



Interstitial monitoring is a method of detecting leaks in the underground storage tank (UST) systems that have double-walled piping. It requires that the operator monitor the piping and dispenser sumps for evidence of leaks. Sensors can be placed in piping and dispenser sumps to alarm the operator if a leak has occurred. However, if a sensor is not present in a piping or dispenser sump, the sump must be visually inspected at least once every 30 days for evidence of a leak.

Use this form to record that the piping and dispenser sumps have been inspected every 30 days.

If the sump has a sensor that can detect liquid, write "Yes" in the sump sensor box on the "30 Day Inspection of Piping and Dispenser Sumps Record." Next, determine the status of the sump sensor and record the result. Typically, you can check the status of the sensor on your automatic tank gauging console. Some consoles will allow you to print out the status of the sensor. Other consoles will only display the status on the console and will not allow you to print it.

Operators that use interstitial monitoring as a form of leak detection on the piping system and do not have sump sensors that can detect liquid, must visually inspect the sump at least every 30 days. Write "No" in the sump sensor box on the "30 Day Inspection of Piping and Dispenser Sumps Record" and record that you visually inspected the sump.

During the inspection, remove any water, fuel or debris found in a sump. If fuel is present in the sump, it may indicate a leak. You will need to remove the fuel and investigate why there is fuel in the sump. You will also need to call the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, UST program at 701-328-5166 to report the suspected release. If water or fuel is found in the sump, indicate that it is present and the steps taken to remedy the situation.