

2012 Integrated Report: Category 5: Impaired Waters Needing a TMDL

2012 Integrated Report: Category 5 (§303(d))

Southwest

17050101 C. J. Strike Reservoir

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050101SW010_03 King Hill Creek - 3rd order (West Fork to mouth) | 11.58 | MILES |
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Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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| ID17050101SW011_02 West Fork King Hill Creek - entire drainage | 29.41 | MILES |
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Temperature, water

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| ID17050101SW024_03 Long Tom Creek - 3rd order | 10.49 | MILES |
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Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

17050102 Bruneau

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|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050102SW002_05 Jacks Creek-Little Jacks Ck to CJ Strike Reservoir | 12.28 | MILES |
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Temperature, water

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|--|------|-------|
| ID17050102SW004_05 Big Jacks Creek - upper 5th order | 24.1 | MILES |
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Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050102SW009_06 Bruneau River - 6th order (Hot Creek to mouth) | 16.93 | MILES |
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Temperature, water

Listed based on Bruneau River TMDL page 3. HS

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| ID17050102SW014_04 Sheep Creek - 4th order | 25.5 | MILES |
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Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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| ID17050102SW015_02L Grasmere Reservoir | 114.35 | ACRES |
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Mercury

2/16/2010 - Mercury listing based on the DEQ report, "Arsenic, Mercury, and Selenium in Fish Tissue from Idaho Lakes and Reservoirs: A Statewide Assessment" (Essig and Kostermann, May 2008). A Mercury level of 0.319 mg/kg, which exceeds the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg, was reported. NED

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|--|--------|-------|
| ID17050102SW016_02 Marys Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 133.53 | MILES |
|--|--------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050102SW016_04 Marys Creek - 4th order | 35.01 | MILES |
|--|-------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|---|------|-------|
| ID17050102SW017_02 Bull Creek - 1st and 2nd order tributaries | 29.5 | MILES |
|---|------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050102SW018_02 Pole Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 32.99 | MILES |
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Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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| ID17050102SW019_02 | Cat Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 17.78 | MILES |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|
| ID17050102SW023_02 | Dorsey Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 33.2 | MILES |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--------------------|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050102SW028_04 | Clover Creek - 4th order (Deadwood Creek to Buck Flat Draw) | 29.62 | MILES |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

This was part of EPA's 1998 303(d) list temperature addition. Hawk 2/1/10

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050102SW028_05 | Clover Creek (East Fork Bruneau River) - 5th order | 24.74 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050102SW030_02 | Big Flat Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 48.73 | MILES |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--------------------|------------------------|------|-------|
| ID17050102SW033_03 | Deer Creek - 3rd order | 5.23 | MILES |
|--------------------|------------------------|------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050102SW034_02 | Deadwood Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 28.12 | MILES |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050102SW035_04 | Buck Flat Draw - 4th order | 10.21 | MILES |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

(HS) - This assessment unit was delisted for temperature, because it is intermittent. However, EPA's 2010 public comments said that mere intermittency was not sufficient for delisting. Hence, this AU has been 're-listed' for the aforementioned causes, pending late-spring 2011 monitoring.

17050103

Middle Snake-Succor

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|--------------------|---|------|-------|
| ID17050103SW000_07 | Snake River - State Line to Boise River | 4.19 | MILES |
|--------------------|---|------|-------|

Temperature, water

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|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050103SW001_07 Snake River - Marsing (RM425) to State Line | 16.09 | MILES |
|--|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

From 2004 TMDL, page 70:

The Snake River is designated for cold water aquatic life, but supports a primarily warm and cool water fishery. Elevated temperatures above the cold water aquatic life temperature standard are typically observed in July and August. The maximum weekly average temperature during the first week of August 1997 was 23 °C. Figure 2.4 July 14, 2002: Fish kill on the Snake River at Walters Ferry. In 1992, a drought year, an instantaneous maximum of 29 °C was reached downstream of Swan Falls Dam. In early July 2002, following several days of extremely hot weather, instantaneous temperatures exceeded 26 °C below Swan Falls Dam. These temperatures resulted in a large fish kill of mountain whitefish (Figure 2.4). This event occurred after several days of extremely hot weather and water temperatures >26 degrees Celsius. This picture is not meant to imply that these fish kills occur on an annual basis, nor is it necessarily representative of conditions in the tributaries to the Snake River. Whitefish are subject to lethal effects at temperatures above 26 °C. An Idaho Power study on the habitat of the Snake River Plain states that whitefish kills are common in the Swan Falls area in the summer and are primarily due to elevated temperatures. (IPC 2002) As shown in Figure 2.5, the Snake River exceeds the cold water maximum daily average temperature of 19 °C (USGS 2000). The Snake River is proposed for temperature listing on the §303(d) list. A TMDL is not being written at this time in order to allow time to adequately assess the thermal site potential of the river.

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|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050103SW004_02 McBride Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 73.13 | MILES |
|--|-------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

3/7/2012 (HS) - In 2010 and 2011, the Boise Regional Office devised a simple bank-stability method that could be used to determine whether this assessment unit was impaired by sediment. Field work was conducted in the spring of 2010 and fall of 2011. Approximately five miles (one-third) of the length of this channel was surveyed.

The episodic nature of sediment pollution in intermittent streams makes direct monitoring extremely difficult. To solve this problem, a bank stability approach was used. Banks were considered stable if they did not show indications of breakdown, slump, fracture, or vertical erosion.

DEQ typically considers 80% stability to be the threshold for sediment impairment. The banks of this assessment unit were found to be 83% stable, but the erosion was severe and warranted further investigation. Further monitoring occurred during summer 2011, and if necessary, a TMDL will be developed.

Final results are available in the documents 'Intermittent Streams Monitoring in the Boise Region: Spring 2010. Results and Field Summary', DEQ, December 2010, and 'Intermittent Streams Monitoring in the Boise Region: Fall 2011. Results and Field Summary', DEQ, December 2011. TRIM refs. 2010AKL104 and 2012AKL7 respectively.

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|--|------|-------|
| ID17050103SW004_03 McBride Creek - 3rd order | 6.86 | MILES |
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Sedimentation/Siltation

(HS) - This assessment unit was delisted for sediment and temperature, because it is intermittent. EPA's public comment said that mere intermittency was not sufficient for delisting. Hence, this AU has been 're-listed' for sediment and temperature, pending late-spring monitoring.

Temperature, water

This assessment unit was delisted for sediment and temperature, because it is intermittent. EPA's public comment said that mere intermittency was not sufficient for delisting. Hence, this AU has been 're-listed' for sediment and temperature, pending late-spring monitoring. Hawk Stone.

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|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050103SW006_07 Snake River - C.J. Strike Dam to Castle Creek | 23.91 | MILES |
|--|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

From 2004 TMDL, page 70:

The Snake River is designated for cold water aquatic life, but supports a primarily warm and cool water fishery. Elevated temperatures above the cold water aquatic life temperature standard are typically observed in July and August. The maximum weekly average temperature during the first week of August 1997 was 23 °C. Figure 2.4 July 14, 2002: Fish kill on the Snake River at Walters Ferry In 1992, a drought year, an instantaneous maximum of 29 °C was reached downstream of Swan Falls Dam. In early July 2002, following several days of extremely hot weather, instantaneous temperatures exceeded 26 °C below Swan Falls Dam. These temperatures resulted in a large fish kill of mountain whitefish (Figure 2.4). This event occurred after several days of extremely hot weather and water temperatures >26 degrees Celsius. This picture is not meant to imply that these fish kills occur on an annual basis, nor is it necessarily representative of conditions in the tributaries to the Snake River. Whitefish are subject to lethal effects at temperatures above 26 °C. An Idaho Power study on the habitat of the Snake River Plain states that whitefish kills are common in the Swan Falls area in the summer and are primarily due to elevated temperatures. (IPC 2002) As shown in Figure 2.5, the Snake River exceeds the cold water maximum daily average temperature of 19 °C (USGS 2000). The Snake River is proposed for temperature listing on the §303(d) list. A TMDL is not being written at this time in order to allow time to adequately assess the thermal site potential of the river.

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|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050103SW006_07b Snake River - Swan Falls to Marsing (RM425) | 36.21 | MILES |
|---|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

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|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050103SW008_02 Hardtrigger Creek - entire drainage | 23.01 | MILES |
|--|-------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

This assessment unit was delisted for sediment, because it is intermittent. EPA's public comment said that mere intermittency was not sufficient for delisting. Hence, this AU has been 're-listed' for sediment, pending late-spring monitoring. Hawk Stone.

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|--|------|-------|
| ID17050103SW009_03 Reynolds, Salmon and Wilson Creeks - 3rd order segments | 17.1 | MILES |
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Escherichia coli

Stream listed because of 5 e-coli results: 948.8, 162.4, 76.6, 45.5, 125.9. Taken over a one-month period on different days.

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| ID17050103SW009_04 Reynolds Creek - 4th order (Salmon Creek to Snake River) | 11.84 | MILES |
|---|-------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050103SW016_02 Pickett Creek - 1st & 2nd order | 27.52 | MILES |
|--|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

This assessment unit was delisted for sediment and temperature, because it is intermittent. EPA's public comment said that mere intermittency was not sufficient for delisting. Hence, this AU has been 're-listed' for sediment and temperature, pending late-spring monitoring. Hawk Stone.

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ID17050103SW016_03 Pickett Creek - 3rd order | 6.44 | MILES |
|--|------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

This assessment unit was delisted for sediment, because it is intermittent. EPA's public comment said that mere intermittency was not sufficient for delisting. Hence, this AU has been 're-listed' for sediment, pending late-spring monitoring. Hawk Stone.

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| ID17050103SW021_03 Birch Creek - 3rd order | 15.12 MILES |
| <p>Sedimentation/Siltation</p> <p>3/7/2012 (HS) - In 2010 and 2011, the Boise Regional Office devised a simple bank-stability method that could be used to determine whether this assessment unit was impaired by sediment. Field work was conducted in the spring of 2010 and fall of 2011. Approximately five miles (one-third) of the length of this channel was surveyed.</p> <p>The episodic nature of sediment pollution in intermittent streams makes direct monitoring extremely difficult. To solve this problem, a bank stability approach was used. Banks were considered stable if they did not show indications of breakdown, slump, fracture, or vertical erosion.</p> <p>DEQ typically considers 80% stability to be the threshold for sediment impairment. The banks of this assessment unit were found to be 77% stable. This indicates that erosion is a serious problem. and that the assessment unit is probably impaired by sediment. A TMDL will be developed.</p> <p>Final results are available in the documents 'Intermittent Streams Monitoring in the Boise Region: Spring 2010. Results and Field Summary', DEQ, December 2010, and 'Intermittent Streams Monitoring in the Boise Region: Fall 2011. Results and Field Summary', DEQ, December 2011. TRIM refs. 2010AKL104 and 2012AKL7 respectively.</p> | |

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| ID17050103SW021_04 Birch Creek - 4th order | 2.7 MILES |
| <p>Sedimentation/Siltation</p> <p>3/7/2012 (HS) - In 2010 and 2011, the Boise Regional Office devised a simple bank-stability method that could be used to determine whether this assessment unit was impaired by sediment. Field work was conducted in the spring of 2010 and fall of 2011. Approximately five miles (one-third) of the length of this channel was surveyed.</p> <p>The episodic nature of sediment pollution in intermittent streams makes direct monitoring extremely difficult. To solve this problem, a bank stability approach was used. Banks were considered stable if they did not show indications of breakdown, slump, fracture, or vertical erosion.</p> <p>DEQ typically considers 80% stability to be the threshold for sediment impairment. The banks of this assessment unit were found to be 87% stable, but were extremely high (>20 feet). This indicates that erosion may be a serious problem and that the assessment unit may be impaired by sediment. Further field work will be conducted.</p> <p>Final results are available in the documents 'Intermittent Streams Monitoring in the Boise Region: Spring 2010. Results and Field Summary', DEQ, December 2010, and 'Intermittent Streams Monitoring in the Boise Region: Fall 2011. Results and Field Summary', DEQ, December 2011. TRIM refs. 2010AKL104 and 2012AKL7 respectively.</p> | |

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|--|------------|
| ID17050103SW023_03 Vinson Wash - 3rd order | 7.91 MILES |
| Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments | |

17050104 Upper Owyhee

| | |
|---|--------------|
| ID17050104SW005L_0L Juniper Basin Reservoir | 241.79 ACRES |
|---|--------------|

Escherichia coli

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|--|------------|
| ID17050104SW012_03 Little Blue Creek - 3rd order | 4.64 MILES |
|--|------------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| ID17050104SW014_02L Shoofly Reservoir | 87.82 ACRES |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|

Mercury

2/16/2010 (NED) - Mercury listing based on the DEQ report, "Arsenic, Mercury, and Selenium in Fish Tissue from Idaho Lakes and Reservoirs: A Statewide Assessment" (Essig and Kostermann, May 2008). A Mercury level of 0.502 mg/kg, which exceeds the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg, was reported.

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| ID17050104SW024_02 Dry Creek - entire drainage except reservoir | 26.31 | MILES |
| Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments | | |
| ID17050104SW025_03 Big Springs Creek - 3rd order | 3.99 | MILES |
| Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments | | |
| ID17050104SW031_03 Nickel, Thomas & Smith Creeks - 3rd order sections | 9.71 | MILES |
| Aquatic Plant Bioassessments | The 2003 TMDL used an analysis of periphyton to conclude that this assessment unit may be impaired by metals. | |
| ID17050104SW033_02 Beaver Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 47.56 | MILES |
| Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments | 8/30/2012 (HS) - This assessment unit was listed because of failing BURP site 1999SBOIA006. This was a mistake, because the discharge was 0.02 cfs: far too small to analyze with the BURP indexes. The 2012 Owyhee River TMDL found that the creek is adequately shaded (i.e. no thermal impairment). During fall 2012, Beaver Creek will receive a bank survey. If the banks are stable, then sedimentation will also be eliminated as a cause of impairment. At that point, the creek will be delisted, based on the erroneous BURP assessment. If the banks are found to be unstable, a sediment TMDL will be developed. | |
| 17050108 Jordan | | |
| ID17050108SW002_02 Lone Tree Creek and tributaries - 1st and 2nd order | 29.25 | MILES |
| Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments | | |
| Escherichia coli | | |
| ID17050108SW004_02 Upper Jordan Creek - 1st and 2nd order tributaries | 102.32 | MILES |
| Mercury | 2/18/2010 - Mercury listing based on the DEQ report, "Analysis of Total Mercury Concentrations in Fish Samples from Jordan Creek and Non-Jordan Creek Sites" (Xin Dai and Michael Ingham, Revised November 2009). A Mercury level of 0.551 mg/kg, which exceeds the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg, was reported. NED | |
| ID17050108SW004_03 Jordan Creek - 3rd order (Jacobs Gulch to Louse Creek) | 13.41 | MILES |
| Mercury | 2/18/2010 - Mercury listing based on the DEQ report, "Analysis of Total Mercury Concentrations in Fish Samples from Jordan Creek and Non-Jordan Creek Sites" (Xin Dai and Michael Ingham, Revised November 2009). A Mercury level of 0.511 mg/kg, which exceeds the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg, was reported. NED | |
| ID17050108SW004_05 Jordan Creek - Big Boulder Creek to Williams Creek | 3.38 | MILES |
| Mercury | 2/18/2010 (NED) - Mercury listing based on the DEQ report, "Analysis of Total Mercury Concentrations in Fish Samples from Jordan Creek and Non-Jordan Creek Sites" (Xin Dai and Michael Ingham, Revised November 2009). A Mercury level of 0.590 mg/kg, which exceeds the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg, was reported. | |
| ASSESSMENT: Segment and all attributes carried forward from 1998 list | | |
| 2/18/2010 - Mercury listing based on the DEQ report, "Analysis of Total Mercury Concentrations in Fish Samples from Jordan Creek and Non-Jordan Creek Sites" (Xin Dai and Michael Ingham, Revised November 2009). A Mercury level of 0.590 mg/kg, which exceeds the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg, was reported. NED | | |
| ID17050108SW010_04 Rock Creek - 4th order (Meadow Creek to Josephine Creek) | 0.48 | MILES |
| Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments | 4/18/2011 (NED) - BURP site 2003SBOIA0432 had a SFI score below minimum threshold levels, therefore DEQ automatically determines the water body as not fully supporting. | |

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|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050108SW014_02 | Louisa Creek - entire drainage | 13.82 | MILES |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

17050111 North And Middle Fork Boise

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|---------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|
| ID17050111SW001_02b | Montezuma Creek and Quartz Gulch | 4.96 | MILES |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|

Arsenic

12/8/2009 (HS) - Data were provided by Idaho Conservation League that show the drinking water, and contact recreation standards for Arsenic were violated 85% of the time below a 100m mixing zone on Montezuma Creek.

17050112 Boise-Mores

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050112SW004_05 | Boise River - 5th order (North Fork to Arrowrock) | 10.95 | MILES |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

Listing based on Twin Springs temperature logger data submitted to DEQ by the City of Boise. HS

17050113 South Fork Boise

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|
| ID17050113SW002b_04 | Willow Creek - 4th order | 0.93 | MILES |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--------------------|--|------|-------|
| ID17050113SW004_03 | Dixie and Deer Creeks - 3rd order sections | 9.83 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|---------------------|--|---------|-------|
| ID17050113SW005L_0L | Anderson Ranch Reservoir (Boise River) | 4605.37 | ACRES |
|---------------------|--|---------|-------|

Mercury

2/18/2010 - Mercury listing based on the DEQ report, "Arsenic, Mercury, and Selenium in Fish Tissue from Idaho Lakes and Reservoirs: A Statewide Assessment" (Essig and Kostermann, May 2008). A Mercury level of 0.367 mg/kg, which exceeds the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg, was reported. NED

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|---------------------|--|------|-------|
| ID17050113SW010_03a | Moores and Big Springs Creeks - 3rd order sections | 4.64 | MILES |
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Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--------------------|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050113SW031_02 | Fall Creek - 1st and 2nd order tributaries | 84.26 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

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|--------------------|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050113SW032_03 | Smith Creek - 3rd order (Mule Gulch to SF Boise River) | 16.47 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|

Escherichia coli

17050114 Lower Boise

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|
| ID17050114SW001_02 | Three unnamed drains to Boise River below Indian Creek | 4.88 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|

Temperature, water

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| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050114SW001_06 | Boise River - Indian Creek to mouth | 44.61 | MILES |
| Temperature, water | | | |
| Phosphorus (Total) | <p data-bbox="646 275 1474 422">2/05/2009 (NED) - Per EPA's Partial Approval/Partial Disapproval of Idaho's Final 2008 303(d) List letter dated 2/04/2009, EPA disapproved delisting of the Lower Boise River for nutrients (total phosphorus) because DEQ did not demonstrate good cause to delist, and that DEQ provided insufficient rationale to justify the exclusion of all existing and readily available data. EPA subsequently took public comment on this reversal that ended May 15, 2009.</p> <p data-bbox="646 447 1487 590">5/3/2010 (NED) - EPA concluded in their final decision letter dated October 13, 2009 that the Lower Boise River is water quality-limited and mandated that DEQ add the Lower Boise River back to the 303(d) list. Refer to the following link to review EPA's final determination on the Lower Boise River: http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/data_reports/surface_water/monitoring/2008.cfm#lbr_hem</p> | | |
| ID17050114SW002_04 | Indian Creek - 4th order below Sugar Ave. in Nampa | 11.95 | MILES |
| Phosphorus (Total) | | | |
| Escherichia coli | <p data-bbox="646 722 1474 772">3/23/2012 (HS) - E.coli monitoring conducted in July 2011 showed a geometric mean of 490.2 col/100mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.</p> | | |
| Sedimentation/Siltation | <p data-bbox="646 789 1487 915">The USGS (2005) and the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) (1998-1999) collected water quality data and reported results document sediment ranges from 21 to 89 mg/L (151, 156). Sediment plumes from Indian Creek into the Boise River are visible in satellite images (pg. 35). Data from ISDA sent to DEQ in September 2009, document SSC of 25 to 120 mg/L during the irrigation season.</p> | | |
| ID17050114SW003d_02 | Indian Creek and tribs - 1st and 2nd order above Reservoir | 74.35 | MILES |
| Escherichia coli | <p data-bbox="646 995 1474 1045">7/5/2012 (HS) - Bacteria data collected by DEQ in May 2012 showed a geometric mean of 1338 col/100 mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.</p> | | |
| ID17050114SW003d_03 | Indian Creek, 3rd order upstream of Indian Creek Reservoir | 15.43 | MILES |
| Temperature, water | | | |
| ID17050114SW005_02 | Mill Slough and Phyllis Slough | 16.84 | MILES |
| Temperature, water | <p data-bbox="646 1234 1474 1306">5/8/2012 (HS) - DEQ deployed a thermograph in Phyllis Slough between 4/1/11 and 10/31/11. The maximum weekly maximum temperature (between November 1 and May 30) was 15.8 C. This exceeds the 13 C water quality criterion.</p> | | |
| ID17050114SW005_06 | Boise River - Veterans Memorial Parkway to Star Bridge | 38.17 | MILES |
| Temperature, water | | | |
| ID17050114SW005_06a | Boise River-Star to Middleton | 11.34 | MILES |
| Temperature, water | <p data-bbox="646 1495 1474 1545">Assessment unit listed for temperature impairment based on City of Boise temperature logger data, submitted in the 2010 integrated report call for data. HS</p> | | |
| ID17050114SW005_06b | Boise River-Middleton to Indian Creek | 7.88 | MILES |
| Phosphorus (Total) | | | |
| Temperature, water | <p data-bbox="646 1671 1474 1722">Assessment unit listed for temperature impairment based on City of Boise temperature logger data, submitted in the 2010 integrated report call for data. HS</p> | | |

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| ID17050114SW006_02 Mason Creek - entire watershed | 29.83 | MILES |
|---|--|-------|
| Chlorpyrifos | | |
| Malathion | <p>3/22/2012 (HS) - Mason Creek is impaired due to presence of toxic substances in concentrations that impair beneficial uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.02). The toxin of concern is malathion, which was found at level that exceeds EPA's Aquatic Life Benchmarks for acute toxicity to aquatic life. The Aquatic Life Benchmarks are based on toxicity values reviewed by EPA and used in the EPA's most recent risk assessments developed as part of the decision making process for pesticide registration. Each Aquatic Benchmark is based on the most sensitive, scientifically acceptable toxicity endpoint available to EPA for a given taxon. Malathion was detected once by ISDA sampling in 2011 and exceeded the acute Aquatic Life Benchmark by a factor of 2.3. (Source: ISDA Technical Report Summary W-42: Pesticide Residue Evaluation for Mason Creek, Noble Drain, Solomon Drain and Purdum Drain 2011).</p> | |
| Escherichia coli | <p>Data collected by ISDA in 1998-1999, and 2008 document ranges from 50 to 6,700 cfu/100mL with 40% of all samples > SCR single-sample WQS (pg. 158-159). Data collected in 2005 by USGS document ranges from 340 to 1400 cfu/100 mL, with 75% of all samples > SCR single-sample WQS (pg 150-151). (Susan Beattie)</p> | |
| Sedimentation/Siltation | <p>In looking at the data, ten years after the TMDL required a 37% reduction, the annual load is increasing and if SSC is interchangeable with turbidity, our turbidity standard is exceeded, at different times, during nine months of the year. (Susan Beattie)</p> | |
| Cause Unknown | <p>Nutrients suspected impairment.</p> | |
| Temperature, water | <p>Temperature impairment added based upon data submitted by City of Boise. HS</p> | |

| ID17050114SW007_04 Fifteenmile Creek - 4th order (Fivemile Creek to mouth) | 3.74 | MILES |
|--|---|-------|
| Chlorpyrifos | <p>1/13/2010 (Hawk Stone) - According to the 'Pesticide Residue Water Quality Report', Lower Boise River Tributaries (Kirk Campbell, ISDA, December 2009): "The highest detection of chlorpyrifos (0.053 ug/L) exceeded both the EPA acute (0.05 ug/L) and chronic (0.04 ug/L) guidance benchmarks for invertebrates. Chlorpyrifos also had a detection of 0.044 ug/L, which exceeded the chronic invertebrate benchmark. The presence of toxic substances in concentrations that impair beneficial uses is a violation of Idaho's narrative standard for toxic substances.</p> | |
| Escherichia coli | <p>3/7/2012 (HS) - Bacteria data collected by DEQ in July 2011 showed a geometric mean of 748.3 col/100 mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.</p> | |
| Sedimentation/Siltation | <p>Data collected by USGS in 2005 document SSC between 54 and 97 mg/L (pg. 151). 2008 ISDA data document irrigation season SSC between 28 and 91 mg/L (pg.161-162). Susan Beattie</p> | |

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| ID17050114SW008_03 | Tenmile Creek - 3rd order below Blacks Creek Reservoir | 29.48 | MILES |
|-------------------------|---|-------|-------|
| Chlorpyrifos | <p>3/22/2012 (HS) - Tenmile Creek is impaired due to presence of toxic substances in concentrations that impair beneficial uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.02). The toxin of concern is chlorpyrifos, which was found at level that exceeds EPA's Aquatic Life Benchmarks for acute toxicity to aquatic life.</p> <p>The Aquatic Life Benchmarks are based on toxicity values reviewed by EPA and used in the EPA's most recent risk assessments developed as part of the decision making process for pesticide registration. Each Aquatic Benchmark is based on the most sensitive, scientifically acceptable toxicity endpoint available to EPA for a given taxon.</p> <p>Chlorpyrifos was detected six times by ISDA sampling in 2011, and at its highest concentration, exceeded the acute Aquatic Life Benchmark by a factor of 1.42. (Source: ISDA Technical Report Summary W-43: Pesticide Residue Evaluation for Fifteenmile Creek Tenmile Creek, and Fivemile Creek 2011).</p> | | |
| Escherichia coli | <p>3/7/2012 (HS) - Bacteria data collected by DEQ in July 2011 showed a geometric mean of 699.5 col/100 mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.</p> | | |
| Sedimentation/Siltation | <p>DEQ attempted to do a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) in 2002 to establish a modified use for this segment. Tenmile Creek was designated in the Idaho Water Quality Standards for cold water biota and secondary contact recreation. Recognizing that cold water biota and secondary contact recreation may not be appropriate beneficial uses for highly regulated and irrigation driven systems, the lower Boise Watershed Advisory Group commissioned a consultant to perform a beneficial use evaluation for Tenmile Creek to characterize the appropriate beneficial uses and submitted it to DEQ. The analysis showed that a modified aquatic life use accurately defines the best attainable conditions in the stream. The modified aquatic life use describes streams that are limited in aquatic life diversity due to factors such as ephemeral or intermittent flow, naturally occurring pollutant levels or long-standing hydrologic modification.</p> <p>EPA subsequently disapproved the UAA for modified use and approved the secondary contact recreation change. The comments you reference presume that the UAA was approved and that Tenmile Creek supports uses reflected in the modified category. With this in mind, a sediment TMDL will be prepared based on available resources and given a priority for completion.</p> | | |

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| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|
| ID17050114SW009_03 | Blacks Creek - 3rd order | 7.12 | MILES |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|

Temperature, water

5/1/2012 (HS) - The impairment listing was based upon a failing 1998 BURP survey. However, this section of Blacks Creek is intermittent. It is most likely that the BURP site failed because of this intermittency - the metrics are not designed for intermittent streams. With our current methods and field manual, this site would probably never have been monitored.

It was possible, though, that the impairment was genuine, and based on field visits and knowledge of the area, would have been caused by temperature or sedimentation. To discount this possibility, DEQ's Boise Region conducted a sediment survey and deployed a thermograph.

SEDIMENT SURVEY

In 2010 and 2011, the Boise Regional Office devised a simple bank-stability method that could be used to determine whether this assessment unit was impaired by sediment. Field work was conducted in the spring of 2010 and fall of 2011. Approximately five miles (one-third) of the length of this channel was surveyed.

The episodic nature of sediment pollution in intermittent streams makes direct monitoring extremely difficult. To solve this problem, a bank stability approach was used. Banks were considered stable if they did not show indications of breakdown, slump, fracture, or vertical erosion.

DEQ typically considers 80% stability to be the threshold for sediment impairment. The banks of this assessment unit were found to be 90% stable. This indicates that erosion is minimal and that the assessment unit is not impaired by sediment.

Final results are available in the documents 'Intermittent Streams Monitoring in the Boise Region: Spring 2010. Results and Field Summary', DEQ, December 2010, and 'Intermittent Streams Monitoring in the Boise Region: Fall 2011. Results and Field Summary', DEQ, December 2011. TRIM refs. 2010AKL104 and 2012AKL7 respectively.

THERMOGRAPH

The results from the thermograph are not available yet, so the stream has been listed for temperature, pending results. This serves to show that biota and sediment are not impairing the stream, and that temperature is the only remaining possible cause. Data from the thermograph should be available by July 2012.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|----|-------|
| ID17050114SW010_02 | Fivemile, Eightmile, and Ninemile Creeks - 1st and 2nd order | 65 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|----|-------|

Escherichia coli

3/7/2012 (HS) - Bacteria data collected by DEQ in July 2011 showed a geometric mean of 708.8 col/100 mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050114SW010_03 | Fivemile Creek - 3rd order | 22.61 | MILES |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|

Phosphorus (Total)

Chlorpyrifos

3/22/2012 (HS) - Fivemile Creek is impaired due to presence of toxic substances in concentrations that impair beneficial uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.02). The toxin of concern is chlorpyrifos, which was found at level that exceeds EPA's Aquatic Life Benchmarks for acute toxicity to aquatic life.

The Aquatic Life Benchmarks are based on toxicity values reviewed by EPA and used in the EPA's most recent risk assessments developed as part of the decision making process for pesticide registration. Each Aquatic Benchmark is based on the most sensitive, scientifically acceptable toxicity endpoint available to EPA for a given taxon.

Chlorpyrifos was detected four times by ISDA sampling in 2011, and at its highest concentration, exceeded the acute Aquatic Life Benchmark by a factor of 1.36. (Source: ISDA Technical Report Summary W-43: Pesticide Residue Evaluation for Fifteenmile Creek Tenmile Creek, and Fivemile Creek 2011).

Escherichia coli

3/7/2012 (HS) - The geometric mean collected in July 2011 was 767.6 col/100mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.

Sedimentation/Siltation

Data collected by USGS in 2005 document SSC between 54 and 97 mg/L (pg. 151). 2008 ISDA data document irrigation season SSC between 28 and 91 mg/L (pg.161-162). Susan Beattie

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| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050114SW011a_06 Boise River - Diversion Dam to Veterans Memorial Parkway | 22.54 | MILES |
|--|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

Temperature Exceedance

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050114SW015_02 Willow Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 77.73 | MILES |
|---|-------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

Temperature, water

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050114SW015_03 Willow Creek - 3rd order | 18.38 | MILES |
|---|-------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

USGS collected data in 2005 document SSC from 12 to 24 mg/L, and temperature from 13.4 to 20.2 °C (pg. 150). City of Boise collected temperature data in 2004 and data in July record temperatures a one-time high of 25.8 °C and on one day (7/19) an average of 23.8 °C. (pg. 265-275), all other days within criteria for MOD (Seasonal COLD). ISDA collected data in 2001 document TSS from 4 to 196 mg/L with an annual average of 34.9 mg/L. This is above the threshold of 20 mg/L identified as supporting COLD uses in the lower Boise TMDL technical appendices (1999). Temperature is documented from 3.2 to 20.4 °C. The data indicate impairment by sediment using the rationale for COLD use support established in the lower Boise TMDL technical appendices and other approved TMDLs.

| | | |
|---|------|-------|
| ID17050114SW016_03 Sand Hollow Creek (C-Line Canal to I-84) | 5.59 | MILES |
|---|------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

Cause Unknown

Nutrients Suspected Impairment Low DO due to suspected Organic Enrichment

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050114SW017_03 Sand Hollow Creek - I-84 to Sharp Road | 18.25 | MILES |
|---|-------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

Escherichia coli

5/8/2012 (HS) - The geometric mean that was collected in July 2010 was 573.4 col/100mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| ID17050114SW017_06 Sand Hollow Creek - Sharp Road to Snake River | 3.67 | MILES |
|--|------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

Cause Unknown

3/7/2012 (Hawk Stone) - DEQ proposed to delist Sand Hollow Creek for 'cause unknown (nutrients suspected impairment)'. However, EPA's 2010 public comments said that the rationale was insufficient. Hence, this AU has been 're-listed' for 'cause unknown'.

Escherichia coli

5/18/2012 (HS) - The six-sample geometric mean collected in July 2010 was 668.9 col/100mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.

17050120 South Fork Payette

| | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| ID17050120SW001_02 SF Payette River - 1st and 2nd order: Lowman to Garden Valley | 115.81 | MILES |
|--|--------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

| | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| ID17050120SW001_02a SF Payette River: 1st and 2nd order: Lowman to Grandjean | 110.24 | MILES |
|--|--------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

17050122 Payette

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050122SW001_06 Payette River - Black Canyon Reservoir Dam to mouth | 66.84 | MILES |
|--|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

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| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050122SW002_02 | Tributaries to Black Canyon Reservoir | 18.13 | MILES |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|

Escherichia coli

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|
| ID17050122SW012_03 | Soldier Creek - 3rd order | 2.02 | MILES |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050122SW018_04 | Little Willow Creek - Indian Creek to mouth | 15.46 | MILES |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

17050123 North Fork Payette

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|
| ID17050123SW006_02 | Beaver Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 19.3 | MILES |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|
| ID17050123SW008_05 | Gold Fork - upper 5th order, above Gold Fork Ditch | 2.61 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|

Sedimentation/Siltation

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|
| ID17050123SW011_03 | Boulder Creek - 3rd order (Louie Creek to mouth) | 11.55 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|

Temperature, water

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050123SW012_02 | Lake Fork below Little Payette Lake - 1st and 2nd order | 12.13 | MILES |
|--------------------|---|-------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050123SW015_02 | Mud Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 25.62 | MILES |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|

Escherichia coli

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|
| ID17050123SW015_03 | Mud Creek - 3rd order (Norwood to Reservoir) | 7.15 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|

Escherichia coli

Please see note attached to Secondary Contact Recreation use, and file attached to this assessment unit.
Cows were seen grazing at or near the bacteria sample site.

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|-------|
| ID17050123SW017L_0L | Payette Lake | 4986.89 | ACRES |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|-------|

Mercury

2/18/2010 - Mercury listing based on the DEQ report, "Arsenic, Mercury, and Selenium in Fish Tissue from Idaho Lakes and Reservoirs: A Statewide Assessment" (Essig and Kostermann, May 2008). A Mercury level of 0.305 mg/kg, which exceeds the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg, was reported. NED

17050124 Weiser

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------|-------|
| ID17050124SW012_02 | Grays Creek - 1st and 2nd order | 45.7 | MILES |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------|-------|

Escherichia coli

4/26/2012 (HS) - Bacteria samples collected during August and September 2011 showed a geometric mean of 1052.5 col/100 mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|------|-------|
| ID17050124SW012_03 | Grays Creek - 3rd order (Sucker Creek to mouth) | 3.76 | MILES |
|--------------------|---|------|-------|

Escherichia coli

4/26/2012 (HS) - Bacteria samples collected during August and September 2011 showed a geometric mean of 1014.2 col/100 mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.

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| | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|
| ID17050124SW014_03 | Middle Fork Weiser River - lower 3rd order (rangeland) | 8.67 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|

Escherichia coli

Fishes Bioassessments

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|
| ID17050124SW025_03 | Rush Creek - 3rd order (Beaver Creek to mouth) | 6.29 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|------|-------|
| ID17050124SW028_03 | Hopper, Deer and Keithly Creeks - 3rd order | 4.99 | MILES |
|--------------------|---|------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|------|-------|
| ID17050124SW028_04 | Keithly Creek - 4th order (Deer Creek to mouth) | 1.82 | MILES |
|--------------------|---|------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050124SW030_03 | Mann Creek - 3rd order | 17.67 | MILES |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|

Escherichia coli

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050124SW033_03 | Monroe Creek - 3rd order | 15.42 | MILES |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

17050201 **Brownlee Reservoir**

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| ID17050201SW001_08 | Snake River - Hells Canyon Reservoir | 2510.21 | ACRES |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|

Mercury

2/18/2010 - Mercury listing based on the DEQ report, "Arsenic, Mercury, and Selenium in Fish Tissue from Idaho Lakes and Reservoirs: A Statewide Assessment" (Essig and Kostermann, May 2008). A Mercury level of 0.522 mg/kg, which exceeds the human health criterion of 0.3 mg/kg, was reported. NED

| | | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|-------|
| ID17050201SW003_02 | Tributaries to Snake River - 1st and 2nd order | 106.82 | MILES |
|--------------------|--|--------|-------|

Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------|-------|
| ID17050201SW003_08 | Lower Brownlee Reservoir (Porters Flat to Brownlee Dam) | 13193.87 | ACRES |
|--------------------|---|----------|-------|

Mercury

Mercury listing based on the DEQ reports "Arsenic, Mercury, and Selenium in Fish Tissue from Idaho Lakes and Reservoirs: A Statewide Assessment" Essig and Kostermann, May 2008) and "Brownlee Reservoir Mercury TMDL Fish Tissue Study, Results and Field Summary" (Stone 2006).

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ID17050201SW005_02 | Jenkins Creek - entire watershed | 22.74 | MILES |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|

Escherichia coli

Chlorpyrifos

3/22/2012 (HS) - Jenkins Creek is impaired due to presence of toxic substances in concentrations that impair beneficial uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.02). The toxin of concern is chlorpyrifos, which was found at level that exceeds EPA's Aquatic Life Benchmarks for acute toxicity to aquatic life.

The Aquatic Life Benchmarks are based on toxicity values reviewed by EPA and used in the EPA's most recent risk assessments developed as part of the decision making process for pesticide registration. Each Aquatic Benchmark is based on the most sensitive, scientifically acceptable toxicity endpoint available to EPA for a given taxon.

Chlorpyrifos was detected six times by ISDA sampling in 2007, and at its highest concentration, exceeded the acute Aquatic Life Benchmark by a factor of 1.36. (Source: ISDA Technical Report Summary W-20: Evaluation of Pesticide Residues Within Weiser Flat, Weiser, Idaho, December 2007).

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| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| ID17050201SW006_03 Scott Creek - 3rd order | 14.39 | MILES |
| <p>Escherichia coli</p> <p>Methyl Parathion</p> <p>3/22/2012 (HS) - Scott Creek is impaired due to presence of toxic substances in concentrations that impair beneficial uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.02). The toxin of concern is methyl parathion, which was found at level that exceeds EPA's Aquatic Life Benchmarks for acute toxicity to aquatic life.</p> <p>The Aquatic Life Benchmarks are based on toxicity values reviewed by EPA and used in the EPA's most recent risk assessments developed as part of the decision making process for pesticide registration. Each Aquatic Benchmark is based on the most sensitive, scientifically acceptable toxicity endpoint available to EPA for a given taxon.</p> <p>Methyl parathion was detected once by ISDA sampling in 2007, and at its highest concentration, exceeded the acute Aquatic Life Benchmark by a factor of 1.37. (Source: ISDA Technical Report Summary W-20: Evaluation of Pesticide Residues Within Weiser Flat, Weiser, Idaho, December 2007).</p> | | |
| ID17050201SW007_03 Warm Springs Creek - 3rd order | 5.3 | MILES |
| <p>Escherichia coli</p> <p>Methyl Parathion</p> <p>3/22/2012 (HS) - Warm Springs Creek is impaired due to presence of toxic substances in concentrations that impair beneficial uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.02). The toxins of concern are methyl parathion and methomyl, which were found at levels that exceed EPA's Aquatic Life Benchmarks for acute toxicity to aquatic life.</p> <p>The Aquatic Life Benchmarks are based on toxicity values reviewed by EPA and used in the EPA's most recent risk assessments developed as part of the decision making process for pesticide registration. Each Aquatic Benchmark is based on the most sensitive, scientifically acceptable toxicity endpoint available to EPA for a given taxon.</p> <p>Methyl parathion was detected once by ISDA sampling in 2007, exceeded the acute Aquatic Life Benchmark by a factor of 5.7.</p> <p>Methomyl was detected five times by ISDA sampling in 2007, and at its highest concentration, exceeded the acute Aquatic Life Benchmark by a factor of 1.3. It was not given a separate 303(d) listing because it was not available as a 'cause' in ADB.</p> <p>(Source: ISDA Technical Report Summary W-20: Evaluation of Pesticide Residues Within Weiser Flat, Weiser, Idaho, December 2007).</p> | | |
| ID17050201SW008_02 Hog Creek - 1st & 2nd order | 34.41 | MILES |
| Escherichia coli | | |
| ID17050201SW008_03 Hog Creek - 3rd order section | 2.9 | MILES |
| Escherichia coli | | |
| ID17050201SW010_02 Rock Creek and Tributaries - 1st and 2nd order | 62.98 | MILES |
| <p>Escherichia coli</p> <p>4/26/2012 (HS) - Bacteria samples collected during August and September 2011 showed a geometric mean of 2145.5 col/100mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.</p> | | |
| ID17050201SW010_03 Rock, Little Rock and Henley Creeks - 3rd order sections | 7.31 | MILES |
| <p>Escherichia coli</p> <p>4/26/2012 (HS) - Bacteria samples collected during August and September 2011 showed a geometric mean of 662 col/100mL which is greater than the 126 col/100 mL criterion value.</p> | | |
| ID17050201SW010_04 Rock Creek - 4th order | 4.82 | MILES |
| Combined Biota/Habitat Bioassessments | | |