Presented below are water quality standards that are in effect for Clean Water Act purposes.

EPA is posting these standards as a convenience to users and has made a reasonable effort to assure their accuracy. Additionally, EPA has made a reasonable effort to identify parts of the standards that are not approved, disapproved, or are otherwise not in effect for Clean Water Act purposes.

October 24, 2023

IDAPA 58.01.02 – Idaho Water Quality Standards

Effective September 29, 2023

Introduction

Presented below are water quality standards that are in effect for Clean Water Act purposes. EPA is posting these standards as a convenience to users and has made a reasonable effort to assure their accuracy. Additionally, the following summary identifies parts of the standards that are pending EPA action, disapproved or otherwise not in effect for Clean Water Act purposes.

A. The following provisions were **disapproved** by EPA and are therefore not effective for CWA purposes:
   - EPA disapproved the provision to calculate bioaccumulation factors using "… other scientifically defensible method for deriving protective BAF" at Section 210.03.e.v(4), as detailed in Rule Docket 58-0102-2201.
   - EPA disapproved the addition of the following **seasonal cold water criteria** detailed in Idaho Rule Docket No 58-0102-0002. As noted in the following sections, these standards are not effective for CWA purposes:
     - Section 250.03.b.: Revised seasonal cold water temperature criteria (26°C/23°C)
     - Section 140.11., Unit SW-7: Application of the cold water use to Little Camas Creek Reservoir
   - EPA disapproved the addition of the following **seasonal cold water criteria** detailed in Idaho Rule Docket No 58-0102-0002. However, pursuant to the EPA's Alaska Rule (40 CFR §131.21(c)), when a state has adopted and submitted a water quality standard to the EPA before May 30, 2000, that water quality standard remains in effect despite the EPA's disapproval of the water quality standard until the EPA has promulgated a more stringent water quality standard. The following water quality standards were adopted under Idaho state law and submitted to the EPA before May 30, 2000; therefore, as noted in the following sections, these water quality standards **remain in effect despite this disapproval action**.
     - Section 100.01.c.: Seasonal cold water use designation description
     - Section 250.03.b. from Idaho's 2000 WQS: Seasonal cold water temperature criteria (27°C/24°C)
     - Sections 250.03.a. and 250.03.d. (250.03.c. from Idaho's 2000 standards): Application of DO and ammonia criteria to the seasonal cold water use
   - EPA disapproved the application of the **site-specific selenium aquatic life criterion** to North Fork Sage Creek and its tributaries and Pole Canyon Creek and its tributaries detailed in Rule Docket No. 58-0102-1701. As noted in section 287.03. of the WQS, until EPA approves the application of any new site-specific selenium criterion to North Fork Sage Creek and its tributaries and Pole Canyon Creek and its tributaries, the selenium criterion that EPA approved at section 287.05.b. is in effect for CWA purposes.
   - EPA disapproved the **removal of water column criteria for total recoverable mercury** for the protection of aquatic life detailed in Rule Docket No. 58-0102-0302. As noted in section 210.01 of the WQS, the state's 2004 aquatic life criteria remain in effect for CWA purposes.

B. The following provision is **pending EPA action** and therefore not effective for CWA purposes:
   - EPA has not taken action on the removal of numeric limits in thermal treatment requirements detailed in Rule Docket No. 58-0102-1101. As noted in section 401.01. of the WQS, the proposed removal of numeric limits on point source induced changes in receiving water temperature has not been approved and is not effective for CWA purposes.
   - EPA has not issued written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1803 have been approved. Until EPA issues that written notification, provisions at 401.01.c. and 401.01.d. are not effective for CWA purposes.

C. The following provision was **approved**, but federal rule is also in effect:
   - EPA approved new and revised Idaho bull trout spawning and rearing criteria detailed in Rule Docket No. 58-0102-0002. In addition, as noted in section 250.02.g. and 250.02.g.i., the federal rule promulgated by EPA on July 31, 1997 (See 62 FR 4116) remains in effect until EPA withdraws the federal rule. Therefore, both the Idaho and federal rules are effective for clean water act purposes, and for waters covered under both Idaho and federal criteria the more stringent criterion is the applicable criterion.

IDAPA 58 – DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Surface and Wastewater Division

58.01.02 – Water Quality Standards

To whom does this rule apply?
This rule applies to any individual or entity who recreates in, drinks from, or fishes Idaho's surface waters, and any individual or entity who discharges pollutants to those same waters.

What is the purpose of this rule?
This rule designates uses which are to be protected in and of the waters of the state and establish standards of water quality protective of those uses. Restrictions are placed on the discharge of wastewaters and on human activities which may adversely affect public health and water quality in the waters of the state. In addition, unique and outstanding waters of the state are recognized. This rule does not provide any legal basis for an additional permit system, nor can it be construed as granting to the Department any authority not identified in the Idaho Code.

What is the legal authority for the agency to promulgate this rule?
This rule implements the following statutes passed by the Idaho Legislature:

Health and Safety -
Environmental Quality:

- Section 39-105, Idaho Code – Powers and Duties of the Director
- Section 39-107, Idaho Code – Board-Composition – Officers – Compensation – Powers – Subpoena – Depositions – Review - Rules
- Chapter 36, Title 39, Idaho Code – Health and Safety, Water Quality

Who do I contact for more information on this rule?

Elizabeth Spelsberg
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www.deq.idaho.gov

Table of Contents

58.01.02 – Water Quality Standards

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
Pursuant to Sections 39-105 and 39-3601 et seq., Idaho Code, the Director is directed to formulate and recommend to the Board, such rules and regulations and standards as may be necessary to deal with the problems related to personal health and water pollution. The Director is further charged with the supervision and administration of a system to safeguard the quality of the waters of the state including the enforcement of standards relating to the discharge of effluent into the waters of the state. Authority to adopt rules, regulations and standards as are necessary and feasible to protect the environment and health of the citizens of the state is vested in the Board pursuant to Section 39-107, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

01. Title. These rules are titled IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards." (3-31-22)

02. Scope. These rules designate uses which are to be protected in and of the waters of the state and establish standards of water quality protective of those uses. Restrictions are placed on the discharge of wastewaters and on human activities which may adversely affect public health and water quality in the waters of the state. In addition, unique and outstanding waters of the state are recognized. These rules do not provide any legal basis for an additional permit system, nor can they be construed as granting to the Department any authority not identified in the Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.
As described in Section 67-5201(19)(b)(iv), Idaho Code, the Department of Environmental Quality may have written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. If available, such written statements can be inspected and copied at cost at the Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255, www.deq.idaho.gov. (3-31-22)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.
Persons may be entitled to appeal agency actions authorized under these rules pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.23, "Contested Case Rules and Rules for Protection and Disclosure of Records." (3-31-22)

004. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.
Codes, standards and regulations may be incorporated by reference in these rules pursuant to Section 67-5229, Idaho Code. Such incorporation by reference shall constitute full adoption by reference, including any notes or appendices therein, unless expressly provided otherwise in these rules. Copies of the codes, standards or regulations adopted by reference throughout these rules are available in the following locations: (3-31-22)

01. Department. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255, www.deq.idaho.gov; and (3-31-22)

02. Code of Federal Regulations. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, www.ecfr.gov, and State Law Library, 451 W. State Street, Boise, Idaho 83720. (3-31-22)

005. OFFICE HOURS – MAILING ADDRESS AND STREET ADDRESS.
The state office of the Department of Environmental Quality and the office of the Board of Environmental Quality are located at 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255, telephone number (208) 373-0502. The office hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. (3-31-22)

006. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RECORDS.
Information obtained by the Department under these rules is subject to public disclosure pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 1, Title 74, Idaho Code. Information submitted under a trade secret claim may be entitled to confidential treatment by the Department as provided in Section 74-114, Idaho Code, and the Rules of the Department of Environmental Quality, IDAPA 58.01.21, "Use and Disclosure of Records in the Possession of the Department of Environmental Quality." (3-31-22)

007. EFFECTIVE FOR CLEAN WATER ACT PURPOSES.

01. Alaska Rule. Water quality standards adopted and submitted to EPA since May 30, 2000, are not effective for federal Clean Water Act (CWA) purposes until EPA approves them (see 40 CFR 131.21). This is known as the Alaska Rule. The process for revising the Idaho water quality standards subject to EPA review and approval, while also retaining the rules effective for CWA purposes, is set out in Subsections 007.02 and 007.03. (3-31-22)

02. Existing Rule Retained for Clean Water Act Purposes Until EPA Approval of Rule Revisions. (3-31-22)

a. When proposing revisions, the Department will make the proposed revisions using legislative format and, in the same rule docket, retain the existing rule that continues to be effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the rule revisions have been approved. (3-31-22)

b. Notations explaining the effectiveness of both versions of the rule will be included along with the rule text. (3-31-22)

c. Upon the date EPA issues written notification that the rule revisions have been approved, the revised rule will become effective for CWA purposes and the previous rule and notations will be deleted from the Idaho Administrative Code. (3-31-22)

d. In the event EPA issues written notification that the rule revisions have been disapproved, the existing rule effective for CWA purposes will continue to apply. The disapproved rule revisions and notations will be deleted from the Idaho Administrative Code. (3-31-22)

03. Previously Approved Rules. Pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(e), previously approved rules remain in effect for CWA purposes until a replacement water quality standard is promulgated by the state and approved by EPA or a more stringent federal standard is promulgated. (3-31-22)

04. Information Regarding the Status of EPA Review. Information regarding the status of EPA review will be posted at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/epa-actions-on-proposed-standards. (3-31-22)

008. -- 009. (RESERVED)

010. DEFINITIONS.
For the purpose of the rules contained in IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards," the following definitions apply: (3-31-22)

01. Activity. For purposes of antidegradation review, an activity that causes a discharge to a water subject to the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

02. Acute. A stimulus severe enough to induce a rapid response. In aquatic toxicity tests, acute refers to a single or short-term (i.e., ninety-six (96) hours or less) exposure to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which results in death to fifty percent (50%) of the test organisms. When referring to human health, an acute effect is not always measured in terms of lethality. (3-31-22)

03. Acute Criteria. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, the maximum instantaneous or one (1) hour average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from acute toxicity due to exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Acute criteria are expected to adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every three (3) years. This is also known as the Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC). There are no specific acute criteria for human health; however, the human health criteria are based on chronic health effects and are expected to adequately protect against acute effects. (3-31-22)

04. Aquatic Species. Any plant or animal that lives at least part of its life in the water column or benthic portion of waters of the state. (3-31-22)

05. Assigned Criteria. Criteria associated with beneficial uses from Section 100 of these rules. (3-31-22)

06. Background. The biological, chemical or physical condition of waters measured at a point immediately upstream (up-gradient) of the influence of an individual point or nonpoint source discharge. If several discharges to the water exist or if an adequate upstream point of measurement is absent, the Department will determine where background conditions should be measured. (3-31-22)

07. Basin Advisory Group. No less than one (1) advisory group named by the Director, in consultation with the designated agencies, for each of the state's six (6) major river basins which shall generally advise the Director on water quality objectives for each basin, work in a cooperative manner with the Director to achieve these objectives, and provide general coordination of the water quality programs of all public agencies pertinent to each basin. Each basin advisory group named by the Director reflect a balanced representation of the interests in the basin and shall, where appropriate, include representatives from each of the following: agriculture, mining, nonmunicipal point source discharge permittees, forest products, local government, livestock, Indian tribes (for areas within reservation boundaries), water-based recreation, and environmental interests. (3-31-22)

08. Beneficial Use. Any of the various uses which may be made of the water of Idaho, including, but not limited to, domestic water supplies, industrial water supplies, agricultural water supplies, navigation, recreation in and on the water, wildlife habitat, and aesthetics. The beneficial use is dependent upon actual use, the ability of the water to support a non-existing use either now or in the future, and its likelihood of being used in a given manner. The use of water for the purpose of wastewater dilution or as a receiving water for a waste treatment facility effluent is not a beneficial use. (3-31-22)

09. Best Management Practice. A practice or combination of practices, techniques or measures developed, or identified, by the designated agency and identified in the state water quality management plan which are determined to be the cost-effective and practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. (3-31-22)

10. Bioaccumulation. The process by which a compound is taken up by, and accumulated in the tissues of an aquatic organism from the environment, both from water and through food. (3-31-22)

11. Bioaccumulative Pollutants. A compound with a bioaccumulation factor of greater than one thousand (1,000) or a bioconcentration factor of greater than one thousand (1,000). (3-31-22)

12. Biological Monitoring or Biomonitoring. The use of a biological entity as a detector and its response as a measure to determine environmental conditions. Toxicity tests and biological surveys, including habitat monitoring, are common biomonitoring methods. (3-31-22)

13. Board. The Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (3-31-22)

14. Chronic. A stimulus that persists or continues for a long period of time relative to the life span of an organism. In aquatic toxicity tests, chronic refers to continuous exposure to a concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which results in mortality, injury, reduced growth, impaired reproduction, or other adverse effect to aquatic organisms. The test duration is long enough that sub-lethal effects can be reliably measured. When referring to human health, a chronic effect is usually measured in terms of estimated changes in rates (# of cases/ 1000 persons) of illness over a lifetime of exposure. (3-31-22)

15. Chronic Criteria. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, the four (4) day average concentration of a toxic substance or effluent which ensures adequate protection of sensitive species of aquatic organisms from chronic toxicity due to exposure to the toxic substance or effluent. Chronic criteria are expected to adequately protect the designated aquatic life use if not exceeded more than once every three (3) years. This is also known as the Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC). Human health chronic criteria are based on lifetime exposure. (3-31-22)

16. Compliance Schedule or Schedule Of Compliance. A schedule of remedial measures including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with an effluent limitation, other limitation, prohibition, or standard. (3-31-22)

17. Cost-Effective and Reasonable Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Nonpoint Sources. All approved BMPs specified in Subsections 350.03 and 055.07 of these rules. BMPs for activities not specified are, in accordance with Section 350, determined on a case-by-case basis. (3-31-22)

18. Daily Maximum (Minimum). The highest (lowest) value measured during one (1) calendar day or a twenty-four (24) hour period, as appropriate. For ambient monitoring of dissolved oxygen, pH, and temperature,

multiple measurements should be obtained at intervals short enough that the difference between consecutive measurements around the daily maximum (minimum) is less than zero point two (0.2) ppm for dissolved oxygen, zero point one (0.1) SU for pH, or zero point five (0.5) degree C for temperature. (3-31-22)

19. Daily Mean. The average of at least two (2) appropriately spaced measurements, acceptable to the Department, calculated over a period of one (1) day: (3-31-22)

a. Confidence bounds around the point estimate of the mean may be required to determine the sample size necessary to calculate a daily mean; (3-31-22)

b. If any measurement is greater or less than five-tenths (0.5) times the average, additional measurements over the one-day period may be needed to obtain a more representative average; (3-31-22)

c. In calculating the daily mean for dissolved oxygen, values used in the calculation shall not exceed the dissolved oxygen saturation value. If a measured value exceeds the dissolved oxygen saturation value, then the dissolved oxygen saturation value will be used in calculating the daily mean. (3-31-22)

d. For ambient monitoring of temperature, the daily mean should be calculated from equally spaced measurements, at intervals such that the difference between any two (2) consecutive measurements does not exceed one point zero (1.0) degree C. (3-31-22)

20. Degradation or Lower Water Quality. "Degradation" or "lower water quality" means, for purposes of antidegradation review, a change in a pollutant that is adverse to designated or existing uses, as calculated for a new point source, and based upon monitoring or calculated information for an existing point source increasing its discharge. Such degradation shall be calculated or measured after appropriate mixing of the discharge and receiving water body. (3-31-22)

21. Deleterious Material. Any nontoxic substance which may cause the tainting of edible species of fish, taste and odors in drinking water supplies, or the reduction of the usability of water without causing physical injury to water users or aquatic and terrestrial organisms. (3-31-22)

22. Department. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. (3-31-22)

23. Design Flow. The critical flow used for steady-state wasteload allocation modeling. (3-31-22)

24. Designated Agency. The department of lands for timber harvest activities, oil and gas exploration and development, and mining activities; the soil conservation commission for grazing and agricultural activities; the transportation department for public road construction; the department of agriculture for aquaculture; and the Department's division of environmental quality for all other activities. (3-31-22)

25. Designated Beneficial Use or Designated Use. Those beneficial uses assigned to identified waters in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards," Sections 110 through 160, whether or not the uses are being attained. (3-31-22)

26. Desirable Species. Species indigenous to the area or those introduced species identified as desirable by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. (3-31-22)

27. Director. The Director of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or his authorized agent. (3-31-22)

28. Discharge. When used without qualification, any spilling, leaking, emitting, escaping, leaching, or disposing of a pollutant into the waters of the state. For purposes of antidegradation review, means "discharge" as used in Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

29. Dissolved Oxygen (DO). The measure of the amount of oxygen dissolved in the water, usually expressed in mg/1. (3-31-22)

30. Dissolved Product. Petroleum product constituents found in solution with water. (3-31-22)

31. Dynamic Model. A computer simulation model that uses real or derived time series data to predict a time series of observed or derived receiving water concentrations. Dynamic modeling methods include continuous simulation, Monte Carlo simulations, lognormal probability modeling, or other similar statistical or deterministic techniques. (3-31-22)

32. *E. coli* (Escherichia coli). A common fecal and intestinal organism of the coliform group of bacteria found in warm-blooded animals. (3-31-22)

33. Effluent. Any wastewater discharged from a treatment facility. (3-31-22)

34. Effluent Biomonitoring. The measurement of the biological effects of effluents (e.g., toxicity, biostimulation, bioaccumulation, etc.). (3-31-22)

35. EPA. The United States Environmental Protection Agency. (3-31-22)

36. Ephemeral Waters. A stream, reach, or water body that flows naturally only in direct response to precipitation in the immediate watershed and whose channel is at all times above the water table. (3-31-22)

37. Existing Activity or Discharge. An activity or discharge that has been previously authorized or did not previously require authorization. (3-31-22)

38. Existing Beneficial Use Or Existing Use. Those beneficial uses actually attained in waters on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are designated for those waters in Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.02, "Water Quality Standards." (3-31-22)

39. Facility. As used in Section 850 only, any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline, well pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock or aircraft, area, place or property from which an unauthorized release of hazardous materials has occurred. (3-31-22)

40. Four Day Average. The average of all measurements within a period of ninety-six (96) consecutive hours. While a minimum of one (1) measurement per each twenty-four (24) hours is preferred, for toxic chemicals in Section 210, any number of data points is acceptable. (3-31-22)

41. Free Product. A petroleum product that is present as a nonaqueous phase liquid. Free product includes the presence of petroleum greater than one-tenth (0.1) inch as measured on the water surface for surface water or the water table for ground water. (3-31-22)

42. Full Protection, Full Support, or Full Maintenance of Designated Beneficial Uses of Water. Compliance with those levels of water quality criteria listed in Sections 200, 210, 250, 251, 252, 253, and 275 (if applicable) or where no major biological group such as fish, macroinvertebrates, or algae has been modified by human activities significantly beyond the natural range of the reference streams or conditions approved by the Director in consultation with the appropriate basin advisory group. (3-31-22)

43. General Permit. An NPDES permit issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency authorizing a category of discharges under the federal Clean Water Act or a nationwide or regional permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the federal Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

44. Geometric Mean. The geometric mean of "n" quantities is the "nth" root of the product of the quantities. (3-31-22)

45. Ground Water. Any water of the state which occurs beneath the surface of the earth in a saturated geological formation of rock or soil. (3-31-22)

46. Harmonic Mean. The number of daily measurements divided by the sum of the reciprocals of the measurements (i.e., the reciprocal of the mean of reciprocals). (3-31-22)

47. Hazardous Material. A material or combination of materials which, when discharged in any quantity into state waters, presents a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, the public health, or the environment. Unless otherwise specified, published guides such as Quality Criteria for Water (1976) by EPA, Water Quality Criteria (Second Edition, 1963) by the state of California Water Quality Control Board, their subsequent revisions, and more recent research papers, regulations and guidelines will be used in identifying individual and specific materials and in evaluating the tolerances of the identified materials for the beneficial uses indicated. (3-31-22)

48. Highest Statutory and Regulatory Requirements for Point Sources. All applicable effluent limits required by the Clean Water Act and other permit conditions. It also includes any compliance schedules or consent orders requiring measures to achieve applicable effluent limits and other permit conditions required by the Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

49. Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC). A unique eight (8) digit number identifying a subbasin. A subbasin is a United States Geological Survey cataloging unit comprised of water body units. (3-31-22)

50. Hydrologically-Based Design Flow. A statistically derived receiving water design flow based on the selection and identification of an extreme value (e.g., 1Q10, 7Q10). The underlying assumption is that the design flow will occur X number of times in Y years, and limits the number of years in which one (1) or more excursions below the design flow can occur. (3-31-22)

51. Hypolimnion. The bottom layer in a thermally-stratified body of water. It is fairly uniform in temperature and lays beneath a zone of water which exhibits a rapid temperature drop with depth such that mixing with overlying water is inhibited. (3-31-22)

52. Integrated Report. Refers to the consolidated listing and reporting of the state's water quality status pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 of the Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

53. Inter-Departmental Coordination. Consultation with those agencies responsible for enforcing or administering the practices listed as approved best management practices in Subsection 350.03. (3-31-22)

54. Intermittent Waters. A stream, reach, or water body which naturally has a period of zero (0) flow for at least one (1) week during most years. Where flow records are available, a stream with a 7Q2 hydrologically-based unregulated flow of less than one-tenth (0.1) cubic feet per second (cfs) is considered intermittent. Streams with natural perennial pools containing significant aquatic life uses are not intermittent. (3-31-22)

55. Load Allocation (LA). The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is attributed either to one (1) of its existing or future nonpoint sources of pollution or to natural background sources. (3-31-22)

56. Loading Capacity. The greatest amount of pollutant loading that a water can receive without violating water quality standards. (3-31-22)

57. Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC). The lowest concentration of a toxic substance or an effluent that results in observable adverse effects in the aquatic test population. (3-31-22)

58. Man-Made Waterways. Canals, flumes, ditches, wasteways, drains, laterals, and/or associated features, constructed for the purpose of water conveyance. This may include channels modified for such purposes prior to November 28, 1975. These waterways may have uniform and rectangular cross-sections, straight channels, follow rather than cross topographic contours, be lined to reduce water loss, and be operated or maintained to promote water conveyance. (3-31-22)

59. Maximum Weekly Maximum Temperature (MWMT). The weekly maximum temperature (WMT) is the mean of daily maximum temperatures measured over a consecutive seven (7) day period ending on the day of calculation. When used seasonally, e.g., spawning periods, the first applicable WMT occurs on the seventh day into the time period. The MWMT is the single highest WMT that occurs during a given year or other period of interest, e.g., a spawning period. (3-31-22)

60. Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l). Milligrams of solute per liter of solution, equivalent to parts per million, assuming unit density. (3-31-22)

61. Mixing Zone. A defined area or volume of the receiving water surrounding or adjacent to a wastewater discharge where the receiving water, as a result of the discharge, may not meet all applicable water quality criteria or standards. It is considered a place where wastewater mixes with receiving water and not as a place where effluents are treated. (3-31-22)

62. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Point source permitting program established pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

63. Natural Background Conditions. The physical, chemical, biological, or radiological conditions existing in a water body without human sources of pollution within the watershed. Natural disturbances including, but not limited to, wildfire, geologic disturbance, diseased vegetation, or flow extremes that affect the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the water are part of natural background conditions. Natural background conditions should be described and evaluated taking into account this inherent variability with time and place. (3-31-22)

64. Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU). A measure of turbidity based on a comparison of the intensity of the light scattered by the sample under defined conditions with the intensity of the light scattered by a standard reference suspension under the same conditions. (3-31-22)

65. New Activity or Discharge. An activity or discharge that has not been previously authorized. Existing activities or discharges not currently permitted or licensed will be presumed to be new unless the Director determines to the contrary based on review of available evidence. An activity or discharge that has previously taken place without need for a license or permit is not a new activity or discharge when first licensed or permitted. (3-31-22)

66. Nonpoint Source Activities. Activities on a geographical area on which pollutants are deposited or dissolved or suspended in water applied to or incident on that area, the resultant mixture being discharged into the waters of the state. Nonpoint source activities on ORWs do not include issuance of water rights permits or licenses, allocation of water rights, operation of diversions, or impoundments. Nonpoint sources activities include, but are not limited to: (3-31-22)

a. Irrigated and nonirrigated lands used for: (3-31-22)

i. Grazing; (3-31-22)

ii. Crop production; (3-31-22)

iii. Silviculture; (3-31-22)

b. Log storage or rafting; (3-31-22)

c. Construction sites; (3-31-22)

d. Recreation sites; (3-31-22)

e. Septic tank disposal fields. (3-31-22)

f. Mining; (3-31-22)

g. Runoff from storms or other weather related events; and (3-31-22)

h. Other activities not subject to regulation under the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system. (3-31-22)

67. **Nuisance**. Anything which is injurious to the public health or an obstruction to the free use, in the customary manner, of any waters of the state. (3-31-22)

68. **Nutrients**. The major substances necessary for the growth and reproduction of aquatic plant life, consisting of nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon compounds. (3-31-22)

69. **One Day Minimum**. The lowest daily instantaneous value measured. (3-31-22)

70. **One Hour Average**. The mean of at least two (2) appropriately spaced measurements, as determined by the Department, calculated over a period of one (1) hour. When three (3) or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than five-tenths (0.5) times the mean, additional measurements over the one-hour period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean. (3-31-22)

71. **Operator**. For purposes of Sections 851 and 852, any person presently or who was at any time during a release in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the petroleum storage tank (PST) system. (3-31-22)

72. **Outstanding Resource Water (ORW)**. A high quality water, such as water of national and state parks and wildlife refuges and water of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, which has been designated by the legislature and subsequently listed in this chapter. ORW constitutes an outstanding national or state resource that requires protection from point and nonpoint source activities that may lower water quality. (3-31-22)

73. **Owner**. For purposes of Sections 851 and 852, any person who owns or owned a petroleum storage tank (PST) system any time during a release and the current owner of the property where the PST system is or was located. (3-31-22)

74. **Permit or License**. A permit or license for an activity that is subject to certification by the state under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, including, for example, NPDES permits, dredge and fill permits, and FERC licenses. (3-31-22)

75. **Person**. An individual, public or private corporation, partnership, association, firm, joint stock company, joint venture, trust, estate, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of the state, state or federal agency, department or instrumentality, special district, interstate body or any legal entity, which is recognized by law as the subject of rights and duties. (3-31-22)

76. **Petroleum Products**. Products derived from petroleum through various refining processes. (3-31-22)

77. **Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) System**. Any one (1) or combination of storage tanks or other containers, including pipes connected thereto, dispensing equipment, and other connected ancillary equipment, and stationary or mobile equipment, that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances. (3-31-22)

78. **Point Source**. Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are, or may be, discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture, discharges from dams and hydroelectric generating facilities or any source or activity considered a nonpoint source by definition. (3-31-22)

79. **Pollutant**. Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, silt, cellar dirt; and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste, gases entrained in water; or other materials which, when discharged to water in excessive quantities, cause or contribute to water pollution. Provided however, biological materials do not include live or occasional dead fish that may accidentally escape into the waters of the state from aquaculture facilities. (3-31-22)

80. **Project Plans**. Documents which describe actions to be taken under a proposed activity. These

documents include environmental impact statements, environmental assessments, and other land use or resource management plans. (3-31-22)

81. Public Swimming Beaches. Areas indicated by features such as signs, swimming docks, diving boards, slides, or the like, boater exclusion zones, map legends, collection of a fee for beach use, or any other unambiguous invitation to public swimming. Privately owned swimming docks or the like which are not open to the general public are not included in this definition. (3-31-22)

82. Receiving Waters. Those waters which receive pollutants from point or nonpoint sources. (3-31-22)

83. Reference Stream or Condition. A water body which represents the minimum conditions necessary to fully support the applicable designated beneficial uses as further specified in these rules, or natural conditions with few impacts from human activities and which are representative of the highest level of support attainable in the basin. In highly mineralized areas or in the absence of such reference streams or water bodies, the Director, in consultation with the basin advisory group and the technical advisors to it, may define appropriate hypothetical reference conditions or may use monitoring data specific to the site in question to determine conditions in which the beneficial uses are fully supported. (3-31-22)

84. Release. Any unauthorized spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing into soil, ground water, or surface water. (3-31-22)

85. Resident Species. Those species that commonly occur in a site including those that occur only seasonally or intermittently. This includes the species, genera, families, orders, classes, and phyla that: (3-31-22)

a. Are usually present at the site; (3-31-22)

b. Are present only seasonally due to migration; (3-31-22)

c. Are present intermittently because they periodically return or extend their ranges into the site; (3-31-22)

d. Were present at the site in the past but are not currently due to degraded conditions, and are expected to be present at the site when conditions improve; and (3-31-22)

e. Are present in nearby bodies of water but are not currently present at the site due to degraded conditions, and are expected to be present at the site when conditions improve. (3-31-22)

86. Responsible Persons in Charge. Any person who: (3-31-22)

a. By any acts or omissions, caused, contributed to or exacerbated an unauthorized release of hazardous materials; (3-31-22)

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 (3-31-22)

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. (3-31-22)

87. Sediment. Undissolved inorganic matter. (3-31-22)

88. Seven Day Mean. The average of the daily mean values calculated over a period of seven (7) consecutive days. (3-31-22)

89. Sewage. The water-carried human or animal waste from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places, together with such ground water infiltration and surface water as may be present. (3-31-22)

90. Short-Term or Temporary Activity. An activity which is as short as possible but lasts for no more than one (1) year, is limited in scope and is expected to have only minimal impact on water quality as determined by the Director. Short-term or temporary activities include, but are not limited to, those activities described in Subsection 080.02. (3-31-22)

91. Silviculture. Those activities associated with the regeneration, growing and harvesting of trees and timber including, but not limited to, disposal of logging slash, preparing sites for new stands of trees to be either planted or allowed to regenerate through natural means, road construction and road maintenance, drainage of surface water which inhibits tree growth or logging operations, fertilization, application of herbicides or pesticides, all logging operations, and all forest management techniques employed to enhance the growth of stands of trees or timber. (3-31-22)

92. Specialized Best Management Practices. Those practices designed with consideration of geology, land type, soil type, erosion hazard, climate and cumulative effects in order to fully protect the beneficial uses of water, and to prevent or reduce the pollution generated by nonpoint sources. (3-31-22)

93. State. The state of Idaho. (3-31-22)

94. State Water Quality Management Plan. The state management plan developed and updated by the Department in accordance with Sections 205, 208, and 303 of the Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

95. Suspended Sediment. The undissolved inorganic fraction of matter suspended in surface water. (3-31-22)

96. Suspended Solids. The undissolved organic and inorganic matter suspended in surface water. (3-31-22)

97. 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. (3-31-22)

98. Thermal Shock. A rapid temperature change that causes aquatic life to become disoriented or more susceptible to predation or disease. (3-31-22)

99. 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. (3-31-22)

100. 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. (3-31-22)

101. Toxic Substance. Any substance, material or disease-causing agent, or a combination thereof, which after discharge to waters of the State and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation or assimilation into any organism (including humans), either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, malignancy, genetic mutation, physiological abnormalities (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in affected organisms or their offspring. Toxic substances include, but are not limited to, the one hundred twenty-six (126) priority pollutants identified by EPA pursuant to Section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

102. Treatment. A process or activity conducted for the purpose of removing pollutants from wastewater. (3-31-22)

103. Treatment System. Any physical facility or land area for the purpose of collecting, treating,

neutralizing or stabilizing pollutants including treatment by disposal plants, the necessary intercepting, outfall and outlet sewers, pumping stations integral to such plants or sewers, equipment and furnishing thereof and their appurtenances. A treatment system may also be known as a treatment facility. (3-31-22)

104. Twenty-Four Hour Average. The mean of at least two (2) appropriately spaced measurements, as determined by the Department, calculated over a period of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours. When three (3) or more measurements have been taken, and if any measurement is greater or less than five-tenths (0.5) times the mean, additional measurements over the twenty-four (24)-hour period may be needed to obtain a more representative mean. (3-31-22)

105. 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. (3-31-22)

106. Use Attainability Analysis. A structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use which may include physical, chemical, biological, and economic factors as described in Subsection 102.02.a. (3-31-22)

107. Wasteload Allocation (WLA). The portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. (3-31-22)

108. Wastewater. Unless otherwise specified, sewage, industrial waste, agricultural waste, and associated solids or combinations of these, whether treated or untreated, together with such water as is present. (3-31-22)

109. Water Body Unit. Includes all named and unnamed tributaries within a drainage and is considered a single unit unless designated otherwise. (3-31-22)

110. Water Pollution. Any alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, biological, or radioactive properties of any waters of the state, or the discharge of any pollutant into the waters of the state, which will or is likely to create a nuisance or to render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to fish and wildlife, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, recreational, aesthetic, or other beneficial uses. (3-31-22)

111. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation. An effluent limitation that refers to specific levels of water quality that are expected to render a body of water suitable for its designated or existing beneficial uses. (3-31-22)

112. Water Quality Limited Water Body. After monitoring, evaluation of required pollution controls, and consultation with the appropriate basin and watershed advisory groups, a water body identified by the Department, which does not meet applicable water quality standards, and/or is not expected to meet applicable water quality standards after the application of required pollution controls. A water body identified as water quality limited shall require the development of a TMDL or other equivalent process in accordance with Section 303 of the Clean Water Act and Sections 39-3601 et seq., Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

113. Waters and Waters Of The State. All the accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural and artificial, public and private, or parts thereof which are wholly or partially within, which flow through or border upon the state. (3-31-22)

114. Watershed. The land area from which water flows into a stream or other body of water which drains the area. (3-31-22)

115. Watershed Advisory Group. An advisory group appointed by the Director, with the advice of the appropriate Basin Advisory Group, which will recommend to the Department those specific actions needed to control point and nonpoint sources of pollution affecting water quality limited water bodies within the watershed. Members of each watershed advisory group shall be representative of the industries and interests affected by the management

of that watershed, along with representatives of local government and the land managing or regulatory agencies with an interest in the management of that watershed and the quality of the water bodies within it. (3-31-22)

116. Whole-Effluent Toxicity. The aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test. (3-31-22)

117. Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID). An area within a Department authorized mixing zone where acute criteria may be exceeded. This area shall be no larger than necessary and be sized to prevent lethality to swimming or drifting organisms by ensuring that organisms are not exposed to concentrations exceeding acute criteria for more than one (1) hour more than once in three (3) years. The actual size of the ZID will be determined by the Department for a discharge on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration mixing zone modeling and associated size recommendations and any other pertinent chemical, physical, and biological data available. (3-31-22)

011. -- 049. (RESERVED)

050. ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

01. Apportionment of Water. The adoption of water quality standards and the enforcement of such standards is not intended to conflict with the apportionment of water to the state through any of the interstate compacts or court decrees, or to interfere with the rights of Idaho appropriators, either now or in the future, in the utilization of the water appropriations which have been granted to them under the statutory procedure, or to interfere with water quality criteria established by mutual agreement of the participants in interstate water pollution control enforcement procedures. (3-31-22)

02. Protection of Waters of the State. (3-31-22)

a. Wherever attainable, surface waters of the state shall be protected for beneficial uses which for surface waters includes all recreational use in and on the water surface and the preservation and propagation of desirable species of aquatic life; (3-31-22)

b. In all cases, existing beneficial uses of the waters of the state will be protected. (3-31-22)

03. Annual Program. To fully achieve and maintain water quality in the state, it is the intent of the Department to develop and implement a Continuing Planning Process that describes the on-going planning requirements of the State's Water Quality Management Plan. The Department's planned programs for water pollution control comprise the State's Water Quality Management Plan. (3-31-22)

04. Program Integration. Whenever an activity or class of activities is subject to provisions of these rules, as well as other regulations or standards of either this Department or other Governmental agency, the Department will seek and employ those methods necessary and practicable to integrate the implementation, administration and enforcement of all applicable regulations through a single program. Integration will not, however, be affected to the extent that applicable provisions of these rules would fail to be achieved or maintained unless the Department's role in these cases is limited by state statute or federal law. (3-31-22)

05. Revisions. These rules are subject to amendment as technical data, surveillance programs, and technological advances require. Any revisions made to these rules will be in accordance with Sections 39-101, et seq., and 67-5201, et seq., Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

051. ANTIDEGRADATION POLICY.

01. Maintenance of Existing Uses for All Waters (Tier I Protection). The existing in stream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected. (3-31-22)

02. High Quality Waters (Tier II Protection). Where the quality of the waters exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality shall be maintained and protected unless the Department finds, after full satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the Department's continuing planning process, that allowing lower water

quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. In allowing such degradation or lower water quality, the Department shall assure water quality adequate to protect existing uses fully. Further, the Department shall assure that there shall be achieved the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control. In providing such assurance, the Department may enter together into an agreement with other state of Idaho or federal agencies in accordance with Sections 67-2326 through 67-2333, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

03. Outstanding Resource Waters (Tier III Protection). Where an outstanding resource water has been designated by the legislature, that water quality shall be maintained and protected from the impacts of point and nonpoint source activities. (3-31-22)

04. Thermal Discharges. In those cases where potential water quality impairment associated with a thermal discharge is involved, antidegradation shall be implemented consistent with Section 316 of the Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

05. Waters Subject to the Antidegradation Policy. Idaho's antidegradation policy only applies to waters subject to the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act. (3-31-22)

052. ANTIDEGRADATION IMPLEMENTATION.
The antidegradation policy shall be implemented as follows: (3-31-22)

01. Waters Protected. All waters receive Tier I protection. Waters receiving Tier II protection will be identified using a water body by water body approach during the antidegradation review. Waters given Tier III protection are designated in law. (3-31-22)

02. Restoration Projects. Changes in water quality may be allowed by the Department without an antidegradation review where determined necessary to secure long-term water quality improvement through restoration projects designed to trend toward natural characteristics and associated uses to a water body where those characteristics and uses have been lost or diminished. Restoration projects shall implement best management practices. (3-31-22)

03. General Permits. For general permits issued on or after July 1, 2011, the Department will conduct an antidegradation review, including any required Tier II analysis, at the time at which general permits are certified. For general permits that the Department determines adequately address antidegradation, review of individual applications for coverage will not be required unless it is required by the general permit. For general permits that the Department determines do not adequately address antidegradation, the Department may conclude that other conditions, such as the submittal of additional information or individual certification at the time an application is submitted for coverage under a general permit, may be necessary in the general permit to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the antidegradation policy. If supported by the permit record, the Department may also presume that discharges authorized under a general permit are insignificant or that the pollution controls required in the general permit are the least degrading alternative as specified in Subsection 052.08.c. (3-31-22)

04. Initiation of Antidegradation Review. Review of degradation potential and application of the appropriate level of protection from degradation will be triggered by an application for a new or reissued permit or license. (3-31-22)

05. Identification of Tier II Waters. The Department will utilize a water body by water body approach in determining where Tier II protection is appropriate in addition to Tier I protection. This approach shall be based on an assessment of the chemical, physical, biological and other information regarding the water body. The most recent federally approved Integrated Report and supporting data will be used to determine the appropriate level of protection as follows: (3-31-22)

a. Water bodies identified in the Integrated Report as fully supporting assessed uses will be provided Tier II protection. (3-31-22)

b. Water bodies identified in the Integrated Report as not assessed will be provided an appropriate

level of protection on a case-by-case basis using information available at the time of a proposal for a new or reissued permit or license. (3-31-22)

c. Water bodies identified in the Integrated Report as not fully supporting assessed uses will receive Tier I protection for the impaired aquatic life or recreational use, except as follows: (3-31-22)

i. For aquatic life uses identified as impaired for dissolved oxygen, pH or temperature, if biological or aquatic habitat parameters show a healthy, balanced biological community is present, as described in the "Water Body Assessment Guidance" published by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, then the water body shall receive Tier II protection for aquatic life uses. (3-31-22)

ii. For recreational uses, if water quality data show compliance with those levels of water quality criteria listed in Sections 200, 210, 251, and 275 (where applicable), then the water body shall receive Tier II protection for recreational uses. (3-31-22)

06. Evaluation of Effect of an Activity or Discharge on Water Quality. The Department will evaluate the effect on water quality for each pollutant. The Department will determine whether an activity or discharge results in an improvement, no change, or degradation of water quality. (3-31-22)

a. Effect on water quality will be based on the calculated change in concentration in the receiving water as a result of a new or reissued permit or license. With respect to a discharge, this calculation will take into account dilution using appropriate mixing of the receiving water under critical conditions coupled with the design flow of the discharge. For a reissued permit or license, the calculated change will be the difference in water quality that would result from the activity or discharge as authorized in the current permit or license and the water quality that would result from the activity or discharge as proposed in the reissued permit or license. For a new permit or license, the calculated change will be the difference between the existing receiving water quality and water quality that would result from the activity or discharge as proposed in the new permit or license. (3-31-22)

i. Current Discharge Quality. For pollutants that are currently limited, current discharge quality shall be based on limits in the current permit or license. For pollutants not currently limited, current discharge quality shall be based on available discharge quality data collected within five years of the application for a permit or license or other relevant information. (3-31-22)

ii. Proposed Quality for an Existing Discharge. Future discharge quality shall be based on proposed permit limits. For pollutants not limited in the proposed permit or license, future discharge quality will be estimated from available discharge quality data since the last permit or license was issued accounting for any changes in production, treatment or operation. For the proposed discharge of a new pollutant or a proposed increased discharge of a pollutant, future discharge quality will be estimated based on information provided by the applicant or other relevant information. (3-31-22)

iii. New Permit Limits for an Existing Discharge. When new permit limits are proposed for the first time for a pollutant in an existing discharge, then for purposes of calculating the change in water quality, any statistical procedures used to derive the proposed new limits will be applied to past discharge quality as well, where appropriate. (3-31-22)

iv. Proposed Quality for a New Discharge. Future discharge quality shall be based on proposed permit limits. For pollutants not limited in the proposed permit or license, future discharge quality will be based on information provided by the applicant or other relevant information. (3-31-22)

b. Receiving water quality will be the quality measured, or modeled as appropriate, immediately above the discharge for flowing waters and outside any Department authorized mixing zone for lakes and reservoirs. (3-31-22)

c. Offsets. In determining the effect of an activity or discharge on water quality of Tier II or Tier III waters, the Department may take into account reductions in pollution from other sources that are tied to the proposed activity or discharge. These offsets in pollution must be upstream of the degradation in water quality due to the proposed activity or discharge and occur before the activity or discharge is allowed to begin. The applicant seeking a

permit or license for an activity or discharge based on offsets will be held responsible for assuring offsets are achieved and maintained as a condition of their permit or license. (3-31-22)

07. Tier I Review. Tier I review will be performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses. Existing uses and the water quality necessary to protect the existing uses must always be maintained and protected. No degradation or lowering of water quality may be allowed that would cause or contribute to violation of water quality criteria as calculated after authorized mixing of the discharge with the receiving water. Identification of existing uses and the water quality necessary for their protection will be based on all available information, including any water quality related data and information submitted during the public comment period for the permit or license. (3-31-22)

08. Tier II Analysis. A Tier II analysis will only be conducted for activities or discharges, subject to a permit or a license, that cause degradation. The Department may allow significant degradation of surface water quality that is better than assigned criteria only if it is determined to be necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. The process and standard for this determination are set forth below. (3-31-22)

a. Insignificant Degradation. If the Department determines an activity or discharge will cause degradation, then the Department shall determine whether the degradation is insignificant. (3-31-22)

i. A cumulative decrease in assimilative capacity of more than ten percent (10%), from conditions as of July 1, 2011, shall constitute significant degradation. If the cumulative decrease in assimilative capacity from conditions as of July 1, 2011, is equal to or less than ten percent (10%), then, taking into consideration the size and character of the activity or discharge and the magnitude of its effect on the receiving stream, the Department may determine that the degradation is insignificant. (3-31-22)

ii. The Department may request additional information from the applicant as needed to determine the significance of the degradation. (3-31-22)

iii. If degradation is determined to be insignificant, then no further Tier II analysis for other source controls (Subsection 052.08.b.), alternatives analysis (Subsection 052.08.c.), or socioeconomic justification (Subsection 052.08.d.) is required. (3-31-22)

b. Other Source Controls. In allowing any degradation of high water quality, the Department must assure that there shall be achieved in the watershed the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for all nonpoint source controls. In providing such assurance, the Department may enter together into an agreement with other State of Idaho or federal agencies in accordance with Sections 67-2326 through 67-2333, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

c. Alternatives Analysis. Degradation will be deemed necessary only if there are no reasonable alternatives to discharging at the levels proposed. The applicant seeking authorization to degrade high water quality must provide an analysis of alternatives aimed at selecting the best combination of site, structural, managerial and treatment approaches that can be reasonably implemented to avoid or minimize the degradation of water quality. To identify the least degrading alternative that is reasonable, the following principles shall be followed: (3-31-22)

i. Controls to avoid or minimize degradation should be considered at the earliest possible stage of project design. (3-31-22)

ii. Alternatives that must be evaluated as appropriate, are: (3-31-22)

(1) Relocation or configuration of outfall or diffuser; (3-31-22)

(2) Process changes/improved efficiency that reduces pollutant discharge; (3-31-22)

(3) Seasonal discharge to avoid critical time periods for water quality; (3-31-22)

(4) Non-discharge alternatives such as land application; and (3-31-22)

(5) Offsets to the activity or discharge's effect on water quality. (3-31-22)

iii. The Department retains the discretion to require the applicant to examine specific alternatives or provide additional information to conduct the analysis. (3-31-22)

iv. In selecting the preferred alternative the applicant shall: (3-31-22)

(1) Evaluate economic impacts (total cost effectiveness, incremental cost effectiveness) of all technologically feasible alternatives; (3-31-22)

(2) Rank all technologically feasible treatment alternatives by their cost effectiveness at pollutant reduction; (3-31-22)

(3) Consider the environmental costs and benefits across media and between pollutants; and (3-31-22)

(4) Select the least degrading option or show that a more degrading alternative is justified based on Subsections 052.08.c.iv.(1), 052.08.c.iv.(2), or 052.08.c.iv.(3) above. (3-31-22)

d. Socioeconomic Justification. Degradation of water quality deemed necessary must also be determined by the Department to accommodate important economic or social development. Therefore, the applicant seeking authorization to degrade water quality must at a minimum identify the important economic or social development for which lowering water quality is necessary and should use the following steps to demonstrate this: (3-31-22)

i. Identify the affected community; (3-31-22)

ii. Describe the important social or economic development associated with the activity which can include cleanup/restoration of a closed facility; (3-31-22)

iii. Identify the relevant social, economic and environmental health benefits and costs associated with the proposed degradation in water quality for the preferred alternative. Benefits and costs that must be analyzed include, but are not limited to: (3-31-22)

(1) Economic benefits to the community such as changes in employment, household incomes and tax base; (3-31-22)

(2) Provision of necessary services to the community; (3-31-22)

(3) Potential health impacts related to the proposed activity; (3-31-22)

(4) Impacts to direct and indirect uses associated with high quality water, e.g., fishing, recreation, and tourism; and (3-31-22)

(5) Retention of assimilative capacity for future activities or discharges. (3-31-22)

iv. Factors identified in the socioeconomic justification should be quantified whenever possible but for those factors that cannot be quantified a qualitative description of the impacts may be accepted; and (3-31-22)

v. If the Department determines that more information is required, then the Department may require the applicant to provide further information or seek additional sources of information. (3-31-22)

e. Process. (3-31-22)

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

socioeconomic justification as appropriate and submitting them to the Department for review. (3-31-22)

ii. Departmental review. The Department shall review all pertinent information and, after intergovernmental coordination, public notice and input, make a determination as to whether there is assurance that the other source controls specified in Subsection 052.08.b. shall be achieved, and whether degradation of water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development. (3-31-22)

iii. Public Involvement. The Department will satisfy the public participation provisions of Idaho's continuing planning process. Public notice and review of antidegradation will be coordinated with existing 401 certification notices for public review. (3-31-22)

09. Tier III - Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs). ORWs are designated by the legislature. Subsection 052.09 describes the nomination, public notice and comment, public hearing, and board review process for directing the Department to develop legislation designating ORWs. Only the legislature may designate ORWs. Once designated by the legislature, the ORWs are listed in these rules. (3-31-22)

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

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

The nomination shall include the following information: (3-31-22)

i. The name, description and location of the stream segment; (3-31-22)

ii. The boundaries upstream and downstream of the stream segment; (3-31-22)

iii. An explanation of what makes the segment a candidate for the designation; (3-31-22)

iv. A description of the existing water quality and any technical data upon which the description is based as can be found in the most current basin status reports; (3-31-22)

v. A discussion of the types of nonpoint source activities currently being conducted that may lower water quality, together with those activities that are anticipated during the next two (2) years, as described in the most current basin status reports; and (3-31-22)

vi. Any additional evidence to substantiate such a designation. (3-31-22)

b. Public Notice and Public Comment. The board will give public notice that one (1) or more stream segments are being considered for recommendation to the legislature as outstanding resource waters. Public notice will also be given if a public hearing is being held. Public comments regarding possible designation will be accepted by the board for a period of at least forty-five (45) days. Public comments may include, but are not limited to, discussion of socioeconomic considerations; fish, wildlife or recreational values; and other beneficial uses. (3-31-22)

c. Public Hearing. A public hearing(s) may be held at the board's discretion on any stream segment nominated for ORW designation. Public notice will be given if a hearing is held. The decision to hold a hearing may be based on the following criteria: (3-31-22)

i. One (1) or more requests contain supporting documentation and valid reasons for designation; (3-31-22)

ii. A stream segment is generally recognized as constituting an outstanding national resource, such as waters of national and state parks, and wildlife refuges; (3-31-22)

iii. A stream segment is generally recognized as waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance; (3-31-22)

iv. The board shall give special consideration to holding a hearing and to recommending for designation by the legislature, waters which meet criteria found in Subsections 052.09.c.ii. and 052.09.c.iii.; (3-31-22)

v. Requests for a hearing will be given due consideration by the board. Public hearings may be held at the board's discretion. (3-31-22)

d. Board Review. The board shall review the stream segments nominated for ORW designation and based on the hearing or other written record, determine the segments to recommend as ORWs to the legislature. The board shall submit a report for each stream segment it recommends for ORW designation. The report shall contain the information specified in Subsection 052.09.a. and information from the hearing record or other written record concerning the impacts the designation would have on socioeconomic conditions; fish, wildlife and recreational values; and other beneficial uses. The Department shall then prepare legislation for each segment that will be recommended to the legislature as an ORW. The legislation shall provide for the listing of designated segments in these rules without the need for formal rulemaking procedures, pursuant to Sections 67-5201, et seq., Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

e. Designated Waters. Those stream segments designated by the legislature as ORWs are listed in Sections 110 through 160. (3-31-22)

f. Restriction of Nonpoint Source Activities on ORWs. Nonpoint source activities on ORWs shall be restricted as follows: (3-31-22)

i. The water quality of ORWs shall be maintained and protected. After the legislature has designated a stream segment as an outstanding resource water, no person shall conduct a new or substantially modify an existing nonpoint source activity that can reasonably be expected to lower the water quality of that ORW, except for conducting short term or temporary nonpoint source activities which do not alter the essential character or special uses of a segment, allocation of water rights, or operation of water diversions or impoundments. Stream segments not designated as ORWs that discharge directly into an ORW shall not be subject to the same restrictions as an ORW, nor shall the ORW mixing zone be subject to the same restrictions as an ORW. A person may conduct a new or substantially modify an existing nonpoint source activity that can reasonably be expected to lower the water quality of a tributary or stream segment, which discharges directly into an ORW or an ORW mixing zone, provided that the water quality of that ORW below the mixing zone shall not be lowered. (3-31-22)

ii. After the legislature has designated a stream segment as an outstanding resource water as outlined in Subsection 052.09.e., existing nonpoint source activities may continue and shall be conducted in a manner that maintains and protects the current water quality of an ORW. The provisions of this section shall not affect short term or temporary activities that do not alter the essential character or special uses of a segment, allocation of water rights, or operations of water diversions or impoundments, provided that such activities shall be conducted in conformance with applicable laws and regulations. (3-31-22)

g. Restriction of Point Source Discharges to ORWs. The water quality of ORWs shall be maintained and protected. Point source discharges that may cause degradation to ORWs may be allowed only if they are offset by reductions in other discharges per Subsection 052.06.c. (3-31-22)

053. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.

In providing general coordination of water quality programs within each basin, in carrying out the duties of the Basin Advisory Groups as assigned, and in carrying out the provisions of Sections 39-3601, et seq., Idaho Code, the Director and the Basin Advisory Groups shall employ all means of public involvement deemed necessary, including the public involvement required under Section 67-2340 through Section 67-2347, Idaho Code, Section 051 of this rule or required in Chapter 52, Title 67, Idaho Code, and shall cooperate fully with the public involvement or

planning processes of other appropriate public agencies. (3-31-22)

054. BENEFICIAL USE SUPPORT STATUS.

In determining whether a water body fully supports designated and existing beneficial uses, the Department shall determine whether all of the applicable water quality standards are being achieved, including any criteria developed pursuant to these rules, and whether a healthy, balanced biological community is present. The Department shall utilize biological and aquatic habitat parameters listed below and in the current version of the "Water Body Assessment Guidance," as published by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, as a guide to assist in the assessment of beneficial use status. Revisions to this guidance will be made after notice and an opportunity for public comment. These parameters are not to be considered or treated as individual water quality criteria or otherwise interpreted or applied as water quality standards. The Department shall employ a weight of evidence approach in evaluating a combination of water quality data types (including, but not limited to, aquatic habitat and biological parameters), when such a combination of data are available, in making its final use support determination. (3-31-22)

01. Aquatic Habitat Parameters. These parameters may include, but are not limited to, stream width, stream depth, stream shade, measurements of sediment impacts, bank stability, water flows, and other physical characteristics of the stream that affect habitat for fish, macroinvertebrates or other aquatic life. (3-31-22)

02. Biological Parameters. These parameters may include, but are not limited to, evaluation of aquatic macroinvertebrates including Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera and Trichoptera (EPT), Hilsenhoff Biotic Index, measures of functional feeding groups, and the variety and number of fish or other aquatic life to determine biological community diversity and functionality. (3-31-22)

03. Use of Data Regarding pH, Turbidity, Dissolved Oxygen, and Temperature. In making use support determinations, the Department may give less weight to departures from criteria in Section 250 for pH, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, and temperature that are infrequent, brief, and small if aquatic habitat and biological data indicate to the assessor that aquatic life beneficial uses are otherwise supported. Unless otherwise determined by the Department, "infrequent" means less than ten percent (10%) of valid, applicable, representative measurements when continuous data are available; "brief" means two (2) hours or less; and "small" means conditions that avoid acute effects. Subsection 054.03 only applies to use of this data for determination of beneficial use support status. Subsection 054.03 does not apply to or affect the application of criteria for any other regulatory purpose including, but not limited to, determining whether a particular discharge or activity violates water quality standards. (3-31-22)

04. Natural Conditions. There is no impairment of beneficial uses or violation of water quality standards where natural background conditions exceed any applicable water quality criteria as determined by the Department, and such natural background conditions shall not, alone, be the basis for placing a water body on the list of water quality limited water bodies described in Section 055. (3-31-22)

05. Rigor, Quality and Relevance of Data. In making any use support determination, the Department shall consider the scientific rigor associated with the collection of samples or data (e.g., the scientific methods used to collect samples or data); the quality of measurements and/or analysis of the samples (e.g., methodology, instrumentation, accuracy, precision, and limits of detection where applicable); and the relevance of the data (e.g., the relationship to a water quality standard, beneficial use or cause of impairment, and how representative the samples or data are of the water body in question). (3-31-22)

055. WATER QUALITY LIMITED WATERS AND TMDLS.

01. Reporting Water Body Use Support Status. After using the provisions in Section 054, and after consultation with the appropriate basin and watershed advisory groups, the Department shall identify water bodies in the appropriate category in the Integrated Report. The Integrated Report shall be published periodically by the Department in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and shall be subject to public review and comment prior to submission to EPA for approval. (3-31-22)

02. Water Bodies Needing Development of a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). (3-31-22)

a. The Department shall develop TMDLs or other equivalent processes, as required under Section 303(d)(1) of the Clean Water Act, for those water bodies identified in the Integrated Report as not fully supporting

designated or existing beneficial uses and not meeting applicable water quality standards despite the application of required pollution controls. (3-31-22)

b. Informational TMDLs may be developed for water bodies fully supporting beneficial uses as described under Section 303(d)(3) of the Clean Water Act, however, they will not be subject to the provisions of this Section. (3-31-22)

c. TMDLs do not need to be developed for water bodies where other pollutant control requirements are expected to achieve full support of uses and compliance with water quality standards in a reasonable period of time. Such water bodies shall be identified as Category 4(b) waters in the Integrated Report. (3-31-22)

03. Priority of TMDL Development. The priority of TMDL development for water quality limited water bodies identified in the Integrated Report shall be determined by the Director depending upon the severity of pollution and the uses of the water body, including those of unique ecological significance. In determining the severity of pollution and the effect on uses, the Director shall apply the factors set forth in Section 39-3609, Idaho Code. Water bodies identified as a high priority through this process will be the first to be targeted for development of a TMDL or equivalent process. (3-31-22)

04. Protection of Uses Prior to Completion of TMDLs. Prior to the completion of a TMDL or equivalent process for water quality limited water bodies, the Department shall take those actions required by the antidegradation policy (Section 051), the antidegradation implementation procedures (Section 052), and the provisions in Section 39-3610, Idaho Code. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring best management practices for agricultural operations which are not adopted on a voluntary basis. (3-31-22)

05. Consistency with TMDLs. Once a TMDL or equivalent process is completed, discharges of causative pollutants shall be consistent with the allocations in the TMDL. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as requiring best management practices for agricultural operations which are not adopted on a voluntary basis. (3-31-22)

06. Pollutant Trading. Development of TMDLs or equivalent processes or interim changes under these rules may include pollutant trading with the goal of restoring water quality limited water bodies to compliance with water quality standards. (3-31-22)

07. Idaho Agriculture Pollution Abatement Plan. Use of best management practices by agricultural activities is strongly encouraged in high, medium and low priority watersheds. The Idaho Agriculture Pollution Abatement Plan is the source for best management practices for the control of nonpoint sources of pollution for agriculture. (3-31-22)

056. -- 059. (RESERVED)

060. MIXING ZONE POLICY.

01. Mixing Zones for Point Source Discharges. Whether a mixing zone is authorized, and its size, configuration and location, is determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis. This determination is made in accordance with the provisions of Section 060 at the time a permit is issued, renewed, or materially modified and is in effect as long as the permit remains in effect. Such an authorization is required before a mixing zone can be used to determine the need for, or level of, effluent limits for a particular pollutant. (3-31-22)

a. Mixing zones shall not be authorized for a given pollutant when the receiving water does not meet water quality criteria for that pollutant; provided, however, the Department may authorize a mixing zone when the permitted discharge is consistent with an approved TMDL allocation or other applicable plans or analyses (such as 4b implementation plans, watershed loading analyses, or facility-specific water quality pollutant management plans) that demonstrate that there is available assimilative capacity and authorizing a mixing zone is consistent with achieving compliance with water quality standards in the receiving water. (3-31-22)

b. Water quality within an authorized mixing zone is allowed to exceed chronic water quality criteria for those parameters approved by the Department. If approved by the Department, acute water quality criteria for one

(1) or more parameters may be exceeded within the zone of initial dilution inside the mixing zone. Narrative criteria in Subsections 200.03 and 200.05 apply within the mixing zone. All water quality criteria must be met at the boundary of any mixing zone under its design conditions. (3-31-22)

c. The size of mixing zone(s) and the concentration of pollutant(s) present shall be evaluated based on the permitted design flow. The Department shall not authorize a mixing zone that is determined to be larger than is necessary considering siting, technological, and managerial options available to the discharger. (3-31-22)

d. Mixing zones, individually or in combination with other mixing zones, shall not cause unreasonable interference with, or danger to, beneficial uses. Unreasonable interference with, or danger to, beneficial uses includes, but is not limited to, the following: (3-31-22)

i. Impairment to the integrity of the aquatic community, including interfering with successful spawning, egg incubation, rearing, or passage of aquatic life. (3-31-22)

ii. Heat in the discharge that causes thermal shock, lethality, or loss of cold water refugia. (3-31-22)

iii. Bioaccumulation of pollutants (as defined in Section 010) resulting in tissue levels in aquatic organisms that exceed levels protective of human health or aquatic life. (3-31-22)

iv. Lethality to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone. (3-31-22)

v. Concentrations of pollutants that exceed Maximum Contaminant Levels at drinking water intake structures. (3-31-22)

vi. Conditions which impede or prohibit recreation in or on the water body. Mixing zones shall not be authorized for *E. coli*. (3-31-22)

e. Multiple nested mixing zones may be established for a single point of discharge, each being specific for one (1) or more pollutants contained within the discharge. (3-31-22)

f. Multiple mixing zones may be established for a single activity with multiple points of discharge. When these individual mixing zones overlap or merge, their combined area and volume shall not exceed that which would be allowed if there was a single point of discharge. When these individual mixing zones do not overlap or merge, they may be authorized as individual mixing zones. (3-31-22)

g. Adjacent mixing zones of independent activities shall not overlap. (3-31-22)

h. Mixing zones shall meet the following restrictions; provided, however, that the Department may authorize mixing zones that vary from the restrictions under the circumstances set forth in Subsection 060.01.i. below: (3-31-22)

i. For flowing waters: (3-31-22)

(1) The width of a mixing zone is not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the stream width; and (3-31-22)

(2) The mixing zone shall not include more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the low flow design discharge conditions as set forth in Subsection 210.03.b. of these rules. (3-31-22)

ii. For all new discharges to nonflowing waters authorized after July 1, 2015: (3-31-22)

(1) The size of the mixing zone is not to exceed five percent (5%) of the total open surface area of the water body or one hundred (100) meters from the point of discharge, whichever is smaller; (3-31-22)

(2) Shore-hugging plumes are not allowed; and (3-31-22)

(3) Diffusers shall be used. (3-31-22)

iii. For all existing discharges to nonflowing waters authorized prior to July 1, 2015, the total horizontal area allocated to the mixing zone is not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the surface area of the lake. (3-31-22)

iv. Lakes and reservoirs with a mean detention time of fifteen (15) days or greater shall be considered nonflowing waters for this purpose. Detention time will be calculated as the mean annual storage volume divided by the mean annual flow rate out of the reservoir for the same time period. (3-31-22)

i. The Department may authorize a mixing zone that varies from the limits in Subsection 060.01.h. if it is established that: (3-31-22)

i. A smaller mixing zone is needed to avoid an unreasonable interference with, or danger to, beneficial uses as described in Subsection 060.01.d., and the mixing zone meets the other requirements set forth in Section 060; or (3-31-22)

ii. A larger mixing zone is needed by the discharger and does not cause an unreasonable interference with, or danger to, beneficial uses as described in Subsection 060.01.d., and the mixing zone meets the other requirements set forth in Section 060. The discharger shall provide to the Department an analysis that demonstrates a larger mixing zone is needed given siting, technological, and managerial options. (3-31-22)

j. The following elements shall be considered when designing an outfall: (3-31-22)

i. Encourage rapid mixing to the extent possible. This may be done through careful location and design of the outfall; and (3-31-22)

ii. Avoid shore-hugging plumes in those water bodies where the littoral zone is a major supply of food and cover for migrating fish and other aquatic life or where recreational activities are impacted by the plume. (3-31-22)

02. Points of Compliance as Alternatives to Mixing Zones. Specification of mixing zones for some 404 dredge and fill activities, stormwater, and nonpoint source discharges may not be practicable due to the generally intermittent and diffuse nature of these discharges. Rather, the Department may allow limited dilution of the discharge by establishing points for monitoring compliance with ambient water quality criteria. These alternatives to a mixing zone are still subject to requirements outlined in Subsections 060.01.a., 060.01.d., 200.03, and 200.05. (3-31-22)

061. -- 069. (RESERVED)

070. APPLICATION OF STANDARDS.

01. Multiple Criteria. In the application of the use designation, the most stringent criterion of a multiple criteria applies. (3-31-22)

02. Application of Standards to Nonpoint Source Activities. The application of water quality standards to nonpoint source activities shall be in accordance with Section 350. (3-31-22)

03. Application of Standards to Point Source Discharges. The application of water quality standards to point source discharges shall be in accordance with Sections 400 and 401. (3-31-22)

04. Applicability of Gas Supersaturation Standard. The application of gas supersaturation standard shall be in accordance with Section 300. (3-31-22)

05. Mixing Zones. The application of water quality standards to mixing zones shall be in accordance with Section 060. (3-31-22)

06. Application of Standards to Intermittent Waters. Numeric water quality standards only apply to intermittent waters during optimum flow periods sufficient to support the uses for which the water body is designated. For recreation, optimum flow is equal to or greater than five (5) cubic feet per second (cfs). For aquatic life uses, optimum flow is equal to or greater than one (1) cfs. (3-31-22)

07. Temperature Criteria. In the application of temperature criteria, the Director may, at his discretion, waive or raise the temperature criteria as they pertain to a specific water body. Any such determination shall be made consistent with 40 CFR 131.11 and shall be based on a finding that the designated aquatic life use is not an existing use in such water body or would be fully supported at a higher temperature criteria. For any determination, the Director shall, prior to making a determination, provide for public notice and comment on the proposed determination. For any such proposed determination, the Director shall prepare and make available to the public a technical support document addressing the proposed modification. (3-31-22)

08. Protection of Downstream Water Quality. All waters shall maintain a level of water quality at their pour point into downstream waters that provides for the attainment and maintenance of the water quality standards of those downstream waters, including waters of another state or tribe. (3-31-22)

071. -- 079. (RESERVED)

080. VIOLATION OF WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.

01. Discharges Which Result in Water Quality Standards Violation. No pollutant shall be discharged from a single source or in combination with pollutants discharged from other sources in concentrations or in a manner that: (3-31-22)

a. Will or can be expected to result in violation of the water quality standards applicable to the receiving water body or downstream waters; or (3-31-22)

b. Will injure designated or existing beneficial uses; or (3-31-22)

c. Is not authorized by the appropriate authorizing agency for those discharges that require authorization. (3-31-22)

02. Short Term Activity Exemption. 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; (3-31-22)

a. No activity can be authorized by the provisions of Subsection 080.02 unless: (3-31-22)

i. The activity is essential to the protection or promotion of public interest; (3-31-22)

ii. No permanent or long term injury of beneficial uses is likely as a result of the activity. (3-31-22)

b. Activities eligible for authorization by Subsection 080.02 include, but are not limited to: (3-31-22)

i. Wastewater treatment facility maintenance; (3-31-22)

ii. Fish eradication projects; (3-31-22)

iii. Mosquito abatement projects; (3-31-22)

iv. Algae and weed control projects; (3-31-22)

v. Dredge and fill activities; (3-31-22)

vi. Maintenance of existing structures; (3-31-22)

vii. Limited road and trail reconstruction; (3-31-22)

viii. Soil stabilization measures; (3-31-22)

ix. Habitat enhancement structures; and (3-31-22)

x. Activities which result in overall enhancement or maintenance of beneficial uses. (3-31-22)

03. Temperature Exemption. Exceeding the temperature criteria in Section 250 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. (3-31-22)

081. -- 089. (RESERVED)

090. ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES.
These procedures are available for review at the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, or may be obtained from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or U.S. Government Printing Office. (3-31-22)

01. Chemical and Physical Procedures. Sample collection, preservation and analytical procedures to determine compliance with these standards shall conform with the guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency, 40 CFR, Part 136, or other methods accepted by the scientific community and deemed appropriate by the Department. (3-31-22)

02. Metals Procedures. For the purposes of NPDES permitting, sample collection, preservation and analytical procedures for metals should conform to clean or ultra-clean techniques as described in: (3-31-22)

a. "Guidance Document on Clean Analytical Techniques and Monitoring," EPA, October 1993; or (3-31-22)

b. "Interim Guidance on Determination and Use of Water-Effect Ratios for Metals," EPA, February 1994; or (3-31-22)

c. Other scientifically valid methods deemed appropriate by the Department. (3-31-22)

03. Biological Procedures. Biological tests to determine compliance with these standards should be based on methods as outlined in: (3-31-22)

a. "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms," Fourth Edition, EPA, 1991; or (3-31-22)

b. "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," Second Edition, EPA 1989; or (3-31-22)

c. "Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for Use in Streams and Rivers," EPA, 1989; or (3-31-22)

d. Other scientifically valid methods deemed appropriate by the Department. (3-31-22)

091. -- 099. (RESERVED)

100. SURFACE WATER USE DESIGNATIONS.
Waterbodies are designated in Idaho to protect water quality for existing or designated uses. The designated use of a waterbody does not imply any rights to access or ability to conduct any activity related to the use designation, nor does it imply that an activity is safe. For example, a designation of primary or secondary contact recreation may occur in areas where it is unsafe to enter the water due to water flows, depth or other hazardous conditions. Another example is that aquatic life uses may be designated in areas that are closed to fishing or access is not allowed by property owners. Wherever attainable, the designated beneficial uses for which the surface waters of the state are to

be protected include: (3-31-22)

01. Aquatic Life. (3-31-22)

a. Cold water (COLD): water quality appropriate for the protection and maintenance of a viable aquatic life community for cold water species. (3-31-22)

EPA disapproved the addition of the seasonal cold water use designation description at section 100.01.c. Please see Introduction - Section A for more information.

b. Salmonid spawning (SS): waters which provide or could provide a habitat for active self-propagating populations of salmonid fishes. (3-31-22)

~~**c.** Seasonal cold water (SC): water quality appropriate for the protection and maintenance of a viable aquatic life community of cool and cold water species, where cold water aquatic life may be absent during, or tolerant of, seasonally warm temperatures. (3-31-22)~~

d. Warm water (WARM): water quality appropriate for the protection and maintenance of a viable aquatic life community for warm water species. (3-31-22)

e. Modified (MOD): water quality appropriate for an aquatic life community that is limited due to one (1) or more conditions set forth in 40 CFR 131.10(g) which preclude attainment of reference streams or conditions. (3-31-22)

02. Recreation. (3-31-22)

a. Primary contact recreation (PCR): water quality appropriate for prolonged and intimate contact by humans or for recreational activities when the ingestion of small quantities of water is likely to occur. Such activities include, but are not restricted to, those used for swimming, water skiing, or skin diving. (3-31-22)

Effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1802 have been approved.

a. Primary contact recreation (PCR): water quality appropriate for prolonged and intimate contact by humans or for recreational activities when the ingestion of small quantities of water is likely to occur. Such activities include, but are not restricted to, those used for swimming, water skiing, or skin diving. PCR includes all activities associated with secondary contact recreation (SCR). (3-31-22)

Not effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1802 have been approved.

b. Secondary contact recreation (SCR): water quality appropriate for recreational uses on or about the water and which are not included in the primary contact category. These activities may include fishing, boating, wading, infrequent swimming, and other activities where ingestion of raw water is not likely to occur. (3-31-22)

03. Water Supply. (3-31-22)

a. Domestic (DWS): water quality appropriate for use as untreated raw water (as defined under IDAPA 58.01.08, "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems") for public drinking water. (3-31-22)

b. Agricultural: water quality appropriate for the irrigation of crops or as drinking water for livestock. This use applies to all surface waters of the state. (3-31-22)

c. Industrial: water quality appropriate for industrial water supplies. This use applies to all surface waters of the state. (3-31-22)

04. Wildlife Habitats. Water quality appropriate for wildlife habitats. This use applies to all surface waters of the state. (3-31-22)

05. Aesthetics. This use applies to all surface waters of the state. (3-31-22)

101. NONDESIGNATED SURFACE WATERS.

01. Undesignated Surface Waters. Surface waters not designated in Sections 110 through 160 shall be designated according to Section 39-3604, Idaho Code, taking into consideration the use of the surface water and such physical, geological, chemical, and biological measures as may affect the surface water. Prior to designation, undesignated waters shall be protected for beneficial uses, which includes all recreational use in and on the water and the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, wherever attainable. (3-31-22)

a. Because the Department presumes most waters in the state will support cold water aquatic life and primary or secondary contact recreation beneficial uses, the Department will apply cold water aquatic life and primary or secondary contact recreation criteria to undesignated waters unless Sections 101.01.b and 101.01c. are followed. (3-31-22)

b. During the review of any new or existing activity on an undesignated water, the Department may examine all relevant data or may require the gathering of relevant data on beneficial uses; pending determination in Section 101.01.c. existing activities will be allowed to continue. (3-31-22)

c. If, after review and public notice of relevant data, it is determined that beneficial uses in addition to or other than cold water aquatic life and primary or secondary contact recreation are appropriate, then the Department will: (3-31-22)

i. Complete the review and compliance determination of the activity in context with the new information on beneficial uses, and (3-31-22)

ii. Initiate rulemaking necessary to designate the undesignated water, including providing all necessary data and information to support the proposed designation. (3-31-22)

02. Man-Made Waterways. Unless designated in Sections 110 through 160, man-made waterways are to be protected for the use for which they were developed. (3-31-22)

03. Private Waters. Unless designated in Sections 110 through 160, lakes, ponds, pools, streams and springs outside public lands but located wholly and entirely upon a person's land are not protected specifically or generally for any beneficial use. (3-31-22)

102. DESIGNATION AND REVISION OF BENEFICIAL USES.

When designating or revising beneficial uses for a water body, the Department shall consult with the basin advisory group and the watershed advisory group with the responsibilities for the water body described in Chapter 36, Title 39, Idaho Code. After consultation, the Director shall identify the designated beneficial uses of each water body in these rules pursuant to the rulemaking and public participation provisions of Chapter 52, Title 67, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

01. Designation of Beneficial Uses. Beneficial uses shall be designated in accordance with Section 39-3604, Idaho Code, taking into consideration the uses set forth in Section 100, and such physical, geological, chemical, and biological measures as may affect the surface water. Beneficial uses are designated according to water body unit unless designated otherwise. Use designations are made for each water body or segment whether or not they are being attained or are fully supported at the time of designation. (3-31-22)

a. In designating beneficial uses, which a water body can reasonably be expected to attain, the Department shall consider: (3-31-22)

i. Existing uses of the water body; (3-31-22)

ii. The physical, geological, hydrological, atmospheric, chemical and biological measures that affect the water body; (3-31-22)

iii. The beneficial use attainability measures identified in Section 39-3607, Idaho Code; (3-31-22)

iv. The economic impact of the designation and the economic costs required to fully support the beneficial uses; (3-31-22)

v. The attainment and maintenance of the water quality standards of downstream waters, including the waters of downstream states; (3-31-22)

vi. Adopting subcategories of a beneficial use and setting the appropriate criteria to reflect varying needs of such subcategories of beneficial uses, for instance, to differentiate between cold water and warm water fisheries; (3-31-22)

vii. At a minimum, that beneficial uses are deemed attainable if they can be achieved by the imposition of effluent limits required under sections 301(b) and 306 of the federal Clean Water Act and cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control; and (3-31-22)

viii. Designating seasonal beneficial uses as an alternative to reclassifying a water body or segment thereof to uses requiring less stringent water quality criteria. If seasonal beneficial uses are adopted, water quality criteria may be adjusted to reflect the timing of the beneficial use, e.g., salmonid spawning. However, seasonal beneficial uses and their criteria shall not preclude the attainment and maintenance of a more protective beneficial use at other times. (3-31-22)

b. In no case shall waste transport or waste assimilation be a designated beneficial use for a water body. (3-31-22)

02. Revision of Beneficial Uses. (3-31-22)

a. Designated beneficial uses shall be reviewed and revised when such physical, geological, hydrological, atmospheric, chemical or biological measures indicate the need to do so. Designated beneficial uses may be revised or removed if the designated beneficial use is not an existing use, and it is demonstrated that attaining the designated beneficial use is not feasible due to one of the following factors: (3-31-22)

i. Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use; (3-31-22)

ii. Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating state water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met; (3-31-22)

iii. Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; (3-31-22)

iv. Dams, diversions or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; (3-31-22)

v. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or (3-31-22)

vi. Controls more stringent than those required by sections 301(b) and 306 of the federal Clean Water Act would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact. (3-31-22)

b. Designated beneficial uses may not be removed if: (3-31-22)

i. They are existing uses unless a use requiring more stringent criteria is added; or (3-31-22)

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

nonpoint source control. (3-31-22)

c. Where existing water quality standards specify designated uses less than those which are presently being attained, the Department shall revise its standards to reflect the uses actually being attained. (3-31-22)

d. A use attainability analysis is a structured scientific assessment of the factors affecting the attainment of the use which may include physical, chemical, biological, and economic factors as described in Subsection 102.02.a. A use attainability analysis must be conducted whenever: (3-31-22)

i. The Department designates uses for a water body that do not include the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water; or (3-31-22)

ii. The Department acts to remove a designated use which provides for protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water; to remove a subcategory of such uses; or to designate subcategories of such uses which require less stringent criteria than previously applicable. (3-31-22)

e. A use attainability analysis is not required under this rule whenever: (3-31-22)

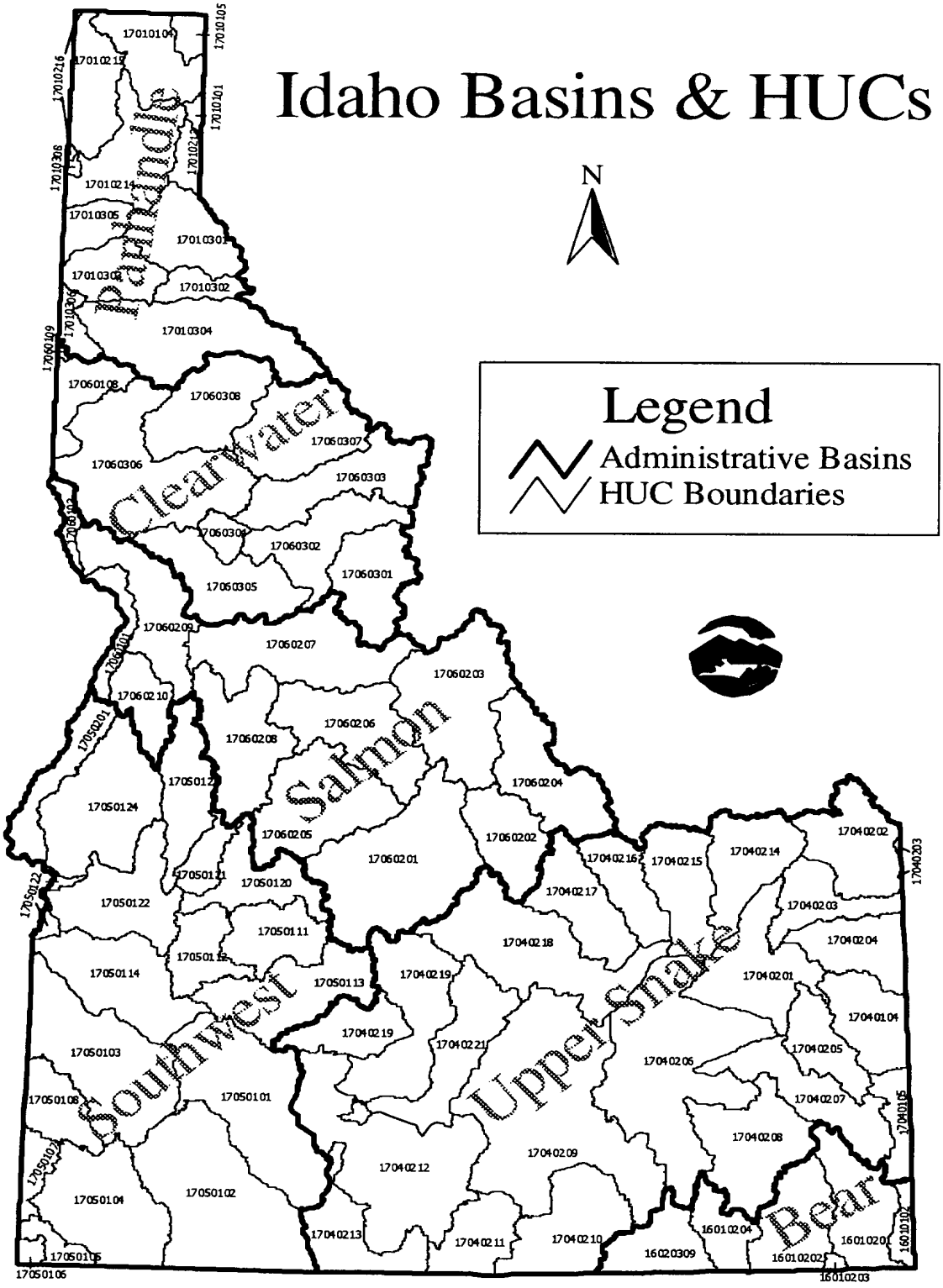
i. The Department designates beneficial uses which include protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water; or (3-31-22)

ii. The Department removes a beneficial use that does not include the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water. (3-31-22)

103. -- 108. (RESERVED)

109. HUC INDEX AND ABBREVIATIONS FOR SECTIONS 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, AND 160.

01. Map. The following map depicts the hydrologic units and basins described here in. (3-31-22)


Idaho Basins & HUCs
N
Legend
Administrative Basins
HUC Boundaries
Panhandle
Clearwater
Salmon
Southwest
Upper Snake
Bear

02. **Table**. The following table describes the hydrologic unit code (HUC), associated subbasin name, and the rule section describing the water bodies within the subbasin.

HUC	SUBBASIN	RULE SECTION	HUC	SUBBASIN	RULE SECTION
16010102	Central Bear	160.01	16010201	Bear Lake	160.02
16010202	Middle Bear	160.03	16010203	Little Bear-Logan	160.04
16010204	Lower Bear-Malad	160.05	16020309	Curlew Valley	160.06
17010101	Upper Kootenai	110.01	17010104	Lower Kootenai	110.02
17010105	Moyie	110.03	17010213	Lower Clark Fork	110.04
17010214	Pend Oreille Lake	110.05	17010215	Priest	110.06
17010216	Pend Oreille	110.07	17010301	Upper Coeur d'Alene	110.08
17010302	South Fork Coeur d'Alene	110.09	17010303	Coeur d'Alene Lake	110.10
17010304	St. Joe	110.11	17010305	Upper Spokane	110.12
17010306	Hangman	110.13	17010308	Little Spokane	110.14
17040104	Palisades	150.01	17040105	Salt	150.02
17040201	Idaho Falls	150.03	17040202	Upper Henrys	150.04
17040203	Lower Henrys	150.05	17040204	Teton	150.06
17040205	Willow	150.07	17040206	American Falls	150.08
17040207	Blackfoot	150.09	17040208	Portneuf	150.10
17040209	Lake Walcott	150.11	17040210	Raft	150.12
17040211	Goose	150.13	17040212	Upper Snake-Rock	150.14
17040213	Salmon Falls	150.15	17040214	Beaver-Camas	150.16
17040215	Medicine Lodge	150.17	17040216	Birch	150.18
17040217	Little Lost	150.19	17040218	Big Lost	150.20
17040219	Big Wood	150.21	17040220	Camas	150.22
17040221	Little Wood	150.23	17050101	C.J. Strike Reservoir	140.01
17050102	Bruneau	140.02	17050103	Middle Snake-Succor	140.03
17050104	Upper Owyhee	140.04	17050105	South Fork Owyhee	140.05
17050106	East Little Owyhee	140.06	17050107	Middle Owyhee	140.07
17050108	Jordan	140.08	17050111	North/Middle Fork Boise	140.09
17050112	Boise-Mores	140.10	17050113	South Fork Boise	140.11
17050114	Lower Boise	140.12	17050115	Middle Snake-Payette	140.13
17050120	South Fork Payette	140.14	17050121	Middle Fork Payette	140.15
17050122	Payette	140.16	17050123	North Fork Payette	140.17
17050124	Weiser	140.18	17050201	Brownlee Reservoir	140.19

HUC	SUBBASIN	RULE SECTION	HUC	SUBBASIN	RULE SECTION
17060101	Hells Canyon	130.01	17060103	Lower Snake-Asotin	130.02
17060108	Palouse	120.01	17060109	Rock	120.02
17060201	Upper Salmon	130.03	17060202	Pahsimeroi	130.04
17060203	Middle Salmon-Panther	130.05	17060204	Lemhi	130.06
17060205	U. Middle Fork Salmon	130.07	17060206	L. Middle Fork Salmon	130.08
17060207	Mid. Salmon-Chamberlain	130.09	17060208	South Fork Salmon	130.10
17060209	Lower Salmon	130.11	17060210	Little Salmon	130.12
17060301	Upper Selway	120.03	17060302	Lower Selway	120.04
17060303	Lochsa	120.05	17060304	Middle Fork Clearwater	120.06
17060305	South Fork Clearwater	120.07	17060306	Clearwater	120.08
17060307	U. North Fork Clearwater	120.09	17060308	L. North Fork Clearwater	120.10

(3-31-22)

03. Abbreviations. (3-31-22)

a. COLD -- Cold Water Communities. (3-31-22)

b. SS -- Salmonid Spawning. (3-31-22)

c. SC -- Seasonal Cold Water Communities. (3-31-22)

d. WARM -- Warm Water Communities. (3-31-22)

e. MOD -- Modified Communities. (3-31-22)

f. PCR -- Primary Contact Recreation. (3-31-22)

g. SCR -- Secondary Contact Recreation. (3-31-22)

h. DWS -- Domestic Water Supply. (3-31-22)

i. NONE -- Use Unattainable. (3-31-22)

j. No entry in the Aquatic Life or Recreation columns -- nondesignated waters for those uses. (3-31-22)

110. PANHANDLE BASIN.

Surface waters found within the Panhandle basin total fourteen (14) subbasins and are designated as follows: (3-31-22)

01. Upper Kootenai Subbasin. The Upper Kootenai Subbasin, HUC 17010101, is comprised of six (6) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Star Creek - source to Idaho/Montana border	COLD SS	PCR	
P-2	North Callahan Creek - source to Idaho/Montana border	COLD SS	PCR	
P-3	South Callahan Creek - Glad Creek to Idaho/Montana border	COLD SS	PCR	
P-4	South Callahan Creek - source to Glad Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
P-5	Glad Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-6	Keeler Creek - source to Idaho/Montana border	COLD SS	PCR	

(3-31-22)

02. Lower Kootenai Subbasin. The Lower Kootenai Subbasin, HUC 17010104, is comprised of forty (40) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Kootenai River - Shorty's Island to the Idaho/Canadian border	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-2	Boundary Creek - Idaho/Canadian border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-3	Grass Creek - source to Idaho/Canadian border	COLD SS	PCR	
P-4	Blue Joe Creek - source to Idaho/Canadian border	COLD SS	PCR	
P-5	Smith Creek - Cow Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-6	Cow Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-7	Smith Creek - source to Cow Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
P-8	Long Canyon Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-9	Parker Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-10	Trout Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-11	Ball Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-12	Kootenai River - Deep Creek to and including Shorty's Island	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-13	Myrtle Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-14	Cascade Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-15	Deep Creek - Snow Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-16	Snow Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-17	Caribou Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-18	Deep Creek - Brown Creek to Snow Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-19	Deep Creek - Trail Creek to Brown Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-20	Ruby Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-21	Fall Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-22	Deep Creek - McArthur Lake to Trail Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-23	McArthur Lake	COLD		
P-24	Dodge Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-25	Deep Creek - source to McArthur Lake	COLD SS	PCR	
P-26	Trail Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-27	Brown Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-28	Twentymile Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-29	Kootenai River - Moyie River to Deep Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-30	Cow Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-31	Kootenai River - Idaho/Montana to Moyie River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-32	Boulder Creek - East Fork Boulder Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-33	Boulder Creek - source to East Fork Boulder Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
P-34	East Fork Boulder Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-35	Curley Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-36	Flemming Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-37	Rock Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-38	Mission Creek - Brush Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-39	Brush Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-40	Mission Creek - Idaho/Canadian border to Brush Creek	COLD SS	SCR	

(3-31-22)

03. Moyie Subbasin. The Moyie Subbasin, HUC 17010105, is comprised of twelve (12) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Moyie River - Moyie Falls Dam to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-2	Moyie River - Meadow Creek to Moyie Falls Dam	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-3	Skin Creek - Idaho/Montana border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-4	Deer Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-5	Moyie River - Round Prairie Creek to Meadow Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-6	Moyie River - Idaho/Canadian border to Round Prairie Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-7	Canuck Creek - Idaho/Montana border to Idaho/Canadian border	COLD SS	SCR	
P-8	Round Prairie Creek - Gillon Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-9	Gillon Creek - Idaho/Canadian border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-10	Round Prairie Creek - source to Gillon Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
P-11	Miller Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-12	Meadow Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

(3-31-22)

04. Lower Clark Fork Subbasin. The Lower Clark Fork Subbasin, HUC 17010213, is comprised of twenty-one (21) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Clark Fork River Delta - Mosquito Creek to Pend Oreille Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-2	Johnson Creek - source to mouth			
P-3	Clark Fork River - Cabinet Gorge Dam to Mosquito Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-4	Dry Creek - source to mouth			
P-5	Clark Fork River - Idaho/Montana border to Cabinet Gorge Dam	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-6	West Fork Elk Creek - source to Idaho/Montana border			
P-7	West Fork Blue Creek - source to Idaho/Montana border			
P-8	Gold Creek - source to Idaho/Montana border			
P-9	Mosquito Creek - source to mouth			
P-10	Lightning Creek - Spring Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-11	Lightning Creek - Cascade Creek to Spring Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-12	Cascade Creek - source to mouth			
P-13	Lightning Creek - East Fork Creek to Cascade Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-14	East Fork Creek - Idaho/Montana border to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-15	Savage Creek - Idaho/Montana border to mouth			
P-16	Lightning Creek - Wellington Creek to East Fork Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-17	Lightning Creek - Rattle Creek to Wellington Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-18	Rattle Creek - source to mouth			
P-19	Lightning Creek - source to Rattle Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-20	Wellington Creek - source to mouth			
P-21	Spring Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

05. Pend Oreille Lake Subbasin. The Pend Oreille Lake Subbasin, HUC 17010214, is comprised of sixty-one (61) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Pend Oreille River - Priest River to Albeni Falls Dam	COLD	PCR	DWS
P-2	Pend Oreille River - Pend Oreille Lake to Priest River	COLD	PCR	DWS
P-3	Hoodoo Creek - source to mouth			
P-4	Kelso Lake and outlet	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-5	Granite Lake			
P-6	Beaver Lake			
P-7	Spirit Creek - source to mouth			
P-8	Blanchard Lake			
P-9	Spirit Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-10	Brickel Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth			
P-11	Jewell Lake			
P-12	Cocolalla Creek - Cocolalla Lake to mouth	COLD	PCR	DWS
P-13	Cocolalla Lake	COLD	PCR	DWS
P-14	Cocolalla Creek - source to Cocolalla Lake			DWS
P-15	Fish Creek - source to mouth			
P-16	Fry Creek - source to mouth			
P-17	Shepard Lake			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-18	Pend Oreille Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-19	Gamble Lake			
P-20	Mirror Lake			
P-21	Gold Creek - West Gold Creek to mouth			
P-22	West Gold Creek- source to mouth			
P-23	Gold Creek - source to West Gold Creek			
P-24	Chloride Creek - source to mouth			
P-25	North Gold Creek - source to mouth			
P-26	Cedar Creek - source to mouth			
P-27	Granite Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-28	Riser Creek - source to mouth			DWS
P-29	Strong Creek - source to mouth			DWS
P-30	Trestle Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-31	Lower Pack River - Sand Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-32	Trout Creek - source to mouth			
P-33	Rapid Lightning Creek - source to mouth			
P-34	Gold Creek - source to mouth			
P-35	Grouse Creek - North Fork Grouse Creek to mouth			
P-36	Grouse Creek - source to North Fork Grouse Creek			
P-37	North Fork Grouse Creek - source to mouth			
P-38	Sand Creek - source to mouth			
P-39	Upper Pack River - Lindsey Creek to Sand Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-40	Walsh Lake			
P-41	Upper Pack River - source to and including Lindsey Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-42	McCormick Creek - source to mouth			
P-43	Jeru Creek - source to mouth			
P-44	Hellroaring Creek - source to mouth			
P-45	Caribou Creek - source to mouth			
P-46	Berry Creek - source to mouth			DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-47	Colburn Creek - source to mouth			
P-48	Sand Creek - Schweitzer Creek to mouth			DWS
P-49	Sand Creek - source to Schweitzer Creek			
P-50	Spring Jack Creek - source to mouth			
P-51	Swede Creek - source to mouth			
P-52	Schweitzer Creek - source to mouth			
P-53	Little Sand Creek - source to mouth			DWS
P-54	Syringa Creek - source to mouth			
P-55	Carr Creek - source to mouth			
P-56	Hornby Creek - source to mouth			
P-57	Smith Creek - source to mouth			
P-58	Johnson Creek - source to mouth			
P-59	Riley Creek - source to mouth			
P-60	Manley Creek - source to mouth			
P-61	Strong Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

06. Priest Subbasin. The Priest Subbasin, HUC 17010215, is comprised of thirty-one (31) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Lower Priest River - Upper West Branch Priest River to mouth	COLD	PCR	DWS
P-2	Big Creek - source to mouth			
P-3	Middle Fork East River - source to mouth			
P-4	North Fork East River - source to mouth			
P-5	Lower Priest River - Priest Lake to Upper West Branch Priest River	COLD	PCR	DWS
P-6	Priest Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-7	Chase Lake			
P-8	Soldier Creek - source to mouth			
P-9	Hunt Creek - source to mouth			
P-10	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
P-11	Bear Creek - source to mouth			
P-12	Two Mouth Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-13	Lion Creek - source to mouth			
P-14	Priest Lake Thorofare - Upper Priest Lake to Priest Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-15	Caribou Creek - source to mouth			
P-16	Upper Priest Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-17	Trapper Creek - source to mouth			
P-18	Upper Priest River - Idaho/Canadian border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-19	Hughes Fork - source to mouth			
P-20	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
P-21	Tango Creek - source to mouth			
P-22	Granite Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth			
P-23	Reeder Creek - source to mouth			
P-24	Kalispell Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth			
P-25	Lamb Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth			
P-26	Binarch Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth			
P-27	Upper West Branch Priest River - Idaho/Washington border to mouth			
P-28	Goose Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth			
P-29	Quartz Creek - source to mouth			
P-30	Lower West Branch Priest River - Idaho/Washington border to mouth			
P-31	Moores Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

07. Pend Oreille Subbasin. The Pend Oreille Subbasin, HUC 17010216, is comprised of two (2) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	South Salmo River - source to Idaho/Washington border			
P-2	Pend Oreille River - Albeni Falls Dam to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	PCR	DWS

(3-31-22)

08. Upper Coeur d'Alene Subbasin. The Upper Coeur d'Alene Subbasin, HUC 17010301, is comprised of thirty-nine (39) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	North Fork Coeur d'Alene River - Yellow Dog Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-2	Graham Creek - source to mouth			
P-3	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
P-4	Prichard Creek - Butte Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-5	Prichard Creek - source to Butte Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-6	Butte Creek - source to mouth			
P-7	Eagle Creek - source to mouth			
P-8	West Fork Eagle Creek - source to mouth			
P-9	Lost Creek - source to mouth			
P-10	Shoshone Creek - Falls Creek to mouth			
P-11	Falls Creek - source to mouth			
P-12	Shoshone Creek - source to Falls Creek			
P-13	North Fork Coeur d'Alene River - Jordan Creek to Yellow Dog Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-14	Jordan Creek - source to mouth			
P-15	North Fork Coeur d'Alene River - source to Jordan Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-16	Cataract Creek - source to mouth			
P-17	Tepee Creek - confluence of Trail Creek and Big Elk Creek to mouth			
P-18	Independence Creek - source to mouth			
P-19	Trail Creek - source to mouth			
P-20	Big Elk Creek - source to mouth			
P-21	Brett Creek - source to mouth			
P-22	Miners Creek - source to mouth			
P-23	Flat Creek - source to mouth			
P-24	Yellow Dog Creek - source to mouth			
P-25	Downey Creek - source to mouth			
P-26	Brown Creek - source to mouth			
P-27	Grizzly Creek - source to mouth			
P-28	Steamboat Creek - source to mouth			
P-29	Cougar Gulch - source to mouth			
P-30	Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-31	Bumblebee Creek - source to mouth			
P-32	Laverne Creek - source to mouth			
P-33	Leiberg Creek - source to mouth			
P-34	Bootjack Creek - source to mouth			
P-35	Iron Creek - source to mouth			
P-36	Burnt Cabin Creek - source to mouth			
P-37	Deception Creek - source to mouth			
P-38	Skookum Creek - source to mouth			
P-39	Copper Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

09. South Fork Coeur d'Alene Subbasin. The South Fork Coeur d'Alene Subbasin, HUC 17010302, is comprised of twenty (20) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River - Canyon Creek to mouth	COLD	SCR	
P-2	Pine Creek - East Fork Pine Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-3	Pine Creek - source to East Fork Pine Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-4	East Fork Pine Creek - source to mouth			
P-5	Hunter Creek - source to mouth			
P-6	Government Gulch - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-7a	Big Creek - source to mining impact area	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-7b	Big Creek - mining impact area to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-8a	Shields Gulch - source to mining impact area	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-8b	Shields Gulch - mining impact area to mouth		SCR	
P-9a	Lake Creek - source to mining impact area	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-9b	Lake Creek - mining impact area to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	DWS
P-10	Placer Creek - source to mouth			DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-11	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River - from and including Daisy Gulch to Canyon Creek	COLD	SCR	DWS
P-12	Willow Creek - source to mouth			
P-13	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River - source to Daisy Gulch	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-14	Canyon Creek - from and including Gorge Gulch to mouth	COLD	SCR	DWS
P-15	Canyon Creek - source to Gorge Gulch	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-16	Ninemile Creek - from and including East Fork Ninemile Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-17	Ninemile Creek - source to East Fork Ninemile Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-18	Moon Creek - source to mouth			
P-19	West Fork Moon Creek - source to mouth			
P-20	Bear Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

(3-31-22)

10. Coeur d'Alene Lake Subbasin. The Coeur d'Alene Lake Subbasin, HUC 17010303, is comprised of thirty-four (34) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Coeur d'Alene Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-2	Cougar Creek - source to mouth			
P-3	Kid Creek - source to mouth			
P-4	Mica Creek - source to mouth			
P-5	Fighting Creek - source to mouth			
P-6	Lake Creek - Idaho/Washington border to mouth			
P-7	Coeur d'Alene River - Latour Creek to mouth	COLD	PCR	
P-8	Anderson Lake			
P-9	Black Lake			
P-10	Medicine Lake			
P-11	Willow Creek - source to mouth			
P-12	Evans Creek - source to mouth			
P-13	Robinson Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-14	Bull Run Lake			
P-15	Latour Creek - source to mouth			
P-16	Coeur d'Alene River - South Fork Coeur d'Alene River to Latour Creek	COLD	PCR	
P-17	Skeel and Cataldo Creeks - source to mouth			
P-18	French Gulch - source to mouth			
P-19	Hardy and Hayden Gulch and Whitman Draw Creeks Complex - source to mouth			
P-20	Fourth of July Creek - source to mouth			
P-21	Rose Lake			
P-22	Killarney Lake			
P-23	Swan Lake			
P-24	Blue Lake			
P-25	Thompson Lake			
P-26	Carlin Creek - source to mouth			
P-27	Turner Creek - source to mouth			
P-28	Beauty Creek - source to mouth			
P-29	Wolf Lodge Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-30	Cedar Creek - source to mouth			
P-31	Marie Creek - source to mouth			
P-32	Fernan Creek - Fernan Lake to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-33	Fernan Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-34	Fernan Creek - source to Fernan Lake			

(3-31-22)

11. St. Joe Subbasin. The St. Joe Subbasin, HUC 17010304, is comprised of sixty-nine (69) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Chatcolet Lake			
P-2	Plummer Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-3	Pedee Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-4	Benewah Creek - source to mouth			
P-5	St. Joe River - St. Maries River to mouth	COLD	PCR	
P-6	Cherry Creek - source to mouth			
P-7	St. Maries River - Santa Creek to mouth	COLD	PCR	
P-8	Alder Creek - source to mouth			
P-9	John Creek - source to mouth			
P-10	Santa Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
P-11	Charlie Creek - source to mouth			
P-12	St. Maries River - Carpenter Creek to Santa Creek	COLD	PCR	
P-13	Tyson Creek - source to mouth			
P-14	Carpenter Creek - source to mouth			
P-15	St. Maries River - confluence of West Fork and Middle Fork St. Maries Rivers to Carpenter Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
P-16	Emerald Creek - source to mouth			
P-17	West Fork St. Maries River - source to mouth			
P-18	Middle Fork St. Maries River - source to mouth			
P-19	Gold Center Creek - source to mouth			
P-20	Merry Creek - source to mouth			
P-21	Childs Creek - source to mouth			
P-22	Olson Creek - source to mouth			
P-23	Crystal Creek - source to mouth			
P-24	Renfro Creek - source to mouth			
P-25	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
P-26	Thorn Creek - source to mouth			
P-27	St. Joe River - North Fork St. Joe River to St. Maries River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-28	Bond Creek - source to mouth			
P-29	Hugus Creek- source to mouth			
P-30	Mica Creek - source to mouth			
P-31	Marble Creek - Hobo Creek to mouth			
P-32	Eagle Creek - source to mouth			
P-33	Bussel Creek - source to mouth			
P-34	Hobo Creek - source to mouth			
P-35	Marble Creek - source to Hobo Creek			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-36	Homestead Creek - source to mouth			
P-37	Daveggio Creek - source to mouth			
P-38	Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
P-39	Fishhook Creek - source to mouth			
P-40	Siwash Creek - source to mouth			
P-41	St. Joe River - source to North Fork St. Joe River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-42	Sisters Creek - source to mouth			
P-43	Prospector Creek - source to mouth			
P-44	Nugget Creek - source to mouth			
P-45	Bluff Creek - source to mouth			
P-46	Mosquito Creek - source to mouth			
P-47	Fly Creek - source to mouth			
P-48	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
P-49	Copper Creek - source to mouth			
P-50	Timber Creek - source to mouth			
P-51	Red Ives Creek - source to mouth			
P-52	Simmons Creek - source to mouth			
P-53	Gold Creek - source to mouth			
P-54	Bruin Creek - source to mouth			
P-55	Quartz Creek - source to mouth			
P-56	Eagle Creek - source to mouth			
P-57	Bird Creek - source to mouth			
P-58	Skookum Creek - source to mouth			
P-59	North Fork St. Joe River - Loop Creek to mouth			
P-60	Loop Creek - source to mouth			
P-61	North Fork St. Joe River - source to Loop Creek			
P-62	Slate Creek - source to mouth			
P-63	Big Creek - source to mouth			
P-64	Trout Creek - source to mouth			
P-65	Falls Creek - source to mouth			
P-66	Reeds Gulch Creek - source to mouth			
P-67	Rochat Creek - source to mouth			DWS
P-68	Street Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-69	Deep Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

12. Upper Spokane Subbasin. The Upper Spokane Subbasin, HUC 17010305, is comprised of eighteen (18) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Liberty Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border			
P-2	Cable Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border			
P-3	Spokane River - Post Falls Dam to Idaho/Washington border	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-4	Spokane River - Coeur d'Alene Lake to Post Falls Dam	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-5	Hayden Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-6	Yellowbank Creek - source to mouth			
P-7	Jim Creek - source to mouth			
P-8	Mokins Creek - source to mouth			
P-9	Nilsen Creek - source to mouth			
P-10	Hayden Creek -source to mouth			
P-11	Sage Creek and Lewellen Creek - source to mouth			
P-12	Rathdrum Creek - Twin Lakes to mouth			
P-13	Twin Lakes	COLD	PCR	DWS
P-14	Fish Creek - Idaho/Washington border to Twin Lakes			
P-15	Hauser Lake outlet - Hauser Lake to mouth			
P-16	Hauser Lake	COLD	PCR	DWS
P-17	Lost Lake, Howell, and Lost Creeks - source to mouth			
P-18	Hauser Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

13. Hangman Subbasin. The Hangman Subbasin, HUC 17010306, is comprised of five (5) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Hangman Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	
P-2	Little Hangman Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-3	Rock Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border		SCR	
P-4	Middle Fork Rock Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border			
P-5	North Fork Rock Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border			

(3-31-22)

14. Little Spokane Subbasin. The Little Spokane Subbasin, HUC 17010308, is comprised of one (1) water body unit.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	McDonald Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

111. -- 119. (RESERVED)

120. CLEARWATER BASIN.
Surface waters found within the Clearwater basin total ten (10) subbasins and are designated as follows: (3-31-22)

01. Palouse Subbasin. The Palouse Subbasin, HUC 17060108, is comprised of thirty-three (33) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	Cow Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	
C-2	South Fork Palouse River - Gnat Creek to Idaho/Washington border	COLD SS	SCR	
C-3	South Fork Palouse River - source to Gnat Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-4a	Gnat Creek - source to T40N, R05W, Sec. 26	COLD	SCR	
C-4b	Gnat Creek - T40N, R05W, Sec. 26 to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-5	Paradise Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	
C-6a	Missouri Flat Creek - source to T40N, R5W, Sec. 17	COLD	SCR	
C-6b	Missouri Flat Creek-T40N, R5W, Sec. 17 to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	
C-7a	Fourmile Creek - source to T40N, R5W, Sec. 5	COLD	SCR	
C-7b	Fourmile Creek - T40N, R5W, Sec. 5 to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	
C-8a	Silver Creek - source to T43, R5W, Sec. 29	COLD	SCR	
C-8b	Silver Creek - T43, R5W, Sec. 29 to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	
C-9	Palouse River - Deep Creek to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	
C-10	Palouse River - Hatter Creek to Deep Creek	COLD	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-11a	Flannigan Creek - source to T41N, R05W, Sec. 23	COLD	SCR	
C-11b	Flannigan Creek - T41N, R05W, Sec. 23 to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-12	Rock Creek - confluence of West and East Fork Rock Creeks to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-13a	West Fork Rock Creek - source to T41N, R04W, Sec. 30	COLD	SCR	
C-13b	West Fork Rock Creek - T41N, R04W, Sec. 30 to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-14a	East Fork Rock Creek - source to T41N, R 04W, Sec. 29	COLD	SCR	
C-14b	East Fork Rock Creek - T41N, R 04W, Sec. 29 to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-15a	Hatter Creek - source to T40N, R04W, Sec. 3	COLD	SCR	
C-15b	Hatter Creek - T40N, R04W, Sec. 3 to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-16	Palouse River - Strychnine Creek to Hatter Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-17	Flat Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-18	Palouse River - source to Strychnine Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-19	Little Sand Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-20	Big Sand Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-21	North Fork Palouse River - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-22	Strychnine Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-23	Meadow Creek - East Fork Meadow Creek to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-24	East Fork Meadow Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-25	Meadow Creek - source to East Fork Meadow Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-26	White Pine Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-27a	Big Creek - source to T42N, R03W, Sec. 08	COLD SS	SCR	
C-27b	Big Creek - T42N, R03W, Sec. 08 to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-28	Jerome Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-29	Gold Creek - T42N, R04W, Sec. 28 to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-30	Gold Creek - source to T42N, R04W, Sec. 28	COLD SS	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-31a	Crane Creek - source to T42N, 04W, Sec. 28	COLD	SCR	
C-31b	Crane Creek - T42N, 04W, Sec. 08 to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-32a	Deep Creek - source to T42, R05, Sec. 02	COLD	SCR	
C-32b	Deep Creek - T42, R05, Sec. 02 to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-33a	Cedar Creek - source to T43N, R05W, Sec. 28	COLD	SCR	
C-33b	Cedar Creek - T43N, R05W, Sec. 28 to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	

(3-31-22)

02. Rock Subbasin. The Rock Subbasin, HUC 17060109, is comprised of three (3) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	South Fork Pine Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	
C-2	North Fork Pine Creek - source to Idaho/Washington border	COLD	SCR	
C-3	Unnamed Tributaries - source to Idaho/Washington border (T44N, R05W, Sec.31 / T43N, R05W, Sec. 6)	COLD	SCR	

(3-31-22)

03. Upper Selway Subbasin. The Upper Selway Subbasin, HUC 17060301, is comprised of fifty-eight (58) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	Selway River - Bear Creek to Moose Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-2	Magpie Creek - source to mouth			
C-3	Bitch Creek - source to mouth			
C-4	Selway River - White Cap Creek to Bear Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-5	Ditch Creek - source to mouth			
C-6	Elk Creek - source to mouth			
C-7	Goat Creek - source to mouth			
C-8	Running Creek - Lynx Creek to mouth			
C-9	Running Creek - source to Lynx Creek			
C-10	South Fork Running Creek - source to mouth			
C-11	Lynx Creek - source to mouth			
C-12	Eagle Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-13	Crooked Creek - source to mouth			
C-14	Selway River - Deep Creek to White Cap Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-15	Little Clearwater River- Flat Creek to mouth			
C-16	Short Creek - source to mouth			
C-17	Little Clearwater River - source to Flat Creek			
C-18	Burnt Knob Creek - source to mouth			
C-19	Salamander Creek - source to mouth			
C-20	Flat Creek - source to mouth			
C-21	Magruder Creek - source to mouth			
C-22	Selway River - confluence of Hidden and Surprise Creeks to Deep Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-23	Three Lakes Creek - source to mouth			
C-24	Swet Creek - source to mouth			
C-25	Stripe Creek - source to mouth			
C-26	Hidden Creek - source to mouth			
C-27	Surprise Creek - source to mouth			
C-28	Wilkerson Creek - Storm Creek to mouth			
C-29	Wilkerson Creek - source to Storm Creek			
C-30	Storm Creek - source to mouth			
C-31	Deep Creek - source to mouth			
C-32	Vance Creek - source to mouth			
C-33	Lazy Creek - source to mouth			
C-34	Pete Creek - source to mouth			
C-35	Cayuse Creek - source to mouth			
C-36	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
C-37	Schofield Creek - source to mouth			
C-38	Snake Creek - source to mouth			
C-39	White Cap Creek - Canyon Creek to mouth			
C-40	Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
C-41	Cooper Creek - source to mouth			
C-42	White Cap Creek - source to Canyon Creek			
C-43	Paloma Creek - source to mouth			
C-44	Bad Luck Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-45	Gardner Creek - source to mouth			
C-46	North Star Creek - source to mouth			
C-47	Bear Creek - Cub Creek to mouth			
C-48	Cub Creek - Brushy Fork Creek to mouth			
C-49	Brushy Fork Creek - source to mouth			
C-50	Cub Creek - source to Brushy Fork Creek			
C-51	Paradise Creek - source to mouth			
C-52	Bear Creek - Wahoo Creek to Cub Creek			
C-53	Bear Creek - source to Wahoo Creek			
C-54	Granite Creek - source to mouth			
C-55	Wahoo Creek - source to mouth			
C-56	Pettibone Creek - source to mouth			
C-57	Cow Creek - source to mouth			
C-58	Dog Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

04. Lower Selway Subbasin. The Lower Selway Subbasin, HUC 17060302, is comprised of fifty-five (55) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	Selway River - O'Hara Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-2	Goddard Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-3	O'Hara Creek - confluence of West and East Fork O'Hara Creeks to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-4	West Fork O'Hara Creek - source to mouth			
C-5	East Fork O'Hara Creek - source to mouth			
C-6	Selway River - Meadow Creek to O'Hara Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-7	Falls Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-8	Meadow Creek - Buck Lake Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-9	Horse Creek - source to mouth			
C-10	Fivemile Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-11	Little Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
C-12	Meadow Creek - East Fork Meadow Creek to Buck Lake Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-13	Butte Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-14	Sable Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-15	Simmons Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-16	Meadow Creek - source to East Fork Meadow Creek			
C-17	Butter Creek - source to mouth			
C-18	Three Prong Creek - source to mouth			
C-19	East Fork Meadow Creek - source to mouth			
C-20	Schwar Creek - source to mouth			
C-21	Buck Lake Creek - source to mouth			
C-22	Selway River - Moose Creek to Meadow Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-23	Otter Creek - source to mouth			
C-24	Mink Creek - source to mouth			
C-25	Marten Creek - source to mouth			
C-26	Trout Creek - source to mouth			
C-27	Moose Creek - East Fork Moose Creek to mouth			
C-28	East Fork Moose Creek - Cedar Creek to Moose Creek			
C-29	Freeman Creek - source to mouth			
C-30	Monument Creek - source to mouth			
C-31	Elbow Creek - source to mouth			
C-32	Battle Creek - source to mouth			
C-33	East Fork Moose Creek - source to Cedar Creek			
C-34	Chute Creek - source to mouth			
C-35	Dead Elk Creek - source to mouth			
C-36	Cedar Creek - source to mouth			
C-37	Maple Creek - source to mouth			
C-38	Double Creek - source to mouth			
C-39	Fitting Creek - source to mouth			
C-40	North Fork Moose Creek - Rhoda Creek to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-41	North Fork Moose Creek - West Moose Creek to Rhoda Creek			
C-42	North Fork Moose Creek - source to West Fork Moose Creek			
C-43	West Fork Moose Creek - source to mouth			
C-44	Rhoda Creek - Wounded Doe Creek to mouth			
C-45	Wounded Doe Creek - source to mouth			
C-46	Rhoda Creek - source to Wounded Doe Creek			
C-47	Lizard Creek - Lizard Lakes to mouth			
C-48	Meeker Creek - source to mouth			
C-49	Three Links Creek - source to mouth			
C-50	Gedney Creek - West Fork Gedney Creek to mouth			
C-51	Gedney Creek - source to West Fork Gedney Creek			
C-52	West Fork Gedney Creek - source to mouth			
C-53	Glover Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-54	Boyd Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-55	Rackliff Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	

(3-31-22)

05. Lochsa Subbasin. The Lochsa Subbasin, HUC 17060303, is comprised of sixty-five (65) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	Lochsa River - Deadman Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-2	Kerr Creek - source to mouth			
C-3	Lochsa River - Old Man Creek to Deadman Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-4	Coolwater Creek - source to mouth			
C-5	Fire Creek - source to mouth			
C-6	Split Creek - source to mouth			
C-7	Old Man Creek - source to mouth			
C-8	Lochsa River - Fish Creek to Old Man Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-9	Lochsa River - Indian Grave Creek to Fish Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-10	Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
C-11	Stanley Creek - source to mouth			
C-12	Eagle Mountain Creek - source to mouth			
C-13	Lochsa River- Warm Springs Creek to Indian Grave Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-14	Sponge Creek - Fish Lake Creek to mouth			
C-15	Sponge Creek - source to Fish Lake Creek			
C-16	Fish Lake Creek - source to mouth			
C-17	Warm Springs Creek - Wind Lakes Creek to mouth			
C-18	Warm Springs Creek - source to Wind Lakes Creek			
C-19	Wind Lakes Creek - source to mouth			
C-20	Lochsa River - confluence of Crooked Fork, White Sand Creek, and Walton Creek to Warm Springs Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-21	Jay Creek - source to mouth			
C-22	Cliff Creek - source to mouth			
C-23	Walton Creek - source to mouth			
C-24	White Sand Creek - Storm Creek to mouth			
C-25	White Sand Creek - source to Storm Creek			
C-26	Colt Creek - source to mouth			
C-27	Big Sand Creek - Hidden Creek to mouth			
C-28	Swamp Creek - source to mouth			
C-29	Big Sand Creek - source to Hidden Creek			
C-30	Hidden Creek - source to mouth			
C-31	Big Flat Creek - source to mouth			
C-32	Storm Creek - source to mouth			
C-33	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
C-34	Crooked Fork - Brushy Fork to mouth			
C-35	Brushy Fork - Spruce Creek to mouth			
C-36	Spruce Creek - source to mouth			
C-37	Brushy Fork - source to Spruce Creek			
C-38	Crooked Fork - source to Brushy Fork			
C-39	Hopeful Creek - source to mouth			
C-40	Boulder Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-41	Papoose Creek - source to mouth			
C-42	Parachute Creek - source to mouth			
C-43	Wendover Creek - source to mouth			
C-44	Badger Creek - source to mouth			
C-45	Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
C-46	West Fork Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
C-47	Doe Creek - source to mouth			
C-48	Postoffice Creek - source to mouth			
C-49	Weir Creek - source to mouth			
C-50	Indian Grave Creek - source to mouth			
C-51	Bald Mountain Creek - source to mouth			
C-52	Fish Creek - Hungery Creek to mouth			
C-53	Willow Creek - source to mouth			
C-54	Hungery Creek - Obia Creek to mouth			
C-55	Obia Creek - source to mouth			
C-56	Hungery Creek - source to Obia Creek			
C-57	Fish Creek - source to Hungery Creek			
C-58	Bimerick Creek - source to mouth			
C-59	Deadman Creek - East Fork Deadman Creek to mouth			
C-60	East Fork Deadman Creek - source to mouth			
C-61	Deadman Creek - source to East Fork Deadman Creek			
C-62	Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
C-63	Pete King Creek - Walde Creek to mouth			
C-64	Walde Creek - source to mouth			
C-65	Pete King Creek - source to Walde Creek			

(3-31-22)

06. Middle Fork Clearwater Subbasin. The Middle Fork Clearwater Subbasin, HUC 17060304, is comprised of eleven (11) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	Middle Fork Clearwater River - confluence of Lochsa and Selway River to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-2	Clear Creek - South Fork Clear Creek to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-3	West Fork Clear Creek - source to mouth			
C-4	South Fork Clear Creek - source to mouth			
C-5	Kay Creek - source to mouth			
C-6	Clear Creek - source to South Fork Clear Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-7	Middle Fork Clear Creek - source to mouth			
C-8	Browns Spring Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-9	Pine Knob Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-10	Lodge Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-11	Maggie Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

07. South Fork Clearwater Subbasin. The South Fork Clearwater Subbasin, HUC 17060305, is comprised of eighty-two (82) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	South Fork Clearwater River - Butcher Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
C-2	Cottonwood Creek - Cottonwood Creek waterfall (9.0 miles upstream) to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
C-3	Cottonwood Creek - source to Cottonwood Creek waterfall (9.0 miles upstream)	COLD SS	PCR	
C-4	Red Rock Creek - Red Rock Creek waterfall (3.6 miles upstream) to mouth			
C-5	Red Rock Creek - source to Red Rock Creek waterfall (3.6 miles upstream)			
C-6	Stockney Creek - source to mouth			
C-7	Shebang Creek - source to mouth			
C-8	South Fork Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
C-9	Long Haul Creek - source to mouth			
C-10	Threemile Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-11a	Butcher Creek - unnamed tributary (4.5 miles above mouth) in T30N, R03E, Sec. 1 to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-11b	Butcher Creek - source to unnamed tributary (4.5 miles above mouth) in T30N, R03E, Sec. 1	COLD	SCR	
C-12	South Fork Clearwater River - Johns Creek to Butcher Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
C-13	Mill Creek - source to mouth			
C-14	Johns Creek - Gospel Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-15	Gospel Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-16	West Fork Gospel Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-17	Johns Creek - Moores Creek to Gospel Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-18	Johns Creek - source to Moores Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-19	Moores Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-20	Square Mountain Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-21	Hagen Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-22	South Fork Clearwater River - Tenmile Creek to Johns Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
C-23	Wing Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-24	Twentymile Creek - source to mouth			
C-25	Tenmile Creek - Sixmile Creek to mouth			
C-26	Tenmile Creek - Williams Creek to Sixmile Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-27	Tenmile Creek - source to Williams Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-28	Williams Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-29	Sixmile Creek - source to mouth			
C-30	South Fork Clearwater River - Crooked River to Tenmile Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
C-31	Crooked River - Relief Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-32	Crooked River - confluence of West and East Fork Crooked Rivers to Relief Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-33	West Fork Crooked River - source to mouth			
C-34	East Fork Crooked River - source to mouth			
C-35	Relief Creek - source to mouth			
C-36	South Fork Clearwater River - confluence of American River and Red River to Crooked River	COLD SS	PCR	
C-37	Red River- Siegel Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-38	Red River - South Fork Red River to Siegel Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-39	Moose Butte Creek - source to mouth			
C-40	South Fork Red River - Trapper Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-41	South Fork Red River - West Fork Red River to Trapper Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-42	West Fork Red River - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-43	South Fork Red River - source to West Fork Red River	COLD SS	SCR	
C-44	Trapper Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-45	Red River - source to South Fork Red River	COLD SS	SCR	DWS
C-46	Soda Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-47	Bridge Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-48	Otterson Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-49	Trail Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-50	Siegel Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-51	Red Horse Creek - source to mouth			
C-52	American River - East Fork American River to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-53	Kirks Fork - source to mouth			
C-54	East Fork American River - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-55	American River - source to East Fork American River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-56	Elk Creek - confluence of Big Elk and Little Elk Creeks to mouth			DWS
C-57	Little Elk Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-58	Big Elk Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-59	Buffalo Gulch - source to mouth			
C-60	Whiskey Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-61	Maurice Creek - source to mouth			
C-62	Newsome Creek - Beaver Creek to mouth			
C-63	Bear Creek - source to mouth			
C-64	Nugget Creek - source to mouth			
C-65	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
C-66	Newsome Creek - Mule Creek to Beaver Creek			
C-67	Mule Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-68	Newsome Creek - source to Mule Creek			
C-69	Haysfork Creek - source to mouth			
C-70	Baldy Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-71	Pilot Creek - source to mouth			
C-72	Sawmill Creek - source to mouth			
C-73	Sing Lee Creek - source to mouth			
C-74	West Fork Newsome Creek - source to mouth			
C-75	Leggett Creek - source to mouth			
C-76	Fall Creek - source to mouth			
C-77	Silver Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-78	Peasley Creek - source to mouth			
C-79	Cougar Creek - source to mouth			
C-80	Meadow Creek - source to mouth			
C-81	Sally Ann Creek - source to mouth			DWS
C-82	Rabbit Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

08. Clearwater Subbasin. The Clearwater Subbasin, HUC 17060306, is comprised of sixty-seven (67) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	Lower Granite Dam pool	COLD	PCR	DWS
C-2	Clearwater River - Potlatch River to Lower Granite Dam pool	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-3	Lindsay Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-4	Lapwai Creek - Sweetwater Creek to mouth	COLD	PCR	
C-5	Sweetwater Creek - Webb Creek to mouth			
C-6	Sweetwater Creek - source to Webb Creek			
C-7	Webb Creek - source to mouth			
C-8	Lapwai Creek - Winchester Lake to Sweetwater Creek	COLD	PCR	
C-9	Winchester Lake	COLD	PCR	DWS
C-10	Lapwai Creek - source to Winchester Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-11	Mission Creek - source to mouth			
C-12	Tom Beall Creek - source to mouth			
C-13	Clearwater River - North Fork Clearwater River to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-14	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-15	Jacks Creek - source to mouth			
C-16	Big Canyon Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-17	Cold Springs Creek - source to mouth			
C-18	Little Canyon Creek - confluence of Holes and Long Hollow Creeks to mouth			
C-19	Holes Creek - source to mouth			
C-20	Long Hollow Creek - source to mouth			
C-21	Clearwater River - Lolo Creek to North Fork Clearwater River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-22	Clearwater River - confluence of South and Middle Fork Clearwater Rivers to Lolo Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-23	Sixmile Creek - source to mouth			
C-24	Lawyer Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-25	Sevenmile Creek - source to mouth			
C-26	Lolo Creek - Yakus Creek to mouth			
C-27	Yakus Creek - source to mouth			
C-28	Lolo Creek - source to Yakus Creek			
C-29	Eldorado Creek - source to mouth			
C-30	Yoosa Creek - source to mouth			
C-31	Jim Brown Creek - source to mouth			
C-32	Musselshell Creek - source to mouth			
C-33	Big Creek - source to mouth			
C-34	Jim Ford Creek - Jim Ford Creek waterfall (12.5 miles upstream) to mouth	COLD	PCR	
C-35	Jim Ford Creek - source to Jim Ford Creek waterfall (12.5 miles upstream)	COLD	PCR	
C-36	Grasshopper Creek - source to mouth	COLD	PCR	DWS
C-37	Winter Creek - Winter Creek waterfall (3.4 miles upstream) to mouth			
C-38	Winter Creek - source to Winter Creek waterfall (3.4 miles upstream)			
C-39	Orofino Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-40	Whiskey Creek - source to mouth			
C-41	Bedrock Creek - source to mouth			
C-42	Louse Creek - source to mouth			
C-43	Pine Creek - source to mouth			
C-44	Potlatch River - Big Bear Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-45	Potlatch River - Corral Creek to Big Bear Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-46	Cedar Creek - source to mouth			
C-47	Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
C-48	Potlatch River - Moose Creek to Corral Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-49	Potlatch River - source to Moose Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-50	Little Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
C-51	East Fork Potlatch River - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-52	Ruby Creek - source to mouth			
C-53	Moose Creek - source to mouth			
C-54	Corral Creek - source to mouth			
C-55	Pine Creek - source to mouth			
C-56	Big Bear Creek - confluence of West and East Fork Big Bear Creeks to mouth			
C-57	East Fork Big Bear Creek - source to mouth			
C-58	West Fork Big Bear Creek - source to mouth			
C-59	Dry Creek - source to mouth			
C-60	Little Bear Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-61	West Fork Little Bear Creek - source to mouth			DWS
C-62	Middle Potlatch Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-63	Bethel Canyon - source to mouth			
C-64	Little Potlatch Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-65	Howard Gulch - source to mouth			
C-66	Catholic Creek - source to mouth			
C-67	Hatwai Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

09. Upper North Fork Clearwater Subbasin. The Upper North Fork Clearwater Subbasin, HUC 17060307, is comprised of forty-nine (49) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	North Fork Clearwater River - Skull Creek to Aquarius Campground (T40N, R07E, Sec. 05)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-2	North Fork Clearwater River- Washington Creek to Skull Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-3	Washington Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-4	North Fork Clearwater River - Orogrande Creek to Washington Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-5	Orogrande Creek - French Creek to mouth			
C-6	Orogrande Creek - source to French Creek			
C-7	French Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-8	North Fork Clearwater River - Weitas Creek to Orogrande Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-9	Weitas Creek - Hemlock Creek to mouth			
C-10	Hemlock Creek - source to mouth			
C-11	Weitas Creek - Windy Creek to Hemlock Creek			
C-12	Middle Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-13	Little Weitas Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-14	Weitas Creek - source to Windy Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-15	Windy Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-16	North Fork Clearwater River - Kelly Creek to Weitas Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-17	Fourth of July Creek - source to mouth			
C-18	Kelly Creek - Cayuse Creek to mouth			
C-19	Cayuse Creek - Gravey Creek to mouth			
C-20	Monroe Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-21	Gravey Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-22	Cayuse Creek - source to Gravey Creek			
C-23	Toboggan Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-24	Kelly Creek - confluence of North and Middle Fork Kelly Creek to Cayuse Creek			
C-25	South Fork Kelly Creek - source to mouth			
C-26	Middle Fork Kelly Creek - source to mouth			
C-27	North Fork Kelly Creek - source to mouth			
C-28	Moose Creek - Osier Creek to mouth			
C-29	Little Moose Creek - source to mouth			
C-30	Osier Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-31	Moose Creek - source to Osier Creek			
C-32	North Fork Clearwater River - Lake Creek to Kelly Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-33	Lake Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-34	North Fork Clearwater River - Vanderbilt Gulch to Lake Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-35	Long Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-36	North Fork Clearwater River - source to Vanderbilt Gulch	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-37	Vanderbilt Gulch - source to mouth			
C-38	Meadow Creek - source to mouth			
C-39	Elizabeth Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-40	Cold Springs Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-41	Sprague Creek - source to mouth			
C-42	Larson Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-43	Rock Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-44	Quartz Creek - source to mouth			
C-45	Cougar Creek - source to mouth			
C-46	Skull Creek - Collins Creek to mouth	COLD	SCR	
C-47	Skull Creek - source to Collins Creek			
C-48	Collins Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	

(3-31-22)

10. Lower North Fork Clearwater Subbasin. The Lower North Fork Clearwater Subbasin, HUC 17060308, is comprised of thirty-four (34) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-1	North Fork Clearwater River - Dworshak Reservoir Dam to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-2	Dworshak Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-3	Reeds Creek - Alder Creek to Dworshak Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-4	Reeds Creek - source to Alder Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-5	Alder Creek - source to mouth			
C-6	Silver Creek - source to Dworshak Reservoir			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-7	Benton Creek - source to Dworshak Reservoir			
C-8	North Fork Clearwater River - Aquaruis Campground (T40N, R07E, Sec. 05) to Dworshak Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-9	Beaver Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
C-10	Isabella Creek - source to mouth			
C-11	Little North Fork Clearwater River - Foehl Creek to Dworshak Reservoir			
C-12	Little North Fork Clearwater River - Spotted Louis Creek to Foehl Creek			
C-13	Sawtooth Creek - source to mouth			
C-14	Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
C-15	Spotted Louis Creek - source to mouth			
C-16	Little North Fork Clearwater River - Rutledge Creek to Spotted Louis Creek			
C-17	Rutledge Creek - source to mouth			
C-18	Little North Fork Clearwater River - source to Rutledge Creek			
C-19	Foehl Creek - source to mouth			
C-20	Stoney Creek - Glover Creek to Dworshak Reservoir			
C-21	Floodwood Creek - source to mouth			
C-22	Glover Creek - source to mouth			
C-23	Stoney Creek - source to Glover Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
C-24	Isabella Creek - source to mouth			
C-25	Breakfast Creek - source to mouth			
C-26	Gold Creek - source to Dworshak Reservoir			
C-27	Weitas Creek - source to Dworshak Reservoir			
C-28	Swamp Creek - source to Dworshak Reservoir			
C-29	Cranberry Creek - source to Dworshak Reservoir			
C-30	Elk Creek - source to Dworshak Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
C-31	Bull Run Creek - confluence of Squaw and Shattuck Creeks to mouth			
C-32	Shattuck Creek - source to mouth			
C-33	Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
C-34	Long Meadow Creek - source to Dworshak Reservoir			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
C-35	Dicks Creek - source to Dworshak Reservoir			

(3-31-22)

121. -- 129. (RESERVED)

130. SALMON BASIN.
Surface waters found within the Salmon basin total twelve (12) subbasins and are designated as follows: (3-31-22)

01. Hells Canyon Subbasin. The Hells Canyon Subbasin, HUC 17060101, is comprised of twenty-eight (28) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Snake River - Wolf Creek to Salmon River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-2	Snake River - Sheep Creek to Wolf Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-3	Snake River - Hells Canyon Dam to Sheep Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-4	Deep Creek - source to mouth			
S-5	Brush Creek - source to mouth			
S-6	Granite Creek - source to mouth			
S-7	Little Granite Creek - source to mouth			
S-8	Bernard Creek - source to mouth			
S-9	Sheep Creek - confluence of West and East Fork Sheep Creeks to mouth			
S-10	West Fork Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
S-11	East Fork Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
S-12	Clarks Fork - source to mouth			
S-13	Caribou Creek - source to mouth			
S-14	Kirkwood Creek - source to mouth			
S-15	Kirby Creek - source to mouth			
S-16	Corral Creek - source to mouth			
S-17	Klopton Creek - source to mouth			
S-18	Kurry Creek - source to mouth			
S-19	West Creek - source to mouth			
S-20	Big Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
S-21	Jones Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-22	Highrange Creek - source to mouth			
S-23	Getta Creek - source to mouth			
S-24	Wolf Creek - Basin Creek to mouth			
S-25	Wolf Creek - source to Basin Creek			
S-26	Basin Creek - source to mouth			
S-27	Dry Creek - source to mouth			
S-28	Divide Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

02. Lower Snake-Asotin Subbasin. The Lower Snake-Asotin Subbasin, HUC 17060103, is comprised of sixteen (16) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Snake River - Asotin River (Idaho/Oregon border) to Lower Granite Dam pool	COLD	PCR	DWS
S-2	Snake River - Captain John Creek to Asotin River (Idaho/Oregon border)	COLD	PCR	DWS
S-3	Snake River - Cottonwood Creek to Captain John Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
S-4	Snake River - Salmon River to Cottonwood Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
S-5	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
S-6	Cave Gulch - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
S-7	Corral Creek - source to mouth			
S-8	Middle Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
S-9	Dough Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
S-10	Billy Creek - source to mouth			
S-11	Captain John Creek - source to mouth			
S-12	Redbird Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
S-13	Tenmile Canyon - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
S-14	Tammany Creek - Unnamed Tributary (T34N, R05W, Sec. 24) to mouth	COLD	SCR	
S-15	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T34N, R05W, Sec. 24)	COLD	SCR	
S-16	Tammany Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T34N, R05W, Sec. 24)	COLD	SCR	

(3-31-22)

03. Upper Salmon Subbasin. The Upper Salmon Subbasin, HUC 17060201, is comprised of one

hundred thirty-five (135) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Salmon River - Pennal Gulch to Pashsimeroi River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-2	Morgan Creek - West Creek to mouth			
S-3	Morgan Creek - source to West Creek			
S-4	West Creek - Blowfly Creek to mouth			
S-5	Blowfly Creek - source to mouth			
S-6	West Creek - source to Blowfly Creek			
S-7	Challis Creek - Darling Creek to mouth			
S-8	Darling Creek - source to mouth			
S-9	Challis Creek - Bear Creek to Darling Creek			
S-10	Eddy Creek - source to mouth			
S-11	Bear Creek - source to mouth			
S-12	Challis Creek - source to Bear Creek			
S-13	Mill Creek - source to mouth			
S-14	Salmon River - Garden Creek to Pennal Gulch	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-15	Garden Creek - source to mouth			
S-16	Salmon River - East Fork Salmon River to Garden Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-17	Bayhorse Creek - source to mouth			
S-18	Lyon Creek - source to mouth			
S-19	Salmon River - Squaw Creek to East Fork Salmon River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-20	Kinnikinic Creek - source to mouth			
S-21	Squaw Creek - Cash Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-22	Cash Creek - source to mouth			
S-23	Squaw Creek - confluence of Aspen and Cinnabar Creeks to Cash Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-24	Aspen Creek - source to mouth			
S-25	Cinnabar Creek - source to mouth			
S-26	Bruno Creek - source to mouth			
S-27	Salmon River - Thompson Creek to Squaw Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-28	Thompson Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-29	Pat Hughes Creek -source to mouth			
S-30	Buckskin Creek - source to mouth			
S-31	Salmon River - Yankee Fork Creek to Thompson Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-32	Yankee Fork Creek - Jordan Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-33	Ramey Creek - source to mouth			
S-34	Yankee Fork Creek - source to Jordan Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-35	Fivemile Creek - source to mouth			
S-36	Elevenmile Creek - source to mouth			
S-37	McKay Creek - source to mouth			
S-38	Twentymile Creek - source to mouth			
S-39	Tenmile Creek - source to mouth			
S-40	Eightmile Creek - source to mouth			
S-41	Jordan Creek - from and including Unnamed Tributary (T13N, R15E, Sec. 29) to mouth			
S-42	Jordan Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T13N, R15E, Sec. 29)			
S-43	West Fork Yankee Fork Creek - Lightning Creek to mouth			
S-44	Lightning Creek - source to mouth			
S-45	West Fork Yankee Fork Creek - source to Lightning Creek			
S-46	Cabin Creek - source to mouth			
S-47	Salmon River - Valley Creek to Yankee Fork Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-48	Basin Creek - East Basin Creek to mouth			
S-49	East Basin Creek - source to mouth			
S-50	Basin Creek - source to East Basin Creek			
S-51	Valley Creek - Trap Creek to mouth			
S-52	Stanley Creek - source to mouth			
S-53	Valley Creek - source to Trap Creek			
S-54	Trap Creek - Meadow Creek to mouth			
S-55	Trap Creek - source to Meadow Creek			
S-56	Meadow Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-57	Elk Creek - source to mouth			
S-58	Stanley Creek - source to mouth			
S-59	Crooked Creek - source to mouth			
S-60	Iron Creek - source to mouth			
S-61	Goat Creek - source to mouth			
S-62	Meadow Creek - source to mouth			
S-63	Salmon River - Redfish Lake Creek to Valley Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-64	Redfish Lake Creek - Redfish Lake to mouth			
S-65	Fishhook Creek - source to mouth			
S-66	Redfish Lake			
S-67	Redfish Lake Creek - source to Redfish Lake			
S-68	Salmon River - Unnamed Tributary (T19N, R13E, Sec. 25) to Redfish Lake Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-69	Decker Creek - Huckleberry Creek to mouth			
S-70	Decker Creek - source to Huckleberry Creek			
S-71	Huckleberry Creek - source to mouth			
S-72	Salmon River - Fisher Creek to Decker Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-73	Salmon River - Alturas Lake Creek to Fisher Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-74	Hell Roaring Creek - source to mouth			
S-75	Alturas Lake Creek - Alturas Lake to mouth			
S-76	Toxaway/Farley Lake - source to mouth			
S-77	Pettit Lake			
S-78	Alturas Lake			
S-79	Alturas Lake Creek - source to Alturas Lake			
S-80	Alpine Creek - source to mouth			
S-81	Salmon River - source to Alturas Lake Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-82	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
S-83	Smiley Creek - source to mouth			
S-84	Frenchman Creek - source to mouth			
S-85	Pole Creek - source to mouth			
S-86	Champion Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-87	Fourth of July Creek - source to mouth			
S-88	Fisher Creek - source to mouth			
S-89	Williams Creek - source to mouth			
S-90	Gold Creek - source to mouth			
S-91	Little Casino Creek - source to mouth			
S-92	Big Casino Creek - source to mouth			
S-93	Rough Creek - source to mouth			
S-94	Warm Springs Creek - Swimm Creek to mouth			
S-95	Warm Springs Creek - Pigtail Creek to Swimm Creek			
S-96	Pigtail Creek - source to mouth			
S-97	Warm Springs Creek - source to Pigtail Creek			
S-98	Swimm Creek - source to mouth			
S-99	Slate Creek - source to mouth			
S-100	Holman Creek - source to mouth			
S-101	Sullivan Creek - source to mouth			
S-102	East Fork Salmon River - Herd Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-103	East Fork Salmon River - Germania Creek to Herd Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-104	Big Lake Creek - source to mouth			
S-105	Big Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
S-106	Little Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
S-107	Germania Creek - Chamberlain Creek to mouth			
S-108	Chamberlain Creek - source to mouth			
S-109	Germania Creek - source to Chamberlain Creek			
S-110	East Fork Salmon River - confluence of South and West Fork Salmon Rivers to Germania	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-111	West Fork East Fork Salmon River - source to mouth			
S-112	South Fork East Fork Salmon River - source to mouth			
S-113	Ibex Creek - source to mouth			
S-114	West Pass Creek - source to mouth			
S-115	Bowery Creek - source to mouth			
S-116	Pine Creek - source to mouth			
S-117	McDonald Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-118	Herd Creek - confluence of West Fork Herd Creek and East Pass Creek to mouth			
S-119	East Pass Creek - source to mouth			
S-120	Taylor Creek - source to mouth			
S-121	West Fork Herd Creek - source to mouth			
S-122	East Fork Herd Creek - source to mouth			
S-123	Lake Creek - source to mouth			
S-124	Road Creek - Corral Basin Creek to mouth			
S-125	Road Creek - source to Corral Basin Creek			
S-126	Mosquito Creek - source to mouth			
S-127	Corral Basin Creek - source to mouth			
S-128	Horse Basin Creek - source to mouth			
S-129	Spar Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
S-130	Bradshaw Gulch - source to mouth			
S-131	Warm Spring Creek - Hole-in-Rock Creek to mouth			
S-132	Warm Spring Creek - source to Hole-in-Rock Creek			
S-133	Broken Wagon Creek - source to mouth			
S-134	Hole-in-Rock Creek - source to mouth			
S-135	Pennal Gulch - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

04. Pahsimeroi Subbasin. The Pahsimeroi Subbasin, HUC 17060202, is comprised of thirty-nine (39) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Pahsimeroi River - Patterson Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-2	Pahsimeroi River - Meadow Creek to Patterson Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-3	Lawson Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Lawson Creeks to mouth			
S-4	North Fork Lawson Creek - source to mouth			
S-5	South Fork Lawson Creek - source to mouth			
S-6	Meadow Creek - source to mouth			
S-7	Pahsimeroi River - Furley Road (T15S, R22E) to Meadow Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-8	Pahsimeroi River - Big Creek to Furley Road (T15S, R22E)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-9	Grouse Creek - source to mouth			
S-10	Pahsimeroi River - Goldburg Creek to Big Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-11	Pahsimeroi River - Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R23E, Sec. 22) to Goldburg Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-12	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T12N, R23E, Sec. 22)			
S-13	Doublespring Creek - Christian Gulch to mouth			
S-14	Christian Gulch - source to mouth			
S-15	Doublespring Creek - source to Christian Gulch			
S-16	Mud Spring Canyon Complex			
S-17	Pahsimeroi River - Burnt Creek to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R23E, Sec. 22)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-18	Pahsimeroi River - Mahogany Creek to Burnt Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-19	Mahogany Creek - source to mouth			
S-20	Pahsimeroi River - confluence of Rock Creek and East Fork Pahsimeroi River to Mahogany Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-21	Rock Creek - source to mouth			
S-22	East Fork Pahsimeroi River - source to mouth			
S-23	Burnt Creek - Long Creek to mouth			
S-24	Burnt Creek - source to Long Creek			
S-25	Long Creek - Short Creek to mouth			
S-26	Short Creek - source to mouth			
S-27	Long Creek - source to Short Creek			
S-28	Goldburg Creek - Donkey Creek to mouth			
S-29	Donkey Creek -source to mouth			
S-30	Goldburg Creek - source to Donkey Creek			
S-31	Big Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Big Creeks to mouth			
S-32	South Fork Big Creek - source to mouth			
S-33	North Fork Big Creek - source to mouth			
S-34	Patterson Creek - Inyo Creek to mouth			
S-35	Patterson Creek - source to and including Inyo Creek			
S-36	Falls Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-37	Morse Creek - Irrigation junction to mouth			
S-38	Morse Creek - source to Irrigation junction (T15S, R23E)			
S-39	Morgan Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

05. Middle Salmon-Panther Subbasin. The Middle Salmon-Panther Subbasin, HUC 17060203, is comprised of ninety-two (92) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Salmon River - Panther Creek to Middle Fork Salmon River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-2	Panther Creek - Big Deer Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-3	Garden Creek - source to mouth			
S-4	Clear Creek - source to mouth			
S-5	Big Deer Creek - South Fork Big Deer Creek to mouth			
S-6	Big Deer Creek - source to South Fork Big Deer Creek			
S-7	South Fork Big Deer Creek - Bucktail Creek to mouth			
S-8	South Fork Big Deer Creek -source to Bucktail Creek			
S-9	Bucktail Creek - source to mouth	NONE	NONE	
S-10	Panther Creek - Napias Creek to Big Deer Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-11	Panther Creek - Blackbird Creek to Napias Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-12a	Blackbird Creek - source to Blackbird Reservoir Dam	COLD SS	SCR	
S-12b	Blackbird Creek - Blackbird Reservoir Dam to mouth	NONE	SCR	
S-13a	West Fork Blackbird Creek - source to concrete channel	COLD SS	SCR	
S-13b	West Fork Blackbird Creek - concrete channel to mouth only	NONE	SCR	
S-14	Panther Creek - Porphyry Creek to Blackbird Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-15	Musgrove Creek - source to mouth			
S-16	Porphyry Creek - source to mouth			
S-17	Panther Creek - source to Porphyry Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-18	Moyer Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-19	Woodtick Creek - source to mouth			
S-20	Deep Creek - Little Deep Creek to mouth			
S-21	Little Deep Creek - source to mouth			
S-22	Deep Creek - source to Little Deep Creek			
S-23	Napias Creek - Moccasin Creek to mouth			
S-24	Napias Creek - Arnett Creek to and including Moccasin Creek			
S-25	Napias Creek - source to Arnett Creek			
S-26	Arnett Creek - source to mouth			
S-27	Trail Creek - source to mouth			
S-28	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
S-29	Salmon River - Indian Creek to Panther Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-30	Pine Creek - source to mouth			
S-31	East Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
S-32	Salmon River - North Fork Sheep Creek to Indian Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-33	Moose Creek - Little Moose Creek to mouth			
S-34	Little Moose Creek - source to mouth			
S-35	Moose Creek - Dolly Creek to Little Moose Creek			
S-36	Moose Creek - source to Dolly Creek			
S-37	Dolly Creek - source to mouth			
S-38	Dump Creek - Moose Creek to mouth			
S-39	Salmon River - Carmen Creek to North Fork Salmon River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-40	Wallace Creek - source to mouth			
S-41	Salmon River - Pollard Creek to Carmen Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-42	Salmon River - Williams Creek to Pollard Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-43	Williams Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Williams Creek to mouth			
S-44	North Fork Williams Creek - source to mouth			
S-45	South Fork Williams Creek - source to mouth			
S-46	Salmon River - Twelvemile Creek to Williams Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-47	Salmon River - Iron Creek to Twelvemile Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-48	Iron Creek - North Fork Iron Creek to mouth			
S-49	North Fork Iron Creek - source to mouth			
S-50	Iron Creek - source to North Fork Iron Creek			
S-51	West Fork Iron Creek - source to mouth			
S-52	South Fork Iron Creek - source to mouth			
S-53	Salmon River - Pahsimeroi River to Iron Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-54	Hot Creek - source to mouth			
S-55	Cow Creek - source to mouth			
S-56	Allison Creek - source to mouth			
S-57	McKim Creek - source to mouth			
S-58	Poison Creek - source to mouth			
S-59	Warm Springs Creek - source to mouth			
S-60	Twelvemile Creek - source to mouth			
S-61	Carmen Creek - Freeman Creek to mouth			
S-62	Freeman Creek - source to mouth			
S-63	Carmen Creek - source to Freeman Creek			
S-64	Tower Creek - source to mouth			
S-65	Fourth of July Creek - Little Fourth of July Creek to mouth			
S-66	Fourth of July Creek - source to Little Fourth of July Creek			
S-67	Little Fourth of July Creek - source to mouth			
S-68	North Fork Salmon River - Hughes Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-69	Big Silverlead Creek - source to mouth			
S-70	North Fork Salmon River - Sheep Creek to Hughes Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-71	Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
S-72	North Fork Salmon River - Dahlonega Creek to Sheep Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-73	Dahlonega Creek - Nez Perce Creek to mouth			
S-74	Dahlonega Creek - source to Nez Perce Creek			
S-75	Nez Perce Creek - source to mouth			
S-76	Anderson Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-77	North Fork Salmon River - Twin Creek to Dahlonega Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-78	North Fork Salmon River - source to Twin Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-79	Pierce Creek - source to mouth			
S-80	Twin Creek - source to mouth			
S-81	Hughes Creek - source to mouth			
S-82	Hull Creek - source to mouth			
S-83	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
S-84	Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
S-85	Spring Creek - source to mouth			
S-86	Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
S-87	Owl Creek - East Fork Owl Creek to mouth			
S-88	East Fork Owl Creek - source to mouth			
S-89	Owl Creek - source to East Fork Owl Creek			
S-90	Colson Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

06. Lemhi Subbasin. The Lemhi Subbasin, HUC 17060204, is comprised of eighty-two (82) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Lemhi River - Kenney Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-2	Mulkey Creek - source to mouth			
S-3a	Withington Creek - diversion (T20N, R23E, Sec. 09) to mouth			
S-3b	Withington Creek - source to diversion (T20N, R23E, Sec. 09)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-4	Haynes Creek - source to mouth			
S-5	Lemhi River - Hayden Creek to Kenney Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-6	Baldy Creek - source to mouth			
S-7a	McDevitt Creek - diversion (T19N, R23E, Sec. 36) to mouth			
S-7b	McDevitt Creek - source to diversion (T19N, R23E, Sec. 36)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-8	Muddy Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-9	Hayden Creek - Basin Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-10	Basin Creek - Lake Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-11	Basin Creek - confluence of McNutt Creek and Trail Creek to Lake Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-12	Trail Creek - source mouth			
S-13	McNutt Creek - source to mouth			
S-14	Lake Creek - source to mouth			
S-15	Hayden Creek - Bear Valley Creek to Basin Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-16	Bear Valley Creek -Wright Creek to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-17	Bear Valley Creek - source to Wright Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-18	Wright Creek - source to mouth			
S-19	Kadletz Creek - source to mouth			
S-20	Hayden Creek -West Fork Hayden Creek to Bear Valley Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-21	Hayden Creek - source to West Fork Hayden Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-22	West Fork Hayden Creek - source to mouth			
S-23	East Fork Hayden Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-24	Lemhi River - Peterson Creek to Hayden Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-25	Lemhi River - confluence of Big and Little Eightmile Creeks to Peterson Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-26a	Mill Creek - diversion (T16N, R24E, Sec. 22) to mouth			
S-26b	Mill Creek - source to diversion (T16N, R24E, Sec. 22)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-27	Walter Creek - source to mouth			
S-28	Lee Creek - source to mouth			
S-29a	Big Eightmile Creek - diversion (T16N, R25E, Sec. 21) to mouth			
S-29b	Big Eightmile Creek - source to diversion (T16N, R25E, Sec. 21)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-30	Lemhi River - confluence of Eighteenmile Creek and Texas Creek to the confluence of Big and Little Eightmile Creeks	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-31	Big Timber Creek - Little Timber Creek to mouth			
S-32a	Little Timber Creek - diversion (T15N, R25E, Sec. 24) to mouth			
S-32b	Little Timber Creek - source to diversion (T15N, R25E, Sec. 24)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-33	Big Timber Creek - Rocky Creek to Little Timber Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-34	Rocky Creek - source to mouth			
S-35	Big Timber Creek - source to Rocky Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-36	Texas Creek - Deer Creek to mouth			
S-37	Deer Creek - source to mouth			
S-38	Texas Creek - Meadow Creek to Deer Creek			
S-39	Meadow Lake Creek - source to mouth			
S-40	Texas Creek - source to Meadow Lake Creek			
S-41	Eighteenmile Creek - Hawley Creek to mouth			
S-42	Eighteenmile Creek - Clear Creek to Hawley Creek			
S-43	Eighteenmile Creek - Divide Creek to Hawley Creek	COLD	SCR	
S-44	Divide Creek - source to mouth			
S-45	Eighteenmile Creek - source to Divide Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-46	Clear Creek - source to mouth			
S-47	Tenmile Creek - Powderhorn Gulch to mouth			
S-48	Tenmile Creek - source to Powderhorn Gulch			
S-49	Powderhorn Gulch - source to mouth			
S-50a	Hawley Creek - diversion (T15N, R27E, Sec. 03) to mouth			
S-50b	Hawley Creek - source to diversion (T15N, R27E, Sec. 03)			
S-51a	Canyon Creek - diversion (T16N, R26E, Sec.22) to mouth			
S-51b	Canyon Creek - source to diversion (T16N, R26E, Sec.22)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-52a	Little Eightmile Creek - diversion (T16N, R25E, Sec. 02) to mouth			
S-52b	Little Eightmile Creek - source to diversion (T16N, R25E, Sec. 02)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-53	Peterson Creek - source to mouth			
S-54	Reese Creek - source to mouth			
S-55a	Yearian Creek - diversion (T17N, R24E, Sec. 03) to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-55b	Yearian Creek - source to diversion (T17N, R24E, Sec. 03)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-56a	Agency Creek - diversion (T19N, R24E, Sec. 28) to mouth			
S-56b	Agency Creek - Cow Creek to diversion (T19N, R24E, Sec. 28)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-57	Cow Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-58	Agency Creek - source to Cow Creek	COLD SS	SCR	
S-59a	Pattee Creek - diversion (T19N, R24E, Sec. 16) to mouth			
S-59b	Pattee Creek - source to diversion (T19N, R24E, Sec. 16)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-60a	Pratt Creek - diversion (T20N, R23E, Sec. 11) to mouth			
S-60b	Pratt Creek - source to diversion (T20N, R23E, Sec. 11)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-61	Kenney Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-62a	Sandy Creek - diversion (T20N, R24E, Sec. 17) to mouth			
S-62b	Sandy Creek - source to diversion (T20N, R24E, Sec. 17)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-63	Wimpey Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
S-64a	Bohannon Creek - diversion (T21N, R23E, Sec. 22) to mouth			
S-64b	Bohannon Creek - source to diversion (T21N, R23E, Sec. 22)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-65a	Geertson Creek - diversion (T21N, R23E, Sec. 20) to mouth			
S-65b	Geertson Creek - source to diversion (T21N, R23E, Sec. 20)	COLD SS	SCR	
S-66a	Kirtley Creek - diversion (T21N, R22E, Sec. 02) to mouth			
S-66b	Kirtley Creek - source to diversion (T21N, R22E, Sec. 02)	COLD SS	SCR	

(3-31-22)

07. Upper Middle Fork Salmon Subbasin. The Upper Middle Fork Salmon Subbasin, HUC 17060205, is comprised of seventy (70) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Middle Fork Salmon River - confluence of Bear Valley Creek and Marsh Creek to Loon Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-2	Marble Creek - source to mouth			
S-3	Trail Creek - source to mouth			
S-4	Big Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
S-5	Dynamite Creek - source to mouth			
S-6	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
S-7	Pistol Creek - source to mouth			
S-8	Elkhorn Creek - source to mouth			
S-9	Sulphur Creek - source to mouth			
S-10	Boundary Creek - source to mouth			
S-11	Dagger Creek - source to mouth			
S-12	Bear Valley Creek - source to mouth			
S-13	Elk Creek - source to mouth			
S-14	Sheep Trail Creek - source to mouth			
S-15	Cub Creek - source to mouth			
S-16	Cache Creek - source to mouth			
S-17	Fir Creek - source to mouth			
S-18	Marsh Creek - Beaver Creek to mouth			
S-19	Marsh Creek - Knapp Creek to Beaver Creek			
S-20	Cape Horn Creek - Banner Creek to mouth			
S-21	Cape Horn Creek - source to Banner Creek			
S-22	Banner Creek - source to mouth			
S-23	Swamp Creek - source to mouth			
S-24	Marsh Creek - source to Knapp Creek			
S-25	Knapp Creek - source to mouth			
S-26	Asher Creek - source to mouth			
S-27	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T12N, R11E, Sec. 11)			
S-28	Beaver Creek - Bear Creek to mouth			
S-29	Beaver Creek - Winnemucca Creek to Bear Creek			
S-30	Winnemucca Creek - source to mouth			
S-31	Beaver Creek - source to Winnemucca Creek			
S-32	Bear Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-33	Soldier Creek - source to mouth			
S-34	Greyhound Creek - source to mouth			
S-35	Rapid River - Bell Creek to mouth			
S-36	Bell Creek - source to mouth			
S-37	Rapid River - Lucinda Creek to Bell Creek			
S-38	Rapid River - Float Creek to Lucinda Creek			
S-39	Float Creek - source to mouth			
S-40	Rapid River - Vanity Creek to Float Creek			
S-41	Vanity Creek - source to mouth			
S-42	Rapid River - source to Vanity Creek			
S-43	Lucinda Creek - source to mouth			
S-44	Sheep Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Sheep Creek to mouth			
S-45	South Fork Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
S-46	North Fork Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
S-47	Little Loon Creek - source to mouth			
S-48	Loon Creek - Cabin Creek to mouth			
S-49	Loon Creek - Warm Springs Creek to Cabin Creek			
S-50	Loon Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Warm Springs Creek			
S-51	Loon Creek - Shell Creek to Cottonwood Creek			
S-52	Shell Creek - source to mouth			
S-53	Loon Creek - Grouse Creek to Shell Creek			
S-54	Grouse Creek - source to mouth			
S-55	Loon Creek - Canyon Creek to Grouse Creek			
S-56	Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
S-57	Loon Creek - Pioneer Creek to Canyon Creek			
S-58	Trail Creek - source to mouth			
S-59	Loon Creek - source to Pioneer Creek			
S-60	Pioneer Creek - source to mouth			
S-61	No Name Creek - source to mouth			
S-62	Mayfield Creek - confluence of East and West Fork Mayfield Creek to mouth			
S-63	West Fork Mayfield Creek - source to mouth			
S-64	East Fork Mayfield Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-65	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
S-66	South Fork Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
S-67	Warm Springs Creek - Trapper Creek to mouth			
S-68	Trapper Creek - source to mouth			
S-69	Warm Springs Creek - source to Trapper Creek			
S-70	Cabin Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

08. Lower Middle Fork Salmon Subbasin. The Lower Middle Fork Salmon Subbasin, HUC 17060206, is comprised of fifty (50) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Middle Fork Salmon River - Loon Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-2	Papoose Creek - source to mouth			
S-3	Big Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-4	Cabin Creek - source to mouth			
S-5	Cave Creek - source to mouth			
S-6	Crooked Creek - source to mouth			
S-7	Big Ramey Creek - source to mouth			
S-8	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
S-9	Smith Creek - source to mouth			
S-10	Logan Creek - source to mouth			
S-11	Little Marble Creek - source to mouth			
S-12	Monumental Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-13	Snowslide Creek - source to mouth			
S-14	West Fork Monumental Creek - source to mouth			
S-15	Rush Creek - source to mouth			
S-16	Two Point Creek - source to mouth			
S-17	Soldier Creek - source to mouth			
S-18	Brush Creek - source to mouth			
S-19	Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
S-20	Camas Creek - Yellowjacket Creek to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-21	Camas Creek - Forge Creek to Yellowjacket Creek			
S-22	Camas Creek - Duck Creek to Forge Creek			
S-23	Camas Creek - Silver Creek to Duck Creek			
S-24	West Fork Camas Creek - source to mouth			
S-25	Camas Creek - Castle Creek to Silver Creek			
S-26	Camas Creek - Furnance Creek to Castle Creek			
S-27	Camas Creek - White Goat Creek to Furnance Creek			
S-28	Camas Creek - South Fork Camas Creek to White Goat Creek			
S-29	South Fork Camas Creek - source to mouth			
S-30	Camas Creek - source to South Fork Camas Creek			
S-31	White Goat Creek - source to mouth			
S-32	Furnace Creek - source to mouth			
S-33	Castle Creek - source to mouth			
S-34	Silver Creek - source to mouth			
S-35	Duck Creek - source to mouth			
S-36	Forge Creek - source to mouth			
S-37	Yellowjacket Creek - Jenny Creek to mouth			
S-38	Yellowjacket Creek - Hoodoo Creek to Jenny Creek			
S-39	Yellowjacket Creek - Little Jacket Creek to Hoodoo Creek			
S-40	Little Jacket Creek - source to mouth			
S-41	Yellowjacket Creek - Trail Creek to Little Jacket Creek			
S-42	Trail Creek - source to mouth			
S-43	Yellowjacket Creek - source to Trail Creek			
S-44	Hoodoo Creek - source to mouth			
S-45	Jenny Creek - source to mouth			
S-46	Wilson Creek - source to mouth			
S-47	Waterfall Creek - source to mouth			
S-48	Ship Island Creek - source to mouth			
S-49	Roaring Creek - source to mouth			
S-50	Goat Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

09. Middle Salmon-Chamberlain Subbasin. The Middle Salmon-Chamberlain Subbasin, HUC 17060207, is comprised of seventy-seven (77) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Salmon River - South Fork Salmon River to river mile 106 (T24N, R04E, Sec. 18)	COLD	PCR	DWS
S-2	Fall Creek - source to mouth			
S-3	Carey Creek - source to mouth			
S-4	California Creek - source to mouth			
S-5	Cottontail Creek - source to mouth			
S-6	Rabbit Creek - source to mouth			
S-7	Warren Creek - source to mouth			
S-8	Salmon River - Chamberlain Creek to South Fork Salmon River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-9	Fivemile Creek - source to mouth			
S-10	Little Fivemile Creek - source to mouth			
S-11	Lemhi Creek - source to mouth			
S-12	Fall Creek - source to mouth			
S-13	Trout Creek - source to mouth			
S-14	Richardson Creek - source to mouth			
S-15	Dillinger Creek - source to mouth			
S-16	Hot Springs Creek - source to mouth			
S-17	Big Bear Creek - source to mouth			
S-18	Salmon River - Horse Creek to Chamberlain Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-19	Chamberlain Creek - McCalla Creek to mouth			
S-20	Chamberlain Creek - Game Creek to McCalla Creek			
S-21	Queen Creek - source to mouth			
S-22	Game Creek - source to mouth			
S-23	West Fork Game Creek - source to mouth			
S-24	Chamberlain Creek - confluence of Rim and South Fork Chamberlain Creeks to Game Creek			
S-25	Flossie Creek - source to mouth			
S-26	Rim Creek - source to mouth			
S-27	South Fork Chamberlain Creek - source to mouth			
S-28	Moose Creek - source to mouth			
S-29	Lodgepole Creek - source to mouth			
S-30	McCalla Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-31	Whimstick Creek - source to mouth			
S-32	Disappointment Creek - source to mouth			
S-33	Starvation Creek - source to mouth			
S-34	Hungry Creek - source to mouth			
S-35	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
S-36	Peak Creek - source to mouth			
S-37	Salmon River - Middle Fork Salmon River to Horse Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-38	Butts Creek - source to mouth			
S-39	Kitchen Creek - source to mouth			
S-40	Corn Creek - source to mouth			
S-41	Horse Creek - Little Horse Creek to mouth			
S-42	Little Horse Creek - source to mouth			
S-43	Horse Creek - Reynolds Creek to Little Horse Creek			
S-44	Horse Creek - source to Reynolds Creek			
S-45	East Fork Reynolds Creek - source to mouth			
S-46	Reynolds Creek - source to mouth			
S-47	West Horse Creek - source to mouth			
S-48	Little Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
S-49	Harrington Creek - source to mouth			
S-50	Sabe Creek - Hamilton Creek to mouth			
S-51	Hamilton Creek - source to mouth			
S-52	Sabe Creek - source to Hamilton Creek			
S-53	Center Creek - source to mouth			
S-54	Rattlesnake Creek - source to mouth			
S-55	Bargamin Creek - source to mouth			
S-56	Porcupine Creek - source to mouth			
S-57	Prospector Creek - source to mouth			
S-58	Cache Creek - source to mouth			
S-59	Salt Creek - source to mouth			
S-60	Rainey Creek - source to mouth			
S-61	Big Mallard Creek - source to mouth			
S-62	Little Mallard Creek - source to mouth			
S-63	Rhett Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-64	Big Blowout Creek - source to mouth			
S-65	Jersey Creek - source to mouth			
S-66	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
S-67	Crooked Creek - Lake Creek to mouth			
S-68	Crooked Creek - source to Lake Creek			
S-69	Big Creek - source to mouth			
S-70	Lake Creek - source to mouth			
S-71	Arlington Creek - source to mouth			
S-72	Bull Creek - source to mouth			
S-73	Elk Creek - source to mouth			
S-74	Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
S-75	Long Meadow Creek - source to mouth			
S-76	Wind River - source to mouth			
S-77	Meadow Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

10. South Fork Salmon Subbasin. The South Fork Salmon Subbasin, HUC 17060208, is comprised of thirty-five (35) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	South Fork Salmon River - East Fork Salmon River to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-2	Raines Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-3	Pony Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-4	Bear Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-5	Secesh River - confluence of Summitt Creek and Lake Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-6	Lake Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-7	Summit Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-8	Loon Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-9	Lick Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-10	South Fork Salmon River - source to East Fork of the South Fork Salmon River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-11	Fitsum Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-12	Buckhorn Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-13	Cougar Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-14	Blackmare Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-15	Dollar Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-16	Six-bit Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-17	Trail Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-18	Rice Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-19	Cabin Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-20	Warm Lake	COLD	PCR	
S-21	Fourmile Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-22	Camp Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-23	East Fork of the South Fork Salmon River - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-24	Caton Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-25	Johnson Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-26	Burntlog Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-27	Trapper Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-28	Riordan Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-29	Sugar Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-30	Tamarack Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-31	Profile Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-32	Quartz Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-33	Sheep Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-34	Elk Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-35	Porphyry Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

(3-31-22)

11. Lower Salmon Subbasin. The Lower Salmon Subbasin, HUC 17060209, is comprised of sixty-five (65) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Salmon River - Rice Creek to mouth	COLD	PCR	DWS
S-2	Flynn Creek - source to mouth			
S-3	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
S-4	Billy Creek - source to mouth			
S-5	Burnt Creek - source to mouth			
S-6	Round Spring Creek - source to mouth			
S-7	Rice Creek - source to mouth			
S-8	Salmon River - Slate Creek to Rice Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
S-9	Sotin Creek - source to mouth			
S-10	Deer Creek - source to mouth			
S-11	Salmon River - Little Salmon River to Slate Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
S-12	China Creek- source to mouth			
S-13	Cow Creek - source to mouth			
S-14	Race Creek - confluence West and South Fork Race Creek to mouth			
S-15	West Fork Race Creek - source to mouth			
S-16	South Fork Race Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-17	Kessler Creek - source to mouth			
S-18	Grave Creek - source to mouth			
S-19	Salmon River - river mile 106 (T24N, R04E, Sec. 18) to Little Salmon River	COLD	PCR	DWS
S-20	Lake Creek - source to mouth			
S-21	Partridge Creek - source to mouth			
S-22	Elkhorn Creek - source to mouth			
S-23	French Creek - Little French Creek to mouth			
S-24	Little French Creek - source to mouth			
S-25	French Creek - source to Little French Creek			
S-26	Kelly Creek - source to mouth			
S-27	Van Creek - source to mouth			
S-28	Allison Creek - West Fork Allison Creek to mouth			
S-29	Allison Creek - source to West Fork Allison Creek			
S-30	West Fork Allison Creek - source to mouth			
S-31	Berg Creek - source to mouth			
S-32	Fiddle Creek - source to mouth			
S-33	John Day Creek - source to mouth			
S-34	Slate Creek - from and including Hurley Creek to mouth			
S-35	Little Van Buren Creek - source to mouth			
S-36	Slate Creek - Little Slate Creek to Hurley Creek			
S-37	Little Slate Creek - source to mouth			
S-38	Deadhorse Creek - source to mouth			
S-39	Van Buren Creek - source to mouth			
S-40	Tumble Creek - source to mouth			
S-41	Slate Creek - source to Little Slate Creek			
S-42	North Fork Slate Creek - source to mouth			
S-43	McKinzie Creek - source to mouth			
S-44	Skookumchuck Creek - confluence North and South Fork Skookumchuck Creeks to mouth			
S-45	South Fork Skookumchuck Creek - source to mouth			
S-46	North Fork Skookumchuck Creek - source to mouth			
S-47	Whitebird Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Whitebird Creeks to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-48	South Fork Whitebird Creek - Little Whitebird Creek to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-49	Little Whitebird Creek - source to mouth			
S-50	South Fork Whitebird Creek - source to Little Whitebird Creek			
S-51	Jungle Creek - source to mouth			
S-52	Asbestos Creek - source to mouth			
S-53	Teepee Creek - source to mouth			
S-54	Pinnacle Creek - source to mouth			
S-55	North Fork Whitebird Creek - source to mouth			
S-56	Rock Creek - Grave Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
S-57	Rock Creek - source to Grave Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
S-58	Grave Creek - source to mouth			
S-59	Telcher Creek - source to mouth			
S-60	Deep Creek - source to mouth			
S-61	Maloney Creek - source to mouth			
S-62	Deer Creek - source to mouth			
S-63	Eagle Creek - source to mouth			
S-64	China Creek - source to mouth			
S-65	Wapshilla Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

12. Little Salmon Subbasin. The Little Salmon Subbasin, HUC 17060210, is comprised of sixteen (16) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-1	Little Salmon River - Round Valley Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-2	Rapid River - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-3	West Fork Rapid River - source to mouth			
S-4	Paradise Creek - source to mouth			
S-5	Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
S-6	Round Valley Creek - source to mouth			
S-7	Little Salmon River - source to Round Valley Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
S-8	Mud Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
S-9	Big Creek - source to mouth			
S-10	Goose Creek - source to mouth			
S-11	Brundage Reservoir			
S-12	Goose Lake			
S-13	Sixmile Creek - source to mouth			
S-14	Hazard Creek - source to mouth			
S-15	Hard Creek - source to mouth			
S-16	Elk Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

131. -- 139. (RESERVED)

140. SOUTHWEST IDAHO BASIN.
Surface waters found within the Southwest basin total nineteen (19) subbasins and are designated as follows:
(3-31-22)

01. C.J. Strike Reservoir Subbasin. The C.J. Strike Reservoir Subbasin, HUC 17050101, is comprised of twenty-six (26) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Snake River - Browns Creek to C.J. Strike Dam	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Dune's Lake			
SW-3	Browns Creek - source to mouth			
SW-4	West Fork Browns Creek - source to mouth			
SW-5	Snake River - Clover Creek to Browns Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-6	Sailor Creek - source to mouth			
SW-7	Pot Hole Creek - source to mouth			
SW-8	Deadman Creek - source to mouth			
SW-9	Rosevear Gulch - source to mouth			
SW-10	King Hill Creek - source to mouth			
SW-11	West Fork King Hill Creek - source to mouth			
SW-12	Little Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
SW-13	Alkali Creek - source to mouth			
SW-14	Cold Springs Creek - source to mouth			
SW-15	Ryegrass Creek - source to mouth			
SW-16	Bennett Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-17	Hot Springs Reservoir			
SW-18	Dive Creek - source to mouth			
SW-19	Rattlesnake Creek - source to mouth (T05S, R06E)			
SW-20	Mountain Home Reservoir			
SW-21	Canyon Creek - Fraiser Reservoir Dam to mouth			
SW-22	Fraiser Reservoir			
SW-23	Canyon Creek - confluence of Syrup and Long Tom Creeks to Fraiser Reservoir			
SW-24	Long Tom Creek - source to mouth			
SW-25	Syrup Creek - source to mouth			
SW-26	Squaw Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

02. Bruneau Subbasin. The Bruneau Subbasin, HUC 17050102, is comprised of thirty-five (35) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	C.J. Strike Reservoir	COLD	PCR	
SW-2	Jacks Creek - confluence of Little and Big Jacks Creeks to C.J. Strike Reservoir			
SW-3	Little Jacks Creek - source to mouth			
SW-4	Big Jacks Creek -source to mouth			
SW-5	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
SW-6	Duncan Creek - source to mouth			
SW-7	Wickahoney Creek - source to mouth			
SW-8	Sugar Valley Creek - source to mouth			
SW-9	Bruneau River - Hot Creek to C.J. Strike Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-10	Hot Creek - source to mouth			
SW-11	Bruneau River - Clover Creek (East Fork Bruneau River) to Hot Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-12	Miller Water - source to mouth			
SW-13	Bruneau River - Jarbridge River to Clover Creek (East Fork Bruneau River)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-14	Sheep Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth	COLD	PCR	
SW-15	Louse Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-16	Marys Creek - source to mouth			
SW-17	Bull Creek - source to mouth			
SW-18	Pole Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth			
SW-19	Cat Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth			
SW-20	Bruneau River - Idaho/Nevada border to Jarbridge River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-21	Jarbridge River -Idaho/Nevada border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-22	Cougar Creek - source to mouth			
SW-23	Dorsey Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth			
SW-24	East Fork Jarbridge River - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-25	Poison Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth			
SW-26	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T11S, R07E, Sec. 27)			
SW-27	Sheepshead Draw - source to mouth			
SW-28	Clover Creek (East Fork Bruneau River) - confluence of Big Flat, Three, and Deadwood Creeks to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-29	Juniper Draw - source to mouth			
SW-30	Big Flat Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth			
SW-31	Three Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth			
SW-32	Cherry Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth			
SW-33	Deer Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth			
SW-34	Deadwood Creek - Idaho/Nevada to mouth			
SW-35	Buck Flat Draw - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

03. Middle Snake-Succor Subbasin. The Middle Snake-Succor Subbasin, HUC 17050103, is comprised of twenty-six (26) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Snake River - river mile 425 (T02N, R04W, Sec. 02) to Idaho/Oregon border	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Succor Creek - Idaho/Oregon border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-3	Succor Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-4	McBride Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			
SW-5	Jump Creek - source to mouth	COLD	PCR	
SW-6	Snake River - C.J. Strike Dam to river mile 425 (T02N, R04W, Sec. 02)	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-7	Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
SW-8	Hardtrigger Creek - source to mouth			
SW-9	Reynolds Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-10	West Rabbit Creek - source to mouth			
SW-11	Rabbit Creek - source to mouth			
SW-12	Sinker Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-13	Fossil Creek - source to mouth			
SW-14	Castle Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-15	Catherine Creek - confluence of Hart and Picket Creeks to mouth			
SW-16	Pickett Creek - source to mouth			
SW-17	Bates Creek - source to mouth			
SW-18	Hart Creek - source to mouth			
SW-19	Brown Creek - source to mouth			
SW-20	South Fork Castle Creek - source to mouth			
SW-21	Birch Creek - source to mouth			
SW-22	McKeeth Wash - source to mouth			
SW-23	Vinson Wash - source to mouth			
SW-24	Shoofly Creek - source to mouth			
SW-25	Corder Creek - source to mouth			
SW-26	Rabbit Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

04. Upper Owyhee Subbasin. The Upper Owyhee Subbasin, HUC 17050104, is comprised of thirty-four (34) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Owyhee River - Juniper Creek to South Fork Owyhee River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Unnamed Tributaries and playas of YP Desert (T14S, R04W)			
SW-3	Piute Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-4	Juniper Creek - Juniper Basin Reservoir Dam to mouth			
SW-5	Juniper Basin Reservoir			
SW-6	Owyhee River - Idaho/Nevada border to Juniper Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-7	Blue Creek - Blue Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth			
SW-8	Boyle Creek Reservoir (Mt. View Lake)	COLD	PCR	
SW-9	Papoose/Mud Creek complex			
SW-10	Payne Creek - source to mouth			
SW-11	Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
SW-12	Little Blue Creek - source to mouth			
SW-13	Blue Creek - source to Blue Creek Reservoir Dam			
SW-14	Shoofly Creek - source to mouth			
SW-15	Harris Creek - source to mouth			
SW-16	Little Jarvis Lake			
SW-17	Rough Little Lake			
SW-18	Ross Lake			
SW-19	Juniper Lake			
SW-20	Henry Lake			
SW-21	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T15S, R01W, Sec. 01)			
SW-22	Yatahoney Creek - source to mouth			
SW-23	Battle Creek - source to mouth			
SW-24	Dry Creek - source to mouth			
SW-25	Big Springs Creek - source to mouth			
SW-26	Deep Creek - source to mouth			
SW-27	Dickshooter Creek - source to mouth			
SW-28	Pole Creek - source to mouth			
SW-29	Camas Creek - source to mouth			
SW-30	Camel Creek - source to mouth			
SW-31	Nickel Creek - source to mouth			
SW-32	Castle Creek - source to mouth			
SW-33	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
SW-34	Red Canyon Creek - source to mouth	COLD	PCR	

(3-31-22)

05. South Fork Owyhee Subbasin. The South Fork Owyhee Subbasin, HUC 17050105, is comprised

of five (5) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	South Fork Owyhee River - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Spring Creek - source to mouth			
SW-3	Bull Camp Reservoir			
SW-4	Homer Wells Reservoir			
SW-5	Coyote Flat - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

06. East Little Owyhee Subbasin. The East Little Owyhee Subbasin, HUC 17050106, is comprised of two (2) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Little Owyhee River - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Tent Creek- Idaho/Oregon border to mouth			

(3-31-22)

07. Middle Owyhee Subbasin. The Middle Owyhee Subbasin, HUC 17050107, is comprised of fourteen (14) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Owyhee River - South Fork Owyhee River to Idaho/Oregon border	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Oregon Lake Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			
SW-3	Field Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			
SW-4	Middle Fork Owyhee River - source to Idaho/Oregon border	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-5	Pole Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			
SW-6	Squaw Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-7	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
SW-8	North Fork Owyhee River - source to Idaho/Oregon border	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-9	Pleasant Valley Creek - source to mouth	COLD	PCR	
SW-10	Noon Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-11	Cabin Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-12	Juniper Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-13	Cherry Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			
SW-14	Soldier Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			

(3-31-22)

08. Jordan Subbasin. The Jordan Subbasin, HUC 17050108, is comprised of twenty-three (23) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Jordan Creek - Williams Creek to Idaho/Oregon border	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-2	Lone Tree Creek - source to mouth			
SW-3	Williams Creek - source to mouth	COLD	PCR	
SW-4	Jordan Creek - source to Williams Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-5	Big Boulder Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Boulder Creeks to mouth			
SW-6	South Fork Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
SW-7	North Fork Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
SW-8	Mammoth Creek - source to mouth			
SW-9	Combination Creek - source to mouth			
SW-10	Rock Creek -Triangle Reservoir Dam to mouth			
SW-11	Rose Creek - source to mouth			
SW-12	Josephine Creek - source to mouth			
SW-13	Rock Creek - source to and including Triangle Reservoir			
SW-14	Louisa Creek - source to Triangle Reservoir			
SW-15	Spring Creek - source to mouth			
SW-16	Deer Creek - source to mouth			
SW-17	Flint Creek - source to mouth			
SW-18	Louse Creek - source to mouth			
SW-19	Trout Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			
SW-20	Hooker Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			
SW-21	Cow Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-22	Soda Creek - source to mouth			
SW-23	Baxter Creek - source to Idaho/Oregon border			

(3-31-22)

09. North and Middle Fork Boise Subbasin. The North and Middle Fork Boise Subbasin, HUC 17050111, is comprised of seventeen (17) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Middle Fork Boise River - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2	East Fork Roaring River -source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-3	Hot Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-4	Yuba River - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-5	Decker Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-6	Queens River - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-7	Little Queens River - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-8	Black Warrior Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-9	Browns Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-10	North Fork Boise River - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-11	Johnson Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-12	Bear River - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-13	Big Owl/Little Owl Creeks - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-14	Crooked River - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-15	Rabbit Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-16	Meadow Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-17	French Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	

(3-31-22)

10. Boise-Mores Subbasin. The Boise-Mores Subbasin, HUC 17050112, is comprised of seventeen (17) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Lucky Peak Reservoir (Boise River)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-3	Grouse Creek - source to Arrowrock Reservoir			
SW-4	Boise River - confluence of North and Middle Fork Boise Rivers to Arrowrock Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-5	Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
SW-6	Brown Creek - source to mouth			
SW-7	Cottonwood Creek - source to Arrowrock Reservoir			
SW-8	Deer Creek - source to Lucky Peak Reservoir			
SW-9	Mores Creek - source to Lucky Peak Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-10	Smith Creek - source to mouth			
SW-11	Thorn Creek - source to mouth			
SW-12	Elk Creek - source to mouth			DWS
SW-13	Grimes Creek - source to mouth			
SW-14	Granite Creek - source to mouth	COLD	PCR	
SW-15	Macks Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-16	Daggett Creek - source to mouth			
SW-17	Robie Creek - source to Lucky Peak Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	

(3-31-22)

11. South Fork Boise Subbasin. The South Fork Boise Subbasin, HUC 17050113, is comprised of thirty-three (33) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Arrowrock Reservoir (Boise River)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2a	Willow Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Arrowrock Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-2b	Willow Creek - source to Cottonwood Creek			
SW-3	Wood Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-4	South Fork Boise River - Anderson Ranch Dam to Arrowrock Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-5	Anderson Ranch Reservoir (Boise River)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-6	Little Camas Creek - Little Camas Reservoir Dam to Anderson Ranch Reservoir			
SW-7	Little Camas Creek Reservoir	~~SC~~	PCR	
SW-8	Little Camas Creek - source to Little Camas Creek Reservoir			
SW-9	Wood Creek - source to Anderson Ranch Reservoir			
SW-10	Lime Creek - source to Anderson Ranch Reservoir	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-11	South Fork Lime Creek - source to mouth			
SW-12	Deer Creek - source to Anderson Ranch Reservoir	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-13	South Fork Boise River - Willow Creek to Anderson Ranch Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-14	Grouse Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-15	South Fork Boise River - Little Smoky Creek to Willow Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-16	Beaver Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-17	Boardman Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS		
SW-18	Little Smoky Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-19	Big Smoky Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-20	Paradise Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	

EPA disapproved the application of the seasonal cold water use to Little Camas Creek Reservoir. This designation is not in effect for CWA purposes.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-21	South Fork Boise River - confluence of Ross Fork and Johnson Creeks to Little Smoky Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-22	Johnson Creek - source to mouth			
SW-23	Ross Fork - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-24	Skeleton Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-25	Willow Creek - source to South Fork Boise River			
SW-26	Shake Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-27	Feather Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-28	Trinity Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-29	Green Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-30	Dog Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-31	Fall Creek - source to Anderson Ranch Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-32	Smith Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-33	Rattlesnake Creek - source to Arrowrock Reservoir	COLD SS	SCR	

(3-31-22)

12. Lower Boise Subbasin. The Lower Boise Subbasin, HUC 17050114, is comprised of seventeen (17) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Boise River- Indian Creek to mouth	COLD	PCR	
SW-2	Indian Creek - Sugar Ave. (T03N, R02W, Sec. 15) to mouth	COLD	SCR	
SW-3a	Split between New York Canal and historic creek bed to Sugar Ave. (T03N, R02W, Sec. 15)	COLD SS	SCR	
SW-3b	Indian Creek Reservoir to split between New York Canal and historic creek bed	COLD	SCR	
SW-3c	Indian Creek Reservoir	COLD	PCR	
SW-3d	Indian Creek - source to Indian Creek Reservoir	COLD	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-4	Lake Lowell	WARM	PCR	
SW-5	Boise River - river mile 50 (T04N, R02W, Sec. 32) to Indian Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-6	Mason Creek - New York Canal to mouth		SCR	
SW-7	Fifteenmile Creek - Miller Canal to mouth		SCR	
SW-8	Tenmile Creek - Blacks Creek Reservoir Dam to Miller Canal	COLD	SCR	
SW-9	Blacks Creek - source to and including Blacks Creek Reservoir			
SW-10	Fivemile Creek - source to Miller Canal	COLD	SCR	
SW-11a	Boise River - Diversion Dam to river mile 50 (T04N, R02W, Sec. 32)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-11b	Boise River - Lucky Peak Dam to Diversion Dam	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-12	Stewart Gulch, Cottonwood and Crane Creeks -source to mouth			
SW-13	Dry Creek - source to mouth			
SW-14	Big/Little Gulch Creek complex			
SW-15	Willow Creek - source to mouth			
SW-16	Langley/Graveyard Gulch complex			
SW-17	Sand Hollow Creek - source to mouth		SCR	

(3-31-22)

13. Middle Snake-Payette Subbasin. The Middle Snake-Payette Subbasin, HUC 17050115, is comprised of five (5) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Snake River - the Idaho/Oregon border to Weiser River	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Homestead Gulch - source to mouth			
SW-3	Ashlock Gulch - source to mouth			
SW-4	Hurd Gulch - source to mouth			
SW-5	Sand Hollow - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

14. South Fork Payette Subbasin. The South Fork Payette Subbasin, HUC 17050120, is comprised of twenty-one (21) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	South Fork Payette River - Trail Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-2	Rock Creek - source to mouth			
SW-3	Tenmile Creek - source to mouth			
SW-4	Wapiti Creek - source to mouth			
SW-5	South Fork Payette River - source to and including Trail Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-6	Goat Creek - source to mouth			
SW-7	Baron Creek - source to mouth			
SW-8	Bear Creek - source to mouth			
SW-9	Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
SW-10	Warm Spring Creek - source to mouth			
SW-11	Eightmile Creek - source to mouth			
SW-12	Fivemile Creek - source to mouth			
SW-13	Clear Creek - source to mouth			
SW-14	Deadwood River - Deadwood Reservoir Dam to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-15	Whitehawk Creek - source to mouth			
SW-16	Warm Springs Creek - source to mouth			
SW-17	Wilson Creek - source to mouth			
SW-18	Deadwood Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-19	Deadwood River - source to Deadwood Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-20	Scott Creek - source to mouth			
SW-21	Big Pine Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

15. Middle Fork Payette Subbasin. The Middle Fork Payette Subbasin, HUC 17050121, is comprised of ten (10) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Middle Fork Payette River - Big Bulldog Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Anderson Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-3	Lightning Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-4	Big Bulldog Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-5	Middle Fork Payette River - source to Big Bulldog Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-6	Rattlesnake Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-7	Silver Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-8	Peace Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-9	Bull Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-10	Scriver Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

(3-31-22)

16. Payette Subbasin. The Payette Subbasin, HUC 17050122, is comprised of twenty-one (21) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Payette River - Black Canyon Reservoir Dam to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Black Canyon Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-3	Payette River - confluence of the North Fork and South Fork Payette Rivers to Black Canyon Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-4	Shafer Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-5	Harris Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-6	Porter Creek - source to mouth			
SW-7	Hill Creek - source to mouth			
SW-8	South Fork Payette River - Middle Fork Payette River to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-9	Deer Creek - source to mouth			
SW-10	Squaw Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-11	Little Squaw Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-12	Soldier Creek - source to mouth			
SW-13	Pine Creek - source to mouth			
SW-14	Second Fork Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
SW-15	Bissel Creek - source to mouth			
SW-16	Sand Hollow - source to mouth			
SW-17	Big Willow Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-18	Little Willow Creek - Paddock Valley Reservoir Dam to mouth			
SW-19	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
SW-20	Paddock Valley Reservoir			
SW-21	Little Willow Creek - source to Paddock Valley Reservoir			

(3-31-22)

17. North Fork Payette Subbasin. The North Fork Payette Subbasin, HUC 17050123, is comprised of twenty-two (22) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	North Fork Payette River - Cascade Reservoir Dam to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Round Valley Creek - source to mouth			
SW-3	Clear Creek - source to mouth			
SW-4	Big Creek - source to mouth			
SW-5	Horsethief Reservoir			DWS
SW-6	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
SW-7	Cascade Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-8	Gold Fork - source to Cascade Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-9	Flat Creek - source to mouth			
SW-10	Kennally Creek - source to mouth			
SW-11	Boulder Creek - source to Cascade Reservoir			
SW-12	Lake Fork - Little Payette Lake to Cascade Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-13	Little Payette Lake	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-14	Lake Fork - source to Little Payette Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-15	Mud Creek - source to Cascade Reservoir			
SW-16	North Fork Payette River - Payette Lake to Cascade Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-17	Payette Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-18	North Fork Payette River - Upper Payette Lake to Payette Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-19	Upper Payette Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-20	Twentymile Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-21	North Fork Payette River - source to Upper Payette Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-22	Fisher Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

18. Weiser Subbasin. The Weiser Subbasin, HUC 17050124, is comprised of thirty-three (33) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Weiser River - Keithly Creek to mouth	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Cove Creek - source to mouth			
SW-3	Crane Creek - Crane Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth	COLD	PCR	
SW-4	Crane Creek Reservoir	COLD	PCR	
SW-5	South Fork Crane Creek - source to Crane Creek Reservoir			
SW-6	North Crane Creek - source to Crane Creek Reservoir			
SW-7	Weiser River - source to Keithly Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-8	Little Weiser River - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-9	Ben Ross Creek - source to mouth			
SW-10	Mill Creek - source to mouth			
SW-11	Anderson Creek - source to mouth			
SW-12	Grays Creek - source to mouth			
SW-13	Bacon Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-14	Middle Fork Weiser River - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-15	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
SW-16	East Fork Weiser River - source to mouth			
SW-17	West Fork Weiser River - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
SW-18	Lost Creek - Lost Valley Reservoir Dam to mouth			
SW-19	Lost Valley Reservoir			
SW-20	Lost Creek - source to Lost Valley Reservoir			
SW-21	Hornet Creek - source to mouth			
SW-22	Johnson Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-23	Goodrich Creek - source to mouth			
SW-24	Cow Creek - source to mouth			
SW-25	Rush Creek - source to mouth			
SW-26	Spring Creek - source to mouth			
SW-27	Pine Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-28	Keithly Creek - source to mouth			
SW-29	Sage Creek - source to mouth			
SW-30	Mann Creek - Mann Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-31	Mann Creek Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-32	Mann Creek - source to Mann Creek Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-33	Monroe Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

19. Brownlee Reservoir Subbasin. The Brownlee Reservoir Subbasin, HUC 17050201, is comprised of seventeen (17) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-1	Snake River (Hells Canyon Reservoir) - Oxbow Dam to Hells Canyon Dam	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-2	Snake River (Oxbow Reservoir) - Brownlee Dam to Oxbow Dam	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-3	Snake River (Brownlee Reservoir) - Scott Creek to Brownlee Dam	COLD	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
SW-4	Snake River - Weiser River to Scott Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
SW-5	Jenkins Creek - source to mouth	COLD	PCR	
SW-6	Scott Creek - source to mouth			
SW-7	Warm Springs Creek - source to mouth			
SW-8	Hog Creek - source to mouth			
SW-9	Grouse Creek - source to mouth			
SW-10	Rock Creek - source to mouth			
SW-11	Wolf Creek - source to mouth			
SW-12	Dennett Creek - source to mouth			
SW-13	Sturgill Creek - source to mouth			
SW-14	Brownlee Creek - source to mouth			
SW-15	Wildhorse River - confluence of Bear Creek and including Crooked River to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-16	Bear Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
SW-17	Indian Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

141. -- 149. (RESERVED)

150. UPPER SNAKE BASIN.
Surface waters found within the Upper Snake basin total twenty-three (23) subbasins and are designated as follows:
(3-31-22)

01. Palisades Subbasin. The Palisades Subbasin, HUC 17040104, is comprised of thirty-one (31) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Snake River - Black Canyon Creek to river mile 856 (T03N, R41E, Sec. 16)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-2	Antelope Creek - source to mouth			
US-3	Snake River - Fall Creek to Black Canyon Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-4	Pritchard Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	Fall Creek - South Fork Fall Creek to mouth			
US-6	Fall Creek - source to South Fork Fall Creek			
US-7	South Fork Fall Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-8	Snake River - Palisades Reservoir Dam to Fall Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-9	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	Palisades Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-11	Bear Creek - North Fork Bear Creek to Palisades Reservoir			
US-12	North Fork Bear Creek - source to mouth			
US-13	Bear Creek - source to North Fork Bear Creek			
US-14	McCoy Creek - Fish Creek to Palisades Reservoir			
US-15	McCoy Creek - Iowa Creek to Fish Creek			
US-16	McCoy Creek - Clear Creek to Iowa Creek			
US-17	Wolverine Creek - source to mouth			
US-18	Clear Creek - source to mouth			
US-19	McCoy Creek - source to Clear Creek			
US-20	Iowa Creek - source to mouth			
US-21	Fish Creek - source to mouth			
US-22	Trout Creek - source to mouth			
US-23	Burns Creek - source to Idaho/Wyoming border			
US-24	Indian Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to Palisades Reservoir			
US-25	Big Elk Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to Palisades Reservoir			
US-26	Little Elk Creek - source to Palisades Reservoir			
US-27	Palisades Creek - source to mouth			
US-28	Rainey Creek - source to mouth			
US-29	Pine Creek - source to mouth			
US-30	Black Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-31	Burnt Canyon Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

02. Salt Subbasin. The Salt Subbasin, HUC 17040105, is comprised of twelve (12) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Tributaries of Salt River - source to Idaho/Wyoming border (T04S, R46E)			
US-2	Jackknife Creek - source to Idaho/Wyoming border			
US-3	Tincup Creek - source to Idaho/Wyoming border			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-4	South Fork Tincup Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	Tributaries of Salt River - source to Idaho/Wyoming border (T06S, R46E and T07S, R46E)			
US-6	Stump Creek - source to Idaho/Wyoming border			
US-7	Tygee Creek - source to mouth			
US-8	Crow Creek - source to Idaho/Wyoming border			
US-9	Sage Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	Deer Creek - source to mouth			
US-11	Rock Creek - source to mouth			
US-12	Spring Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

03. Idaho Falls Subbasin. The Idaho Falls Subbasin, HUC 17040201, is comprised of seventeen (17) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Snake River - Dry Bed Creek to river mile 791 (T01N, R37E, Sec. 10)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-2	South Fork Willow Creek - source to mouth			
US-3	North Fork Willow Creek - source to mouth			
US-4	Dry Bed Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	Sand Creek complex			
US-6	Crow Creek - Willow Creek to mouth			
US-7	Crow Creek - source to Willow Creek			
US-8	Birch Creek - source to mouth			
US-9	Snake River - Annis Slough to Dry Bed Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-10	Spring Creek - canal (T05N, R38E) to mouth			
US-11	Spring Creek - source to canal (T05N, R38E)			
US-12	Snake River - Dry Bed to Annis Slough	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-13	Snake River - river mile 856 (T03N, R41E, Sec. 16) to Dry Bed Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-14	Lyons Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T8N, R38E)			
US-16	Market Lake			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-17	Kettle Butte complex			

(3-31-22)

04. Upper Henrys Subbasin. The Upper Henrys Subbasin, HUC 17040202, is comprised of fifty-two (52) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Henrys Fork - Warm River to Ashton Reservoir Dam	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-2	Warm River - Warm River Spring to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-3	Moose Creek - source to confluence with Warm River			
US-4	Partridge Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	Warm River - source to Warm River Spring	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-6	Robinson Creek - Rock Creek to mouth			
US-7	Porcupine Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-8	Rock Creek - Wyoming Creek to mouth			
US-9	Wyoming Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth			
US-10	Rock Creek - source to Wyoming Creek			
US-11	Robinson Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border and sources west of border to Rock Creek			
US-12	Snow Creek - source to mouth			
US-13	Fish Creek - source to mouth			
US-14	Henrys Fork - Thurman Creek to Warm River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-15	Henrys Fork - Island Park Reservoir Dam to Thurman Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-16	Buffalo River - Elk Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-17	Toms Creek - source to mouth			
US-18	Buffalo River - source to Elk Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-19	Elk Creek - source to mouth			
US-20	Island Park Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-21	Henrys Fork - Confluence of Big Springs and Henrys Lake Outlet to Island Park Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-22	Moose Creek - source to confluence with Henrys Fork			
US-23	Big Springs - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-24	Thirsty Creek - Idaho/ Wyoming border to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-25	Henrys Lake Outlet - Henrys Lake Dam to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-26	Meadows Creek - source to mouth			
US-27	Reas Pass Creek - source to sink			
US-28	Jones Creek - source to mouth			
US-29	Jesse Creek - source to mouth			
US-30	Twin Creek - source to mouth			
US-31	Tygee Creek - source to sink			
US-32	Henrys Lake	COLD	SCR	
US-33	Howard Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-34	Targhee Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-35	Timber Creek - source to mouth			
US-36	Duck Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-37	Rock Creek - source to mouth			
US-38	Hope Creek - source to mouth			
US-39	Crooked Creek - source to mouth			
US-40	Hotel Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-41	Yale Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-42	Blue Creek - source to mouth			
US-43	Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
US-44	Icehouse Creek - source to Island Park Reservoir	COLD SS	SCR	
US-45	Sheridan Creek - Kilgore Road (T13N, R41E, Sec. 07) to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-46	Willow Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-47	Myers Creek - source to mouth			
US-48	Sheridan Creek - source to Kilgore Road (T13N, R41E, Sec. 07)	COLD SS	SCR	
US-49	Sheridan Reservoir			
US-50	Dry Creek - source to Sheridan Reservoir			
US-51	Thurman Creek - source to mouth			
US-52	Rattlesnake Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

05. Lower Henrys Subbasin. The Lower Henrys Subbasin, HUC 17040203, is comprised of sixteen (16) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Henrys Fork - South Fork Teton River to hydrologic unit boundary	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-2	Henry's Fork - North Fork Teton River to South Fork Teton River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-3	Henrys Fork - Falls River to North Fork Teton River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-4	Falls River - Conant Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-5	Conant Creek - Squirrel Creek to mouth			
US-6	Conant Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to Squirrel Creek			
US-7	Squirrel Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth			
US-8	Falls River - Boone Creek to Conant Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-9	Falls River - Idaho/Wyoming border to Boone Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-10	Boone Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth			
US-11	Boundary Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border (T12N, R46E, Sec. 06) to Idaho/Wyoming border, (T12N, R46E, Sec. 31)			
US-12	Henrys Fork - Ashton Reservoir Dam to Falls River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-13	Sand Creek - Pine Creek to mouth			
US-14	Pine Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Sand Creek - source to Pine Creek			
US-16	Warm Slough - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

06. Teton Subbasin. The Teton Subbasin, HUC 17040204, is comprised of sixty-five (65) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	South Fork Teton River - Teton River Forks to Henrys Fork	COLD SS	SCR	
US-2	North Fork Teton River - Teton River Forks to Henrys Fork	COLD SS	SCR	
US-3	Teton River - Teton Dam to Teton River Forks	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-4	Teton River - Canyon Creek to Teton Dam	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-5	Moody Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Moody Creeks to canal			
US-6	South Fork Moody Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	North Fork Moody Creek - source to mouth			
US-8	Canyon Creek - Warm Creek to mouth			
US-9	Canyon Creek - source to Warm Creek			
US-10	Calamity Creek - source to mouth			
US-11	Warm Creek - source to mouth			
US-12	Teton River - Milk Creek to Canyon Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-13	Milk Creek - source to mouth			
US-14	Teton River - Felt Dam outlet to Milk Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-15	Teton River - Felt Dam pool			
US-16	Teton River - Highway 33 bridge to Felt Dam pool	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-17	Teton River - Cache Bridge (NW ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 1, T5N, R44E) to Highway 33 bridge	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-18	Packsaddle Creek - diversion (NE ¼ Sec. 8, T5N, R44E) to mouth			
US-19	Packsaddle Creek - source to diversion (NE ¼ Sec. 8, T5N, R44E)			
US-20	Teton River - Teton Creek to Cache Bridge NW ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 1, T5N, R44E)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-21	Horseshoe Creek - pipeline diversion (SE ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 27, T5N, R44E) to mouth			
US-22	Horseshoe Creek - source to pipeline diversion (SE ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 27, T5N, R44E)			
US-23	Twin Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-24	Mahogany Creek - pipeline diversion (NE ¼, Sec. 27, T4N, R44E) to mouth			
US-25	Mahogany Creek - source to pipeline diversion (NE ¼, Sec. 27, T4N, R44E)			
US-26	Teton River - Trail Creek to Teton Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-27	Henderson Creek - source to sink			
US-28	Teton River - confluence of Warm Creek and Drake Creek to Trail Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-29	Patterson Creek - pump diversion (SE ¼, Sec. 31, T4N, R44E) to mouth			
US-30	Patterson Creek - source to pump diversion (SE ¼, Sec. 31, T4N, R44E)			
US-31	Grove Creek - source to sink			
US-32	Drake Creek - source to mouth			
US-33	Little Pine Creek - source to mouth			
US-34	Warm Creek - source to mouth			
US-35	Trail Creek - Trail Creek pipeline diversion (SW ¼, SE ¼, Sec 19, T3N, R46E) to mouth			
US-36	Game Creek - diversion (SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 17, T3N, R46E) to mouth			
US-37	Game Creek - source to diversion (SW ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 17, T3N, R46E)			
US-38	Trail Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to Trail Creek pipeline diversion (SW ¼, SE ¼, Sec 19, T3N, R46E)			
US-39	Moose Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth			
US-40	Fox Creek - SE ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 28, T4N, R45E to confluence with Teton River, including spring creek tributaries			
US-41	Fox Creek - North Fox Creek Canal (NW ¼, Sec 29 T4N, R46E) to SE ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 28, T4N, R45E			
US-42	Fox Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to North Fox Creek Canal (NW ¼, Sec 29 T4N, R46E)			
US-43	Foster Creek spring creek complex - south to Fox Creek and north to Darby Creek			
US-44	Darby Creek - SW ¼, SE ¼, S10, T4N, R45E, to mouth, including spring creek tributaries			
US-45	Darby Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to SW ¼, SE ¼, Sec. 10, T4N, R45E			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-46	Dick Creek spring complex - south to Darby Creek and north to Teton Creek			
US-47	Teton Creek - Highway 33 bridge to mouth, including spring creek tributaries			
US-48	Teton Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to Highway 33 bridge			
US-49	Driggs Springs spring creek complex - located between Teton Creek and Woods Creek			
US-50	Woods Creek - source to mouth, including spring creek tributaries and spring creek complex north of Woods Creek to latitude 43 degrees, 45.5 minutes north.			
US-51	Dry Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to sinks (SE ¼, NE ¼, S12, T5N, R45E)			
US-52	South Leigh Creek - SE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 1 T5N, R44E to mouth			
US-53	South Leigh Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to SE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 1 T5N, R44			
US-54	Spring Creek - North Leigh Creek to mouth			
US-55	North Leigh Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth			
US-56	Spring Creek - source to North Leigh Creek, including Spring Creek complex north of Spring Creek to latitude 43 degrees, 49.9 minutes north			
US-57	Badger Creek - spring (NW ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 26 T7N, R44E) to mouth			
US-58	Badger Creek - diversion (NW ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 9, T6N, R45E) to spring (NW ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 26 T7N, R44E)			
US-59	Badger Creek - source to diversion (NW ¼, SW ¼, Sec. 9, T6N, R45E			
US-60	South Fork Badger Creek - diversion (NE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 12, T6N, R45E) to mouth			
US-61	South Fork Badger Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to diversion (NE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 12, T6N, R45E)			
US-62	North Fork Badger Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth			
US-63	Bitch Creek - Swanner Creek to mouth			
US-64	Swanner Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth			
US-65	Bitch Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to Swanner Creek			

(3-31-22)

07. Willow Subbasin. The Willow Subbasin, HUC 17040205, is comprised of thirty-two (32) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Willow Creek - Ririe Reservoir Dam to Eagle Rock Canal	COLD SS	SCR	
US-2	Ririe Reservoir (Willow Creek)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-3	Blacktail Creek - source to Ririe Reservoir			
US-4	Willow Creek - Bulls Fork to Ririe Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-5	Willow Creek - Birch Creek to Bulls Fork	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-6	Birch Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
US-8	Willow Creek - Mud Creek to Birch Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-9	Mud Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	Sellars Creek - source to mouth			
US-11	Willow Creek - Crane Creek to Mud Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-12	Mill Creek - source to mouth			
US-13	Willow Creek - source to Crane Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-14	Crane Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Long Valley Creek - source to mouth			
US-16	Grays Lake outlet - Hell Creek to mouth			
US-17	Grays Lake outlet - Homer Creek to Hell Creek			
US-18	Homer Creek - source to mouth			
US-19	Grays Lake outlet - Brockman Creek to Homer Creek			
US-20	Grays Lake outlet - Grays Lake to Brockman Creek			
US-21	Grays Lake			
US-22	Little Valley Creek - source to mouth			
US-23	Gravel Creek - source to mouth			
US-24	Brockman Creek - Corral Creek to mouth			
US-25	Brockman Creek - source to Corral Creek			
US-26	Corral Creek - source to mouth			
US-27	Sawmill Creek - source to mouth			
US-28	Lava Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-29	Hell Creek - source to mouth			
US-30	Bulls Fork - source to mouth			
US-31	Tex Creek - source to mouth			
US-32	Meadow Creek - source to Ririe Reservoir			

(3-31-22)

08. American Falls Subbasin. The American Falls Subbasin, HUC 17040206, is comprised of twenty-six (26) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	American Falls Reservoir (Snake River)	COLD	PCR	DWS
US-2	Bannock Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir	COLD	SCR	
US-3	Starlight Creek - source to mouth			
US-4	Blind Spring - source to mouth			
US-5	Sunbeam Creek - source to mouth			
US-6	Moonshine Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	Sawmill Creek - source to mouth			
US-8	West Fork Bannock Creek - source to mouth			
US-9	Knox Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	Rattlesnake Creek - source to mouth			
US-11	Clifton Creek - source to mouth			
US-12	Midnight Creek - source to mouth			
US-13	Michaud Creek - source to mouth			
US-14	Ross Fork - Gibson Canal to American Falls Reservoir			
US-15	Ross Fork - Indian Creek to Gibson Canal			
US-16	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
US-17	South Fork Ross Fork - source to mouth			
US-18	Ross Fork - source to South Fork Ross Fork			
US-19	Clear Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir			
US-20	Spring Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir			
US-21	Big Jimmy Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir			
US-22	Snake River - river mile 791 (T01N, R37E, Sec. 10) to American Falls Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-23	Jeff Cabin Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-24	McTucker Creek - source to American Falls Reservoir			
US-25	Little Hole Draw - source to American Falls Reservoir			
US-26	Pleasant Valley - source to American Falls Reservoir			

(3-31-22)

09. Blackfoot Subbasin. The Blackfoot Subbasin, HUC 17040207, is comprised of thirty-one (31) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Blackfoot River - Fort Hall Main Canal diversion to mouth		SCR	
US-2	Blackfoot River - Blackfoot Reservoir Dam to Fort Hall Main Canal diversion	COLD SS	PCR	
US-3	Garden Creek - source to mouth			
US-4	Wood Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	Grave Creek - source to mouth			
US-6	Corral Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	Grizzly Creek - source to mouth			
US-8	Thompson Creek - source to mouth			
US-9	Blackfoot Reservoir	COLD	PCR	
US-10	Blackfoot River - confluence of Lanes and Diamond Creeks to Blackfoot Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-11	Trail Creek - source to mouth			
US-12	Slug Creek - source to mouth			
US-13	Dry Valley Creek - source to mouth			
US-14	Maybe Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Mill Canyon - source to mouth			
US-16	Diamond Creek - source to mouth			
US-17	Timothy Creek - source to mouth			
US-18	Lanes Creek - source to mouth			
US-19	Bacon Creek - source to mouth			
US-20	Browns Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-21	Chippy Creek - source to mouth			
US-22	Sheep Creek - source to mouth			
US-23	Angus Creek - source to mouth			
US-24	Wooley Valley - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-25	Meadow Creek - source to Blackfoot Reservoir			
US-26	Brush Creek - source to mouth			
US-27	Rawlins Creek - source to mouth			
US-28	Miner Creek - source to mouth			
US-29	Cedar Creek - source to mouth			
US-30	Wolverine Creek - source to mouth			
US-31	Jones Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

10. Portneuf Subbasin. The Portneuf Subbasin, HUC 17040208, is comprised of twenty-six (26) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Portneuf River - Marsh Creek to American Falls Reservoir	COLD SS	SCR	
US-2	City Creek - source to mouth			
US-3	Gibson Jack Creek - source to mouth			
US-4	Mink Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
US-6	Marsh Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
US-7	Walker Creek - source to mouth			
US-8	Bell Marsh Creek - source to mouth			
US-9	Goodenough Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	Garden Creek - source to mouth			
US-11	Hawkins Creek - Hawkins Reservoir Dam to mouth			
US-12	Hawkins Reservoir			
US-13	Hawkins Creek - source to Hawkins Reservoir			
US-14	Cherry Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Birch Creek - source to mouth			
US-16	Portneuf River - Chesterfield Reservoir Dam to Marsh Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-17	Dempsey Creek - source to mouth			
US-18	Twentyfourmile Creek - source to mouth			
US-19	Chesterfield Reservoir			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-20	Portneuf River - source to Chesterfield Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-21	Toponce Creek - source to mouth			
US-22	Pebble Creek - source to mouth			
US-23	Rapid Creek - source to mouth			
US-24	Pocatello Creek - confluence of North and South Fork Pocatello Creeks to mouth			
US-25	South Fork Pocatello Creek - source to mouth			
US-26	North Fork Pocatello Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

11. Lake Walcot Subbasin. The Lake Walcot Subbasin, HUC 17040209, is comprised of thirteen (13) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Snake River - Heyburn/Burley Bridge (T10S, R23E, Sec.17) to Milner-Gooding Canal	WARM	PCR	
US-2	Snake River - Minidoka Dam to Heyburn/Burley Bridge (T10S, R23E, Sec.17)	COLD SS	PCR	
US-3	Marsh Creek - source to mouth			
US-4	Lake Walcott (Snake River)	COLD	PCR	DWS
US-5	Snake River - Raft River to Lake Walcott	COLD	PCR	DWS
US-6	Snake River - Rock Creek to Raft River	COLD	PCR	DWS
US-7	Fall Creek - source to mouth			
US-8	Rock Creek - confluence of South and East Fork Rock Creeks to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
US-9	South Fork Rock Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	East Fork Rock Creek - source to mouth			
US-11	Snake River - American Falls Reservoir Dam to Rock Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
US-12	Warm Creek - source to mouth			
US-13	Craters of the Moon complex			

(3-31-22)

12. Raft Subbasin. The Raft Subbasin, HUC 17040210, is comprised of twenty-three (23) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Raft River - Heglar Canyon Creek to mouth			
US-2	Raft River - Cassia Creek to Heglar Canyon Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-3	Cassia Creek - Conner Creek to mouth			
US-4	Conner Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	Cassia Creek - Clyde Creek to Conner Creek			
US-6	Clyde Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	Cassia Creek - source to Clyde Creek			
US-8	Raft River - Cottonwood Creek to Cassia Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-9	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	Raft River - Unnamed Tributary (T15S, R26E, Sec. 24) to Cottonwood Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-11	Grape Creek - source to mouth			
US-12	Edwards Creek - source to mouth			
US-13	Raft River - Idaho/Utah border to Edwards Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-14	Junction Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border			
US-15	Cottonwood Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border			
US-16	Clear Creek - Idaho/Utah border to mouth			
US-17	Kelsaw Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-18	Meadow Creek - source to mouth			
US-19	Sublett Creek - Sublett Reservoir Dam to mouth			
US-20	Sublett Reservoir			
US-21	Sublett Creek - source to Sublett Reservoir			
US-22	Lake Fork - source to Sublett Reservoir			
US-23	Heglar Canyon Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

13. Goose Subbasin. The Goose Subbasin, HUC 17040211, is comprised of fourteen (14) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Big Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-2	Lower Goose Creek Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
US-3	Trapper Creek - from and including Squaw Creek to Lower Goose Creek Reservoir			
US-4	Trapper Creek - source to Squaw Creek			
US-5	Goose Creek - Beaverdam Creek to Lower Goose Creek Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
US-6	Beaverdam Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	Trout Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border			
US-8	Goose Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border	COLD SS	PCR	
US-9	Birch Creek - Idaho/Utah border to mouth			
US-10	Blue Hill Creek - source to mouth			
US-11	Cold Creek - source to mouth			
US-12	Birch Creek - source to mouth			
US-13	Mill Creek - source to mouth			
US-14	Land/Willow/Smith Creek complex			

(3-31-22)

14. Upper Snake-Rock Subbasin. The Upper Snake-Rock Subbasin, HUC 17040212, is comprised of forty-one (41) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Snake River - Lower Salmon Falls to Clover Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-2	Big Pilgrim Gulch - source to mouth			
US-3	Cassia Gulch - source to mouth			
US-4	Tuana Gulch - source to mouth			
US-5	Snake River - Box Canyon Creek to Lower Salmon Falls	COLD SS	PCR	
US-6	Riley Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-7	Snake River - Rock Creek to Box Canyon Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-8	Deep Creek - High Line Canal to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-9	Deep Creek - source to High Line Canal	COLD SS	SCR	
US-10	Mud Creek - Deep Creek Road (T09S, R14E) to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-11	Mud Creek - source to Deep Creek Road (T09S, R14E)			
US-12	Cedar Draw - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-13	Rock Creek -river mile 25 (T11S, R18E, Sec. 36) to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-14	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
US-15	McMullen Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
US-16	Rock Creek - Fifth Fork Rock Creek to river mile 25 (T11S, R18E, Sec. 36)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-17	Fifth Fork Rock Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
US-18	Rock Creek - source to Fifth Fork Rock Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-19	Snake River - Twin Falls to Rock Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-20	Snake River - Milner Dam to Twin Falls	COLD SS	PCR	
US-21	Murtaugh Lake			
US-22	Dry Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-23	West Fork Dry Creek - source to mouth			
US-24	East Fork Dry Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
US-25	Big Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
US-26	Wilson Lake Reservoir			
US-27	Vinyard Creek - Vinyard Lake to mouth	COLD	SCR	
US-28	Clear Lakes	COLD	SCR	
US-29	Banbury Springs		PCR	
US-30	Box Canyon Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
US-31	Thousand Springs	COLD	SCR	
US-32	Bickel Springs	COLD	SCR	
US-33	Billingsley Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-34	Clover Creek - Pioneer Reservoir Dam to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-35	Pioneer Reservoir			
US-36	Clover Creek - source to Pioneer Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
US-37	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
US-38	Catchall Creek - source to mouth			
US-39	Deer Creek - source to mouth			
US-40	Calf Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
US-41	Dry Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	

(3-31-22)

15. Salmon Falls Subbasin. The Salmon Falls Subbasin, HUC 17040213, is comprised of sixteen (16) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Salmon Falls Creek - Devil Creek to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
US-2	Devil Creek - source to mouth			
US-3	Salmon Falls Creek - Salmon Falls Creek Dam to Devil Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-4	Cedar Creek Reservoir			
US-5	House Creek - source to Cedar Creek Reservoir			
US-6	Cedar Creek - source to Cedar Creek Reservoir			
US-7	Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
US-8	China, Browns, Corral, Whiskey Slough, Player Creeks - source to Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir			
US-9	Salmon Falls Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to Salmon Falls Creek Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
US-10	North Fork Salmon Falls Creek - source to Idaho/Nevada border			
US-11	Shoshone Creek - Hot Creek to Idaho/Nevada border			
US-12	Hot Creek - Idaho/Nevada border to mouth			
US-13	Shoshone Creek - Cottonwood Creek to Hot Creek			
US-14	Big Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Cottonwood Creek - source to mouth			
US-16	Shoshone Creek - source to Cottonwood Creek			

(3-31-22)

16. Beaver-Camas Subbasin. The Beaver-Camas Subbasin, HUC 17040214, is comprised of twenty-six (26) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Camas Creek - Beaver Creek to Mud Lake	COLD SS	PCR	
US-2	Camas Creek - Spring Creek to Beaver Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-3	Beaver Creek - canal (T09N, R36E) to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-4	Spring Creek - Dry Creek to mouth			
US-5	Dry Creek - source to mouth			
US-6	Ching Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	Camas Creek - confluence of West and East Camas Creeks to Spring Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-8	Crooked/Crab Creek - source to mouth			
US-9	Warm Creek - Cottonwood Creek to mouth and East Camas Creek - T13N, R39E, Sec. 20, 6400 ft. elevation to Camas Creek			
US-10	East Camas Creek - from and including Larkspur Creek to T13N, R39E, Sec. 20, 6400 ft. elevation			
US-11	East Camas Creek - source to Larkspur Creek			
US-12	West Camas Creek - Targhee National Forest Boundary (T13N, R38E) to Camas Creek			
US-13	West Camas Creek - source to Targhee National Forest Boundary (T13N, R38E)			
US-14	Beaver Creek - Dry Creek to canal (T09N, R36E)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-15	Beaver Creek - Rattlesnake Creek to Dry Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-16	Rattlesnake Creek - source to mouth			
US-17	Threemile Creek - source to mouth			
US-18	Beaver Creek - Miners Creek to Rattlesnake Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-19	Miners Creek - source to mouth			
US-20	Beaver Creek - Idaho Creek to Miners Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-21	Beaver Creek - source to Idaho Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-22	Idaho Creek - source to mouth			
US-23	Pleasant Valley Creek - source to mouth			
US-24	Huntley Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-25	Dry Creek - source to mouth			
US-26	Cottonwood Creek complex			

(3-31-22)

17. Medicine Lodge Subbasin. The Medicine Lodge Subbasin, HUC 17040215, is comprised of twenty-two (22) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Mud Lake			
US-2	Medicine Lodge Creek - Indian Creek to playas	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-3	Indian Creek - confluence of West and East Fork Indian Creeks to mouth			
US-4	East Fork Indian Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	West Fork Indian Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-6	Medicine Lodge Creek - Edie Creek to Indian Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-7	Middle Creek - Dry Creek to mouth			
US-8	Middle Creek - source to Dry Creek			
US-9	Dry Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	Edie Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-11	Medicine Lodge Creek - confluence of Warm and Fritz Creeks to Edie Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-12	Irving Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-13	Warm Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-14	Divide Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Horse Creek - source to mouth			
US-16	Fritz Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-17	Webber Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
US-18	Deep Creek - source to mouth			
US-19	Blue Creek - source to mouth			
US-20	Warm Springs Creek - source to mouth			
US-21	Crooked Creek - source to mouth			
US-22	Chandler Canyon complex			

(3-31-22)

18. Birch Subbasin. The Birch Subbasin, HUC 17040216, is comprised of sixteen (16) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Birch Creek - Reno Ditch to playas	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-2	Birch Creek - Pass Creek to Reno Ditch	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-3	Birch Creek - Unnamed Tributary (T11N, R11W, Sec. 35) to Pass Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-4	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth; includes Timber Canyon to Worthing Canyon Creeks (T11N, R11W, Sec. 35)			
US-5	Birch Creek - confluence of Mud and Scott Canyon Creeks to Unnamed Tributary (T11N, R11W, Sec. 35)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-6	Scott Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	Mud Creek - Willow Creek to Scott Canyon Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-8	Cedar Gulch and Irish Canyon - source to mouth			
US-9	Willow Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	Mud Creek - Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29) to Willow Creek			
US-11	Mud Creek - source to Unnamed Tributary (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)			
US-12	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T12N, R11W, Sec. 29)			
US-13	Meadow Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-14	Rocky Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Pass Creek - source to mouth			
US-16	Eightmile Canyon Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

19. Little Lost Subbasin. The Little Lost Subbasin, HUC 17040217, is comprised of twenty-nine (29) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Little Lost River - canal (T06N, R28E) to playas	COLD SS	PCR	
US-2	Little Lost River - Big Spring Creek to canal (T06N, R28E)	COLD SS	PCR	
US-3	Big Spring Creek - source to mouth			
US-4	North Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	Uncle Ike Creek - source to mouth			
US-6	Unnamed Tributaries - source to mouth (T08N, R28E)			
US-7	Little Lost River - Badger Creek to Big Spring Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-8	Badger Creek - source to mouth			
US-9	Little Lost River - Wet Creek to Badger Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-10	Little Lost River - confluence of Summit and Sawmill Creeks to Wet Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-11	Deep Creek - source to mouth			
US-12	Sawmill Creek - Warm Creek to mouth			
US-13	Warm Creek - source to mouth			
US-14	Sawmill Creek - confluence of Timber Creek and Main Fork to Warm Creek			
US-15	Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
US-16	Bear Creek - source to mouth			
US-17	Main Fork - source to mouth			
US-18	Timber Creek - source to mouth			
US-19	Summit Creek - source to mouth			
US-20	Dry Creek - Dry Creek Canal to mouth			
US-21	Dry Creek - source to Dry Creek Canal			
US-22	Wet Creek - Squaw Creek to mouth			
US-23	Squaw Creek - source to mouth			
US-24	Wet Creek - source to Squaw Creek			
US-25	Deer Creek - source to mouth			
US-26	Taylor Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-27	Cabin Fork Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-28	Hurst Creek - source to mouth			
US-29	Unnamed Tributary - source to mouth (T5N, R29E, Sec. 04 and 09)			

(3-31-22)

20. Big Lost Subbasin. The Big Lost Subbasin, HUC 17040218, is comprised of sixty-one (61) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Big Lost River Sinks (playas) and Dry Channel	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-2	Big Lost River - Spring Creek to Big Lost River Sinks (playas)	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-3	Spring Creek - Lower Pass Creek to Big Lost River			
US-4	Big Lost River - Antelope Creek to Spring Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-5	King, Lime Kiln, Ramshorn, and Anderson Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-6	Lower Pass Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	Big Lost River - Alder Creek to Antelope Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-8	Elbow, Jepson, Clark, Maddock, and Jaggles Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-9	Pass Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	Big Lost River - Beck and Evan Ditch to Alder Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-11	Big Lost River - McKay Reservoir Dam to Beck and Evan Ditch	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-12	McKay Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-13	Big Lost River - Jones Creek to McKay Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-14	Jones Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Big Lost River - Thousand Springs Creek to Jones Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-16	Thousand Springs Creek - source to mouth			
US-17	Lone Cedar Creek - source to mouth			
US-18	Cedar Creek - source to mouth			
US-19	Rock Creek - source to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-20	Willow Creek - source to mouth			
US-21	Arentson Gulch and Unnamed Tributaries - source to mouth (T10N, R22E)			
US-22	Sage Creek - source to mouth			
US-23	Parsons Creek - T8N, R22E, Sec. 24, point of perennial flow north of road to Mackay Reservoir			
US-24	Big Lost River - Burnt Creek to Thousand Springs Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-25	Big Lost River - Summit Creek to and including Burnt Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-26	Bridge Creek - source to mouth			
US-27	North Fork Big Lost River - source to mouth			
US-28	Summit Creek - source to mouth			
US-29	Kane Creek - source to mouth			
US-30	Wildhorse Creek - Fall Creek to mouth			
US-31	Wildhorse Creek - source to Fall Creek			
US-32	Fall Creek - source to mouth			
US-33	East Fork Big Lost River - Cabin Creek to mouth			
US-34	Fox Creek - source to mouth			
US-35	Star Hope Creek - Lake Creek to mouth			
US-36	Star Hope Creek - source to Lake Creek			
US-37	Muldoon Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
US-38	Lake Creek - source to mouth			
US-39	East Fork Big Lost River - source to Cabin Creek			
US-40	Cabin Creek - source to mouth			
US-41	Corral Creek - source to mouth			
US-42	Boone Creek - source to mouth			
US-43	Warm Springs Creek - source to mouth			
US-44	Navarre Creek - source to mouth			
US-45	Alder Creek - source to mouth			
US-46	Antelope Creek - Spring Creek to mouth			
US-47	Antelope Creek - Dry Fork Creek to Spring Creek			
US-48	Spring Creek - source to mouth			
US-49	Cherry Creek - confluence of Left Fork Cherry and Lupine Creeks to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-50	Lupine Creek - source to mouth			
US-51	Left Fork Cherry Creek - source to mouth			
US-52	Antelope Creek - Iron Bog Creek to Dry Fork Creek			
US-53	Bear Creek - source to mouth			
US-54	Iron Bog Creek - confluence of Left and Right Fork Iron Bog Creeks to mouth			
US-55	Right Fork Iron Bog Creek - source to mouth			
US-56	Left Fork Iron Bog Creek - source to mouth			
US-57	Antelope Creek - source to Iron Bog Creek			
US-58	Leadbelt Creek - source to mouth			
US-59	Dry Fork Creek - source to mouth			
US-60	South Fork Antelope Creek - Antelope Creek to mouth			
US-61	Hammond Spring Creek complex			

(3-31-22)

21. Big Wood Subbasin. The Big Wood Subbasin, HUC 17040219, is comprised of thirty (30) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Malad River - confluence of Black Canyon Creek and Big Wood River to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
US-2	Big Wood River - Magic Reservoir Dam to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
US-3	Magic Reservoir	COLD	PCR	
US-4	Big Wood River - Seamans Creek to Magic Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-5	Seamans Creek - Slaughterhouse Creek to mouth			
US-6	Seamans Creek - source to and including Slaughterhouse Creek			
US-7	Big Wood River - North Fork Big Wood River to Seamans Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-8	Quigley Creek - source to mouth			
US-9	Indian Creek - source to mouth			
US-10	East Fork Wood River - Hyndman Creek to mouth			
US-11	East Fork Wood River - source to Hyndman Creek			
US-12	Hyndman Creek - source Creek to mouth			
US-13	Trail Creek - Corral Creek to mouth			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-14	Trail Creek - source to and including Corral Creek			
US-15	Lake Creek - source to mouth			
US-16	Eagle Creek - source to mouth			
US-17	North Fork Big Wood River - source to mouth			
US-18	Big Wood River - source to North Fork Big Wood River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
US-19	Boulder Creek - source to mouth			
US-20	Prairie Creek - source to mouth			
US-21	Baker Creek - source to mouth			
US-22	Fox Creek - source to mouth			
US-23	Warm Springs Creek - Thompson Creek to mouth			
US-24	Warm Springs Creek - source to and including Thompson Creek			
US-25	Greenhorn Creek - source to mouth			
US-26	Deer Creek - source to mouth			
US-27	Croy Creek - source to mouth			
US-28	Rock Creek - source to mouth			
US-29	Thorn Creek - source to mouth			
US-30	Black Canyon Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

22. Camas Subbasin. The Camas Subbasin, HUC 17040220, is comprised of twenty-seven (27) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Camas Creek - Elk Creek to Magic Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
US-2	Camp Creek - source to mouth			
US-3	Willow Creek - Beaver Creek to mouth			
US-4	Beaver Creek - source to mouth			
US-5	Willow Creek - source to Beaver Creek			
US-6	Elk Creek - source to mouth			
US-7	Camas Creek - Solider Creek to Elk Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-8	Deer Creek - Big Deer Creek to mouth			
US-9	Deer Creek - source to and including Big Deer Creek			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-10	Powell Creek - source to mouth			
US-11	Soldier Creek - Wardrop Creek to mouth			
US-12	Soldier Creek - source to and including Wardrop Creek			
US-13	Camas Creek - Corral Creek to Soldier Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-14	Threemile Creek - source to mouth			
US-15	Corral Creek - confluence of East Fork and West Fork Corral Creeks to mouth			
US-16	East Fork Corral Creek - source to mouth			
US-17	West Fork Corral Creek - source to mouth			
US-18	Camas Creek - source to Corral Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-19	Chimney Creek - source to mouth			
US-20	Negro Creek - source to mouth			
US-21	Wildhorse Creek - source to mouth			
US-22	Malad River - source to mouth			
US-23	Mormon Reservoir			
US-24	Dairy Creek - source to Mormon Reservoir			
US-25	McKinney Creek - source to Mormon Reservoir			
US-26	Spring Creek Complex			
US-27	Kelly Reservoir			

(3-31-22)

23. Little Wood Subbasin. The Little Wood Subbasin, HUC 17040221, is comprised of twenty-three (23) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-1	Little Wood River - Richfield (T04S, R19E, Sec. 25) to mouth	COLD	PCR	
US-2	Little Wood River - Carey Lake outlet to Richfield (T04S, R19E, Sec. 25)	COLD SS	PCR	
US-3	Little Wood River - West Canal (north) to West Canal (south)	COLD SS	PCR	
US-4	Carey Lake outlet			
US-5	Carey Lake			
US-6	Fish Creek - Fish Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth			
US-7	Fish Creek Reservoir			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
US-8	Fish Creek - source to Fish Creek Reservoir			
US-9	West Fork Fish Creek - source to Fish Creek Reservoir			
US-10	Little Wood River - Little Wood River Reservoir Dam to Carey Lake Outlet	COLD SS	PCR	
US-11	Little Fish Creek - source to mouth			
US-12	Little Wood River Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
US-13	Little Wood River - Muldoon Creek to Little Wood River Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
US-14	Muldoon Creek -source to mouth			
US-15	South Fork Muldoon Creek - Friedman Creek to mouth			
US-16	South Fork Muldoon Creek - source to Friedman Creek			
US-17	Friedman Creek - Trail Creek to mouth			
US-18	Trail Creek - source to mouth			
US-19	Friedman Creek - source to Trail Creek			
US-20	Little Wood River - source to Muldoon Creek	COLD SS	PCR	
US-21	Baugh Creek - source to mouth			
US-22	Dry Creek - source to mouth			
US-23	Silver Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

(3-31-22)

151. -- 159. (RESERVED)

160. BEAR RIVER BASIN.
Surface waters found within the Bear River basin total six (6) subbasins and are designated as follows: (3-31-22)

01. Central Bear Subbasin. The Central Bear Subbasin, HUC 16010102, is comprised of eight (8) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-1	Bear River - Idaho/Wyoming border to railroad bridge (T14N, R45E, Sec. 21)	COLD SS	PCR	
B-2	Pegram Creek - source to mouth			
B-3	Thomas Fork - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-4	Raymond Creek - Idaho/Wyoming border to mouth; and the Hollows - source to mouth			
B-5	Dry Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
B-6	Preuss Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
B-7	Salt Creek - source to Idaho/Wyoming border	COLD SS	SCR	
B-8	Sheep Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

02. Bear Lake Subbasin. The Bear Lake Subbasin, HUC 16010201, is comprised of twenty-five (25) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-1	Alexander Reservoir (Bear River)	COLD SS	PCR	
B-2	Bear River -railroad bridge (T14N, R45E, Sec. 21) to Alexander Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
B-3	Bailey Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
B-4	Eightmile Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
B-5	Pearl Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
B-6	Stauffer Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
B-7	Skinner Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
B-8	Co-op Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
B-9	Ovid Creek - confluence of North and Mill Creek to mouth			
B-10	North Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
B-11	Mill Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
B-12	Bear Lake Outlet - Lifton Station to Bear River	COLD SS	PCR	DWS

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-13	Paris Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
B-14	Bloomington Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
B-15	Spring Creek - source to mouth			
B-16	Little and St. Charles Creeks - source to Bear Lake	COLD SS	PCR	
B-17	Dry Canyon Creek - source to mouth			
B-18	Bear Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
B-19	Fish Haven Creek - source to Bear Lake	COLD SS	PCR	
B-20	Montpelier Creek - source to mouth			
B-21	Snowslide Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
B-22	Georgetown Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
B-23	Soda Creek - Soda Creek Reservoir Dam to Alexander Reservoir		SCR	DWS
B-24	Soda Creek Reservoir		SCR	
B-25	Soda Creek - source to Soda Creek Reservoir		SCR	

(3-31-22)

03. Middle Bear Subbasin. The Middle Bear Subbasin, HUC 16010202, is comprised of twenty-one (21) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-1	Spring Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border			
B-2	Cub River - US Hwy 91 Bridge (T16S, R40E, Sec. 20) to Idaho/Utah border	COLD	SCR	
B-3	Cub River - from and including Sugar Creek to US Hwy 91 Bridge (T16S, R40E, Sec. 20)	COLD	PCR	DWS
B-4	Cub River - source to Sugar Creek	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
B-5	Worm Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border	COLD	SCR	
B-6	Bear River - Oneida Narrows Reservoir Dam to Idaho/Utah border	COLD SS	PCR	

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-7	Mink Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	
B-8	Oneida Narrows Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
B-9	Bear River - Alexander Reservoir Dam to Oneida Narrows Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
B-10	Williams Creek - source to mouth			
B-11	Trout Creek - source to mouth			
B-12	Whiskey Creek - source to mouth			
B-13	Densmore Creek - source to mouth			
B-14	Cottonwood Creek - source to Oneida Narrows Reservoir			
B-15	Battle Creek - source to mouth	COLD	SCR	
B-16	Twin Lakes Reservoir			
B-17	Oxford Slough			
B-18	Swan Lake Creek Complex			
B-19	Fivemile Creek - source to mouth			
B-20	Weston Creek - source to mouth			
B-21	Jenkins Hollow - source to Idaho/Utah border			

(3-31-22)

04. Little Bear-Logan Subbasin. The Little Bear-Logan Subbasin, HUC 16010203, is comprised of two (2) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-1	Beaver Creek - source to Idaho/Utah border			
B-2	Logan River - source to Idaho/Utah border			

(3-31-22)

05. Lower Bear-Malad Subbasin. The Lower Bear-Malad Subbasin, HUC 16010204, is comprised of thirteen (13) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-1	Malad River - Little Malad River to Idaho/Utah border	COLD	SCR	
B-2	Devil Creek - Devil Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth			
B-3	Devil Creek Reservoir			
B-4	Devil Creek - source to Devil Creek Reservoir			

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-5	Deep Creek - Deep Creek Reservoir Dam to mouth			
B-6	Deep Creek Reservoir			
B-7	Deep Creek - source to Deep Creek Reservoir			
B-8	Little Malad River - Daniels Reservoir Dam to mouth	COLD	PCR	
B-9	Daniels Reservoir			
B-10	Wright Creek - source to Daniels Reservoir	COLD SS	PCR	
B-11	Dairy Creek - source to mouth			
B-12	Malad River - source to Little Malad River	COLD	PCR	DWS
B-13	Samaria Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

06. Curlew Valley Subbasin. The Curlew Valley Subbasin, HUC 16020309, is comprised of three (3) water body units.

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
B-1	Deep Creek - Rock Creek to Idaho/Utah border	COLD	PCR	DWS
B-2	Deep Creek - source to Rock Creek	COLD	PCR	DWS
B-3	Rock Creek - source to mouth			

(3-31-22)

161. -- 199. (RESERVED)

200. GENERAL SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA.
The following general water quality criteria apply to all surface waters of the state, in addition to the water quality criteria set forth for specifically designated waters. (3-31-22)

01. Hazardous Materials. Surface waters of the state shall be 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. (3-31-22)

02. Toxic Substances. Surface waters of the state shall be 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. (3-31-22)

03. Deleterious Materials. Surface waters of the state 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. (3-31-22)

04. Radioactive Materials. (3-31-22)

a. Radioactive materials or radioactivity shall 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. (3-31-22)

b. Radioactive materials or radioactivity shall 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. (3-31-22)

05. Floating, Suspended or Submerged Matter. Surface waters of the state 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 does not include suspended sediment produced as a result of nonpoint source activities. (3-31-22)

06. Excess Nutrients. Surface waters of the state shall be free from excess nutrients that can cause visible slime growths or other nuisance aquatic growths impairing designated beneficial uses. (3-31-22)

07. Oxygen-Demanding Materials. Surface waters of the state shall be free from oxygen-demanding materials in concentrations that would result in an anaerobic water condition. (3-31-22)

08. Sediment. Sediment shall not exceed quantities specified in Sections 250 and 252, or, in the absence of specific sediment criteria, quantities which impair designated beneficial uses. Determinations of impairment shall be based on water quality monitoring and surveillance and the information utilized as described in Section 350. (3-31-22)

09. Natural Background Conditions as Criteria. When natural background conditions exceed any applicable water quality criteria set forth in Sections 210, 250, 251, 252, or 253, the applicable water quality criteria shall not apply; instead, there shall be no lowering of water quality from natural background conditions. Provided, however, that temperature may be increased above natural background conditions when allowed under Section 401. (3-31-22)

201. -- 209. (RESERVED)

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

01. Criteria for Toxic Substances. The criteria of Section 210 apply to surface waters of the state as provided in Tables 1 and 2. Criteria for metals (arsenic through zinc) listed in Tables 1 and 2 are expressed as a dissolved fraction (i.e., passes through a forty-five hundredths (0.45) micron filter) unless otherwise noted. (4-6-23)

a. Table 1 contains criteria to protect aquatic life. (4-6-23)

EPA disapproved the removal of mercury water column criteria for the protection of aquatic life. The 2004 criteria remain effective for CWA purposes.

Table 1. Criteria for Protection of Aquatic Life

Compound	[a] CAS Number	[b] CMC (µg/L)		[b] CCC (µg/L)	
Inorganic Compounds/Metals					
Arsenic	7440382	340	c	150	c
Cadmium	7440439	1.3	f	0.6	f
Chromium III	16065831	570	f	74	f
Chromium VI	18540299	16	c	11	c
Copper	7440508	12.3	k	7.6	k
Lead	7439921	65	f	2.5	f
Mercury	7439976		e		e

Table 1. Criteria for Protection of Aquatic Life					
Compound	**[a] CAS Number**	**[b] CMC (µg/L)**		**[b] CCC (µg/L)**	
Note: In 2005, Idaho adopted EPA's recommended methylmercury fish tissue criterion for protection of human health (docket 58-0102-0302). The decision was made to remove the old tissue-based aquatic life criteria and rely on the fish tissue criterion to provide protection for aquatic life as well as human health. Thus, current Idaho water quality standards do not have mercury water column criteria for the protection of aquatic life. While EPA approved Idaho's adoption of the fish tissue criterion in September 2005, it had withheld judgment on Idaho's removal of aquatic life criteria. On December 12, 2008, EPA disapproved Idaho's removal of the old aquatic life criteria. The water column criteria for total recoverable mercury published in 2004 Idaho Administrative Code continue to apply and are effective for CWA purposes. For more information go to http://www.deq.idaho.gov/epa-actions-on-proposed-standards.					
Nickel	7440020	470	f	52	f
Selenium	7782492	m		l	
Silver	7440224	3.4	f		
Zinc	7440666	120	f	120	f
Inorganic Compounds/Non-Metals					
Chlorine		19	h	11	h
Cyanide	57125	22	g	5.2	g
Organic Compounds					
Acrolein	107028	--[1] ---------- 3[2]		--[1] ---------- 3[2]	
[1]Effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1802 have been approved. [2]Not effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1802 have been approved.					
Aldrin	39002	3			
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58899	2		0.08	
Carbaryl	63252	--[1] ---------- 2.1[2]		--[1] ---------- 2.1[2]	
[1]Effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1802 have been approved. [2]Not effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1802 have been approved.					
Chlordane	57749	2.4		0.0043	
4,4'-DDT	50293	1.1		0.001	
Diazinon	333415	--[1] ---------- 0.17[2]		--[1] ---------- 0.17[2]	

Table 1. Criteria for Protection of Aquatic Life					
Compound	[a] CAS Number	[b] CMC (µg/L)		[b] CCC (µg/L)	
[1]Effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1802 have been approved. [2]Not effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1802 have been approved.					
Dieldrin	60571	2.5		0.0019	
alpha-Endosulfan	959988	0.22		0.056	
beta-Endosulfan	33213659	0.22		0.056	
Endrin	72208	0.18		0.0023	
Heptachlor	76448	0.52		0.0038	
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.52		0.0038	
Pentachlorophenol	87865	20	i	13	i
Polychlorinated Biphenyls PCBs	j			0.014	j
Toxaphene	8001352	0.73		0.0002	

Footnotes for Table 1. Criteria for Protection of Aquatic Life

a. Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers which provide a unique identification for each chemical.

b. See definitions of Acute Criteria (CMC) and Chronic Criteria (CCC), Section 010 of these rules.

c. Criteria for these metals are expressed as a function of the water effect ratio, WER, as defined in Subsection 210.03.c.iii. CMC = CMC column value X WER. CCC = CCC column value X WER.

d. Criterion expressed as total recoverable (unfiltered) concentrations.

~~**e.** 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.~~

f. Aquatic life criteria for these metals are a function of total hardness (mg/L as calcium carbonate), the pollutant's water effect ratio (WER) as defined in Subsection 210.03.c.iii. and multiplied by an appropriate dissolved conversion factor as defined in Subsection 210.02. For comparative purposes only, the example values displayed in this table are shown as dissolved metal and correspond to a total hardness of one hundred (100) mg/L and a water effect ratio of one (1.0).

g. Criteria are expressed as weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide.

h. Total chlorine residual concentrations.

i. Aquatic life criteria for pentachlorophenol are expressed as a function of pH, and are calculated as follows. Values displayed above in the table correspond to a pH of seven and eight tenths (7.8).
CMC = exp(1.005(pH)-4.830)
CCC = exp(1.005(pH)-5.290)

j. 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.

EPA disapproved the removal of water column criteria for the protection of aquatic life. The 2004 criteria remain effective for CWA purposes.

Table 1. Criteria for Protection of Aquatic Life					
Compound	**[a] CAS Number**	**[b] CMC (µg/L)**	**[b] CCC (µg/L)**		
k. Aquatic life criteria for copper shall be derived in accordance with Subsection 210.03.c.v. For comparative purposes only, the example values displayed in this table correspond to the Biotic Ligand Model output based on the following inputs: temperature = 14.9°C, pH = 8.16, dissolved organic carbon = 1.4 mg/L, humic acid fraction = 10%, calcium = 44.6 mg/L, magnesium = 11.0 mg/L, sodium = 11.7 mg/L, potassium = 2.12 mg/L, sulfate = 46.2 mg/L, chloride = 12.7 mg/L, alkalinity = 123 mg/L CaCO3, and sulfide = 1.00 x 10^{-8} mg/L.					
l. Chronic					**Short-term**
Egg-Ovary (mg/kg dw)	**Fish Tissue (mg/kg dw)**		**Water Column (µg/L)**		**Water Column (µg/L)**
Egg-Ovary	Whole-Body	Muscle	Water Lentic	Water Lotic	Water
15.1[1]	8.5[2]	11.3[2]	1.5 (30 day average)[3]	3.1 (30 day average)[3]	Intermittent Exposure Equation[3.4]
mg/kg dw – milligrams per kilogram dry weight, µg/L – micrograms per liter					
1. Egg-ovary supersedes any whole-body, muscle, or water column element when fish egg-ovary concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative egg-ovary data to determine compliance with this criterion element. 2. Fish whole-body or muscle tissue supersedes water column element when both fish tissue and water concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species where the smallest individual is no less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the total length (size) of the largest individual. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative whole body or muscle data to determine compliance with this criterion element. 3. Water column values are based on dissolved total selenium in water and are derived from fish tissue values via bioaccumulation modeling. Water column values are the applicable criterion element in the absence of steady-state condition fish tissue data. In fishless waters, selenium concentrations in fish from the nearest downstream waters may be used to assess compliance using methods provided in Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criterion for Selenium – Freshwater, EPA-822-R-16-006, Appendix K: Translation of a Selenium Fish Tissue Criterion Element to a Site-Specific Water Column Value (June 2016). 4. Intermittent Exposure Equation= $$\frac{WQC - C_{bkgrnd}(1 - f_{int})}{f_{int}}$$ where WQC is the applicable water column element, for either lentic or lotic waters; C_{bkgrnd} is the average background selenium concentration, and f_{int} is the fraction of any 30-day period during which elevated selenium concentrations occur, with f_{int} assigned a value ≥ 0.033 (corresponding to one day).					
m. There is no specific acute criterion for aquatic life; however, the aquatic life criterion is based on chronic effects of the selenium on aquatic life and is expected to adequately protect against acute effects.					

(3-31-22)

b. Table 2 contains criteria to protect human health. The Water & Fish criteria apply to waters designated for domestic water supply use. The Fish Only criteria apply to waters designated for primary or secondary contact recreation use. (4-6-23)

Table 2. Criteria for Protection of Human Health (based on consumption of:)						
Compound	a CAS Number	Carcinogen?	Water & Fish (µg/L unless otherwise specified)		Fish Only (µg/L unless otherwise specified)	
Inorganic Compounds/Metals						
Antimony	7440360		5.2	b	190	b
Arsenic	7440382	Y	10	cdj	4.3; 8.0 µg/kg fish tissue	ck
Beryllium	7440417			e		e
Cadmium	7440439			e		e
Chromium III	16065831			e		e
Chromium VI	18540299			e		e
Copper	7440508		1300	j		
Lead	7439921			e		e
Methylmercury	22967926				0.3mg/kg	i
Nickel	7440020		58	b	100	b
Selenium	7782492		29	b	250	b
Thallium	7440280		0.017	b	0.023	b
Zinc	7440666		870	b	1,500	b
Inorganic Compounds/Non-Metals						
Cyanide	57125		3.9	b	140	b
Asbestos	1332214		7,000,000 Fibers/L	j		
Organic Compounds						
Acenaphthene	83329		26	b	28	b
Acenaphthylene	208968			e		e
Acrolein	107028		3.2	b	120	b
Acrylonitrile	107131	Y	0.60	bf	22	bf
Aldrin	309002	Y	2.5E-06	bf	2.5E-06	bf
Anthracene	120127		110	b	120	b
alpha-BHC	319846	Y	0.0012	bf	0.0013	bf
beta-BHC	319857	Y	0.036	bf	0.045	bf
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58899		1.4	b	1.4	b
delta-BHC	319868			e		e

Table 2. Criteria for Protection of Human Health (based on consumption of:)						
Compound	a CAS Number	Carcinogen?	Water & Fish (µg/L unless otherwise specified)		Fish Only (µg/L unless otherwise specified)	
Benzene	71432		3.0	bf	28	b
Benzidine	92875	Y	0.0014	bf	0.033	bf
Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	Y	0.0042	bf	0.0042	bf
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	Y	0.0042	bf	0.0042	bf
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	Y	0.042	bf	0.042	bf
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242			e		e
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	Y	0.00042	bf	0.00042	bf
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	111911			e		e
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) Ether	111444	Y	0.29	bf	6.8	bf
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	108601		220	b	1,200	b
Bis(Chloromethyl) Ether	542881	Y	0.0015	bf	0.055	bf
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	117817	Y	1.2	bf	1.2	bf
Bromoform	75252	Y	62	bf	380	bf
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553			e		e
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687		0.33	b	0.33	b
Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	Y	3.6	bf	15	bf
Chlorobenzene	108907		89	b	270	b
Chlordane	57749	Y	0.0010	bf	0.0010	bf
Chlorodibromomethane	124481	Y	7.4	bf	67	bf
Chloroethane	75003			e		e
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758			e		e
Chloroform	67663		61	b	730	b
2-Chloronaphthalene	91587		330	b	380	b
2-Chlorophenol	95578		30	b	260	b
Chlorophenoxy Herbicide (2,4-D)	94757		1,000	b	3,900	b
Chlorophenoxy Herbicide (2,4,5-TP) [Silvex]	93721		82	b	130	b

Table 2. Criteria for Protection of Human Health (based on consumption of:)						
Compound	**a CAS Number**	**Carcinogen?**	**Water & Fish (µg/L unless otherwise specified)**		**Fish Only (µg/L unless otherwise specified)**	
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723			e		e
Chrysene	218019	Y	0.42	bf	0.42	bf
4,4'-DDD	72548	Y	0.00042	bf	0.00042	bf
4,4'-DDE	72559	Y	5.5E-05	bf	5.5E-05	bf
4,4'-DDT	50293	Y	9.8E-05	bf	9.8E-05	bf
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742		8.2	b	8.3	b
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840			e		e
Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	53703	Y	0.00042	bf	0.00042	bf
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501		700	b	1,100	b
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731		3.5	b	4.8	b
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467		180	b	300	b
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	Y	0.29	bf	0.48	bf
Dichlorobromomethane	75274	Y	8.8	bf	86	bf
1,1-Dichloroethane	75343			e		e
1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	Y	96	bf	2,000	bf
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354		310	b	5,200	b
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832		9.6	b	19	b
1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	Y	8.5	bf	98	bf
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	Y	2.5	bf	38	bf
Dieldrin	60571	Y	4.2E-06	bf	4.2E-06	bf
Diethyl Phthalate	84662		200	b	210	b
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679		110	b	820	b
Dimethyl Phthalate	131113		600	b	600	b
Dinitrophenols	25550587		13	b	320	b
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285		12	b	110	b
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	Y	0.46	bf	5.5	bf
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202			e		e
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	Y	0.25	bf	0.65	bf
2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD Dioxin	1746016	Y	1.8E-08	bf	1.9E-08	bf
alpha-Endosulfan	959988		7.0	b	8.5	b

Table 2. Criteria for Protection of Human Health (based on consumption of:)						
Compound	a CAS Number	Carcinogen?	Water & Fish (µg/L unless otherwise specified)		Fish Only (µg/L unless otherwise specified)	
beta-Endosulfan	33213659		11	b	14	b
Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078		9.9	b	13	b
Endrin	72208		0.011	b	0.011	b
Endrin Aldehyde	7421934		0.38	b	0.40	b
Ethylbenzene	100414		32	b	41	b
Fluoranthene	206440		6.3	b	6.4	b
Fluorene	86737		21	b	22	b
Heptachlor	76448	Y	2.0E-05	bf	2.0E-05	bf
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	Y	0.00010	bf	0.00010	bf
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	Y	0.00026	bf	0.00026	bf
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	Y	0.031	bf	0.031	bf
Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH)-Technical	608731	Y	0.027	bf	0.032	bf
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	77474		1.3	b	1.3	b
Hexachloroethane	67721		0.23	b	0.24	b
Ideno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193395	Y	0.0042	bf	0.0042	bf
Isophorone	78591	Y	330	bf	6,000	bf
Methoxychlor	72435		0.0054	b	0.0055	b
Methyl Bromide	74839		130	b	3,700	b
Methyl Chloride	74873			e		e
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507		350	b	750	b
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521		1.6	b	8.6	b
Methylene Chloride	75092		38	b	960	b
Naphthalene	91203			e		e
Nitrobenzene	98953		12	b	180	b
2-Nitrophenol	88755			e		e
4-Nitrophenol	100027			e		e
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	Y	0.0065	bf	9.1	bf
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	Y	0.046	bf	1.5	bf
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	Y	3.14	bf	18	bf
Pentachlorobenzene	608935		0.035	b	0.036	b

Table 2. Criteria for Protection of Human Health (based on consumption of:)						
Compound	a CAS Number	Carcinogen?	Water & Fish (µg/L unless otherwise specified)		Fish Only (µg/L unless otherwise specified)	
Pentachlorophenol	87865	Y	0.11	bf	0.12	bf
Phenanthrene	85018			e		e
Phenol	108952		3,800	b	85,000	b
Polychlorinated Biphenyls PCBs	g	Y	0.00019	bfh	0.00019	bfh
Pyrene	129000		8.1	b	8.4	b
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95943		0.0093	b	0.0094	b
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	Y	1.4	bf	8.6	bf
Tetrachloroethylene	127184		15	b	23	b
Toluene	108883		47	b	170	b
Toxaphene	8001352	Y	0.0023	bf	0.0023	bf
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605		120	b	1,200	b
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821		0.24	b	0.24	b
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556		11,000	b	56,000	b
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	Y	4.9	bf	29	bf
Trichloroethylene	79016		2.6	b	11	b
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954		140	b	190	b
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062		1.5	b	2.0	b
Vinyl Chloride	75014	Y	0.21	bf	5.0	bf

Footnotes for Table 2. Criteria for Protection of Human Health

a. Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers which provide a unique identification for each chemical.

b. This criterion is based on input values to human health criteria calculation specified in Idaho's Technical Support Document (TSD) for Human Health Criteria Calculations - 2015. Criteria for non-carcinogens are calculated using the formula:

Table 2. Criteria for Protection of Human Health (based on consumption of:)				
Compound	**a CAS Number**	**Carcinogen?**	**Water & Fish (µg/L unless otherwise specified)**	**Fish Only (µg/L unless otherwise specified)**

AWQC = RfD * RSC * $\left(\frac{BW}{DI + (FI * BAF)}\right)$

and criteria for carcinogens are calculated using the formula:

AWQC = RSD * $\left(\frac{BW}{DI + (FI * BAF)}\right)$

Where:
AWQC = Ambient water quality criterion (mg/L)

BW = Human Body Weight (kg), 80 is used in these criteria
DI = Drinking Water Intake, (L/day), 2.4 is used in these criteria
FI = Fish Intake, (kg/day), 0.0665 is used in these criteria

BAF = Bioaccumualtion Factor, L/kg, chemical specific value, see TSD
RfD = Reference dose (mg/kg-day), chemical specific value, see TSD

RSD = $\frac{\text{Target Incremental Cancer Risk}}{\text{Cancer Potency Factor}}$ (mg/kg-day), chemical specific value, see TSD

RSC = Relative Source Contribution, chemical specific value, see TSD

c. Inorganic forms only.

d. Criterion expressed as total recoverable (unfiltered) concentrations.

e. 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.

f. EPA guidance allows states to choose from a range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} for the incremental increase in cancer risk used in human health criteria calculation. Idaho has chosen to base this criterion on carcinogenicity of 10^{-5} risk.

g. 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.

h. This criterion applies to total PCBs, (e.g. the sum of all congener, isomer, or Aroclor analyses).

Table 2. Criteria for Protection of Human Health (based on consumption of:)				
Compound	**a CAS Number**	**Carcinogen?**	**Water & Fish (µg/L unless otherwise specified)**	**Fish Only (µg/L unless otherwise specified)**
i. This fish tissue residue criterion (TRC) for methylmercury is based on a human health reference dose (RfD) of 0.0001 mg/kg body weight-day; a relative source contribution (RSC) estimated to be 27% of the RfD; a human body weight (BW) of 70 kg (for adults); and a total fish consumption rate of 0.0175 kg/day for the general population, summed from trophic level (TL) breakdown of TL2 = 0.0038 kg fish/day + TL3 = 0.0080 kg fish/day + TL4 = 0.0057 kg fish/day. This is a criterion that is protective of the general population. A site-specific criterion or a criterion for a particular subpopulation may be calculated by using local or regional data, rather than the above default values, in the formula: TRC = [BW x {RfD – (RSCxRfD)}] / Σ TL. In waters inhabited by species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act or designated as their critical habitat, the Department will apply the human health fish tissue residue criterion for methylmercury to the highest trophic level available for sampling and analysis.				
j. This criterion is based on the drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).				
k. For Fish Only exposure to inorganic arsenic, the human health criterion is:				

Fish Tissue (µg/kg wet-weight)	Water Column (µg/L)
8.0[1]	4.3[2]

[1]Fish tissue element is based on total recoverable inorganic arsenic in muscle or fillet. The fish tissue element supersedes the water column element provided at least ninety (90) days have passed since any new activity or discharge has occurred within the water body. Fish tissue element will be applied in accordance with Subsection 210.03.e.

[2]Water column element is based on dissolved inorganic arsenic in water.

(4-6-23)

02. Factors for Calculating Hardness Dependent Metals Criteria. Hardness dependent metals criteria are calculated using values from the following table in the equations: (3-31-22)

a. CMC=WER exp{mA[ln(hardness)]+bA} X Acute Conversion Factor. (3-31-22)

b. CCC=WER exp{mc[ln(hardness)]+bc} X Chronic Conversion Factor.

Metal	mA	bA	mc	bc	aAcute Conversion Factor	aChronic Conversion Factor
Arsenic	b	b	b	b	1.0	1.0
Cadmium	0.8367	-3.560	0.6247	-3.344	0.944 see footnote a	0.909
Chromium (III)	0.819	3.7256	0.8190	0.6848	0.316	0.860
Chromium (VI)	b	b	b	b	0.982	0.962
Lead	1.273	-1.460	1.273	-4.705	0.791	0.791
Mercury	b	b	b	b	0.85	0.85
Nickel	0.846	2.255	0.8460	0.0584	0.998	0.997

Silver	1.72	-6.52	c	c	0.85	c
Zinc	0.8473	0.884	0.8473	0.884	0.978	0.986

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

Footnotes to table:

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

Cadmium

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

Chronic: CF=1.101672–[(ln hardness)(0.041838)]

Lead (Acute and Chronic): CF=1.46203–[(ln hardness)(0.145712)

b. Not applicable

c. No chronic criteria are available for silver.

(3-31-22)

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. Mixing zones may be applied to toxic substance criteria subject to the limitations set forth in Section 060 and set out below. (3-31-22)

a. For all waters for which the Department has determined mixing zones to be applicable, the toxic substance criteria apply at the boundary of the mixing zone(s) and beyond. Absent an authorized mixing zone, the toxic substance criteria apply throughout the waterbody including at the end of any discharge pipe, canal or other discharge point. (3-31-22)

b. Low flow design conditions. Water quality-based effluent limits and mixing zones for toxic substances shall be based on the following low flows in perennial receiving streams. Numeric chemical criteria may be exceeded in perennial streams outside any applicable mixing zone only when flows are less than these values:

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

(3-31-22)

i. Where "1Q10" is the lowest one-day flow with an average recurrence frequency of once in ten (10) years determined hydrologically; (3-31-22)

ii. Where "1B3" is biologically based and indicates an allowable exceedance of once every three (3) years. It may be determined by EPA's computerized method (DFLOW model); (3-31-22)

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; (3-31-22)

iv. Where "4B3" is biologically based and indicates an allowable exceedance for four (4) consecutive

days once every three (3) years. It may be determined by EPA's computerized method (DFLOW model); (3-31-22)

v. 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. (3-31-22)

c. Application of aquatic life metals criteria. (3-31-22)

i. For metals other than cadmium, for purposes of calculating hardness dependent aquatic life criteria from the equations in Subsection 210.02, the minimum hardness allowed for use in those equations shall not be less than twenty-five (25) mg/l, as calcium carbonate, even if the actual ambient hardness is less than twenty-five (25) mg/l as calcium carbonate. For cadmium, the minimum hardness for use in those equations shall not be less than ten (10) mg/l, as calcium carbonate. The maximum hardness allowed for use in those equations shall not be greater than four hundred (400) mg/l, as calcium carbonate, except as specified in Subsections 210.03.c.ii. and 210.03.c.iii., even if the actual ambient hardness is greater than four hundred (400) mg/l as calcium carbonate. (3-31-22)

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. (3-31-22)

iii. Except as otherwise noted, the aquatic life criteria for metals (arsenic through zinc in Table 1 in Subsection 210.01) are expressed as dissolved metal concentrations. Unless otherwise specified by the Department, dissolved concentrations are considered to be concentrations recovered from a sample which has passed through a forty-five hundredths (0.45) micron filter. For the purposes of calculating aquatic life criteria for metals from the equations in footnotes c. and f. in Table 1 in Subsection 210.01, the water effect ratio is computed as a specific pollutant's acute or chronic toxicity values measured in water from the site covered by the standard, divided by the respective acute or chronic toxicity value in laboratory dilution water. The water-effect ratio shall be assigned a value of one (1.0), except where the Department assigns a different value that protects the designated uses of the water body from the toxic effects of the pollutant, and is derived from suitable tests on sampled water representative of conditions in the affected water body, consistent with the design discharge conditions established in Subsection 210.03.b. For purposes of calculating water effects ratios, the term acute toxicity value is the toxicity test results, such as the concentration lethal one-half (1/2) of the test organisms (i.e., LC5O) 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., EC5O) after forty-eight (48) hours of exposure (e.g., daphnia toxicity tests). For purposes of calculating water effects ratios, the term chronic value is the result from appropriate hypothesis testing or regression analysis of measurements of growth, reproduction, or survival from life cycle, partial life cycle, or early life stage tests. The determination of acute and chronic values shall be according to current standard protocols (e.g., those published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)) or other comparable methods. For calculation of criteria using site-specific values for both the hardness and the water effect ratio, the hardness used in the equations in Subsection 210.02 shall be as required in Subsection 210.03.c.ii. Water hardness shall be calculated from the measured calcium and magnesium ions present, and the ratio of calcium to magnesium shall be approximately the same in laboratory toxicity testing water as in the site water, or be similar to average ratios of laboratory waters used to derive the criteria. (3-31-22)

iv. Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria. (3-31-22)

(1) The "Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria" describes in detail suggested methods for discharge related monitoring requirements, calculation of reasonable potential to exceed (RPTE) water quality criteria in determining need for mercury effluent limits, and use of fish tissue mercury data in calculating mercury load reductions. This guidance, or its updates, will provide assistance to the Department and the public when implementing the methylmercury criterion. The "Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria" also provides basic background information on mercury in the environment, the novelty of a fish tissue criterion for water quality, the connection between human health and aquatic life protection, and the relation of environmental programs outside of Clean Water Act programs to reducing mercury contamination of the environment. The "Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Mercury Water Quality Criteria" is available at the Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, and on the DEQ website at https://www.deq.idaho.gov. (3-31-22)

(2) The implementation of a fish tissue criterion in NPDES permits and TMDLs requires a non-

traditional approach, as the basic criterion is not a concentration in water. In applying the methylmercury fish tissue criterion in the context of NPDES effluent limits and TMDL load reductions, the Department will assume change in fish tissue concentrations of methylmercury are proportional to change in water body loading of total mercury. Reasonable potential to exceed (RPTE) the fish tissue criterion for existing NPDES sources will be based on measured fish tissue concentrations potentially affected by the discharge exceeding a specified threshold value, based on uncertainty due to measurement variability. This threshold value is also used for TMDL decisions. Because measured fish tissue concentrations do not reflect the effect of proposed new or increased discharge of mercury, RPTE in these cases will be based upon an estimated fish tissue methylmercury concentration, using projected changes in waterbody loading of total mercury and a proportional response in fish tissue mercury. For the above purposes, mercury will be measured in the skinless filets of sport fish using techniques capable of detecting tissue concentrations down to point zero five (0.05) mg/kg. Total mercury analysis may be used, but will be assumed to be all methylmercury for purposes of implementing the criterion. (3-31-22)

v. Copper Criteria for Aquatic Life. (3-31-22)

(1) Aquatic life criteria for copper shall be derived using: (3-31-22)

(a) Biotic Ligand Model (BLM) software that calculates criteria consistent with the "Aquatic Life Ambient Freshwater Quality Criteria – Copper": EPA-822-R-07-001 (February 2007); or (3-31-22)

(b) An estimate derived from BLM outputs that is based on a scientifically sound method and protective of the designated aquatic life use. (3-31-22)

(2) To calculate copper criteria using the BLM, the following parameters from each site shall be used: temperature, pH, dissolved organic carbon (DOC), calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, sulfate, chloride, and alkalinity. The BLM inputs for humic acid (HA) as a proportion of DOC and sulfide shall be based on either measured values or the following default values: 10% HA as a proportion of DOC, 1.00 x 10^{-8} mg/L sulfide. Measured values shall supersede any estimate or default input. (3-31-22)

(3) BLM input measurements shall be planned to capture the most bioavailable conditions for copper. (3-31-22)

(4) A criterion derived under Subsection 210.03.c.v.(1)(a) shall supersede any criterion derived under Subsection 210.03.c.v.(1)(b). Acceptable BLM software includes the "US EPA WQC Calculation" for copper in BLM Version 3.1.2.37 (October 2015). (3-31-22)

(5) Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Copper Criteria for Aquatic Life. The "Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Copper Criteria for Aquatic Life: Using the Biotic Ligand Model" describes in detail methods for implementing the aquatic life criteria for copper using the BLM. This guidance, or its updates, will provide assistance to the Department and the public for determining minimum data requirements for BLM inputs and how to estimate criteria when data are incomplete or unavailable. The "Implementation Guidance for the Idaho Copper Criteria for Aquatic Life: Using the Biotic Ligand Model" is available at the Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706, and on the DEQ website at https://www.deq.idaho.gov. (3-31-22)

d. Application of toxics criteria. (3-31-22)

i. Frequency and duration for aquatic life toxics criteria. CMC column criteria in Table 1 in Subsection 210.01 are concentrations not to be exceeded for a one-hour average more than once in three (3) years unless otherwise specified. CCC column criteria in Table 1 in Subsection 210.01 are concentrations not to be exceeded for a four-day average more than once in three (3) years unless otherwise specified. (3-31-22)

ii. Frequency and duration for human health toxics criteria. Criteria in Table 2, Subsection 210.01, are not to be exceeded based on an annual arithmetic mean concentration. (4-6-23)

e. Application of the fish tissue element of the arsenic criterion for human health. (4-6-23)

i. The fish tissue element for total recoverable inorganic arsenic is based on a single measurement

using sufficiently sensitive methods. (4-6-23)

ii. The single measurement must be made on a sample that is an average or composite of a minimum of five (5) individual fish of the same species collected from the same water body within the same calendar year. When available, game fish species representative of the size and species that may be legally harvested within the waterbody are preferred. Results from multiple sample events may be averaged or composited provided they represent the same species collected from the same water body within the same calendar year. (4-6-23)

iii. Not to be exceeded; the Department will evaluate all representative fish tissue data to determine compliance with this criterion element. (4-6-23)

iv. For purposes of determining water column targets for the development of effluent limits, TMDL targets, or water column targets for fishless waters, the fish tissue element may be translated to a water column value using a site-specific bioaccumulation factor (BAF) based on the ratio of total recoverable inorganic arsenic in fish muscle or fillet tissue to dissolved inorganic arsenic in the water column using the following equation:

$$WC_T\ (\mu g/L) = \frac{8.00\ \mu g/kg}{BAF_{SS}\ L/kg}$$

Where:

WC_T (µg/L) is the translated water column value; and

BAF_{SS} L/kg is the site specific BAF calculated consistent with 210.03.e.v.

In fishless waters, surface water and fish tissue from the immediate downstream waters may be used for bioaccumulation modeling. In the absence of sufficient fish tissue data, the water column element is the applicable criterion element in fishless waters. (4-6-23)

v. When translating the fish tissue element to a water column value, the following procedures will be followed. (4-6-23)

(1) Data used to translate the fish tissue element must be based on current conditions and consistent with Subsections 210.03.e.i. and ii. (4-6-23)

(2) Whenever practical, fish tissue samples must be representative of the game fish species present within the waterbody and include game fish of legally harvestable size. In the absence of suitable game fish species, other resident fish species may be used. (4-6-23)

(3) Water column samples must be representative of the annual average concentration of dissolved inorganic arsenic at the site. (4-6-23)

EPA disapproved the clause "… or other scientifically defensible method for deriving protective BAF" at IDAPA 58.01.02.210.03.e.v(4). This clause is not an applicable WQS for CWA purposes.

(4) BAFs are calculated as a trophic-level weighted BAF ~~or other scientifically defensible method for deriving protective BAF.~~ ~~(4-6-23)~~

EPA approved Docket No. 58-0102-2201 with exception of disapproving the provision, in IDAPA 58.01.02.210.03.e.v.(4), to calculate bioaccumulation factors using "… other scientifically defensible method for deriving protective BAF." The EPA Action Letter and Technical Support Document were received on September 29, 2023. The remainder of IDAPA 58.01.02.210.03.e.v.(4) was approved by EPA and is effective for CWA purposes: "BAFs are calculated as a trophic-level weighted BAF."

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. (3-31-22)

a. "Guidance Document on Dissolved Criteria -- Expression of Aquatic Life Criteria," EPA, October

1993. (3-31-22)

b. "Guidance Document on Dynamic Modeling and Translators," EPA, August 1993. (3-31-22)

c. "Guidance Document on Clean Analytical Techniques and Monitoring," EPA, October 1993. (3-31-22)

d. "Interim Guidance on Determination and Use of Water-Effect Ratios for Metals," EPA, February 1994. (3-31-22)

e. "Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control." EPA, March 1991. (3-31-22)

05. Development of Toxic Substance Criteria. (3-31-22)

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: (3-31-22)

i. Site-specific criteria developed pursuant to Section 275; (3-31-22)

ii. Effluent biomonitoring, toxicity testing and whole-effluent toxicity determinations; (3-31-22)

iii. The most recent recommended criteria defined in EPA's ECOTOX database. When using EPA recommended criteria to derive water quality criteria to protect aquatic life uses, the lowest observed effect concentrations (LOECs) shall be considered; or (3-31-22)

iv. Scientific studies including, but not limited to, instream benthic assessment or rapid bioassessment. (3-31-22)

b. Human Health Criteria. (3-31-22)

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 using best available science on toxicity thresholds (i.e. reference dose or cancer slope factor), such as defined in EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) or other peer-reviewed source acceptable to the Department. (3-31-22)

ii. When using toxicity thresholds to derive water quality criteria to protect human health, a fish consumption rate representative of the population to be protected, a mean adult body weight, an adult 90th percentile water ingestion rate, a trophic level weighted BAF or BCF, and a hazard quotient of one (1) for non-carcinogens or a cancer risk level of 10^{-5} for carcinogens will be utilized for any compound not listed in Subsection 210.05.b.iii. (4-6-23)

iii. Subsection 210.05.b.ii. does not apply to the fish tissue element for inorganic arsenic. (4-6-23)

211. -- 249. (RESERVED)

250. SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR AQUATIC LIFE USE DESIGNATIONS.

01. General Criteria. The following criteria apply to all aquatic life use designations. Surface waters are not to vary from the following characteristics due to human activities: (3-31-22)

a. Hydrogen Ion Concentration (pH) values within the range of six point five (6.5) to nine point zero (9.0); (3-31-22)

b. The total concentration of dissolved gas not exceeding one hundred and ten percent (110%) of saturation at atmospheric pressure at the point of sample collection; (3-31-22)

02. Cold Water. Waters designated for cold water aquatic life are not to vary from the following characteristics due to human activities: (3-31-22)

a. Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations exceeding six (6) mg/l at all times. In lakes and reservoirs this standard does not apply to: (3-31-22)

i. The bottom twenty percent (20%) of water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are thirty-five (35) meters or less. (3-31-22)

ii. The bottom seven (7) meters of water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are greater than thirty-five (35) meters. (3-31-22)

iii. Those waters of the hypolimnion in stratified lakes and reservoirs. (3-31-22)

b. Water temperatures of twenty-two (22) degrees C or less with a maximum daily average of no greater than nineteen (19) degrees C. (3-31-22)

c. Temperature in lakes shall have no measurable change from natural background conditions. Reservoirs with mean detention times of greater than fifteen (15) days are considered lakes for this purpose. (3-31-22)

d. Ammonia. The following criteria are not to be exceeded dependent upon the temperature, T (degrees C), and pH of the water body: (3-31-22)

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

$$CMC = \frac{0.275}{1 + 10^{7.204 - pH}} + \frac{39.0}{1 + 10^{pH - 7.204}}$$

(3-31-22)

ii. Chronic Criterion (Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)). (3-31-22)

(1) The thirty (30) day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) is not to exceed, more than once every three (3) years, the value calculated using the following equations: (3-31-22)

(a) When fish early life stages are likely present:

$$CCC = \left(\frac{0.0577}{1+10^{7.688-pH}} + \frac{2.487}{1+10^{pH-7.688}}\right) \bullet MIN(2.85, 1.45 \cdot 10^{0.028 \cdot (25-T)})$$

(3-31-22)

(b) When fish early life stages are likely absent:

$$CCC = \left(\frac{0.0577}{1+10^{7.688-pH}} + \frac{2.487}{1+10^{pH-7.688}}\right) \bullet 1.45 \cdot 10^{0.028 \cdot (25-T)})$$

(3-31-22)

(2) The highest four-day (4) average within the thirty-day (30) period should not exceed two point five (2.5) times the CCC. (3-31-22)

(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: (3-31-22)

(a) Time frames during the year are identified when early life stages are unlikely to be present, and (3-31-22)

(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 (3-31-22)

(c) The Department determines early life stages are likely absent. (3-31-22)

e. Turbidity, below any applicable mixing zone set by the Department, shall not exceed background turbidity by more than fifty (50) NTU instantaneously or more than twenty-five (25) NTU for more than ten (10) consecutive days. (3-31-22)

f. Salmonid Spawning. The Department shall determine spawning periods on a waterbody specific basis taking into account knowledge of local fisheries biologists, published literature, records of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and other appropriate records of spawning and incubation, as further described in the current version of the "Water Body Assessment Guidance" published by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. Waters designated for salmonid spawning, in areas used for spawning and during the time spawning and incubation occurs, are not to vary from the following characteristics due to human activities: (3-31-22)

i. Dissolved Oxygen. (3-31-22)

(1) Intergravel Dissolved Oxygen. (3-31-22)

(a) One (1) day minimum of not less than five point zero (5.0) mg/l. (3-31-22)

(b) Seven (7) day average mean of not less than six point zero (6.0) mg/l. (3-31-22)

(2) Water-Column Dissolved Oxygen. (3-31-22)

(a) One (1) day minimum of not less than six point zero (6.0) mg/l or ninety percent (90%) of saturation, whichever is greater. (3-31-22)

ii. Water temperatures of thirteen (13) degrees C or less with a maximum daily average no greater than nine (9) degrees C. (3-31-22)

g. Bull Trout Temperature Criteria. Water temperatures for the waters identified under Subsection 250.02.g.i. shall not exceed thirteen degrees Celsius (13C) maximum weekly maximum temperature (MWMT) during June, July and August for juvenile bull trout rearing, and nine degrees Celsius (9C) 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 six (6) evenly spaced measurements in a twenty-four (24) hour period. The MWMT is the mean of daily maximum water temperatures measured over the annual warmest consecutive seven (7) day period occurring during a given year. (3-31-22)

i. The bull trout temperature criteria shall apply to all tributary waters, not including fifth order main stem rivers, located within areas above fourteen hundred (1400) meters elevation south of the Salmon River basin-Clearwater River basin divide, and above six hundred (600) meters elevation north of the Salmon River basin-Clearwater River basin divide, in the fifty-nine (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. (3-31-22)

Note: Idaho first adopted bull trout temperature criteria in 1998. These criteria were revised in 2001 (docket 58-0102-0002) and submitted to EPA for approval in 2003. On September 7, 2021, EPA approved the new and revised Idaho bull trout spawning and rearing criteria. However, the 1997 federally promulgated temperature criterion of 10ºC for 7-day average maximum daily temperatures from June through September continues to be effective for CWA purposes for waters specified in the federal rule until EPA withdraws the federal rule (40 CFR 131.33). For waters where both the Idaho bull trout spawning and rearing criteria and the 1997 federally promulgated criterion are effective, the more stringent criteria will be the applicable criterion. For more information, go to: https://www.deq.idaho.gov/epa-actions-on-proposed-standards/

ii. No thermal discharges will be permitted to the waters described under Subsection 250.02.g.i. unless socially and economically justified as determined by the Department, and then only if the resultant increase in stream temperature is less than five-tenths degrees Celsius (0.5C). (3-31-22)

h. Kootenai River sturgeon temperature criteria. Water temperatures within the Kootenai River from Bonners Ferry to Shorty's Island, shall not exceed a seven (7) day moving average of fourteen degrees Celsius (14C) based on daily average water temperatures, during May 1 through July 1. (3-31-22)

03. 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: (3-31-22)

Note: Idaho first adopted seasonal cold water use and temperature criteria in April 2000 and submitted to EPA on April 26, 2000 (docket 16-0102-9704). In March 2001, Idaho revised its temperature criteria for the seasonal cold water use and submitted to EPA on May 29, 2003 (docket 58-0102-0002). Water quality standards adopted and submitted to EPA after May 30, 2000, are not effective for Clean Water Act (CWA) purposes until EPA approves them (see 40 CFR 131.21). This is known as the Alaska Rule. On June 9, 2020, EPA disapproved the Idaho water quality standards addressing seasonal cold water. The following sections submitted to EPA after May 30, 2000, are not effective for CWA purposes: 140.11, Little Camas Creek Reservoir, Unit SW-7, designation of seasonal cold water aquatic life use, and 250.03.b. published in the current Idaho Administrative Code. The following sections were submitted before May 30, 2000, and remain in effect for CWA purposes despite EPA's disapproval: 250.03.b. and c. as published in the 2000 Idaho Administrative Code and 100.01.c. and 250.03.a. published in the current Idaho Administrative Code. For more information, go to http://www.deq.idaho.gov/epa-actions-on-proposed-standards.

EPA disapproved new and revised criteria at sections 250.03.a, 250.03.b, 250.03.c, and 250.03.d. However, 250.03.a of the current standards and sections 250.03b and 250.03c from the 2000 standards remain effective for CWA purposes. Please see Introduction, Section A for more information.

a. Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations exceeding six (6) mg/l at all times. In lakes and reservoirs this standard does not apply to: (3-31-22)

i. The bottom twenty percent (20%) of water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are thirty-five (35) meters or less. (3-31-22)

ii. The bottom seven (7) meters of water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are greater than thirty-five (35) meters. (3-31-22)

iii. Those waters of the hypolimnion in stratified lakes and reservoirs. (3-31-22)

b. Water temperatures of ~~twenty-six (26)~~ degrees C or less as a daily maximum with a daily average of no greater than twenty-three (23) degrees C. (3-31-22)

c. Temperature in lakes shall have no measurable change from natural background conditions. ~~Reservoirs with mean detention times of greater than fifteen (15) days are considered lakes for this purpose.~~ ~~(3-31-22)~~

~~**d.** Ammonia. Concentration of ammonia are not to exceed the criteria defined at Subsection 250.02.d.~~ ~~(3-31-22)~~

04. Warm Water. Waters designated for warm water aquatic life are not to vary from the following characteristics due to human activities: (3-31-22)

a. Dissolved oxygen concentrations exceeding five (5) mg/l at all times. In lakes and reservoirs this standard does not apply to: (3-31-22)

i. The bottom twenty percent (20%) of the water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are thirty-five (35) meters or less. (3-31-22)

ii. The bottom seven (7) meters of water depth in natural lakes and reservoirs where depths are greater than thirty-five (35) meters. (3-31-22)

iii. Those waters of the hypolimnion in stratified lakes and reservoirs. (3-31-22)

b. Water temperatures of thirty-three (33) degrees C or less with a maximum daily average not greater than twenty-nine (29) degrees C. (3-31-22)

c. Temperature in lakes shall have no measurable change from natural background conditions. Reservoirs with mean detention times of greater than fifteen (15) days are considered lakes for this purpose. (3-31-22)

d. Ammonia. The following criteria are to be met dependent upon the temperature, T (degrees C), and pH of the water body: (3-31-22)

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

$$CMC = \frac{0.411}{1 + 10^{7.204 - pH}} + \frac{58.4}{1 + 10^{pH - 7.204}}$$

(3-31-22)

ii. Chronic Criterion (Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)). Concentrations of ammonia are not to exceed the criteria defined at Subsection 250.02.d.ii. (3-31-22)

05. Modified. Water quality criteria for modified aquatic life will be determined on a case-by-case basis reflecting the chemical, physical, and biological levels necessary to attain the existing aquatic life community. These criteria, when determined, will be adopted into these rules. (3-31-22)

251. SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR RECREATION USE DESIGNATIONS.

01. Toxics Criteria. Waters designated for recreation must meet the Fish Only water quality criteria set forth in Subsection 210.01.b. (3-31-22)

02. Fecal Indicators. Waters designated for recreation must meet criteria for indicator bacteria of fecal contamination. Either of the following indicators is sufficient for determining compliance with the fecal indicator criteria: (3-31-22)

a. *E. Coli* Bacteria. (3-31-22)

i. Waters designated for recreation are not to contain *E. coli* bacteria, used as indicators of human pathogens, in concentrations exceeding: (3-31-22)

(1) A geometric mean of one hundred twenty-six (126) *E. coli* counts per one hundred (100) mL based

on a minimum of five (5) samples taken every three (3) to eleven (11) days over a forty-five (45) day period; or (3-31-22)

(2) A statistical threshold value (STV) of four hundred and ten (410) *E. coli* counts per one hundred (100) mL in more than ten percent (10%) of samples collected over a forty-five (45) day period. The Department will ensure samples collected represent the forty-five (45) day duration. (3-31-22)

ii. For public swimming beaches, a single sample value of two hundred thirty-five (235) *E. coli* counts per one hundred (100) mL should be used in considering beach closures. (3-31-22)

b. Enterococci. Waters designated for recreation are not to contain enterococci bacteria, used as indicators of human pathogens, in concentrations exceeding: (3-31-22)

i. A geometric mean of thirty-five (35) enterococci counts per one hundred (100) mL based on a minimum of five (5) samples taken every three (3) to eleven (11) days over a forty-five (45) day period; or (3-31-22)

ii. A statistical threshold value (STV) of one hundred and thirty (130) enterococci counts per one hundred (100) mL in more than ten percent (10%) of samples collected over forty-five (45) day period. The Department will ensure samples collected represent the forty-five (45) day duration. (3-31-22)

c. For comparing permit effluent bacteria samples to the criteria, the averaging period shall be thirty (30) days or less based on a minimum of five (5) samples. (3-31-22)

252. SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR WATER SUPPLY USE DESIGNATION.

01. Domestic. Waters designated for domestic water supplies are to exhibit the following characteristics: (3-31-22)

a. Must meet general water quality criteria set forth in Section 200 and the Water & Fish criteria set forth in Subsection 210.01.b. (3-31-22)

b. Turbidity. (3-31-22)

i. Turbidity as measured at any public water intake shall not be: (3-31-22)

(1) Increased by more than five (5) NTU above background when background turbidity is fifty (50) NTU or less; (3-31-22)

(2) Increased by more than ten percent (10%) above background when background turbidity is greater than fifty (50) NTU and less than two hundred and fifty (250) NTU; or (3-31-22)

(3) Increased by more than twenty-five (25) NTU above background when background turbidity is two hundred and fifty (250) NTU or greater. (3-31-22)

ii. Turbidity Background/Criteria Table.

Turbidity Background	Turbidity Criteria
≤ 50 NTUs	5 NTUs above background
> 50 – < 250 NTUs	10% above background
≥ 250 NTUs	25 NTUs

(3-31-22)

02. 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. (3-31-22)

03. 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. (3-31-22)

253. SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR WILDLIFE AND AESTHETICS USE DESIGNATIONS.

01. 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. (3-31-22)

02. 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. (3-31-22)

254. -- 259. (RESERVED)

260. VARIANCES FROM WATER QUALITY STANDARDS.
Variances from meeting certain water quality standards may be granted by the Department provided they are consistent with the following requirements: (3-31-22)

01. Procedure. Individual variances are to be pollutant and discharger specific, and shall be granted pursuant to the following: (3-31-22)

a. Prior to granting a variance, the Department will publish notice of the Department's tentative determination to grant a variance and will receive written comments for not less than thirty (30) days after the date the notice is published. The notice will contain a clear description of the impacts of the variance upon the receiving stream segment. The Department will also provide an opportunity for oral presentation of comments, if requested in writing within fourteen (14) days of the notice, by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency. (3-31-22)

b. The Department's final variance decision may be appealed pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.23, "Contested Case Rules and Rules for Protection and Disclosure of Records." The Department will maintain and make available to the public an updated list of variances. (3-31-22)

02. Attainability. In order to obtain a variance from a water quality standard, the discharger must demonstrate that meeting the standard is unattainable based on one or more of the following grounds: (3-31-22)

a. Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the standard; or (3-31-22)

b. Natural, intermittent, or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the standard; or (3-31-22)

c. Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the standard and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or (3-31-22)

d. Dams, diversions or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the standard, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in attainment of the standard; or (3-31-22)

e. Physical conditions related to the natural features of the water body, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of the standard; or (3-31-22)

f. Controls more stringent than technology-based effluent limitations would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact. (3-31-22)

03. Documentation. The discharger must submit to the Department documentation that treatment more advanced than required by technology-based effluent limitations have been considered and that alternative effluent control strategies have been evaluated. (3-31-22)

04. Effective Period. Any variance granted by the Department will remain in effect for a period of five (5) years or the life of the permit. (3-31-22)

a. Upon expiration, the discharger must either meet the standard or re-apply for the variance in accordance with these rules. (3-31-22)

b. The discharger must demonstrate reasonable progress towards meeting the standard when reapplying for a variance. (3-31-22)

261. -- 274. (RESERVED)

275. SITE-SPECIFIC SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA.

01. Procedures for Establishing Site-specific Water Quality Criteria. The water quality criteria adopted in these standards may not always reflect the toxicity of a pollutant in a specific water body. These criteria also represent a limited number of the natural and human-made chemicals that exist in the environment which may pose a threat to designated or existing beneficial uses. Thus, it may be possible in some water bodies to develop new water quality criteria or modify existing criteria through site-specific analyses which will effectively protect designated and existing beneficial uses. (3-31-22)

a. The following are acceptable conditions for developing site-specific criteria: (3-31-22)

i. Resident species of a water body are more or less sensitive than those species used to develop a water quality criterion. (3-31-22)

(1) Natural adaptive processes have enabled a viable, balanced aquatic community to exist in waters where natural background levels of a pollutant exceed the water quality criterion (i.e., resident species have evolved a greater resistance to higher concentrations of a pollutant). (3-31-22)

(2) The composition of aquatic species in a water body is different from those used to derive a water quality criterion (i.e., more or less sensitive species to a pollutant are present or representative of a water body than have been used to derive a criterion). (3-31-22)

ii. Biological availability and/or toxicity of a pollutant may be altered due to differences between the physicochemical characteristics of the water in a water body and the laboratory water used in developing a water quality criterion (e.g., alkalinity, hardness, pH, salinity, total organic carbon, suspended solids, turbidity, natural complexing, fate and transport water, or temperature). (3-31-22)

iii. The affect of seasonality on the physicochemical characteristics of a water body and subsequent effects on biological availability and/or toxicity of a pollutant may justify seasonally dependent site-specific criteria. (3-31-22)

iv. Water quality criteria may be derived to protect and maintain existing ambient water quality. (3-31-22)

v. Other factors or combinations of factors that upon review of the Department may warrant modifications to the criteria. (3-31-22)

b. Any person may develop site-specific criteria in accordance with these rules. To insure that the approach to be used in developing site-specific criteria is scientifically valid, the Department shall be involved early

in the planning of any site-specific analyses so that an agreement can be reached concerning the availability of existing data, additional data needs, methods to be used in generating new data, testing procedures to be used, schedules to be followed and quality control and assurance provisions to be used. (3-31-22)

c. Site-specific criteria shall not impair designated or existing beneficial uses year-round (or seasonally for seasonal dependent criteria) and shall prevent acute and chronic toxicity outside of approved mixing zones. If site-specific criteria are seasonally dependent, the period when the criteria apply shall be clearly identified. (3-31-22)

d. Site-specific criteria, if appropriate, shall include both chronic and acute concentrations to more accurately reflect the different tolerances of resident species to the inherent variability between concentrations and toxicological characteristics of a pollutant. (3-31-22)

e. Site-specific criteria shall be clearly identified as maximum (not to be exceeded) or average values. If a criterion represents an average value, the averaging period shall be specified. The conditions, if any, when the criteria apply shall be clearly stated (e.g., specific levels of hardness, pH, water temperature, or bioavailability). Specific sampling requirements (location, frequency, etc.), if any, shall also be specified. (3-31-22)

f. A site may be limited to the specific area affected by a point or nonpoint source of pollution or, if appropriate, an expanded geographical area (e.g., ecoregion, river basin, sub-basin, etc.). For a number of different water bodies to be designated as one site, their respective aquatic communities cannot vary substantially in sensitivity to a pollutant. Site boundaries shall be geographically defined. (3-31-22)

g. Proposed site-specific water quality criteria must be approved by the Board in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedure Act. The Department of Environmental Quality shall determine whether to approve a request for site-specific criteria in accordance with this section and within twenty-eight (28) days after receipt of the request, and will introduce acceptable site-specific criteria for rule-making. (3-31-22)

h. The following are acceptable procedures for developing site-specific criteria for aquatic life protection. (3-31-22)

i. Site-specific analyses for the development of new water quality criteria shall be conducted in a manner which is scientifically justifiable and consistent with the assumptions and rationale in "Guidelines for Deriving Numerical National Water Quality Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Organisms and Their Uses," EPA 1985. This document is available for review at the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or may be obtained from EPA or the U.S. Government Printing Office. (3-31-22)

ii. Site-specific analyses for the modification of existing water quality criteria shall be conducted in accordance with one of the following procedures, as described in the "Water Quality Standards Handbook," EPA 1983. This document is available for review at the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or may be obtained from EPA or the U.S. Government Printing Office. (3-31-22)

(1) Recalculation Procedure. This procedure is used to account for differences in sensitivity to a pollutant between resident species and those species used in deriving the criterion. Bioassays in laboratory water may be required for untested resident species. (3-31-22)

(2) Indicator Species Procedure. This procedure is used to account for differences in biological availability and/or toxicity of a chemical between the physicochemical characteristics of the water in a water body and the laboratory water used in developing criteria. Bioassays in site water are required using resident species or acceptable nonresident species. (3-31-22)

(3) Resident Species Procedure. This procedure is used to account for differences in both resident species sensitivity and biological availability and/or toxicity of a pollutant. Bioassays in site water using resident species are required. (3-31-22)

(4) Water effects ratios as defined by EPA guidance documents. (3-31-22)

(5) Other scientifically defensible procedures such as relevant aquatic field studies, laboratory tests, biological translators, fate and distribution models, risk analyses or available scientific literature. (3-31-22)

(a) Deviations from the above described EPA procedures shall have justifications which are adequately documented and based on sound scientific rationale. (3-31-22)

(b) The data, testing procedures and application factors used to develop site-specific criteria shall reflect the nature of the pollutant (e.g., persistency, bioaccumulation potential, avoidance or attraction responses in fish, etc.), the designated and existing beneficial uses, and the most sensitive resident species of a water body. (3-31-22)

02. Water Quality Criteria for Specific Waters. Standards provided in Sections 276 through 298 for specific waters will supersede Sections 210, 250, 251, 252, and 253 when the application of the standards contained in both sections would present a conflict. (3-31-22)

276. DISSOLVED OXYGEN STANDARDS FOR WATERS DISCHARGED FROM DAMS, RESERVOIRS, AND HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES.
Under the terms specified under this section, waters discharged from dams, reservoirs and hydroelectric facilities shall not be subject to the provisions of Subsection 250.02.a. or 250.02.f.i. (3-31-22)

01. Applicability. Subsections 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 Subsection 276.05. Downstream of that point of measurement, all discharges to the waters shall be subject to the provisions of Subsections 250.02.a. or 250.02.f.i. (3-31-22)

02. Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations Below Existing Facilities. As of the effective date of these regulations, and except as noted in Subsections 276.03 and 276.04, waters below dams, reservoirs, and hydroelectric facilities shall contain the following dissolved oxygen concentrations during the time period indicated:

	mg/l Dissolved Oxygen		
Time Period (annually)	**30-day Mean**	**7-Day Mean Minimum**	**Instantaneous Minimum**
June 15 - Oct 15	6.0	4.7	3.5

(3-31-22)

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 Subsection 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

(3-31-22)

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:

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

(3-31-22)

05. Point of Measurement. For the purpose of determining compliance with Subsections 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 by-pass waters, and other waters that have passed through the facility. (3-31-22)

06. Instantaneous Minimum. Any measurement of dissolved oxygen below the applicable instantaneous minimum will be considered a violation unless that measurement is followed by two (2) consecutive measurements at or above the instantaneous minimum and taken within twenty (20) minutes of the initial measurement (at ten (10) minute intervals). (3-31-22)

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 Subsections 276.02, 276.03, or 276.04 only if: (3-31-22)

a. A written petition requesting a variance is submitted to the Department; (3-31-22)

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 (3-31-22)

c. The requested variance will not result in departure from the three point five (3.5) mg/l instantaneous minimum dissolved oxygen requirements of this section. (3-31-22)

277. (RESERVED)

278. LOWER BOISE RIVER SUBBASIN, HUC 17050114 SUBSECTION 140.12.

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 six (6) mg/l or seventy-five percent (75%) of saturation, whichever is greater, during the spawning period of salmonid fishes inhabiting those waters. (3-31-22)

02. 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 shall be two and five hundred seventy-eight thousandths (2.578) for dissolved copper and two and forty-nine thousandths (2.049) for lead. These site-specific criteria shall 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. (3-31-22)

03. Indian Creek, SW-3a -- Site-Specific Criteria for Water Temperature. A maximum weekly maximum temperature of thirteen degrees C (13ºC) to protect brown trout and rainbow trout spawning and incubation applies from October 15 through June 30. (3-31-22)

04. Boise River, SW-5 and SW-11a -- Site-Specific Criteria for Water Temperature. A maximum weekly maximum temperature of thirteen degrees C (13ºC) to protect brown trout, mountain whitefish, and rainbow trout spawning and incubation applies from November 1 through May 30. (3-31-22)

05. Point Source Thermal Treatment Requirement. With regard to the limitations set forth in Section 401 relating to point source wastewater discharges, only the limitations of Subsections 401.01.a. and 401.01.b. and the temperature limitation relating to natural background conditions shall apply to discharges to any water body within the Lower Boise River Subbasin. (3-31-22)

279. (RESERVED)

280. ROCK CREEK, CEDAR DRAW, DEEP CREEK AND BIG WOOD RIVER - CANAL SYSTEM.

01. Rock Creek, Cedar Draw, and Deep Creek. For the purposes of water quality protection, the following waterways are recognized as used by the Twin Falls Canal Company as spillways, collection and conveyance facilities and such waterways shall also be protected for those uses: Rock Creek from the intersection with the High Line Canal of the Twin Falls Canal System to the mouth; Cedar Draw from the intersection with the High Line Canal of the Twin Falls Canal System to the mouth, Deep Creek from the intersection with the High Line Canal of the Twin Falls Canal system to the mouth, all in Twin Falls County. (3-31-22)

02 Big Wood River -- Canal System. For the purposes of water quality protection, the following waterway is also recognized as used by the North Side Canal Company for the purposes of conveying canal water and shall also be protected for that use: Big Wood River from the point of union with the North Side Canal System, located in Section 31, T. 5 S., R. 15 E., Boise Meridian, downstream to the last irrigation diversion of the North Side Canal Company from the Malad River located in Section 25, T. 6 S., R. 13 E., Boise Meridian. (3-31-22)

281. -- 282. (RESERVED)

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 (degrees C), and pH of the water body: (3-31-22)

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

$$CMC = \frac{0.275}{1 + 10^{7.204 - pH}} + \frac{39.0}{1 + 10^{pH - 7.204}}$$

(3-31-22)

02. Chronic Criterion (Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)). (3-31-22)

a. The thirty (30) day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mg N/L) is not to exceed, more than once every three (3) years, the value calculated using the following equation:

$$CCC = \left(\frac{0.0577}{1+10^{7.688-pH}} + \frac{2.487}{1+10^{pH-7.688}} \right) \bullet MIN(2.85, 1.45 \cdot 10^{0.028 \cdot (25-T)})$$

(3-31-22)

b. The highest four (4) day average within the thirty (30) day period should not exceed two and five tenths (2.5) times the CCC. (3-31-22)

284. SOUTH FORK COEUR D'ALENE SUBBASIN, SUBSECTION 110.09, HUC 17010302, AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA FOR CADMIUM, LEAD AND ZINC.
The following criteria are to be met dependent upon the hardness, expressed as mg/l of calcium carbonate, of the water. Criterion maximum concentrations (CMC), one (1) hour average concentrations, and criterion continuous concentrations (CCC), four (4) day average concentrations, of the dissolved metals (in µg/l) are not to exceed, more than once every three (3) years, the values calculated using the following equations: (3-31-22)

01. Cadmium. (3-31-22)

a. $CMC = 0.973 \times e^{[(1.0166 \times \ln(hardness)) - 3.924]}$ (3-31-22)

b. $CCC = [1.101672 - (\ln (hardness) \times 0.041838] \times e^{[(0.7852 \times \ln(hardness)) - 3.490]}$ (3-31-22)

02. Lead. (3-31-22)

a. $CMC = e^{[(0.9402 \times \ln(hardness)) + 1.1834]}$ (3-31-22)

b. $CCC = e^{[(0.9402 \times \ln(hardness)) - 0.9875]}$ (3-31-22)

03. Zinc. (3-31-22)

a. $CMC = e^{[(0.6624 \times \ln(hardness)) + 2.2235]}$ (3-31-22)

b. $CCC = e^{[(0.6624 \times \ln(hardness)) + 2.2235]}$ (3-31-22)

04. Application. (3-31-22)

a. The maximum hardness allowed for use in the equations in Section 284 shall not be greater than four hundred (400) mg/l even if the actual ambient hardness is greater than four hundred (400) mg/l. (3-31-22)

b. The criteria described in Section 284 apply to all surface waters within the subbasin, except for natural lakes, for which the statewide criteria given in Section 210 apply. (3-31-22)

285. SNAKE RIVER, 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. (3-31-22)

286. SNAKE RIVER, SUBSECTION 130.01, HUC 17060101, UNIT S1, S2, AND S3; SITE-SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR WATER TEMPERATURE.

Weekly maximum temperatures (WMT) are regulated to protect fall chinook spawning and incubation in the Snake River from Hell's Canyon Dam to the confluence with the Salmon River from October 23 through April 15. Because the WMT is a lagged seven (7) day average, the first WMT is not applicable until the seventh day of this time period, or October 29. A WMT is calculated for each day after October 29 based upon the daily maximum temperature for that day and the prior six (6) days. From October 29 through November 6, the WMT must not exceed fourteen point five degrees C (14.5°C). From November 7 through April 15, the WMT must not exceed thirteen degrees C (13°C). (3-31-22)

287. SITE-SPECIFIC AQUATIC LIFE CRITERIA FOR SELENIUM.

Site-specific water column values (30-day average) are based on dissolved total selenium in water and are derived using a performance-based approach from fish tissue values via either the mechanistic modeling or empirical bioaccumulation factor (BAF) method in Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criterion for Selenium – Freshwater, EPA-822-R-16-006, Appendix K: Translation of a Selenium Fish Tissue Criterion Element to a Site-Specific Water Column Value (June 2016). (3-31-22)

01. Subsection of Blackfoot Subbasin. Blackfoot River - confluence of Lanes and Diamond Creeks to Blackfoot Reservoir (unit US-10), and all tributaries thereof. Site-specific egg-ovary, whole-body, and muscle criterion elements for these water bodies are set out in the following table. The lentic and short-term exposure water column criterion elements set out in Subsection 210.01., table footnote **l.**, are also applicable to the water bodies identified in this subsection.

Chronic

Egg-Ovary (mg/kg dw)	Fish Tissue (mg/kg dw)		Water Column (µg/L)
Egg-Ovary	Whole-Body	Muscle	Water Lotic
24.5[1]	12.5[2]	12.8[2]	11.9[3,4,5]
mg/kg dw – milligrams per kilogram dry weight, µg/L – micrograms per liter			

1. Egg-ovary supersedes any whole-body, muscle, or water column element when fish egg-ovary concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative egg-ovary data to determine compliance with this criterion element.

2. Fish whole-body or muscle tissue supersedes water column element when both fish tissue and water concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species where the smallest individual is no less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the total length (size) of the largest individual. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative whole-body or muscle data to determine compliance with this criterion element.

3. Water column values are derived using the empirical BAF method. For comparative purposes only, the example value displayed in this table represents the lotic water column value for Sheep Creek based on the average BAF for Cutthroat Trout among all sampling locations and years.

4. Lotic Water Column Equation=

$$\frac{Tissue_{criterion}}{BAF}$$

where Tissue criterion is the fish tissue element (whole-body), and BAF is the bioaccumulation factor derived by dividing site-specific field-collected samples of fish tissue (whole-body) by site-specific field-collected samples of water.

5. Water column values are the applicable criterion element in the absence of steady-state condition fish tissue data. In fishless waters, surface water from the fishless waters and fish tissue from the nearest downstream waters are used for bioaccumulation modeling. Fish tissue supersedes any site-specific water column values when fish are sampled downstream of fishless waters.

(3-31-22)

02. Subsection of Bear Lake Subbasin. Georgetown Creek - source to mouth (unit B-22), and all tributaries thereof. Site-specific egg-ovary, whole-body, and muscle criterion elements for these water bodies are set out in the following table. The lentic and short-term water column criterion elements set out in Subsection 210.01., table footnote **l.**, are also applicable to the water bodies identified in this subsection.

Chronic			
Egg-Ovary (mg/kg dw)	**Fish Tissue (mg/kg dw)**		**Water Column (µg/L)**
Egg-Ovary	Whole-Body	Muscle	Water Lotic
21.0[1]	12.5[2]	12.8[2]	3.8[3,4,5]
mg/kg dw – milligrams per kilogram dry weight, µg/L – micrograms per liter			

1. Egg-ovary supersedes any whole-body, muscle, or water column element when fish egg-ovary concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative egg-ovary data to determine compliance with this criterion element.

2. Fish whole-body or muscle tissue supersedes water column element when both fish tissue and water concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species where the smallest individual is no less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the total length (size) of the largest individual. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative whole-body and muscle data to determine compliance with this criterion element.

3. Water column values are derived using the empirical BAF method. For comparative purposes only, the example displayed in this table represents the lotic water column value for Georgetown Creek, upstream of the intermittent reach, based on the average BAF for Brook Trout in all sampling locations and years.

4. Lotic Water Column Equation=

$$\frac{Tissue_{criterion}}{BAF}$$

where Tissue criterion is the fish tissue element (whole-body), and BAF is the bioaccumulation factor derived by dividing site-specific field-collected samples of fish tissue (whole-body) by site-specific field-collected samples of water.

5. Water column values are the applicable criterion element in the absence of steady-state condition fish tissue data. In fishless waters, surface water from the fishless waters and fish tissue from the nearest downstream waters are used for bioaccumulation modeling. Fish tissue supersedes any site-specific water column values when fish are sampled downstream of fishless waters.

(3-31-22)

The selenium criterion at IDAPA 58.01.02.287 .05.b. apply to North Fork Sage Creek, Pole Canyon Creek, and their tributaries for CWA purposes.

03. Subsection of Salt Subbasin — Sage Creek. Sage Creek – source to mouth (unit US-9) including, Hoopes Spring channel downstream of the spring complex, South Fork Sage Creek downstream of the spring complex, Sage Creek downstream of the confluence of Hoopes Spring with Sage Creek to its confluence with Crow Creek, and tributaries; excluding North Fork Sage Creek, Pole Canyon Creek, and their tributaries. Site-specific egg-ovary and whole-body criterion elements for these water bodies are set out in the following table. The muscle, lentic water column, and short-term water column criterion elements set out in Subsection 210.01., table footnote **l.**, are also applicable to the water bodies identified in this subsection.

Chronic		
Egg-Ovary (mg/kg dw)	**Fish Tissue (mg/kg dw)**	**Water Column (µg/L)**
Egg-Ovary	Whole-Body	Water Lotic
20.5[1]	13.6[2]	16.7[3]
mg/kg dw – milligrams per kilogram dry weight, µg/L – micrograms per liter		

1. Egg-ovary supersedes any whole-body, muscle, or water column element when fish egg-ovary concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative egg-ovary data to determine compliance with this criterion element.

2. Fish tissue supersedes water column element when both fish tissue (whole-body) and water concentrations are measured. Fish tissue elements are expressed as a single arithmetic average of tissue concentrations from at least five (5) individuals of the same species where the smallest individual is no less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the total length (size) of the largest individual. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative whole-body data to determine compliance with this criterion element.

3. Water column values are derived using the empirical BAF method. Water column values are the applicable criterion element in the absence of steady-state condition fish tissue data. In fishless waters, selenium concentrations in fish from the nearest downstream waters may be used to assess compliance.

(3-31-22)

04. Subsection of Salt Subbasin — Crow Creek. Crow Creek – Downstream of Sage Creek confluence to Wyoming state line (US-8). Site-specific egg-ovary and whole-body criterion elements for these water bodies are set out in the following table. The muscle, lentic water column, and short-term water column criterion elements set out in Subsection 210.01., table footnote **l.**, are also applicable to the water bodies identified in this subsection.

Chronic		
Egg-Ovary (mg/kg dw)	**Fish Tissue (mg/kg dw)**	**Water Column (µg/L)**
Egg-Ovary	Whole-Body	Water Lotic
20.5[1]	12.5[2]	4.2[3]
mg/kg dw – milligrams per kilogram dry weight, µg/L – micrograms per liter		

1. Egg-ovary supersedes any whole-body, muscle, or water column element when fish egg-ovary concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative egg-ovary data to determine compliance with this criterion element.

2. Fish tissue supersedes water column element when both fish tissue (whole-body) and water concentrations are measured. Fish tissue elements are expressed as a single arithmetic average of tissue concentrations from at least five (5) individuals of the same species where the smallest individual is no less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the total length (size) of the largest individual. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative whole-body data to determine compliance with this criterion element.

3. Water column values are derived using the empirical BAF method. Water column values are the applicable criterion element in the absence of steady-state condition fish tissue data. In fishless waters, selenium concentrations in fish from the nearest downstream waters may be used to assess compliance.

(3-31-22)

05. Portions of Idaho. (3-31-22)

a. This site-specific criterion applies in the HUC subbasins set out in the following table.

HUC	Subbasin		HUC	Subbasin
16010102	Central Bear		17040208	Portneuf
16010201	Bear Lake		17040209	Lake Walcott
16010202	Middle Bear		17040210	Raft
16010203	Little Bear-Logan		17040211	Goose
16010204	Lower Bear-Malad		17040214	Beaver-Camas
16020309	Curlew Valley		17040215	Medicine Lodge
17010302	South Fork Coeur d Alene		17040216	Birch
17010306	Hangman		17040218	Big Lost
17010308	Little Spokane		17040220	Camas
17040104	Palisades		17040221	Little Wood
17040105	Salt		17050104	Upper Owyhee
17040201	Idaho Falls		17050105	South Fork Owyhee

HUC	Subbasin		HUC	Subbasin
17040202	Upper Henrys		17050106	East Little Owyhee
17040203	Lower Henrys		17050107	Middle Owyhee
17040204	Teton		17050108	Jordan
17040205	Willow		17060109	Rock
17040206	American Falls			
17040207	Blackfoot			

(3-31-22)

b. Site-specific egg-ovary, whole-body, and muscle criterion elements for the water bodies identified in Subsection 287.05.a. are set out in the following table. The water column criterion elements set out in Subsection 210.01., table footnote **l.**, are also applicable to the water bodies identified in Subsection 287.05.a.

Chronic		
Egg-Ovary (mg/kg dw)	**Fish Tissue (mg/kg dw)**	
Egg-Ovary	Whole-Body	Muscle
19.0[1]	9.5[2]	13.1[2]
mg/kg dw – milligrams per kilogram dry weight, µg/L – micrograms per liter		
1. Egg-ovary supersedes any whole-body, muscle, or water column element when fish egg-ovary concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative egg-ovary data to determine compliance with this criterion element. 2. Fish whole-body or muscle tissue supersedes water column element when both fish tissue and water concentrations are measured. Single measurement of an average or composite sample of at least five (5) individuals of the same species where the smallest individual is no less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the total length (size) of the largest individual. Not to be exceeded; DEQ will evaluate all representative whole-body or muscle data to determine compliance with this criterion element.		

(3-31-22)

288. -- 299. (RESERVED)

300. GAS SUPERSATURATION.

01. Applicability of Gas Supersaturation Standard. The Director has the following authority: (3-31-22)

a. To specify the applicability of the gas supersaturation standard with respect to excess stream flow conditions; and (3-31-22)

b. To direct that all known and reasonable measures be taken to assure protection of the fishery resource; and (3-31-22)

c. To require that operational procedures or project modifications proposed for compliance for dissolved gas criterion do not contribute to increased mortalities to juvenile migrants or impose serious delays to adult migrant fishes. (3-31-22)

02. Interstate Agreements. In making determinations as to the applicability of gas supersaturation standards, the Director can seek and enter into agreements with adjoining state environmental regulatory agencies. (3-31-22)

03. Gas Supersaturation Control Program. Owners or operators of proposed water impoundment facilities subject to excessive spilling which can result in supersaturated water conditions must submit to the Department for approval a program for the detection and control of gas supersaturation. The program must include, but is not limited to: (3-31-22)

a. Time schedules for construction or installation of supersaturation control features and devices; and (3-31-22)

b. When required by the Department, a monitoring and reporting system insuring that supersaturated conditions are detected and reported to the Department. (3-31-22)

301. -- 349. (RESERVED)

350. RULES GOVERNING NONPOINT SOURCE ACTIVITIES.

01. Implementation Policy. (3-31-22)

a. Nonpoint sources are the result of activities essential to the economic and social welfare of the state. The a real extent of most nonpoint source activities prevents the practical application of conventional wastewater treatment technologies. Nonpoint source pollution management, including best management practices, is a process for protecting the designated beneficial uses and ambient water quality. Best management practices should be designed, implemented and maintained to provide full protection or maintenance of beneficial uses. Violations of water quality standards which occur in spite of implementation of best management practices will not be subject to enforcement action. However, if subsequent water quality monitoring and surveillance by the Department, based on the criteria listed in Sections 200, 210, 250, 251, 252, and 253, indicate water quality standards are not met due to nonpoint source impacts, even with the use of current best management practices, the practices will be evaluated and modified as necessary by the appropriate agencies in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. If necessary, injunctive or other judicial relief may be initiated against the operator of a nonpoint source activity in accordance with the Director's authorities provided in Section 39-108, Idaho Code. In certain cases, revision of the water quality standards may be appropriate. (3-31-22)

b. As provided in Subsections 350.01.a. and 350.02.a. for nonpoint source activities, failure to meet general or specific water quality criteria, or failure to fully protect a beneficial use, shall not be considered a violation of the water quality standards for the purpose of enforcement. Instead, water quality monitoring and surveillance of nonpoint source activities will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of best management practices in protecting beneficial uses as stated in Subsections 350.01.a. and 350.02.b. (3-31-22)

02. Limitation to Nonpoint Source Restrictions. Nonpoint source activities will be subject to the following: (3-31-22)

a. Except as provided in Subsections 350.02.b. and 350.02.c., so long as a nonpoint source activity is being conducted in accordance with applicable rules, regulations and best management practices as referenced in Subsection 350.03, or in the absence of referenced applicable best management practices, conducted in a manner that demonstrates a knowledgeable and reasonable effort to minimize resulting adverse water quality impacts, the activity will not be subject to conditions or legal actions based on Subsection 080.01. In all cases, if it is determined by the Director that imminent and substantial danger to the public health or environment is occurring, or may occur as a result of a nonpoint source by itself or in combination with other point or nonpoint source activities, then the Director may seek immediate injunctive relief to stop or prevent that danger as provided in Section 39-108, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

b. If the Director determines through water quality monitoring and surveillance that water quality criteria are not being met, or that beneficial uses are being impaired as a result of a nonpoint source activity by itself or in combination with other point and nonpoint source activities then: (3-31-22)

i. For an activity occurring in a manner not in accordance with approved best management practices, or in a manner which does not demonstrate a knowledgeable and reasonable effort to minimize resulting adverse water quality impacts, the Director may with appropriate inter-Departmental coordination. (3-31-22)

(1) Prepare a compliance schedule as provided in Section 39-116, Idaho Code; and/or (3-31-22)

(2) Institute administrative or civil proceedings including injunctive relief under Section 39-108, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

ii. For activities conducted in compliance with approved best management practices, or conducted in a manner which demonstrates knowledgeable and reasonable effort to minimize resulting adverse water quality impacts, the Director may, with appropriate inter-Departmental coordination: (3-31-22)

(1) For those activities with approved best management practices as listed in Subsection 350.03 formally request that the responsible agency conduct a timely evaluation and modification of the practices to insure full protection of beneficial uses. (3-31-22)

(2) For all other nonpoint source activities which do not have approved best management practices as listed in Subsection 350.03, develop and recommend to the operator control measures necessary to fully protect the beneficial uses. Such control measures may be implemented on a voluntary basis, or where necessary, through appropriate administrative or civil proceedings. (3-31-22)

(3) If, in a reasonable and timely manner the approved best management practices are not evaluated or modified by the responsible agency, or if the appropriate control measures are not implemented by the operator, then the Director may seek injunctive relief to prevent or stop imminent and substantial danger to the public health or environment as provided in Section 39-108, Idaho Code. (3-31-22)

c. The Director may review for compliance project plans for proposed nonpoint source activities, based on whether or not the proposed activity will fully maintain or protect beneficial uses as listed in Sections 200, 250, 251, 252, and 253. In the absence of relevant criteria in those Sections, the review for compliance will be based on whether or not the proposed activity: (3-31-22)

i. Will comply with approved or specialized best management practices; and (3-31-22)

ii. Provides a monitoring plan which, when implemented, will provide information to the Director adequate to determine the effectiveness of the approved or specialized best management practices in protecting the beneficial uses of water; and (3-31-22)

iii. Provides a process for modifying the approved or site-specific best management practices in order to protect beneficial uses of water. (3-31-22)

d. For projects determined not to comply with those requirements, the plan may be revised and resubmitted for additional review by the Department. Any person aggrieved by a final determination of the Director may, within thirty (30) days, file a written request for a hearing before the Board in accordance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act. In all cases, implementation of projects detailed in a plan shall be conducted in a manner which will not result in imminent and substantial danger to the public health or environment. (3-31-22)

03. Approved Best Management Practices. The following are approved best management practices for the purpose of Subsection 350.02: (3-31-22)

a. "Rules Pertaining to the Idaho Forest Practices Act," IDAPA 20.02.01, as adopted by Board of Land Commissioners; (3-31-22)

b. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.06, "Solid Waste Management Rules and Standards"; (3-31-22)

c. Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Rules, IDAPA 58.01.03, "Individual/Subsurface Sewage Disposal Rules"; (3-31-22)

d. "Stream Channel Alteration Rules," IDAPA 37.03.07, as adopted by the Board of Water Resources; (3-31-22)

e. For the Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer, "Rathdrum Prairie Sewage Disposal Regulations," as adopted by the Panhandle District Health Department Board of Health and approved by the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality; (3-31-22)

f. "Rules Governing Exploration, Surface Mining, and Closure of Cyanidation Facilities," IDAPA 20.03.02, as adopted by the Board of Land Commissioners; and (3-31-22)

g. "Dredge and Placer Mining Operations in Idaho," IDAPA 20.03.01, as adopted by the Board of Land Commissioners. (3-31-22)

h. "Rules Governing Dairy Waste," IDAPA 02.04.14, as adopted by the Department of Agriculture. (3-31-22)

351. -- 399. (RESERVED)

400. RULES GOVERNING POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES.

01. Implementation Policy. (3-31-22)

a. As provided for in Subsection 080.01, and Sections 200, 210, 250, 251, 252, 253, 275, and 400 for point source discharges, failure to meet general or specific water quality criteria is a violation of the water quality standards. (3-31-22)

b. No unauthorized discharge from a point source shall occur to waters of the state. (3-31-22)

02. Limitations to Point Source Restrictions. So long as a point source discharge or wastewater treatment facility is regulated by the terms and conditions of an authorization pursuant to Subsection 080.02, a Board order, decree or compliance schedule, or a valid NPDES permit issued by the EPA, the discharge or facility will not be subject to additional restrictions or conditions based on Subsection 080.01and Sections 200, 210, 250, 251, 252, and 253. (3-31-22)

03. Compliance Schedules for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Discharge permits for point sources may incorporate compliance schedules which allow a discharger to phase in, over time, compliance with water quality-based effluent limitations when new limitations are in the permit for the first time. (3-31-22)

04. Wetlands Used for Wastewater Treatment. (3-31-22)

a. Waters contained within wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites for the purpose of wastewater or stormwater treatment, and operated in compliance with NPDES permit conditions, shall not be subject to the application of general water quality-based or site-specific criteria and standards. (3-31-22)

b. Waters contained within wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites for the purpose of treatment of nonpoint sources of pollution, and operated in compliance with best management practices, shall not be subject to the application of general water quality-based or site specific criteria and standards. (3-31-22)

c. Discharges from treatment systems described in Sections 400.04.a. and 400.04.b. to waters of the state are subject to all applicable rules and requirements governing such discharges. (3-31-22)

05. Flow Tiered NPDES Permit Limitations. Discharge permits for point sources discharging to waters exhibiting unidirectional flow may incorporate tiered limitations for conventional and toxic constituents at the discretion of the department. (3-31-22)

06. Intake Credits for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Discharge permits for point sources may incorporate intake credits for water quality-based effluent limits. These credits are subject to the limitations specified in IDAPA 58.01.25, "Rules Regulating the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program." (3-31-22)

EPA has not taken action on the removal of numeric limits in thermal treatment requirements from section 401.01. The treatment requirements in the 2011 WQS remain effective for CWA purposes.

401. POINT SOURCE WASTEWATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS.
Unless more stringent limitations are necessary to meet the applicable requirements of Sections 200 through 300, or unless specific exemptions are made pursuant to Subsection 080.02, wastewaters discharged into surface waters of the state must have the following characteristics: (3-31-22)

01. Temperature. The wastewater must not affect the receiving water outside the mixing zone so that: (3-31-22)

a. The temperature of the receiving water or of downstream waters will interfere with designated beneficial uses. (3-31-22)

b. Daily and seasonal temperature cycles characteristic of the water body are not maintained. (3-31-22)

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 wastewater must not raise the receiving water temperatures by more than three tenths (0.3) degrees C. (3-31-22)

Note: Submitted to EPA as a temporary rule on July 20, 2011, and as a final rule on August 7, 2012 (docket 58-0102-1101). This revision removed the numeric limits on point source induced changes in receiving water temperature. Until EPA approves this revision, the previous treatment requirements published in 2011 Idaho Administrative Code continue to apply and are effective for CWA purposes. For more information, go to http://www.deq.idaho.gov/epa-actions-on-proposed-standards.

The previous treatment requirements published in 2011 Idaho Administrative Code are effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket Nos. 58-0102-1101 or 58-0102-1803 have been approved.

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 wastewater must not raise the receiving water temperatures by more than three tenths (0.3) degrees C above the natural background conditions. (3-31-22)

Not effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1803 have been approved.

d. If temperature criteria for the designated aquatic life use are exceeded in the receiving waters upstream of the discharge, then wastewater must not raise the receiving water temperatures by more than three tenths (0.3) degrees C above applicable numeric criteria. (3-31-22)

Not effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions in Docket No. 58-0102-1803 have been approved.

02. Turbidity. The wastewater must not increase the turbidity of the receiving water outside the mixing zone by: (3-31-22)

a. More than five (5) NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) over background turbidity, when background turbidity is fifty (50) NTU or less; or (3-31-22)

b. More than ten percent (10%) increase in turbidity when background turbidity is more than fifty (50) NTU, not to exceed a maximum increase of twenty-five (25) NTU. (3-31-22)

402. -- 799. (RESERVED)

800. HAZARDOUS AND DELETERIOUS MATERIAL STORAGE.
Hazardous and deleterious materials must not be 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. (3-31-22)

01. Criteria to Be Evaluated. Measures and controls will be judged by the Department on the basis of the following: (3-31-22)

a. Potential of a given occurrence; and (3-31-22)

b. The potential injury to beneficial uses presented by the nature and quantity of the material and on the physical design of the facility. (3-31-22)

02. Delineation of Materials. Such material includes, but is not limited to, trash, rubbish, garbage, oil, gasoline, chemicals, sawdust, and accumulations of manure. (3-31-22)

801. -- 848. (RESERVED)

849. OIL FILLED ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT.
Releases of Dielectric Oil from oil filled electric equipment are subject to the following requirements: (3-31-22)

01. Unauthorized Releases. In the case of an unauthorized release of dielectric oil to state waters or to land such that there is a likelihood that it will enter state waters, the persons in charge must: (3-31-22)

a. Stop Continuing Releases. Make every reasonable effort to abate and stop a continuing release. Provided however, that 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. (3-31-22)

b. Contain Material. 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. (3-31-22)

c. Department Notification Required. 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. (3-31-22)

d. Collect, Remove, and Dispose. Collect, remove, and dispose of the released dielectric oil and any contaminated media in a manner approved by the Department. (3-31-22)

e. Compliance with Section 852. If collection, removal, and disposal cannot be accomplished within thirty (30) days after discovery of a release, the persons in charge shall comply with Section 852. (3-31-22)

02. Applicability. 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. (3-31-22)

850. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS.
In the case of an unauthorized release of hazardous materials to state waters or to land such that there is a likelihood

that it will enter state waters, the responsible persons in charge must: (3-31-22)

01. Stop Continuing Spills. Make every reasonable effort to abate and stop a continuing spill. (3-31-22)

02. Contain Material. Make every reasonable effort to contain spilled material in such a manner that it will not reach surface or groundwaters of the state. (3-31-22)

03. Department Notification Required. Immediately notify the Department or designated agent of the spills. (3-31-22)

04. Collect, Remove and Dispose. Collect, remove, and dispose of the spilled material in a manner approved by the Department. (3-31-22)

851. PETROLEUM RELEASE REPORTING, INVESTIGATION, AND CONFIRMATION.

01. Reporting of Suspected Releases for All Petroleum Storage Tank Systems. Owners and operators of petroleum storage tank (PST) systems shall report to the Department within twenty-four (24) hours and follow the procedures in Subsection 851.03 for any of the following conditions: (3-31-22)

a. The discovery by owners and operators or others of a petroleum release at the PST site or in the surrounding area other than spills and overfills described in Subsection 851.04, such as the presence of free product or dissolved product in nearby surface water or ground water or vapors in soils, basements, sewer or utility lines. (3-31-22)

b. Unusual operating conditions observed by owners and operators such as the erratic behavior of product dispensing equipment, the sudden loss of product from the PST system, or an unexplained presence of water in the PST system, unless system equipment is found to be defective but not leaking, and is immediately repaired or replaced. (3-31-22)

c. Monitoring results from a release detection method that indicate a release may have occurred unless: (3-31-22)

i. The monitoring device is found to be defective, and is immediately repaired, recalibrated or replaced, and additional monitoring does not confirm the initial result; or (3-31-22)

ii. In the case of inventory control, a second month of data does not confirm the initial result. (3-31-22)

02. Investigation Due to Off-Site Impacts. When required by the Department, owners and operators shall follow the procedures in Subsection 851.03 to determine if the PST system is the source of off-site impacts. These impacts include the discovery of petroleum, such as the presence of free product or dissolved product in nearby surface water or ground water or vapors in soils, basements, sewer and utility lines, that has been observed by the Department or brought to its attention by another party. (3-31-22)

03. Release Investigation and Confirmation Steps. Unless corrective action is initiated in accordance with Section 852, owners and operators shall immediately investigate and confirm all suspected releases of petroleum within seven (7) days, or another time period specified by the Department, of discovery and using at least one (1) of the following steps or another procedure approved by the Department: (3-31-22)

a. Owners and operators shall conduct tightness tests that determine whether a leak exists in any portion of the PST system, including the tank, the attached delivery piping, and any connected tanks and piping. All such portions shall be tested either separately or together or in combinations thereof, as required by the Department. (3-31-22)

i. Owners and operators shall repair, replace or upgrade the PST system in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws, and begin corrective action in accordance with Section 852 if the test results

for the system, tank, or delivery piping indicate that a leak exists. (3-31-22)

ii. Further investigation is not required if the test results for the system, tank, and delivery piping do not indicate that a leak exists and if environmental contamination is not the basis for suspecting a release. (3-31-22)

iii. Owners and operators shall conduct a site check as described in Subsection 851.03.b. if the test results for the system, tank, and delivery piping do not indicate that a leak exists but environmental contamination is the basis for suspecting a release. (3-31-22)

b. Owners and operators shall measure for the presence of a release where contamination is most likely to be present. In selecting sample types, sample locations, and measurement methods, owners and operators shall consider the nature of the petroleum, the type of initial alarm or cause for suspicion, the type of backfill, the depth of ground water, and other factors appropriate for identifying the presence and source of the release. Methods of sample collection and sample analysis are subject to Department approval. (3-31-22)

i. If release has occurred, owners and operators shall begin corrective action in accordance with Section 852. (3-31-22)

ii. If test results for the PST system do not indicate that a release has occurred, further investigation is not required. (3-31-22)

04. Reporting and Cleanup of Above Ground Spills and Overfills. Owners and operators shall contain and immediately clean up an above ground spill or overfill of petroleum only after identifying and mitigating any fire, explosion and vapor hazards. (3-31-22)

a. An above ground spill or overfill of petroleum that results in a release that exceeds twenty-five (25) gallons or that causes a sheen on nearby surface water shall be reported to the Department within twenty-four (24) hours and owners and operators shall begin corrective action in accordance with Section 852. (3-31-22)

b. An above ground spill or overfill of petroleum that results in a release that is less than twenty-five (25) gallons and does not cause a sheen on nearby surface water shall be reported to the Department only if cleanup cannot be accomplished within twenty-four (24) hours. (3-31-22)

852. PETROLEUM RELEASE RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION.

01. Release Response. Upon confirmation of a petroleum release in accordance with Section 851 or after a release from the PST system is identified in any other manner, owners and operators shall perform the following initial response actions within twenty-four (24) hours: (3-31-22)

a. Identify and mitigate fire, explosion and vapor hazards; (3-31-22)

b. Take immediate action to prevent any further release of petroleum into the environment; and (3-31-22)

c. Report the release to the Department. (3-31-22)

02. Initial Abatement Measures. Unless directed to do otherwise by the Department, owners and operators shall perform the following abatement measures: (3-31-22)

a. Remove as much of the petroleum from the leaking PST system as is necessary to prevent further release to the environment; (3-31-22)

b. Visually inspect any above ground releases or exposed below ground releases and prevent further migration of the released substance into surrounding soils, surface water and ground water; (3-31-22)

c. Continue to monitor and mitigate any additional fire and safety hazards posed by vapors or free product that have migrated from the PST site and entered into subsurface structures such as sewers or basements;

(3-31-22)

d. Remedy hazards posed by contaminated soils that are excavated or exposed as a result of release confirmation, site investigation, abatement, or corrective action activities. If these remedies include treatment or disposal of soils, the owner and operator shall comply with applicable state and local requirements. (3-31-22)

03. Initial Site Characterization. Unless directed to do otherwise by the Department, owners and operators shall assemble information about the site and the nature of the release, including information gained while confirming the release or completing the initial abatement measures in Subsection 852.02. This information shall include, but is not necessarily limited to the following: (3-31-22)

a. Data on the nature and estimated quantity of release; (3-31-22)

b. Data from available sources and/or site investigations concerning the following factors: surrounding populations, water quality, use and approximate location of wells potentially affected by the release, subsurface soil condition, locations of subsurface sewers, climatological conditions and land use; and (3-31-22)

c. Data from measurements that assess the site for the presence of petroleum contamination including: (3-31-22)

i. Measurements for the presence of a release where contamination is most likely to be present, unless the presence and source of the release have been confirmed in accordance with the site check required by Subsection 851.03.b. or the closure site assessments required by applicable federal, state, or local laws. Sample types, sample locations and analytical methods are subject to Department approval and shall be based on consideration of the nature of the petroleum, the type of backfill, depth to ground water and other factors appropriate for identifying the presence and source of the release; and (3-31-22)

ii. Measurements to determine the presence of free product. (3-31-22)

d. Within forty-five (45) days of release confirmation, or another time specified by the Department, owners and operators shall submit the information collected in compliance with Subsection 852.03 to the Department in a manner that demonstrates its applicability and technical adequacy to be reviewed as follows: (3-31-22)

i. If the Department determines that the information shows that no further corrective action is required, owners and operators shall be notified accordingly. (3-31-22)

ii. If the Department determines that the information shows petroleum contamination is limited to soils, owners and operators shall treat or dispose of contaminated soils in accordance with Department guidelines, and need not perform any further corrective action. (3-31-22)

iii. If the Department determines that the information shows that any of the conditions in Subsections 852.05.a. through 852.05.c. exist, owners and operators shall comply with the requirements in Subsections 852.04 through 852.07. (3-31-22)

04. Free Product Removal. At sites where investigations under Subsection 852.03.c.ii. indicate the presence of free product, owners and operators shall remove free product to the maximum extent practicable as determined by the Department while continuing, as necessary, any actions initiated under Subsections 852.01 through 852.03 or preparing for actions required under Subsections 852.05 and 852.06. In meeting the requirements of Subsection 852.04, owners and operators shall: (3-31-22)

a. Conduct free product removal in a manner that minimizes the spread of contamination into previously uncontaminated areas by using recovery and disposal techniques appropriate to the hydrogeologic conditions at the site, and that properly treats, discharges or disposes of recovery by-products in compliance with applicable local, state and federal regulations; (3-31-22)

b. Use abatement of free product migration as a minimum objective for the design of the free product

removal system; (3-31-22)

c. Handle any flammable products in a safe and competent manner to prevent fires or explosions; and (3-31-22)

d. Unless directed to do otherwise by the Department, prepare and submit to the Department for review and approval, within forty-five (45) days after confirming a release, a free product removal report that provides at least the following information: (3-31-22)

i. The name of the person(s) responsible for implementing the free product removal measures; (3-31-22)

ii. The estimated quantity, type and thickness of free product observed or measured in wells, boreholes, and excavations; (3-31-22)

iii. The type of free product recovery system used; (3-31-22)

iv. Whether any discharge will take place on-site or off-site during the recovery operation and where this discharge will be located; (3-31-22)

v. The type of treatment applied to, and the effluent quality expected from, any discharge; (3-31-22)

vi. The steps that have been or are being taken to obtain necessary permits for any discharge; and (3-31-22)

vii. The disposition of the recovered free product. (3-31-22)

05. Investigations for Soil and Water Cleanup. If any of the conditions in Subsections 852.05.a. through 852.05.c. exist, and unless directed to do otherwise by the Department, owners and operators shall notify the Department and conduct investigations in accordance with Subsection 852.05.d. of the release, the release site, and the surrounding area possibly affected by the release in order to determine the full extent and location of soils contaminated by the petroleum release and the presence and concentrations of dissolved product contamination in the ground water or surface water: (3-31-22)

a. There is evidence that ground water or surface water has been affected by the release such as found during release confirmation or previous corrective action measures; (3-31-22)

b. Free product is found to need recovery in compliance with Subsection 852.04; (3-31-22)

c. There is evidence that contaminated soils may affect nearby ground water, surface water or the public health and have not been treated or disposed of in accordance with Subsection 852.03.d.ii. (3-31-22)

d. Unless determined otherwise by the Department, investigations conducted under this Subsection, 852.05, shall include, but are not necessarily limited to the following: (3-31-22)

i. The physical and chemical characteristics of the petroleum product including its toxicity, persistence, and potential for migration; (3-31-22)

ii. The type and age of the PST system, inventory loss, and type of containment failure; (3-31-22)

iii. The hydrogeologic characteristics of the release site and the surrounding area; (3-31-22)

iv. The background concentrations of contaminants in soil, surface water and ground water; (3-31-22)

v. A site drawing, showing boring and monitoring well locations, nearby structures, under ground utilities, drainage ditches, streams, suspected locations of leakage, direction of ground water flow, and any domestic or irrigation wells within a one-fourth (1/4) mile radius of the site; (3-31-22)

vi. Information on ownership and use of any well identified pursuant to Subsection 852.05.d.v.; (3-31-22)

vii. Site borings and well logs and rationale for choosing drilling locations, and a description of methods and equipment used for all water and soil sampling; (3-31-22)

viii. A description of contaminant stratigraphy with accompanying geologic cross-section drawings; (3-31-22)

ix. A demonstration and description of the horizontal and vertical extent of contamination, free product thickness, modes and rate of contaminant transport, and concentrations of dissolved constituents in surface water and ground water; (3-31-22)

x. The potential effects of residual contamination on nearby surface water and ground water; and (3-31-22)

xi. A discussion of laboratory analytical methods and information pertaining to laboratory certification. (3-31-22)

e. Owners and operators shall submit the information collected in investigating the release site in compliance with Subsection 852.05 for the Department's review and approval in accordance with a schedule established by the Department as provided in Subsection 852.07. (3-31-22)

06. Corrective Action Plan. At any point after reviewing the information submitted in compliance with Subsections 852.01 through 852.05, the Department may require owners and operators to submit additional information or to develop and submit a corrective action plan for responding to contaminated soils, surface water and ground water. If a plan is required, owners and operators shall submit the plan according to a schedule and criteria established by the Department as provided in Subsection 852.07. Alternatively, owners and operators may, after fulfilling the requirements of Subsections 852.01 through 852.05, choose to submit a corrective action plan for responding to contaminated soil, surface water and ground water. In either case, owners and operators are responsible for submitting a plan that provides for adequate protection of human health and the environment as determined by the Department, and shall modify their plan as necessary to meet the Department's standards. (3-31-22)

a. The Department will approve the corrective action plan only after ensuring that implementation of the plan will adequately protect human health and the environment. In making this determination, the Department should consider the following factors as appropriate: (3-31-22)

i. The maximum contaminant levels for drinking water or other health-based levels for water and soil which consider the potential exposure pathway of the petroleum product; (3-31-22)

ii. The physical and chemical characteristics of the petroleum product including its toxicity, persistence, and potential for migration; (3-31-22)

iii. The hydrogeologic characteristics of the release site and the surrounding area; (3-31-22)

iv. The proximity, quality, and current and future uses of nearby surface water and ground water; (3-31-22)

v. The potential effects of residual contamination on nearby surface water and ground water; and (3-31-22)

vi. Other information assembled in compliance with Section 851. (3-31-22)

b. Upon approval of the corrective action plan or as directed by the Department, owners and operators shall implement the plan including modification to the plan made by the Department. Owners and operators shall monitor, evaluate, and report the results of implementing the plan in accordance with a schedule and criteria established by the Department as provided in Subsection 852.07. (3-31-22)

c. Owners and operators may, in the interest of minimizing environmental contamination and promoting more effective cleanup, begin cleanup of soil, surface water, and ground water before the corrective action plan is approved provided that they: (3-31-22)

i. Notify the Department of their intention to begin cleanup; (3-31-22)

ii. Comply with any conditions imposed by the Department, including halting cleanup or mitigating adverse consequences from cleanup activities; and (3-31-22)

iii. Incorporate these self-initiated cleanup measures in the corrective action plan that is submitted to the Department for approval. (3-31-22)

07. Compliance. If the Department determines that any of the conditions in 852.05.a. through 852.05.c. exist, owners and operators shall be given an opportunity to enter into a consent order with the Department. (3-31-22)

a. The Department shall send owners and operators a consent order that sets forth at least the following: (3-31-22)

i. A schedule for owners and operators to submit the information collected in investigating the release site in compliance with Subsection 852.05. (3-31-22)

ii. A schedule for owners and operators to submit, and a criteria for, a corrective action plan in compliance with Subsection 852.06. (3-31-22)

iii. A schedule for the Department to review, modify, and approve the site release investigation and corrective action plan. (3-31-22)

iv. A schedule and criteria for owners and operators to implement a corrective action plan, and monitor, evaluate, and report the results of implementing the corrective action plan. (3-31-22)

b. Owners and operators shall be given thirty (30) days from receipt of the consent order in which to reach an agreement with the Department regarding the terms of the consent order. (3-31-22)

c. If owners and operators cannot reach an agreement with the Department within thirty (30) days, the Department shall establish a schedule and criteria with which owners and operators shall comply in order to meet the requirements of Subsections 852.05 and 852.06. (3-31-22)

853. -- 999. (RESERVED)