Guidance in Bold Text

Rule 3701:1-68-02 Effective 06/30/2023

General obligations

(A) Each handler of non-medical radiation-generating equipment will develop, implement and maintain a written radiation protection program in the form of a readily available manual or manuals, either in hard copy, printed format or electronic format. For the purpose of this chapter, radiation protection program means written policies and procedures such as testing, auditing and inspection to assure compliance with applicable rules of the Administrative Code. The written radiation protection program will at least address the following:

Each handler of non-medical radiation-generating equipment develops, implements, and maintains a written radiation protection program that identifies sound radiation safety practices and promotes the safe operation of radiation-generating equipment.

● A written radiation protection program provides policies and procedures for testing, auditing, and inspection to comply with regulations of the Ohio Administrative Code. This includes policies for prompt identification and correction of deficiencies, deviations, defective equipment, or unsafe practices.

● The written radiation protection program needs to be maintained in the form of a hard copy or electronic manual.

● Rule 3701:1-38-11(D)(3) requires a review of the radiation protection program at intervals not to exceed twelve months.

● Inspectors review the written radiation protection program to verify that written policies and procedures exist, and the policy and procedures are implemented and followed.

● Implementation means policies and procedures are carried out and followed by the staff. Evidence of implementation of items throughout the Chapter may include:

- **o Signature of receipt**
- **o Records of data and test results**
- **o Documented evidence**

(1) The evaluation and maintenance of non-medical radiation-generating equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;

The written radiation protection program needs to indicate that the radiation-generating equipment is evaluated in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

Rule 3701:1-68-04(C)(3) requires gauging units, closed beam analytical units, open beam analytical units, hand-held analytical units, and photoelectric spectrometers to be evaluation every 6 months to include:

- **o Proper functioning of each interlock and warning signal.**
- **o Checks that labels are properly affixed and legible.**

3701:1-68-06(D) requires cabinet systems to be evaluated every 3 months to include:

o Proper functioning of each control device, interlock, indicator and warning signal.
o Checks that labels are properly affixed and legible.

The periodic inspection by the Ohio Department of Health does not meet the evaluation and calibration requirements of this rule. The Ohio Department of Health's inspection is only to verify compliance with the rule requirements.

(2) Radiation monitoring obligations such as, surveys, occupational exposure limits and procedures regarding the use of area and personnel monitoring;

The written radiation protection program needs to include policies and procedures regarding radiation surveys, occupational exposure limits, the use of area and personnel monitoring devices.

Radiation area surveys:

● Gauging units are required by rule 3701:1-68-04(C)(2) to have surveys completed:
o Upon installation.
o Following any change in arrangement, number or type of local components.
o When personnel monitoring reports show unexplained increases in monitoring reports.

● Closed Beam Analytical Units, Open Beam Analytical Units, Hand-held Analytical Units, and Photoelectric Spectrometers are required by rule 3701:1-68-04(C)(2) to have surveys completed:
o Upon installation.
o Following any change in arrangement, number or type of local components.
o Following any maintenance requiring disassembly or removal of a local component.
o During maintenance or alignment procedures.
o When abnormal conditions of local components are noted.
o When personnel monitoring reports show unexplained increases in monitoring reports.

● Cabinet Units are required by rule 3701:1-68-06(E) to have surveys completed:
o Upon installation.
o During the performance, calibration and other procedures requiring the presence of a primary beam.
o When visual inspection reveals abnormal conditions.

● Radiographic Shielded Rooms are required by rule 3701:1-68- 03(B)(2) to have surveys completed:
o Upon installation.
o Following any changes in shielding or change in the x-ray system.

● Mobile Radiographic Units (temporary job sites) are required by rule 3701:1-68-03(B)(2) to have surveys completed:
o Upon installation.
o Each time the system in moved to an area that has yet to be evaluated

for radiation levels.

● Particle Accelerators are required by rule 3701:1-68-05(C)(2) to have surveys completed:
o Upon installation.
o Following any changes in shielding, operation, equipment, or occupancy.

The general requirements for occupational and public exposure limits are found in rules 3701:1-38-12 and 3701:1-38-13.

Equipment specific personnel monitoring includes the following:

● Rule 3701:1-68-04(E)(2)(i) require an operator of hand-held analytical equipment to wear a finger or wrist monitor.

● Rule 3701:1-68-04(C)(4)(b) requires maintenance personnel working with open beam analytical units that do not have engineering or administrative controls wear a finger or wrist monitor.

● Rule 3701:1-68-03(B)(9) requires radiation workers at facilities that operate radiographic units to wear whole body permanent personnel dosimeters and a direct read dosimeter.

● Rule 3701:1-68-05(B)(7) require operators of particle accelerators to wear a whole body permanent personnel dosimeter and a direct read dosimeter.

(3) Facility compliance with occupational, pregnant worker and public exposure limits, to include notifying the director when individuals are occupationally over-exposed to radiation, pursuant to rule 3701:1-38-12 and rule 3701:1-38-21 of the Administrative Code;

The written radiation protection program needs to include policies regarding the occupational exposure of pregnant workers. In accordance with rule 3701:1-38-12(H), the dose to the fetus will not exceed 0.5 rem.

The written radiation protection program of the facility needs to include a procedure for notifying the Director of individuals occupationally over-exposed to radiation. The procedure will identify that the Director will be notified in accordance with rule 3701:1-38-21 of the OAC.

(4) How radiation protection policies and policy changes are made available to the affected workers;

The written radiation protection program needs to include policies and procedures regarding how policies and policy changes are distributed to affected workers.

(5) Radiation safety training for ancillary personnel, to include:

Ancillary personnel are personnel who do not directly work with radiation-generating equipment but have the potential to enter the restricted area.

(a) Potential hazards of being present in a restricted area;

The written radiation protection program needs to include radiation safety training to ancillary personnel on the potential hazards associated with being present in a restricted radiation area such as short-term and long-term health effects of radiation

exposure. When radiation protection practices are followed, working around radiation-generating equipment is considered low risk.

(b) Location, boundaries, and purpose of restricted areas; and

The written radiation protection program needs to include training of ancillary personnel that describes the restricted areas for protecting individuals from radiation exposure. The description needs to include:

• The purpose of these restricted areas is to protect individuals from exposure to radiation.

• The rooms, open areas, and the boundaries of the restricted area during radiation exposure.

• All restricted areas need to include the method for how staff are to ensure (enforce) the restricted areas and its boundaries during radiation exposures.

(c) The identification of all radiation areas, warning signs, and warning lights;

The written radiation protection program needs to include training of ancillary personnel that describe the purpose of and identifies the radiation areas, warning lights and warning signs.

(6) Banning the use of non-medical radiation-generating equipment to intentionally irradiate human beings for any purpose;

The written radiation protection program needs to include a policy that radiation-generating equipment will not be used on human beings for any purpose.

(7) Banning the operation of non-medical radiation-generating equipment if the provisions set forth in this rule or any other applicable obligations of Chapter 3701:1-68 of the Administrative Code are not met;

The written radiation protection program needs to include a policy that radiation-generating equipment will not be operated if the provisions of Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701:1-68 are not met.

(8) Obligating operators of permanent radiographic installations and cabinet systems that are designed to admit humans to verify no individual is present in the room during radiation exposure;

The written radiation protection program needs to include a policy requiring operators of permanent radiographic installations and cabinet systems designed to admit humans to verify that no individual is in the room. The inspector may use observation to verify this process is taking place.

(9) A current listing of all non-medical radiation-generating equipment, including the location and description of each system;

The written radiation protection program needs to include an equipment inventory. The inventory should include the location and description of each non-medical radiation-generating unit.

Examples:

- **A closed beam analytical unit located in room 302.**
- **Room 302 has a closed beam analytical unit.**

(10) Data and test results of the evaluation of the shielding and surroundings of all non-medical radiation-generating equipment;

The written radiation protection program needs to include the data and test results of the radiation surveys.

(11) Maintenance logs and incident reports for each non-medical radiation-generating equipment system;

The written radiation protection program needs to document the maintenance logs and incident reports for each radiation-generating unit.

(12) Current copies of valid certification identification cards, issued by the independent program referenced in paragraph (C)(2)(a) of this rule, for each radiographer;

The written radiation protection program needs to include copies of each radiographer's valid certification identification card. A copy of each Radiographer's license needs to be readily available for review.

(13) Maintaining records obligated by this chapter, according to the following provisions:

(a) Determination of an individual's radiation exposure following an event where that individual's pocket dosimeter was found off-scale, or that individual's electronic personnel dosimeter read greater than two millisieverts (two hundred millirem) will be maintained until the director terminates the registration;

Records of an individual's radiation exposure need to be maintained for the duration of the registration.

(b) Calculation of an individual's radiation exposure from the time of issuance to the time of damage or loss of a personnel dosimeter will be maintained until the director terminates the registration;

Records of an individual's radiation exposure need to be maintained for the duration of the registration.

(c) In accordance with rule 3701:1-38-20 of the Administrative Code, dosimetry reports received from accredited NVLAP personnel dosimeter processors will be kept until the director terminates the registration;

Records of an individual's radiation exposure need to be maintained for the duration of the registration.

(d) Area radiation surveys conducted at any site other than a temporary job site will be maintained until the director terminates the registration;

Records of area radiation surveys need to be maintained for the duration of the registration.

(e) Operator training and refresher training will be maintained until the employment of the operator has

been terminated or three years, whichever is longer;

Records of operator training and refresher trainings need to be maintained for three years.

(f) All other records generated pursuant to the obligations of this chapter will be maintained for no less than three years;

Records need to be maintained for three years.

(g) Check, test or evaluation records will include the date of the check or test, the name of the inspector, the equipment involved, any problems found, and what repair and/or maintenance, if any, was performed; and

The written radiation protection program needs to include policies or procedures for record checks, tests, or evaluations to include the name of the person performing the check or test, the piece of equipment evaluated, any problems found, and any repairs performed.

(h) Each record will be legible throughout the specified retention period. The record may be the original or a reproduced copy or a microform provided that the copy or microform is authenticated by authorized personnel and that the microform is capable of reproducing a clear copy throughout the obligated retention period. The record may also be stored in electronic media with the capability for producing legible, accurate, and complete records during the obligated retention period. Records, such as letters, drawings, and specifications, will include all pertinent information, such as stamps, initials, and signatures. The registrant will maintain adequate safeguards against tampering with and loss of records.

Records need to be maintained by the facility in a method that keeps them safe against tampering or loss, and the records need to be legible for inspection.

(14) Obligating non-medical radiation-generating equipment to be kept locked at all times, to prevent tampering or removal by unauthorized personnel, except when under the direct surveillance of the operator, or as may be otherwise authorized pursuant to this rule.

The written radiation protection program needs to include policies and procedures regarding the locking and safe keeping of the radiation-generating equipment to assure against tampering or unauthorized removal.

Securing the radiation-generating equipment can be met by a key or password that is activated from the control panel or a locked entry to the room that houses the control panel.

(B) Survey instruments and dosimeter obligations:

(1) Radiation survey instruments will be calibrated:

If radiation survey instruments are required, they need to be appropriately calibrated. A calibration certificate from a calibration company using national standards is sufficient proof that the survey instrument is calibrated.

(a) For the type of radiation to be monitored;

Radiation survey instruments need to be calibrated for the type of radiation being monitored.

(b) Within the preceding six months for radiographic operations conducted at temporary job sites and twelve months for all other operations;

Radiation survey instruments need to be calibrated every 6 months if used at a temporary job site or every 12 months for any other type of operation.

(c) After each instrument servicing other than battery replacement;

Radiation survey instruments need to be calibrated after service. Battery replacement does not warrant a new calibration.

(d) Such that accuracy within plus or minus twenty per cent can be demonstrated;

Radiation survey instruments need to be calibrated within plus or minus 20 percent accuracy.

(e) At two points located approximately one third and two thirds of full-scale on each scale for linear scale instruments;

Radiation survey instruments need to be calibrated at two points located approximately one third and two thirds of full-scale on each scale for linear scale instruments.

(f) At midrange of each decade, and at two points of at least one decade for logarithmic scale instruments; and

The calibration of logarithmic scale instruments to be completed at the midrange, and at a minimum of 2 points for at least one decade.

A decade is a factor of 10 between two numbers measured on a logarithmic scale.

(g) At appropriate points for digital instruments.

The calibration of digital survey instruments needs to be completed at no less than one point on each decade and at no less than two points on one decade. Those two points should be approximately 1/3 and 2/3 of the decade.

(2) Direct reading dosimeters will:

(a) Have a range from zero to two millisieverts (two hundred millirem);

Direct reading dosimeters need to have a range of 0-200 millisieverts.

(b) Read within plus or minus twenty per cent of the true radiation exposure; and

Direct reading dosimeters need to read within plus or minus twenty percent of the true radiation exposure.

(c) Be checked for correct response to radiation at periods not to exceed twelve months.

Direct reading dosimeters need to be checked for correct response at a minimum of every 12 months.

(3) Personnel dosimeters, except for direct and indirect reading dosimeters used to measure the dose to any extremity, that need processing to determine the radiation dose will be processed and evaluated by a dosimetry processor that holds a current personnel dosimetry accreditation from the "National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program" (NVLAP) of the national institute of standards and technology.

Personnel dosimeters need to be processed by a "National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program". A list of approved labs can be accessed at: https://www-s.nist.gov/niws/index.cfm?event=directory.results

(4) The results of all survey instrument and direct reading dosimeter calibration will be recorded.

Calibration results need to be documented and maintained for review.

(C) Radiographic systems will be operated by radiographers and radiographer's assistants who meet the following:

(1) No individual will act as a radiographer or radiographer's assistant unless such individual has been instructed in, and has demonstrated understanding by successful completion of a written examination and competency by successful completion of a practical examination in the subjects identified in this paragraph. Training will be presented on a formal basis and will include the following subjects:

Prior to acting as a radiographer or radiographer's assistant, the individual needs to demonstrate competence in all aspects of the fundamentals of radiation safety, including use of the radiation survey instruments, knowledge of applicable federal and state regulations as well as registrant written operating and emergency procedures as well as competence with radiographic equipment. Competency needs to be documented in the form of a written and practical exam and include all the topics of this rule (a-l).

(a) Fundamentals of radiation safety and methods of controlling radiation;

(i) Time;

(ii) Distance;

(iii) Shielding; and

(iv) Collimation;

(b) Characteristics of radiation;

(c) Units of radiation dose;

(i) Significance of radiation dose; and

(ii) Radiation protection standards;

(d) Biological effects of radiation;

(e) Levels of radiation from sources of radiation;

(f) Applicable obligations of state regulations;

(g) Registrant's written operating and emergency procedures;

(h) Operation, inspection, maintenance and control of non-medical radiation-generating equipment to be used;

(i) Use of radiation survey instruments;

(i) Operation;

(ii) Calibration; and

(iii) Limitations;

(j) Survey techniques;

(k) Use of personnel monitoring equipment, to include;

(i) Distribution, wearing and exchange procedures;

(ii) Typically expected exposure levels; and

(iii) Methods to keep exposure levels as low as reasonably achievable; and

(l) Case histories of non-medical radiation-generating equipment accidents.

The registrant needs to provide documentation that the radiographer has completed a formal training program and is competent in ALL of the above subjects.

(2) Certification obligations for radiographers:

(a) Radiographers will be certified through an independent program approved by the United States nuclear regulatory commission, the "Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors Inc.," or equivalent certification approved by the director in accordance with the obligations in the appendix to this rule; and

Operator requirements:

- **USNRC, CRCPD, or ASNT certified radiographers are required for:**
  - **Permanent radiography installations,**
  - **Field Radiography,**
  - **Temporary Job Site,**
  - **Mobile or portable radiographic systems used in a fixed location as if it's affixed, and**
  - **Radiographic systems installed in an open area that are roped off (no walls) with controlled access by tape & SOP**
- **If permanent radiographic installations meet the design requirements in rule 3701:1-68-06 [Non-Medical Cabinet Systems], operators are not required to be certified radiographers but will be trained in the topics of rule 3701:1-68-02(C)(1).**

(b) Prior to any individual acting as a radiographer, he or she will demonstrate one month of prior on-the-job experience.

Radiographer's need to demonstrate one month of prior on the job experience. This experience needs to be in an auditable format.

Maintain a record of the individual radiographer's on-the-job experience.

(D) The handler will provide refresher training for operators of radiographic systems at intervals not to exceed twelve months.

The handler needs to provide refresher safety training every twelve months.

(1) The training will include, as a minimum:

(a) Any results of internal inspections;

(b) New procedures or equipment;

(c) New or revised regulations;

(d) Any accidents or errors that have been observed; and

(e) Opportunities for attendees to ask safety questions.

The training needs to include new procedures/equipment, new/revised regulations, results of inspections, accidents/errors that have been observed.

(2) The training will be recorded and include, as a minimum:

(a) A list of the topics discussed during the refresher training;

(b) The dates the training was conducted; and

(c) The names of the instructors and attendees.

The training needs to be recorded and include a list of topics discussed, date of training and the names of the instructors and attendees.

(E) The individual responsible for radiation protection (IRRP) for radiographic systems will:

(1) Be qualified as an industrial radiographer in accordance with paragraphs (C)(1) and (C)(2) of this rule; or

(2) Hold an associate's degree or higher in health physics, radiologic science, nuclear medicine, nuclear engineering or other ionizing radiation-related discipline.

The Individual Responsible for Radiation Protection (IRRP) for non-medical radiographic systems needs to be qualified for their position and have documentation of the completed training available for review.

Qualifications can occur in one of the two pathways:

- Industrial radiographer.

- Associate’s degree or higher in an ionizing radiation related field.

(F) The specific duties and authorities of the individual responsible for radiation protection (IRRP) include, but are not limited to:

(1) Overseeing and approving all phases of the training program for operators, ensuring that appropriate and effective radiation protection practices are taught; and

The IRRP is responsible for approving the written training program for the operators. There needs to be a method for the IRRP to ensure that appropriate radiation protection practices are taught.

(2) Ensuring that operations are conducted safely and to assume control for instituting corrective actions when necessary.

The IRRP is responsible for ensuring that radiographic operations are conducted safely including implementing corrective actions when necessary.

(G) In addition to the obligations of paragraph (F) of this rule, the specific duties and authorities of the individual responsible for radiation protection (IRRP) of radiographic systems addressed in rule 3701:1-68-03 of the Administrative Code include, but are not limited to:

The IRRP may delegate certain day-to-day tasks of the radiation protection program to other responsible individuals. These individuals do not have to meet the IRRP qualifications, HOWEVER, these individuals need to be qualified, experienced radiographers, and knowledgeable of activities they are assigned.

(1) Establishing and overseeing all operating, emergency, and ALARA procedures as obligated by Chapter 3701:1-38 of the Administrative Code, and reviewing them regularly to ensure that the procedures in use conform to current regulatory obligations, and to the registration conditions;

The IRRP is responsible for establishing, overseeing, and reviewing all operating, emergency, and ALARA procedures.

(2) Ensuring that obligated radiation surveys are performed and recorded in accordance with the Administrative Code, including any corrective measures when levels of radiation exceed established limits;

The IRRP is responsible for ensuring all required radiation surveys are performed and the radiation levels do not exceed established tolerance limits.

(3) Ensuring that personnel monitoring devices are calibrated and used properly by occupationally-exposed personnel, that records are kept of the monitoring results, and that timely notifications are made as obligated by paragraph (C) of rule 3701:1-38-21 of the Administrative Code; and

The IRRP is responsible for ensuring that personnel monitoring devices are used properly by staff, dose records are kept and timely notification of any results needing reported in accordance with rule 3701:1-38-21(C).

(4) Auditing each radiographer and radiographer’s assistant at intervals not to exceed six months to ensure that the applicable paragraphs of the Ohio Administrative Code and the registrant's operating and

emergency procedures are followed.

The registrant needs to document competency via an audit at intervals not to exceed six months. Assure the audit includes all items listed below.

(a) The audit will:

(i) Include observation of the performance of each radiographer and radiographer's assistant during an actual non-medical radiographic operation, and

(ii) Provide that, if a radiographer or a radiographer's assistant has not participated in a non-medical radiographic operation for more than six months since the last audit, the radiographer or radiographer's assistant will demonstrate knowledge of the training obligations of paragraphs (C)(1)(h), (C)(1)(i) and (C)(1)(j) of this rule by a practical examination before the individual can participate in a radiographic operation.

(b) The director may consider alternatives in those situations where the individual serves as both radiographer and individual responsible for radiation protection.

(c) In those operations where a single individual serves as both radiographer and individual responsible for radiation protection, and performs all radiographic operations, an audit program is not needed.

(d) A record of the audit will include, as a minimum:

(i) The identity of the radiographer or radiographer's assistant audited;

(ii) A list showing the items checked; and

(iii) Any non-compliance observed by the individual responsible for radiation protection.

(H) Operators of analytical, cabinet, hand-held and miniature radioscopic systems are exempt from the obligations of paragraphs (C), (D), and (E) of this rule, and will be obligated to receive training and demonstrated competence in the following:

Operators of analytical, cabinet, hand-held and miniature radioscopic systems need to be trained in the topics listed below. The training needs to be documented and maintained in accordance with rule 3701:1-68-02(A)(13).

(1) The safe operation procedures for the equipment;

Operators of analytical, cabinet, hand-held and miniature radioscopic systems need to be trained in the safe operating procedures for these radiation-generating units.

(2) Precautions and measures to take to minimize radiation exposure;

Operators of analytical, cabinet, hand-held and miniature radioscopic systems need to be trained in the precautions to minimize radiation exposure, such as:

● Minimizing exposure time for samples or minimizing time in a radiation area decreasing radiation exposure.

● Increasing the distance from the radiation source minimizes radiation exposure. The

intensity and dose of radiation decreases as you increase the distance from the source.

● Shielding minimizes radiation exposure. Barriers such as lead, concrete, and water provide protection from radiation exposure.

(3) Significance of the various radiation warning, safety devices, and interlocks incorporated into the systems, or the reasons they have not been installed on certain parts of the systems and the extra precautions needed in such cases;

Operators of analytical, cabinet, hand-held and miniature radioscopic systems need to be trained in the purpose of the interlocks, warning lights, and warning signs of radiation-generating equipment. If these are not installed, the reason and extra precaution necessary.

(4) Recognition of the potential hazards of use, biological effects of radiation, radiation risks, and recognition of signs and symptoms of an acute localized exposure;

Operators of analytical, cabinet, hand-held and miniature radioscopic systems need to be trained to recognize potential hazards associated with radiation exposure include acute and long-term health effects.

● Acute effects: nausea, vomiting, headache, and diarrhea.

● A long-term effect of radiation exposure can be an increased risk of cancer.

(5) Procedures for reporting an actual or suspected accidental exposure or other radiation safety concerns, such as any unusual occurrence or malfunction that may involve exposure to radiation; and

Operators of analytical, cabinet, hand-held and miniature radioscopic systems need to be trained in reporting accidental exposures or radiation safety concerns.

(6) Performing surveys where applicable.

Operators of analytical, cabinet, hand-held and miniature radioscopic systems need to be trained in performing area surveys.

● Closed Beam Analytical Units, Open Beam Analytical Units, Hand-held Analytical Units, and Photoelectric Spectrometers are required by rule 3701:1-68-04(C)(2) to have surveys completed:

- Upon installation.

- Following any change in arrangement, number or type of local components.

- Following any maintenance requiring disassembly or removal of a local component.

- During maintenance or alignment procedures.

- When abnormal conditions of local components are noted.

- When personnel monitoring reports show unexplained increases in monitoring reports.

● Cabinet Units are required by rule 3701:1-68-06(E) to have surveys completed:

- Upon installation.

- During the performance, calibration and other procedures requiring the presence of a primary beam.

- When visual inspection reveals abnormal conditions.

(I) Operators of permanent radiographic installations that meet the design obligations of rule 3701:1-68-06 of the Administrative Code and operators of radiographic particle accelerators, or bomb detection systems are obligated to meet the training topics of paragraph (C)(1) of this rule, but are exempt from the obligations of paragraphs (C)(2) and (E) of this rule.

The operators of permanent radiographic units that meet Rule 3701:1-68-06 [Non-Medical Cabinet Systems], and bomb detection systems are exempt from (C)(2) of this rule: The operators do not have to be certified by USNRC, CRCPD, or ASNT. This includes the IRRP.

(J) The director may, upon application thereof or upon his or her own initiative, grant a variance to the obligations of this chapter as he or she determines is authorized by law, provided that the registrant shows to the satisfaction of the director that there is good cause for the variance, and that the variance will not result in any undue hazard or effect on the public health and safety or environment. The terms, conditions, and expiration of the variance will be set forth in writing by the director. Failure to comply with the terms of the variance may result in immediate revocation of the variance.

A request for a variance needs to be made in writing to the Director and will show good reason for the variance and that the variance will not result in any undue hazard or effect on public health and safety or environment.

Variances that are approved by the Director will set the terms, conditions and expiration of the variance. If the terms and conditions of the variance are not met, the variance may be revoked.

If the variance has expired or the effective date of the rule in which the variance was granted has changed, the variance is invalid and a new variance will be requested.