

Kristine Hilt

From: Sean Woodhead <Sean.Woodhead@deq.idaho.gov>
Sent: Monday, August 22, 2022 3:31 PM
To: Kristine Hilt
Subject: RE: IDWR Stream Channel Alteration Permit S37-20646-Skjonsby-Streambank Stabilization-Big Wood River

Christine,

DEQ recommends that the project follows these guidelines:

Fill Material

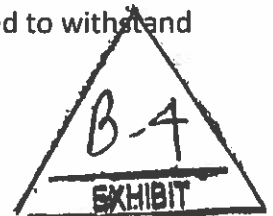
The following conditions 3.2.1 through 3.2.3 are necessary for the protection of beneficial uses in accordance with Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.210, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.251, IDAPA 58.01.02.252, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. Fill material subject to suspension will be free of easily suspended fine material. Only clean material may be placed as fill. If dredged material is proposed for use as fill material and there is a possibility the material may be contaminated, then the permittee must assess and characterize sediment to determine the suitability of dredge material for unconfined-aquatic placement; determine the suitability of post-dredge surfaces; and predict the effect on water quality during dredging. Sediment assessment and characterization following the procedures in the *Sediment Evaluation Framework for the Pacific Northwest* (RSET 2018) satisfies this requirement. A different assessment and characterization methodology may be used if the DEQ approves the methodology in writing.
1. Temporary fills will be removed in their entirety on or before construction completion.
2. Excavated or staged fill material must be placed so it is isolated from the water edge or wetlands and not placed where it could re-enter waters of the state.

Erosion and Sediment Control

The following conditions 3.3.1 through 3.3.9 protect beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. BMPs for sediment and erosion control suitable to prevent exceedances of Idaho's water quality standards and TMDLs will be selected and installed before starting construction at the site. One resource to evaluate appropriate BMPs is the *Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices* (DEQ 2020). Other resources may also be used for selecting appropriate BMPs.
2. Permanent erosion and sediment control measures will be installed in a manner that will provide long-term sediment and erosion control to prevent excess sediment from entering waters of the state.
3. Permanent erosion and sediment control measures will be installed at the earliest practicable time consistent with good construction practices and will be maintained as necessary throughout project operation.
4. Structural fill or bank protection will consist of materials that are placed and maintained to withstand predictable high flows in the waters of the state.



5. A BMP inspection and maintenance plan must be developed and implemented. At a minimum, BMPs must be inspected and maintained daily during project implementation and be replaced or augmented if they are not effective.
6. All construction debris, scraps, particles, and other associated materials will be captured and properly disposed of so they cannot enter waters of the state or cause water quality degradation.
7. Disturbed areas suitable for vegetation will be seeded or revegetated to prevent subsequent soil erosion (EPA 2000).
8. Maximum fill slopes will be such that material is structurally stable once placed and does not slough into the stream channel during construction, during periods prior to revegetation, or after vegetation is established.
9. Sediment from disturbed areas or sediment that can be tracked by vehicles onto pavement must not be allowed to leave the site in amounts that would reasonably be expected to enter waters of the state. Placement of clean aggregate at all construction entrances or exits and other BMPs such as truck or wheel washes, if needed, must be used when earth-moving equipment will be leaving the site and traveling on paved surfaces as to prevent track-out.

Turbidity

The following conditions 3.4.1 through 3.4.4 protect beneficial uses in accordance with Idaho's water quality requirements, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200.08, IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.e, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. Sediment resulting from this activity must be mitigated to prevent violations of the turbidity standards as stipulated under the Idaho's water quality standards. Any violation of this standard must be reported to the DEQ regional office immediately.

Containment measures such as silt curtains, geotextile fabrics, and silt fences must be implemented and properly maintained to minimize instream sediment suspension and resulting turbidity. One resource to evaluate appropriate BMPs is the *Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices* (DEQ 2020). Other resources may also be used for selecting appropriate BMPs.

All practical BMPs on disturbed banks and within the waters of the state must be implemented to minimize turbidity. Visual observation is acceptable to determine whether BMPs are functioning properly. If a sediment plume is observed, the project may be causing an exceedance of Idaho's water quality standards, then the permittee must inspect the condition of the project BMPs. If the BMPs appear to be functioning properly, then corrective action must be taken, and the permittee must modify the activity or implement additional BMPs (this may also include modifying existing BMPs).

If the project continues to have a visual sediment plume after BMPs have been inspected and modified, turbidity monitoring consistent with Table 1, is required.

A properly and regularly calibrated turbidimeter is required for sample collection measurements to be analyzed in the field. The turbidimeter should be calibrated prior to each use or according to the manufacture's recommendations. The calibration log should be maintained and made available to DEQ upon request. Instantaneous grab samples may be collected for field analysis and taken to a laboratory for analysis as needed. When turbidity monitoring is required, a grab sample must be collected at an undisturbed area immediately upstream from the in-water disturbance or discharge, to establish background turbidity levels. Background turbidity, latitude/longitude, date, and time must be recorded prior to monitoring downstream. Then a sample must be collected immediately downstream from the in-water disturbance or point of discharge and within the visible sediment plume. The turbidity, latitude/longitude, date, and time must be recorded for each sample. The downstream sample must be taken immediately following the upstream sample to obtain meaningful and representative results.

Results from the downstream sampling location must be compared to the upstream sample location or background turbidity to determine whether project activities are causing an exceedance of state water quality standards. If the downstream turbidity is 50 NTUs or greater than the upstream turbidity, then the project is causing an exceedance of the water quality standards. Any exceedance of the turbidity standard must be reported to the appropriate DEQ regional office within 24-hours of the sample event.

Earth disturbing activities may continue once turbidity readings return to within 50 NTU over background instantaneously; or, if turbidity has exceeded 25 NTU over background for more than ten consecutive days, once turbidity readings have no longer exceeded 25 NTU over background for at least 24 consecutive hours.

Copies of daily logs for turbidity monitoring must be available to DEQ upon request. The report must describe all exceedances and subsequent corrective actions taken, including the effectiveness of the action.

Table 1. Turbidimeter monitoring and sampling when a plume is observed.

Turbidity Above Background ^a	Monitoring/Sampling Frequency ^a	Additional Actions Required
0 to 24 NTU	Visual monitoring every 2 hours	None
25 to 49 NTU	Sample every 2 hours	STOP work after 8 hours in every 24-hour period
25 NTU for 10 or more consecutive days	Sample before and after following instructions ^b	STOP work and follow instructions ^b ; notify DEQ regional office
50 NTU or more	Sample before and after following instructions ^c	STOP work and follow instructions ^c ; notify DEQ regional office

- a. Sample and report turbidity three times at each location. Use the maximum value of three samples to determine compliance following Table 1 directions.
- b. Instructions: If BMPs appear to be functioning properly, then the permittee must modify the activity or implement corrective action such as installing additional BMPs (this may include modifying existing BMPs) until additional sampling indicates turbidity standards are met. Sampling can cease when a sediment plume is no longer observed. Work can commence when a sediment plume is no longer observed, and measurements are consecutively below 25 NTU.
- c. Instructions: If BMPs appear to be functioning properly, then the permittee must modify the activity or implement corrective action such as installing additional BMPs (this may include modifying existing BMPs) until additional sampling indicates turbidity standards are met. Sampling can cease when a sediment plume is no longer observed. Work can commence when a sediment plume is no longer observed, and measurements are below 50 NTU.

In-Water Work

The following conditions 3.5.1 through 3.5.11 protect beneficial uses in accordance with Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. Work in open water is to be kept at a minimum and only when necessary. Equipment must work from an upland site to minimize disturbance of waters of the state. If this is not practicable, appropriate measures must be taken to ensure disturbance to the waters of the state is minimized.

Construction affecting the bed or banks must take place only during periods of low flow.

Fording of the channel is not permitted. Temporary bridges or other structures must be built if crossings are necessary.

Temporary crossings must be perpendicular to channels and located in areas with the least impact. The temporary crossings must be supplemented with clean gravel or treated with other mitigation methods at least as effective in reducing impacts. Temporary crossings must be removed as soon as possible after the project is completed or the crossing is no longer needed.

Heavy equipment working in wetlands must be placed on mats or suitably designed pads to prevent damage to the wetlands.

Activities in spawning areas must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

Work in waters of the state must be restricted to areas specified in the application.

Measures must be taken to prevent wet concrete from entering waters of the state when placed in forms and/or from truck washing.

Activities that include constructing and maintaining intake structures must include adequate fish screening devices to prevent fish entrainment or capture.

Stranded fish found in dewatered segments should be moved to a location (preferably downstream) with water.

To minimize sediment transport, stream channel or stream bank stabilization must be completed prior to returning water to a dewatered segment.

Vegetation Protection and Restoration

The following conditions 3.6.1 through 3.6.4 protect beneficial uses in accordance with Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. To the maximum extent practical, staging areas and access points should be placed in open, upland areas.

Fencing and other protective barriers should be used to mark the construction areas.

Where possible, alternative equipment should be used (e.g., spider hoe or crane).

If authorized work results in unavoidable vegetative disturbance, native riparian and wetland vegetation must be successfully reestablished to function for water quality benefit at pre-project levels or improved at the completion of authorized work.

Management of Hazardous or Deleterious Materials

The following conditions 3.7.1 through 3.7.8 protect beneficial uses in accordance with Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.400, IDAPA 58.01.02.800, IDAPA 58.01.02.850.

1. Petroleum products and hazardous, toxic, and/or deleterious materials must not be stored, disposed of, or accumulated adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of waters of the state. Adequate measures and controls must be in place to ensure that those materials will not enter waters of the state because of high water, precipitation runoff, wind, storage facility failure, accidents in operation, or unauthorized third-party activities.

Vegetable-based hydraulic fluid should be used on equipment operating in or directly adjacent to the channel if this fluid is available.

Daily inspections of all fluid systems on equipment to be used in or near waters of the state ensure no leaks or potential leaks exist prior to equipment use. A logbook of daily equipment inspections must be kept on site and provided to DEQ upon request.

Equipment and machinery must be removed from the vicinity of the waters of the state before refueling, repair, and/or maintenance.

Equipment and machinery must be steam cleaned of oils and grease in an upland location or staging area with appropriate wastewater controls and treatment capability before entering waters of the state. Any wastewater or wash water must not enter waters of the state.

Emergency spill procedures must be in place and include a spill response kit (e.g., oil absorbent booms or other equipment).

If an unauthorized release of hazardous material to state waters or to land occurs and there is a likelihood that it will enter state waters, then the responsible persons in charge must:

- a. Make every reasonable effort to abate and stop a continuing spill.

Make every reasonable effort to contain spilled material in such a manner that it will not reach surface or ground waters of the state.

Call 911 if immediate assistance is required to control, contain, or clean up the spill. If no assistance is needed in cleaning up the spill, contact the appropriate DEQ regional office during normal working hours or Idaho State Communications Center after normal working hours (1-800-632-8000). If the spilled volume is above federal reportable quantities, contact the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).

Contact Twin Falls Regional Office: (208) 736-2190.

Collect, remove, and properly dispose of spill and cleanup materials in a manner approved by DEQ.

Culverts

The following conditions 3.8.1 through 3.8.5 control erosion, sediment, and turbidity to protect beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.200 and IDAPA 58.01.02.250.

1. To prevent road surface and culvert bedding material from entering a stream, culvert crossings must include BMPs to retain road base and culvert bedding material. For perennial waters, the permittee should consider Idaho's "Stream Channel Alterations Rules" (IDAPA 37.03.07). Another source of BMPs for culvert installation are found in the "Rules Pertaining to the Idaho Forest Practices Act" (IDAPA 20.20.01). Examples of BMPs include, but are not limited to: parapets, wing walls, inlet and outlet rock armoring, compaction, suitable bedding material, antiseep barriers such as bentonite clay, or other acceptable roadway retention systems.
2. The culvert must not constrict the stream channel and must not be angled so the outflow is directed toward the streambank. The culvert's flow line must match the existing stream invert at its entrance and exit. Adequate grade control must be installed to prevent channel down cutting or excessive deposition from occurring.
3. The culvert must be installed so it does not impede fish passage.
4. The culvert outflow must be armored with riprap to provide erosion control. This riprap will be clean, angular, dense rock that is free of fines and resistant to aquatic decomposition.
5. Culverts must be sized appropriately to maintain the natural drainage patterns.

Treated Wood

The following condition meets Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation IDAPA 58.01.02.200 and IDAPA 58.01.02.210.

This condition ensures that toxic chemicals are not introduced into waters of the state. The [Guidance for the Use of Wood Preservatives and Preserved Wood Products In or Around Aquatic Environments](#) (DEQ 2008) must be considered when using treated wood materials in the aquatic environment. The DEQ guidance references the [Best Management Practices for the Use of Treated Wood in Aquatic and Wetland Environments](#) (Western Wood Preservers Institute et al. 2011). This BMP document provides recommended guidelines for producing and installing treated wood products for use in sensitive environments.

Dredge Material Management

Upland disposal of dredged material must prevent the material from reentering waters of the state.

This condition ensures that there is no unauthorized discharge from upland disposal sites according to 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a) and Idaho's water quality requirements, including without limitation Idaho Code § 39-108, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400

Pollutants/Toxins

In conformance with IDAPA 58.01.02.200, the use of chemicals such as soil stabilizers, dust palliatives, sterilants, growth inhibitors, fertilizers, and deicing salts during construction and operation should be limited to the best estimate of optimum application rates. All reasonable measures must be taken to avoid excess application and introduction of chemicals into waters of the state.

I have pulled the guidelines from DEQ's 401 certification letter. DEQ will be happy to conduct site visits with Blaine County personnel as well. DEQ's Twin Falls office has two IPDES inspectors who are well versed with Construction General Permit rules and can also conduct site inspections.

Sincerely,

Sean Woodhead

From: Kristine Hilt <khilt@co.blaine.id.us>

Sent: Friday, August 19, 2022 8:37 AM

To: Sean Woodhead <Sean.Woodhead@deq.idaho.gov>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] FW: IDWR Stream Channel Alteration Permit S37-20646-Skjonsby-Streambank Stabilization-Big Wood River

CAUTION: This email originated outside the State of Idaho network. Verify links and attachments BEFORE you click or open, even if you recognize and/or trust the sender. Contact your agency service desk with any concerns.

Morning Sean,

Here is the other permit application for the Big Wood River. This hearing will also be on September 6th so ideally, comments next week would be great.

I'll send you the Anderson and Bellevue side channel projects early next week. Thanks and hope you're doing well.

Thanks,

Kristine Hilt

Certified Floodplain Manager

Code Compliance Specialist

Blaine County Land Use & Bldg Services

(208) 788-5570

DISCLOSURE NOTICE: Messages to and from this email address may be subject to Public Records Law.

From: Thorneycroft, Kensie <Kensie.Thorneycroft@idwr.idaho.gov>

Sent: Monday, June 27, 2022 3:54 PM

To: charles.g.brockway@brockwayeng.com

Cc: Kristine Hilt <khilt@co.blaine.id.us>; Sean Woodhead <Sean.Woodhead@deq.idaho.gov>; Dawson, Bradley



<bradley.dawson@idfg.idaho.gov>; MLomkin@idl.idaho.gov; Griffith, Christen M NWW
(Christen.M.Griffith@usace.army.mil) <christen.m.griffith@usace.army.mil>

Subject: IDWR Stream Channel Alteration Permit S37-20646-Skjonsby-Streambank Stabilization-Big Wood River

This email is sent on behalf of Aaron Golart, IDWR Stream Protection Program Coordinator. Please direct all responses to Aaron at 208-287-4941 or aaron.golart@idwr.idaho.gov

Attached is a copy of Stream Channel Alteration Permit S37-20646 for your administrative record. Please read through the Special Conditions thoroughly and contact Aaron Golart if you have any questions.

Project activities include re-grading a portion of the streambank and stabilizing with wood and vegetation, the placement of rock to repair undercutting and protect an existing cottonwood tree, and revegetating existing legacy riprap. Total project activities will result in the discharge of approximately 6 cubic yards of sand, 16 cubic yards of rock, and 12 cubic yards of large wood

Have a great day,

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Kensie Thorneycroft || Technical Records Specialist II || Compliance Bureau

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