

ROSTER OF ATTENDANCE

IN THE MATTER OF REQUEST FOR
RECOVERY AND RE-USE OF WATER
DIVERTED UNDER RIGHT 36-7201 IN THE
NAME OF CLEAR SPRINGS FOODS, INC.

) PREHEARING CONFERENCE
) September 27, 2005, 1:00 p.m.
)
) Conducted by David R. Tuthill, Jr.
) Hearing Officer

NAME

ADDRESS

REPRESENTING

RANDY MACMILLAN PO BOX 712, Buhl, ID CLEAR SPRINGS FOODS, INC.

TIM HANIFEN

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Charles Wright

P.O. Box 226, Twin Falls, ID

Gary & Catherine Wright

Catherine Wright 3675 Canyon Lane Ranch at Clear Lake

Gary Wright

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Kanaka Creek at Weir

Provided by
Randy MacMillan
9/27/05

IDAPA 58.01.02.250

Surface Water Quality Criteria for Aquatic Life Use Designations

General Criteria

Hydrogen ion concentration (pH) values within the range of six point five (6.5) to nine point zero

Cold Water

Dissolved oxygen concentrations exceeding six (6) mg/L at all times.

Water temperatures of twenty-two (22) degrees C or less with a maximum daily average of no greater than nineteen (19) degrees C.

Ammonia: The following criteria are not to be exceeded dependent upon the temperature, T (degrees C), and pH of the water body.

Acute Criterion (Criterion Maximum Concentration (CMC)) or acute toxicity.

The one (1) hour average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen the value calculated using equation listed in TAN Std Cal

Chronic Criterion (Criterion Continuous Concentration (CCC)) or chronic toxicity.

The thirty (30) day average concentration of total ammonia nitrogen (in mgN/L) is not to exceed, more than once every three (3) years, the value calculated using equation listed in TAN Std Cal when early life stages are likely present.

The highest four-day (4) average within the thirty-day (30) period should not exceed two point five (2.5) times the CCC.

TAN (total ammonia nitrogen) measured as mg/L N.

TSS (total suspended solids), DO (dissolved oxygen), TKN (total Kjeldahl nitrogen)

COLD WATER BIOTA

Secondary Contact Recreation (SCR)

Kanaka Creek Monitoring Data

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Date	T Meter Measure	Time Composite	TSS (mg/L)	Temp. (°C)	pH (units)	TAN (mg/L N)	CMC mg/L N	CCC mg/L N	D.O. (mg/L)	NO ₃ +NO ₂ (mg/L)	TKN (mg/L)
7/19/2005	1300	GRAB		16.3		0.12			9.5	1.27	0.42
7/25/2005	1435	0830 to 1500	< 2	15.8	8.1	0.08	4.6	1.87	9.2	1.39	0.39
8/1/2005	1435	0830 to 1500	< 2	16.2	8.11	0.11	4.5	1.9	9.18	1.39	0.48
8/8/2005	1435	0830 to 1430	< 2	15.8	8.1	< 0.04	4.5	1.85	9.28	1.37	0.3
8/15/2005	1440	0830 to 1430	< 2	15.6	8.09	0.06	4.6	1.93	8.98	1.43	0.58
8/22/2005	1430	0830 to 1430	< 2	16.0	8.08	0.14	4.7	1.99	9.33	1.43	0.58
8/29/2005	1425	0830 to 1430	< 2	15.9	8.2	< 0.04	3.8	1.64	9.31	1.53	0.29
9/6/2005	1435	0830 to 1430	< 2	16.1	8.1	< 0.04	3.8	1.89	9	1.58	0.29
State Standards (in red)			≤ 5	19	6.5-9				6	NS	NS

NS represents no state or federal standard.

Neither drugs nor water treatment chemicals are used with fish in holding ponds.

Water dissolved oxygen saturation is primarily dependent on altitude, barometric pressure and water temperature.

* Required for NPDES - Once per month monitoring as a minimum

CLEAR SPRINGS FOODS, INC.

PUMP-BACK OPERATION

RAMPING PROCEDURE

General:

The pump-back operation is designed to provide a supplementary flow of water, from Kanaka Creek, to commingle and enhance the natural spring flow to trout holding ponds within the Clear Springs' Processing Plant. This ramping procedure is designed to minimize spring flow disruptions and fully return the commingled spring flows to down stream user(s). The pump-back operation's supplementary flow cannot exceed four (4) cubic feet per second. Safeguards and redundancies have been engineered into the operation to avoid unscheduled system shut-downs and/or start-ups that might disrupt the Kanaka Creek flow.

A. Startup: Empty Pipe

- Notify Watermaster and downstream water users of pending ramp-up as far in advance as practical.
- Initial startup to occur during chlorination tank bypass.
- Start 30 horsepower pump using the variable-frequency-drive (VFD). Initially adjust VFD to pump 40-50 gallons per minute (approximately 35-36 hertz), filling the pipe slowly to avoid disruption of stream (Kanaka Creek) flow. Monitor the flow meter and adjust VFD to maintain fill rate of 40-50 gallons per minute as head increases in piping.
- A filling rate of 40-50 gallons per minute will require about one hour to fully complete a continuous circulation loop through the Spring Collection Box.

B. Startup: Full Pipe

- Notify Watermaster and downstream water users of pending ramp-up as far in advance as practical.
- Initial startup to occur during chlorination tank bypass.
- Start 30 horsepower pump using the VFD to a flow rate of 75-85 gallons per minute (approximately 37 hertz).
- Allow 75-85 gallon per minute flow rate to persist for fifteen minutes to assure a balanced flow within the Kanaka Creek system.
- Begin standard ramping procedure.

C. Standard Ramping Following Startup

- Take initial reading of Kanaka Creek discharge weir, at highest point; during chlorination bypass cycle.
- Begin ramping following two consecutive chlorination bypass cycles.
- Adjust the 30 horsepower pump flow upwards, via VFD, not to exceed 200 gallons per minute above stable flow rate achieved in startup procedure referenced above. Verify via pump back flow meter.
- Repeat VFD adjustments as described above as often as necessary to achieve desired flow rate.
- Repeated VFD adjustments to occur only following two consecutive chlorination bypass cycles.
- Increases of less than 200 gallons per minute may be necessary, during ramp up, if base flow in Creek declines or downstream activities demand such.
- Creek flow to be monitored visually following each ramping event to assure system balance is satisfactorily maintained.
- Ramp down events to follow above procedures in reverse to avoid surges and to maintain Creek system balance.
- Ongoing operational adjustments of less than 200 gallons per minute, to maintain a balanced flow rate through the Spring Collection Box, may occur without further notification.