PART 232
DRY CLEANING

Effective Date: May 10, 1981
Last Revision: August 11, 1983

Sec.		Sec.	
232.1	Applicability	232.3	Prohibitions
232.2	Definitions	232.4	Compliance Schedules

Section 232.1 Applicability. (a) This Part shall apply to all perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities with an annual loss of perchloroethylene exceeding 100 tons in all areas designated as nonattainment for ozone.

(b) This Part shall apply to all perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities in the New York City Metropolitan Area.

(c) This Part shall apply to all perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities constructed after the effective date of this Part.

(d) Perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities which are not regulated under this Part shall comply with all other applicable Parts of this Subchapter.

Section 232.2 Definitions (a) For the purpose of this regulation, the general definitions of Part 200 shall apply.

(b) For the purpose of this regulation, the following definition shall also apply:

(1) Dry cleaning facility. Any facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics in an essentially nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more washes in a solvent, extraction of excess solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The facility includes but is not limited to any washer, dryer, filter and purification systems, waste disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps, and attendant piping and valves.

Section 232.3 Prohibitions. (a) Emissions of perchloroethylene to the outdoor atmosphere from any existing dry cleaning facility must be vented through a properly functioning condenser, carbon adsorption system and/or equally effective control device.

(b) Emissions of perchloroethylene to the outdoor atmosphere from any new dry cleaning facility constructed after May 10, 1981, must be vented through a properly functioning condenser and carbon adsorption system or equally effective control device.

(c) Carbon adsorption systems or equally effective control devices which are installed after May 10, 1981, must be designed to limit perchloroethylene concentrations in the exhaust to the outdoor atmosphere to 100 parts per million. Carbon adsorption systems must be designed with sufficient capacity to hold all the perchloroethylene anticipated to be in the exhaust between scheduled carbon desorption cycles, and the adsorber is not to be operated beyond solvent breakthrough.

(d) Emissions of perchloroethylene shall also be restricted as follows:

(1) Diatomaceous earth filters are to be cooked or otherwise treated so that the residue contains no more than 25 percent by weight of volatile organic compounds.

(2) Wet waste material from all solvent stills is to be reduced to no more than 60 percent by weight of volatile organic compounds.

(3) All filtration cartridges are to be drained in the filter housing for a minimum of 24 hours before being discarded. Cartridges should be dried in the dryer tumbler if possible.

(4) Any component including hose connections, valves, machine door gaskets, pumps, storage containers, water separators, filter sludge recovery units, distillation units, cartridge filters and lint depositories found to be leaking volatile organic compounds must be replaced or repaired within 24 hours of the discovery.

Section 232.4 Compliance schedules. (a) The owner or operator of an existing dry cleaning facility subject to this Part, must:

(1) Submit a proposed schedule for compliance, if necessary, which includes specific steps including award of contract, issuance of purchase orders and completion of installation, before July 1, 1981;

(2) Achieve final compliance before July 1, 1982; and

(3) For a dry cleaning facility which has an annual loss of perchloroethylene greater than 15 tons, submit a complete application for a certificate to operate for each emission source before July 1, 1981.

(b) The commissioner may approve an alternative compliance schedule provided that:

(1) The proposed alternative compliance schedule is submitted before April 1, 1981;

(2) The owner or operator demonstrates the need for an alternative compliance schedule;

(3) The alternative compliance schedule contains increments of progress; and

(4) Final compliance is achieved as expeditiously as possible and before the ozone ambient air quality standard attainment date specified in an approved State Implementation Plan.