1) Otherwise, the effluent must be discharged to a standard drainfield, sized as directed in IDAPA 58.01.03.008 (section 7.1), and meet the required effective soil depth for standard drainfields as directed in IDAPA 58.01.03.008.02.
2) Additional drainfield-sizing reduction granted for use of gravelless trench products is not allowed.

b. The 85% reduction will be accepted as being met if the effluent exhibits a quantitative value obtained from laboratory analysis not to exceed 40 mg/L (40 ppm) $CBOD_5$ and 45 mg/L (45 ppm) TSS.

c. TN reduction may be required for ETPS units located in an area of concern as determined through an NP evaluation. Permit-specific TN reduction levels will be determined through the NP evaluation. Results for TN are determined through the addition of TKN and nitrate-nitrite nitrogen (TN = TKN + [NO_3+NO_2-N]). TN reduction will be accepted as being met if the effluent exhibits a quantitative value obtained from laboratory analysis not to exceed the TN level stipulated on the subsurface sewage disposal permit.

4. Annual effluent monitoring for $CBOD_5$, TSS, and TN (if seeking approval for TN reduction) is required for ETPS models listed under provisional use (Table 5-3), or as specified in permit conditions. Annual effluent monitoring of TN is only required for ETPS models listed under general use (Table 5-4) that treat TN to less than 27 mg/L. All ETPS models are subject to meet the applicable monitoring requirements in section 1.9.2 and reporting requirements of section 1.9.3.
5. The ETPS will be preceded by an appropriately sized septic tank.
   a. The septic tank may be either a separate septic tank, a volume integral with the system's package, or a combination of internal clarifier volume coupled with an external tank.
   b. The septic tank shall provide the minimum tank capacity for residential facilities as specified in IDAPA 58.01.03.007.07.a, or for nonresidential facilities, a minimum of 2 days of hydraulic residence time (HRT) as stipulated in IDAPA 58.01.03.007.07.b.
   c. Timed dosing from the clarifier to the aerobic treatment unit is preferred and highly recommended to maintain a constant source of nutrients for the system's aerobic microbes.

4.8.3 ETPS Unit Design

Procedures relating to design are required by IDAPA 53.01.03 (section 7.1) or may be required as permit conditions, as appropriate, to ensure protection of public health and the environment.

1. All materials will be durable, corrosion resistant, and designed for the intended use.
2. All electrical connections completed on site shall comply with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, as required by the Idaho Division of Building Safety, Electrical Division.
3. Design for each specific application should be provided by a PE licensed in Idaho.
4. Manufactured and *packaged* mechanical treatment devices will be required to prove that the specified equipment model meets the ETPS product approval policy outlined in section 1.4.2.2.