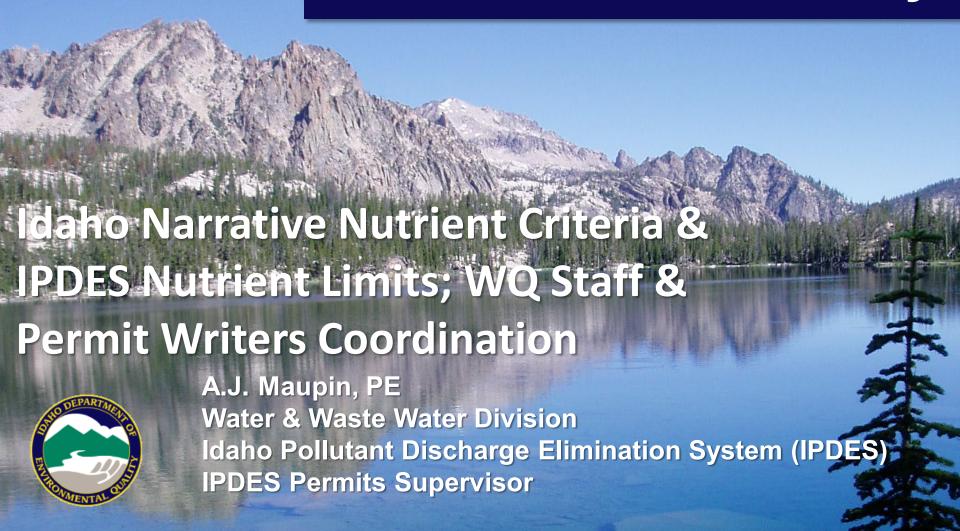
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality



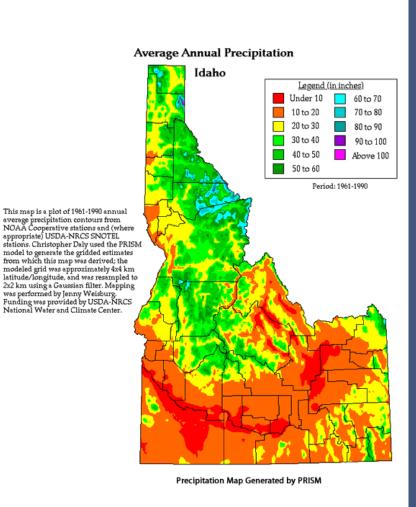
IPDES Implementation Status

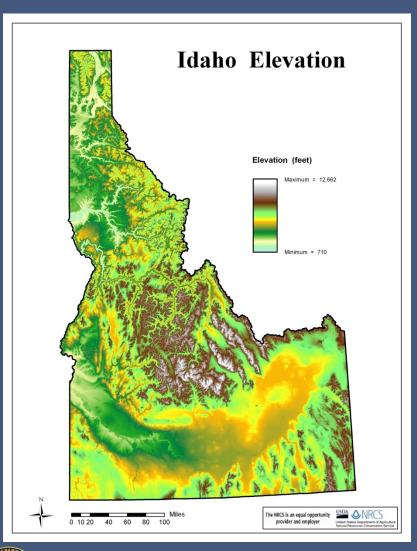
- Idaho phasing in delegated authority
- Phase 1
 - July 1, 2018
 - Publicly Owned Treatment Works
 - Pretreatment
- Phase 2
 - July 1, 2019
 - Industrial / Manufacturing
 - Mines
 - Privately Owned Treatment Works

IPDES Implementation Status

- Phase 3
 - July 1, 2020
 - General Permits sans storm water
- Phase 4
 - July 1, 2021
 - Storm Water related general permits
 - MS4
 - MSGP
 - CGP
 - Biosolids
 - Federal Facilities



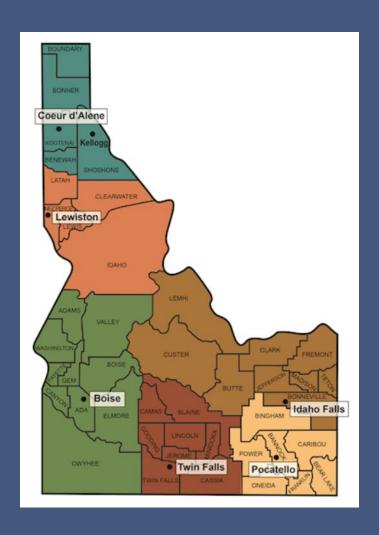




- Idaho's main attributes
 - 107,651 stream miles
 - 891 miles designated Wild
 & Scenic
 - Over 2,000 lakes
 - Lake Pend Oreille
 - 180 square miles
 - 1,150 ft deep
 - Agriculture (top 5)
 - Barley
 - Hops (2nd to WA)
 - Sugar beets
 - Alfalfa
 - Potatoes (#1)
 - Aquaculture
 - Rainbow Trout

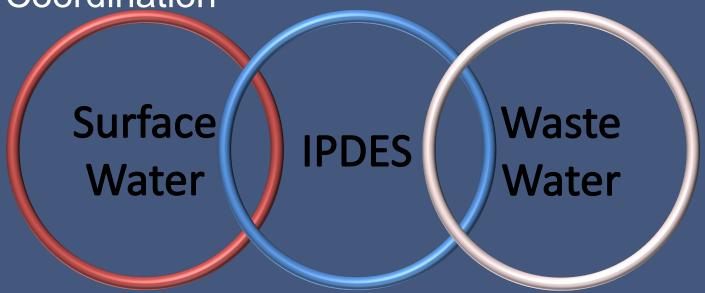


- Idaho DEQ organization
 - State office in Boise
 - Regional offices
 - Coeur d'Alene
 - Lewiston
 - Boise
 - Twin Falls
 - Pocatello
 - Idaho Falls

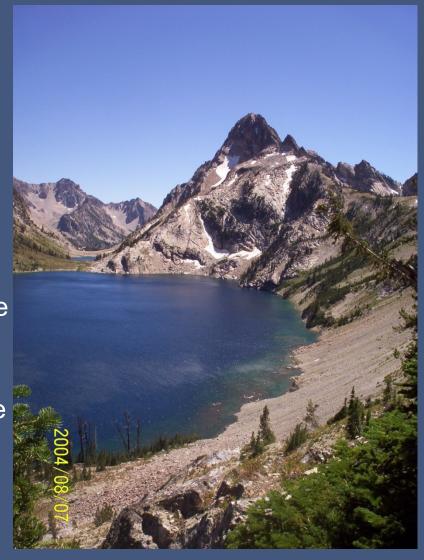


WWW.DEQ.IDAHO.GOV/REGIONAL-OFFICES-ISSUES/

- Program Integration
- Program Administration
 - State Office Implementation
 - Regional Offices Local Communication and Coordination



- Idaho Water Quality Standards:
 - General Surface Water
 Quality Criteria. The
 following general water
 quality criteria apply to all
 surface waters ...
 - Deleterious Materials.
 Surface waters ... shall be free from deleterious materials in concentrations that impair designated beneficial uses.
 These materials do not include suspended sediment produced as a result of nonpoint source activities.



- Idaho Water Quality Standards:
 - General Surface Water Quality Criteria.
 - Floating, Suspended or Submerged Matter. Surface
 waters ... shall be free from floating, suspended, or
 submerged matter of any kind in concentrations causing
 nuisance or objectionable conditions or that may impair
 designated beneficial uses. This matter





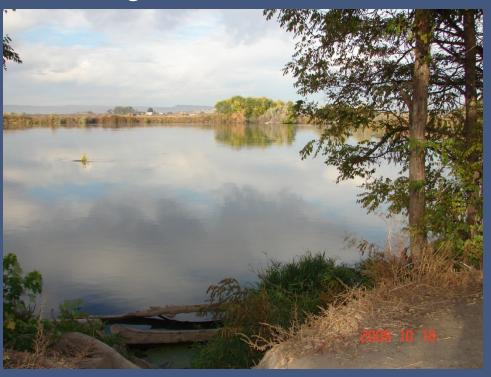
 Idaho Water Quality Standards:

General SurfaceWater QualityCriteria.

• Excess Nutrients.
Surface waters ...
shall be free from
excessive nutrients
that can cause
visible slime growths
or other nuisance
aquatic growths
impairing designated
beneficial uses.



- IPDES Effluent Limits Development Guidance
 - §3.7.1 Nutrients



- Additional factors
 - Light penetration
 - Stream velocity
 - Substrate stability
 - Abutting land use
 - Temperature
 - Intensity &Frequency of floods

- Non-impaired Waters (§3.7.1.2.3)
 - Incorporate Monitoring & Reporting in permit
 - Effluent
 - Upstream & Downstream receiving water
 - Complete a RPA
 - RPTE if 10% increase in receiving water [C]
 - Work with RO WQ staff to establish nutrient target in order to calculate appropriate limit

- Impaired Waters with TMDL (§3.7.1.2.1)
 - Use the assigned WLA as the WQBEL
 - Justified by (§3.7.1.6.1)
 - Appropriate averaging period of 30 days
 - Critical low flow of 30Q3

- Impaired Water lacking TMDL (§3.7.1.2.2)
 - Permit Writer will investigate:
 - Applicability of CWA §304(a) criteria
 - How discharge may be limited to prevent downstream criteria exceedances for pH, DO, ...
 - Similar water bodies with TMDLs see what they say
 - Work with RO WQ staff to establish nutrient targets that can be used to establish permit limits

- Averaging Period (§3.7.1.3)
 - Should reflect receiving water response time frame
 - Transport time
 - Biological uptake
 - Rely on RO WQ staff to report receiving water response, if known
 - EPA Permit Writers Manual recommends
 - "...states may adopt seasonal or annual averaging periods for nutrient criteria instead of the 1-hour, 24-hour, or 4-day average duration typical of aquatic life criteria for toxic pollutants."

 Critical Conditions, Frequency of Excursion, and Mixing Zones

(§3.7.1.4)

- -30Q3
- Mixing Zones
 - Limited to 25% of flow
 - Applicant petition increase MZ



- RPA for Nutrients (§3.7.1.5)
 - RW not impaired for nutrients
 - IPDES may choose 90th or 95th percentile of background nutrient load
 - IPDES uses 95th percentile of monthly daily maximum effluent based on daily maximum DMR data, instead of the MOEC * RPMF
 - IPDES uses the values in the simple mass balance equation (continuity)
 - Results are assessed with the RO WQ staff on a case-by-case basis

- Resulting permit limits for nutrients
 - IPDES anticipates using seasonal limits
 - Committed to regulated community that the minimum limit time frame will be monthly
 - Seasonal limit
 - Monthly limit
 - Typically in loads (lbs/day)
 - May implement [C] (mg/L) on case-by-case basis



Thank you

