

3. Sample collection, preservation, and transportation techniques and methods that conform with the latest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (Rice et al. 2012).
4. Method to collect all samples from a free-flowing effluent pipe. Hose or portable water sources may be used to induce flowing conditions but should be used as a last resort when access to a water source within the home is not available. If a hose or portable water source is used to induce a flowing condition, the water source should discharge into the cleanout between the structure and primary septic tank. Cross-connection and backflow prevention should be considered if hoses are used to induce flow.
5. Sample point cleaning and flushing procedures prior to sample collection.
6. Any necessary sampling device calibration techniques, equipment, and reagents.
7. Effluent field sample indicators that may be recommended for evaluation prior to grab sample collection. These indicators should provide indication that the treatment unit is operation properly.

4.3 Vested Rights and Nonconforming Uses

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Failed system: Repair or replacement of an existing system.

1. Dwelling or structure unit served by the system must not be altered, remodeled, or otherwise changed so as to result in increased wastewater flows (IDAPA 58.01.03.004.04).
2. Reason for failure should be determined if possible.
3. If failure is due to age, the system may be repaired or replaced with a similar system that shall be constructed as close as possible to current dimensional and setback requirements for standard systems (IDAPA 58.01.03.008.12).
4. If failure has occurred in less than 10 years and is due to increased wastewater flows or poor site characteristics, an alternative or larger system must be constructed as close as possible to current dimensional and setback requirements for alternative systems (IDAPA 58.01.03.008.12).
5. System replacement must follow the requirements of the subsurface program directive, "Failing Subsurface Sewage Disposal System," issued by DEQ on July 26, 1993.

Additions or alterations: Changes to an existing structure or dwelling.

1. Addition or alteration will not cause the existing system to become unsafe or overloaded (IDAPA 58.01.03.004.04).
2. Enough reserve area for both the original and additional system shall be preserved (IDAPA 58.01.03.004.06).
3. Wastewater flow will not be significantly increased (IDAPA 58.01.03.004.04). Significant increases shall be considered to be any increase in wastewater flow that exceeds the design flow of the system.
4. Area reserved for replacement cannot be used for the addition (IDAPA 58.01.03.004.06).

5. A subsurface sewage disposal permit may be required for system enlargement or adjustments based upon the addition or alteration plan.
 - a. A permit may be required due to possible impacts on separation distances from the addition or alteration to the existing subsurface sewage disposal system or due to additional wastewater flows from the addition or alteration that exceeds the original design flow of the system.
 - b. Permit issuance shall be required to conform with the subsurface program directive, “Permit Requirements for Increased Flows at Single Family Dwellings,” issued by DEQ on April 15, 2010.

Abandoned system: An abandoned system is considered to be a system that has not received wastewater flows or blackwaste for 1 year or more due to the removal of a wastewater generating structure from the system.

1. An abandoned system may be used if the system was originally permitted and approved, and
2. Wastewater flows and blackwaste characteristics are similar to the system’s original permit requirements for waste strength and flow rate received by the system, and
3. The site is inspected and approved.
4. If the system is not an approved system (i.e., no issuance of a previous subsurface sewage disposal permit regardless of the installation date), it must be
 - a. Uncovered by a permitted installer or the property owner (IDAPA 58.01.03.011.02). Uncovered means exposure of the septic tank, effluent piping, and the front and back ends of each subsurface sewage disposal trench.
 - b. Pumped by a permitted septic tank pumper, and
 - c. Inspected by the health district while uncovered (IDAPA 58.01.03.011.02).
 - d. The system must meet all current requirements, including permit issuance (IDAPA 58.01.03.005.01).
 - 1) If the system does not meet all current requirements, it must be brought into compliance with the current requirements prior to use according to the issued permit requirements.
 - 2) If the system, or any portion thereof, cannot be brought into compliance with the current requirements, the system or portion of the system not in compliance must be abandoned and replaced in compliance with the current requirements and in accordance with the issued permit.