



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10

1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

OFFICE OF
WATER AND
WATERSHEDS

DEC 18 2015

Reply to Attn of: OWW-191

Staker Parson Companies
ATTN: Patrick Clark
P.O. Box 3429
Ogden, Utah 84409

Re: Additional Monitoring Requirements for Idaho Concrete Heron River Facility under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Multi-Sector General Permit, Permit Reference No. IDR053054

Dear Mr. Clark:

The purpose of this letter is to notify you of watershed specific monitoring requirements that must be implemented at your facility to maintain permit coverage under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 2015 Multi-Sector General Permit for Storm water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP). Based on the information provided in your Notice of Intent (NOI), storm water from the Idaho Concrete Heron River facility on South Seneca Springs Way in Star, Idaho (Facility) discharges into the Boise River. This section of the Boise River is listed as impaired for fecal coliform, temperature, sedimentation/siltation, low flow, and habitat alteration. The State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) has established a sediment (TSS) Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), total phosphorus (TP) and a bacteria TMDL for the Boise.

Basis for EPA to Add Additional Requirements

Part 2.2.2.1 of the MSGP, Existing Discharge to an Impaired Water with an EPA Approved or Established TMDL, states, "If you discharge to an impaired water with an EPA-approved or established TMDL, EPA will inform you whether any additional measures are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the applicable TMDL and its wasteload allocation, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary per Part 1.2.3." See also Part 6.2.5 of the MSGP (allowing EPA to notify a facility of additional monitoring requirements).

Specific Requirements

Bacteria: For bacteria, the target is a 126 Geometric Mean or 406 Instantaneous Maximum colony forming units per 100 ml. However, the Lower Boise River TMDL identifies that normal sand and gravel operations do not discharge fecal coliform bacteria. As a result, bacteria monitoring requirements do not apply to this permit.

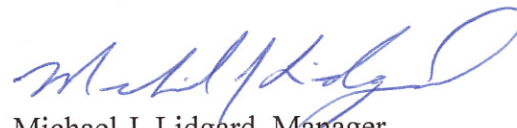
Sediment: The Boise River TMDL target for sediment as TSS is no more than 50 mg/L for 60 days and no more than 80 mg/L for 14 days between April 1 and September 30. The industrial sector effluent limit for the Facility is 25 mg/L, lower than the Boise River target. If the facility has a discharge, TSS

monitoring is required following the benchmark monitoring procedures in Part 6.2.1 of the permit.
Monitoring results are to be compared to the effluent limit.

Phosphorus: The 2015 Lower Boise River TMDL, Total Phosphorus Addendum set targets of 0.1 mg/L for discharges between May 1-September 30 and 0.35 mg/L for October 1- April 30.

If you have any questions, please contact Margaret McCauley of my staff at mccauley.margaret@epa.gov or (206) 553-1772.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Michael J. Lidgard".

Michael J. Lidgard, Manager
NPDES Permits Unit

cc: Lance Holloway, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality