal waste, agricultural waste, and associated solids or combinations of these, whether treated or untreated, together with such water as is present but not including sludge, or noncontact cooling water (IDAPA 58.01.17.200) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Wastewater Lagoon* - manmade impoundments for the purpose of storing or treating wastewater (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Wastewater Pumping Station* - wastewater facility that collects wastewater from the collection system or the treatment system and pumps it to a higher elevation. Also called lift station or wastewater lift station (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Wastewater System Operator* - the person who is employed, retained, or appointed to conduct the tasks associated with routine day to day operation and maintenance of a public wastewater treatment or collection system in order to safeguard the public health and environment (IDAPA 58.01.16.010) [Added February 2009].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010 and 58.01.16.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2010].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010 and 58.01.16.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2010].
- *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 of Idaho (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Water Table* - the surface of an aquifer (IDAPA 58.01.03.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].

**WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	WA.2.1.ID.
Discharges to the Environment	WA.5.1.ID. through WA.5.3.ID.
Treatment Works	WA.20.1.ID. through WA.20.17.ID.
Limitations for Mixing Zones	WA.90.1.ID. and WA.90.2.ID.
Other Discharges and Dischargers	WA.95.1.ID. through WA.95.11.ID.
Individual Sewage Systems	WA.100.1.ID. through WA.100.17.ID.
Land Application of Sludge	WA.105.1.ID. through WA.105.5.ID.
Other Sewage/Sludge Management	WA.148.1.ID. and WA.148.2.ID.
Wastewater Reuse	WA.155.1.ID. through WA.155.17.ID.

GUIDANCE FOR APPENDIX USERS

APPENDIX NUMBERS:

APPENDIX TITLE:

12-1	Minimum Capacities for Septic Tanks
12-2	Minimum Separation Distances Between Septic Tanks and Features of Concern
12-3	Direct Use of Municipal Reclaimed Wastewater Requirements

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS WA.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.5. DISCHARGES TO THE ENVIRONMENT WA.5.1.ID. Facilities must not allow discharges that result in a violation of any water quality standard (IDAPA 58.01.02.080 and 58.01.02.400.01 and .02) [Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised February 2007].	Verify that no pollutant is discharged from a single source or in combination with pollutants discharged from other sources in concentrations or in a manner that: - will or can be expected to result in violation of the water quality standards applicable to the receiving water body or downstream waters - will injure designated or existing beneficial uses - is not authorized by the appropriate authorizing agency for those discharges that require authorization. (NOTE: The Department or the Board can authorize, with whatever conditions deemed necessary, short term activities even though such activities can result in a violation of these rules.) (NOTE: Exceeding the temperature criteria will not be considered a water quality standard violation when the air temperature of a given day exceeds the ninetieth percentile of a yearly series of the maximum weekly maximum air temperature (MWMT) calculated over the historic record measured at the nearest weather reporting station.) (NOTE: See Appendices 13-3 and 13-4, and checklist items in section WQ.115, in the <i>Water Quality Management</i> chapter for water quality standards.) Verify that a new point source does not discharge pollutants, and existing point source does not increase discharge of pollutants above the design capacity of its existing wastewater treatment facility, to any water designated as a special resource water or to a tributary of, or to the upstream segment of a special resource water: if pollutants significant to the designated beneficial uses can or will result in a reduction of the ambient water quality of the receiving special resource water as measured immediately below the applicable mixing zone. Verify that there are no unauthorized discharges from a point source to waters of the state. (NOTE: So long as a point source discharge or wastewater treatment facility is regulated by the terms and conditions of an authorization pursuant to Subsection 080.02., a Board order, decree or compliance schedule, a valid discharge permit issued by the EPA, or is subject to the provisions of Subsection 401.05., the discharge or facility will not be subject to these additional restrictions or conditions.) (NOTE: Waters contained within wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites for the purpose of wastewater or stormwater treatment, and operated in compliance with NPDES permit conditions, are not subject to the application of

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.5.2.ID. Nonpoint source activities that may affect outstanding resource waters (ORW) are restricted (IDAPA 58.01.02.350.04) [Citation Revised March 2003].	general water quality-based or site-specific criteria and standards. Waters contained within wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites for the purpose of treatment of nonpoint sources of pollution, and operated in compliance with best management practices, are not subject to the application of general water quality-based or site specific criteria and standards.) Verify that the facility does not conduct a new or substantially modified existing nonpoint source activity that can reasonably be expected to lower the water quality of that ORW. (NOTE: Facilities may conduct 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 a n ORW, nor shall the ORW mixing zone be subject to the same restrictions as a n 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 a n ORW or a n ORW mixing zone, provided that the water quality of that ORW below the mixing zone shall not be lowered.) (NOTE: Existing nonpoint source activities may continue and be conducted in a manner that maintains and protects the current water quality of an ORW.)
WA.5.3.ID. Discharges from point sources must meet specific minimum treatment standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.401) [Revised March 2003; Revised February 2007].	(NOTE: These are minimum requirements; more stringent limitations may be necessary to meet the applicable requirements of Sections 200 through 300. Also, the Department may grant exemptions and variances on a case-by-case basis.) Verify that wastewaters discharged into surface waters of the state do not affect the temperature of the receiving water outside the mixing zone so that: - the temperature of the receiving water or of downstream waters interferes with designated beneficial uses - daily and seasonal temperature cycles characteristic of the water body are not maintained - if the water is designated for warm water aquatic life, the induced variation is more than +2 deg C - if the water is designated for cold water aquatic life, seasonal cold water aquatic life, or salmonid spawning, the induced variation is more than +1 deg C - if temperature criteria for the designated aquatic life use are exceeded in the receiving waters upstream of the discharge due to natural background conditions, then Subsections 401.03.a.iii. and 401.03.a.iv. do not apply and instead wastewater must not raise the receiving water temperatures by more than 0.3 deg C.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	Verify that wastewaters discharged into surface waters of the state do not affect the turbidity of the receiving water outside the mixing zone by: - more than 5 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) over background turbidity, when background turbidity is 50 NTU or less - more than ten percent increase in turbidity when background turbidity is more than 50 NTU, not to exceed a maximum increase of 25 NTU. Verify that wastewaters discharged into surface waters of the state do not affect the total chlorine residual concentration of the receiving water by exceeding 0.011 mg/l.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.20. TREATMENT WORKS WA.20.1.ID. Plans and specifications must be approved prior to the construction, alteration, or expansion of any sewage system or other wastewater treatment or disposal facility (IDAPA 58.01.16.400 and 58.01.16.401) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2007 ; Revised February 2009].	Verify that a municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facility meets the following requirements: - plans and specifications are submitted to the Department and approved prior to the construction, alteration or expansion - plans and specifications are prepared by or under the supervision of a registered professional engineer and bear the imprint of the engineer's seal - construction is observed by a registered professional engineer or a person under the supervision of a registered professional engineer - within 30 calendar days of the completion of construction of facilities, record plans and specifications based on information provided by the construction contractor and field observations made by the engineer or the engineer's designee depicting the actual construction of facilities performed, are submitted to the Director - if the construction does not materially deviate from the approved plans and specifications, the owner may have a statement to that effect prepared by a qualified Idaho licensed professional engineer and filed with the Department in lieu of submitting a complete and accurate set of record drawings - a copy of the approved plans and specifications and the approval letter from the reviewing authority is on-site during construction at all times. Verify that a nonmunicipal wastewater treatment or disposal facility meets the following requirements: - the construction, alteration or expansion of the facility does not begin before plans and specifications for the proposed facility are approved by the Department - plans and specifications are prepared by or under the supervision of a registered professional engineer and bear the imprint of the engineer's seal - no deviations are made from the approved plans and specifications without prior approval of the Department - if actual construction deviates from the approved plans and specifications, complete and accurate plans and specifications depicting the actual construction, alteration, or modification performed, are submitted to the Department for review and approval within 30 days of completion of construction.
WA.20.2.ID. [Deleted February 2007].	(NOTE: IDAPA 58.01.02.420 was deleted.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.20.3.ID. [Deleted February 2007].	(NOTE: IDAPA 58.01.02.420 was deleted.)
WA.20.4.ID. [Deleted February 2007].	(NOTE: IDAPA 58.01.02.420 was deleted.)
WA.20.5.ID. [Deleted February 2007].	(NOTE: IDAPA 58.01.02.440 was deleted.)
WA.20.6.ID. Wastewater treatment facilities must be operated by competent personnel and maintained in good repair (IDAPA 58.01.16.201.03) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2007].	Verify that any sewage or other wastewater treatment facility is at all times operated under competent supervision and with the highest efficiency that can reasonably be expected, and maintained in good repair.
WA.20.7.ID. Records of the operation of wastewater treatment facilities must be maintained (IDAPA 58.01.16.201.04) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].	Verify that any person who owns or operates any facility or carries out any operation that results in the discharge of wastewater furnishes to the Department information concerning quality and quantity of discharged wastewaters and maintains required treatment records. (NOTE: Required information can include, but is not limited to: - treated wastewater discharge volumes - treated wastewater discharge BOD - treated wastewater discharge suspended solid concentration - discharge pH - discharge temperature.)
WA.20.8.ID. Subsurface sewage or wastewater disposal facilities must meet design and location standards (IDAPA 58.01.16.260) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2007].	Verify that subsurface sewage or wastewater disposal facilities are designed and located so that pollutants cannot be reasonably expected to enter water of the state in concentrations resulting in injury to appropriate beneficial uses.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.20.9.ID. Public wastewater systems, including very small wastewater systems, must meet requirements for personnel and certification (IDAPA 58.01.16.203 and 58.01.16.204) [Added March 2004; Revised March 2006; Revised February 2007 ; Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2010].	Verify that owners of all public wastewater systems place the direct supervision of their wastewater system(s), including each treatment system and each collection system or very small wastewater systems, under the responsible charge of an operator who holds a valid license equal to or greater than the classification of each wastewater treatment system and each collection system. Verify that an operator in responsible charge of both a wastewater treatment system and a collection system holds 2 licenses, 1 for wastewater treatment and 1 for collection. (NOTE: A very small wastewater system responsible charge operator may hold a single very small wastewater system license.) Verify that the department is notified in writing of any change of responsible charge or substitute responsible charge operator within 10 days of change. Verify that, at such times as the responsible charge operator is not available, a substitute responsible charge operator is designated to replace the responsible charge operator. Verify that all other operating personnel at public wastewater systems including each treatment system and collection system hold a valid certificate. (NOTE: Any public wastewater system operating personnel that exclusively operate a Class A Effluent Distribution System of a Class A Municipal Reclaimed Wastewater System permitted in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.17 is not subject to operator licensing requirements (see WA.155.5.ID.) Verify that all public wastewater systems are in compliance with these rules by April 15, 2006. Verify that each public wastewater land application system employs, retains or contracts with licensed land application operating personnel by April 15, 2007. (NOTE: Public wastewater systems may contract with a licensed public wastewater system operator or with a public wastewater system having licensed operators to provide supervision. The contracted public wastewater system operator or contracted entity shall employ and assign to that system an operator licensed at the grade equal to or greater than the classification of the system.)
WA.20.10.ID. Public treatment and wastewater collection systems must submit classification rating forms every 5 years (IDAPA 58.0116.202.01.a) [Added March 2006; Citation Revised February 2007 ; Citation	Verify that public wastewater treatment and wastewater collection system owners submit classification rating forms at 5 year intervals detailing existing conditions for Departmental review.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
Revised February 2009]. WA.20.11.ID. All new municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities, and all existing municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities undergoing material modification or expansion, are required to have a current facility plan (IDAPA 58.01.16.410.01 and .410.03) [Added February 2008 ; Revised February 2009]. WA.20.12.ID. Municipal wastewater treatment and disposal facilities must have operation and maintenance manuals (IDAPA 58.01.16.425) [Added February 2008 ; Revised February 2009].	Verify that all new municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities, and all existing municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities undergoing material modification or expansion, have a current Facility Plan approved by the Department. Verify that the facility plan addresses, but is not limited to, hydraulic capacity, treatment capacity, project financing, and operation and maintenance considerations sufficiently to determine the effects of the project on the overall wastewater infrastructure. Verify that facility plans address the entire potential service area of the project. Verify that Facility Plans submitted to the Department bear the imprint of an Idaho licensed professional engineer's seal that is both signed and dated by the engineer. (NOTE: Material modification or expansion that requires a Facility Plan includes upgraded, or rehabilitated municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities and major collection, interceptor sewer, pump station projects and septage transfer station projects.) (NOTE: A facility plan is not required if the Department is provided documentation supporting the ability of the wastewater system to provide service for the simple wastewater main extension without adding wastewater pumping stations or treatment capacity to the system and without overloading the existing collection system.) Verify that all wastewater systems have an operation and maintenance manual or manuals. Verify that the manual includes, but is not limited to, the following: - daily operating instructions - operator safety procedures - location of valves and other key system features - a parts list and parts order form(s) - information for contacting the responsible charge operators. Verify that an operational trouble-shooting section is supplied to the wastewater works as part of any proprietary unit installed in system facilities. Verify that final operation and maintenance manuals for construction of wastewater systems that include lift stations or treatment works are approved by the Department prior to start-up of the proposed system unless the system

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.20.13.ID. Municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities must demonstrate technical, financial and managerial capacity prior to initial construction (IDAPA 58.01.16.409) [Added February 2009]. WA.20.14.ID. Municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities lagoons must meet seepage rate requirements (IDAPA 58.01.16.493.01, .02, .03, and .04) [Added February 2009 ; Revised February 2010].	components are already covered in an existing manual. Verify that, prior to construction new public wastewater system, a new private municipal treatment plant, a new wastewater treatment facility, or a new privately owned wastewater pumping station, it has been demonstrated to the Department that the wastewater system will have adequate technical, financial and managerial capacity. (NOTE: The Department will issue it's approval of the new system capacity demonstration in writing.) (NOTE: IDAPA 58. 01.16.493 applies to all new and existing municipal wastewater lagoons, including: - discharging or non-discharging lagoons - municipal wastewater treatment lagoons - municipal wastewater storage lagoons - any other municipal wastewater lagoons that, if leaking, have the potential to degrade waters of the state. Lagoons are also sometimes referred to as ponds. IDAPA 58.01.16.493 does not apply to: - industrial lagoons or mining tailings ponds - single-family dwellings utilizing a single lagoon -2 cell infiltrative system - animal waste lagoons -storm water ponds.) Verify that the leakage rate for lagoons constructed after April 15, 2007 is no more than zero point one hundred twenty-five (0.125) inches (1/8 inch) per day, which is approximately thirty-four hundred (3400) gallons per acre per day. Verify that the leakage rate for existing lagoons constructed prior to April 15, 2007 is no more than zero point twenty-five (0.25) inches (1/4 inch) per day. (NOTE: For lagoons located over sensitive aquifers or near 303d listed stream segments, the leakage rate shall be no more than zero point one hundred twenty-five (0.125) inches (one-eighth (1/8) inch) per day, which is approximately thirty-four hundred (3400) gallons per acre per day. The operating standard may be considerably lower based on a ground water investigation considering fate and transport of contaminants to determine the effect of the seepage on the aquifer or stream segment and the best capability of measurement at the time of the investigation.) Verify that existing lagoons (constructed prior to April 15, 2007) are seepage tested by April 15, 2012 unless otherwise specified in a current permit.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.20.15.ID. Municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities lagoons must meet location requirements (ID APA 58.01.16.493.01(b), and .05, .07, and .08) [Added February 2009; Citation Revised February 2010].	Verify that all new lagoons (constructed after April 15, 2007) are seepage tested by an Idaho licensed professional engineer, an Idaho licensed professional geologist, or by individuals under their supervision prior to being put into service. Verify that all lagoons are seepage tested every 10 years after the initial testing. Verify that, prior to being returned to service, lagoons are seepage tested if a change of condition to the liner occurs that may affect its permeability, including but not limited to: - liner repair below the high water line - liner replacement - lagoon dewatering of soil-lined lagoons which results in desiccation of the soil liner - seal installation - earth work affecting liner integrity. Verify that the procedure for performing a seepage test or alternative analysis is approved by the Department and that the test results are submitted to the Department. Verify that, if a lagoon is found to be leaking at a rate higher than that allowed, the owner of the lagoon does one of the following in accordance with a schedule negotiated with and approved by the Director: - repair the leak and retest for compliance - re-line the lagoon and retest for compliance - drain the lagoon in an approved manner and stop using the lagoon - determine the impact of the leaking lagoon on the environment based on ground water sampling and modeling. Verify that the procedure for performing ground water sampling and monitoring is approved by the Department. (NOTE: See WA.20.14.ID. for applicability and exemptions. In addition to the exemptions found in WA.20.14.ID., lagoons utilized for equalization, percolation, evaporation, and sludge storage are exempt from these requirements.) Verify that a wastewater treatment lagoons are located a minimum of 200 feet from residential property lines. (NOTE: This distance is to the toe of the exterior slope of the dike or to the top of the cut for a lagoon placed into a hillside.) Verify that a minimum separation of 2 feet between the bottom of the pond and the maximum ground water elevation is maintained. Verify that a minimum separation of 2 feet between the pond bottom and any

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.20.16.ID. Municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facility lagoons must meet design and operation requirements (IDAPA 58.01.16.493.07 through 09) [Added February 2009].	bedrock formation is maintained. (NOTE: See WA.20.14.ID. for applicability and exemptions. In addition to the exemptions found in WA.20.14.ID., lagoons utilized for equalization, percolation, evaporation, and sludge storage are exempt from these requirements.) Verify that industrial wastes are not discharged to ponds without assessment of the effects such substances may have upon the treatment process or discharge requirements in accordance with state and federal laws. Verify that a wastewater treatment pond system consists of a minimum of 3 cells designed to facilitate both series and parallel operations. (NOTE: Two cell systems may be utilized in very small installations of less than 50,000 gallons per day. Verify that the minimum dike width is 10 feet to permit access for maintenance vehicles. Verify that the minimum freeboard is 3 feet, except that for small systems of less than 50,000 gallons per day, where 2 feet may be acceptable. Verify that the pond depth is more than 2 feet and the minimum operating depth is sufficient to prevent growth of aquatic plants and damage to the dikes, bottom, control structures, aeration equipment, and other appurtenances. Verify that the pond area is enclosed with an adequate fence to prevent entering of livestock and discourage trespassing. (NOTE: The fencing requirement does not apply to pond areas which store or impound Class A municipal reclaimed effluent.) Verify that an all-weather access road is provided to the pond site to allow year-round maintenance of the facility. Verify that appropriate permanent signs are provided along the fence around the pond to designate the nature of the facility and advise against trespassing. Verify that there is at least 1 sign provided on each side of the site and 1 sign for every 500 feet of its perimeter. Verify that weather protection is provided for the recording equipment. Verify that an approved system of wells or lysimeters are placed around the perimeter of the pond site to facilitate ground water monitoring.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.20.17.ID. Municipal wastewater treatment or disposal facilities lagoons must meet closure requirements (IDAPA 58.01.16.493.10) [Added February 2009].	(NOTE: See WA.20.14.ID. for applicability and exemptions. In addition to the exemptions found in WA.20.14.ID., lagoons utilized for equalization, percolation, evaporation, and sludge storage are exempt from these requirements.) Verify that the Department is notified at least 6 months prior to permanently removing any wastewater lagoon facility from service, including any treatment or storage pond. Verify that, prior to commencing closure activities, the facility does the following: - participates in a pre-closure on-site meeting with the Department - develops a site closure plan - submits the completed site closure plan to the Department for review and approval within 45 days of the pre-site closure meeting. Verify that the facility follows the Department approved site closure plan.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.90. LIMITATIONS FOR OR MIXING ZONES WA.90.1.ID. Mixing zones for point source wastewater discharges must meet Department-imposed standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.060.01) [Added April 1998; Revised March 2003]. WA.90.2.ID. Mixing zones for Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) must be protected for existing beneficial uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.060.02) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: 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.) Verify that the mixing zones meet all Department-imposed standards. (NOTE: A non-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.) Verify that, even if the mixing zone does not meet all water quality standards applicable to the ORW as a result of such discharge, the mixing zone is still protected for existing beneficial uses. (NOTE: The Department, after consideration of input from interested parties, will determine the size, configuration and location of mixing zones which are necessary to meet these requirements.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.95. OTHER DISCHARGES AND DISCHARGERS WA.95.1.ID. Permits a re required to construct, operate, or expand regulated swine or poultry facilities (IDAPA 58.01.09.100) [Added March 2003; Revised February 2007]. WA.95.2.ID. Swine or poultry waste control facilities must comply with permit requirements (ID APA 58.01.09.400.01 through . 03) [Added March 2003; Revised February 2007].	Verify that a permit has been obtained from the Director before construction, operation, or expansion of a regulated swine or poultry facility. (NOTE: New swine and poultry facilities having a one-time animal unit capacity of 2000 or more animal units and expanding facilities are required to be permitted.) (NOTE: Two or more swine or poultry facilities under common control of the same person may be considered for purposes of permitting, to be a single facility, even though separately their capacity is less than 2000 animal units, if they use a common animal waste management system or land application site.) (NOTE: Existing swine and poultry facilities built and in operation 1 yr or more prior to April 1, 2000 are exempt from this requirement.) Verify that the animal waste management facility complies with all conditions of the permit. (NOTE: The permit does not relieve the permit holder of the responsibility to comply with all other applicable local, state, and federal laws.) Verify that the facility owner ensures that construction, operation and maintenance of the facility proceeds according to the approved monitoring, nutrient management and closure plans. Verify that, within 30 days of completion of construction, the facility owner submits as-built plans to the Director. Verify that the facility owner applies appropriate management practices as approved by the Director. Verify that the animal waste management facility, or operations associated with the facility, does not create a public health hazard or nuisance conditions including odors. Verify that the facility does not dispose of any material not approved for disposal under the permit into the animal waste management system including, but not limited to, human waste. Verify that the removal of animal waste from an impoundment or storage structure

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	is performed in a manner that does not damage the integrity of the liner. Verify that the facility owner removes dead animals from the facility for rendering, cremation, burial, composting or other disposal in accordance with IDAPA 02.04.03, "Rules of Department of Agriculture Governing Animal Industry," Section 050, "Dead Animals, Movement, Disposal." Verify that a nutrient management plan is amended if modifications to the facility operation, as outlined in the Nutrient Management Standard or other conditions, warrant the amendment. Verify that soil tests are conducted to determine compliance with the nutrient management plan and Nutrient Management Standard. Verify that these soil tests are conducted on all land application sites owned or leased by the permit holder every year. (NOTE: The Director may require more frequent soil tests if deemed necessary.)
WA.95.3.ID. Existing swine and poultry facilities must register with the Department (IDAPA 58.01.09.210.01) [Added March 2003].	Verify that an existing swine and poultry facility registers with the Department.
WA.95.4.ID. Existing swine and poultry facilities must submit a nutrient management plan and a closure plan to the Director (IDAPA 58.01.09.210.02) [Added March 2003; Revised February 2007].	Verify that an existing swine and poultry facility submits a nutrient management plan and closure plan to the Director for approval within 2 yr of 15 March 2002.
WA.95.5.ID. Existing facilities must obtain a permit before increasing the one-time animal unit capacity of the facility by 10 percent or more (IDAPA 58.01.09.210.03) [Added March 2003; Revised February 2007].	Verify that an existing facility does not increase the one-time animal unit capacity of the facility by 10 percent or more without first obtaining a permit for the expansion. (NOTE: The 10 percent increase is measured cumulatively from 1 April 2000.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.95.6.ID. Animal waste management systems must be designed and constructed in accordance with specific criteria (IDAPA 58.01.09.250.01) [Added March 2003].	(NOTE: The following minimum design and performance standards are intended as a baseline for protection of public health and the waters of the State. These standards apply to all facilities and are reflected in the permit unless the Director approves, based on an applicant's site-specific information, that compliance with a specific standard is not required to protect water quality and the public health. Other conditions, as determined by the Director to be necessary to protect water quality, may be included in a permit.) Verify that a facility's animal waste management system is designed and constructed in accordance with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers standards, whichever are most stringent. Verify that the facility's animal waste management system is designed to contain the following: - the maximum expected operating water balance - the twenty-five year 24 h rainfall event - the 1 in 5 yr winter runoff. Verify that the animal waste management system provides capacity to store the peak volume of process wastewater that will be generated during a 6 mo period. Verify that the system provides a 1-ft freeboard in addition to specified storage requirements. Verify that impoundments for the animal waste management system, containing or designed to contain process wastewater, are designed for efficient leak detection. Verify that impoundments are not located in the 100 yr floodplain. (NOTE: This requirement does not apply to impoundments designed to contain emergency runoff.) Verify that seepage rates for such impoundments are no greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/s.
WA.95.7.ID. Certain water quality monitoring is required for animal waste management systems (IDAPA 58.01.09.250.02) [Added March 2003].	Verify that groundwater and/or leak detection monitoring is conducted for every facility with a liquid storage impoundment. Verify that such a monitoring system is designed to give the earliest possible detection of an unauthorized discharge to groundwater.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.95.8.ID. Animal waste management facilities must not cause unauthorized discharges (IDAPA 58.01.09.250.03) [Added March 2003].	Verify that an animal waste management facility is constructed, operated and maintained in manner that does not cause unauthorized discharges.
WA.95.9.ID. Spill contingency plans are required for animal waste management facilities (IDAPA 58.01.09.250.04) [Added March 2003].	Verify that a facility owner prepares a discharge response strategy that describes procedures and methods to be implemented for the abatement and cleanup of any pollutant.
WA.95.10.ID. Animal waste stockpile areas must be constructed to prevent discharge of water and precipitation in contact with the stockpiles (IDAPA 58.01.09.250.05) [Added March 2003].	Verify that an animal waste stockpile area is constructed to ensure that all water and precipitation that comes into contact with the stockpile does not enter waters of the State. (NOTE: This requirement includes animal waste compost areas.)
WA.95.11.ID. Certain reporting requirements must be met (IDAPA 58.01.09.400.06) [Added March 2003].	Verify that the facility owner orally reports to the Director, no later than 24 h from the time he or she knows, or should reasonably know, of any noncompliance that may endanger the public health or the environment. Verify that the facility owner reports in writing to the Director, within 5 working days from the time he or she knows, or should reasonably know, of any event that has resulted in or that may result in noncompliance with these regulations for swine and poultry facilities. Verify that the report contains the following: - a description of the event and its cause - if the cause is not known, steps taken to investigate and determine the cause - the period of the event including, to the extent possible, times and dates - measures taken to mitigate the event or eliminate the event - measures taken to protect the public health - steps taken to prevent recurrence of the event. Verify that the facility owner reports in writing to the Director, when he or she knows, or should reasonably know, of material-relevant facts not submitted or incorrect information submitted in a permit application or any report or notice to

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	the Director.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.100. INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE SYSTEMS WA.100.1.ID. Septic tanks must meet specific design and construction standards (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.01 through .007.06) [Revised March 2003].	Verify that new septic tanks are constructed of concrete, or other materials approved by the Director. (NOTE: Steel tanks are unacceptable.) Verify that all septic tanks are water tight, constructed of sound, durable materials, and not subject to excessive corrosion, decay, frost damage, or cracking. Verify that new concrete septic tanks, at a minimum, meet the following requirements: - if adequately reinforced, the walls and floor are at least 2.5 in. thick - if not reinforced, the walls and floor are at least 6 in. thick - concrete lids or covers are at least 3 in. thick and adequately reinforced - the floor and at least a 6 in. vertical portion of the walls of a poured tank is poured at the same time (monolithic pour) - wall sections poured separately must have interlocking joints on joining edge - all concrete outlet baffles are finished with a naphthalene or other protective coating. Verify that no interior horizontal dimension of a septic tank or compartment is less than 2 ft. Verify that the liquid depth is at least 2.5 ft but not greater than 5 ft. Verify that septic tanks manufactured in accordance with a specified design approved by the Director are legibly and indelibly marked with the manufacturer's name or trademark and total liquid capacity Verify that markings indicate the tank's inlet and outlet.
WA.100.2.ID. Septic tanks must meet minimum capacity requirements (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.07 through 007.09) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that septic tanks meet the minimum capacity requirements listed in Appendix 12-1. Verify that the total volume of a septic tank is at a minimum 115 percent of its liquid capacity.
WA.100.3.ID. Septic tank	Verify that the inlet into the tank is at least 4 in. in diameter and enters the tank 3

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
inlets and outlets must meet specific design requirements (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.10 and 007.11) [Revised March 2003].	in. above the liquid level. Verify that the inlet of the septic tank and each compartment are submerged by means of a vented tee or baffle. Verify that the vented tees or baffles extend above the liquid level 7 in. or more but not closer than 1 in. to the top of the tank. Verify that the tees do not extend horizontally into the tank beyond 2 times the diameter of the inlet. Verify that the outlet of the tank is at least 4 in. in diameter. Verify that the outlet of the septic tank and each compartment is submerged by means of a vented tee or baffle. Verify that the vented tees and baffles extend 7 in. or more above the liquid level but no closer than 1 in. to the inside top of the tank. Verify that the tees and baffles extend below the liquid level to a depth where 40 percent of the tank's liquid volume is above the bottom of the tee or baffle. (NOTE: For vertical walled rectangular tanks, this point is at 40 percent of the liquid depth. In horizontal cylindrical tanks, this point is about 35 percent of the liquid depth.) Verify that the tees and baffles do not extend horizontally into the tank beyond 2 times the diameter of the outlet.
WA.100.4.ID. Septic tanks must provide space for scum storage (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.12) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that septic tanks provide an air space above the liquid level that will be equal to or greater than 15 percent of the tank's liquid capacity (NOTE: For horizontal cylindrical tanks, this condition is met when the bottom of the outlet port is located at 19 percent of the tank's diameter when measured from the inside top of the tank.)
WA.100.5.ID. Septic tanks must have manholes and inspection ports (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.13, 007.14, and 007.19) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that access to each septic tank or compartment is provided by a manhole 20 in. in minimum dimension or a removable cover of equivalent size. Verify that each manhole cover is provided with a corrosion resistant strap or handle to facilitate removal. Verify that, if the top of the septic tank is to be located more than 24 in. below the finished grade, manholes are extended to within 18 in. of the finished grade. Verify that an inspection port measuring at least 8 in. in its minimum dimension is

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	placed above each inlet and outlet. (NOTE: Manholes may be substituted for inspection ports.)
WA.100.6.ID. Wastewater from a single building or sewer line must not be discharged into more than one septic tank (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.15) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that the wastewater from a single building sewer or sewer line is not divided and discharged into more than 1 septic tank or compartment.
WA.100.7.ID. Multiple or compartmented septic tanks must meet specific design requirements (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.16 and 007.20) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that, if multiple septic tanks or compartmented septic tanks connected in series are used, the sum of their liquid capacities is at least equal to the minimum tank capacity computed in Appendix 12-1, and the initial tank or compartment has a liquid capacity of more than one-half but no more than two-thirds of the total liquid capacity of the septic tank facility. Verify that sectional tanks are joined in a manner that will ensure that the tank is watertight.
WA.100.8.ID. There must be a minimum separation distance between septic tanks and features of concern (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.17) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that there is at least the minimum separation distance described in Appendix 12-2 between septic tanks and the listed features of concern.
WA.100.9.ID. Septic tanks must be installed according to manufacturers' instructions (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.18) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that, if written installation instructions are provided by the manufacturer of a septic tank, those instructions relative to the stability and integrity of the tank are followed unless otherwise specified in the installation permit.
WA.100.10.ID. Septic tank piping must meet specific standards (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.21 and 007.22)	Verify that, unless otherwise specified in the installation permit, piping to and from a septic tank or dosing chamber, to points 3 ft beyond the tank excavation, are of a material approved by the Director.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
[Citation Revised March 2003]. WA.100.11.ID. Large septic tanks must be constructed according to specific standards (IDAPA 58.01.03.013.05) [Citation Revised March 2003]. WA.100.12.ID. Septic tanks must be abandoned according to specific standards (IDAPA 58.01.03.007.23) [Revised March 2003]. WA.100.13.ID. Individual sewage treatment systems and subsurface sewage disposal systems must be permitted by the Department (IDAPA 58.01.03.005.01 through 005.03) [Citation Revised March 2003].	(NOTE: The following materials are required: - ABS schedule 40 or material of equal or greater strength piping shall be used to span the excavations for the septic tank and dosing chamber - ASTM-D-3033 or 3034 plastic pipe may be used to span the septic tank and dosing chamber if the excavation is compacted with fill material: - the fill material is granular, clean and compacted to 90 percent standard proctor density - placement of ASTM-D-3033 or 3034 on undisturbed earth is suitable, but in no installation shall there be less than 12 in. of cover over the pipe.) Verify that effluent pipes are not installed closer than 50 ft from a well. (NOTE: Large septic tanks must meet the other construction requirements listed above, as well as the following.) Verify that for large septic tanks: - length to width ratios are maintained at least at a 3:1 ratio - tank inlet allows for even distribution of the influent across the width of the tank - the width to liquid depth ratio is between 1:1 and 2.25:1. (NOTE: Responsibility of properly abandoning a septic tank remains with the property owner.) Verify that septic tanks are abandoned in accordance with the following: - disconnection of the inlet and outlet piping - pumping of the scum and septage with approved disposal - filling the septic tank with earthen materials - physically destroying the septic tank or removing the septic tank from the ground. Verify that no person causes or performs the modification, repair or construction of any individual or subsurface sewage disposal system within the State of Idaho unless there is a valid installation permit authorizing that activity. (NOTE: The following activities may be lawfully performed in the absence of a valid installation permit. They are, however, subject to all other relevant regulations: - portable nondischarging systems may be installed where needed as temporary blackwater or wastewater systems if they are properly maintained and if they are of a design which has been approved by the Director - individual and subsurface systems may be repaired when needed as a result

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	of clogged or broken solid piping or of malfunctions in an electrical or mechanical system (such repair may not expand the system unless authorized by the Director).) Verify that the owner of the system or the owner's authorized representative makes application to the Director in writing and in a manner or form prescribed by the Director.
WA.100.14.ID. Individual and subsurface disposal systems are subject to specific system limitations (IDAPA 58.01.03.004.03 and 004.04) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that no cooling water, backwash or backflush water, hot tub or spa water, air conditioning water, water softener brine, groundwater, oil, or roof drainage is discharged into any individual sewage treatment system or subsurface disposal system unless that discharge is approved by the Director. Verify that, unless authorized by the Director, no person provides for or connects additional blackwater or wastewater sources to any system if the resulting flow or volume would exceed the design flow of the system.
WA.100.15.ID. Failing individual or subsurface disposal systems must be permitted and repaired (IDAPA 58. 01.03.004.05) [Revised March 2003].	Verify that the owner of any failing system obtains a permit. Verify that the owner of a failing system has the failing system repaired as soon as practical after the owner becomes aware of its failure, or as directed in proper notice from the Director.
WA.100.16.ID. Individual residence pump stations, individual residence grinder pump stations, and individual residence septic tank effluent pump stations must meet specific requirements (IDAPA 58.01.16.441) [Revised March 2003; Revised February 2009 ; Revised February 2010].	(NOTE: Section 441 regulates individual residence pump stations, individual residence grinder pump stations, and individual residence septic tank effluent pump stations. However, this rule does not regulate grinder pumps or their vaults that are inside of individual residences or other structures.) Verify that wastewater pumping station structures and electrical and mechanical equipment are protected from physical damage by the one hundred (100) year flood. Verify that wastewater pumping stations remain fully operational and accessible during the 25 year flood. (NOTE: Local, state and federal flood plain regulations must be considered.) Verify that the pumping station is accessible by maintenance vehicles during all weather conditions. Verify that audio-visual alarm systems with a backup power source are provided for pumping stations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.100.17.ID. Large soil absorption systems must meet operation, maintenance, monitoring, and reporting requirements (IDAPA 58.01.03.013) [Added February 2010].	Verify that the alarm is activated in cases of wet well high water levels and is visible from the outside of the structure. Verify that wastewater pumping stations are supplied with a complete set of operational instructions, including emergency procedures, maintenance schedules, tools, and such spare parts as may be necessary. Verify that an operation and maintenance manual is approved by the Department. Verify that operation and maintenance complies with the terms of the approved manual. Verify that the owner maintains the wastewater facility in a manner that assures its designed operation. Verify that a monitoring and reporting plan is approved by the Director. Verify that the monitoring and reporting manual contains the following minimum criteria: - monthly recording and inspection for ponding in all observation pipes - monthly recording of influent flows based on lapse time meter and/or event meter of the dosing system - monthly recording of groundwater elevation measurements at all monitoring wells if high seasonal groundwater is within fifteen (15) feet of the ground surface - semi-annual groundwater monitoring at all monitoring wells. Verify that monitoring conforms to the requirements of all federal, state, and local rules and regulations. Verify that an annual "Large Soil Absorption System Report" is filed with the Director no later than January 31 of each year for the last twelve (12) month period and includes a section on operation, maintenance and monthly and annual monitoring data. Verify that an operation and maintenance plan is approved by the Director. Verify that the operation and maintenance plan contains the following minimum criteria: - annual or more frequent rotation of the disposal systems, and whenever ponding is noted - detailed operation and maintenance manual, fully describing and locating all elements of the system and outlining maintenance procedures needed for operation of the system and who will be responsible for system maintenance - maintenance entity is specified to provide continued operation and maintenance.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	Verify that the maintenance entity is approved by the Director prior to issuance of an installation permit.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.105. LAND APPLICATION OF SLUDGE WA.105.1.ID. Sludge used for soil augmentation must have Department approval (IDAPA 58.01.16.650) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2007].	Verify that sludge is utilized as soil augmentation only in conformance with: - a Department-approved sludge disposal plan or - procedures and in a manner approved by the Department on a site-by-site basis. Verify that plans and proposals, at a minimum, provide: - that only stabilized sludge will be used - the criteria utilized for site selection - a description of the application process - a statement detailing procedures to prevent application which could result in a reduction of soil productivity or in the percolation of excess nutrients - identification of potential adverse health effects in regard to the sludge and its proposed use - delineation of methods or procedures to be used to alleviate or eliminate adverse health effects.
WA.105.2.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WA.155.5.ID., March 2006.)
WA.105.3.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WA.155.6.ID., March 2006.)
WA.105.4.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WA.155.7.ID., March 2006.)
WA.105.5.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WA.155.8.ID., March 2006.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.148. OTHER SEWAGE/SLUDGE MANAGEMENT WA.148.1.ID. Septage transfer stations must meet operational and management requirements (IDAPA 58.01.16.519.01) [Added February 2010]. WA.148.2.ID. Septage transfer stations must meet documentation and record keeping requirements (IDAPA 58.01.16.519.02 and .03) [Added February 2010].	(NOTE: Prior to construction of a new septage transfer station or upon material modification of an approved existing station, the owner of the station must satisfy the following requirements. Adopted May 8, 2009.) Verify that all tanks are watertight, not open to the air, and provided with containment structures to prevent the discharge of septage spills to the surrounding environment. Verify that all piping, transfer hoses, valves, and connections are watertight, accessible, and capable of being cleaned, repaired, and replaced. Verify that all inlet and outlet connections are constructed and maintained such that septage will not leak, spill, or overflow the holding tank. (NOTE: No septage holding or transfer/storage tank shall be permitted within the one hundred (100) year flood plain as defined and delineated by the flood insurance rate maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.) Verify that odor controls are provided to mitigate nuisance odor discharge during transfer. (NOTE: Odor control may be attained by employing appropriate setback distances to neighboring facilities, using appropriate air scrubbing technologies in conjunction with an enclosed transfer station or other suitably engineered configuration that provides assurances of minimal odor nuisances.) Verify that septage transfer stations provide total containment for the entire volume of the holding tanks and transfer/storage tanks in the event of spilled septage. Verify that truck washing facilities are constructed to retain all wash water on site. (NOTE: Prior to construction of a new septage transfer station or upon material modification of an approved existing station, the owner of the station must satisfy the following requirements. Adopted May 8, 2009.) Verify that a spill response plan, describing spill response equipment and disinfection and containment capability at the septage transfer station is approved by the Department.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	Verify that every owner of a septage transfer station maintain the following records for a minimum of five (5) years: - for each load of septage received: - the date received or picked up - the name and address of the client(s) from whom the septage was received - the volume of the septage received, in gallons - records indicating the final disposal destination(s) for septage removed from the transfer/storage tank. (NOTE: In addition to the requirements of Section 400, plans and specifications for septage transfer stations must include the requirements of Subsections 519.02.a. through 519.02.f.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.155. WASTEWATER REUSE WA.155.1.ID. The land application of wastewaters or recharge waters requires a permit (IDAPA 58.01.16.600.01) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2007]. WA.155.2.ID. Applied waters must be restricted to the premises of the application site (IDAPA 58.01.16.600.02) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2007]. WA.155.3.ID. The application of wastewaters must not create a public health hazard or nuisance (IDAPA 58.01.16.600.03) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2007]. WA.155.4.ID. Groundwater in the proximity of the application site must be monitored (IDAPA 58.01.16.600.04) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2007]. WA.155.5.ID. Reclamation and reuse facilities must have valid permits (IDAPA	Verify that any facility applying wastewaters or recharge waters obtains a permit prior to land application. Verify that the application of wastewater(s) or recharge waters to the land surface is restricted to the premises of the application site. (NOTE: Wastewater discharges to surface water that require a permit under the Clean Water Act must be authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.) Verify that the land application of wastewaters does not create a public health hazard or a nuisance condition. Verify that provision is made for monitoring the quality of the groundwater in proximity of the application site. (NOTE: The groundwater-monitoring program is subject to approval by the Department. All data and reports resulting from the groundwater-monitoring program must be submitted to the Department upon request.) (NOTE: Moved from WA.105.2.ID., March 2006.) (NOTE: Land application of wastewater from livestock truck washing facilities,

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
58.01.17.100.02, 58.01.17.300.01 and 300.02) [Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006].	feedlots, dairies and mining are excluded from permit requirements under these regulations but are subject to Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements." The Director may exclude other facilities if covered adequately by other law.) Verify that no reclamation and reuse facility is constructed, modified, operated, or continued to operate without a valid permit. Verify that no person discharges to a reclamation and reuse facility without a valid permit.
WA.155.6.ID. Reclamation and reuse facilities must have a plan of operation (IDAPA 58.01.17.300.06 and 300.07) [Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved from WA.105.3.ID., March 2006.) (NOTE: See WA.155.5.ID. for exemptions.) Verify that any existing reclamation and reuse facility has a plan of operation that describes in detail the operation, maintenance, and management of the wastewater treatment system. Verify that any new proposed reclamation and reuse facility has a detailed plan of operation at the 50 percent completion point of construction Verify that, after 1 yr of operation, the plan for the new facility is updated to reflect actual operating procedures.
WA.155.7.ID. Reclamation and reuse facilities must meet specific reporting requirements (IDAPA 58.01.17.500.06) [Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved from WA.105.2.ID., March 2006.) (NOTE: See WA.155.5.ID. for exemptions.) Verify that the facility owner reports in writing to the Director 30 days before any planned physical alteration or addition to the permitted facility or activity if that alteration or addition would result in any significant change in information that was submitted during the permit application process. Verify that the facility owner reports in writing to the Director 30 days before any anticipated change that would result in noncompliance with any permit condition or these regulations. Verify that the facility owner reports orally to the Director within 24 h from the time the permit holder became aware of any noncompliance that may endanger the public health or the environment. (NOTE: The permit holder is to use telephone numbers provided in the permit by the Director.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	Verify that the facility owner reports in writing to the Director as soon as possible but within 5 days of the date the permit holder knows or should know of any noncompliance, unless extended by the Department. Verify that such a report contains the following: - a description of the noncompliance and its cause - the period of noncompliance including, to the extent possible, times and dates - if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue - steps taken or planned to reduce or eliminate recurrence of the noncompliance.
WA.155.8.ID. Reclamation and reuse facilities must comply with permit conditions (IDAPA 58.01.17.500.01, 500.03, and 500.07) [Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved from WA.105.5.ID., March 2006.) (NOTE: See WA.155.5.ID. for exemptions.) Verify that the permit holder complies with all conditions of the permit. Verify that, at all times, all structures, systems, and equipment for treatment, control and monitoring, which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the permit or these regulations, are properly maintained and operated. Verify that the permit holder takes all necessary actions to eliminate and correct any adverse impact on the public health or the environment resulting from permit noncompliance.
WA.155.9.ID. Direct use of municipal reclaimed wastewater must meet specific requirements (IDAPA 58.01.17.600.07 and 600.08) [Added March 2006].	Verify that municipal reclaimed wastewater meets the requirements listed in Appendix 12-3 for the following - treatment requirements -buffer zones -access restrictions -disinfection requirements -uses.
WA.155.10.ID. Class A effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater systems must be permitted (IDAPA 58.01.17.601.03 and 601.04)	Verify that Class A effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater systems are permitted (NOTE: The following other permits may be necessary for a particular facility: - NPDES permits from the Environmental Protection Agency for surface water discharge

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
[Added March 2006]. WA.155.11.ID. Class A effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater systems must meet storage requirements (IDAPA 58.01.17.601.02.c) [Added March 2006]. WA.155.12.ID. Class A effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater systems must meet specific requirements for pumping facilities (IDAPA 58.01.17.601.02.d) [Added March 2006]. WA.155.13.ID. Class A effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater systems must meet additional distribution system requirements (IDAPA 58.01.17.601.02.e) [Added March 2006].	- injection well permits from Idaho Department of Water Resources.) Verify that all Class A effluent projects in Idaho are written approval from the Department for their proposed filtration technology prior to submitting plans and specifications for approval. Verify that all storage facilities are identified by signs. Verify that signs are posted on the surrounding fence at a minimum 500 foot intervals and at the entrance of each facility. (NOTE: No fencing is required, but may be required by local laws or ordinances.) Verify that, if there is no fence, signs are located at a minimum on each side of the facility or at minimum 250 foot intervals or at all accessible points. Verify that, for systems supplying irrigation water for residential lawn irrigation, minimum storage requirements include sufficient volume for daily use patterns, precipitation events, etc., and an alternate disposal point during non-irrigation season. Verify that all exposed and above ground piping, risers, fittings, pumps, valves, etc., are painted purple, Pantone 512 and all piping is identified with the label, "Warning: Reclaimed Water-Do Not Drink". Verify that, in a fenced pump station area, signs are posted on the fence on all sides. Verify that any potable water used as seal water for reclaimed water pump seals are protected from backflow with a Department approved backflow prevention device or air gap. Verify that there is no direct connection made between the potable and Class A effluent system. (NOTE: If it is necessary to put potable water into the Class A effluent distribution system, a Department approved reduced pressure principal device or air gap must be provided to protect the potable water system.) Verify that drinking fountains, picnic tables, food establishments, and other public eating facilities are placed out of any spray irrigation area in which Class A effluent is used, or otherwise protected from contact with the Class A effluent. Verify that any equipment or facilities such as tanks, temporary piping or valves,

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.155.14.ID. Class A effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater systems must meet nutrient removal requirements (IDAPA 58.01.17.601.05) [Added March 2006].	and portable pumps that have been or may be used with Class A effluent are not used with potable water or sewage. Verify that any equipment or facilities such as tanks, temporary piping or valves, and portable pumps that have been or may be used with sewage are not used with Class A effluent or potable water. Verify that warning labels are installed on designated facilities such as, but not limited to, controller panels and wash down or blow-off hydrants on water trucks, hose bibs, and temporary construction services that read, "Warning: Reclaimed Wastewater-Do Not Drink". Verify that the total nitrogen at the point of compliance does not exceed 10 mg/L for ground water recharge systems, and 30 mg/L for residential irrigation and other non-recharge systems. (NOTE: These limits may be much lower depending on the results of any applicable nutrient-pathogen studies that may be required.)
WA.155.15.ID. Class A effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater systems must meet turbidity requirements (IDAPA 58.01.17.601.06) [Added March 2006].	Verify that each treatment train has an in-line, continuously monitoring, recording turbidimeter. Verify that the daily arithmetic mean of all daily measurements of Class A effluent turbidity does not exceed 2 NTU, and turbidity does not exceed 5 NTU at any time. Verify that the turbidity standard is met prior to disinfection.
WA.155.16.ID. Class A effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater systems must meet redundancy requirements (IDAPA 58.01.17.601.07) [Added March 2006; Citation Revised February 2007; Revised February 2009].	Verify that Class A treatment systems have redundant treatment capabilities able to treat peak flow and provide for either: -an alternative disposal option - diversion to adequate lined storage capable of storing 7 days of effluent - equivalent back-up system Verify that each of the 3 alternatives listed above are automatically activated if turbidity exceeds or chlorine residual drops below the instantaneous required value for more than 5 minutes. Verify that redundant facilities include, but not limited to, monitoring equipment and treatment trains. Verify that the maximum number of times a facility exceeds peak flow is twice in

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WA.155.17.ID. Class A effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater systems must meet effluent requirements (IDAPA 58. 01.17.601.08) [Added March 2006].	one week, both of which times are immediately reported. (NOTE: Peak flow is defined to mean the peak flow of the plant anticipated for the season in which Class A effluent is being produced.) Verify that standby power sufficient to maintain all treatment and distribution works is available for the Class A effluent use. (NOTE: An alternative is to provide standby power sufficient for basic treatment and for automatic by-pass of filtration directly to an alternative disposal option or diversion to lined storage.) Verify that standby treatment filter units in fully operable condition capable of treating peak flow are plumbed and wired in place for immediate use. (NOTE: An alternative is automatic by-pass of filtration directly to an alternative disposal option or diversion to lined storage.) Verify that the 5 day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) does not exceed 5 mg/L for ground water recharge systems, and 10 mg/L each for residential irrigation and other non-recharge systems, based on a monthly arithmetic mean as determined from weekly composite sampling. Verify that the pH as determined by daily grab samples or continuous monitoring is between 6.0 and 9.0, inclusive. Verify that the residual chlorine at the point of compliance is not less than 1 mg/L free chlorine after a contact time of 30 minutes at peak flow. Verify that for any type of ground water recharge system, the Class A effluent meets ground water quality standards per IDAPA 58. 01.11, "Ground Water Quality Rule," at the point of compliance, and comply with the remaining sections of the "Ground Water Quality Rule". Verify that groundwater recharge site locations are a minimum of 1000 feet from any down gradient drinking water extraction well and provide for a minimum of 6 months time of travel in the aquifer prior to withdrawal. Verify that owners of groundwater recharge sites control the ownership of the down gradient area to prohibit future wells from being drilled in the impact zone of the ground water recharge system. (NOTE: The Idaho Department of Water Resources requires additional permits for ground water injection wells.) Verify that all Class A effluent filtration facilities have a filter to waste operational criteria for each time a filter starts up.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	Verify that the filter will automatically filter to waste until the effluent meets the required turbidity standard. Verify that the following sign a utility user agreement that states that the user understands the origin of the effluent and the concept of a agronomic rate for applying the Class A effluent: - all operators of Class A effluent distribution systems, including operators of the distribution system from the wastewater treatment plant to the point of compliance or point of use or point of sale, as applicable - those operators that are employed by buyers of the Class A effluent for subsequent use, including home occupants. (NOTE: Individual homeowners are allowed to operate or maintain Class A effluent distribution systems.) Verify that providers of the Class A effluent undertake a public education program within its service area to teach potential customers the benefits and responsibilities of using Class A effluent.

Appendix 12-1

Minimum Capacities for Septic Tanks

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.03.007.07 and 007.08)

[Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2007; Revised February 2009].

IDAPA 58.01.03.007.07: Minimum Tank Capacities

Minimum Capacity per Dwelling Unit	
Number of Bedrooms	Minimum Liquid Capacity (Gal)
1 or 2	900
3 or 4	1,000
For each bedroom over 4 add 250 gal	

For tanks serving all other flows: Septic tank capacity shall be equal to two times the average daily flow as determined from IDAPA 58.01.03.007.08 (see table below). The minimum tank capacity shall be 750 gal.

IDAPA 58.01.03.007.08: Wastewater Flows from Various Establishments in gallons per day

	Wastewater Flow in Gal per Day
<i>Dwellings</i>	
Single Family Dwelling and Mobile Homes:	250/Unit (add/subtract 50 gal/bedroom)
1 & 2 bedrooms	300
3 bedrooms	350
4 bedrooms	450
5 bedrooms	550
6 or more bedrooms	650+50 gpd / bedroom
<i>Multiple Residential</i>	
Hotel with Private Baths	60/Bedspace
Hotel without Private Baths	40/Bedspace
Motel	40/Bedspace
With Kitchenette	60/Bedspace
Boarding House	150/Bedspace
Add for each nonresident	25
Rooming House/Bunk House	40/Resident
Staff Resident	40/Staff
Nonresident	15/Staff
Apartments	250/Unit
<i>Institutional</i>	
Assembly Hall/Meeting House	2/Seat
Church:	3/Seat
With Kitchen	7/Seat
Hospital:	250/Bedspace
Kitchen only	25/Bedspace
Laundry only	40/Bedspace
Nursing Home/Rest Home	125/Bedspace
Day School without Showers:	20/Student
With Showers	25/Student
With Cafeteria, add	3/Student
Staff-Resident	40/Staff
Nonresident	20/Staff
<i>Food Service</i>	

	Wastewater Flow in Gal per Day
Conventional Service:	
Toilet & Kitchen Wastes	13/Meal
Kitchen Wastes	3.3/Meal
Take Out or Single Service	2/Meal
Dining Hall:	
Toilet & Kitchen Wastes	8/Meal
Kitchen Wastes	3.3/Meal
Drinking Establishment	2/Person
Food Service Employee	15/Employee
<i>Commercial and Industrial</i>	
Bowling Alley	125/Lane
Laundry - Self Service	50/Wash
Public Transportation Terminal	5/Fare
Service Station	10/Vehicle
Car Wash	50/Vehicle
1st Bay	1000
Additional Bays	500 each
Shopping Center (No food/laundry)	1/Pkg.Sp.
Theaters (including Concession Stand)	
Auditorium	5/Seat
Drive-in	10/Space
Offices	20/Employee
Factories	
No Showers	25/Employee
With Showers	35/Employee
Add for Cafeteria	5/Employee
Stores	2/Employee
Public Restrooms	
<i>Seasonal and Recreational</i>	
Fairground (Peak Daily Attend)	1/Person
Stadium	2/Seat
Swimming Pool:	
Toilet & Shower Wastes	10/Person
Parks & Camps (Day Use):	
Toilet & Shower Wastes	15/Person
Roadside Rest Area:	
Toilet & Shower Wastes	10/Person
Toilet Waste	5/Person
Overnight Accommodation:	
Central Toilet	25/Person
Central Toilet & Shower	35/Person
Designated Camp Area:	
Toilet & Shower Wastes	90/Space
Toilet Wastes	65/Space
Seasonal Camp	50/Space
Luxury Cabin	75/Person
Travel Trailer Park with Sewer and Water Hook-up	125/Space
Construction Camp	50/Person
Resort Camps	50/Person
Luxury Camps	100/Person
Country Clubs Resident Member	100/Member
Add for Nonresident Member	25/Person
Public Restrooms:	

	Wastewater Flow in Gal per Day
Toilet Wastes	5/Person
Toilet & Shower Wastes	15/Person

Appendix 12-2

Minimum Separation Distances Between Septic Tanks and Features of Concern

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.03.007.17) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2007]

Features of Concern	Minimum Distance to Septic Tank in Feet
Well or Spring or Suction Line (Public Water)	100
Well or Spring or Suction Line (Other)	50
Water Distribution Line (Public Water)	25
Water Distribution Line (Other)	10
Permanent or Intermittent Surface Water	50
Temporary Surface Water	25
Downslope Cut or Scarp	25
Dwelling Foundation or Building	5
Property Line	5
Seasonal High Water Level (Vertically from Top of Tank)	2

Appendix 12-3

Direct Use of Municipal Reclaimed Wastewater Requirements (Source: IDAPA 58.01.17.600.07 and 600.08) [Added March 2006]

Treatment requirements applicable to direct use of municipal reclaimed wastewater include, but are not limited to, the following.

Class A effluent

- Class A effluent is municipal reclaimed wastewater that may be used under particular circumstances for irrigation, including residential irrigation at individual homes, ground water recharge, using surface spreading, seepage ponds, or other unlined surface water features, and other uses acceptable to the Department.
- Class A effluent shall be oxidized, coagulated, clarified, and filtered, or treated by an equivalent process and adequately disinfected. Filtration approval requirements, nutrient removal requirements, turbidity limits requirements, monitoring requirements, reliability and redundancy requirements, and distribution system requirements also apply.
- Class A treatment systems are required to be pilot tested or otherwise approved by the Department per Subsection 601.04 of these rules.
- Class A effluent shall be considered adequately disinfected if, at the point of compliance, the median number of total coliform organisms does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in any confirmed sample, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed.
- For ground water recharge, using surface spreading, seepage ponds, and other unlined surface water features, IDAPA 58.01.11, "Ground Water Quality Rule," requirements apply.
- For Class A effluent, analysis shall be based on daily sampling during periods of use.
- The point of compliance for Class A effluent for total coliform shall be at any point in the system following final treatment, and disinfection contact time.
- It is recommended but not required that the effluent also be disinfected following storage.
- Class A effluent for residential irrigation shall be applied only during periods of non-use.

Class B effluent

- Class B effluent is municipal reclaimed wastewater that may contact any edible portion of raw food crops or is used to irrigate golf courses, parks, playgrounds, schoolyards and other areas where children are more likely to have access or exposure.
- Class B effluent shall be oxidized, coagulated, clarified, and filtered, or treated by an equivalent process and adequately disinfected.
- New Class B treatment systems are required to be pilot tested and approved by the Department prior to start-up.
- Class B effluent shall meet the following turbidity limits.
 - The daily arithmetic mean of all daily measurements of turbidity shall not exceed 2 NTU, and turbidity shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time.
 - Turbidity shall be measured continuously.
 - the turbidity standard shall be met prior to disinfection.
 - For those systems that have in-line turbidimeters that are operating full-time, no additional monitoring for total suspended solids (TSS) is required.
- Class B effluent shall be considered adequately disinfected if, at the point of compliance, the median number of total coliform organisms does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in any confirmed sample, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed.
- For Class B effluent, analysis shall be based on daily sampling during periods of application.
- The point of compliance for Class B effluent for total coliform shall be at any point in the system following final treatment, and disinfection contact time.
- It is recommended but not required that the effluent also be disinfected following storage.
- Residual chlorine at the point of compliance shall be not less than 1 mg/L free chlorine after a contact time of 30 minutes at peak flow. If an alternative disinfection process is used, it must be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department that the alternative process is comparable.

- lass B effluent shall be applied only during periods of non-use by the public.

Class C effluent

- Class C effluent municipal reclaimed wastewater that will only contact the inedible portion of raw food crops, or is used to irrigate orchards and vineyards during the fruiting season, if no fruit harvested for raw use comes in contact with the irrigation water or ground or will only contact the inedible portion of raw food crops, or is used to irrigate cemeteries, vegetation on sides and medians of highways, and other areas where individuals have access or exposure.
- Class C effluent shall be oxidized and adequately disinfected.
- Class C effluent shall be considered adequately disinfected if, at the point of compliance, the median number of total coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters, and does not exceed 230 per 100 milliliters in any confirmed sample as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 5 days for which analyses have been completed.
- For Class C effluent, analysis shall be based on weekly sampling during periods of application.
- The point of compliance for Class C effluent for total coliform shall be at any point in the system following final treatment and disinfection contact time.
- Class C effluent shall be applied only during periods of non-use by the public.

Class D effluent

- Class D effluent is municipal reclaimed wastewater that is used to irrigate fodder, seed, or processed food crops and is oxidized and adequately disinfected.
- Class D effluent shall be considered adequately disinfected if, at some location in the treatment process, the median number of total coliform organisms does not exceed two hundred thirty (230) per one hundred (100) milliliters, not to exceed two thousand three hundred (2300) per one hundred (100) milliliters in any confirmed sample, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last three (3) days for which analyses have been completed.
- For Class D effluent, analysis shall be based on monthly sampling during periods of application.
- The point of compliance for Class D effluent for total coliform shall be at any point in the system following final treatment and disinfection contact time.
- Animals shall not be grazed on land where Class D municipal wastewater is applied, and animals shall not be fed harvested vegetation irrigated in this manner within two (2) weeks of application.

Class E effluent

- Class E effluent is municipal reclaimed wastewater that is used to irrigate forested sites where public access is restricted and the municipal wastewater shall be of at least primary effluent quality.
- Animals shall not be grazed on land where Class E municipal wastewater is applied, and animals shall not be fed harvested vegetation irrigated in this manner within four (4) weeks of application.

The following table further describes the requirements for direct use of municipal reclaimed wastewater

Classification	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E
Treatment	This is a partial list (see WA.155.10.ID through WA.155.17.ID for more details.) Oxidized, clarified, and coagulated, with filtration approval requirements or treated by an equivalent process, plus nutrient removal requirements, turbidity limits requirements, adequately disinfected and tested.	Oxidized, coagulated, clarified, and filtered, or treated by an equivalent process, turbidity limits requirements, and adequately disinfected and tested.	Oxidized and adequately disinfected	Oxidized and adequately disinfected	At least primary effluent quality
Disinfection	Total coliform organisms does not exceed two and 2.2 per 100 milliliters	Total coliform organisms does not exceed two and 2.2 per 100 milliliters	Total coliform organisms does not exceed two and 23 per 100 milliliters	Total coliform organisms does not exceed two and 230 per 100 milliliters	Total Coliform organisms up to "too numerous to count"
Uses	Residential irrigation at individual homes, ground water recharge using surface spreading, seepage ponds, other unlined surface water features, or Class B, C, D, or E uses. Other requirements apply for groundwater uses.	May contact any edible portion of raw food crops, or is used to irrigate golf courses, parks, playgrounds, schoolyards or Class C, D, or E uses.	Used to irrigate orchards and vineyards during the fruiting season, if no fruit harvested for raw use comes in contact with the irrigation water or ground, or will only contact the uneatable portion of raw food crops, or is used to irrigate cemeteries, roadside vegetation or Class D or E uses.	Used to irrigate fodder, seed, or processed food crops or Class E uses.	Used to irrigate forested sites.

Classification	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E
Access Restriction	Irrigated during periods of non-use.	Irrigated during periods of non-use by the public.	Irrigated during periods of non-use by the public.	Public access restricted.	Public access restricted.
Signing And Posting	601.02	Site specific - See Idaho Guidance for The Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater	Site specific - See Idaho Guidance for The Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater	Site specific - See Idaho Guidance for The Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater	Site specific - See Idaho Guidance for The Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater
Buffer Distances	No effluent is allowed to be applied to surface waters in those circumstances when an NPDES Permit is required.	Site specific - See Idaho Guidance for The Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater No effluent is allowed to be applied to surface waters in those circumstances when an NPDES Permit is required.	Site specific - See Idaho Guidance for The Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater No effluent is allowed to be applied to surface waters in those circumstances when an NPDES Permit is required.	Site specific - See Idaho Guidance for The Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater No effluent is allowed to be applied to surface waters in those circumstances when an NPDES Permit is required.	1000 feet to inhabited dwellings and areas accessible to the public. No effluent is allowed to be applied to surface waters in those circumstances when an NPDES Permit is required.
Grazing	Grazing allowed only with approved grazing management plan.	Grazing allowed only with approved grazing management plan.	Grazing allowed only with approved grazing management plan.	Grazing not allowed.	Grazing not allowed.

SECTION 13

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Idaho Supplement, February 2010

Idaho Supplement, February 2008 This section covers the Idaho state requirements for Water Quality Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Idaho has adopted the Federal National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR Parts 141 and 143 (IDAPA 58.01.08.002). A detailed listing is included in Appendix 13-8. [Revised February 2008; Revised February 2010].

Definitions

- *Abandonment* - discontinuance of the use of an injection well. See "permanent abandonment," "temporary abandonment," and "unauthorized abandonment" (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Action Level* - the concentration of lead or copper in water that determines, in some cases, whether a water system must install corrosion control treatment, monitor source water, replace lead service lines, or undertake a public education program (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Added February 2008].
- *Acute* - involving a stimulus severe enough to rapidly induce a response; in aquatic toxicity tests, a response measuring lethality observed in 96 hr or less is typically considered acute. When referring to human health, an acute effect is not always measured in terms of lethality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Acute Criteria* - the maximum instantaneous or 1-hr average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from acute toxicity resulting from exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Acute criteria will adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every three yr (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Acute Toxicity* - the existence of mortality or injury to aquatic organisms resulting from a single or short-term (i.e., 96 hr or less) exposure to a substance. As applied to toxicity tests, acute toxicity refers to the response of aquatic test organisms to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent that results in a LC-50 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Approved Seal or Seal Material* - seal material must consist of bentonite chips, pellets, or granules, bentonite grout, neat cement, or neat cement grout as defined by these rules. No other materials may be used unless specifically authorized by the Director (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Added February 2010].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Aquifer* - any geologic formations that will yield water to a well in sufficient quantities to make the production of water from the formation feasible for beneficial use (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009].
- *Aquifer* - any formation that will yield water to a well in sufficient quantities to make production of water from the formation reasonable for a beneficial use, except when the water in such formation results solely from fluids

deposited through an injection well (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].

- *Artesian Water* - any water that is confined in an aquifer under pressure so that the water will rise in the well casing or drilled hole above the elevation where it was first encountered. This term includes water of flowing and non-flowing wells (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009].
- *Background* - the biological, chemical or physical condition of waters measured at a point immediately upstream (up-gradient) of the influence of a 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Basin Advisory Group* - no less than one advisory group named by the Director, in consultation with the designated agencies, for each of the state's 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 discharges, forest products, local government, livestock, Indian tribes (for areas within reservation boundaries), water-based recreation, and environmental interests (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Added March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Beneficial Use* - one or more of the recognized beneficial uses of water including but not limited to, domestic, municipal, irrigation, hydropower generation, industrial, commercial, recreation, aquifer recharge and storage, stockwatering and fish propagation uses, as well as other uses which provide a benefit to the user of the water as determined by the Director. Industrial use as used for purposes of these rules includes, but is not limited to, manufacturing, mining and processing uses of water " (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Board* - the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Bore Diameter* - the diameter of the hole in the formation made by the drill bit or reamer (IDAPA 37.03.09.010).

- *Bottom Hole Temperature of an Existing or Proposed Well* - the temperature of the ground water encountered in the bottom of a well or borehole (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009].
- *Cathodic Protection Well* - any artificial excavation in excess of eighteen (18) feet in vertical depth constructed for the purpose of protecting certain metallic equipment in contact with the ground. Commonly referred to as cathodic protection (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Cesspool* -an injection well that receives sanitary waste without benefit of a treatment system or treatment device such as a septic tank. Cesspools have open bottom and/or perforated sides" (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Chronic* - involving a stimulus that lingers or continues for a relatively long period of time, often one-tenth of the life span or more. Chronic should be considered a relative term depending on the life span of an organism. The measurement of a chronic effect can be reduced growth, reduced reproduction, etc., in addition to lethality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Chronic Criteria* - the 4-day average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent that ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from chronic toxicity resulting from exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Chronic criteria will adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every 3 yr (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Chronic Toxicity* - the existence of mortality, injury, reduced growth, impaired reproduction, or any other adverse effect on aquatic organisms resulting from a long-term (i.e., one-tenth or more of the organism's life span) exposure to a substance. As applied to toxicity tests, chronic toxicity refers to the response of aquatic organisms to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent that results in an IC-25 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Closed Loop Heat Exchange Well* - a ground source thermal exchange well constructed for the purpose of installing any underground system through which fluids are circulated but remain isolated from direct contact with the subsurface or ground water (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Coliform Bacteria* - all of the aerobic and facultative anaerobic, gram-negative, non-spore forming, rod-shaped bacteria that either ferment lactose broth with gas formation within 48 hours at 35 degrees Celsius or produce a dark colony with a metallic sheen within 24 hours on an Endo-type medium containing lactose (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004].
- *Construct* - to create a new injection well or to convert any structure into an injection well (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Contaminant* - any chemical, ion, radionuclide, synthetic organic compound, micro-organism, waste or other substance which does not occur naturally in ground water or which naturally occurs at a lower concentration (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Contamination* - the direct or indirect introduction of any contaminant into ground water, caused in whole or in part by human activity (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Contamination* - the introduction into the natural ground water of any physical, chemical, biological or radioactive material that may (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009]:
 1. Cause a violation of Idaho Ground Water Quality Standards; or
 2. Adversely affect the health of the public; or

3. Adversely affect a designated or beneficial use of the State's ground water. Contamination includes the introduction of heated or cooled water into the subsurface that will alter the ground water temperature and render the local ground water less suitable for beneficial use, or the introduction of any contaminant that may cause a violation of IDAPA 58.01.11, "Ground Water Quality Rule".
- *Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)* - unless otherwise specified, the 4-day average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from chronic toxicity resulting from exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. The CCC will adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every 3 -yr. The terms "criterion continuous concentration" and "chronic criteria" are equivalent (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Added March 2003 ; Citation Revised March 2006].
 - *Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC)* - unless otherwise specified, the maximum instantaneous or 1 -h average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from acute toxicity resulting from exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. The CMC will adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every 3 -yr. The terms "criterion maximum concentration" and "acute criteria" are equivalent (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Added March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
 - *Cross Connection* - any actual or potential connection or piping arrangement between a public or a consumer's potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the potable water system used water, water from any source other than an approved public water system, industrial fluid, gas or substance other than the intended potable water with which the system is supplied. Cross connections include bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over devices and other temporary or permanent devices which, or because of which "backflow" can or may occur (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2008].
 - *Decommissioned (Abandoned) Well* - any well that has been permanently removed from service and filled or plugged in accordance with these rules so as to meet the intent of these rules. A properly decommissioned well will not (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Added February 2009]:
 1. Produce or accept fluids
 2. Serve as a conduit for the movement of contaminants inside or outside the well casing
 3. Allow the movement of surface or ground water into unsaturated zones, into another aquifer, or between aquifers.
 - *Deep Injection Well* – an injection well which is more than 18 feet in vertical depth below land surface, and is identical to the statutory phrase, "waste disposal and injection well (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
 - *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
 - *Department* - the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
 - *Department* - the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDAPA 37. 03.09.010 and IDAPA 37 .03.03.010) [Revised March 2004].
 - *Designated Beneficial Use or Designated Use* - beneficial uses assigned to identified waters in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58. 01.02, " Water Quality Standards," Sections 110 through 160, whether or not the uses are being attained (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Revised February 2007].

- *Desirable Species* - species indigenous to the area or those introduced species identified as desirable by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Dewatering Well* - a well constructed for the purpose of improving slope stability, drying up borrow pits, or intercepting seepage that would otherwise enter an excavation. (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Director* - the Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or his authorized agent (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Director* - the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources or his duly authorized representatives (IDAPA 37.03.09.010).
- *Discharge* - when used without qualification, any spilling, leaking, emitting, escaping, leaching, or disposing of a pollutant into the waters of the state (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Disinfection* - introduction of chlorine or other agent or process approved by the Department in sufficient concentrations, followed by adequate contact time so as to kill or inactivate pathogenic and indicator organisms (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Dissolved Product* - petroleum product constituents found in solution with water (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Drinking Water Source* - an aquifer which contains water having less than 10,000 mg/l total dissolved solids and has not been exempted from this designation by the Director of the Department of Water Resources pursuant to Rule 75 (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Drinking Water System* - all mains, pipes, and structures through which water is obtained and distributed, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2008].
- *Drywell* - an injection well completed above the water table so that its bottom and sides are typically dry except when receiving fluids (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Effluent* - any wastewater discharged from a treatment facility (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Effluent Biomonitoring* - the measurement of the biological effects of effluents (e.g., toxicity, biostimulation, bioaccumulation, etc.) (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Endangerment* - injection of any fluid which exceeds ground water quality standards that may result in the presence of any contaminant in ground water which supplies or can reasonably be expected to supply any public or non-public water system, and if the presence of such contaminant may result in such a system not complying with any ground water quality standard or may otherwise adversely affect the health of persons or result in a violation of ground water quality standards that would adversely affect beneficial uses (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].

- *Equalization Storage* – storage of finished water in sufficient quantity to compensate for the difference between a water system's maximum pumping capacity and peak daily usage (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2006].
- *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” (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Revised February 2007].
- *Exploratory Well* - a well drilled for the purpose of discovering or locating new resources in unproven areas. They are used to extract geological, hydrological, or geophysical information about an area. (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Fluid* –any material or substance which flows or moves, whether in a semisolid, liquid, sludge, gaseous or any other form or state (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Formation* - a body of consolidated or unconsolidated rock characterized by a degree of lithologic homogeneity which is mappable at the earth's surface or traceable in the subsurface (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Four-Day Average* - the mean of the 24 h average values calculated over a period of 96 consecutive h (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Free Product* - a petroleum product that is present as a nonaqueous phase liquid. Free product includes the presence of petroleum greater than 0.1 inch as measured on the water surface for surface water or the water table for ground water (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 groups 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Groundwater* - subsurface water comprising the zone of saturation (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Ground Water* – any water that occurs beneath the surface of the earth in a saturated formation of rock or soil (IDAPA 37.03.03.010 and 58.01.11.007) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007; Citation Revised February 2010].
- *Groundwater Quality Standard* - values, either numeric or narrative, assigned to any constituent for the purpose of establishing minimum levels of protection (IDAPA 58.01.11.007) [Added March 2003].
- *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) (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2008].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Highly Vulnerable Ground Water* - groundwater characterized by a relatively high potential for contaminants to enter and/or be transported within the flow system. Determinations of groundwater vulnerability include consideration of land use practices and aquifer characteristics (IDAPA 58.01.11.007) [Added March 2003].
- *Injection* - the subsurface emplacement of fluids. The purpose of injection by Class V wells is the temporary or permanent disposal or storage of fluids into subsurface formations (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Injection Well* - any excavation or artificial opening into the ground which meets the following 3 criteria: (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007]:
 1. It is a bored, drilled or dug hole, or is a driven mine shaft or a driven well point; and
 2. It is deeper than its largest straight-line surface dimension; and
 3. It is used for or intended to be used for injection.
- *Injection Well* - any excavation or artificial opening into the ground which meets the following three criteria (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Citation Revised February 2007]:
 1. it is a bored, drilled or dug hole, or is a driven mine shaft or driven well point
 2. it is deeper than its largest straight-line surface dimension
 3. it is used for or intended to be used for subsurface placement of fluids.
- *Intermittent Waters* - a stream, reach, or water body which has a period of zero flow for at least 1 week during most years. Where flow records are available, a stream with a 7Q2 hydrologically-based flow of less than 0.1 cfs is considered intermittent. Streams with natural perennial pools containing significant aquatic life uses are not intermittent (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Irreplaceable Source* - a groundwater source serving a beneficial use(s) where the reliable delivery of comparable quality and quantity of water from an alternative source in the region would be economically infeasible or precluded by institutional constraints (IDAPA 58.01.11.007) [Added March 2003].
- *Irrigation Waste Water* - water diverted for irrigation but not applied to crops, or runoff of irrigation tail water from the cropland as a result of irrigation (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Large Capacity Cesspools* - any cesspool used by a multiple dwelling, community or regional system for the disposal of sanitary wastes (for example: a duplex or an apartment building) or any cesspool used by or intended to be used by twenty (20) or more people per day (for example: a rest stop, campground, restaurant or church) (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Load Allocation (LA)* - the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is attributed either to one of its existing or future nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Loading Capacity* - the greatest amount of pollutant loading that a water can receive without violating water quality standards (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Lower Water Quality* - a measurable adverse change in a chemical, physical, or biological parameter of water relevant to a beneficial use, and which can be expressed numerically. Measurable change is determined by a statistically significant difference between sample means using standard methods for analysis and statistical interpretation appropriate to the parameter. Statistical significance is defined as the 95 percent confidence limit when significance is not otherwise defined for the parameter in standard methods or practices (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Revised February 2007].
- *Low Temperature Geothermal Resource Well* - a geothermal resource well that has a bottom hole temperature of more than 85° Fahrenheit and less than 212° Fahrenheit.

- *Maintain* - to allow, either expressly or by implication, an injection well to exist in such condition as to accept or be able to accept fluids. Unless a well has been abandoned pursuant to the criteria contained in these rules it is considered to be capable of accepting fluids (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Man-made Waterways* - Canals, flumes, ditches, and similar features, constructed for the purpose of water conveyance (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Maximum Weekly Maximum Temperature (MWMT)* - the weekly maximum temperature (WMT) is the mean of daily maximum temperatures measured over a consecutive 7-day period. The MWMT is the single highest WMT that occurs during a given year (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Added March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Mixing Zone* - a defined area or volume of the receiving waters 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Modify* - to deepen a well, increase or decrease the diameter of the casing or the well bore, install a liner, place a screen, perforate existing casing or liner, alter the seal between the casing and well bore, or alter the well to not meet well construction standards (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009].
- *Modify* – to alter the construction of an injection well, but does not include cleaning or redrilling operations which neither deepen nor increase the dimensions of the well (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Monitoring Well* - any well more than 18 ft in vertical depth constructed to evaluate, observe or determine the quality, quantity, temperature, pressure or other characteristics of the ground water or aquifer (IDAPA 37.03.09.010).
- *Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal Wells* - injection wells that receive or have received fluids from vehicle repair or maintenance activities, such as an auto body repair shop, automotive repair shop, new and used car dealership, specialty repair shop (transmission and muffler repair shop), or any facility that does any vehicular repair work (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)* - point source permitting program established pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Natural Background Conditions* - no measurable change in the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological conditions existing in a water body without human sources of pollution within the watershed (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Added March 2003].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Noncommunity Water System* – a public water system that is not a community water system. A non-community water system is either a transient noncommunity water system or a non-transient noncommunity water system (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].

- *Nonpoint Source* - 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006; Revised February 2007]:
 1. irrigated and nonirrigated lands used for:
 - a. grazing;
 - b. crop production;
 - c. silviculture;
 - b. Log storage or rafting;
 - c. Construction sites;
 - d. Recreation sites;
 - e. Septic tank disposal fields.
 - f. Mining;
 - g. Runoff from storms or other weather related events; and
 - h. Other activities not subject to regulation under the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system.
- *Nuisance* - anything that is injurious to the public health or an obstruction to the free use, in the customary manner, of any waters of the state (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Nutrients* - the major substances necessary for the growth and reproduction of aquatic plant life, consisting of nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon compounds (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *One-day Minimum* - the lowest daily instantaneous value measured (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *One-Hour Average* - the mean of at least two appropriately spaced measurements, as determined by the Department, calculated over a period of 1 hr. When three or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than 0.5 times the mean, additional measurements over the 1-hr period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Operate* - to allow fluids to enter an injection well by action or inaction of the operator (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004].
- *Operator* - 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Operator* -any individual, group of individuals, partnership, company, corporation, municipality, county, state agency, taxing district, federal agency or other entity that operates or proposes to operate any injection well (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *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 nonpoint source activities that may lower water quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 that 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 that are necessary to meet the requirements of this chapter (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Owner* - any person who owns or owned a PST system any time during a release and the current owner of the property where the PST system is or was located (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Owner* – any individual, group of individuals, partnership, company, corporation, municipality, county, state agency, taxing district, federal agency or other entity owning land on which any injection well exists or is proposed to be constructed (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Perched Aquifer* - ground water separated from an underlying main body of ground water by an unsaturated zone (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Permanent Abandonment* - the discontinuance of use of an injection well in accordance with current IDAPA 37.03.09, "Well Construction Standards". Permanent abandonment requires plugging the well bore with bentonite grout, cement grout, concrete, or other impermeable material to prevent the upward or downward migration of fluids (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Person* - any 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010 and 58.01.11.007) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006; Revised February 2010].
- *Person* - a human being, municipality, or other governmental or political subdivision or other public agency, or public or private corporation, any partnership, firm, association, or other organization, any receiver, trustee, assignee, agent or other legal representative of the foregoing or other legal entity (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Person* - any individual, association, partnership, firm, joint stock company, trust, political subdivision, public or private corporation, state or federal governmental department, agency or instrumentality, or any other legal entity which is recognized by law as the subject of right and duties (Idaho Code 30-101 EPA) (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Revised February 2007].
- *Petroleum Products* - products derived from petroleum through various refining processes (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) System* - any one 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Pitless Adaptor or Pitless Unit* - an assembly of parts designed for attachment to a well casing which allows buried pipe to convey water from the well or pump and allows access to the interior of the well casing for installation or removal of the pump or pump appurtenances, while maintaining a water tight connection through the well casing and preventing contaminants from entering the well (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009].

- *Point Of Injection* - the last accessible sampling point prior to waste being released into the subsurface environment through a Class V injection well. For example, the point of injection for a Class V septic system might be the distribution box. For a drywell, it is likely to be the well bore itself (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006].
- *Public Drinking Water System* - system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or, after August 5, 1998, other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen (15) service connections, regardless of the number of water sources or configuration of the distribution system, or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year. Such term includes: any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under the control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system; and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. Such term does not include any "special irrigation district." A public water system is either a "community water system" or a "noncommunity water system" as further defined as (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Added March 2003; Revised March 2006; Revised February 2009]:
 1. Community water system. A public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents
 2. Noncommunity water system. A public water system that is not a community water system. A noncommunity water system is either a transient noncommunity water system or a non-transient noncommunity water system
 3. Nontransient noncommunity water system. A public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year
 4. Transient noncommunity public water system. A noncommunity water system which does not regularly serve at least 2) of the same persons over 6 months per year.
- *Public Water System* - a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or, after August 5, 1998, other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections, regardless of the number of water sources or configuration of the distribution system, or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Such term includes: (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Added February 2009]:
 1. Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under the control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system
 2. Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control that are used primarily in connection with such system
 3. Such term does not include any "special irrigation district"
 4. A public water system is either a "community water system" or a "non-community water system."
- *Pump House* - an above-grade structure containing important water system components, such as a well, hydropneumatic tank, booster pump, pump controls, flow meter, well discharge line, or a treatment unit. Pump houses are often called well houses in common usage, even though in modern construction these structures may

not contain either a well or a pump. These terms are used interchangeably in national standards and trade publications (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Added February 2009].

- *Radioactive Material* -any material, solid, liquid or gas which emits radiation spontaneously. Radioactive geologic materials occurring in their natural state are not included (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Radioactive Waste* -any fluid which contains radioactive material in concentrations which exceed those established for discharges to water in an unrestricted area by 10 CFR 20.1302.(b)(2)(i) and Table 2 in Appendix B of 10 CFR 20 (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Receiving Waters* - those waters that receive pollutants from point or nonpoint sources (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Release* - any unauthorized spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing into soil, ground water, or surface water (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Remediation Well* - a well used to inject or withdraw fluids, vapor, or other solutions approved by the Director for the purposes of remediating, enhancing quality, or controlling potential or known contamination. Remediation wells include those used for air stripping, vapor extraction, or injection of chemicals for remediation or in-situ treatment of contaminated sites (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Added February 2009].
- *Replacement Well* - an injection well constructed to replace an existing injection well, authorized for use under these rules, that meets the following criteria: (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
 1. The replacement well is located within two hundred (200) feet of the existing injection well.
 2. The injected fluids are from the same source as the fluids injected through the existing injection well.
 3. The injected fluids are of equal or better quality than the fluids injected through the existing well.
 4. Construction features of the replacement well are similar to the features of the existing well and meet or exceed minimum well construction standards.
 5. The distance between the point of injection and the nearest boundary of the receiving aquifer is at least as great as that distance for the existing injection well.
 6. The existing injection well is abandoned by an approved method within thirty (30) days of completion of construction of the replacement well.
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006]:
 1. are usually present at the site
 2. are present only seasonally due to migration
 3. are present intermittently because they periodically return or extend their ranges into the site
 4. 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
 5. 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.
- *Responsible Persons in Charge* - any person who:
 - a. by any act or omissions, caused, contributed to or exacerbated an unauthorized release of hazardous materials;
 - 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
 - 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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Sampling Point* - the location in a public water system from which a sample is drawn (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Sanitary Defects* - any faulty structural condition that may allow the water supply to become contaminated (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Sanitary Waste* - any liquid or solid waste originating from humans and human activities, such as wastes collected from toilets, showers, wash basins, floor drains, sinks used for cleaning domestic areas, sinks used for food preparation, clothes washing operations, and sinks or washing machines where food and beverage serving dishes, glasses, and utensils are cleaned. Sources of these wastes may include single or multiple residences, hotels and motels, restaurants, bunkhouses, schools, ranger stations, campgrounds, picnic grounds, day-use recreation areas, commercial and industrial facilities provided the waste is not mixed with commercial or industrial waste (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2003].
- *Sanitary Waste* -any liquid or solid waste originating from humans and human activities, such as wastes collected from toilets, showers, wash basins, floor drains, sinks used for cleaning domestic areas, sinks used for food preparation, clothes washing operations, and sinks or washing machines where food and beverage serving dishes, glasses, and utensils are cleaned (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Seal or Sealing* - the placement of approved seal material in the required annular space between a borehole and casing, between casing strings, or as otherwise required to create a low permeability barrier and prevent movement or exchange of fluids. Seals are required in the construction of new wells, repair of existing wells, and in the decommissioning (abandonment) of wells. Seals are essential to the prevention of waste and contamination of ground water (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009].
- *Septic System* - an injection well that is used to inject sanitary waste below the surface. A septic system is typically comprised of a septic tank and subsurface fluid distribution system or disposal system (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Seven-day Mean* - the average of the daily mean values calculated over a period of 7 consecutive days (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Shallow Injection Well* -an injection well which is less than or equal to 18 feet in vertical depth below land surface (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Sludge* - the semi-liquid mass produced by partial dewatering of potable or spend process waters or wastewater (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Special Resource Water* - those specific segments or bodies of water that are recognized as needing intensive protection to preserve outstanding or unique characteristics, or to maintain current beneficial use (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Spring* - a source of water that flows from a laterally percolating water table's intersection with the surface or from a geological fault that allows the flow of water from an artesian aquifer (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *State* - the state of Idaho (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Subsurface Fluid Distribution System* - an assemblage of perforated pipes, drain tiles, or other similar mechanisms intended to distribute fluids below the surface of the ground, usually part of a septic system (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Surface Runoff Water* - runoff water from the natural ground surface and cropland. Runoff from urbanized areas such as streets, parking lots, airports, and runoff from animal feedlots, agricultural processing facilities and similar facilities is not included within the scope of this phrase (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Surface Water System* - a public water system that is supplied by one or more surface water sources or groundwater sources under the direct influence of surface water. Also called subpart H systems in applicable sections of 40 CFR Part 141 (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2005].
- *Suspended Sediment* - organic and inorganic particulate matter that has been removed from its site of origin and measured while suspended in surface water (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Temporary Abandonment* - the prevention of injection by use of a removable or retrievable device, such as a packer or cap (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 126 priority pollutants identified by EPA pursuant to Section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Transient Noncommunity Water System* - a noncommunity water system that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Treatment* - a process or activity conducted for the purpose of removing pollutants from wastewater (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *Treatment Facility* - any place(s) where a public drinking water system or nontransient noncommunity water system alters the physical or chemical characteristics of the drinking water. Chlorination may be considered as a function of a distribution system (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Added March 2005].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Turbidity* - a measure of the interference in light passage through water, or visual depth restriction due to the presence of suspended matter such as clay, silt, nonliving organic particulates, plankton, and other microscopic organisms. Operationally, turbidity measurements are expressions of certain light scattering and absorbing properties of a water sample. Turbidity is measured by the Nephelometric method (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Twenty-Four Hour Average* - the mean of at least two appropriately spaced measurements, as determined by the Department, calculated over a period of 24 consecutive hours. When three or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than 0.5 times the mean, additional measurements over the 24-hour period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Unauthorized Abandonment* - the permanent abandonment of any injection well that has not received the approval of the Department prior to abandonment, or was not abandoned in a method approved by the Director (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Unreasonable Contamination* - endangerment of a drinking water source or the health of persons or other beneficial uses by injection. See "endangerment" (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *Unregulated Contaminant* - any substance that may affect the quality of water but for which a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique has not been established (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Vulnerability Assessment* - a determination of the risk of future contamination of a public drinking water supply (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003].
- *Waiver* (IDAPA 58.01.08.003) [Citation Revised March 2003]:
 1. for the purposes of these rules, except Sections 550 through 552, "waiver" means the Department approval of a temporary reduction in sampling requirements for a particular contaminant
 2. for purposes of Sections 550 through 552, "waiver" means a dismissal of any requirement of compliance
 3. for the purposes of section 010., "waiver" means the deferral of a fee assessment for a public drinking water system.
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].

- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Water Quality Standards* - refers to those standards found in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards and Wastewater Treatment Requirements" and IDAPA 58.01.11, "Ground Water Quality Rule" (IDAPA 37.03.03.010) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2007].
- *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 (IDAPA 58.01.02.010) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised March 2006].
- *Well* – (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009]:
 1. an artificial excavation or opening in the ground more than eighteen (18) feet in vertical depth below land surface by which ground water of any temperature is sought or obtained. The depth of a well is determined by measuring the maximum vertical distance between the land surface and the deepest portion of the well. Any water encountered in the well is considered to be obtained for the purpose of these rules; or
 2. any waste disposal and injection well, as defined in Section 42-3902, Idaho Code.
 3. well does not mean:
 - a. a hole drilled for mineral exploration; or
 - b. holes drilled for oil and gas exploration which are subject to the requirements of Section 47-320, Idaho Code; or
 - c. holes drilled for the purpose of collecting soil samples above the water table.
- *Well Driller or Driller* - any person who operates drilling equipment, or who controls or supervises the construction of a well, and is licensed under Section 42-238, Idaho Code (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009].
- *Well Drilling or Drilling* - The act of constructing a new well or modifying or changing the construction of an existing well (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009].
- *Well House* - considered to be a pump house (IDAPA 58.01.08.511) [Added March 2006; Revised February 2009].
- *Well Owner* - any person, firm, partnership, co-partnership, corporation, association, or other entity, or any combination of these, who owns the property on which the well is or will be located or has secured ownership of the well by means of a deed, covenant, contract, easement, or other enforceable legal instrument for the purpose of benefiting from the well (IDAPA 37.03.09.010) [Revised February 2009].

**WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR IDAHO CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	WQ.2.1.ID.
State-Specific Requirements	
Permits	WQ.5.1.ID. and WQ.5.2.ID
Operators	WQ.6.1.ID.
Operations	WQ.8.1.ID. through WQ.8.4.ID.
Public Water Systems	
General	WQ.10.1.ID. through WQ.10.19.ID.
Monitoring/Sampling	WQ.15.1.ID. and WQ.15.2.ID.
Disinfection and Filtration	WQ.20.1.ID. and WQ.20.2.ID.
Lead and Copper	WQ.25.1.ID.
Notification and Reporting Requirements	WQ.30.1.ID. and WQ.30.2.ID.
Community Water Systems	WQ.35.1.ID. through WQ.35.3.ID.
Noncommunity	WQ.60.1.ID.
Nontransient Noncommunity Water Systems	WQ.78.1.ID.
Drinking Water Well	WQ.90.1.ID. through WQ.90.15.ID.
Sole Source Aquifer	WQ.95.1.ID.
Miscellaneous Wells	WQ.100.1.ID. through WQ.100.11.ID.
Underground Injection Control	
All Wells	WQ.109.1.ID.
Class V Wells	WQ.114.1.ID. through WQ.114.6.ID.
Water Quality Standards	WQ.115.1.ID. through WQ.115.7.ID.

GUIDANCE FOR APPENDIX USERS	
APPENDIX NUMBER:	APPENDIX TITLE:
13-1	Minimum Distances From a Public Water System Well
13-2	Deleted February 2010
13-3	Surface Water Quality Criteria for Use Classifications
13-4	Aquatic Life Criteria for Lower Boise River Subbasin, Spokane River, and South Fork Coeur D'Alene Subbasin
13-5	Dissolved Oxygen Standards for Waters Discharged from Dams, Reservoirs, and Hydroelectric Facilities
13-6	Level of Protection and Application of Standards to Aquifer Categories
13-7	Numerical Ground Water Quality Standards
13-8	Incorporated Federal National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations
13-9	Separation Distance for Water Wells

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS WQ.2.1.ID. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in the checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of findings).	Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual. Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists. Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS WQ.5. Permits/Notifications/ Exemptions WQ.5.1.ID. New community or NTNC water systems must demonstrate technical, financial and managerial capacity prior to initial construction (IDAPA 58.01.08.500) [Added February 2000; Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2008]. WQ.5.2.ID. Owners of water systems must submit proof of current conditions related to the classification of the system every 5 years (IDAPA 58.01.08.553) [Added March 2006].	Verify that, prior to construction of a new community or NTNC water system, it has been demonstrated to the Department that the water system will have adequate technical, financial and managerial capacity. (NOTE: The Department will issue its approval of the new system capacity demonstration in writing.) Verify that the owner or designee of every community and nontransient noncommunity public water system submits proof of the current conditions related to the classification of the system every 5 years or more frequently if required by the Department. Verify that the owner or designee of all surface water systems submit proof of the current conditions related to the classification of the system every 5 years or more frequently if required by the Department. (NOTE: The Department classifies community, nontransient noncommunity, and surface water systems based on indicators of potential health risks.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS WQ.6. Operators WQ.6.1.ID. Operating personnel for community and nontransient noncommunity systems and operating personnel for all surface water systems must be licensed (IDAPA 58.01.08.554) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised March 2005; Revised March 2006; Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2010].	Verify that owners of all community and nontransient noncommunity public drinking water systems place the direct supervision of their drinking water system, including each treatment facility and distribution system, under the responsible charge of a properly licensed operator. Verify that owners of all surface water systems place the direct supervision of their public drinking water system under the responsible charge of a properly licensed operator. Verify that operators in responsible charge of public drinking water system hold a valid certification equal to or greater than the classification of their water system. Verify that, when the responsible charge operator is not available, a substitute responsible charge operator is designated to replace the responsible charge operator. Verify that a substitute responsible charge operator of a public water system holds a valid license equal to or greater than the classification of the public water system. Verify that a designated certified public drinking water system operator is available for each operating shift. Verify that all operating personnel at public drinking water systems making process control/system integrity decisions about water quality or quantity that affect public health hold valid and current certificates.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS WQ.8 Operations WQ.8.1.ID. Water systems supplied by surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water must meet operating criteria (IDAPA 58.01.08.552.03) [Added March 2004; Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2008]. WQ.8.2.ID. Water systems must meet specific requirements when chlorine is used as a disinfectant (IDAPA 58.01.08.552.04) [Added March 2004; Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2008; Revised February 2009].	Verify that each system develops and follows a water treatment operations plan acceptable to the Department. Verify that the purveyor ensures that treatment facilities are operated in accordance with good engineering practices such as those found in the Recommended Standards for Water Works, A Report of the Water Supply Committee of the Great Lakes - Upper Mississippi River Board of Public Health and Environmental Managers as set forth in Subsection 002.01.c., or other equal standard designated by the Department. Verify that new treatment facilities conduct monitoring specified by the Department for a trial period specified by the Department before serving water to the public. Verify that systems using only ground water and add chlorine for the purpose of disinfection meet the following requirements: - chlorinator capacity routinely achieves 99.99 percent inactivation of viruses and is attainable even when the maximum peak hour demand coincides with anticipated maximum chlorine demands - a detectable chlorine residual is maintained throughout the distribution system - automatic proportioning chlorinators are provided where the rate of flow is not reasonably constant - analysis for free chlorine residual is made at least daily and records of these analyses are kept by the supplier of water for at least 1 year - the frequency of measuring free chlorine residuals is sufficient to detect variations in chlorine demand or changes in water flow - a separate and ventilated room is provided for gas chlorination equipment - when chlorine gas is used, chlorine leak detection devices and safety equipment are provided and equipped with both an audible alarm and a warning light. Verify that systems using only ground water and add chlorine for the purpose of maintaining a disinfectant residual in the distribution system, when the source(s) is not at risk of microbial contamination, meet the following requirements: - automatic proportioning chlorinators are provided where the rate of flow is not reasonably constant - analysis for free chlorine residual is made at a frequency that is sufficient to

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.8.3.ID. Water systems must meet specific requirements for fluoridation (IDAPA 58. 01.08.552.05) [Added March 2004; Citation Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2009].	detect variations in chlorine demand or changes in water flow. Verify that systems using only ground water and add chlorine for other purposes, such as oxidation of metals or taste and odor control, when the source(s) is known to be free of microbial contamination, ensures that chlorine residual entering the distribution system after treatment is less than 4.0 mg/L. Verify that use of other chemicals is specifically approved by the Department. (NOTE: Commercial sodium fluoride, sodium silicofluoride and hydrofluorosilicic acid that conform to the applicable American Water Works Association Standards are acceptable.) Verify that fluoride compounds are stored in covered or unopened shipping containers. Verify that provisions are made to minimize the quantity of fluoride dust. Verify that empty bags, drums, or barrels are disposed of in a manner that will minimize exposure to fluoride dusts. Verify that daily records of flow and amounts of fluoride added are kept. Verify that an analysis for fluoride in finished water is made at least weekly and the supplier of water keeps the records for 5 years.
WQ.8.4.ID. Public water systems must meet minimum pressure requirements (IDAPA 58. 01.08.552.01.b) [Added March 2006; Citation Revised February 2007 ; Revised February 2009].	Verify that public water systems maintain a minimum pressure of 20 psi throughout the distribution system, as measured at the service connection or along the property line adjacent to the consumer's premises. Verify that the following public water systems or service areas of public water systems maintain a minimum pressure of 40 psi throughout the distribution system, during peak hour demand conditions, excluding fire flow, measured at the service connection or along the property line adjacent to the consumer's premises: - any public water system constructed or substantially modified after July 1, 1985 - any new service areas - any public water system that is undergoing material modification where it is feasible to meet the pressure requirements as part of the material modification.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WQ.10. General WQ.10.1.ID. Public water systems must comply with state-specific maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for inorganic contaminants (IDAPA 58.01.08.050.01.c) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2008]. WQ.10.2.ID. Plans for new or modified public water systems must be submitted to the Department for review and approval (IDAPA 58.01.08.504.03 and 504.08, 504.09, and 504.11) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2009].	Verify that public waste systems do not exceed a maximum contaminant level for cyanide of 0.2 mg/l. (NOTE: 40 C FR 141.11, revised as of July 1, 2001, is herein incorporated by reference. 40 CFR 141.62, revised as of July 1, 2004, is herein incorporated by reference.) Verify that, prior to construction of a new public drinking water system, new drinking water systems designed to serve 10 or more service connections or modification of an existing public water supply systems, plans and specifications are submitted to the Department for review and approval. (NOTE: Plans and specifications for simple water main extensions shall not require pre-construction approval by the Department when such extensions will be owned and operated by a city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility, provided that such plans and specifications are reviewed and approved by a QLPE who was not involved in the preparation of the plans and specifications.) Verify that the Department's written approval is obtained prior to any material deviation from the approved plans. Verify that within 30 days after the completion of construction, as constructed plans and specifications are submitted to the Department by an Idaho registered professional engineer. (NOTE: If the construction did not deviate from the approved plans and specifications, a registered professional engineer may certify in writing that the constructed plans and specifications are the same as the originally submitted plans and specifications.) Verify that no construction commences until all of the necessary approvals have been received from the Department. Verify that a copy of the approved plans and specifications and the approval letter from the reviewing authority are maintained on-site during construction at all

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.10.3.ID. New construction or modifications must be flushed and disinfected prior to being placed in service (IDAPA 58.01.08.548) [Citation Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2008].	times. Verify that any supplier of water for a public water system ensures that new construction or modifications to an existing system are flushed and disinfected in accordance with American Water Works Association Standards prior to being placed into service.
WQ.10.4.ID. New sources for public water systems must be approved by the Department (IDAPA 58.01.08.515 [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2008; Revised February 2009].	Verify that the Department has given written approval before water from any new surface source or ground water source that is under the direct influence of surface water is served to the public. (NOTE: Infiltration collection lines or galleries are considered ground water under the direct influence of surface water unless demonstrated otherwise.)
WQ.10.5.ID. Public water systems must not create a health hazard (IDAPA 58.01.08.008.01) [Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that no public water system, or portion of a public water system, constitutes a health hazard as determined by the Department during a sanitary survey. Verify that no public water system, or portion of a public water system, creates a condition that prevents, or may prevent, the detection of a health hazard, as determined by the Department during a sanitary survey.
WQ.10.6.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WQ.90.4.ID., March 2006.)
WQ.10.7.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WQ.90.5.ID., March 2006.)
WQ.10.8.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WQ.90.6.ID., March 2006.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.10.9.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WQ.90.7.ID., March 2006.)
WQ.10.10.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WQ.90.8.ID., March 2006.)
WQ.10.11.ID. [Moved March 2006].	(NOTE: Moved to WQ.90.9.ID., March 2006.)
WQ.10.12.ID. Public water systems served by one or more springs must meet specific requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.514) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2010].	Verify that written approval is given by the Department before water from any new or reconstructed spring source may be served to the public. Verify that springs are housed in a permanent structure and protected from contamination including the entry of surface water, animals, and dust Verify that the spring box is equipped with a screened overflow. Verify that the inlet is screened and located above the floor of the collection chamber. Verify that a flow meter or other flow measuring device is provided. Verify that access to the spring box meets the following requirements: - it is elevated at least 24 inches above the top of the box or the ground level, whichever is higher. - the actual height above the top of the box or the ground level is sufficient to prevent incidental contamination from snow accumulation, storm water runoff or accumulation, irrigation water, or other potential sources of contamination - each access is fitted with a solid water tight cover which overlaps a framed opening and extends down around the frame at least 2 inches, the frame is at least 4 inches high, and a locking device. Verify that a sample tap suitable for collecting bacteriological samples is provided and is of the smooth-nosed type without interior or exterior threads. (NOTE: The sample tap for collecting bacteriological samples may be used for other sampling purposes. In addition, threaded hose bib taps may also be used for collecting samples, other than bacteriological samples, if equipped with an appropriate backflow prevention device as may be necessary to protect the public water system from contamination.) Verify that the entire area within a 100 foot radius of the spring box is owned by

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.10.13.ID. Public water systems utilizing surface sources or groundwater sources under the direct influence of surface water must meet specific design requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.518.01 through .08) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2008].	the supplier of water or controlled by a long term lease, fenced to prevent trespass of livestock. Verify that the system ensures that filtration and disinfection facilities for surface water or groundwater directly influenced by surface water sources are designed, constructed and operated in accordance with all applicable engineering practices designated by the Department. Verify that filtration facilities (excluding disinfection) are designed, constructed and operated to achieve at least 2 log removal of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> cysts and one log removal of viruses (except as follows). Verify that disinfection facilities are designed, constructed and operated so as to achieve at least one-half log inactivation of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> cysts and: - 2 log inactivation of viruses if using conventional and slow sand filtration technology - 3 log inactivation of viruses if using direct and diatomaceous earth filtration technology - 4 log inactivation of viruses if using alternate filtration technology - 4 log inactivation of viruses if filtration treatment is not used. Verify that, for plants constructed after 31 December 1992, each filter unit is capable of filter to waste. Verify that, for plants constructed prior to 31 December 1992, each filter unit is capable of filter to waste unless the system demonstrates through continuous turbidity monitoring or other means acceptable to the Department that water quality is not adversely affected following filter backwashing, cleaning or media replacement. Verify that, for conventional, direct, and diatomaceous earth filtration technology, equipment is provided to continuously measure the turbidity of each filter bed. Verify that equipment is provided and operated for continuous measurement of disinfectant residual prior to entry to the distribution system, unless the system serves fewer than 3,300 people. Verify that diatomaceous earth filtration facilities include an alternate power source with automatic startup and alarm, or are designed in a manner to ensure continuous operation.
WQ.10.14.ID. New public water systems utilizing surface sources or groundwater sources under	Verify that new systems constructed after 1 July 1985 install redundant disinfection facilities as required to maintain constant application of disinfection whenever water is being delivered to the distribution system.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
the direct influence of surface water must install redundant disinfection facilities (IDAPA 58.01.08.518.11) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Citation Revised February 2008]. WQ.10.15.ID. Water storage facilities must meet construction and maintenance requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.544) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised March 2006; Revised February 2008].	Verify that materials and designs used for finished water storage structures provide stability and durability as well as protect the quality of the stored water. (NOTE: Steel structures such as steel tanks, standpipes, reservoirs, and elevated tanks shall be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable AWWA Standards, incorporated by reference.) Verify that all storage facilities are located in a manner that protects against contamination, ensures structural stability, and protects against flooding. Verify that no public water supply storage tank is located within 500 feet of any municipal or industrial wastewater treatment plant or any land that is sprayed irrigated with wastewater or used for sludge disposal. Verify that ground-level or above-ground storage structures or facilities are located a minimum of 20 feet from the nearest property line and a minimum of 20 feet from any potential source of contamination. Verify that all storage facilities have suitable watertight roofs that exclude birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust. Verify that fencing, locks on access manholes, and other necessary precautions are provided to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage. Verify that no drain on a water storage structure has a direct connection to a sewer or storm drain. Verify that overflow pipes of any storage structure or facility discharge to daylight in a way that will preclude the possibility of backflow to the reservoir and, where practical, provided with an expanded metal screen installed within the pipe that will exclude rodents and deter vandalism. Verify that finished water storage structures are vented. (NOTE: The overflow pipe is not to be considered a vent.) Verify that vents meet the following requirements: - prevent the entrance of surface water and rainwater and extend 12 inches above the roof

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.10.16.ID. Point of Use (POU) treatment devices must meet specific requirements (IDAPA 58. 01.08.450) [Added February 2007].	- exclude birds and animals - exclude insects and dust, as much as this function can be made compatible with effective venting - on ground-level, partially buried, or below-ground structures, open downward with the opening at least 24 inches above the roof or the ground level and covered with 24 mesh non-corrodible screen - on above-ground tanks and standpipes, open downward, and fitted with 4 mesh non-corrodible screen. Verify that the roof and sidewalls of all water storage structures are watertight with no openings except properly constructed vents, manholes, overflows, risers, drains, pump mountings, control ports, or piping for inflow and outflow. Verify that finished water storage structures and their appurtenances, especially the riser pipes, overflows, and vents, are designed to prevent freezing which will interfere with proper functioning. Verify that every catwalk over finished water in a storage structure have a solid floor with sealed raised edges, designed to prevent contamination from shoe scrapings and dirt. Verify that proper protection is given to metal surfaces by paints or other protective coatings, by cathodic protective devices, or by both. Verify that removable silt stops are provided to prevent sediment from entering the reservoir discharge pipe. Verify that the area surrounding a ground-level, partially buried, or below-ground structures is graded in a manner that will prevent surface water from standing within 50 feet of it. Verify that 2 or more successive sets of samples, taken at 24 hour intervals, indicate microbiologically satisfactory water before the facility is placed in to operation. Verify that all unused subsurface storage tanks are removed and backfilled, or abandoned by extracting residual fluids and filling the structure with sand or fine gravel. (NOTE: 40 CFR 141. 100, revised as of July 1, 1999, is incorporated by reference.) Verify that point of use (POU) treatments meet the following requirements: - a program for long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the POU treatment system is approved by the Department - the public water system or a vendor of POU treatment devices under contract with the public water system owns, controls, and maintains the POU

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.10.17.ID. New public drinking water systems or modifications to existing public drinking water systems must meet on-site testing capabilities and have an Operation and Maintenance Manual (IDAPA 58.01.08.501.08 and .501.12) [Added February 2009].	treatment system - each POU treatment device is equipped with a mechanical warning mechanism to ensure that customers are automatically notified of operational problems - the POU treatment device is certified to meet applicable ANSI/National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standards. Verify that POU treatment devices are not used to achieve compliance with a MCL or treatment technique requirement for a microbial contaminant or an indicator of a microbial contaminant. Verify that a public water system obtains written approval by the Department before installation of a POU treatment device for the purpose of achieving compliance with a MCL or treatment technique. Verify that, within 30 days of installing the approved POU treatment system, the public water system notifies the Department in writing that the POU treatment system was installed as approved by the Department. Verify that, within 30 days of installing the approved POU treatment system, the public water system submits samples from each POU treatment device to a certified laboratory for the contaminant(s) being treated by the POU treatment device. Verify that the water system owner or operator maintains records for a POU treatment system, including: - all sampling performed on the POU treatment devices - maintenance logs and schedules - log of installed units - contracts, lease agreements, or other legal documents with vendors and consumers. Verify that each public water system has equipment and facilities for routine testing necessary to ensure proper operation. (NOTE: Equipment selection is based on the characteristics of the raw water source and the complexity of the treatment process involved.) Verify that an operation and maintenance manual or manuals is provided for all public water systems. Verify that the manual includes, but is not limited to, the following contents: - daily operating instructions - operator safety procedures - location of valves and other key system features - parts list and parts order form

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.10.18.ID. New public drinking water systems or modifications to existing public drinking water systems must have a facility plan (IDAPA 58.01.08.502.01 and 502.03) [Added February 2009].	- information for contacting the water system operator. Verify that an operational trouble-shooting section is supplied to the water works as part of any proprietary unit installed in system facilities. Verify that all new public drinking water systems, and existing public drinking water systems undergoing material modification or expansion, have a current facility plan. Verify that the facility plan includes, but not limited to: - hydraulic capacity - treatment capacity - standby power - redundancy - fire flows - project financing - operation and maintenance considerations sufficiently to determine the effects of the project on the overall infrastructure. Verify that facility plans address the entire potential service area of the project. (NOTE: Facility plans may not be required for simple water main extension projects.) Verify that facility plans submitted to the Department bear the imprint of an Idaho licensed professional engineer's seal that is both signed and dated by the engineer.
WQ.10.19.ID. Public drinking water systems must meet cross connections requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.543 [Added February 2009 ; Revised February 2010].	Verify that there are no connections between the distribution system and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, water loading stations, or tanks whereby unsafe water or other contaminating materials may be discharged or drawn into a public water system. Verify that the water system is protected against contamination and pollution from cross connections through premise isolation or containment, internal or in-plant isolation, fixture protection, or some combination of premise isolation, internal isolation, and fixture protection. Verify that all double check valve backflow prevention assemblies, reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies, sillcock vacuum breakers, and pressure vacuum breakers used pass a performance test conducted by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research. Verify that all double check valve backflow prevention assemblies and reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies used meet American Water

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.10.20.ID. Public water systems that provide fire flow must meet design requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.501.18 [Added February 2010]).	Works Association (AWWA) Standards C-510 or C-51 or an equivalent standard approved by the Department. Verify that all atmospheric vacuum breakers used are marked approved either by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) or by the American Society of Sanitation Engineers (ASSE). Verify that resilient seated shutoff valves are used when double check valve backflow prevention assemblies, reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assemblies, and pressure vacuum breakers are installed. Verify that appropriate and adequate backflow prevention assemblies for various facilities, fixtures, equipment, and uses of water are selected either from the Pacific Northwest Cross Connection Control Manual, the Uniform Plumbing Code, the Environmental Protection Agency's Cross Connection Control Manual, the USC Manual of Cross Connection Control or other sources deemed acceptable by the Department. Verify that selected assemblies comply with local ordinances. Verify that public water systems that provide fire flow provide maximum day demand plus fire flow. Verify that pumping systems supporting fire flow capacity are designed so that fire flow is provided with any pump out of service. (NOTE: The requirement for redundant pumping capacity specified above may be reduced to the extent that fire suppression storage is provided in sufficient quantity to meet some or all of fire flow demands. Where fire suppression storage is not provided, the requirement for fire flow pumping redundancy may be reduced or eliminated if the following conditions are met: - the local fire authority states in writing that the fire flow capacity of the system is acceptable and is compatible with the water demand of existing and planned fire fighting equipment and fire fighting practices in the area served by the system - in a manner appropriate to the system type and situation, positive notification is provided to customers that describes the design of the system's fire fighting capability and explains how it differs from the requirements of Subsection 501.18.a. The notice shall indicate that the local fire authority has provided written acceptance of the system's fire flow capacity.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WQ.15. Monitoring/Sampling WQ.15.1.ID. Public water systems that provide filtration must meet specific monitoring requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.300.05.a. and b) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised March 2006; Revised February 2010]. WQ.15.2.ID. Public water systems that have been notified by the Department or USEPA that filtration must be installed must comply with interim monitoring requirements until the filtration is installed (IDAPA 58.01.08.300.05.c) [Citation Revised March 2003].	(NOTE: 40 CFR 141.71, revised as of July 1, 2002, is incorporated by reference. 40 CFR 141.72 is incorporated by reference. 40 CFR 141.74, revised as of July 1, 1999, is incorporated by reference.) Verify that at least once per day, the system monitors the following parameters to determine the total inactivation ratio achieved through disinfection: - temperature of the disinfected water at each residual disinfectant concentration sampling point - if using chlorine, the pH of the disinfected water at each chlorine residual sampling point - the disinfectant contact time each day during peak hour demand - residual disinfectant concentrations at each residual disinfectant sampling point at or before the first customer, determined each day during peak hour demand, or at other times approved by the Department. (NOTE: Disinfectant contact time, "T", in pipelines used for <i>Giardia lamblia</i> and virus inactivation must be calculated by dividing the internal volume of the pipe by the peak hourly flow rate through that pipe. Disinfectant contact time, "T", for all other system components used for <i>Giardia lamblia</i> and virus inactivation must be determined by tracer studies or equivalent methods.) Verify that residual disinfectant concentrations for ozone are measured using the Indigo Method, or automated methods if approved as provided for in 40 CFR 141.74(a)(5) and the Department. Verify that automated methods for ozone measurement are approved by the Department. Verify that, until filtration is installed, systems which have been notified that they need to install filtration conduct monitoring for turbidity and disinfectant residuals as follows (unless otherwise specified by the Department): - turbidity is measured at least once per day at the entry point to the distribution system - disinfectant residual concentrations entering the distribution system are measured at the following minimum frequencies, and samples are taken at evenly spaced intervals throughout the workday: - population less than 500: 1 sample/day - population of 501 to 1000: 2 samples/day

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	- population of 1001 to 2500: 3 samples/day -population of 2501 or greater: 4 samples/day.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WQ.20. Disinfection and Filtration WQ.20.1.ID. Systems with a surface water source or groundwater source directly influenced by surface water must meet additional State-specific disinfection requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.300.03(a) and (b)) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2008]. WQ.20.2.ID. Groundwater systems that use membrane filtration (or a combination of membrane filtration and disinfection) to achieve a four (4)-log inactivation/removal of viruses at a groundwater source must meet additional state-specific requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.323 [Added February 2010]).	Verify that, in addition to the disinfection requirements in 40 CFR 141.72, each system with a surface water source or groundwater source directly influenced by surface water maintains a minimum of at least 0.2 parts per million of chlorine in the treated water after an actual contact time of at least 30 min at maximum hourly demand before delivery to the first customer. (NOTE: The Department may allow a system to utilize automatic shut-off of water to the distribution system whenever total disinfectant residual is less than 0.2 mg/l rather than provide redundant disinfection components and auxiliary power as required in 40 CFR 141.72(a)(2). An automatic water shut-off may be used if the system demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that, at all times, a minimum of 20 psi pressure and adequate fire flow can be maintained in the distribution system when water delivery is shut-off to the distribution system and, at all times, minimum Giardia lamblia and virus inactivation removal rates can be achieved prior to the first customer.) (NOTE: 40 CFR 141, Subpart S, revised as of July 1, 2007, is herein incorporated by reference. "Implementation Guidance for the Ground Water Rule," as referenced in Section 002, provides assistance to public water system owners and operators in understanding and achieving compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141, Subpart S.) Verify that all membrane skids or modules undergo direct integrity testing a minimum of once each week that the source is contributing water to the distribution system. (NOTE: More frequent direct integrity testing may be required by the Department. Membrane systems shall contain sufficient redundancy to allow for offline direct integrity testing of all skids at the required interval while retaining the capability to supply peak hour demand to the water system. No membrane system shall have fewer than two (2) skids or modules.) Verify that the direct integrity test meets the following requirements: - has a resolution capable of detecting a response at the absolute molecular weight cut-off or other parameter that describes the exclusion capability of the membrane, as provided by the manufacturer. - have a sensitivity capable of verifying four (4)-log virus removal (or a lesser Department approved log removal that achieves, in combination with disinfection, a total of four (4)-log virus treatment).

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	Verify that systems using membrane filtration submit a monthly operating report that includes the following information: - verification of direct integrity testing of each membrane skid or module and action taken in response to a failure of the direct integrity test - records of any monitoring conducted for the purpose of indirect integrity verification - any additional information considered necessary by the Department on a case-specific basis to verify proper operation and maintenance of the membrane filtration process. (NOTE: Systems may discontinue four (4)-log virus treatment at a ground water source after meeting specific criteria. Ground water sources on which treatment has been discontinued shall be subject to the triggered source water monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 141, Subpart S. Verify that systems that add chlorine to a source, either in the well bore or near enough to the wellhead that chlorinated water could backflow into the well, ensure that all chlorine residual has been purged prior to taking a triggered source water sample. Verify that the chlorine residual in the source water is measured until a reading of zero is obtained and is recorded in the space provided for chlorine residual on the sample submittal form.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WQ.25. Lead and Copper WQ.25.1.ID. [Deleted February 2010].	(NOTE: IDAPA 58.01.08.350.07, Monitoring Requirements for Lead and Copper in Tap Water revised. 40 C FR 141. 86, revised as of July 1, 2008, is herein incorporated by reference.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WQ.30. Notification and Reporting Requirements WQ.30.1.ID. Public water systems that have been notified by the Department or USEPA that filtration must be installed must comply with interim reporting and recordkeeping requirements until the filtration is installed (IDAPA 58.01.08.300.06.a) [Citation Revised March 2003]. WQ.30.2.ID. Public water systems that provide filtration must meet reporting requirements for levels of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> and virus inactivation/removal (IDAPA 58.01.08.300.06.b) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2010].	Verify that, until filtration treatment is installed, systems required to install filtration treatment report as follows: - the purveyor immediately reports to the Department via telephone or other equally rapid means, but no later than the end of the next business day, the following information: - the occurrence of a waterborne disease outbreak potentially attributable to that water system - any turbidity measurement which exceeds 5 NTU - any result indicating that the disinfectant residual concentration entering the distribution system is below 0.2 mg/l free chlorine - the purveyor reports to the Department within 10 days after the end of each month the system serves water to the public the following monitoring information using a Department-approved form: - turbidity monitoring information - disinfectant residual concentrations entering the distribution system. (NOTE: Only personnel qualified under Subsection 300.01. may complete and sign the monthly report forms submitted to the Department as required.) Verify that systems that provide filtration treatment report the level of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> and virus inactivation/removal achieved each day by filtration and disinfection.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.35. COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS WQ.35.1.ID. Community water systems must have a cross connection control program (IDAPA 58.01.08.552.06) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2009 ; Revised February 2010]. WQ.35.2.ID. Community water systems served by groundwater sources must have 2 water sources if the system serves more than 25 homes or equivalent dwelling units (IDAPA 58.01.08.501.17 and 08.513) [Added March 2004; Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2010].	Verify that all community water systems implement a cross connection control program to prevent the entrance to the system of materials known to be toxic or hazardous. Verify that the program includes: - an inspection program to locate cross connections and determine required suitable protection - required installation and operation of adequate backflow prevention devices that comply with local ordinances - annual inspections and testing of all installed backflow prevention assemblies by a licensed tester - discontinuance of service to any facility where suitable backflow protection has not been provided for a cross connection. (NOTE: Appropriate and adequate backflow prevention assemblies for various facilities, fixtures, equipment, and uses of water must be selected from either the Pacific Northwest Cross Connection Control Manual, the Uniform Plumbing Code, the Environmental Protection Agency's Cross Connection Control Manual, the USC Manual of Cross Connection Control, or other sources deemed acceptable by the Department.) (NOTE: Testing shall be done in accordance with the test procedures published by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.) Verify that new community water systems served by ground water and community water system served by ground water with all existing sources constructed prior to July 1, 1985 have a minimum of 2 sources if they are intended to serve more than 25 homes or equivalent dwelling units. Verify that a community water system served by ground water with any sources constructed after July 1, 1985 complies with Subsection 501.17 when a modification is made to the system which increases the population served or number of service connections, increases the length of transmission and distribution water mains, or increases the peak or average water demand. Verify that with any source out of service, the remaining source or sources are capable of providing either the peak hour demand of the system or maximum daily pumping demand plus equalization storage.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.35.3.ID. Point of Use (POU) treatment devices must not be used to achieve compliance with a nitrate MCL (ID APA 58.01.08.450.02.b) [Added February 2007].	(NOTE: The Department will consider a system to be "substantially modified" when there is a combined increase of 25 percent or more above the system's existing configuration in the following factors: - population served or number of service connections - length of water mains - peak or average water demand per connection.) (NOTE: In addition to meeting the requirements for Point of Use POU) devices listed in WQ.10.16.ID. Community water systems must meet the requirements identified in this checklist item.) Verify that POU treatment devices are not used to achieve compliance with a nitrate MCL.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.60. NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS WQ.60.1.ID. Noncommunity water systems must meet requirements for backflow prevention (IDAPA 58.01.08.552.07) [Added March 2004; Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2009].	Verify that all suppliers of water for noncommunity systems ensure that cross-connections do not exist or are isolated from the potable water system by an approved backflow prevention assembly. Verify that backflow prevention assemblies are inspected and tested annually for functionality by a Idaho licensed tester.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.78. NONTRANSIENT NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS WQ.78.1.ID. [Deleted February 2010].	(NOTE: IDAPA 58.01.08.350.07, Monitoring Requirements for Lead and Copper in Tap Water revised. 40 CFR 141.86, revised as of July 1, 2008, is herein incorporated by reference.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.90. DRINKING WATER WELL WQ.90.1.ID. Water wells constructed for domestic use must comply with location requirements (IDAPA 37.03.09.035.03) [Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2009]. WQ.90.2.ID. Permits must be obtained prior to constructing, drilling, deepening, or enlarging a well (IDAPA 37.03.09.045) [Revised March 2003; Revised February 2009 ; Revised February 2010]. WQ.90.3.ID. Wells that are decommissioned (abandoned) must meet specific closure requirements (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.16(a)) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2007; Revised	Verify that all water wells constructed for domestic use comply with minimum distances from septic tanks, drain fields, drainfield replacement area and other siting requirements of listed in Appendix 13-9. (NOTE: Repeated in WQ.100.2.ID.) Verify that a drilling permit is obtained prior to construction or modification of any well. (NOTE: The following types of artificial openings and excavations are not considered wells: - artificial openings and excavations with total depth less than 18 feet - artificial openings and excavations for collecting soil or rock samples, determining geologic properties, or mineral exploration or extraction, including gravel pits - artificial openings and excavations for oil and gas exploration for which a permit has been issued - artificial openings and excavations constructed for de-watering building or dam foundation excavations. Artificial openings and excavations that do not constitute a well and are not subject to the drilling permit requirements must be modified, constructed, or decommissioned (abandoned) in accordance with minimum well construction standards.) Verify that, if artificial openings and excavations are converted to obtain water, the well is reconstructed by a licensed driller in compliance with well construction standards and drilling permit requirements. (NOTE: This checklist is repeated in WQ.100.5.ID.) Verify that well owners decommission (abandon) a well in a manner that will prevent waste and/or contamination of the ground water. Verify that a person decommissioning a well has a driller's license or received a waiver of the license requirement from the Director of the Department of Water

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
February 2008; R evised February 2009 ; Revised February 2010]. WQ.90.4.ID. Suppliers of water f or public w ater systems se rved b y on e or more wells must meet specific site requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.510.01 and 510.02) [Citation Revised M arch 2003; Revised March 2004; Citation R evised February 2008; R evised February 2009]. WQ.90.5.ID. Suppliers of public w ater systems m ust submit specific information to the D epartment upon completion o f a groundwater source, but prior to its use (IDAPA 58. 01.08.510.05) [Citation Revised M arch 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised F ebruary 2007; Revised F ebruary 2008; Revised February 2009].	Resources. Verify that authorization is obtained from the Director prior to decommissioning any well. Verify t hat t he p erson who decommissioned the well s ubmits t o t he D irector a report describing the procedure. (NOTE: The standards specified in Rule 25 apply to all wells with a bottom hole temperature o f ei ghty-five (85) degrees Fahrenheit or less. Wells with a b ottom hole temperature greater than ei ghty-five (85) degrees F ahrenheit, b ut less than two hundred twelve (212) degrees Fahrenheit, must meet the requirements of Rule 30 in addition to meeting the requirements of Rule 25. These standards also apply to any waste disposal and injection well as d efined i n Section 42- 3902, I daho Code.) (NOTE: Moved from WQ.10.6.ID, March 2006.) Verify that, prior to drilling, the site of the PWS well is approved in writing by the Department. Verify that any supplier of water for a p ublic water system served by 1 or more wells ensures that each well is located: - a minimum of 50 feet from the nearest property line - a minimum of 50 ft from any potential source of contamination - no closer to specified sources of contamination than set forth in Appendix 13-1. (NOTE: Moved from WQ.10.7.ID, March 2006.) Verify t hat, u pon c ompletion of a groundwater source, a nd p rior t o i ts use a s drinking water, t he f ollowing i nformation a nd d ata a re s ubmitted b y t he water system to the Department: - a copy of all well logs - results of test pumping - as constructed plans showing at least the following: - annular seal, including depth and sealant material used and method of application - casing perforations, results of sieve analysis used in designing screens installed in sand or gravel aquifers, gravel packs - pump location - for community water systems, a permanent means for measuring water level - other information as may be specified by the Department

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.90.6.ID. Wells used for public water systems must comply with specific equipment requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.510.06 and 58.01.08.511) [Revised March 2003; Revised March 2006; Revised February 2007; Revised February 2009].	- sampling results for iron, manganese, corrosively, and other secondary contaminants specified by the Department - other sampling results as required for community and non community systems. Verify that all equipment required for conducting water level measurements is purchased and made available to the water system operator at the time well construction is completed. Verify that, where pneumatic or electronic water level measuring equipment is used, it is made using corrosion resistant materials attached firmly to the drop pipe or pump column and in such a manner as to prevent entrance of foreign materials. (NOTE: Moved from WQ.10.8.ID, March 2006.) Verify that, upon completion of a groundwater source, test pumping is conducted that meets the following specific requirements: - the well is test pumped at the desired yield (design capacity) of the well for at least 24 consecutive hours after the drawdown has stabilized - alternatively, the well is pumped at a rate of 150 percent of the desired yield for at least 6 continuous hours after the drawdown has stabilized - if the drawdown does not stabilize, the pumping continues for at least 72 consecutive hours - the field pumping equipment is capable of maintaining a constant rate of discharge during the test - discharge water is piped an adequate distance to prevent recharge of the well during the test - if the well fails the test protocol, the well design is re-evaluated and submitted to the Department for approval. Verify that 15 min. after the start of a test pumping, the sand content of a new well is not more than 5 ppm. Verify that, if sand production exceeds 5 ppm, the well is screened gravel packed and redeveloped. (NOTE: Sand production is to be measured by a centrifugal sand sampler or other means acceptable to the Department.) Verify that a sample tap suitable for collecting bacteriological samples is provided on the discharge piping from every well at a point where pressure is maintained but prior to any treatment. Verify that the sample tap is of the smooth-nosed type without interior or exterior threads, not of the mixing or petcock type, and does not have a screen, aerator, or other such appurtenance.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.90.7.ID. Pump houses used for public water systems must comply with specific equipment requirements (IDAPA 58. 01.08.541) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised March 2006; Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2010].	Verify that the discharge line is equipped with the necessary valves and appurtenances to allow a well to be pumped to waste via an approved air gap at a location prior to the first service connection. Verify that a pressure gauge is provided at all installations. Verify that an instantaneous and totalizing flow meter equipped with nonvolatile memory is installed on the discharge line of each well. Verify that an accessible check valve, not located in the pump column, is installed in the discharge line of each well between the pump and the shut-off valve. Verify that all wells are vented, unless it can be demonstrated that the drawdown under maximum pumping conditions will not exceed 10 feet, with the open end of the vent screened and terminated downward at least 18 inches above the final ground surface. Verify that well casings and seals meet the following requirements: - casings extend a minimum of 18 in. above the final ground surface and 12 in. above the well house floor - wells are cased and sealed in such a manner that surface water cannot enter the well. Verify that wells are not located in pits, unless approved by the Department for wells constructed prior to November 5, 1964. (NOTE: Moved from WQ.10.9.ID, March 2006.) Verify that houses are readily accessible for operation, maintenance, and repair at all times and under all weather conditions unless permitted to be out of service for a period of inaccessibility. Verify that pump houses meet the following requirements: - protected from flooding and adequately drained - floor surface is at least 6 inches above the final ground surface - built of durable construction, fire and weather resistant, and with outward-opening doors - all underground structures are waterproofed - adequate heating for the comfort of the operator and the safe and efficient operation of the equipment (in pump houses not occupied by personnel, only enough heat need be provided to prevent freezing of equipment or treatment processes) - ventilation that conforms to existing local and/or state codes - ventilation provided for all pumping stations for operator comfort and dissipation of excess heat and moisture from the equipment - measures are taken to minimize corrosion of metallic and electrical

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.90.8.ID. Well lots must be provided and their management must meet specific requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.512) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2008].	components - provided with a locking door or access to prohibit unauthorized entrance - kept clean and in good repair and are not used to store toxic or hazardous materials - a suitable outlet is provided for drainage from pump glands without discharging onto the floor - floor drains are not connected to sewers, storm drains, chlorination room drains, or any other source of contamination - sumps for well house floor drains are not closer than 30 ft from the well - adequate space provided for the safe and efficient servicing of all equipment - all remote controlled stations are electrically operated and controlled and have signaling apparatus of proven performance to report automatically when the station is out of service. - any threaded hose bib installed in the pump house is equipped with an appropriate backflow prevention device. Verify that, at least 2 pumping units are provided for raw water and surface source pumps. (NOTE: Pumps using seals containing mercury shall not be used in public drinking water system facilities.) Verify that, with any pump out of service, the remaining pump or pumps is capable of providing the peak hour demand of the system or maximum daily demand plus equalization storage. (NOTE: Moved from WQ.10.10.ID, March 2006.) Verify that a well lot is provided for wells constructed after 1 November 1977. Verify that the well lot is owned in fee simple by the supplier of water or controlled by lease with a term of not less than the useful life of the well. Verify that the well lot is large enough to provide a minimum distance of 50 feet between the well and the nearest property line. Verify that no pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers are applied to a well lot without prior approval from the Department. Verify that no pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, petroleum products, or other toxic or hazardous materials are stored on a well lot. (NOTE: An internal combustion engine to drive either a generator for emergency standby power or a pump to provide fire flows, and an associated fuel tank, may be placed on the well lot. A propane or natural gas powered generator is preferable to reduce risk of fuel spillage.) Verify that, if a diesel or gasoline-fueled engine is used, the fuel tank and

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.90.9.ID. Water supply well abandonment must meet specific requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.510.09) [Citation Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004; Citation Revised March 2006; Citation Revised February 2007; Citation Revised February 2008].	connecting piping meets the following requirements: - approved by the Underwriter's Laboratory, Inc - double- walled - meet the requirements of the local fire jurisdiction - include both spill preventions and overfill protection features - above ground. (NOTE: The tank may be contained within the structural base of the generator unit.) Verify that a licensed water system operator is present during filling of the tank following a period of usage, or during periodic extraction and replacement of outdated fuel. Verify that, if the internal combustion engine be located within the well house, the floor of the well house is constructed so as to contain all petroleum drips and spills so that they will not be able to reach the floor drain(s). Verify that engine exhaust is directly discharged outside the well house. Verify that a spill containment structure surrounds all fuel tanks and is sized to contain one 110 percent of the fuel tank volume. (NOTE: Moved from WQ.10.11.ID, March 2006.) Verify that any water supply well that will no longer be used is abandoned by sealing the borehole carefully to prevent pollution of the groundwater, eliminate any physical hazard, conserve aquifer yield, maintain confined head conditions in artesian wells, and prevent mixing of waters from different aquifers. (NOTE: The objective of proper well abandonment procedures is to restore, as far as possible, the original hydrogeologic conditions.) Verify that the services of a licensed well driller are used for a abandonment procedures. (NOTE: Instructions for abandoning various types of wells may be obtained from the Idaho Department of Water Resources.)
WQ.90.10.ID. Wells must be drilled and abandoned by or under the responsible charge of a licensed driller (IDAPA 37.03.10.020) [Added March	(NOTE: Repeated in WQ.100.3.ID.) Verify that a well is only be drilled by or under the responsible charge of a licensed driller except that a property owner, who is not licensed, can construct a well on his property for his own use without the aid of power-driven mechanical

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
2006]. WQ.90.11.ID. Wells must meet maintenance requirements (IDAPA 37.03.09.036) [February 2009].	equipment. Verify that no company drills or contracts to drill a well or wells unless the company has been issued a license and has employed a principal driller as described in accordance with these rules. Verify that only licensed drillers abandon wells, except that wells may be abandoned by the owner after receiving a specific waiver from the director. (NOTE: This checklist item is repeated in WQ.100.11.ID.) Verify that, after a well is completed, the well owner is responsible for water quality testing, properly maintaining the well, and reporting problems with a well to the Director. Verify that the well is maintained to prevent waste or contamination of ground waters through leaky casings, pipes, fittings, valves, pumps, seals or through leakage around the outside of the casings, whether the leakage is above or below the land surface. Verify that all wells are capped, covered and sealed such that debris cannot enter the well, persons or animals cannot fall into the well, and water cannot enter the well around the outside of the casing. Verify that the owner of any artesian well that will flow at land surface applies to the Director for approval of a flow control device. Verify that wells are not modified without first obtaining an approved Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) permit. Verify that a minimum casing height of 12 inches above land surface and finished grade is maintained. Verify that there is no construction of any permanent building, except for buildings to house a well or plumbing apparatus, or both, closer than 10 feet from an existing well. Verify that there is no construction or installation of any object listed in a location closer than that allowed in Appendix 13-9. Verify that any unusable well is repaired or decommissioned (abandoned) by a licensed well driller under a permit issued by the Director. Verify that any well shown to pose a threat to human health and safety or cause contamination of the ground water resource is immediately repaired or decommissioned (abandoned) by a licensed well driller under a permit issued by the Director.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.90.12.ID. Wells must meet separation distance requirements (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.01(d)) [Added January 2010].	(NOTE: See WQ.90.3.ID for applicability.) (NOTE: Repeated in WA.100.6.ID.) Verify that water wells meet separation distance requirements listed in Appendix 13-9. (NOTE: Additional siting and separation distance requirements are set forth by the governing district health department and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality rules at IDAPA 58.01.03, "Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules," and IDAPA 58.01.08, "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems".)
WQ.90.13.ID. Wells must meet recordkeeping requirements (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.03 and 025.25)) [Added February 2010].	(NOTE: See WQ.90.3.ID for applicability.) (NOTE: Repeated in WA.100.7.ID.) Verify that the coordinates of every newly constructed, modified or decommissioned (abandoned) well location is identified by latitude and longitude with a global positioning system (GPS) and recorded on the driller's report in degrees and decimal minutes and within the nearest 40 acre parcel using the Public Land Survey System. Verify that the well owner maintains a copy of the approved well drilling permit and the well driller's report. Verify that well driller's report documents the static (non-pumping) water level and the pumping water level, and the production rate.
WQ.90.14.ID. Wells must be equipped with an access port (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.15) [Added February 2010].	(NOTE: See WQ.90.3.ID for applicability.) (NOTE: Repeated in WA.100.9.ID.) Verify that, upon completion of a well and before removal of the well rig from the site, the well is equipped with an access port that will allow for measurement of the depth to water or an approved pressure gage fitting that will allow access for measurement of shut-in pressure of an artesian flowing well. (NOTE: Air lines are not a satisfactory substitution for an access port.) (NOTE: Nonflowing domestic and stock water wells that are to be equipped with a sanitary seal with a built-in access port are exempt from this requirement.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.90.15.ID. Upon wells completion, a tag must be securely attached (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.17.b) [Added February 2010].	(NOTE: See WQ.90.3.ID for applicability.) (NOTE: Repeated in WA.100.10.ID.) (NOTE: A well is considered to be completed when the well drilling equipment has been removed, unless written notice has been given to the Director by the well driller that he intends to return and do additional work on the well within a specified period of time.) Verify that, upon the completion of the well, the well driller permanently affixes a stainless steel well tag to the steel surface casing in a manner and location that maintains tag legibility. (NOTE: For closed loop heat exchange wells, the well driller must obtain approval for the well tag placement and method of attachment.) Verify that the tag is secured in one of the following ways: - a full-length weld across the top and down each side of the tag - using 1 stainless steel, closed-end domed rivet near each of the 4 corners of the tag - prior to welding or riveting, the tag is pre-shaped to fit the casing such that both sides to be welded or riveted touch the casing and no gaps exist between the tag and casing.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.95. SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER WQ.95.1.ID. The waters of Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer have been categorized as a Sensitive Resource aquifer and must be protected (IDAPA 58.01.11.300.01) [Revised March 2003].	Verify that the facility does not degrade the quality of the Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie aquifer, as it relates to beneficial uses, as a result of point source or nonpoint source activity unless it is demonstrated that such change is justifiable as a result of necessary economic or social development.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.100. MISCELLANEOUS WELLS WQ.100.1.ID. Monitoring and remediation wells must be constructed, maintained, and abandoned to specific standards (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.13) [Citation Revised February 2007 ; Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2009]. WQ.100.2.ID. Permits must be obtained prior to constructing, drilling, deepening, or enlarging a well (IDAPA 37.03.09.045) [Revised March 2003; Citation Revised February 2007; Revised February 2009; Citation February 2010].	(NOTE: IDAPA 37.03.09.025 applies to all wells with a bottom hole temperature of 85° Fahrenheit or less. Wells with a bottom hole temperature greater than 85 ° Fahrenheit, but less than 212° Fahrenheit, must meet the additional requirements of Rule 30. These standards also apply to any waste disposal and injection well.) Verify that all monitoring and remediation wells are constructed and maintained in a manner that will prevent waste or contamination. Verify that when a monitoring and remediation well is no longer useful or needed, the owner or operator of the well abandons the well in accordance with Rule 025.16 (see WQ.100.5.ID). Verify that ground water is not diverted from a monitoring well or a remediation well for any purpose not authorized by the Director.) (NOTE: Repeated in part in WQ.90.2.ID.) Verify that the a drilling permit is obtained prior to construction or modification of any well. (NOTE: The following types of artificial openings and excavations are not considered wells: - artificial openings and excavations with total depth less than 18 feet - artificial openings and excavations for collecting soil or rock samples, determining geologic properties, or mineral exploration or extraction, including gravel pits - artificial openings and excavations for oil and gas exploration for which a permit has been issued - artificial openings and excavations constructed for de-watering building or dam foundation excavations. Artificial openings and excavations that do not constitute a well and are not subject to the drilling permit requirements must be modified, constructed, or decommissioned (abandoned) in accordance with minimum well construction standards.) Verify that, if artificial openings and excavations are converted to obtain water, monitor water quantity or quality, or to dispose of water or other fluids, the well is reconstructed by a licensed driller in compliance with well construction standards and drilling permit requirements.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.100.3.ID. Wells must be drilled and abandoned by or under the responsible charge of a licensed driller and meet specific closure requirements (IDAPA 37.03.10.020) [Added March 2006].	(NOTE: Repeated in WQ.90.10.ID.) Verify that a well is only be drilled by or under the responsible charge of a licensed driller except that a property owner, who is not licensed, can construct a well on his property for his own use without the aid of power-driven mechanical equipment. Verify that no company drills or contracts to drill a well or wells unless the company has been issued a license and has employed a principal driller as described in accordance with these rules. Verify that only licensed drillers abandon wells, except that wells may be abandoned by the owner after receiving a specific waiver from the director.
WQ.100.4.ID. Low temperature geothermal resource wells must meet approval, construction, and abandonment requirements (IDAPA 37.03.09.030.01, .06, and .07) [Added March 2006; Revised February 2007 ; Revised February 2008 ; Revised February 2009 ; Revised February 2010].	(NOTE: A low temperature geothermal resource wells is defined as a geothermal resource well that has a bottom hole temperature of more than 85° Fahrenheit and less than 212° Fahrenheit. All standards and guidelines for construction and decommissioning (abandonment) of cold water wells (IDAPA 37.03.09.025) apply to low temperature geothermal resource wells except as modified by this checklist item.) Verify that a drilling prospectus is submitted to and approved by the Director prior to the construction, repair, modification, deepening or abandonment of any low temperature geothermal resource well. (NOTE: The well owner and the well driller are responsible for the prospectus and subsequent well construction.) Verify that all low temperature geothermal resource wells are constructed in a manner so that the resource is protected from waste due to lost artesian pressure and temperature. Verify that abandonment of any low temperature geothermal well is approved in writing by the Director prior to the beginning of any abandonment procedures.
WQ.100.5.ID. Wells that are decommissioned (abandoned) must meet specific closure requirements (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.16(a) [Added February 2009].	(NOTE: See WQ.100.1.ID. for applicability.) Verify that well owners decommission (abandon) a well in a manner that will prevent waste and/or contamination of the ground water. Verify that a person decommissioning a well has a driller's license or received a waiver of the license requirement from the Director of the Department of Water Resources.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.100.6.ID. Wells must meet separation distance requirements (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.01(d)) [Added February 2009 ; Revised February 2010].	Verify that authorization is obtained from the Director prior to decommissioning any well. Verify that the person who decommissioned the well submits a report describing the procedure to the Director. (NOTE: See WQ.100.1.ID for applicability. Repeated in WQ.90.12.ID.) Verify that water wells meet separation distance requirements listed in Appendix 13-9 are met. (NOTE: Additional siting and separation distance requirements are set forth by the governing district health department and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality rules at IDAPA 58.01.03, "Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules," and IDAPA 58.01.08, "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems".)
WQ.100.7.ID. Wells must meet recordkeeping requirements (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.03 and 02.5.25)) [Added February 2009 ; Revised February 2010].	(NOTE: See WQ.100.1.ID for applicability. Repeated in WQ.90.13.ID.) Verify that the coordinates of every newly constructed, modified or decommissioned (abandoned) well location is identified by latitude and longitude with a global positioning system (GPS) and recorded on the driller's report in degrees and decimal minutes and within the nearest 40 acre parcel using the Public Land Survey System. Verify that the well owner maintains a copy of the approved well drilling permit and the well driller's report. Verify that well driller's report documents the static (non-pumping) water level and the pumping water level, and the production rate.
WQ.100.8.ID. Cathodic protection wells must be constructed by a licensed well driller (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.12) [Added February 2009 ; Revised February 2010].	(NOTE: See WQ.100.1.ID for applicability.) Verify that all cathodic protection wells are constructed by a licensed well driller. Verify that a detailed construction plan is included with the drilling permit application.
WQ.100.9.ID. Wells must be equipped with an access port (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.15)	(NOTE: See WQ.100.1.ID for applicability. Repeated in WQ.90.14.ID.) Verify that, upon completion of a well and before removal of the well rig from the

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
[Added February 2009 ; Revised February 2010]. WQ.100.10.ID. Upon well completion, a tag must be securely attached (IDAPA 37.03.09.025.17.b) [Added February 2009 ; Revised February 2010].	site, the well is equipped with an access port that will allow for measurement of the depth to water or an approved pressure gage fitting that will allow access for measurement of shut-in pressure of an artesian flowing well. (NOTE: Air lines are not a satisfactory substitution for an access port.) (NOTE: Nonflowing domestic and stock water wells that are to be equipped with a sanitary seal with a built-in access port are exempt from this requirement.) (NOTE: See WQ.100.1.ID for applicability. Repeated in WQ.90.15.ID.) (NOTE: A well is considered to be completed when the well drilling equipment has been removed, unless written notice has been given to the Director by the well driller that he intends to return and do additional work on the well within a specified period of time.) Verify that, upon the completion of the well, the well driller permanently affixes a stainless steel well tag to the steel surface casing in a manner and location that maintains tag legibility. (NOTE: For closed loop heat exchange wells, the well driller must obtain approval for the well tag placement and method of attachment.) Verify that the tag is secured in one of the following ways: - a full-length weld across the top and down each side of the tag - using 1 stainless steel, closed-end domed rivet near each of the 4 corners of the tag - prior to welding or riveting, the tag is pre-shaped to fit the casing such that both sides to be welded or riveted touch the casing and no gaps exist between the tag and casing. WQ.100.11.ID. Maintenance requirements must be met for wells (IDAPA 37.03.09.036) [Added February 2009 ; Revised February 2010].
	(NOTE: This checklist item is repeated in WQ.90.11.ID.) Verify that, after a well is completed, the well owner is responsible for water quality testing, properly maintaining the well, and reporting problems with a well to the Director. Verify that the well is maintained to prevent waste or contamination of ground waters through leaky casings, pipes, fittings, valves, pumps, seals or through leakage around the outside of the casings, whether the leakage is above or below the land surface. Verify that all wells are capped, covered and sealed such that debris cannot enter the well, persons or animals cannot fall into the well, and water cannot enter the

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	well around the outside of the casing. Verify that the owner of any artesian well that will flow at land surface applies to the Director for approval of a flow control device. Verify that wells are not modified without first obtaining an approved Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) permit. Verify that a minimum casing height of 12 inches above land surface and finished grade is maintained. Verify that there is no construction of any permanent building, except for buildings to house a well or plumbing apparatus, or both, closer than 10 feet from an existing well. Verify that there is no construction or installation of any object listed in a location closer than that allowed in Appendix 13-9. Verify that any unusable well is repaired or decommissioned (abandoned) by a licensed well driller under a permit issued by the Director. Verify that any well shown to pose a threat to human health and safety or cause contamination of the ground water resource is immediately repaired or decommissioned (abandoned) by a licensed well driller under a permit issued by the Director.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (UIC) WQ.109 All Wells WQ.109.1.ID. Class I, II, III, and I V i njection wells ar e prohibited (IDAPA 37.03.03.025.03.a).	Verify that the facility does not engage in the construction or use of any Class I, II, III, or IV injection well. (NOTE: Check WQ.114.ID. for requirements for Class V wells.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL (UIC) WQ.114 Class V Wells WQ.114.1.ID. Class V deep injection wells must be authorized by permit by the Director (IDAPA 37.03.03.025.02, 37.03.03.025.03.c, and 37.03.09.025.11) [Revised March 2004; Revised February 2009].	(NOTE: These requirements are in addition to the requirements for wells in IDAPA 37.03.09.025 (see WQ.100.1.ID. and WQ.100.5.ID through WQ.100.11.ID.) Verify that drillers obtain from the Director a certified copy of the permit authorizing construction or modification of a n injection well before beginning work. Verify that the facility has a permit approved by the Director for the construction and use of any Class V deep injection wells. (NOTE: Class V wells are subclassified as follows: - *5A5-Electric Power Generation - *5A6-Geothermal Heat - *5A7-Heat Pump Return - 5A8-Aquaculture Return Flow - *5A19-Cooling Water Return - 5B22-Saline Water Intrusion Barrier - *5D2-Storm Runoff - 5D3-Improved Sinkholes - *5D4-Industrial Storm Runoff - *5F1-Agricultural Runoff Waste - *5G30-Special Drainage Water - 5N24-Radioactive Waste Disposal - *5R21-Aquifer Recharge - 5S23-Subsidence Control - 5W9-Untreated Sewage - 5W10-Cesspools - *5W11-Septic Systems (General) - *5W12-Water Treatment Plant Effluent - *5W20-Industrial Process Water - 5W31-Septic Systems (Well Disposal) - *5W32-Septic System (Drainfield) - *5X13-Mine Tailings Backfill - 5X14-Solution Mining - 5X15-In-Situ Fossil Fuel Recovery - 5X16-Spent Brine Return Flow - *5X25-Experimental Technology. (7-1-93) - *5X26-Aquifer Remediation. (7-1-93) - *5X27-Other Wells. (7-1-93) - 5X28-Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal Wells. (5-3-03)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.114.2.ID. Owners/operators of shallow Class V injection wells must comply with specific requirements (IDAPA 37. 03.03.025.03.d through i) [Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004].	- 5X29-Abandoned Water Wells.) (NOTE: * Wells in these subclasses are currently inventoried in Idaho.) Verify that the owner/operator submits required inventory information to the Director of the Idaho Department of Water Resources (see WQ.114.3.ID. below). Verify that use of the well does not result in unreasonable contamination of a drinking water source or cause a violation of water quality standards that would affect a beneficial use. (NOTE: Class V shallow injection wells used for the disposal of waste water are exempt from the authorization requirements of these rules, but are subject to the IDAPA 58. 01.03.000, et seq., " Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules," Title 39, Chapter 1 and Title 39, Chapter 36, Idaho Code.) (NOTE: State or local entities involved in highway and street construction and maintenance are exempt from the permit requirements for shallow Class V wells, but must comply with the inventory requirements of these rules.) (NOTE: Mine tailings backfill (5X13) wells are authorized by rule as part of mining operations because federal studies show the threat of endangerment from use of these wells is low. They are therefore exempt from the ground water quality standards and permitting requirements of these rules provided that their use is limited to the injection of mine tailings only. The use of any 5X13 well(s) shall not result in water quality standards at points of diversion for beneficial use being exceeded or otherwise affect a beneficial use. Should water quality standards be exceeded or beneficial uses be affected, the Director may order the wells to be put under the permit requirements of these rules, or the wells may be required to be remediated or closed. As a condition of their use, the Director may require the construction and sampling of monitoring wells by the owner/operator. 5X13 wells are subject to the inventory requirements of WQ.114.3.ID.) Verify that all large capacity cesspools are properly abandoned by January 1, 2005. Verify that all motor vehicle waste disposal wells are properly abandoned by January 1, 2005.
WQ.114.3.ID. Owners/operators of Class V shallow injection wells must comply with inventory and abandonment requirements (IDAPA 37. 03.03.030)	Verify that, as a condition of authorization, all owners or operators of shallow Class V injection wells that dispose of nonhazardous and nonradioactive wastes submit a Shallow Injection Well Inventory Form to the Department no later than 30 days prior to commencement of construction for each new well. Verify that state or local government entities involved in highway and street

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
[Revised March 2004]. WQ.114.4.ID. Owners/operators of Class V shallow injection wells must notify the Director prior to abandoning the well (IDAPA 37.03.03.030.04) [Revised March 2004]. WQ.114.5.ID. Class V injection wells that require a permit must comply permit conditions and with standards for the quality of the fluids injected (IDAPA 37.03.03.045 and 37.03.03.050.03) [Revised March 2004]. WQ.114.6.ID. Owners/	construction and maintenance submit the following inventory information: - facility name and location - county in which the injection well(s) is (are) located - ownership of the well(s) - name, address and phone number of legal contact - type or function of the well(s) - number of wells of each type - operational status of the well(s). Verify that owners or operators of shallow injection wells notify the Director not less than 30 days prior to permanent abandonment of any shallow injection well. Verify that a n I njection W ell Abandonment Form i s s ubmitted with e ach notification. Verify that the Director of the Department of Water Resources is notified prior to permanent abandonment of any shallow injection well, and that permanent abandonment i s acco mplished i n acco rdance with p rocedures ap proved b y t he Director. Verify that a shallow injection well i s c onstructed, o perated, and maintained i n compliance with its permit. (NOTE: Permits will not exceed 10 years.) Verify that the concentration of each chemical contaminant in the injected fluids does n ot ex ceed t he p rimary maximum co ntaminant l evel o f t he groundwater quality s tandards f or t hat c hemical co ntaminant, o r t he concentration o f eac h contaminant in the receiving water, whichever requirement is less stringent. Verify t hat r adiochemical l evels o f t he i njected f luids at t he wellhead d o not exceed those levels specified by the groundwater quality standards. Verify that, at no time are any fluids containing or suspected of containing fecal contaminants of human origin injected into any Class V injection well authorized under these rules. Verify t hat t he temperature, co lor, o dor, c onductivity, t urbidity, pH or ot her characteristics o f t he i njected f luid d o n ot r esult i n t he r eceiving ground water becoming l ess s uitable for d iversio n t o b eneficial uses, as d etermined b y t he Director. Verify that the permittee maintains records of all monitoring activities required by

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
operators of Class V injection wells must comply with monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements outlined in the permit (IDAPA 37.03.03.055).	the permit, to include: - date, time and exact place of sampling - person or firm performing analysis date of analysis, analytical methods used and results of analysis - calibration and maintenance of all monitoring instruments - all original tapes, strip charts or other data from continuous or automated monitoring instruments. Verify that the permittee retains for a period of 5 yr all records of monitoring, construction and application information. (NOTE: This requirement remains in effect during the 5 yr period following permanent abandonment of a well.) Verify that monitoring results obtained by the permittee pursuant to the monitoring requirements prescribed by the Director of the Department of Water Resources are reported to the Director as required by permit conditions. Verify that the Director is notified in writing by the permittee within 5 days after the discovery of violation of the terms and conditions of the permit. (NOTE: If the injection activity endangers human health or a public or domestic water supply, use of the injection well must be immediately discontinued and the owner or operator must immediately notify the Director.) Verify that notification contains the following information: - a description of the violation and its cause - the duration of the violation, including dates and - times; if not corrected or use of the well discontinued, the anticipated time of correction - steps being taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the injection. Verify that the Director is notified in writing of planned physical alterations or additions to any facility related to the permitted injection well operation. Verify that the following additional information is reported to the Director in writing: - transfer of ownership - any change in operational status not previously reported - any anticipated noncompliance - reports of progress toward meeting the requirements of any compliance schedule attached or assigned to this permit.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.115. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS WQ.115.1.ID. Surface waters of the state must meet specific water quality criteria (IDAPA 58. 01.02.200) [Revised February 1999; Revised March 2003].	Verify that the facility does not cause any surface waters of the state to fail to meet any of these water quality criteria. Verify that the surface waters of the state are free from hazardous materials in concentrations found to be of public health significance or to impair designated beneficial uses (these materials do not include suspended sediment produced as a result of nonpoint source activities). Verify that the surface waters of the state are free from toxic substances in concentrations that impair designated beneficial uses (these substances do not include suspended sediment produced as a result of nonpoint source activities). Verify that the surface waters of the state are free from deleterious materials in concentrations that impair designated beneficial uses (these substances do not include suspended sediment produced as a result of nonpoint source activities). Verify that radioactive materials or radioactivity do not exceed the values listed in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 10, Chapter 1, Part 20, Appendix B, Table 2, Effluent Concentrations, Column 2. Verify that the radioactive materials or radioactivity do not exceed concentrations required to meet the standards set forth in Title 10, Chapter 1, Part 20, of the Code of Federal Regulations for maximum exposure of critical human organs in the case of foodstuffs harvested from these waters for human consumption. Verify that the surface waters of the state are free from floating, suspended, or submerged matter of any kind in concentrations causing nuisance or objectionable conditions or that may impair designated beneficial uses (these substances do not include suspended sediment produced as a result of nonpoint source activities). Verify that the surface waters of the state are free from excess nutrients that can cause visible slime growths or other nuisance aquatic growths impairing designated beneficial uses (these substances do not include suspended sediment produced as a result of nonpoint source activities). Verify that the surface waters of the state are free from oxygen-demanding materials in concentrations that would result in an anaerobic water condition. Verify that the sediment does not exceed quantities specified in Sections 250 and 252 of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality rules, Title 1, Chapter 2, or, in the absence of specific sediment criteria, quantities that impair designated beneficial uses.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
	Verify that, when natural background conditions exceed any applicable water quality criteria in IDAPA 58.01.02.210, .250, .251, .252, or .253, pollutant levels do not exceed the natural background conditions. (NOTE: Temperature levels may be increased above natural background conditions when allowed under IDAPA 58.01.02.401. (NOTE: See Appendix 13-3 for surface water quality criteria for beneficial uses.) (NOTE: See Appendix 13-4 for surface water aquatic life criteria for specific rivers and watershed subbasins for the state of Idaho.)
WQ.115.2.ID. [Deleted March 2003].	(NOTE: Regulations repealed.)
WQ.115.3.ID. [Deleted March 2003]	(NOTE: Regulations repealed.)
WQ.115.4.ID. [Deleted February 2000].	(NOTE: Regulation rescinded.)
WQ.115.5.ID. Waters discharged from dams, reservoirs, and hydroelectric facilities must meet specific standards for dissolved oxygen (IDAPA 58.01.02.276) [Added February 2001; Citation Revised March 2003].	Verify that waters discharged from dams, reservoirs, and hydroelectric facilities meet the standards for dissolved oxygen found in Appendix 13-5.
WQ.115.6.ID. The minimum requirements for ground water protection must be met (IDAPA 58.01.11.001 and 58.01.11.301) [Added March 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised February 2007].	(NOTE: The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is designated as the primary agency to coordinate and administer ground water quality protection programs for the state. IDAPA 58.01.11 is the "Ground Water Quality Rule". This rule establishes minimum requirements for protection of ground water quality through standards and an aquifer categorization process. This rule does not in and of itself create a permit program.) Verify that activities with the potential to degrade ground water are managed in a manner that maintains or improves existing ground water quality through the use

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT Idaho Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: February 2010
WQ.115.7.ID. Groundwater quality must be protected (IDAPA 58.01.11.400) [Added February 2010].	of best management practices and best available methods. Verify that contaminant concentrations, alone or in combination with other contaminants or properties, do not cause the groundwater to be hazardous, deleterious, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, or toxic. (NOTE: Numerical standards are identified Appendix 13-7.) (NOTE: If the natural background level of a constituent exceeds the standards, the natural background levels are used as the standard.) (NOTE: See Appendix 13-6 for aquifer categories and the level of protection and standards applied to those aquifers.) (NOTE: Stricter numerical and narrative standards, for specified constituents, may be adopted pursuant IDAPA 58.01.11.350 on a case by case basis and listed in IDAPA 58.01.11.300.) Verify that releases, spilling, leaking, emissions, discharges, leaching, or disposal of a contaminant into the environment is allowed so that it: - causes a ground water quality standard to be exceeded - injures a beneficial use of ground water - is not in accordance with a permit, consent order or applicable best management practice, best available method or best practical method.

Appendix 13-1

Minimum Distances From a Public Water System Well

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.08.900.01, Table 1)

[Citation Revised March 2003; Revised February 2008; Revised February 2009]

	Distance
Gravity sewer line	50 feet
Any potential source of contamination	50 feet
Pressure sewer line	100 feet
Individual home septic tank	100 feet
Individual home disposal field	100 feet
Individual home seepage pit	100 feet
Privies	100 feet
Livestock	50 feet
Drainfield - standard subsurface disposal module	100 feet
Absorption module - large soil absorption system	150 - 300 feet, see IDAPA 58.01.03
Canals, streams, ditches, lakes, ponds and tanks used to store non-potable substances	50 feet
Storm water facilities disposing storm water originating off the well lot	50 feet
Municipal or industrial wastewater treatment plant	500 feet
Reclamation and reuse of municipal and industrial wastewater sites	See IDAPA 58.01.17
Biosolids application site	1,000 feet

Appendix 13-2

Selection Chart for Minimum Backflow Prevention Devices

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.08.900.02, Table 2 revised. [Deleted February 2010].)

Appendix 13-3

Surface Water Quality Criteria for Use Designations

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.02.250 through 58.01.02.253, and 58.01.02.210) [Revised March 2003;
Revised March 2006; Revised February 2007]

The following water quality criteria apply to surface waters of the state according to the designated beneficial uses on a water body.

Aquatic Life Use Designation (IDAPA 58.01.02.250)

a. General Criteria. The following criteria apply to all aquatic life use classifications. Surface waters are not to vary from the following characteristics due to human activities:

- i. Hydrogen Ion Concentration (pH) values within the range of 6.5 to 9.0;
- ii. The total concentration of dissolved gas not exceeding 110 percent of saturation at atmospheric pressure at the point of sample collection;
- iii. Total chlorine residual:
 - (1) 1-h average concentration not to exceed 19 mg/l.
 - (2) 4-day average concentration not to exceed 11 mg/l.

b. Cold Water. Waters designated for cold water aquatic life are not to vary from the following characteristics due to human activities:

- i. Dissolved Oxygen (DO) concentrations exceeding 6 mg/l at all times. In lakes and reservoirs this standard does not apply to:
 - (1) the bottom 20 percent of water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are 35 m or less
 - (2) the bottom 7 m of water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are greater than 35 meter
 - (3) those waters of the hypolimnion in stratified lakes and reservoirs.
- ii. Water temperatures of 22 deg C or less with a maximum daily average of no greater than 19 deg C.
- iii. Temperature in lakes shall have no measurable change from natural background conditions. Reservoirs with mean detention times of greater than 15 days are considered lakes for this purpose.
- iv. Ammonia. The following criteria are not to be exceeded dependent upon the temperature, T (deg C), and pH of the water body:
 - (1) Acute Criterion (Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC)). The 1-h average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) is not to exceed, more than once every 3-yr, the value calculated using the following equation:

$$CMC = \frac{0.275}{1 + 10[7.204 - \text{pH}]} + \frac{39.0}{1 + 10[\text{pH} - 7.204]}$$

(2) Chronic Criterion (Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)).

- (a) The 30 day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) is not to exceed, more than once every 3 yr, the value calculated using the following equations:
 - (i) When fish early life stages are likely present:

$$CCC = \left| \frac{0.0577}{1 + 10[7.688 - \text{pH}]} + \frac{2.487}{1 + 10[\text{pH} - 7.688]} \right| * \text{MIN}(2.85, 1.45 * 10[0.028 * (25 - T)])$$

- (ii) When fish early life stages are likely absent:

$$CCC = \left| \frac{0.0577}{1 + 10[7.688 - \text{pH}]} + \frac{2.487}{1 + 10[\text{pH} - 7.688]} \right| * 1.45 * 10[0.028 * (25 - T)]$$

- (b) The highest 4-day average within the 30-day period should not exceed 2.5 times the CCC.
 - (3) Because the Department presumes that many waters in the state may have both spring-spawning and fall-spawning species of fish present, early life stages of fish may be present throughout much of the year. Accordingly, the Department will apply the CCC for when fish early life stages are present at all times of the year unless:
 - (a) time frames during the year are identified when early life stages are unlikely to be present, and
 - (b) the Department is provided all readily available information supporting this finding such as the fish species distributions, spawning periods, nursery periods, and the duration of early life stages found in the water body; and
 - (c) the Department determines early life stages are likely absent.
 - v. Turbidity, below any applicable mixing zone set by the Department, must not exceed background turbidity by more than 50 NTU instantaneously or more than 25 NTU for more than 10 consecutive days.
 - vi. Salmonid spawning: waters designated for salmonid spawning are to exhibit the following characteristics during the spawning period and incubation for the particular species inhabiting those waters:
 - (1) Dissolved Oxygen.
 - (a) Intergravel Dissolved Oxygen.
 - (i) 1-day minimum of not less than 5.0 mg/l.
 - (ii) 7-day average mean of not less than 6.0 mg/l.
 - (b) Water-Column Dissolved Oxygen.
 - (i) 1-day minimum of not less than 6.0 mg/l or 90 percent of saturation, whichever is greater.
 - (2) Water temperatures of 13 deg C or less with a maximum daily average no greater than 9 deg C.
 - vii. Bull Trout Temperature Criteria. Water temperatures for the waters identified under Subsection 250.02.f.i. shall not exceed 13 deg C maximum weekly maximum temperature (MWMT) during June, July and August for juvenile bull trout rearing, and 9 deg C daily average during September and October for bull trout spawning. For the purposes of measuring these criteria, the values shall be generated from a recording device with a minimum of 6 evenly spaced measurements in a 24-h period. The MWMT is the mean of daily maximum water temperatures measured over the annual warmest consecutive 7-day period occurring during a given year.
 - (1) The bull trout temperature criteria shall apply to all tributary waters, not including fifth order main stem rivers, located within areas above 1400 m elevation south of the Salmon River basin-Clearwater River basin divide, and above 600 m elevation north of the Salmon River basin-Clearwater River basin divide, in the 59 Key Watersheds listed in Table 6, Appendix F of Governor Batt's State of Idaho Bull Trout Conservation Plan, 1996, or as designated under Sections 110 through 160 of this rule.
 - (2) No thermal discharges will be permitted to the waters described under Subsection 250.02.f.i. unless socially and economically justified as determined by the Department, and then only if the resultant increase in stream temperature is less than 0.5 deg C.
 - viii. Kootenai River Surgeon Temperature Criteria. Water temperatures within the Kootenai River from Bonners Ferry to Shorty's Island, shall not exceed a 7-day moving average of 14 deg C based on daily average water temperatures, during May 1 through July 1.
- c. Seasonal Cold Water. Between the summer solstice and autumn equinox, waters designated for seasonal cold water aquatic life are not to vary from the following characteristics due to human activities. For the period from autumn equinox to summer solstice the cold water criteria will apply:
- i. DO concentrations exceeding 6 mg/l at all times. In lakes and reservoirs this standard does not apply to:
 - (1) The bottom 20 percent water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are 35 m or less.
 - (2) The bottom 7 m of water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are greater than 35 m.
 - (3) Those waters of the hypolimnion in stratified lakes and reservoirs.
 - ii. Water temperatures of 26 deg C or less as a daily maximum with a daily average of no greater than 23 deg C.
 - iii. Temperature in lakes shall have no measurable change from natural background conditions. Reservoirs with mean detention times of greater than 15 days are considered lakes for this purpose.
 - iv. Ammonia. Concentrations of ammonia are not to exceed the criteria defined at Subsection 250.02.d.

- d. Warm Water Biota. Waters designated for warm water biota are to exhibit the following characteristics:
- i. Dissolved oxygen concentrations exceeding 5 mg/l at all times. In lakes and reservoirs this standard does not apply to:
 - (1) The bottom twenty percent of the water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are 35 m or less.
 - (2) The bottom 7 m of water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are greater than 35 m.
 - (3) Those waters of the hypolimnion in stratified lakes and reservoirs.
 - ii. Water temperatures of 33 deg C or less with a maximum daily average not greater than 29 deg C.
 - iii. Temperature in lakes shall have no measurable change from natural background conditions. Reservoirs with mean detention times of greater than 15 days are considered lakes for this purpose.
 - iv. Ammonia. The following criteria are not to be exceeded dependent upon the temperature, T (deg C), and pH of the water body:
 - (1) Acute Criterion (Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC)). The 1-h average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) is not to exceed, more than once every 3-yr, the value calculated using the following equation:

$$CMC = \frac{0.411}{1 + 10[7.204 - pH]} + \frac{58.4}{1 + 10[pH - 7.204]}$$
 - (2) Chronic Criterion (Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)). Concentrations of ammonia are not to exceed the criteria defined for total ammonia nitrogen for cold water aquatic life (see above at b.iv.(2)).

Recreation Use Designation (IDAPA 58.01.02.251)

E. Coli Bacteria. Waters designated for recreation are not to contain E.coli bacteria, used as indicators of human pathogens, in concentrations exceeding:

- a. Geometric Mean Criterion. Waters designated for primary or secondary contact recreation are not to contain E. coli bacteria in concentrations exceeding a geometric mean of 126 E. coli organisms per 100 ml based on a minimum of 5 samples taken every 3 to 7 days over a 30 day period.
- b. Use of Single Sample Values. A water sample exceeding the E. coli single sample maximums below indicates likely exceedance of the geometric mean criterion, but is not alone a violation of water quality standards. If a single sample exceeds the maximums set forth in Subsections 251.01.b.i., 251.01.b.ii., and 251.01.b.iii., then additional samples must be taken as specified in Subsection 251.01.c.:
 - i. For waters designated as secondary contact recreation, a single sample maximum of 576 E. coli organisms per 100 ml; or
 - ii. For waters designated as primary contact recreation, a single sample maximum of 406 E. coli organisms per 100ml; or
 - iii. For areas within waters designated for primary contact recreation that are additionally specified as public swimming beaches, a single sample maximum of 235 E. coli organisms per 100 ml. Single sample counts above this value should be used in considering beach closures.
- c. Additional Sampling. When a single sample maximum, as set forth in Subsections 251.01.b.i., 251.01.b.ii., and 251.01.b.iii., is exceeded, additional samples should be taken to assess compliance with the geometric mean E. coli criteria in Subsection 251.01.a. Sufficient additional samples should be taken by the 7.204 7.204 1 10 58.4 1 10 0.411 - + -+ + = pH pH CMC Department to calculate a geometric mean in accordance with Subsection 251.01.a. This provision does not require additional ambient monitoring responsibilities for dischargers.

Water Supply Use Designation (IDAPA 58.01.02.252)

- a. Domestic. Waters designated for domestic water supplies are to exhibit the following characteristics:
 - i. Radioactive materials or radioactivity not to exceed concentrations specified in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58, Title 1, Chapter 8, "Rules Governing Public Drinking Water Systems."
 - ii. Small public water supplies (Surface Water).

- (1) The following Table identifies waters, including their watersheds above the public water supply intake (except where noted), which are designated as small public water supplies.

Table 3: Designated Small Public Water Supplies			
County	Water Body	No. ¹	Supply System Name
Benewah	Spring	1050001	BLM Sheep Springs
Benewah	Spring	1050002	BLM Tingley Springs
Benewah	Adams Ck	1050011	Fernwood Water Dist
Benewah	Rochat Ck.	1050024	St Maries, City of
Boise	Elk Ck	4080025	Idaho City Water Dept.
Boise	McBride Ck.	4080047	Terrace Lakes Rec. Ranch
Bonner	Spring	1090168	Beaver Ck Camp Assn
Bonner	Spring	1090017	Clark Fork U ID Field Campus
Bonner	Berry Ck	1090021	Colburn Water Assn.
Bonner	Cougar Ck.	1090030	Cougar Creek Water Assn
Bonner	Strong Ck.	1090038	East Hope Water Dept.
Bonner	Composite Spring	1090052	Hope Water System
Bonner	Spring	1090074	Lakeview Townsite Improve Assn
Bonner	Spring	1090031	Midas Water System
Bonner	Little Sand Ck.	1090121	Sandpoint Water Dept
Bonner	Schweitzer Ck.	1090124	Schweitzer Basin Water Co
Bonner	Spring #1	1090123	Schweitzer Man Resort
Bonner	Spring #2	1090123	Schweitzer Mtn Resort
Bonner	Springs	1090151	West Bonner WD#1
Boundary	Meadow Ck.	1110001	Bee Line Water Assn.
Boundary	Myrtle Ck.	1110003	Bonnors Ferry, City of
Boundary	Spring	1110007	Cow Ck Water Assn
Boundary	Curley Ck.	1110008	Curley Ck. Water Assn.
Boundary	Mission Ck.	1110019	Mission Creek Water Assn.
Boundary	Caribou Ck.	1110020	Moravia Water Assn.
Boundary	Spring	1110044	Northwest Academy/Ascent
Boundary	Ruby Ck.	1110044	Northwest Academy/Ascent
Boundary	Brown Creek and Cedar Ck.	1110023	Paradise Valley Water Assn.
Boundary	Spring #1	1110024	Rocky Mountain Academy
Boundary	Spring #2	1110024	Rocky Mountain Academy
Boundary	Skin Ck	1110025	Skin Ck. Water Assn.
Boundary	Springs	1110029	Trow Creek Water Assn
Boundary	Twenty Mile Ck.	1110030	Twenty Mile Ck. Water Assn.
Clearwater	N.F. Clearwater R. ²	2180001	Ahsahka Water and Sewer District
Clearwater	Reeds Ck.	2180029	Potlatch Corp-Headquarters
Custer	Garden Ck.	7190013	Challis, City of
Elmore	E.F. Montezuma Ck.	4200005	Atlanta Water Assn.
Idaho	Wall Creek	2250011	Clearwater Water Assn.
Idaho	Big Elk Ck.	2250017	Elk City Water/Sewer Assn.
Kootenai	Spring	1280068	Excelsior Beach Water
Kootenai	Rose Spring	1280161	Rose Lake Water Assn
Lemhi	Chick Ck, Jesse Ck., and Pollard Ck.	7300042	Salmon, City of
Nez Perce	Big Canyon Ck.	2350023	Peck Water System
Shoshone	Lake Ck	1400081	Asarco Galena Unit
Shoshone	Shields Ck.	1400089	Central Shoshone County WD
Shoshone	Big Ck.	1400089	Central Shoshone County WD
Shoshone	McFarren Ck.	1400089	Central Shoshone County WD
Shoshone	Milo Ck.	1400089	Central Shoshone County WD
Shoshone	Sawmill Gulch and Canyon Ck.	1400016	East Shoshone County WD- Burke

Table 3: Designated Small Public Water Supplies			
County	Water Body	No. ¹	Supply System Name
Shoshone	Boulder Ck.	1400017	East Shoshone County WD-Mullan
Shoshone	Cranky Gulch	1400019	East Shoshone County WD-Wallace
Shoshone	Weyer Gulch	1400019	East Shoshone County WD-Wallace
Shoshone	Experimental Ck.	1400019	East Shoshone County WD-Wallace
Shoshone	Canyon Ck.	1400016	East Shoshone County WD-Burke
Shoshone	Mill Ck.	1400017	East Shoshone County WD-Mullan
Shoshone	Placer Ck. -- main channel	1400019	East Shoshone County WD-Wallace
Shoshone	Placer Ck. -- WF	1400019	East Shoshone County WD-Wallace
Shoshone	Deadman Ck. MF	1400028	Hecla Mining Co -- Lucky Friday
Shoshone	National Tunnel	1400028	Hecla Mining Co -- Lucky Friday
Shoshone	Deadman Ck. WF	1400028	Hecla Mining Co -- Lucky Friday
Shoshone	Spring	1400067	Lookout Pass Ski Area
Shoshone	Alder Ck. and East Alder Ck.	1400039	Murray Water Works
Shoshone	E.F. Silver Ck.	1400046	Silver Creek Water Assn.
Shoshone	Big Ck #1	1400050	Sunshine Precious Metals
Valley	Boulder Ck.	4420059	Yellowpine Water Supply System, Inc.

¹ Public water supply number assigned by IDHW/DEQ.

² Only the portion of the watershed below Dworshak Dam is included.

(2) For those surface waters identified in Table 3, turbidity as measured at the public water intake shall not be:

- (a) Increased more than 5 NTU above natural background, measured at a location upstream from or not influenced by any human induced nonpoint source activity, when background turbidity is 50 NTU or less.
- (b) Increased by more than 10 percent above natural background, measured at a location upstream from or not influenced by any human induced nonpoint source activity, not to exceed 25 NTU, when background turbidity is greater than 50 NTU.

b. Agricultural. Water quality criteria for agricultural water supplies will generally be satisfied by the water quality criteria set forth in Section 200. Should specificity be desirable or necessary to protect a specific use, "Water Quality Criteria 1972" (Blue Book), Section V, Agricultural Uses of Water, EPA, March, 1973 will be used for determining criteria. This document is available for review at the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, or can be obtained from EPA or the U.S. Government Printing Office.

c. Industrial. Water quality criteria for industrial water supplies will generally be satisfied by the general water quality criteria set forth in Section 200. Should specificity be desirable or necessary to protect a specific use, appropriate criteria will be adopted in Sections 252. or 275. through 298.

Wildlife and Aesthetics Use Designations (IDAPA 58.01.02.253)

a. Wildlife Habitats. Water quality criteria for wildlife habitats will generally be satisfied by the general water quality criteria set forth in Section 200. Should specificity be desirable or necessary to protect a specific use, appropriate criteria will be adopted in Sections 253 or 275 through 298.

b. Aesthetics. Water quality criteria for aesthetics will generally be satisfied by the general water quality criteria set forth in Section 200. Should specificity be desirable or necessary to protect a specific use, appropriate criteria will be adopted in Sections 253 or 275 through 298.

Numeric Criteria for Toxic Substances for Waters Designated for Aquatic Life, Recreation, or Domestic Water Supply Use (IDAPA 58.01.02.210)

01. Criteria For Toxic Substances. The criteria of Section 210 apply to surface waters of the state as follows.

- a. Columns B1, B2, and C2 of the following table apply to waters designated for aquatic life use.

b. Column C2 of the following table applies to waters designated for recreation use.

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

A		Aquatic Life		B	
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	b CMC (µg/L) B1	b CCC(µg/L) B2	Human health for consumption of:	Human health for consumption of:
				Water & organisms (µg/L) C1	Organisms only (µg/L) C2
1 Antimony	7440360			5.6 c	640 c
2 Arsenic	7440382	340 e	150 e	50 d	50 d
3 Beryllium	7440417			h	h
4 Cadmium	7440439	1.3 i	0.6 i	h	h
5a Chromium III	16065831	570 i	74 i	h	h
5b Chromium VI	18540299	16 e	11 e	h	h
6 Copper	7440508	17 i	11 i		
7 Lead	7439921	65 i	2.5 i	h	h
8a Mercury	7439976	g	g		
8b Methylmercury	22967926				0.3 mg/kg p
9 Nickel	7440020	470 i	52 i	610 c	4600 c
10 Selenium	7782492	20 f	5 f	170	4200
11 Silver	7440224	3.4 i			
12 Thallium	7440280			0.24 c	0.47 c
13 Zinc	7440666	120 i	120 i	7400	26000
14 Cyanide	57125	22 j	5.2 j	140 c	140 c
				7,000,000 fibres/L	
15 Asbestos	1332214			k	
16 2,3,7,8-TCDD Dioxin	1746016			0.000000005 l	0.000000005 l
17 Acrolein	107028			190	290
18 Acrolonitrile	107131			0.051 cl	0.25 cl
19 Benzene	71432			2.2 cl	51 cl
20 Bromoform	75252			4.3 cl	140 cl
21 Carbon Tetra- chloride	56235			0.23 cl	1.6 cl
22 Chlorobenzene	108907			130 c	1600 c
23 Chlorodibromomethane	124481			0.40 cl	13 cl
24 Chloroethane	75003				
25 2-Chloroethyl vinyl Ether	110758				
26 Chloroform	67663			5.7 l	470 l
27 Dichloro- bromomethane	75274			0.55 cl	17 cl
28 1,1-Dichloro ethane -	75343				
29 1,2-Dichloro ethane ethane	107062			0.38 cl	37 cl
30 1,1-Dichloro ethylene	75354			330 l	7100 l
31 1,2-Dichloro propane	78875			0.50 cl	15 cl
32 1,3-Dichloro propene	542756			0.34	21
33 Ethylbenzene	100414			530 c	2100 c
34 Methyl Bromide	74839			47 c	1500 c
35 Methyl Chloride	74873			h	h
36 Methylene Chloride Chloride	75092			4.6 cl	590 cl
37 1,1,2,2- Tetrachloro-ethane	79345			0.17 cl	4.0 cl
38 Tetrachloro ethylene	127184			0.69 l	3.3 l
39 Toluene	108883			1300 c	15000 c
40 1,2-Trans Dicholoro	156605			140 c	10000 c

A		B			
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	Aquatic Life		Human health for consumption of:	
		b CMC (µg/L) B1	b CCC(µg/L) B2	Water & organisms (µg/L) C1	Organisms only (µg/L) C2
ethylene					
41 1,1,1-Trichloro ethane	71556			h	h
42 1,1,2-Trichloro ethane	79005			0.59 cl	16 cl
ethane					
43 Trichloro ethylene	79016			2.5 l	30 l
44 Vinyl Chloride	75014			0.025 l	2.4 l
45 2-Chlorophenol	95578			81 c	150 c
46 2,4-Dichloro phenol	120832			77 c	290 c
47 2,4-Dimethyl phenol	105679			380 c	850 c
phenol					
48 2-Methyl-4,6					
Dinitrophenol	534521			13	280
49 2,4-Dinitro- phenol	51285			69 c	5300 c
50 2-Nitrophenol	88755				
51 4-Nitrophenol	100027				
52 3-Methyl-4					
Chlorophenol -	59507				
53 Pentachloro- phenol	87865	20 m	13 m	0.27 cl	3.0 cl
54 Phenol	108952			21000 c	1700000 c
55 2,4,6 Trichloro phenol	88062			1.4 cl	2.4 cl
56 Acenaphthene	83329			670 c	990 c
57 Acenaphthylene	208968				
58 Anthracene	120127			8300 c	40000 c
59 Benzidine	92875			0.000086 cl	0.00020 cl
60 Benzo(a) Anthracene	56553			0.0038 cl	0.018 cl
61 Benzo(a) Pyrene	50328			0.0038 cl	0.018 cl
62 Benzo(b) Fluoranthene	205992			0.0038 cl	0.018 cl
63 Benzo(ghi) Perylene	191242				
64 Benzo(k) Fluoranthene	207089			0.0038 cl	0.018 cl
65 Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)					
Methane	111911				
66 Bis(2-Chloroethyl) Ether	111444			0.030 cl	0.53 cl
Ether					
67 Bis(2-Chloro isopropyl					
ether	108601			1400 c	65000 c
68 Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)					
Phthalate	117817			1.2 cl	2.2 cl
69 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl					
Ether	101553				
70 Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687			1500 c	1900 c
71 2-Chloro- naphthalene	91587			1000 c	1600 c
72 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl					
Ether	7005723				
73 Chrysene	218019			0.0038 cl	0.018 cl
74 Dibenzo (a,h)					
Anthracene	53703			0.0038 cl	0.018 cl
75 1,2-Dichloro- benzene	95501			420 c	1300 c
76 1,3-Dichloro benzene	541731			320	960
77 1,4-Dichloro benzene	106467			63	190
benzene					
78 3,3'- Dichloro benzidine	91941			0.021 cl	0.028 cl

A		B			
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	Aquatic Life		Human health for consumption of:	
		b CMC (µg/L) B1	b CCC(µg/L) B2	Water & organisms (µg/L) C1	Organisms only (µg/L) C2
79 Diethyl Phthalate	84662			17000 c	44000 c
80 Dimethyl Phthalate	131113			270000	1100000
81 Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742			2000 c	4500 c
82 2,4-Dinitro- toluene	121142			0.11 l	3.4 l
83 2,6-Dinitro- toluene	606202				
84 Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840				
85 1,2-Diphenyl- hydrazine	122667			0.036 cl	0.20 cl
86 Fluoranthene	206440			130 c	140 c
87 Fluorene	86737			1100 c	5300 c
88 Hexachloro- benzene	118741			0.00028 cl	0.00029 cl
89 Hexachloro- butadiene	87683			0.44 cl	18 cl
90 Hexachloro cyclopentadiene	77474			40	1100
91 Hexachloroethane	67721			1.4 cl	3.3 cl
92 Ideno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193395			0.0038 cl	0.018 cl
93 Isophorone	78591			35 cl	960 cl
94 Naphthalene	91203				
95 Nitrobenzene	98953			17 c	690 c
96 N-Nitrosodi- methylamine	62759			0.00069 cl	3.0 cl
97 N-Nitrosodi-n- Propylamine	621647			0.0050 cl	0.51 cl
98 N-Nitrosodi- phenylamine	86306			3.3 cl	6.0 cl
99 Phenanthrene	85018				
100 Pyrene	129000			830 c	4000 c
101 1,2,4- Trichloro- benzene	120821			35	70
102 Aldrin	309002	3		0.000049 cl	0.000050 cl
103 alpha-BHC	319846			0.0026 cl	0.0049 cl
104 beta-BHC	319857			0.0091 cl	0.017 cl
105 gamma-BHC(Lindane)	58899	2	0.08	0.98 l	1.8 l
106 delta-BHC	319868				
107 Chlordane	57749	2.4	0.0043	0.00080 cl	0.00081 cl
108 4,4'-DDT	50293	1.1	0.001	0.00022 cl	0.00022 cl
109 4,4'-DDE	72559			0.00022 cl	0.00022 cl
110 4,4'-DDD	72548			0.00031 cl	0.00031 cl
111 Dieldrin	60571	2.5	0.0019	0.000052 cl	0.000054 cl
112 alpha- Endosulfan	959988	0.22	0.056	62 c	89 c
113 beta- Endosulfan	33213659	0.22	0.056	62 c	89 c
114 Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078			62 c	89 c
115 Endrin	72208	0.18	0.0023	0.059 c	0.060 c
116 Endrin Aldehyde	7421934			0.29 c	0.30 c
117 Heptachlor	76448	0.52	0.0038	0.000079 cl	0.000079 cl
118 Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.52	0.0038	0.000039 cl	0.000039 cl
119 Polychlorinated Biphenyls PCBs:	n		0.014 n	0.000064 clo	0.000064 clo

A		B			
(Number) Compound	a CAS Number	Aquatic Life		Human health for consumption of:	
		b CMC (µg/L) B1	b CCC(µg/L) B2	Water & organisms (µg/L) C1	Organisms only (µg/L) C2
120 Toxaphene	8001352	0.73	0.0002	0.00028 cl	0.00028 cl
121 Chlorine		19 k	11 k		

Table Footnotes

- a. Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers which provide a unique identification for each chemical.
- b. See Definitions, Section 010 of these rules.
- c. This criterion has been revised to reflect The Environmental Protection Agency's q1* or RfD, as contained in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) as of May 17, 2002. The fish tissue bioconcentration factor (BCF) from the 1980 Ambient Water Quality Criteria document was retained in each case.
- d. Inorganic form only.
- e. Criteria for these metals are expressed as a function of the water effect ratio, WER, as defined in Subsection 210.03.c.iii. CMC = column B1 value X WER. CCC = column B2 value X WER.
- f. Criterion expressed as total recoverable (unfiltered) concentrations.
- g. No aquatic life criterion is adopted for inorganic mercury. However, the narrative criteria for toxics in Section 200 of these rules applies. The Department believes application of the human health criterion for methylmercury will be protective of aquatic life in most situations.
- h. No numeric human health criteria has been established for this contaminant. However, permit authorities should address this contaminant in NPDES permit actions using the narrative criteria for toxics from Section 200 of these rules.
- i. Aquatic life criteria for these metals are expressed as a function of total hardness (mg/L as calcium carbonate), the pollutant's water effect ratio (WER) as defined in Subsection 210.03.c.iii and multiplied by an appropriate dissolved conversion factor as defined in Subsection 210.02. For comparative purposes only, the values displayed in this table are shown as dissolved metal and correspond to a total hardness of one hundred (100) mg/L and a water effect ratio of one (1.0).
- j. Criteria are expressed as weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide.
- k. Total chlorine residual concentrations.
- l. EPA guidance allows states to choose a risk factor of 10⁻⁴ to 10⁻⁶. Idaho has chosen to base this criterion on carcinogenicity of 10⁻⁶ risk.
- m. Aquatic life criteria for pentachlorophenol are expressed as a function of pH, and are calculated as follows. Values displayed above in the table correspond to a pH of seven and eight tenths (7.8).

$$\text{CMC} = \exp(1.005(\text{pH}) - 4.830)$$

$$\text{CCC} = \exp(1.005(\text{pH}) - 5.290)$$
- n. PCBs are a class of chemicals which include Aroclors, 1242, 1254, 1221, 1232, 1248, 1260, and 1016, CAS numbers 53469219, 11097691, 11104282, 11141165, 12672296, 11096825 and 12674112 respectively. The aquatic life criteria apply to this set of PCBs.
- o. This criterion applies to total PCBs, (e.g. the sum of all congener, isomer, or Aroclor analyses).
- p. This fish tissue residue criterion (TRC) for methylmercury is based on a human health reference dose (RfD) of 0.0001 mg/kg body weight-day; a relative source contribution (RSC) estimated to be 27 percent of the RfD; a human body weight (BW) of 70 kg (for adults); and a total fish consumption rate of 0.0175 kg/day for the general population, summed from trophic level (TL) breakdown of TL2 = 0.0038 kg fish/day + TL3 = 0.0080 kg fish/day + TL4 = 0.0057 kg fish/day. This is a criterion that is protective of the general population. A site-specific criterion or a criterion for a particular subpopulation may be calculated by using local or regional data, rather than the above default values, in the formula: $\text{TRC} = [\text{BW} \times \{\text{RfD} - (\text{RSC} \times \text{RfD})\}] / \text{TL}$. In waters inhabited by species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act or designated as their critical habitat, the Department will apply the human health fish tissue residue criterion for methylmercury to the highest trophic level available for sampling and analysis.
03. Applicability. The criteria established in Section 210 are subject to the general rules of applicability in the same way and to the same extent as are the other numeric chemical criteria when applied to the same use classifications including mixing zones, and low flow design discharge conditions below which numeric standards can be exceeded in flowing waters.

- a. For all waters for which the Department has determined mixing zones to be applicable, the criteria apply at the appropriate locations specified within or at the boundary of the mixing zone of the mixing zones; otherwise the criteria apply through the waterbody including at the end of any discharge pipe, canal or other discharge point.
- b. Low flow design discharge conditions. Numeric chemical standards can only be exceeded in perennial streams due to permitted discharges when flows are less than the following values:

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

- i. Where "1Q10" is the lowest one-day flow with an average recurrence frequency of once in ten (10) years determined hydrologically;
- ii. Where "1B3" is biologically based and indicates an allowable exceedence of once every three (3) years. It may be determined by EPA's computerized method (DFLOW model);
- iii. Where "7Q10" is the lowest average seven (7) consecutive day low flow with an average recurrence frequency of once in ten (10) years determined hydrologically;
- iv. Where "4B3" is biologically based and indicates an allowable exceedence for four (4) consecutive days once every three (3) years. It may be determined by EPA's computerized method (DFLOW model);
- v. Where "30Q5" is the lowest average thirty (30) consecutive day low flow with an average recurrence frequency of once in five (5) years determined hydrologically; and
- vi. Where the harmonic mean flow is a long term mean flow value calculated by dividing the number of daily flows analyzed by the sum of the reciprocals of those daily flows.

c. Application of metals criteria.

- i. For purposes of calculating aquatic life criteria for metals from the equations in Subsection 210.02, the minimum hardness allowed for use in those equations shall not be less than twenty-five (25) mg/l, as calcium carbonate, even if the actual ambient hardness is less than twenty-five (25) mg/l as calcium carbonate. The maximum hardness allowed for use in those equations shall not be greater than four hundred (400) mg/l, as calcium carbonate, even if the actual ambient hardness is greater than four hundred (400) mg/l as calcium carbonate.
- ii. The hardness values used for calculating aquatic life criteria for metals at design discharge conditions shall be representative of the ambient hardnesses for a receiving water that occur at the design discharge conditions given in Subsection 210.03.b.
- iii. Except as otherwise noted, the aquatic life criteria for metals (compounds #1 through #13 in the criteria table of Subsection 210.02) are expressed as dissolved metal concentrations. Unless otherwise specified by the Department, dissolved concentrations are considered to be concentrations recovered from a sample which has passed through a forty-five hundredths (0.45) micron filter. For the purposes of calculating aquatic life criteria for metals from the equations in footnote e footnotes e. and i. in the criteria table in Subsection 210.01, the water effect ratio is computed as a specific pollutant's acute or chronic toxicity values measured in water from the site covered by the standard, divided by the respective acute or chronic toxicity value in laboratory dilution water. The water-effect ratio shall be assigned a value of one (1.0), except where the Department assigns a different value that protects the designated uses of the water body from the toxic effects of the pollutant, and is derived from suitable tests on sampled water representative of conditions in the affected water body, consistent with the design discharge conditions established in Subsection 210.03.b. For purposes of Subsection 210.03.c.iii. calculating water effects ratios, the term acute toxicity value is the toxicity test results, such as the concentration lethal one-half (1/2) of the test organisms (i.e., LC50) after ninety-six (96) hours of exposure (e.g., fish toxicity tests) or the effect concentration to one-half of the test organisms, (i.e., EC50) after forty-eight (48) hours of exposure (e.g., daphnia toxicity tests). For purposes of Subsection 210.03.c.iii. calculating water effects ratios, the term chronic value is the result from appropriate hypothesis testing or regression analysis of measurements of growth, reproduction, or survival from life cycle, partial life cycle, or early life stage tests. The determination of acute and chronic values shall be according to current standard protocols (e.g., those published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)) or other comparable methods. For calculation of criteria using site-specific values for both the hardness and the water effect ratio, the hardness used in the equations in Subsection 210.02 shall be

as required in Subsection 210.03.b 210.03.c.ii. Water hardness shall be calculated from the measured calcium and magnesium ions present, and the ratio of calcium to magnesium shall be approximately the same in laboratory toxicity testing water as in the site water, or be similar to average ratios of laboratory waters used to derive the criteria.

iv. Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria.

- (1) The "Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria" describes in detail suggested methods for discharge related monitoring requirements, calculation of reasonable potential to exceed (RPTE) water quality criteria in determining need for mercury effluent limits, and use of fish tissue mercury data in calculating mercury load reductions. This guidance, or its updates, will provide assistance to the Department and the public when implementing the methylmercury criterion. The "Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria" also provides basic background information on mercury in the environment, the novelty of a fish tissue criterion for water quality, the connection between human health and aquatic life protection, and the relation of environmental programs outside of Clean Water Act programs to reducing mercury contamination of the environment. The "Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria" is available at the Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, and www.deq.idaho.gov.
- (2) The implementation of a fish tissue criterion in NPDES permits and TMDLs requires a nontraditional approach, as the basic criterion is not a concentration in water. In applying the methylmercury fish tissue criterion in the context of NPDES effluent limits and TMDL load reductions, the Department will assume change in fish tissue concentrations of methylmercury are proportional to change in water body loading of total mercury. Reasonable potential to exceed (RPTE) the fish tissue criterion for existing NPDES sources will be based on measured fish tissue concentrations potentially affected by the discharge exceeding a specified threshold value, based on uncertainty due to measurement variability. This threshold value is also used for TMDL decisions. Because measured fish tissue concentrations do not reflect the effect of proposed new or increased discharge of mercury, RPTE in these cases will be based upon an estimated fish tissue methylmercury concentration, using projected changes in waterbody loading of total mercury and a proportional response in fish tissue mercury. For the above purposes, mercury will be measured in the skinless filets of sport fish using techniques capable of detecting tissue concentrations down to point zero five (0.05) mg/kg. Total mercury analysis may be used, but will be assumed to be all methylmercury for purposes of implementing the criterion.

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

- a. "Guidance Document on Dissolved Criteria -- Expression of Aquatic Life Criteria," EPA, October 1993.
- b. "Guidance Document on Dynamic Modeling and Translators," EPA, August 1993.
- c. "Guidance Document on Clean Analytical Techniques and Monitoring," EPA, October 1993.
- d. "Interim Guidance on Determination and Use of Water-Effect Ratios for Metals," EPA, February 1994.

05. Development of Toxic Substance Criteria.

- a. Aquatic Life Communities Criteria. Numeric criteria for the protection of aquatic life uses not identified in these rules for toxic substances, may be derived by the Department from the following information:
 - i. Site-specific criteria developed pursuant to Section 275;
 - ii. Effluent biomonitoring, toxicity testing and whole-effluent toxicity determinations;
 - iii. The most recent recommended criteria defined in EPA's Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (ACQUIRE) database. When using EPA recommended criteria to derive water quality criteria to protect aquatic life uses, the lowest observed effect concentrations (LOECs) shall be considered; or
 - iv. Scientific studies including, but not limited to, instream benthic assessment or rapid bioassessment.
- b. Human Health Criteria.

i. When numeric criteria for the protection of human health are not identified in these rules for toxic substances, quantifiable criteria may be derived by the Department from the most recent recommended criteria defined in EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). When using EPA recommended criteria to derive water quality criteria to protect human health, a fish consumption rate of six point five (6.5) grams/day, a water ingestion rate of two (2) liters/day and a cancer risk level of 1 06 shall be utilized.

Appendix 13-4

Aquatic Life Criteria for Lower Boise River Subbasin, Spokane River, and South Fork Coeur D'Alene Subbasin

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.02.278, .283, and .284)

[Revised February 2001; Revised March 2003; Revised March 2004] **278. Lower Boise River Subbasin, HUC 17050114, Subsection 150.12.**

- 01 Boise River, SW-1 and SW-5 Salmonid Spawning and Dissolved Oxygen. The waters of the Boise River from Veterans State Park to its mouth will have dissolved oxygen concentrations of 6 mg/l or 75 percent of saturation, whichever is greater, during the spawning period of salmonid fishes inhabiting those waters.
02. Indian Creek, SW-3b, Mason Creek, SW-6, and Sand Hollow Creek, SW-17 - Modified Aquatic Life Use. All numeric criteria applicable to the seasonal cold water aquatic life use apply with the exception of dissolved oxygen. Dissolved oxygen concentrations are to exceed 4 mg/l at all times.
03. Fifteen mile Creek, SW-7; Ten mile Creek, SW-8, and Five Mile Creek, SW-10 - Modified Aquatic Life Use. All numeric criteria applicable to the seasonal cold water aquatic life use apply.
04. Boise River, SW-5 And SW-11a - Copper And Lead Aquatic Life Criteria. The water-effect ratio (WER) values used in the equations in Subsection 210.02 for calculating copper and lead CMC and CCC values are 2.578 for dissolved copper and 2.049 for lead. These site-specific criteria apply to the Boise River from the Lander St. wastewater outfall to where the channels of the Boise River become fully mixed downstream of Eagle Island

283. Spokane River, Subsection 110.12, HUC 17010305, Units P-3 and P-4, Site-Specific Criteria for Ammonia

The following criteria are to be met dependent upon the temperature, T (deg C), and pH of the water body;

01. Acute Criterion (Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC)). The 1-h average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) is not to exceed, more than once every 3 yr, the value calculated using the following equation:

$$CMC = \frac{0.275}{1 + 10[7.204 - \text{pH}]} + \frac{39.0}{1 + 10[\text{pH} - 7.204]}$$

02. Chronic Criterion (Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)).
 - a. The 30-day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) is not to exceed, more than once every 3 yr, the value calculated using the following equation:
$$CCC = \left| \frac{0.0577}{1 + 10[7.688 - \text{pH}]} + \frac{2.487}{1 + 10[\text{pH} - 7.688]} \right| * \text{MIN}(2.85, 1.45 * 10[0.028 * (25 - T)])$$
 - b. The highest 4-day average within the 30-day period should not exceed 2.5 times the CCC.

284. South Fork Coeur D'Alene Subbasin, Subsection 110.09, HUC 17010302, Aquatic Life Criteria for Cadmium, Lead and Zinc.

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

01. Cadmium.

- a. $CMC = 0.973 \times e[(1.0166 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) - 3.924]$
- b. $CCC = [1.101672 - (\ln(\text{hardness}) \times 0.041838)] \times e[(0.7852 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) - 3.490]$

02. Lead.

- a. $CMC = e[(0.9402 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) + 1.1834]$
- b. $CCC = e[(0.9402 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) - 0.9875]$

03. Zinc.

- a. $CMC = e[(0.6624 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) + 2.2235]$
- b. $CCC = e[(0.6624 \times \ln(\text{hardness})) + 2.2235]$

04. Application.

- a. The maximum hardness allowed for use in the equations in Section 284 must not be greater than 400 mg/l even if the actual ambient hardness is greater than 400 mg/l.
- b. The criteria described in Section 284 apply to the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River subbasin, units P-11 and P-13.
- c. In addition to the waters listed in subsection 284.04.b, the criteria described in Section 284 apply to all surface waters within the subbasin, except for natural lakes, for which the statewide criteria given in Section 210 apply.

285. Snake River, Subsection 130.01, HUC 17060101, Unit S1, S2, and S3; Subsection 140.13, HUC 17050115, Unit SW1; and Subsection 140.19, HUC 17050201, Units SW1, SW2, SW3 and SW4, Site-Specific Criteria for Water-Column Dissolved Oxygen.

A minimum of six and five-tenths (6.5) mg/l of water-column dissolved oxygen shall be met in the Snake River from the Idaho/Oregon border to Hell's Canyon Dam.

286. Snake River, Subsection 130.01, HUC 17060101, Unit S1, S2, and S3; Site-Specific Criteria for Water Temperature.

A maximum weekly maximum temperature of thirteen degrees C (13C) to protect fall chinook spawning and incubation applies from October 23rd through April 15th in the Snake River from Hell's Canyon Dam to the Salmon River.

Appendix 13-5

Dissolved Oxygen Standards for Waters Discharged from Dams, Reservoirs, and Hydroelectric Facilities.

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.02.276) [Citation Revised March 2003]

Under the terms specified under this section, waters discharged from dams, reservoirs and hydroelectric facilities shall not be subject to the provisions of IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.a. or 250.02.e.i.

01. Applicability. IDAPA 58.01.02.276.02, 276.03 and 276.04 shall apply to all waters below dams, reservoirs, and hydroelectric facilities as far downstream as the point of measurement as defined in IDAPA 58.01.02.276.05. Downstream of that point of measurement, all discharges to the waters shall be subject to the provisions of IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.a. and 250.02.e.i.

02. Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations Below Existing Facilities. Except as noted in IDAPA 58.01.02.276.03. and 276.04., waters below dams, reservoirs, and hydroelectric facilities shall contain the following dissolved oxygen concentrations during the time period indicated:

Time Period (Annually)	30-Day Mean	mg/l Dissolved Oxygen	
		7-Day Mean Minimum	Instantaneous Minimum
June 15 - October 15	6.0	4.7	3.5

03. Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations for Modifications of Existing Facilities or for New Facilities. Modifications of existing facilities or new facilities are subject to the provisions of IDAPA 58.01.02.276.02. unless the state has documented the existence of significant fish spawning areas below the facility. If such areas exist, then waters below those facilities shall contain the dissolved oxygen concentrations shown in Subsection 276.02. during the modified time periods indicated for each species below:

Fish Species	Time Period (Annually)
Cutthroat trout	July 1 - Oct 15
Kokanee and Chinook Salmon	June 15 - Aug 1
Bull Trout	June 15 - Sept 1

04. Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations Below American Falls Dam. All waters below American Falls Dam shall contain the following dissolved oxygen concentrations during the time period indicated:

Time Period (Annually)	30 -Day Mean	mg/l Dissolved Oxygen	
		7-Day Mean Minimum	Instantaneous Minimum
May 15 - October 15	5.5	4.7	3.5

05. Point of Measurement. For the purpose of determining compliance with IDAPA 58.01.02.276.02., 276.03. and 276.04., the dissolved oxygen shall be measured at a single location in the river downstream from the hydroelectric facilities. Such location shall be as close to the facilities as practical to obtain a representative measurement, but in all cases shall be sufficient distance downstream to allow thorough mixing of reaerated waters, spilled bypass waters, and other waters that have passed through the facility.

06. Instantaneous Minimum. Any measurement of dissolved oxygen below the applicable instantaneous minimum will be considered a violation unless that measurement is followed by 2 consecutive measurements at or above the instantaneous minimum and taken within 20 min of the initial measurement (at 10-min intervals).

07. Procedures and Conditions for Variances. The Board may grant a variance, on an individual basis, to the dissolved oxygen standards, the applicable dates of compliance, or both, as listed in IDAPA 58.01.02.276.02., 276.03. or 276.04. only if:

- a. A written petition requesting a variance is submitted to the Department;
- b. The petition includes documentation of site-specific biological studies which demonstrate that no significant fishery impacts will occur as a result of the variance, if granted; and
- c. The requested variance will not result in departure from the 3.5 mg/l instantaneous minimum dissolved oxygen requirements of this section.

Appendix 13-6

Level of Protection and Application of Standards to Aquifer Categories

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.11.150.02, Table I) [Added March 2003]

Aquifers of the state are categorized based on vulnerability of the ground water, existing and projected future beneficial uses of the ground water, existing water quality, and social and economic considerations. There are three aquifer categories, Sensitive Resource, General Resource, and Other Resource, to provide different levels of protection. The level of protection required for each category and application of standards to these categories are shown in Table I.

Level of Protection and Application of Standards to Aquifer Categories		
Category	Level of Protection	Application of Standards
Sensitive Resource	Apply best management practices and best available methods. This category provides the highest level of ground water protection.	May apply stricter standards than in Section 200.
General Resource	Apply best management practices and best practical methods.	Apply numerical and narrative standards in Section 200
Other Resource	Apply best management practices and best practical methods.	May apply less strict standards than in Section 200.

All aquifers where there are activities with the potential to degrade ground water quality are categorized in IDAPA 58.01.11.300. Those aquifers where no activities with the potential to degrade ground water quality are occurring will remain uncategorized until such activities are commenced. If no action is taken to categorize an aquifer when an activity(ies) with the potential to degrade ground water quality is initiated, the aquifer will automatically be categorized as General Resource.

Appendix 13-7

Numerical Ground Water Quality Standards

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.11.200) [Added March 2003; Revised March 2004; Revised February 2007; Revised February 2008; Citation Revised February 2009]

Primary Constituent Standards are based on protection of human health.

Chemical Abstract Service Number	Constituent	Standard (mg/l unless otherwise specified)
7440-36-0	Antimony	0.006
7440-38-2	Arsenic	0.05
1332-21-4	Asbestos	7 million fibers longer than 10 um
7440-39-3	Barium	2
7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.004
7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.005
7440-47-3	Chromium	0.1
7440-50-8	Copper	1.3
57-12-5	Cyanide	0.2
16984-48-8	Fluoride	4
7439-92-1	Lead	0.015
7439-97-6	Mercury	0.002
*	Nitrate (as N)	10
*	Nitrite (as N)	1
*	Nitrate and Nitrite (both as N)	10
7782-49-2	Selenium	0.05
7440-28-0	Thallium	0.002
15972-60-8	Alachlor	0.002
1912-24-9	Atrazine	0.003
71-43-2	Benzene	0.005
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	0.0002
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane (THM)	0.1
75-25-2	Bromoform (THM)	0.1
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	0.04
56-23-5	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.005
57-74-9	Chlordane	0.002
124-48-1	Chlorodibromomethane (THM)	0.1
67-66-3	Chloroform(THM)	0.002
94-75-7	2,4-D	0.07
75-99-0	Dalapon	0.2
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4
96-12-8	Dibromochloropropane	0.0002
541-73-1	Dichlorobenzene m-	0.6
95-50-1	Dichlorobenzene o-	0.6
106-46-7	1,4(para)-Dichlorobenzene	0.075
107-06-2	Dichlorobenzene p-	0.005
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007
156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07
156-60-5	trans-1, 2-Dichloroethylene	0.1
75-09-2	Dichloromethane	0.005

Chemical Abstract Service Number	Constituent	Standard (mg/l unless otherwise specified)
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
117-81-7	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.006
88-85-7	Dinoseb	0.007
85-00-7	Diquat	0.02
145-73-3	Endothall	0.1
72-20-8	Endrin	0.002
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	0.7
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	0.00005
1071-83-6	Glyphosate	0.7
76-44-8	Heptachlor	0.0004
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
58-89-9	Lindane	0.0002
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	0.04
108-90-7	Monochlorobenzene	0.1
23135-22-0	Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	0.001
1918-02-1	Picloram	0.5
1336-36-3	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005
122-34-9	Simazine	0.004
100-42-5	Styrene	0.1
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3.0 x 10 ⁻⁸
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	0.005
108-88-3	Toluene	1
*	Total Trihalomethanes [the s um o f t he concentrations o f b romodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, t ribromomethane (bromoform), a nd t richloromethane (chloroform)]	0.1
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	0.003
93-72-1	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05
120-82-1	1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene	0.07
71-55-6	1,1,1- Trichloroethane	0.2
79-00-5	1,1,2- Trichloroethane	0.005
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	0.005
75-01-4	Vinyl Chloride	0.002
1330-20-7	Xylenes (total)	10
*	Gross alpha p article act ivity (including radium -226, bu t e xcluding r adon and uranium)	15 pCi/l
*	Combined beta/photon emitters	4 m illirems / year effective d ose eq uivalent pCi/l
*	Combined Radium – 226 and radium 228	5 pCi/l
*	Strontium 90	8 pCi/l
*	Tritium	20,000 pCi/l
*	Total Coliform	1 c olony forming unit/100 ml
Viable c olony y/unit/100	Escherichia coliform (E. coli)	Less than 1 viable colony unit/100 or c olony

Chemical Abstract Service Number	Constituent	Standard (mg/l unless otherwise specified)
	Fecal coliform	forming ml using any EPA approved method Less than 1 viable colony or colony forming unit/100 ml using any EPA approved method

- b. Secondary Constituent Standards are generally based on aesthetic qualities and are identified in Table III.

Table III. Secondary Constituent Standards	
Constituent	Standard (mg/l unless otherwise specified)
Aluminum	0.2
Chloride	250
Color	15 Color Units
Foaming Agents	0.5
Iron	0.3
Manganese	0.05
Odor	3.0 Threshold Odor Number
pH	6.5 to 8.5 (no units apply)
Silver	0.1
Sulfate	250
Total Dissolved Solids	500
Zinc	5

- c. Sample preservation and analytical procedures to determine compliance with the standards identified in Subsection 200.01 must be in accordance with the following, except that cyanide will be analyzed as weak acid dissociable cyanide using a method approved by the Department:
- Environmental Protection Agency, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Parts 141 and 143, revised as of July 2001; or
 - another method approved by the Department.

Appendix 13-8

Incorporated Federal National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations

(Source: IDAPA 58.01.08.) [Added March 2005; Revised March 2006;
Citation Revised February 2007; Revised February 2008; Revised February 2009; Revised February 2010]

Idaho has adopted the following Federal National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations

- 40 CFR 141.4, revised as of July 1, 2004, Variances and Exemptions (Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.08.005)
- Maximum Contaminant Levels and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (IDAPA 58.01.08.050)
 - Inorganic Contaminants: 40 CFR 141.11, revised as of July 1, 2001, and 40 CFR 141.62, revised as of July 1, 2004,
 - Organic Contaminants: 40 CFR 141.61. except that the best available technology (BAT) treatment listed in 40 CFR 141.61(b) shall be changed to reflect that packed tower aeration will not be listed for toxaphene but will be listed for toluene.
 - Turbidity: 40 CFR 141.13.
 - Radionuclides: 40 CFR 141.66, revised as of July 1, 2001.
 - Microbiological Contaminants: 40 CFR 141.63, revised as of July 1, 2001.
 - Maximum Contaminant Levels For Disinfection Byproducts: 40 CFR 141.64, revised as of July 1, 2006.
 - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels: 40 CFR 141.65, revised as of July 1, 2002.
 - Effective Dates: 40 CFR Part 141, revised as of July 1, 2004. Effective date information provided in 40 CFR 141.6 and 40 CFR 141.60 applicable.
- Microbiological Contaminant Sampling And Analytical Requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.100)
 - Microbiological Sampling: 40 CFR 141.21, revised as of July 1, 2007.
 - Turbidity Sampling: 40 CFR 141.22, revised as of July 1, 2001.
 - Inorganic Chemical Sampling: 40 CFR 141.23, revised as of July 1, 2007.
 - Organic Chemicals Other Than Total Trihalomethanes: 40 CFR 141.24, revised as of July 1, 2007
 - Analytical Methods for Radioactivity: 40 CFR 141.25, revised as of July 1, 2001
 - Monitoring Frequency And Compliance Requirements For Radioactivity In Community Water Systems: 40 CFR 141.26, revised as of July 1, 2001.
 - Alternate Analytical Techniques. 40 CFR 141.27
 - Consecutive Water System: 40 CFR 141.29
 - Total Trihalomethane Sampling, Analytical and Other Requirements. 40 CFR 141.30, revised as of July 2001.
- Reporting, Public Notification, Recordkeeping (IDAPA 58.01.08.150)
 - Reporting Requirements: 40 CFR 141.31, revised as of July 1, 2001
 - Public Notification: 40 CFR 141, Subpart Q, revised as of July 1, 2007
 - Record Maintenance: 40 CFR 141.33, revised as of July 1, 2006
 - Unregulated Contaminant Reporting And Public Notification: 40 CFR 141.35, revised as of July 1, 2003
 - Reporting And Record Keeping For The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule: 40 CFR 141.175, revised as of July 1, 2002
 - Reporting And Record Keeping Requirements For The Disinfectants And Disinfectant Byproducts Rule: 40 CFR 141.134, revised as of July 1, 2002.
- Consumer Confidence Reports: 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart O, revised as of July 1, 2008 (IDAPA 58.01.08.151)
- Special Regulations (IDAPA 58.01.08.200)
 - Inorganic And Organic Chemical Special Monitoring. 40 CFR 141.40
 - Sodium Special Monitoring. 40 CFR 141.41
 - Special Monitoring For Corrosively Characteristics. 40 CFR 141.42
 - Lead Prohibition. 40 CFR 141.43, revised as of July 1, 2000

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goals and Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goals (IDAPA 58.01.08.250)
 - Organic Contaminants. 40 CFR 141.50
 - Inorganic Contaminants. 40 CFR 141.51, revised as of July 1, 2004
 - Microbiological Contaminants. 40 CFR 141.52, revised as of July 1, 1999
 - Maximum Contaminant Level Goals For Disinfection Byproducts. 40 CFR 141.53, revised as of July 1, 2006
 - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goals For Disinfectants. 40 CFR 141.54, revised as of July 1, 2002
 - Radionuclides. 40 CFR 141.55, revised as of July 1, 2001
- Filtration and Disinfection (IDAPA 58.01.08.300)
 - General Requirements 40 CFR 141.70, revised as of July 1, 2002.
 - Criteria For Avoiding Filtration. 40 CFR 141.71, revised as of July 1, 2002
 - Disinfection. 40 CFR 141.72
 - Filtration. 40 CFR 141.73, revised as of July 1, 2002
 - Analytical and Monitoring Requirements. 40 CFR 141.74, revised as of July 1, 1999, is herein incorporated by reference except for the following.
 - the Department may allow systems with surface water sources or groundwater sources under the direct influence of surface water, to substitute continuous turbidity monitoring for grab sample monitoring
 - the Department may allow continuous turbidity monitoring provided the continuous turbidimeter is operated, maintained, standardized and calibrated per the manufacturers recommendations. For purposes of determining compliance with turbidity performance criteria, discrete values must be recorded every 4 hours water is supplied to the distribution system.
 - the Department may allow systems using both a surface water source(s), or groundwater source(s) under the direct influence of surface water, and one or more groundwater sources, to measure disinfectant residual at points other than the total coliform sampling points. The Department may allow alternate sampling points provided the system submits an acceptable alternate monitoring plan to the Department in advance of the monitoring requirement.
 - the Department may allow a reduced turbidity monitoring frequency for systems using slow sand filtration or technology other than conventional, direct, or diatomaceous earth filtration. To be considered for a reduced turbidity monitoring frequency, a system must submit a written request to the Department in advance of the monitoring requirement.
 - Reporting And Recordkeeping. 40 CFR 141.75, revised as of July 1, 2001
 - Recycle Provisions. 40 CFR 141.76, revised as of July 1, 2002
- Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection - Systems Serving Ten Thousand or More People (IDAPA 58.01.08.301)
 - Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule: 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart P, of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations
 - General Requirements. 40 CFR 141.170, revised as of July 1, 2002
 - Criteria For Avoiding Filtration. 40 CFR 141.171, revised as of July 1, 2002
 - Disinfection Profiling And Benchmarking. 40 CFR 141.172, revised as of July 1, 2002,
 - Filtration. 40 CFR 141.173, revised as of July 1, 2002,
 - Filtration Sampling Requirements. 40 CFR 141.174, revised as of July 1, 2002
- Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection - Systems Serving Fewer Than Ten Thousand People. (IDAPA 58.01.08.310)
 - 40 CFR 141, Subpart T, Revised as of July 1, 2002
- Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection for Cryptosporidium - Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment (IDAPA 58.01.08.311)
 - 40 CFR Part 141, subpart W, revised as of July 1, 2006
- Disinfectant Residuals, Disinfection Byproducts, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors (IDAPA 58.01.08.320).

- 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart L, of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, known as the Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.
 - 01. General Requirements. 40 CFR 141.130, revised as of July 1, 2006
 - 02. Analytical Requirements. 40 CFR 141.131, revised as of July 1, 2006 DPD colorimetric test kits may be used to measure residual disinfectant concentrations for chlorine, chloramines, and chlorine dioxide.
 - 03. Monitoring Requirements. 40 CFR 141.132, revised as of July 1, 2006
 - 04. Compliance Requirements. 40 CFR 141.133, revised as of July 1, 2006.
 - 05. Treatment Techniques For Control Of Disinfection Byproduct (DBP) Precursors. 40 CFR 141.135, revised as of July 1, 2006
- Initial Distribution System Evaluations (IDAPA 58.01.08.321). 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart U, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. "Implementation Guidance for the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule," as referenced in Section 002, provides assistance to public water system owners and operators in understanding and achieving compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 141, Subpart U.
- Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.322). 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart V, revised as of July 1, 2006, is herein incorporated by reference. "Implementation Guidance for the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule," as referenced in Section 002, provides assistance to public water system owners and operators in understanding and achieving compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart V.
- 40 CFR 141, Subpart S, revised as of July 1, 2007 (IDAPA 58.01.08.323) with additions, see WQ.20.2.ID.
- Control of Lead and Copper (IDAPA 58.01.08.350)
 - 01. General Requirements. 40 CFR 141.80, revised as of July 1, 2008
 - 02. Applicability Of Corrosion Control Treatment Steps To Small, Medium-Size, And Large Water Systems. 40 CFR 141.81, revised as of July 1, 2008
 - 03. Description of Corrosion Control Treatment Requirements.
 - a. 40 CFR 141.82, revised as of July 1, 2008
 - 04. Source Water Treatment Requirements. 40 CFR 141.83, revised as of July 1, 2008. The Department may modify its determination of optimal source treatment or maximum permissible lead and/or copper concentrations where it concludes that such changes are necessary as specified in 40 CFR 141.83(b)(6).
 - 05. Lead Service Line Replacement Requirements. 40 CFR 141.84, revised as of July 1, 2008.
 - 06. Public Education And Supplemental Monitoring Requirements. 40 CFR 141.85, revised as of July 1, 2008.
 - 07. Monitoring Requirements For Lead And Copper In Tap Water. 40 CFR 141.86, revised as of July 1, 2008
 - 08. Monitoring Requirements For Water Quality Parameters. 40 CFR 141.87, revised as of July 1, 2008.
 - 09. Monitoring Requirements For Lead And Copper In Source Water. 40 CFR 141.88, revised as of July 1, 2008
 - 10. Analytical Methods. 40 CFR 141.89, revised as of July 1, 2008
 - 11. Reporting Requirements. 40 CFR 141.90, revised as of July 1, 2008
 - 12. Recordkeeping Requirements. 40 CFR 141.91, revised as of July 1, 2008.
- Secondary MCLS (IDAPA 58.01.08.400)
 - 01. Purpose. 40 CFR 143.1, revised as of July 1, 2003.
 - 02. Definitions. 40 CFR 143.2, revised as of July 1, 2003.
 - 03. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels. 40 CFR 143.3, revised as of July 1, 2003.
 - 04. Monitoring. 40 CFR 143.4, revised as of July 1, 2003.
- Use of Non-Centralized Treatment Devices (IDAPA 58.01.08.450)
 - 03. Use of Bottled Water. 40 CFR 141.101, revised as of July 1, 1999.
- Treatment Techniques (IDAPA 58.01.08.451)

- 01. General Requirements. 40 CFR 141.110.
- 02. Acrylamide, Epichlorohydrin. 40 CFR 141.111.

Appendix 13-9

Separation Distance for Water Wells

(Source: IDAPA 37.09.025.01(d)) [Added February 2009; Revised February 2010]

Separation of Well from:	Minimum Separation Distance (feet)
Existing Public Water Supply well, separate ownership	50
Other existing well, separate ownership	25
Septic drain field	100
Septic tank	50
Drainfield of system with more than 2,500 GPD of sewage inflow	300*
Sewer line - main line or sub-main, pressurized, from multiple sources	100
Sewer line - main line or sub-main, gravity, from multiple sources	50
Sewer line - secondary, pressure tested, from a single residence or building	25
Effluent pipe	50
Property line	5
Permanent buildings, other than those to house the well or plumbing apparatus, or both	10
Above ground chemical storage tanks	20
Permanent (more than six months) or intermittent (more than two months) surface water	50
Canals, irrigation ditches or laterals, & other temporary (less than two months) surface water	25

* This distance may be less if data from a site investigation demonstrates compliance with IDAPA 58.01.03, "Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules," separation distances.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing this collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (0704-0188), 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number. PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR FORM TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.					
1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY) February 2010		2. REPORT TYPE Final		3. DATES COVERED (From - To)	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE The Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide: Idaho Supplement				5. FUNDING NUMBERS AEC: MIPR 0010005589 ANG: F9WFEV0028G001 NGB: W45XMA00130245 Commerce: 1301-09-SA00110 Army Reserve: MIPR10C0DCD201 USACE: 96x3123 DHS: HAHQDC-09-X-00436 DLA: MIPR SP1001090 USPS: MOA-05-CERL-01 State Department: IAG F3NF369350G002	
6. AUTHOR(S) Carolyn O'Rourke and Patricia A. Kemme					
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) PO Box 9005 Champaign, IL 61826-9005				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER ERDC/CERL SR-05-35 Revised February 2010	
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) See the report Preface for a complete list of the sponsors.				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Original document prepared by CERL. Copies are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 or can be downloaded from the HQ AFCEE or CERL (DENIX) bulletin boards. Supersedes USACERL SR-95/50 and all its revisions.					
14. ABSTRACT Environmental assessments help determine compliance with current environmental regulations. The U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and Corps of Engineers (Civil Works) have adopted environmental compliance programs that identify compliance problems before they are cited as violations by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Since 1984, the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, in cooperation with numerous Department of Defense (DOD) components, has developed environmental compliance assessment checklist manuals. The Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide was developed for use by all DOD components. Currently there are five participating DOD components: the Air Force, Air National Guard, Army, Civil Works, and DLA. These agencies have agreed to share the development and maintenance of this Guide. The Guide combines Code of Federal Regulations and management practices into a series of checklists that show legal requirements and the specific operations or items to review. TEAM Guide is supplemented by DOD component-specific manuals detailing DOD component regulations and policies. The Idaho Supplement was developed to be used in conjunction with the TEAM Guide, using existing Idaho state environmental legislation and regulations as well as suggested management practices.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program, environmental compliance checklists, The Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide, environmental compliance laws and regulations					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 366	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON Carolyn O'Rourke
a. REPORT Unclassified	b. ABSTRACT Unclassified	c. THIS PAGE Unclassified			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER 217-398-5553