



**IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT**

600 W. Prairie Ave.  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815-8764

(208) 772-1200  
[itd.idaho.gov](http://itd.idaho.gov)

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February 15, 2011

U.S. EPA Region 10  
Office of Water  
Attn: Misha Vakoc - Storm Water Program  
1200 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue (OW-130)  
Seattle, Washington 98101

Re: MS4 2010 Annual Report

Dear Ms. Vakoc:

The Idaho Transportation Department, District 1 hereby submits the enclosed MS4 Permit No. IDS-028223 Annual Report for 2010 and certifies the following:

*"I certify under penalty of the law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties of submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."*

Please feel free to call me at 208-772-1200 if you have any questions or concerns regarding this report.

Sincerely,

Idaho Transportation Department

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Damon Allen', is written over a horizontal line.

Damon Allen, P.E.  
District Engineer

Cc: Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

Enclosure: MS4 2010 Annual Report

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**MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM  
(MS4)**

**EPA NPDES PERMIT NO.: IDS-028223  
2010 ANNUAL REPORT**

**IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT  
DISTRICT ONE  
Kootenai County  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho**

**SUBMITTED BY:  
IDAHO TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT  
DISTRICT ONE**

**FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD:  
JANUARY 1, 2010 TO DECEMBER 31, 2010**

**FEBRUARY 15, 2011**

## INTRODUCTION

This Annual Report has been submitted by the Idaho Transportation Department District One (ITD) in response to reporting requirements set forth in Part IV.C of the EPA Permit #IDS-028223. This permit was issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations covering storm water discharges from ITD's Municipal Separate Sewer System (MS4) located in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. This report is hereby submitted to EPA and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to satisfy the permit reporting requirements for the second Annual Report covering the period from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. The purpose of this Annual Reports is to document progress toward achieving the minimum control measures identified by ITD's Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) associated with the ITD MS4. This report is organized in the general order of the SWMP components as specified by Parts II.B, II.C and IV.C of the Permit. Each permit requirement has been summarized in italics for ease of reference. The EPA permit and report documentation can be accessed on the ITD website at: <http://www.itd.idaho.gov/enviro/storm%20water/ms4/default.htm>

## MINIMUM CONTROL MEASURES IDENTIFIED BY THE SWMP

### ***1. Public Education and Outreach***

*Requirements: within two years of the effective date of ITD's MS4 permit (effective date: January 2009), the permit requires the implementation of an education program to educate its audiences about the impacts of storm water discharges on local water bodies and the steps that ITD employees, contractors, or other ITD agents can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater; provide education and training program; and distribute education materials to employees, citizens and businesses with whom the permittee interacts.*

ITD Stormwater Training Opportunities – ITD offers instructor led training opportunities in the area of stormwater management and sediment and erosion control. In 2010 ITD provided the following statewide training opportunities to ITD personnel, consultants and construction contractors:

- Resident Engineer Training (16 hours)/54 people
- Environmental Inspector Initial Qualification (24 hours)/59 people
- Environmental Inspector Requalification (8 hours)/256 people
- Water Pollution Control Manager Training (16 hours)/157 people
- Stormwater for Designer Training (16 hours)/26 people
- Water Quality Management for Highway Runoff (16 hours)/29 people

ITD Stormwater Management, Sediment and Erosion Control Guidance - The Idaho Transportation maintains technical support materials in the area of stormwater management and



sediment and erosion control. The most notable document is the ITD Erosion and Sediment Control Manual of Best Management Practices (BMP Manual), first published in December 2001. Other versions of the BMP manual predated 2001.

ITD is currently working with the firm, Brown and Caldwell to develop another stormwater BMP guidance document for general use titled "*Construction Stormwater Management Guide for Planning, Design and Construction*". A draft document was prepared in January 2010 and is expected to be completed in 2011. This current stormwater BMP guidance document will augment or replace previous BMP technical support materials. This effort has been guided based in part, on an analysis of eight other leading state DOTs in the area of stormwater and construction site erosion control.

Additionally, in 2010 ITD filled an environmental staff position in the Boise Headquarters Office of ITD. The position will help improve ITD stormwater management. ITD is making ongoing improvements to its stormwater technical guidance, standard engineering drawings for stormwater management, Qualified Products Lists (QPL) for stormwater related products, as well as internet-based information services.

Interagency Cooperation – ITD continues to lend support to the Panhandle Area Council's Stormwater Erosion Education Program (SEEP). The SEEP and its educational materials were developed to educate public and private entities in the Northern Idaho area about stormwater related issues. In particular, this program helps construction contractors minimize sediment and other pollutant discharges to surface water and to achieve compliance with local, state and federal rules and regulations. ITD will continue to assist the Council by participating in its sponsored events and helping to distribute information about SEEP to the public.

ITD Stormwater Newsletters - ITD develops and distributes a quarterly stormwater management newsletter under a contract with the firm Brown and Caldwell. The newsletter focuses on the latest stormwater, sediment and erosion control news and information in Idaho. The newsletter is the product of "education requirements" identified by the EPA/ITD Consent Decree (in effect since 2006). Four quarterly newsletters were produced in 2010 in March, June, September and December. The newsletters are attached to this report and are also available on the ITD website.

## **2. Public Involvement/Participation**

*Requirements: The permittee must comply with applicable State and local public notice requirements when implementing public involvement/participation program; within two years of the effective date of the permit, the permittee must make SWWP documents and Annual Reports*



*available to the public and posted online. At least once per year the permittee must coordinate, promote and participate in the "Adopt a Highway" program.*

ITD Public Involvement Policy – As a federally funded transportation agency, ITD is bound to implement an effective public involvement process that fulfills multiple legal responsibilities, such as those required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). ITD operates from the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) which is a staged, multi-year, intermodal program of transportation projects. The STIP is updated annually following a period of public availability. On a project specific basis, each ITD project must address public involvement goals and objectives and fulfill legal responsibilities. Public involvement plans and outreach efforts vary from project to project depending on project complexity. Generally, a public hearing is required for all projects, although this requirement is often waived for very simple projects, such as pavement rehabilitations and other facility maintenance projects. More complex projects, such as highway reconstruction/realignment and interchange construction require greater public involvement effort, such as multiple open house public meetings and hearings. In 2010, there were no projects involving the I-90 MS4 that required public meetings or hearings. Additionally, ITD seeks to comply with all local stormwater management rules and regulations related to public involvement and participation.

ITD Website - ITD has included an MS4 section on its website. The ITD District One MS4 permit, annual reports and MS4 map are available on the website for viewing. The public can contact ITD with any comments or questions through the website.

ITD Maintenance Section Public Involvement - ITD's Maintenance Engineer and staff are responsible for performing highway maintenance activities on ITD right of way, including maintenance of stormwater infrastructure. Public or agency regulatory concerns and comments can be directed to the ITD District Maintenance Engineer at any time during normal business hours by calling 208-772-1200, accessing the ITD website or by visiting or writing to the District Office at 600 W. Prairie Avenue Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815.

ITD Transportation Planning Activities - ITD routinely participates the Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization (KMPO) quarterly meetings. Formed in 2003, KMPO and its technical arm, the Kootenai County Area Transportation Team (KCATT), meet monthly to facilitate its mission, which is to oversee transportation activities within the federally designated urban area boundary, develop the transportation work plan and a transportation demand model. The KMPO consists of several transportation and land use planning organizations, including: Cities of Coeur d'Alene, Post Falls, Hayden, Rathdrum, Kootenai County, Post Falls Highway District, Lakes Highway District, Eastside Highway District and ITD. The KMPO process also helps shape

projects that may become incorporated into ITD's STIP, as discussed earlier. KMPO meetings include an open public comment agenda item to allow for public involvement in KMPO activities. Stormwater issues or concerns may be raised by the public during KMPO meeting. In 2010, there was no indication to ITD of stormwater-related public comments, as voiced during KMPO activities; and the KMPO/KCATT public involvement forum will continue and provide a forum for public involvement with the MS4.

Open Houses – As partial fulfillment of its own MS4 responsibilities, the City has been organizing public open houses periodically to provide information about stormwater management and water quality in general. The City encourages other MS4 entities in the area to participate in the event. ITD was represented at the City's September 2010 event and will continue to assist the City with similar future events.

Adopt a Highway Program – ITD's Adopt a Highway Program began in 1990. The program allows volunteer groups to pick up trash and debris along a preselected 2-mile segment of highway in the spring and fall. ITD coordinates the logistics and provides trash bags, signs, vests, and flags to the groups and picks up the bags for disposal at the public land fill. In 2010, the program involved 182 groups (1486 participants) and cleaned 329 miles of roadway (including I-90 through Coeur d'Alene) and recovered 78,540 pounds of litter. ITD will continue to facilitate the Adopt a Highway Program.

### ***3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination***

*Requirements: a) within two years from the effective date of the permit, ITD must develop a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the ITD MS4; b & c) develop an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges and implement appropriate enforcement procedures; d) within two years, refine and complete MS4 mapping; e) within two years, develop an education/training program to inform employees, contractors or other agents about the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; f) within three years, initiate dry weather field screening and inventory all industrial facilities that discharge to MS4 system; and g) within three years, the permittee must inventory all industrial facilities that discharge into the permittee's MS4.*

I-90 Right of Way - As a transportation agency, ITD monitors and controls activities that occur within the highway right of way of I-90. There are no private parcels that have direct access to or connect with the I-90 facility. ITD does not regulate land uses or establish stormwater regulatory policy on private land adjacent to the right of way. While there is some exposure to possible acts of illicit discharges within the highway right of way, public access to the I-90 stormwater drainage system is generally highly visible and restricted, which reduces the



likelihood of the I-90 stormwater system becoming a direct target for illicit discharges. ITD's illicit discharge monitoring program will basically involve the continuation of the typical surveillance efforts provided by ITD maintenance staff and other agency representatives as they travel through or maintain I-90 within the City of Coeur d'Alene. In addition, ITD will be evaluating the general condition of the MS4 and water quality conditions during sampling events and noting any unusual conditions or special concerns related to the potential for illicit discharges to the system.

City/ITD MS4 Interconnections - The ITD MS4 and the City of Coeur d'Alene MS4 are connected at several points along the I-90 beltway through Coeur d'Alene, including connections at Government Way, 4<sup>th</sup> Street, 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Syringa Avenue, 15<sup>th</sup> Street, Harrison Avenue, East Hastings Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, and Sherman Avenue. In addition, French Gulch enters the I-90 stormwater drainage system at the Sherman Avenue Interchange. French Gulch drains primarily residential areas on the east side of Coeur d'Alene. There is some potential for illicit discharges to enter the I-90 stormwater system through the City's stormwater system because these areas include a mix of commercial and residential development adjacent to the City's MS4. Illicit discharges that originate within the City of Coeur d'Alene's stormwater system up gradient from one of the I-90 connection points, could ultimately enter the I-90 stormwater system and drain to the MS4 outlet at Fernan Creek, depending on the proximity of the source to I-90, the type of discharge, or the relative duration and size (volume) of the illicit discharge. ITD's ability to detect illicit discharges in the I-90 right or originating within the City's stormwater system is limited to observations (visual or sampled) that are made within the I-90 stormwater system, particularly at open ditch locations below hard pipe outfalls.

Dry Weather Screening - In August 2010, the I-90 stormwater system was visually observed at open ditches and pipe outfalls during a routine water quality sampling event. The sampling coincided with typical dry weather conditions of the summer season, therefore no water was present and samples could not be collected at that time. This sampling event served as the first dry weather field screening event, as required by subsection (f) of the Permit. Inspectors noted during the August 2010 sampling event that the I-90 stormwater system appeared to dry out (drain out) during extended dry periods. If an illicit discharge were to occur during a dry weather field screening event, it could be indicated by evidence of running or standing water or soil saturation within open ditch portions of the system. ITD plans to continue annual inspections of the I-90 stormwater system during extended dry weather periods (i.e., August). If runoff or saturated conditions are observed within the MS4 at the time of inspection, ITD will collect samples for analysis if possible, and inform the City of the observation. ITD will request an investigation by the City which would involve observations of the condition of the City system at the closest access point up gradient from the City/ITD MS4 connection (i.e., at the



nearest City owned manhole location). Any such investigation will be completed within 15-days from the time of detection as required by the Permit.

Spill Response - ITD's spill response procedures are identified in the *Transportation Incident Management Plan for the State of Idaho, January 2008*. This document can be obtained from the ITD website at:

[http://www.itd.idaho.gov/publications/detour/ITD%20TIM%20Plan\\_Final\\_2008.pdf](http://www.itd.idaho.gov/publications/detour/ITD%20TIM%20Plan_Final_2008.pdf)

Complaint Filing - ITD has also set up an electronic file folder to record and track any public complaints or information that may be received. Complaints or other information related to MS4 management and operation can be communicated to the District 1 Headquarters office at 208-772-1200.

ITD Regulatory Limitations and Ability to Control Illicit Discharges - There are no connections to the I-90 storm water system except at the points where the City's stormwater system enters the I-90 system. As such, non-stormwater discharges can generally only enter the I-90 stormwater system from connection points within the City's storm water system. ITD cannot regulate land uses or establish stormwater regulatory policy within the City's corporate boundary. ITD therefore cannot establish an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that would effectively control non-stormwater discharges to the system. ITD will detect and control illicit discharges that originate within the right of way through ongoing surveillance and the use of existing law enforcement response mechanisms.

ITD MS4 Map - ITD has developed a stormwater infrastructure map of the I-90 facility within the city limits of Coeur d'Alene. The map was prepared from the City's Geographic Information System (GIS) database of the existing citywide stormwater system and the original I-90 construction plans. The map consists of ITD's current understanding of the I-90 stormwater system layout, specifications and connection points with the City MS4. The map may be modified over time with new information and is posted on the ITD website for viewing at: <http://www.itd.idaho.gov/enviro/storm%20water/ms4/GIS%20Maps/MS4%20Map%20of%20CdA.pdf>.

Illicit Discharge Training - As discussed in Control Measure (1a), ITD implements an ongoing stormwater education and training program for its employees and interested contractors in the area of NPDES regulations, stormwater management, and sediment and erosion control BMPs. The program will be maintained, updated and revised periodically as regulations change and BMP technical support materials are updated. Additionally, ITD maintenance staff operating

within the MS4 area will be periodically informed of the MS4 permit requirements and the need to be aware of the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.

#### **4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control**

*Requirements: a) within two years of effective date of the permit, the permittee must review, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in construction runoff to the MS4 from land disturbances greater than one acre; b) provide appropriate information and direction to contractors working on ITD projects to ensure compliance with the NPDES CGP #IDR10-0000; c) within two years, the permittee must adopt an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require all construction site operators to practice appropriate sediment and erosion and waste control; d) within two years, the permittee must publish and distribute requirements for construction site operators appropriate sediment and erosion and waste control; e) within two years, the permittee must develop procedures for reviewing all pre-construction site plans for potential water quality impacts; f) within two years, the permittee must implement a program to receive, track and review information submitted by the public regarding construction site sediment and erosion control complaints; g) within three years, the permittee must develop and implement procedures for site inspection and enforcement of measures as required in Parts II.B.4.c and d; and h) the permittee must comply with the Construction General Permit and local requirements and ensure that all contractors working on behalf of the permittee are in compliance.*

ITD's Construction Site Stormwater Control Policies, Planning and Minimum Standards – Any discussion about ITD's construction site stormwater control efforts needs to be prefaced by stating that ITD does not have the authority to regulate private land use and construction site activities or pass a stormwater ordinance. ITD develops highway construction plans, advertises bid proposals to contractors, inspects contractor construction activities and performs maintenance activities using state forces when needed. There is no private access to the I-90 right of way and no direct storm water discharges from private properties into the I-90 system. Future construction activities within the I-90 right of way in the MS4 area will generally be limited to ITD projects for highway expansion or maintenance. ITD processes right of way encroachment permits for entities that propose to work within ITD rights of way and although such proposals within the access controlled right of way of I-90 are rare and unlikely; private or public utilities may seek access to the I-90 right of way in the future, at which time ITD will inform such utilities about minimum ITD standards and local jurisdiction requirements.

ITD's sediment and erosion control policy requires sediment and erosion control plans for all earth disturbing construction projects. ITD and its contractors are bound to comply with the requirements of NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP), including the submission of NOIs



and the preparation and implementation of SWPPPs, for construction projects that disturb greater than 1 acre of ground and discharge to surface waters of the U.S.,. In addition, ITD complies with special restrictions set forth by the 2006 ITD/EPA Consent Decree applicable to all NPDES regulated ITD projects. The Consent Decree sets forth special requirements for inspector training, reporting and winter shutdown of earthwork activities for projects in the six northernmost Idaho counties. ITD's sediment and erosion control policy is implemented through standard contract specifications known as "Environmental Protection" (Section 107.17) and "Clean Water Act Compliance". The Environmental Protection specification is included in all ITD construction contracts and the Clean Water Act Compliance specification is included on projects that require coverage under the CGP. ITD SWPPPs must meet all of the CGP requirements, including any local stormwater ordinance requirements. The latest versions of the Environmental Protection and Clean Water Act Compliance specifications are attached to this Annual Report.

As previously stated, ITD does not have stormwater regulatory control over its contractors working on ITD construction projects, however the Department does have the option to impose contractor penalties through its contracts or otherwise withhold contract payment when necessary to ensure adequate stormwater control performance from its contractors.

ITD has developed stormwater control guidance tools to help its employees and contractors achieve compliance with stormwater rules and regulations, such as the ITD *Sediment and Erosion Control Manual* and the *Construction Stormwater Management Guide for Planning, Design and Construction* (currently draft; to be made available in 2011). ITD also produces and distributes (via the web) its quarterly stormwater newsletters, known as *Storm Events* to its employees, contractors or any other interested parties. ITD also prepares and includes draft SWPPPs in its project bid proposal documents to assist contractors with the task of finalizing SWPPPs and submitting NOIs. ITD thoroughly reviews all contractor provided SWPPP information for completeness before authorizing the submission of contractor NOIs. ITD uses a customized stormwater inspection form (ITD Form #2802) to improve the effectiveness of stormwater inspections and follow-up actions conducted by its project Environmental Inspectors and contractors.

In accordance with NPDES stormwater rules and regulations, the public has an opportunity to review ITD project NOIs and SWPPPs. All comments pertaining to ITD stormwater control plans are addressed accordingly and filed in project records. As part of ITD MS4 stormwater program, ITD has established an internal filing system to record public input and complaints related to operation of the MS4.



### **5. *Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment***

*Requirements: a) within three years of effective date of the permit, the permittee must implement and enforce requirements to address post-construction stormwater runoff from projects disturbing greater than one acre; b) within three years, the permittee must adopt an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from projects; c) within three years, the permittee must ensure proper long-term operation and maintenance of all permanent stormwater management controls located within its jurisdiction; d) within four years, the permittee must develop and implement a process for pre-construction plan review of permanent stormwater management controls and inspection of such controls to insure proper installation and long-term operation and maintenance.*

ITD currently considers post-construction runoff quality from all projects it develops and implements with the goal of achieving minimum standards for stormwater treatment, as established by local stormwater authorities. Such requirements can involve the design, construction and maintenance of stormwater treatment features that reduce stormwater pollutant loads in discharges. Common treatment features incorporated into ITD project include grassy swales, sedimentation vaults and filters or sediment ponds. ITD will continue to incorporate stormwater treatment concepts into any future highway improvement plans within the MS4. In 2010, ITD did not design or construct highway improvement projects within the MS4 area and no such projects are currently scheduled.

### **6. *Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations***

*Requirements: a) within two years from the effective date of this permit, the permittee must develop and implement an operation and maintenance program intended to prevent and reduce pollutant runoff from the permittee's operation; b) within two years, and annually thereafter, the permittee must develop and conduct appropriate training for ITD's employees related to optimum maintenance practices as required above; c) Within two years, the permittee must prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan for the two maintenance yards located within the urbanized area.*

ITD's maintenance staff works to ensure that I-90 and its MS4 are maintained in proper working condition and free of hazards and non-stormwater pollution sources. ITD will continue to provide ITD training opportunities to staff responsible for O&M of the I-90 MS4, including training for ITD NPDES inspectors.

The principle stormwater pollutant in highway runoff is sediment (sand) from highway sanding operations. Sediment deposits can build up along roadway shoulders, catch basins and within open ditches along the roadway. Maintenance activities to address sedimentation of the system

include periodic shoulder shaping, drop inlet sediment removal and ditch cleaning to maintain the original line and grade of the stormwater system. In recent years ITD has scaled back on its use of sand for use as anti-skid material and now uses more salt brine than in the past. Less sanding on I-90 generally means less frequent maintenance to remove sand deposits on shoulders and from drop inlets and ditches. Generally, roadway brooming will be conducted annually or as needed to remove sand deposits from the roadway and shoulders.

The most recent maintenance work within the I-90 ditch system occurred in 2004. The ditches in the vicinity of the Sherman Avenue were excavated to maintain the approximate original configuration and drainage capacity. The ditches in this area are typically low gradient and can build up with sediment over time. ITD maintenance personnel inspected the I-90 stormwater conveyance system in August 2009 and 2010. All of the highway embankment slopes along the facility are currently stable with no signs of erosion. The catch basins, piping and ditches appear to be in proper working condition. Currently ITD has no concerns with the MS4 operation and no immediate plans to perform ditch maintenance. In the future, if sediment removal becomes necessary again, the work will be conducted during dry weather periods when the MS4 is dry and the potential for sediment discharge is low.

Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the I-90 MS4 does not require the any of the following activities: fleet vehicle maintenance and washing; materials storage; building maintenance; grounds/park maintenance; hazardous material storage; used oil recycling; sand/salt storage; solid waste transfer activities; spill control and prevention measures for refueling facilities; or snow disposal site operation.

The two maintenance yards located within the Coeur d'Alene Urbanized Area are located at 600 W. Prairie Avenue (District Headquarters) and at 2800 Ramsey Road (known as "the 40-acres"). Neither of these sites discharge to the MS4 or any surface waters of the U.S. Both of these sites are equipped with pollution prevention BMPs. A description of the sites and pollution prevention BMPs are available upon request.

## **7. CONTROL OF THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN**

*Requirements: conduct stormwater discharge monitoring as required in Part IV of the permit (no later than 18 months from the effective date of the permit); determine whether stormwater discharges from any part of the MS4 contribute pollutants of concern to 303(d) listed water bodies; and within one year from the effective date of this permit the annual report must include a description of how the activities in each of the minimum control measures will be targeted to control pollutants of concern, prevent an in-stream violation of water quality standards and*



*provide discussion of how the permittee will evaluate and measure the effectiveness of SWMP measures.*

The objectives of the water quality monitoring, as identified in Part IV.A.2 of the permit are as follows:

- Estimate the pollutant loading currently discharged from the MS4;
- Assess the effectiveness and adequacy of control measures implemented through this permit; and
- Identify and prioritize those portions of the MS4 requiring additional controls.

EPA has required a minimum of four grab samples per year to be taken from French Gulch and the MS4 outlet at Fernan Creek. Samples are to be analyzed for the parameters listed in Table IV.A of the Permit. In response to these monitoring objectives and minimum requirements, ITD has currently identified four locations to gather grab samples and corresponding flow measurements per the required frequency specified in Table IV.A of the Permit. These locations include the following: Station #1 – MS4 Open ditch at Shernan Avenue box culvert; Station #2 - French Gulch, above I-90; Station #3 – MS4 open ditch above Sherman Avenue Interchange; and Station #4 – MS4 open ditch above 15<sup>th</sup> Street Interchange.

ITD began monitoring stormwater discharge from the I-90 MS4 within 18 months from the effective date of the permit. The initial sampling event was conducted on June 9, 2010, which covered the period of May – June 2010. No samples were gathered for the period of July – August 2010 due to dry weather conditions and an inability to capture flow in the system during this period. Samples were again collected on October 29, 2010 to cover the period of September – October 2010. Four additional grab samples were also collected by ITD from the MS4 below French Gulch on 11/06/08, 7/01/09, 12/22/09, and 3/26/10.

ITD will continue to collect water quality data (and accompanying flow measurements) in accordance with the Quality Assurance Plan (previously submitted) at the locations mentioned above. At this point in time, the data set is not robust enough to determine if the MS4 is contributing pollutants of concern to the receiving waters. The existing data indicate several instances of non-detection for heavy metals and other measured pollutants; and sediment and nutrient levels appear to be within a normal concentration range for typical urban runoff. There is currently no indication that the MS4 discharge is contributing to an impairment of beneficial uses in receiving waters. Future reports will provide additional analysis of pollutant loading as required. Currently the MS4 is functioning as designed and ITD's SWMP appears to provide



adequate control of storm water quality and the receiving water environment. ITD has no special water quality concerns with the I-90 MS4 at this time.

**8. RESULTS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED AND ANALYZED DURING THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTH PERIOD:**

See Attached.

**9. SUMMARY OF THE NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS, FORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AND SIMILAR ACTIONS PERFORMED BY THE PERMITTEE:**

ITD performed at least four inspections of the MS4 during 2010 to evaluate ITD/City MS4 connections, assess specific locations and methods for water quality sampling and to conduct water quality sampling. No formal enforcement actions or recommendations were filed.

**10. SUMMARY OF NON-EPA RELATED COMPLAINTS AND/OR ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS:**

None.

**11. COPIES OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS, ORDINANCES, INVENTORIES, GUIDANCE MATERIALS OR OTHER PRODUCTS:**

See Attached.

**12. ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN COMING YEAR:**

Continue water quality monitoring; make improvement to the water quality monitoring stations; conduct dry weather survey.

**13. DESCRIPTION AND SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ADDITIONAL BMPs THAT MAY BE NECESSARY BASED ON MONITORING RESULTS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS:**

Not Applicable at this time.

**14. NOTICE IF THE PERMITTEE IS RELYING ON ANOTHER ENTITY TO SATISFY PERMIT OBLIGATIONS:**

Not Applicable at this time.

# ATTACHMENTS

Stormwater Newsletters

Public Meetings

MS4 Map

Contract Specifications

Water Quality Laboratory Results



# STORM EVENTS

Volume 5, Issue 2

ITD Quarterly Stormwater Newsletter

Winter 2010

Promoting Responsible Stormwater Management Practices throughout the Idaho Transportation Department

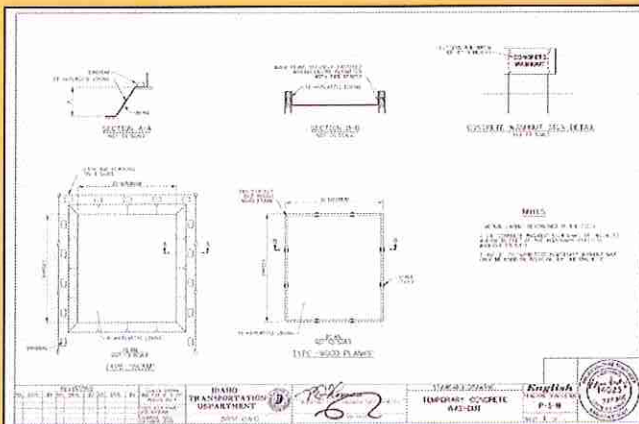
**Breaking News!**

## Revised Erosion and Sediment Control Drawings Now Available!

ITD has completed the significant task of reviewing and revising the standard Erosion and Sediment Control Drawings (P-series drawings). The new drawings can be found at the following link:

<http://www.itd.idaho.gov/design/StandardDrawings.htm>

Note the addition of several new standard drawings such as one for concrete waste management. Please contact Karissa Hardy at 334-8476 with any questions.



Concrete waste management is an example of a new addition to the standard erosion and sediment control drawings

## Test Your Stormwater Management I.Q.:

1. What's the number for the ITD Form used to report a potential instance of stormwater non-compliance?
2. True or False: An erosion and sediment control plan is required for projects that disturb less than one acre of soil?
3. Does the Construction General Permit (CGP) specify a timeframe for how often a project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) needs to be updated?

## Most Common Mistakes When Completing the ITD Form 2802

The ITD Environmental Section at headquarters reviews every 2802 that is completed during the calendar year. On an annual basis, the Environmental Section reviews approximately 2,400 Form 2802's. As a result of these reviews, the section has identified several common issues that often require further investigation or clarification. The two most common issues include:

**1. In Section 6 of the 2802, "Action Items to Correct BMP Deficiencies: BMP Deficiencies Corrected since Last Inspection"** there is a common omission. The date that a previous action item was addressed is often left off. This date is VERY important, because it confirms that action items were indeed addressed within five days or indicates otherwise.

### Section 6 - Action Items to Correct BMP Deficiencies

Include the station or location (e.g., milepost number) and required corrective action, including any necessary changes to the SWPPP and implementation dates. Number each action item using a two-part system. The first part is the inspection number, the second part is the action item number.

#### BMPs to Maintain

#### BMPs that Failed to Operate as Designed, or Proved Inadequate (Requires SWPPP Update)

#### Additional BMPs Needed That Did Not Exist at Time of Inspection (Requires SWPPP Update)

#### BMP Deficiencies Corrected Since Last Inspection - Include Completion Date

#### BMP Deficiencies Not Corrected Since Last Inspection - Include Explanation

**Note:** May indicate Consent Decree non-compliance if BMP deficiencies identified in previous inspection report were not corrected within 5 days after the inspection or prior to the next rain event, whichever is sooner.

**2. In Section 8 of the 2802, "Signature and Certification Page: Inspection Findings"** there are four check boxes. Please note the following:

- There will always be one and only one of the first three boxes checked.
- The fourth box is only checked when there is a new action item noted on the current inspection report.

### Section 8 - Signature and Certification Page

#### Inspection Findings:

- ☐ All BMP deficiencies noted in the previous inspection report **have been** satisfactorily completed.
- ☐ All BMP deficiencies noted in the previous inspection report **have not been** satisfactorily completed. See Section 6.
- ☐ No BMP deficiencies were noted in the previous inspection report.
- ☐ **New** BMP deficiencies have been identified in this inspection report.



## ITD STORMWATER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQS)

**Q1:** I've heard there's a new ITD Stormwater Course for Designers. If I would like to attend or have staff that needs trained, where and when are the courses offered?

**A1:** ITD is currently conducting the two-day Designer Stormwater Course through February 2011 in various locations throughout the state. There have been two courses held to date and four more are being offered. Classes have been held in Twin Falls (D4) and Pocatello (D5). Future classes will be held in Idaho Falls (1/12 – 1/13), Boise (1/19 – 1/20), Lewiston (2/9 – 2/10), and Coeur d'Alene (2/23 – 2/24). If you would like to double check on dates and attendance, please contact Judi Conner at 334-8539. Judi can also provide information to those who missed the class held in their District as there may be opportunities to attend future courses.

### Quiz Answers:

1. The ITD Form 2790 entitled 'Notice of Potential Violation of 2006 EPA Consent Decree, 2008 Construction General Permit, or Notice of Discharge Event' is to be used.
2. True. Projects that disturb less than one acre of soil are still required to meet State Water Quality standards and therefore, require a plan to prevent pollution, i.e., an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.
3. Per CGP Part 5.10.C, revisions to the SWPPP must be completed within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection.

**Q2:** I thought the requirement to inspect on a weekly basis came from the Consent Decree. Why are we now allowed to inspect per the CGP which allows projects to inspect on a weekly OR bi-weekly basis?

**A2:** The Consent Decree mandated that ITD will follow inspection procedures as highlighted in ITD's Specification 212, the 2802 inspection procedures, and the CGP. ITD's specification Section 212.03 previously required inspections on a weekly basis. However, the Clean Water Act Insert (or 'Contractor's Note') released in 2008 modified Section 212.03 thereby removing the need to inspect on a weekly basis. Note, the Consent Decree Paragraph 7 requires ITD to inspect within 24 hours of a rain event. Therefore, ITD will always have to inspect within 24 hours of a rain event no matter the inspection frequency.

**Q3:** When will the SWPPP Template be finalized and available to the Districts?

**A3:** ITD Environmental Section at headquarters is currently working on the final edits to ITD SWPPP Template. Internal reviews are being conducted prior to release of the final template. The goal is to release the template sometime in spring 2011. Note, the template will be based on the EPA SWPPP Template with accommodations made for specific items tied to ITD's specifications, standard drawings, BMP Manual, etc.

### BMP-2.3 PRESERVATION OF EXISTING/NATURAL VEGETATION

Refer to: ITD Standard Specifications, Section 201

#### Description

The key component to long-term permanent erosion control on roadsides is a diversified stand of well-established perennial vegetation. To achieve this objective, existing vegetation should be preserved and left undisturbed as much as possible. Established vegetated areas provide buffer strips, stabilize ground surfaces and slopes, reduce surface runoff and filter stormwater runoff, as well as protect water quality and aesthetics. Preservation of existing/natural vegetation (grass, forbs, shrubs, and trees) should be considered on all projects with ground disturbing activities. The easiest and most cost-effective way to preserve vegetation is to retain well-established vegetation. Specific vegetated areas may be set aside between clearing limits and right of way. If removal of vegetation is not necessary beyond the grading area (Section 201), then existing vegetation shall be left undisturbed.

#### Applications

Vegetated areas within the grading area shall be retained whenever possible. Preserving vegetation can be beneficial for: flood plains, roadside ditches and channels, wetlands, stream banks, steep slopes, staging areas, and other special areas where erosion control is critical and measures would be difficult to establish, install, or maintain.

#### Limitations

Preservation of natural vegetation may be impractical in some situations because the vegetation may interfere with or constrict the area within which construction activities take place, or may not be cost effective.

### BMP of the Quarter







# STORM EVENTS

Volume 5, Issue 1

ITD Quarterly Stormwater Newsletter

Fall 2010

*Promoting Responsible Stormwater Management Practices throughout the Idaho Transportation Department*

## EPA Fines Nampa Dairy for Stormwater Violations

(Seattle) - In August 2010, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Happy Valley Dairy of Nampa, Idaho reached a settlement totaling more than \$14,000 for alleged Clean Water Act Violations related to a construction project located at the dairy. The violations were found during an inspection performed by EPA which resulted from a citizen's complaint.

The dairy was found to be removing vegetation from the banks of Indian Creek and exposing approximately 10 acres of soil without erosion and sediment controls.

EPA observed the following violations:

- Failure to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit (CGP)
- Failure to plan and describe stormwater activities in a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- Failure to conduct and document results of regular stormwater self inspections
- Failure to install and maintain the required erosion and sediment controls

"If a facility is doing construction work like this on an area that is more than an acre, they will need coverage under this permit," said Kim Ogle, manager of EPA's Compliance Unit in Seattle. "Developers that fail to obtain or follow these permit conditions will face fines."

### Test Your Stormwater Management I.Q.:

1. How long must ITD retain copies of the SWPPP and all documents required by the CGP and the Consent Decree (CD)?
2. Is water used to control dust on a project an "Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge"?
3. True or False: An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is required for projects where a NPDES permit is not required.

## EPA Agrees to Vacate Numeric Limit for Construction & Development Discharges

(Washington D.C.) - Back in December 2009, the EPA issued new effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) for construction and development stormwater discharges that would come into affect in 2011. Those ELGs included a numeric limit of 280 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) from projects that disturbed more than 20 acres of soil.

The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) filed a challenge to the ELGs, contesting the legality of the numeric limit. After considering the issues raised by NAHB, EPA has filed a motion asking the Court to vacate the numeric limit and remand that portion of the rules back to EPA for reconsideration.

"...the calculations in the existing administrative record are no longer adequate to support the 280-NTU effluent limit." -- EPA

In its motion, EPA stated the following:

"Based on EPA's examination of the dataset underlying the 280-NTU limit it adopted, the Agency has concluded that it improperly interpreted the data and, as a result, the calculations in the existing administrative record are no longer adequate to support the 280-NTU effluent limit. EPA therefore wishes to re-examine that number through a narrowly-tailored notice-and-comment rulemaking and, if necessary, revise that portion of the limit before proceeding with its defense of the rule."

EPA also agreed to address issues concerning the rule provisions that apply to linear gas and electric utility projects and agreed to "solicit site-specific information regarding the applicability of a numeric effluent limit to cold weather sites, as well as on the applicability of a numeric limit to small sites that are part of a larger property subject to the numeric limit."



## ITD STORMWATER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

**Q1:** Is it true that the Contractor must request written permission before filing a Notice of Termination (NOT) for a project?

**A1:** True. The Contractor shall not file a NOT without written permission from the Resident Engineer. After the Contractor submits the NOT, ITD becomes solely responsible for inspection and maintenance of the pollution control measures identified in the SWPPP and any SWPPP updates or revisions.

### Quiz Answers:

1. Part 7 of the 2008 CGP indicates that all operators shall retain project documentation for at least three years from the date that the permit coverage expires or is terminated. Paragraph 29 of the CD also requires that all documentation be retained for one calendar year after the CD is terminated.
2. Yes, water used to control dust in accordance with Part 3.1.B is an allowable non-stormwater discharge.
3. True. Part III of the Clean Water Act Insert requires that an ESCP is prepared and signed by ITD, the Contractor and Subcontractors performing ground disturbing work.

**Q2:** I noticed that the 2008 Construction General Permit (CGP) expired on June 30, 2010. Does this mean that I do not need to follow the NPDES requirements for my project?

**A2:** No. On January 28, 2010, the EPA extended the term of the 2008 CGP by one year. The 2008 CGP is now a three-year permit, which will expire on or before June 30, 2011. In addition, by June 30, 2011, the EPA will issue a new CGP, which may incorporate the new Construction and Development ELG, or C&D rule requirements.

**Q3:** If my project does not require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) CGP compliance (e.g. project disturbs less than 1 acre) do I still need to comply with requirements listed in the Consent Decree?

**A3:** No. The Consent Decree clearly indicates that a "Project shall mean any location in the State of Idaho that is subject to construction activities under a contract issued by ITD and which is subject to NPDES stormwater construction regulations". However, the project would still be subject to federal and state water quality regulations and ITD policies.

### BMP-4.9 RETAINING WALLS (Permanent)

Refer to: ITD Standard Specifications, Sections 210 and 512.  
ITD Standard Drawing, P-2-A.

Retaining walls are structures that are constructed to support almost vertical or vertical slopes of earth masses. All walls over 1.8 meters (6 feet) in height shall be engineered.

Several different retaining wall types are:

- Rigid Gravity and Semi-Gravity Walls: The rigid gravity and semi-gravity walls develop their capacity from their dead weights and structural resistance, and are generally used for permanent applications.
- Non-gravity Cantilevered Walls: These walls develop lateral resistance through the embedment of vertical wall elements and support retained soil with wall facing elements. Vertical wall elements are normally extended deep in the ground to provide lateral and vertical support. Cantilevered walls are generally limited to a maximum height of about 15 feet.
- Anchored Walls: These walls typically consist of the same elements as the non-gravity cantilevered walls but derive additional lateral resistance from one or more tiers of anchors. The anchored walls are typically used in the cut situation, in which the construction proceeds from the top to the base of the wall.
- Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE): These walls normally include a facing element and a reinforcement element embedded in the backfill behind the facing. MSE walls are well suited when used to support fills and when substantial total and differential settlement are anticipated.

Retaining walls are often used near the toe of a cut or fill slope so that a flatter slope can be constructed to prevent or minimize slope erosion or failure. They can also be used to keep a toe of a slope from encroaching into a stream and thus prevent potential undercutting of the toe by flowing water.

### BMP of the Quarter







# STORM EVENTS

Volume 4, Issue 4

ITD Quarterly Stormwater Newsletter

SUMMER 2010

*Promoting Responsible Stormwater Management Practices Throughout the Idaho Transportation Department*

## Oily Substance Observed in the Lower Boise River

On May 6, 2010, Boise citizens observed an oily substance flowing into the Boise River and immediately notified officials. The Boise Fire Department responded and placed oil absorbent booms around the storm drain entering the Boise River.

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) tested the oily substance and identified it as motor oil. Crews continued to monitor the storm drain entering the river and replacing the booms as necessary. The source of the motor oil was not identified.

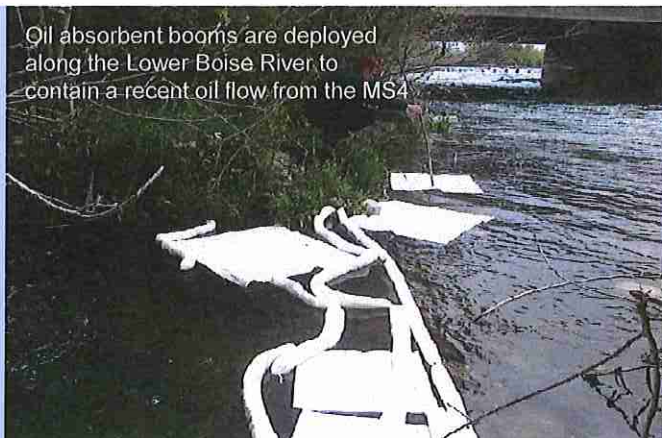
The Ada County Highway District (ACHD) is responsible for maintaining the complex storm drain system (MS4) that stretches from the river all the way up to Hull's Gulch. After the substance was reported, ACHD crews began the arduous task of walking the storm drain network trying to identify the source of the oily substance. Once ACHD identifies the source, it can go to the IDEQ or the city, both of which may have enforcement authority, depending on where the source is coming from.

Stormwater that runs into the storm drains on Boise's streets does not get treated at wastewater treatment plants, however, it will eventually make its way to the Boise River.

Partners for Clean Water, which ITD is a part of, has some tips for keeping pollution out of storm drains:

- If you do need to get rid of used motor oil, you can take it to one of your community's mobile collection sites or call your local landfill for disposal procedures.
- Take unusable paints, thinners, and household chemicals to any hazardous waste drop-off site.
- Wash latex paint brushes in the sink or toilet
- Wash your car on the lawn or go to a car wash. Use biodegradable soaps.
- Wash tools or equipment over grass or soil-covered area where wash water will not enter the storm drain system.
- Do not hose down your driveway or sidewalks.
- Do not place pet waste in a gutter or storm drain.

Oil absorbent booms are deployed along the Lower Boise River to contain a recent oil flow from the MS4



## EPA Extends the 2008 Construction General Permit by One Year

The Construction General Permit (CGP) is an NPDES permit issued under the authority of the Clean Water Act. The CGP regulates the discharge of stormwater from construction sites that disturb one acre or more of land and discharge to waters of the United States.

EPA issued the current CGP in July of 2008. The permit was issued for a two-year term and was scheduled to expire on June 30, 2010. In January 2010, EPA modified the CGP in order to extend the 2 year term of the 2008 CGP by one year so that it expires on June 30, 2011 instead of June 30, 2010.

EPA's rationale for extending the 2008 CGP involves the new Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) for Discharges from the Construction and Development Industry. The first phase of the ELGs will become effective in August 2011. Based on the timing of the new ELGs, EPA decided to extend the 2008 CGP by one year in order to incorporate the ELGs into the new CGP.

### Test Your Stormwater Management I.Q.:

1. True or False, The project Notices of Intent (NOIs) must be posted on the main site entrance signage.
2. How long is the waiting period after an NOI has been submitted to EPA?
3. As defined by the CGP, what is the range of annual precipitation associated with an "arid" area?
4. What does 'MS4' stand for?



## ITD STORMWATER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

**Q1:** Is there a formal policy on how ITD should handle Stormwater Compliance Inspections at the end of construction? For example, is there a standard policy that the District maintenance staff would take over inspection responsibilities at end of construction while the project awaits achievement of final stabilization?

**A1:** There is not a formal policy on how the Districts address the transition from active construction to awaiting final stabilization. Whether a District chooses to transition inspection responsibilities from construction staff to maintenance staff is a District decision at this point. Either way, it is imperative that the inspections occur within the timeframes specified in CGP and the Consent Decree and that they be conducted by a qualified environmental inspector.

**Q2:** If a District has just hired a new resident engineer (RE), how quickly does the new RE need to complete the RE NPDES Stormwater Management Course mandated by the Consent Decree?

**A2:** Per Paragraph 3 of the Consent Decree, all REs newly employed by ITD or attaining those positions after entry into the Consent Decree shall comply with the RE training requirements specified in Paragraph 2 and Appendix A within sixty (60) days of assuming the position.

**Q3:** Per the CGP Part 4.B, inspection frequency can be reduced to once every 30 days if the entire site is temporarily stabilized. Does the Consent Decree requirement to inspect within 24 hours of a rain event of 0.5 inches or greater within a 24 hour period still apply?

**A3:** Yes. The Consent Decree applies to any project that has coverage under the CGP. Even though construction is over, the project is still covered under the CGP until final stabilization is achieved AND the notice of termination (NOT) is submitted by ITD District staff. Per the Paragraph 7 of the Consent Decree, the project shall be inspected within 24 hours after the conclusion of a rain event and every 24 hours during an extended rain event.

### Quiz Answers:

1. True. Refer to CGP Part 5.11.B for list of items which must be attached to the main site entrance signage.
2. The typical waiting period after an NOI has been submitted and when the operator receives the permit tracking number is seven days, after which the operator may begin soil disturbing activities.
3. Per CGP Appendix A, arid areas receive an average annual precipitation of 0-10 inches.
4. MS4 stands for "Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" and is the permit associated with stormwater management for municipalities.

### BMP-3.7 PERIMETER PROTECTION (Temporary)

ITD Standard Specifications, Section 212. ITD Standard Special Provisions, Section 718. ITD Standard Drawings, P-1-B, P-1-D, and P-1-E.

**Description.** Perimeter protection (silt fences) consists of geotextile material stretched and is attached to supporting posts that assist in sediment containment by capturing most of the eroded soil particles (sediment) and slowing the runoff velocity to allow particle settling. Welded wire fabric backing may be necessary, with several types of geotextile commonly used. Other perimeter protection measures such as fiber wattles and vegetative buffer strips are effective in capturing sediment. These measures can be used individually or in combination depending on the situation.

**Applications.** Silt fences can be used near the downslope perimeter of a disturbed area to intercept sediment while allowing water to pass through. If proper temporary soil stabilization and erosion control BMPs are installed on the disturbed surface upslope from the silt fence, little or no erosion should occur. The fences should remain in place until the disturbed area is permanently revegetated and stabilized. Silt fences can also be used along the toe of fills, on the downhill side of large cut areas, along streams, and at natural drainage areas to reduce the quantity of sediment and dissipate flow velocities to downstream areas. Finally, silt fences can be used at grade breaks on cut or fill slopes and above interceptor dikes, berms, channels, or ditches. Fiber wattles can be used at the toe of the slope perimeter and should only be used to capture sediment where there are small areas, such as narrow strips of land to be drained. Fiber wattles are especially effective in cases where sediment needs to be captured on projects where curbs, gutter, or sidewalks are installed. Fiber wattles can also be used around the perimeter of wetlands or other sensitive areas that need protected from sediment. Vegetative buffer strips (as a perimeter protection) are utilized onsite where vegetation is being left undisturbed downslope. Fiber wattles placed upslope to the vegetative buffer strip is a good combination to capture sediment.

### BMP of the Quarter







# STORM EVENTS

Volume 4, Issue 3

ITD Quarterly Stormwater Newsletter

SPRING 2010

*Promoting Responsible Stormwater Management Practices throughout the Idaho Transportation Department*

## EPA Promulgates New Stormwater Regulations for Construction

On December 1st, 2009, EPA published court-ordered changes to regulations for construction and development (C&D) sites. The changes will be included in a new Construction General Permit (CGP) to be issued in June 2011. The most significant changes dictate a phase-in requirement for sites to sample stormwater discharges and comply with a numeric effluent limit (NEL) of 280 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) for any discharges from the site. Beginning August 1, 2011 the NEL of 280 NTU impacts discharges from sites disturbing 20+ acres at one time. Beginning February 2, 2014, the NEL impacts discharges from sites disturbing 10+ acres at one time. These new requirements could have significant financial and compliance impacts on large construction projects like those pursued by ITD. In addition to sampling programs, treatment BMPs may be required to avoid exceeding effluent limits. Highlights of the new regulations include:

- Turbidity limitation of 280 NTUs is a Daily Maximum Value (not tied to background)
- Sampling required at each discrete discharge point (basins, channels, pipes, etc.)
- Daily value at each discharge point is calculated by averaging all samples at that point
- Permittees can phase land disturbing activities to stay below the disturbed acreage threshold

Further information will be provided in future newsletters.



Starting in August 2011, sampling will become a requirement on projects that disturb specific acreages:

- Beginning 8/1/11, an effluent limit of 280 NTU will apply to discharges from sites disturbing 20+ acres at one time.
- Beginning 2/2/14, an effluent limit of 280 NTU will apply to discharges from sites disturbing 10+ acres at one time.

## ITD's 2009 Compliance Trending in Right Direction

At the end of January, ITD's Environmental Section submitted the 2009 Annual Report to the EPA as required by the Consent Decree. One of the highlights of the report was the significant improvement in the number of non-compliance items reported. Highlights include:

- Instances of unqualified EIs and WPCMs on projects have been virtually eliminated
- Significantly fewer instances of Action Items going unresolved for more than 5 days
- Significantly fewer instances of incomplete ITD 2802s
- Significantly fewer incidents of inspections occurring outside the specified inspection window
- Significantly fewer instances of late 3<sup>rd</sup> Party inspections
- Significantly fewer instances of projects missing winter shutdown requirements
- Significantly fewer instances of unreported instances of non-compliance
- Significantly fewer overall violations reported

While the trends are positive, ITD Stormwater Program Manager Brad Wolfinger doesn't want the good news to lead to complacency. **"ITD had a steep learning curve for Consent Decree implementation. These trends are encouraging, but we recognize that there is much work to be done in order to develop a mature program."**

### Test Your Stormwater Management I.Q.:

1. What is the number associated with ITD Form that is used when reporting a potential incident of non-compliance?
2. True or False: When ITD has a project through a City covered by an MS4 permit, unless otherwise negotiated, ITD is required to meet unique MS4 requirements including an Erosion and Sediment Control Permit?
3. Who is the primary ITD Stormwater Management contact at Headquarters?
4. When do the new numeric effluent limitation (NELs) take effect?



## ITD STORMWATER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs)

**Q1:** Contractors in Northern Idaho are receiving SEEP (Stormwater and Erosion Education Program) certification from the Panhandle Council. Does this course meet WPCM requirements?

**A1:** No, the SEEP Certification does not meet WPCM requirements. However, the Idaho AGC is in discussions with the Panhandle Council about getting the WPCM course certified to meet SEEP requirements so that attendees to the AGC's WPCM course would get both certifications. There is also the possibility that the Panhandle Council will submit the SEEP Course for certification by ITD to meet WPCM requirements. This is yet to be determined.

**Q2:** If the Contractor has submitted their Notice of Termination (NOT) but ITD has not, what are ITD Inspection requirements?

**A2:** Often, ITD will allow the Contractor to submit their NOT at the end of construction under the CGP provision Section 6.2.b, where "another operator/permittee has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized;". Accordingly, ITD is required to continue to conduct stormwater inspections per the CGP Section 4 until Final Stabilization is achieved. Note, if the site is entirely stabilized, the inspection frequency can be reduced to once a month per CGP Section 4.B. However, per the Consent Decree, any action items must be addressed within five days of discovery and projects must be inspected within 24 hours of a 0.5 inch rain event over a 24 hour period.

**Q3:** How does EPA decide on which projects to conduct formal stormwater management compliance inspections?

**A3:** There are no set guidelines or procedures that EPA uses to decide which sites will receive a stormwater compliance inspections. Some sites are chosen because of proximity to a sensitive receiving water body and others chosen because citizens' complaints have been registered. There are also those inspections that occur as a result of an inspector simply driving around their area of responsibility and noticing a project site with poor housekeeping practices, lack of a stabilized construction entrance, or other basic BMPs.

### Quiz Answers:

1. The ITD Form 2790 is used to report potential instances of non-compliance with CD, CGP, or any discharge event.
2. True. Unless otherwise negotiated with the MS4, ITD is required to meet MS4 permitting requirements for construction.
3. Brad Wolfinger, 334-8163.
4. Beginning 8/1/11, an effluent limit of 280 NTU will apply to discharges from sites disturbing 20+ acres at one time. Beginning 2/2/14, an effluent limit of 280 NTU will apply to discharges from sites disturbing 10+ acres at one time.

### BMP of the Quarter



### BMP-4.8 INTERCEPTOR DITCHES (Permanent)

Refer to: ITD Standard Specifications, Section 208 and 209. ITD Standard Drawings, P-2-E.

#### Description

A small ditch or channel constructed to intercept and convey water to an area where it can be safely discharged.

#### Applications

Interceptor (diversion) ditches are used above the top of cut slopes, at the toe of embankments, in materials sources, and at waste sites to divert runoff from an exposed area. Interceptor ditches can also be used along benches on slope faces to prevent collected runoff from flowing onto slope faces below and to reduce the length of the uninterrupted slope face on unbent slopes. The interceptor ditch may be constructed with or without a supporting berm or dike on the downslope side.

#### Limitations

For grades in excess of five percent (5%) or steeper, for highly erodible soils, or for large flows, the interceptor ditch may require stabilization with a permanent channel liner. Flows concentrated by an interceptor ditch should be conveyed from the slope using a slope drain.



# ENVIRONMENTAL OPEN HOUSE

**Date: September 9, 2010**

**Time: 3:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

Please join us for educational presentations, prize drawings, and give-aways!

## **Topics Include:**

- Stormwater Management
- Single Stream Recycling
- Conservation and Landscaping
- River Water Quality
- Hazardous Waste Disposal
- Energy Conservation
- Sediment & Erosion Education Program

## **Coeur d'Alene Public Library Community Room**



### **Participants:**

- City of CdA Engineering Dept
- Waste Management
- City of CdA Water Dept
- City of CdA Wastewater Dept
- Kootenai County Solid Waste
- Community Action Partnership
- Avista Utilities
- Lakes Highway District
- City of Post Falls Public Works
- Panhandle Area Council
- Idaho Transportation Dept
- CDA Green Team



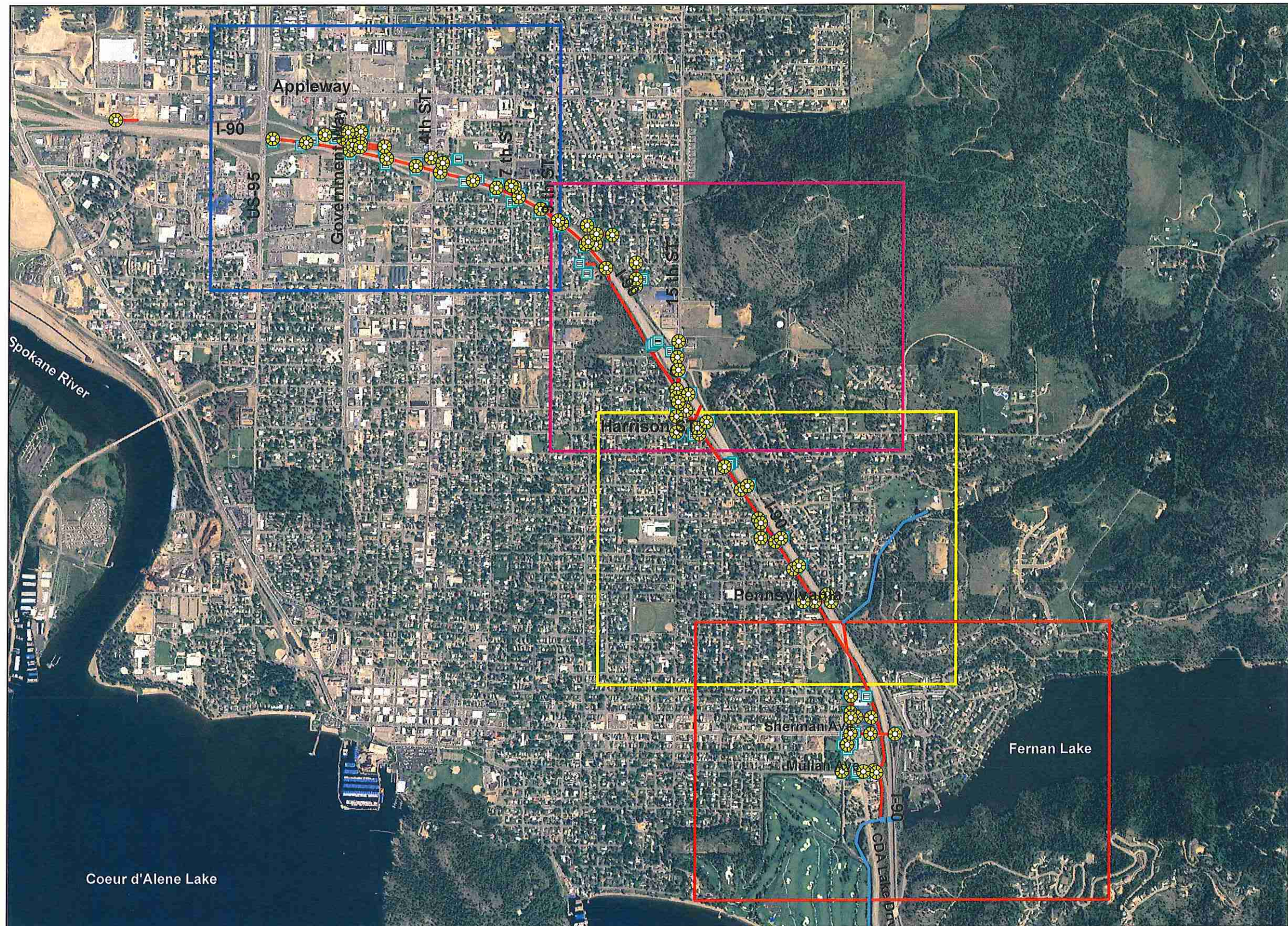
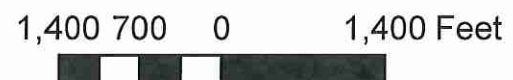
# I-90 STORMDRAIN

## COEUR D' ALENE, IDAHO



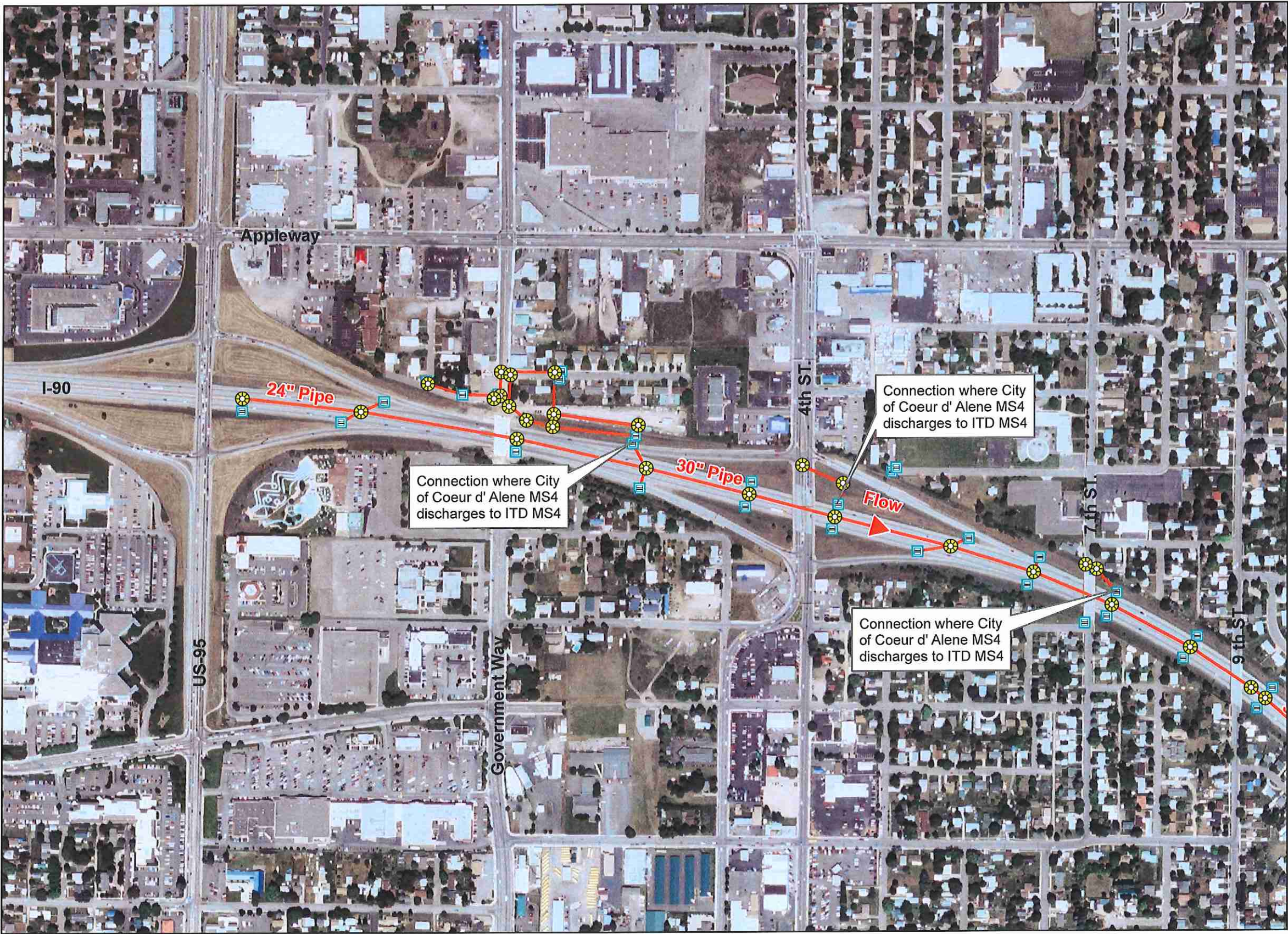
**Legend**

- MANHOLES
- CATCHBASINS
- STORMLINE
- Sheet 1
- Sheet 2
- Sheet 3
- Sheet 4





**I-90 STORMDRAIN**  
**COEUR D' ALENE, IDAHO**



**Legend**

- MANHOLES
- CATCHBASINS
- STORMLINE



**US-95 to 9th ST.**



# I-90 STORMDRAIN COEUR D' ALENE, IDAHO



**Legend**

- MANHOLES
- CATCHBASINS
- STORMLINE





# I-90 STORMDRAIN

## COEUR D' ALENE, IDAHO



**Legend**

- MANHOLES
- CATCHBASINS
- STORMLINE



Harrison to Sherman Ave EB Exit



## **107.17 Environmental Protection**

Comply with federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances addressing protection of the environment. Abide by permit conditions and mitigation measures included in permits and environmental clearances.

If any of the following are discovered and not identified by the contract, notify the Engineer immediately and do not attempt to excavate, open, or remove without written approval:

1. Underground storage tank
2. Buried drum
3. Other container
4. Contaminated soil
5. Lead paint
6. Asbestos
7. Debris.

Do not use public recreation areas, regulatory floodways, wetlands, or critical habitat without the Engineer's written approval.

### **A. Permit and Plan Requirements**

The contract identifies whether a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit is required. If the Contractor increases the area of disturbance beyond the area shown on the plans, and the resulting area of disturbance exceeds 1 acre, the Department will require a NPDES Permit and the Contractor to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

If the plans show an area of disturbance less than 1 acre, and the contract does not require an NPDES Permit, perform the work in accordance with Federal and State water quality regulations and policies and the Department will require an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP).

The Department will require the Contractor to obtain the necessary environmental approvals for work areas outside the project limits. Provide written evidence acceptable to the Engineer that all environmental clearances have been obtained before starting work. Work areas outside the project limits include the following:

1. Material sources
2. Disposal areas
3. Waste areas
4. Staging areas
5. Haul roads.

Submit written evidence to the Engineer that construction activities shall not encroach or affect regulated wetlands as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Engineer will review and approve the written evidence before allowing the Contractor to begin construction in noncommercial areas outside the project limits. The Engineer may require a wetland specialist to prepare the written evidence.

Take immediate corrective action, in accordance with state and federal regulations, if contaminants, hazardous, or toxic materials are released into the environment.

Schedule and conduct operations in accordance with the conditions of state or federal permits to avoid impacts to any of the following:

1. Streams
2. Lakes
3. Wetlands
4. Reservoirs
5. Aquifers

6. Associated fish and wildlife habitat.

All stream alteration, stream encroachment and the 404 Permits for the project are attached to this contract. Provisions of the permit(s) take precedence over all other sections of the contract to the extent there is a conflict or ambiguity. The Contractor shall have complete responsibility for compliance with the provisions of the permit(s) for all activities on the project. Violation of a condition or provision of a permit incorporated into this contract shall be a breach and the Department may terminate the contract for default in accordance with 108.09.

For changes to the approved permits, the Department will submit separate applications to the Idaho Department of Water Resources and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Do not begin the work described on a permit before these agencies approve the permit. The Contractor is responsible for the following:

1. The cost for changes or additional permits requested by the Contractor for the convenience of the Contractor
2. Fines, penalties, and costs to mitigate damages for work not authorized by a Corps of Engineers and Water Resources Permit
3. Penalties against the state and the cost for resolving regulatory action.
4. Time delays and related costs.

**B. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit**

If required, the contract will specify if the contract requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. The Department will include a preliminary draft of the NPDES SWPPP in the contract. The NPDES permit will also cover the following work areas outside the project limits that do not operate beyond the completion of the project, or serve multiple projects:

1. Concrete or asphalt batch plants
2. Equipment staging yards
3. Material storage areas
4. Excavated material disposal areas
5. Material Sources
6. Borrow areas.

The Department will include information about the following in the draft SWPPP:

1. Project site characteristics
2. Drainage patterns
3. Areas where pollution prevention and erosion control measures are needed.

If the Contractor increases the area of disturbance, the Contractor shall prepare the entire SWPPP.

Present the SWPPP information no later than the pre-construction conference. Provide detailed information about the intended sequence of work, pollution control methods, staging area locations, stockpiles, and other ground disturbing activities. Identify the controls and measures in the SWPPP for covering discharge from the work areas outside the project limits. Include details about initial site preparation, including the following:

1. Sediment basins
2. Sediment traps
3. Perimeter dikes
4. Silt fencing.

After Department review of the Contractor provided SWPPP information, incorporate the information provided by the Department into the initial SWPPP. The Department, the Contractor and the subcontractors performing ground disturbing work, will sign the SWPPP once approved by the Engineer. Document revisions of the SWPPP.



The Department and the Contractor must each complete a Notice of Intent (NOI) form and file it electronically. Do not begin construction work until both NOIs are posted on the EPA website and the 7-day waiting period is over.

The Department considers the cost of SWPPP revisions and costs associated with the permitting process to be incidental to the contract.

An NPDES permit does not authorize the Contractor to take threatened or endangered species or to destroy critical habitat.

### **C. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan**

The Department will require an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) on contracts that do not require an NPDES Permit. Prepare an ESCP that meets the requirements of 212. Include a Spill Prevention and Control Plan that addresses hazardous waste, solid waste, fueling and washouts. Submit the ESCP and Spill Prevention and Control Plan to the Engineer for review and approval prior to ground disturbing activities. Include a certification that reads as follows:

“As an operator, I certify that this Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) narrative and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

As an operator, I certify that I understand requirements of the Clean Water Act as it relates to my activities and will, to the maximum extent practicable, implement BMP's to minimize release of pollutants into the environment.”

The Department, the Contractor, and subcontractors performing ground disturbing work, will sign the ESCP.

### **D. Air Quality**

Obtain construction approval from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality if the project, or off-site area of disturbance, are in an area of air quality non-attainment for any pollutant.

Delete the first and second sentences in the third paragraph

## CLEAN WATER ACT COMPLIANCE

1/11

### A. General

The Department has entered into a Consent Decree (the Decree) with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which contains requirements for stormwater management and pollution prevention on Department projects subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater construction regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(14)(x) or 40 C.F.R. § 122.26(b)(15). The Contractor is responsible for compliance with Contractor-based requirements from the Decree, as well as other Contractor responsibilities noted in the Contract. The requirements listed in this provision are necessary to comply with the mandatory terms and conditions of the Decree that affect the Contractor's construction activities and obligations within the Decree, the CWA, and NPDES Permits. A copy of the Decree is available upon request.

Failure to comply with the provisions of the Decree, the CWA, or the National Discharge Pollution Elimination System Construction General Permit (NPDES CGP) may result in assessed penalties to the Contractor. The Department may assess penalties cumulatively for multiple noncompliance issues.

The Contractor shall comply with the requirements of Subsection 107.17 and Section 212.

The Contractor shall not proceed with Construction Activities as defined by the Decree until final Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) approval by the Engineer and the end of the seven (7) day waiting period on the Contractor's Notice of Intent (NOI).

### B. Water Pollution Control Manager

1. Before initiating any Construction Activities as defined in the Decree, the Contractor shall designate a Water Pollution Control Manager (WPCM). Submit contact information including name, address, and telephone number, and training information for the WPCM to the Engineer in the draft Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The Department requires the WPCM to have attended Department approved stormwater management training within the twelve (12) months before the end of the seven (7) day waiting period on the Contractor's NOI. The Department will assess a penalty of \$750.00 per day for failure to have a properly trained WPCM assigned to the project. The WPCM responsibilities include ensuring compliance with the following:
  - a. The Clean Water Act
  - b. The Construction General Permit
  - c. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
  - d. Regular communications with the Department regarding stormwater issues.
2. The WPCM shall inspect stormwater pollution controls on a frequent basis as follows:
  - a. Within 24 hours of the end of a rain event of 0.5 inches or greater
  - b. At least once every 24 hours during an extended rain event
  - c. At least once per week during the construction period.



The WPCM shall document these inspections by performing joint inspections with the Department and signing the completed inspection form, or with a diary entry or other form that includes the date, time, and observations, and submitting that form to the Engineer within 24 hours of the inspection. The Department will assess a penalty of \$750.00 per day for failure to perform these inspections in the time required. The construction period does not include the winter shutdown period, if applicable, and ends upon the submittal of Notice of Termination of the Construction General Permit.

### **C. Construction Requirements**

#### *1. Statewide Projects:*

- a. The Contractor shall be responsible for implementing pollution prevention measures identified in the SWPPP, and for implementing additional measures needed to stay in compliance with the Decree or NPDES CGP. Post a notice in a conspicuous and publicly accessible location, at the main entrance to the construction site, with the following information:
  - i. The completed Notice (s) of Intent (NOI) as submitted to the EPA Stormwater Notice Processing Center
  - ii. The current SWPPP, or location of current SWPPP
  - iii. Name and telephone number of a local contact person
  - iv. A brief description of the project.

Keep copies of the NOI forms, the current SWPPP, and completed inspection forms (Form ITD-2802, Stormwater Compliance Inspection) at the project site at all times.

- b. Contractor shall propose required changes or updates to the SWPPP, the Engineer will either approve or disapprove changes, and the Contractor shall document and implement the revisions to the SWPPP.
- c. The Contractor shall restrict clearing or grubbing outside the physical clearance limits shown on the plans or outside the schedule in SWPPP. Should the Contractor clear and grub outside of the limits as shown on the plans or SWPPP schedule, the Department will assess a penalty for each day the additional area is exposed and unstabilized of \$1,500 per day for days 1-10; \$2,500 per day for days 11-20; and \$3,500 per day for days 21 and beyond.
- d. The Engineer will inspect stormwater pollution controls on the project site in accordance with the Decree and the CGP, and the Project SWPPP.

The Department will complete Form ITD-2802, Stormwater Compliance Inspection, to document these inspections. The Contractor shall sign the ITD-2802 acknowledging being informed of any inspection findings including alleged deficiencies. The Contractor shall also sign Form ITD-2802 to certify that corrective actions since the last inspection have been satisfactorily completed. The Contractor's refusal to sign the form will result in the Department making note of refusal on the form and assessing a penalty of \$750.00 per day if actions result in delay of or improper completion of the inspection form or BMP installation or maintenance items.

- e. The Contractor shall correct deficiencies identified during the Department's inspection as soon as possible and no later than five days after the day of inspection or before the next rain event, whichever is sooner. Failure to correct deficiencies within this timeframe will result in the Department assessing a penalty of \$750 per day for as long as the deficiencies remain uncorrected. The Contractor shall be continuously responsible for maintaining effective pollution prevention measures until the construction is completed and the Contractor is

released of responsibility. The Contractor shall not submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) without written permission of the Engineer. After the Contractor submits the NOT, the Department will be responsible for inspection and maintenance of the pollution control measures identified in the SWPPP and any revisions.

2. *Projects with any portion of the work in Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Benewah, and Latah Counties:*

- a. The Department will not allow exposed unstabilized soils on Projects in the following counties during the winter shut-down period: Boundary, Bonner, Kootenai, Shoshone, Benewah, and Latah. For the purpose of this paragraph, exposed unstabilized soils are soils that are disturbed by construction activity and that are not effectively stabilized through application and maintenance of erosion controls. If exposed unstabilized soils in these counties occur during the winter shut-down period, the Department will assess a penalty of \$1,500 per day for days 1-10; \$2,500 per day for days 11-20; and \$3,500 per day for days 21 and beyond.
- b. The winter shut-down period for ground disturbing activity is October 15 through April 15 of each year, during which time no such work on the project except that required as part of routine BMP maintenance or installation, or work required to be done during this period because of regulatory agency requirements, or as needed to remedy unforeseen situations that could otherwise lead to exceedances of applicable water quality standards. If earthwork activity is performed, except as approved by the Engineer during the winter shut-down period, the Department will assess a penalty of \$1,500 per day for days 1-10; \$2,500 per day for days 11-20; and \$3,500 per day for days 21 and beyond.
- c. The Contractor shall complete stabilization work no later than October 14 of each year. The Contractor may request, in writing, a waiver of these winter shut-down period requirements. Provide reason for the request, extent of the waiver, and what BMP's and other erosion and sediment control measures will be used during earthwork conducted during the winter shut-down period to minimize any storm water pollutant discharges. The Department must pursue concurrence and approval from EPA before granting any waiver.
- d. Where feasible, and where inspections will not cause significant damage to the site, the Engineer will inspect the BMPs at least once per week during the winter shut down period. The contractor shall maintain BMP's through the winter shut-down period.
- e. The Contractor shall correct deficiencies identified during the Engineers inspection during the winter shut down period as soon as possible and no later than five days after the day of inspection or before the next storm event, whichever is sooner. The Department will assess a penalty for failure to correct deficiencies within this timeframe of \$1,500 per day for days 1-10; \$2,500 per day for days 11-20; and \$3,500 per day for days 21 and beyond.



# ATL Accurate Testing Labs, LLC

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Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2010100602  
Description: MS4 French Gulch

Date Received: 10/29/2010

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 1 Sherman Ave.  
Location: ST 1 A,B  
Sample Type: GRABS Q=1.56 cfs

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 10/29/2010  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	90.6	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	11/05/2010	WM
Calcium	21.8	mg/L	0.17	EPA 200.7	11/05/2010	WM
Magnesium	8.76	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	11/05/2010	WM
Nitrate-N	1.2	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>3</sub>	10/29/2010	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>2</sub>	10/29/2010	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.86	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B	11/04/2010	AC
Total Nitrogen (N)	2.11	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B/4110	11/04/2010	WM
Total Suspended Solids	85.0	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	11/04/2010	BR
Phosphorus, Total	0.170	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	11/01/2010	WM
Lead	0.012	mg/L	0.010	SM 3120	11/05/2010	WM
Zinc	0.046	mg/L	0.013	SM 3120	11/05/2010	WM
Arochlor 1016	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1221	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1232	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1242	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1248	ND	ug/L	02	608/8081A/8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1254	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1260	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA

Sample No.: 2 French Gulch  
Location: ST 2 A,B  
Sample Type: GRABS Q=0.09 (under backwater)

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 10/29/2010  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	40.5	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	11/05/2010	WM
Calcium	11.1	mg/L	0.17	EPA 200.7	11/05/2010	WM
Magnesium	3.12	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	11/05/2010	WM
Nitrate-N	0.6	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>3</sub>	10/29/2010	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>2</sub>	10/29/2010	WM

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E-mail: info@accuratetesting.com

Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2010100602  
Description: MS4 French Gulch

Date Received: 10/29/2010

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 2  
Location: ST 2 A,B  
Sample Type: GRABS

French Gulch

Q = 0.09 CFS (Under backwash)

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 10/29/2010  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.73	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B	11/04/2010	AC
Total Nitrogen (N)	1.46	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B/4110	11/04/2010	WM
Total Suspended Solids	47.0	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	11/04/2010	BR
Phosphorus, Total	0.153	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	11/01/2010	WM
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.010	SM 3120	11/05/2010	WM
Zinc	0.060	mg/L	0.013	SM 3120	11/05/2010	WM
Arochlor 1016	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1221	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1232	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1242	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1248	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1254	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1260	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA

Sample No.: 3  
Location: ST 3 A,B  
Sample Type: GRABS

Ditch above Sherman Ex.

Q = 2.71 CFS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 10/29/2010  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	32.4	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	11/05/2010	WM
Calcium	9.32	mg/L	0.17	EPA 200.7	11/05/2010	WM
Magnesium	2.21	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	11/05/2010	WM
Nitrate-N	0.6	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>3</sub>	10/29/2010	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>2</sub>	10/29/2010	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.82	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B	11/04/2010	AC
Total Nitrogen (N)	1.49	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B/4110	11/04/2010	WM
Total Suspended Solids	52.0	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	11/04/2010	BR
Phosphorus, Total	0.182	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	11/01/2010	WM
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.010	SM 3120	11/05/2010	WM



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Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2010100602  
Description: MS4 French Gulch

Date Received: 10/29/2010

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 3  
Location: ST 3 A,B  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 10/29/2010  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Zinc	0.060	mg/L	0.013	SM 3120	11/05/2010	WM
Arochlor 1016	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1221	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1232	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1242	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1248	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1254	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1260	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA

Sample No.: 4  
Location: ST 4 A,B  
Sample Type: GRABS

15th Street Ex.  
Q = 0.62 CFS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 10/29/2010  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	37.1	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	11/05/2010	WM
Calcium	11.2	mg/L	0.17	EPA 200.7	11/05/2010	WM
Magnesium	2.20	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	11/05/2010	WM
Nitrate-N	0.6	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>3</sub>	10/29/2010	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>2</sub>	10/29/2010	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	1.02	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B	11/04/2010	AC
Total Nitrogen (N)	1.75	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B/4110	11/04/2010	WM
Total Suspended Solids	44.0	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	11/04/2010	BR
Phosphorus, Total	0.140	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	11/01/2010	WM
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.010	SM 3120	11/05/2010	WM
Zinc	0.108	mg/L	0.013	SM 3120	11/05/2010	WM
Arochlor 1016	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1221	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1232	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1242	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA

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Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2010100602  
Description: MS4 French Gulch

Date Received: 10/29/2010

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 4  
Location: ST 4 A,B  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 10/29/2010  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Arochlor 1248	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1254	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1260	ND	ug/L	02	EPA 8082	11/05/2010	ANA



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Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2010060236  
Description: ITD MS4

Date Received: 06/09/2010

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 1  
Location: Station 1  
Sample Type: GRABS

*Sherman Ave*  
*Q = 6.92*

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 06/09/2010  
Collected By: Mike Hartz

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	30.0	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	06/11/2010	WM
Calcium	7.60	mg/L	0.17	EPA 200.7	06/11/2010	WM
Magnesium	2.68	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	06/11/2010	WM
Nitrate-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>3</sub>	06/10/2010	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>2</sub>	06/10/2010	WM
Total Nitrogen (N)	0.63	mg/L	0.05	SM 4500N B/4110	06/21/2010	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.29	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B	06/21/2010	AC
Total Suspended Solids	15.0	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	06/10/2010	BR
Phosphorus, Total	0.067	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	06/14/2010	WM
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.010	SM 3120	06/11/2010	WM
Zinc	0.017	mg/L	0.013	SM 3120	06/11/2010	WM
Arochlor 1016	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1221	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1232	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1242	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1248	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1254	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1260	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Surrogate (DCB)	71.2	Recovery %	30-130	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA

Sample No.: 2  
Location: Station 2  
Sample Type: GRABS

*French Gulch*  
*Q = 3.33 cfs*

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 06/09/2010  
Collected By: Mike Hartz

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	49.8	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	06/11/2010	WM
Calcium	12.0	mg/L	0.17	EPA 200.7	06/11/2010	WM
Magnesium	4.81	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	06/11/2010	WM
Nitrate-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>3</sub>	06/10/2010	WM



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Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2010060236  
Description: ITD MS4

Date Received: 06/09/2010

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 2  
Location: Station 2  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 06/09/2010  
Collected By: Mike Hartz

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO2	06/10/2010	WM
Total Nitrogen (N)	0.63	mg/L	0.05	SM 4500N B/4110	06/21/2010	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.22	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B	06/21/2010	AC
Total Suspended Solids	19.0	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	06/10/2010	BR
Phosphorus, Total	0.068	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	06/14/2010	WM
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.010	SM 3120	06/11/2010	WM
Zinc	ND	mg/L	0.013	SM 3120	06/11/2010	WM
Arochlor 1016	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1221	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1232	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1242	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1248	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1254	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1260	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Surrogate (DCB)	63.2	Recovery %	30-130	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA

Sample No.: 3  
Location: Station 3  
Sample Type: GRABS

*Ditch above Sherman Exit*  
*Q = 3.80 cfs*

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 06/09/2010  
Collected By: Mike Hartz

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	24.3	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	06/11/2010	WM
Calcium	6.22	mg/L	0.17	EPA 200.7	06/11/2010	WM
Magnesium	2.13	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	06/11/2010	WM
Nitrate-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO3	06/10/2010	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO2	06/10/2010	WM
Total Nitrogen (N)	0.46	mg/L	0.05	SM 4500N B/4110	06/21/2010	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.21	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B	06/21/2010	AC
Total Suspended Solids	13.0	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	06/10/2010	BR



# ATL Accurate Testing Labs, LLC

7950 Meadowlark Way Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815 Phone (208) 762 8378 Fax (208) 762 9082  
Web site: www.accuratetesting.com E-mail: info@accuratetesting.com

Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2010060236  
Description: ITD MS4

Date Received: 06/09/2010

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 3  
Location: Station 3  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 06/09/2010  
Collected By: Mike Hartz

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Phosphorus, Total	0.050	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	06/14/2010	WM
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.010	SM 3120	06/11/2010	WM
Zinc	0.013	mg/L	0.013	SM 3120	06/11/2010	WM
Arochlor 1016	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1221	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1232	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1242	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1248	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1254	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1260	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Surrogate (DCB)	60.6	Recovery %	30-130	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA

Sample No.: 4  
Location: Station 4  
Sample Type: GRABS

15th St. Exit  
Q=0.11 CFS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 06/09/2010  
Collected By: Mike Hartz

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	15.4	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	06/11/2010	WM
Calcium	4.98	mg/L	0.17	EPA 200.7	06/11/2010	WM
Magnesium	0.71	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	06/11/2010	WM
Nitrate-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>3</sub>	06/10/2010	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO <sub>2</sub>	06/10/2010	WM
Total Nitrogen (N)	0.45	mg/L	0.05	SM 4500N B/4110	06/21/2010	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.15	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B	06/21/2010	AC
Total Suspended Solids	11.0	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	06/17/2010	AC
Phosphorus, Total	ND	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	06/14/2010	WM
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.010	SM 3120	06/11/2010	WM
Zinc	0.032	mg/L	0.013	SM 3120	06/11/2010	WM
Arochlor 1016	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA



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Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2010060236  
Description: ITD MS4

Date Received: 06/09/2010

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 4  
Location: Station 4  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 06/09/2010  
Collected By: Mike Hartz

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Arochlor 1221	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1232	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1242	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1248	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1254	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1260	ND	ug/L	0.2	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA
Surrogate (DCB)	66.8	Recovery %	30-130	608/8081A/8082	06/15/2010	ANA



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Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: **2010030336**  
Description: Idaho Transportation Dept

Date Received: **03/26/2010**

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 1  
Location: French Gulch  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 03/26/2010 08:55:  
Collected By: Wally Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Total Suspended Solids	19	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	04/01/2010	WM
Total Nitrogen (N)	0.76	mg/L	0.05	SM 4500N B/4110	03/30/2010	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.40	mg/L	0.08	SM 4500N B	03/30/2010	AC
Nitrate-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO3	03/26/2010	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO2	03/26/2010	WM
Chloride	9.2	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B Cl	03/26/2010	WM
Phosphorus, Total	0.07	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	04/01/2010	AC
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.005	SM 3120	03/31/2010	WM
Zinc	0.025	mg/L	0.005	SM 3120	03/31/2010	WM
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	40.6	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	03/29/2010	WM
Calcium	9.98	mg/L	0.17	EPA 200.7	03/29/2010	WM
Magnesium	3.82	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	03/29/2010	WM
Arochlor 1016	ND	ug/L	0.02	608/8081A/8082	03/29/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1221	ND	ug/L	0.02	608/8081A/8082	03/29/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1232	ND	ug/L	0.02	608/8081A/8082	03/29/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1242	ND	ug/L	0.02	608/8081A/8082	03/29/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1248	ND	ug/L	0.02	608/8081A/8082	03/29/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1254	ND	ug/L	0.02	608/8081A/8082	03/29/2010	ANA
Arochlor 1260	ND	ug/L	0.02	608/8081A/8082	03/29/2010	ANA



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Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2008110127  
Description: Idaho Transportation Dept

Date Received: 11/06/2008

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 1  
Location: I 90 Exit 15 French Creek  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 11/06/2008 12:30:  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Total Suspended Solids	10	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	11/11/2008	SW
Total Nitrogen (N)	2.51	mg/L	0.05	SM 4500N B/4110	11/14/2008	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.62	mg/L	0.05	SM 4500N B	11/14/2008	AC
Nitrate-N	1.8	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO3	11/06/2008	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO2	11/06/2008	WM
Phosphorus, Total	0.061	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	11/10/2008	WM
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.002	SM 3113	11/14/2008	WM
Zinc	ND	mg/L	0.013	SM 3120	11/13/2008	WM
Chloride	17	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B Cl	11/06/2008	WM
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	112	mg/L	0.2	SM 2340	11/07/2008	WM
Calcium	26.4	mg/L	0.06	EPA 200.7	11/07/2008	WM
Magnesium	11.1	mg/L	0.03	EPA 200.7	11/07/2008	WM

Sample No.: 2  
Location: I 90 Exit 15 French Creek  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 11/06/2008 12:30:  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
PCB -1016	ND	ug/L	0.2	EPA 8082	11/07/2008	ANA
PCB -1221	ND	ug/L	0.2	EPA 8082	11/07/2008	ANA
PCB -1232	ND	ug/L	0.2	EPA 8082	11/07/2008	ANA
PCB -1242	ND	ug/L	0.2	EPA 8082	11/07/2008	ANA
PCB -1248	ND	ug/L	0.2	EPA 8082	11/07/2008	ANA
PCB -1254	ND	ug/L	0.2	EPA 8082	11/07/2008	ANA
PCB -1260	ND	ug/L	0.2	EPA 8082	11/07/2008	ANA



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Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Order No.: 2009070010  
Description: French Gulch

Date Received: 07/01/2009

## Certificate of Analysis

Sample No.: 1  
Location: Exit 15 I-90  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 07/01/2009 10:59:  
Collected By: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	PQL	Method	Analysis Date	Analyst
Total Suspended Solids	3	mg/L	1	SM 2540D	07/02/2009	AR
Total Nitrogen (N)	1.59	mg/L	0.05	SM 4500N B/4110	07/06/2009	WM
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	0.57	mg/L	0.06	SM 4500N B	07/02/2009	AC
Nitrate-N	0.8	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO3	07/02/2009	WM
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B NO2	07/02/2009	WM
Phosphorus, Total	0.126	mg/L	0.05	EPA 365.3	07/07/2009	AR
Lead	ND	mg/L	0.002	SM 3113	07/09/2009	WM
Zinc	ND	mg/L	0.007	SM 3120	07/09/2009	WM
Chloride	19	mg/L	0.5	SM 4110B Cl	07/02/2009	WM
Calcium	22.0	mg/L	0.06	SM 3120	07/06/2009	WM
Magnesium	8.60	mg/L	0.03	SM 3120	07/06/2009	WM



# Accurate Testing Labs, LLC

7950 Meadowlark Way  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815  
Phone (208) 762 8378 Fax (208) 762 9082

## Certificate of Analysis

Order No.: 2009120339

Page: 1 of 1

Wallace Brown  
Idaho Transportation Dept  
600 W. Prairie Ave  
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Description: Idaho Transportation Dept  
Date Received: 12/22/2009 12:42

Sample: 1  
Location: French Gulch 1-90 Exit 15  
Sample Type: GRABS

Matrix: Non-Potable Water  
D/T Collected: 12/22/2009 08:23  
Collected by: Wallace Brown

Analyte	Result	Unit	Method	PQL	Analysis Date	Analyst
Total Suspended Solids	96	mg/L	SM 2540D	1	12/23/2009	AR
Total Nitrogen (N)	2.37	mg/L	SM 4500N	0.05	12/30/2009	WM
Nitrate-N	1.4	mg/L	SM 4110B NO3	0.5	12/23/2009	AR
Nitrite-N	ND	mg/L	SM 4110B NO2	0.5	12/23/2009	AR
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (N)	1.01	mg/L	SM 4500N B	0.06	12/30/2009	AC
Phosphorus, Total	0.23	mg/L	EPA 365.3	0.05	12/22/2009	AR
Lead	ND	mg/L	SM 3120	0.020	12/30/2009	WM
Zinc	0.071	mg/L	SM 3120	0.013	12/30/2009	WM
Chloride	21	mg/L	SM 4110B Cl	0.5	12/23/2009	AR
Hardness, Total (as CaCO3)	77.6	mg/L	SM 2340	0.2	12/30/2009	WM
Calcium	18.3	mg/L	EPA 200.7	0.17	12/30/2009	WM
Magnesium	7.75	mg/L	EPA 200.7	0.03	12/30/2009	WM

Laboratory Supervisor Date: 12/30/09

Walter Mueller

ND: Not Detected PQL: Practical Quantitation Limit  
www.accuratetesting.com info@accuratetesting.com