

Nutrient-Pathogen Evaluation

1. The maximum total nitrogen concentration of the effluent discharged to the drainfield shall be 27 mg/L.
2. All other standard NP evaluation criteria and output requirements apply.

On-Site System Surface Water Separation Distance Determination Guidance and Model

1. The average phosphorous output from the septic tank shall be 8.6 mg/L.
2. The minimum phosphorous site life of receiving soils shall be 50 years for each drainfield.
3. If the minimum phosphorous site life can be met, then the surface water body must be evaluated to determine if it has a total maximum daily load (TMDL) limit for phosphorous based on the following:
 - a. If the water body is not TMDL limited for phosphorous, the subsurface sewage disposal permit may be issued.
 - b. If the water body is TMDL limited for phosphorous, its impact on the surface water body must be evaluated through an equivalency comparison between what may be permitted by rule (standard separation distances) and the reduced separation distance proposed.
 - 1) If the modeled impact of the system at the reduced separation distance is equivalent to, or less than, the impact of what could be permitted by rule then the subsurface sewage disposal permit may be issued.
 - 2) If the modeled impact of the proposed system at the reduced separation distance is greater than the impact of what could be permitted by rule, then the subsurface sewage disposal permit may not be issued.

2.2.5 Method of 72 to Determine Effective Soil Depths

Often, effective soil depths, as required by IDAPA 58.01.03.008.02.c, are not achievable due to various site conditions. In response to this issue, section 2.2.2 provides guidance for reducing separation distances to limiting layers based upon soil design subgroups. In some situations, this guidance does not go far enough to address these site limitations, nor does it provide guidance on how to approach separation distances to limiting layers when the soil profile is variable and does not meet the minimum effective soil depths as described in IDAPA 58.01.03.008.02 or Table 2-5, or when the in-trench sand filter system design is used. To address these situations, use the method of 72.

The method of 72 assigns treatment units to soil design subgroups. Treatment units assigned to soil design subgroups are extrapolated from the effective soil depths required by IDAPA 58.01.03.008.02.c. Based on this rule, it can be determined that 72 treatment units are necessary from the drainfield-soil interface to the porous layer/ground water to ensure adequate treatment of effluent by the soil. Table 2-8 provides the treatment units assigned to each soil design subgroup.