

1301:7-9-07 LEAK DETECTION
REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS FOR UST
SYSTEMS.

(A) Purpose and scope.

For the purpose of prescribing rules pursuant to section 3737.88 of the Revised Code, the fire marshal hereby adopts this rule to establish leak detection requirements and methods for underground storage tanks containing petroleum or other regulated substances. This rule is adopted by the fire marshal in compliance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code and shall not be considered a part of the "Ohio Fire Code." The following UST systems are exempted from this rule:

- (1) Any UST system holding hazardous wastes listed or identified under Chapter 3745-51 of the Administrative Code, or a mixture of such hazardous waste and other regulated substances;
- (2) Any wastewater treatment tank system that is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under section 402 or 307(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C.A. 1251 and following);
- (3) Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment tanks;
- (4) Any UST system whose capacity is one hundred ten gallons or less;
- (5) Any UST system that contains a *de minimis* concentration of regulated substances;
- (6) Any emergency spill or overflow containment UST system that is expeditiously emptied after use;
- (7) Wastewater treatment tank systems;

(8) Any UST systems containing radioactive material that are regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C.A. 2014 and following);

(9) Any UST system that is part of an emergency generator system at nuclear power generation facilities regulated by the United States nuclear regulatory commission;

(10) Airport hydrant fuel distribution systems;

(11) UST systems with field-constructed tanks; and

(12) UST systems that store fuel solely for use by emergency power generators.

(B) General requirements for all UST systems.

(1) Owners and operators of new and existing UST systems shall provide a method, or combination of methods, of release detection that complies with all of the following criteria:

(a) Can detect a release from any portion of the tank and the connected underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances;

(b) Is installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in compliance with the manufacturer's instructions, including routine maintenance and service checks for operability or running condition; and

(c) Meets the performance requirements in all applicable paragraphs (E) to (F)(3) of this rule, with any performance claims and their manner of determination described in writing by the equipment manufacturer or installer. Methods used after December 22, 1990, except for methods permanently installed prior to that date, shall be capable of detecting the leak rate or quantity specified for that method

in applicable paragraphs (E)(2) to (E)(2)(e), (E)(3), or (E)(4) to (E)(4)(c) of this rule and paragraph (F)(1) or (F)(2) of this rule with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of falsely indicating a release of 0.05.

(2) When a release detection method operated in compliance with the performance standards in applicable paragraphs (E) to (F)(3) of this rule indicates a release may have occurred, owners and operators shall notify the local fire official and the fire marshal in compliance with sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code.

(3) Owners and operators of all new UST systems shall comply with the release detection requirements of applicable paragraphs (C) to (D)(3)(c) of this rule prior to bringing the new UST system into service. Owners and operators of existing UST systems shall comply with the release detection requirements of applicable paragraphs (C) to (D)(3)(c) of this rule for tanks and suction piping on or before the following applicable dates:

(a) If the UST system was installed prior to January 1, 1965 or if the date of installation is unknown to the owner and operator, the effective date of this rule;

(b) If the UST system was installed between January 1, 1965 and December 31, 1969 inclusive, December 22, 1990;

(c) If the UST system was installed between January 1, 1970 and December 31, 1974 inclusive, December 22, 1991;

(d) If the UST system was installed between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1979 inclusive, December 22, 1992; and

(e) If the UST system was installed subsequent to December 31, 1979, December 22, 1993.

(4) If an existing UST system contains pressurized piping, the owner and operator shall comply with the release detection requirements in applicable paragraphs (C)(2) to (C)(2)(a)(ii) or (D)(2)(d) of this rule before December 22, 1990.

(5) If an owner and operator cannot provide a method of release detection to any existing UST system that complies with the requirements of applicable paragraphs (C) to (D)(3)(c) of this rule, the owner and operator shall complete the closure procedures required by this chapter by the date on which release detection is required for that UST system under applicable paragraphs (B)(3) to (B)(4) of this rule.

(C) Release detection requirements for petroleum UST systems.

Owners and operators of petroleum UST systems shall provide release detection for tanks and piping in compliance with the following:

(1) Tanks shall be monitored at least every thirty days for releases using one of the methods listed in paragraphs (E)(4) to (E)(8)(b) of this rule except that:

(a) Until December 22, 1998, UST systems that meet the performance standards in applicable paragraphs (B) to (C)(4) of rule 1301:7-9-06 of the Administrative Code may use the following release detection methods in combination:

(i) Inventory control conducted in compliance with paragraphs (E) to (E)(1)(g) of this rule, or if the tank has a capacity of no more than two thousand gallons, manual tank gauging conducted in compliance with paragraphs (E)(2) to (E)(2)(e) of this rule; and

(ii) Tank tightness testing conducted in compliance with paragraph (E)(3) of this rule once every sixty month period.

(b) Until December 22, 1998, UST systems that do not meet the performance standards in applicable paragraphs (B) to (C)(4) of rule 1301:7-9-06 of the Administrative Code, may use the following release detection methods in combination:

(i) Inventory control conducted in compliance with paragraphs (E) to (E)(1)(g) of this rule, or if the tank has a capacity of no more than two thousand gallons, manual tank gauging conducted in compliance with paragraphs (E)(2) to (E)(2)(e) of this rule; and

(ii) Tank tightness testing conducted in compliance with paragraph (E)(3) of this rule once every twelve month period.

(c) Tanks with a capacity of five hundred fifty gallons or less may use manual tank gauging in compliance with paragraphs (E)(2) to (E)(2)(e) of this rule as the sole method of release detection.

(2) Underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances shall be monitored for releases in a manner that meets one of the following requirements:

(a) Underground piping that conveys regulated substances under pressure shall:

(i) Be equipped with an automatic line leak detector in compliance with paragraph (F)(1) of this rule; and

(ii) Have an annual line tightness test conducted in compliance with paragraph (F)(2) of this rule or have monthly monitoring conducted in compliance with paragraph (F)(3) of this rule.

(b) Underground piping that conveys regulated substances under suction shall either have a line tightness test conducted at least once every thirty-six month period and in compliance with paragraph (F)(2) of this rule, or use a monthly monitoring method in compliance with paragraph (F)(3) of this rule. No release detection is required for suction piping if the owner and operator can readily demonstrate that the suction piping is designed and constructed to meet all of the following standards:

(i) The underground piping operates at less than atmospheric pressure;

(ii) The underground piping is sloped so that the contents of the pipe will drain back into the tank if the suction is released;

(iii) Only one check valve is included in each suction line; and

(iv) The check valve is located directly below and as close as practical to the suction pump.

(D) Release detection requirements for hazardous substance UST systems.

Owners and operators of hazardous substance UST systems shall provide release detection that meets the following requirements:

(1) Until December 22, 1995, release detection at existing hazardous substance UST systems shall comply with the requirements for petroleum UST systems in paragraphs (C) to (C)(2)(b)(iv) of this rule. After December 22, 1995, all existing hazardous substance UST systems shall comply with the release detection requirements for new hazardous substance UST systems in paragraphs (D)(2) to (D)(3)(c) of this rule.

(2) Release detection for new hazardous substance UST systems shall provide secondary containment for the UST system and shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Secondary containment systems, including double-walled tanks, external liners, and vaults, shall be designed, constructed and installed to:

(i) Completely contain regulated substances released from the UST system until they are detected and removed;

(ii) Prevent the release of regulated substances to the environment at any time during the operational life of the UST system; and

(iii) Be checked for evidence of a release at least every thirty days.

(b) Double-walled tanks shall be designed, constructed, and installed to:

(i) Completely contain a release from any portion of the inner tank within the outer wall; and

(ii) Detect the failure of the inner or outer wall.

(c) External liners and vaults shall be designed, constructed, and installed to:

(i) Contain one hundred per cent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary;

(ii) Prevent the interference of precipitation or ground-water intrusion with the ability to contain or detect a release of regulated substances; and

(iii) Surround the tank completely such that it is capable of preventing lateral as well as vertical migration of regulated substances.

(iv) Underground piping shall be equipped with secondary containment that satisfies the requirements of paragraphs (D)(2)(a) to (D)(2)(a)(iii) of this rule, including, without limitation, trench liners and jacketing of double-walled pipe. In addition, underground piping that conveys regulated substances under pressure shall be equipped with an automatic line leak detector in compliance with paragraph (F)(1) of this rule.

(3) Other methods of release detection may be used for new hazardous substance UST systems if owners and operators:

(a) Demonstrate to the bureau chief that the alternate method can detect a release of the regulated substance as effectively as any of the methods allowed in paragraphs (E)(4) to (E)(8)(b) and (F) to (F)(3) of this rule can detect a release of petroleum;

(b) Provide information to the bureau chief on effective corrective action technologies, health risks, and chemical and physical properties of the regulated substance, and the characteristics of the UST site; and,

(c) Obtain written approval from the bureau chief to use the alternate release detection method before the installation and operation of the new UST system. If the method is approved by the bureau

chief, the owner and operator shall comply with any conditions imposed by the bureau chief on its use.

(E) Methods of release detection for tanks.

Each method of release detection for tanks used to meet the requirements of paragraphs (C) to (C)(2)(b)(iv) of this rule shall be conducted in compliance with the following:

(1) Product inventory control conducted as described in "American Petroleum Institute 1621-87; Recommended Practice for Bulk Liquid Stock Control of Retail Outlets" and reconciled monthly to detect a release of at least one percent of flow-through plus one hundred thirty gallons on a monthly basis in the following manner:

(a) Inventory volume measurements for regulated substance inputs, withdrawals, and the amount still remaining in the tank are recorded each operating day. This record shall include a computation of the daily gain or loss. When an UST system is not in operation for a period of greater than seven days, inventory volume measurements shall be taken at least every seven days and gain or loss computed.

(b) The equipment used is capable of measuring the level of product over the full range of the tank's height to the nearest one-eighth of an inch;

(c) The regulated substance inputs are reconciled with delivery receipts by measurement of the tank inventory volume before and after delivery;

(d) Deliveries are made through a drop tube that extends to within six inches of the tank bottom;

(e) Product dispensing is metered and recorded within the local standards for meter calibration or an accuracy of six cubic inches for every five gallons of product withdrawn; and

(f) The measurement of any water level in the bottom of the tank is made to the nearest one-eighth of an inch at least once a week.

(g) A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if the monthly reconciliation for any month indicates an overage or shortage equal to or greater than one per cent of flow-through plus one hundred thirty gallons.

(2) Manual tank gauging shall be conducted weekly and comply with the following requirements:

(a) Tank liquid level measurements are taken at the beginning and ending of a period of at least thirty-six hours during which no liquid is added to or removed from the tank;

(b) Level measurements are based on an average of two consecutive stick readings at both the beginning and ending of the period;

(c) The equipment used is capable of measuring the level of product over the full range of the tank's height to the nearest one-eighth of an inch;

(d) A leak is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the

Administrative Code if the variation between beginning and ending measurements exceeds the weekly or monthly standards in the following table:

<u>Tank capacity</u>	<u>Weekly standard (One test)</u>	<u>Monthly standard (Average of four tests)</u>
550 gallons or less	10 gallons	5 gallons
551-1,000 gallons	13 gallons	7 gallons
1,001-2,000 gallons	26 gallons	13 gallons

(e) Only tanks of five hundred fifty gallons or less capacity may use this as the sole method of release detection. Tanks of five hundred fifty-one to two thousand gallons may use manual tank gauging in place of manual inventory control to comply with paragraphs (C)(1)(a) to (C)(1)(a)(ii) or paragraphs (C)(1)(b) to (C)(1)(b)(ii) of this rule. Tanks of greater than two thousand gallons capacity may not use this method to meet the requirements of this rule.

(3) Tank tightness testing shall be capable of detecting a one-tenth of a gallon per hour leak rate from any portion of the tank while accounting for the effects of thermal expansion or contraction of the regulated substance, vapor pockets, tank deformation, evaporation or condensation, and the location of the water table. No pressure testing, with air or gases, shall be performed on tanks that contain a flammable regulated substance or flammable vapors. A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if a leak rate of one-twentieth of a gallon per hour is

detected from any portion of the UST system unless the manufacturer of the tightness testing method has determined a different leak detection threshold.

(4) Equipment for automatic tank gauging that tests for the loss of regulated substance and conducts inventory control shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The automatic product level monitor test can detect a two-tenth of a gallon per hour leak rate from any portion of the tank; and

(b) Inventory control is conducted in compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (E) to (E)(1)(g) of this rule.

(c) A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if a two-tenth of a gallon per hour leak rate is detected from any portion of the tank.

(5) Testing or monitoring for vapors within the soil gas of the excavation zone shall meet the following requirements:

(a) The materials used as backfill are sufficiently porous to readily allow diffusion of vapors from releases into the excavation area in such a manner as to meet all written performance claims of the manufacturer or installer;

(b) The stored regulated substance, or a tracer compound placed in the tank, is sufficiently volatile to result in a vapor level that is detectable by the monitoring devices located in the excavation zone in the event of a release from the UST system in such a manner as to meet all written performance claims of the manufacturer or installer;

- (c) The measurement of vapors by the monitoring device shall not be rendered inoperative by the ground water, rainfall, or soil moisture or other known interferences so that a release could go undetected for more than thirty days;
- (d) The level of background contamination in the excavation zone will not interfere with the method used to detect releases from the UST system;
- (e) The vapor monitors are designed and operated to detect any significant increase in concentration above background of the regulated substance stored in the UST system, a component or components of that substance stored in the tank, or a tracer compound placed in the UST system;
- (f) In the UST excavation zone the site is assessed to ensure compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (E)(5)(a) to (E)(5)(d) of this rule and to establish the number and positioning of monitoring wells that will detect releases within the excavation zone from any portion of the UST system that routinely contains product; and
- (g) Monitoring wells are clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access, tampering, and surface runoff contamination. Owners and operators shall keep an accurate log of all drillings and borings in compliance with this chapter and shall maintain at the location of the monitoring well a method of access for fire marshal inspection at all times.
- (h) A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if any increase in the concentration above background of the regulated substance stored in the UST system is detected.
- (6) Testing or monitoring for liquids on the ground water shall meet the following requirements:
- (a) The regulated substance stored is immiscible in water and has a specific gravity of less than one;
- (b) Ground water is never more than twenty feet from the ground surface and the hydraulic conductivity of the soil between the UST system and the monitoring wells or devices is not less than one one-hundredth centimeter per second;
- (c) The slotted portion of the monitoring well casing and the filter pack shall be designed to prevent migration of natural soils or filter pack into the well and to allow entry of regulated substance on the water table into the well under both high and low ground-water conditions;
- (d) Monitoring wells shall be sealed from the ground surface to the top of the filter pack and the filter pack shall extend along the entire length of the slotted portion of the well casing;
- (e) Monitoring wells or devices intercept the excavation zone or are as close to it as is technically feasible;
- (f) The continuous monitoring devices or manual methods used can detect the presence of at least one-eighth of an inch of free product on top of the ground water in the monitoring wells;

(g) Within and immediately below the UST system excavation zone, the site is assessed to ensure compliance with the requirements in paragraphs (E)(6)(a) to (E)(6)(e) of this rule and to establish the number and positioning of monitoring

wells or devices that will detect releases from any portion of the UST system that routinely contains product; and

(h) Monitoring wells are clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access, tampering, and surface runoff contamination. Owners and operators shall keep an accurate log of all drillings and borings in compliance with this chapter and shall maintain at the location of the monitoring well a method of access for fire marshal inspection at all times.

(i) A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if the presence of any regulated substance or free product is detected in the monitoring well.

(7) Interstitial monitoring between the UST system and a secondary barrier immediately around or beneath the UST system may be used, but only if the UST system is designed, constructed and installed to detect a leak from any portion of the tank that routinely contains regulated substance and also meets one of the following three requirements:

(a) For double-walled UST systems, the sampling or testing method can detect a release through the inner wall or a failure of the outer wall in any portion of the tank that routinely contains regulated substance. A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the

Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if any regulated substance is detected between the inner and outer wall or if the outer wall fails;

(b) For UST systems with a secondary barrier within the excavation zone, the sampling or testing method used can detect a release between the UST system and the secondary barrier by means of the following:

(i) The secondary barrier around or beneath the UST system consists of artificially constructed material that is sufficiently thick so as to have no more than a 0.000001 centimeters per second permeability rate for the regulated substance stored in order to direct a release to the monitoring point and permit its detection.

(ii) The barrier is compatible with the regulated substance stored so that a release from the UST system will not cause a deterioration of the barrier allowing a release to pass through undetected;

(iii) For cathodically protected tanks, the secondary barrier shall be installed so that it does not interfere with the proper operation of the cathodic protection system;

(iv) The ground water, soil moisture, or rainfall, or other known interferences will not render the testing or sampling method used inoperative so that a release could go undetected for more than thirty days;

(v) The site is assessed to ensure that the secondary barrier is always above the ground water and not in a twenty-five year flood plain, unless the barrier and monitoring designs are for use under such conditions; and

(vi) Monitoring wells are clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access, tampering, and surface runoff contamination. Owners and operators shall keep an accurate log of all drillings and borings in compliance with this chapter and shall maintain at the location of the monitoring well a method of access for fire marshal inspection at all times.

(vii) A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if any regulated substance is detected between the UST system and the secondary barrier.

(c) For tanks with an internally fitted liner, an automated device can detect a release between the inner wall of the tank and the liner, and the liner is compatible with the regulated substance stored. A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if any regulated substance is detected between the inner wall of the tank and the liner.

(8) Any other type of release detection method, or combination of methods, can be used if approved in writing by the bureau chief prior to installation and if:

(a) The method can detect a two-tenths of a gallon per hour leak rate or a release of one hundred fifty gallons within thirty days with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of falsely indicating a release of 0.05; or

(b) The owner and operator can demonstrate the method can detect a release as effectively as any of the methods allowed in paragraphs (E)(3) to (E)(8)(a) of this rule. In comparing methods, the bureau chief shall consider the size of release that the method can detect and the frequency and reliability with which it can be detected. If the method is approved, the owner and operator shall comply with any conditions imposed by the bureau chief on its use.

(F) Methods of release detection for piping.

Each method of release detection for piping used to meet the requirements of paragraphs (C)(2)* to (C)(2)(b)(iv) of this rule shall be conducted in compliance with the following:

(1) Methods which alert the operator to the presence of a leak by restricting or shutting off the flow of regulated substances through piping or triggering an audible or visual alarm may be used only if they detect leaks of three gallons per hour at ten pounds per square inch line pressure within one hour. An annual test of the operation of the leak detector shall be conducted in compliance with the manufacturer's requirements. A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if the flow of the regulated substance is restricted or shut off or in the event of an audible or visual alarm.

(2) A tightness test of piping may be conducted only if it can detect a one-tenth of a gallon per hour leak rate at one and one-half times the operating pressure. No pressure testing, with air or gases, shall be performed on piping that contains a flammable regulated substance or flammable vapors. A release is suspected and subject to the reporting requirements of sections 3737.88 and 3737.882 of the Revised Code and this chapter of the Administrative Code if a leak rate of

one-twentieth of a gallon per hour is detected from the piping unless the manufacturer of the tightness testing method has determined a different leak detection threshold.

(3) Any of the methods listed in paragraphs (E)(5) to (E)(8)(b) of this rule may be used if they are designed to detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances.

(G) Release detection recordkeeping.

All UST system owners and operators shall maintain records in compliance with this chapter demonstrating compliance with all applicable requirements of this rule. These records shall include, without limitation, the following:

(1) All written performance claims pertaining to any release detection system used, and the manner in which these claims have been justified or tested by the equipment manufacturer or installer, shall be maintained for the life of the UST system and for five years after the closure of the UST system in compliance with this chapter;

(2) The results of any sampling, testing, or monitoring shall be maintained for at least one year, except that the results of tank tightness testing conducted in compliance with paragraph (E)(3) of this rule shall be retained until the next test is conducted; and

(3) Written documentation of all calibration, maintenance, and repair of release detection equipment permanently located at the facility shall be maintained for the life of the equipment. Any schedules of required calibration and maintenance provided by the release detection equipment manufacturer shall be retained for the life of the UST system.

(H) Release detection upgrade permits.

(1) Except where the owner or operator obtains a release detection upgrade permit from a certified fire safety inspector authorized by the fire marshal to conduct inspections of UST systems pursuant to section 3737.88 of the Revised Code and in compliance with this chapter of the Administrative Code, the owner and operator shall prior to beginning the installation of an UST system release detection method listed in paragraphs (E)(4) to (E)(8)(b) of this rule, or a piping release detection method listed in paragraph (F)(3) of this rule, submit a release detection upgrade permit application to the fire marshal for each location where such installation is to occur.

(2) The permit application shall be submitted on a form prescribed by the fire marshal and shall be accompanied by any drawings or additional information required on the prescribed application form and by a permit fee of thirty-five dollars for each location described in the permit application. Release detection upgrade inspections conducted by a fire marshal employee shall be billed at a rate of sixty dollars per hour for each hour or fraction thereof at the inspection location.

No owner or operator shall operate any UST system or portion thereof upon which there are past due permit fees or inspection fees. Inspection fees will be considered past due if they are not actually received by the fire marshal within thirty days of the date of the invoice. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to establish inspection fees charged by certified UST inspectors.

(3) The fire marshal may allow applications to be submitted less than thirty days prior to beginning the installation in emergency situation or in response to a suspected or confirmed release.

(4) The fire marshal shall review the permit application and, if the fire marshal determines that the proposed release detection upgrade is in compliance with this rule and that the appropriate fee has been paid, the fire marshal shall issue the permit. The fire marshal may place upon the permit such conditions as the fire marshal determines to be necessary to bring the proposed release detection upgrade into compliance with this rule. Any permit issued by the fire marshal under this paragraph shall not be construed as authority to violate any provision of this chapter. The fire marshal may revoke any permit issued pursuant to this paragraph if upon inspection any violation of this rule exists, if conditions of a permit have been violated, or if there has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to a material fact on the permit application or supporting documentation.

(I) No owner or operator shall install any UST system release detection method listed in paragraphs (E)(4) to (E)(8)(b) of this rule, or a piping release detection method listed in paragraph (F)(3) of this rule unless such installation is supervised by an installer certified pursuant to rule 1301:7-9-11 of the Administrative Code. No owner or operator shall install any UST system release detection method listed in paragraphs (E)(4) to (E)(8)(b) of this rule, or a piping release detection method listed in paragraph (F)(3) of this rule unless such installation performed by an installer certified pursuant to rule 1301:7-9-11 of the Administrative Code is inspected by an employee of the fire marshal, a certified fire safety inspector whose local fire agency has been delegated authority to conduct such inspection pursuant to rule 1301:7-9-15 of the Administrative Code, or a certified UST inspector who has been certified by the fire marshal to conduct such inspections pursuant to paragraphs (O) to (W)(3)(1) of rule 1301:7-9-11 of the Administrative Code, as appropriate, for activities the permit or this chapter of the Administrative Code require be inspected.

(J) Nothing in this rule shall exempt owners and operators of UST systems from complying with rule 1301:7-7-28 of the Administrative Code.

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