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from Erik Peterson

Permittee:

Acme Sponge and Chamois Co., Inc.
P.O. Box 338
Tarpon Springs, FL 34688-0338

Permit No.: 1030189-001-AC

Facility ID No.: 1030189

Effective Date:

Expiration Date:

Project: Dry Cleaning Machines

This permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-204, 62-210, 62-296, and 62-297. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to perform the work or operate the facility shown on the application and approved drawing(s), plans, and other documents, attached hereto or on file with the Department and made a part hereof and specifically described as follows:

This is an after-the-fact construction permit for two existing dry cleaning machines. In addition, the construction of two new dry cleaning machines is authorized by this permit.

The facility produces chamois by tanning animal skins with cod oil. After tanning, the two existing dry cleaning machines remove excess oil from the skins using perchloroethylene as a cleaning solvent (Machine No. 1 is a Neil & Spencer Ltd., Model No. GT-165, S/N; Machine No. 2 is a Neil & Spencer Ltd, Mammoth, S/N; both are "dry to dry"). The chamois are washed in charged solvent containing detergent additives and rinsed in pure solvent. The chamois are spun to remove any excess solvent and are dried by tumbling in a hot air stream. After drying, the chamois are softened in a cage drum by tumbling as they are sprayed with water.

After washing, charged solvent is filtered and returned to the dirty solvent tank. Periodically, solvent is distilled to remove oils, greases, fats, and other contaminants and transferred to the clean solvent tank. Still bottoms (muck) is pumped from the bottom of the still to the "oil cooker" (another still) The muck is redistilled for further solvent extraction.

Potential stack and fugitive emission sources of perchloroethylene are the dry cleaning machines, distillation process, oil cooker, cage drum, still residue and filter muck storage areas, pipes, flanges, and pumps.

The facility also uses an aqueous system to clean the skins. Acme anticipates replacing the aqueous cleaning operation with up to two new "dry to dry" dry cleaning machines.

Dry cleaning operations are subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart M - *National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities*, which is adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. Since the facility's potential perchloroethylene emissions are equal to or greater than 10 tons per year, the facility is considered a major source pursuant to Subpart M. As such, the dry cleaning machines are required to be equipped with major source maximum available control technology (MACT). Perchloroethylene is classified as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP) in the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

The two existing dry cleaning machines each use a retrofitted 16 ton PROS Refrigerator 1000 RAC Vapor Recovery Unit to control process vent emissions. Additionally, each uses a carbon recovery unit (Neil & Spencer Ltd., Model SS80) to control fugitive emissions generated as the dry cleaning machine is opened. As the door is opened, a fan pulls air through the drum and directs it to the carbon recovery unit. Captured solvent is desorbed two to three times per day and returned to the clean solvent tank. The carbon recovery units are vented through small pipes penetrating the chamois tannery building directly above the dry cleaning machines. The new dry cleaning machines will be equipped with MACT when installed. Additionally, the permittee has agreed to install a Department approved ventilation system designed to provide for sufficient dispersion of perchloroethylene so that ambient impacts are minimized.

This facility is located at 855 East Pine Street, Tarpon Springs, Pinellas County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 333.00 km East and 3085.40 km North; Latitude: 27° 53' 4" North and Longitude: 82° 41' 48" West.

Referenced attachments made a part of this permit:

- 1) Appendix M - National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities
- 2) Spencer Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Machine Operations and Maintenance Details and Leak Prevention and Detection Requirements

Emissions Unit ID No(s). and Brief Description(s).

E.U.

<u>ID No.</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>
007	Existing Spencer Dry Cleaning Machines (2 Dry-to-Dry)
008	New Dry Cleaning Machines (2 Dry-to-Dry)

NOTE: Please reference Permit No. and Emission Unit ID No. in all correspondence, report submittals, etc.

Permit History: No prior air pollution permits.

Specific Conditions.

1. A part of this permit is the attached 15 General Conditions.
[Rule 62-4.160, F.A.C.]
2. All applicable rules and design discharge limitations specified in the application must be adhered to. The permit holder may also need to comply with county, municipal, federal, or other state regulations.
[Rule 62-210.300, F.A.C.]
3. Appendix M - National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities (40 CFR 63, Subpart M), is a part of this permit.
[Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.]

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

4. Capacity. Prior to the installation of the new dry cleaning machines, the purchase of perchloroethylene shall not exceed 1776 gallons for any consecutive 12-month period. Installation of each new (not to exceed 2 new machines) dry cleaning machine shall increase the allowable purchase of perchloroethylene by 962 gallons in any consecutive 12-month period (not to exceed 3700 gallons for any consecutive 12-month period).
[Rules 62-4.160(2) & 62-210.200 (PTE), F.A.C.]
5. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for the dry cleaning operations shall emissions unit shall not exceed 12 hours per day (up to 4,380 hours/year).
[Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]

Emission and Operation Limitations

6. Prior to the installation of the new dry cleaning machines, the facility-wide emissions of perchloroethylene shall not exceed 12.0 tons in any consecutive 12-month period. Installation of each new (not to exceed 2 new machines) dry cleaning machine shall increase the facility-wide perchloroethylene emission limit by 6.49 tons in any consecutive 12-month period (not to exceed 24.98 tons for any consecutive 12-month period). [Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C. and Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., Definitions - (PTE)]
7. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An objectionable odor is any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.
[Rule 62-296.320(2), F.A.C. & Pinellas Co. Ordinance 97-05, Section 33, Sec. 58-178]
Specific Conditions.

8. General Pollutant Emission Limiting Standards. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds (VOC) or organic solvents (OS) without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed necessary and ordered by the Department.

- a) Store all incoming and byproduct cod oil in sealed containers.
 - b) All equipment, pipes, hoses, lids, fittings, etc., shall be operated/maintained in such a manner as to minimize leaks, fugitive emissions and spills of solvent materials.
 - c) All VOC/OS from washings (equipment clean-up) shall be directed into containers that prevent evaporation into the atmosphere.
- [Rule 62-296.320(1)(a), F.A.C.]

9. Circumvention. No person shall circumvent any air pollution control device, or allow the emission of air pollutants without the applicable air pollution control device operating properly.
[Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

10. Perchloroethylene emissions from each existing dry cleaning machines (E.U. 007) be shall controlled by the use of a refrigerator vapor recovery unit/carbon recovery unit as specified in the construction permit application received July 1, 1996.
[Rule 62-210.650, F.A.C.]

11. The drying cycle for each existing dry cleaning machine shall be a minimum of 54 minutes in duration and shall achieve a drying temperature of at least 170° F.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements (also see Appendix M)

12. Operations Log. The permittee shall demonstrate compliance with Specific Condition Nos. 5 and 6 by keeping a log of operations. The hours of dry cleaning machine operation shall be recorded on a daily basis. On the first business day of each month, the permittee shall calculate and record the following information for the previous month of operation in a written log.

- a) month
- b) total hours of operation for the given month and the previous consecutive 12-month period
- c) quantity of perchloroethylene emitted (assumed equal to net perchloroethylene usage, i.e. gallons used x 13.5 lbs/gallon x 1 ton/2000 lbs) for the given month and the previous consecutive 12-month period

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 63.324]

Specific Conditions.

13. Monitoring Information. All records of monitoring information shall specify the date, place, and time of sampling or measurement and the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement, the date(s) analyses were performed, the company or entity that performed the analyses, the analytical techniques or methods used, and the results of such analyses.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.a., F.A.C.]

14. Retention of Records. Retention of records of all monitoring data and support information shall be for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)2.b., F.A.C.]

15. Monitoring Reports. The permittee shall submit reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.a., F.A.C.]

16. Deviation from Permit Requirements Reports. The permittee shall report in accordance with the requirements of Rules 62-210.700(6) and 62-4.130, F.A.C., any deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit. Reports shall include the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.b., F.A.C.]

17. Reports. All reports shall be accompanied by a certification by a responsible official, pursuant to Rule 62-213.420(4), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-213.440(1)(b)3.c., F.A.C.]

Operation and Maintenance Requirements.

18. The responsible official shall maintain on-site a start-up, shutdown, and malfunction plan for the facility that describes in detail procedures for operating and maintaining the equipment during periods of start-up, shutdown, and malfunction. The plan shall also specify corrective action for malfunctioning process and air pollution control equipment.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

19. During periods of start-up, shutdown, or malfunction, the responsible official shall operate and maintain equipment in accordance with the procedures specified in the plan. Records of the plan implementation of best operational practices shall be kept on-site for a minimum of five years.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

Specific Conditions.

20. The responsible official shall submit a start-up, shutdown, and malfunction report to the Department on a semi-annual basis. The report shall state whether any start-ups, shutdowns, or malfunctions occurred during the period covered and, if so, what actions were taken. The responsible official shall certify that such report is true, accurate, and complete and that actions reported were consistent with those specified in the plan.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

21. If any action is taken which is inconsistent with the plan, the responsible official shall submit written notification to the Department within seven working days that such actions have been taken.

[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

22. Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility. The Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be completed each year and submitted to the Pinellas County Department of Environmental Management by March 1 of the following year.

[Rule 62-210.370(3), F.A.C.]

Local Applicable Requirements

23. The attached Operation and Maintenance Plan (titled "Spencer Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Machine Operations and Maintenance Details and Leak Prevention and Detection Requirements") shall be followed for the existing dry cleaning machines (E.U. 007). The Operation and maintenance (O&M) documentation logs that are a part of the plan shall be maintained for a minimum of two years. At a minimum the plan shall include the following:

- a) The operating parameters of the pollution control device.
- b) Time table for routine maintenance of the pollution control device as specified by the manufacturer.
- c) Time table of routine weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly observations of the pollution control device.
- d) A list of the type and quantity of the required spare parts for the pollution control device which are stored on the premises.
- e) A record log which indicates at a minimum:
 1. When maintenance was performed.
 2. What maintenance was performed.
 3. Who performed the maintenance.

[Pinellas County Ordinance 97-05, Section 22, Sec.58-128]

Specific Conditions.

Source Commitments

24. Prior to the installation of one or both new dry cleaning machines, the permittee shall install a Department approved ventilation system designed to reduce perchloroethylene emissions to acceptable ambient levels. The permittee shall provide a conceptual design, sealed by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida, of a proposed ventilation system to the Department. Following submittal of an acceptable design, the Department shall provide a letter of authorization to allow the installation of the ventilation system. The letter of authorization may include, but not be limited to requirements regarding design, testing modeling, public notice, and reporting.
[Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

25. Within 14 days of selection of one or both new dry cleaning machines, the permittee shall submit the make, model, and serial numbers of the dry cleaning machine(s) and the associated control equipment, manufacturer's literature, and the anticipated construction date. [Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

Miscellaneous Requirements

26. Refrigerant Requirements. Any facility having refrigeration equipment, including air conditioning equipment, which uses a Class I or II substance (listed at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B), and any facility which maintains, services, or repairs motor vehicles using a Class I or Class II substance as refrigerant must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subparts B and F, and with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C. Those requirements include the following restrictions:

- (1) Any facility having any refrigeration equipment normally containing 50 (fifty) pounds of refrigerant, or more, must keep servicing records documenting the date and type of all service and the quantity of any refrigerant added pursuant to 40 CFR 82.166;
 - (2) No person repairing or servicing a motor vehicle may perform any service on a motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC) involving the refrigerant for such air conditioner unless the person has been properly trained and certified as provided at 40 CFR 82.34 and 40 CFR 82.40, and properly uses equipment approved pursuant to 40 CFR 82.36 and 40 CFR 82.38, and complies with 40 CFR 82.42;
 - (3) No person may sell or distribute, or offer for sale or distribution, any substance listed as a Class I or Class II substance at 40 CFR 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B, except in compliance with Rule 62-281.100, F.A.C., and 40 CFR 82.34(b), 40 CFR 82.42, and/or 40 CFR 82.166;
 - (4) No person maintaining, servicing, repairing, or disposing of appliances may knowingly vent or otherwise release into the atmosphere any Class I or Class II substance used as a refrigerant in such equipment and no other person may open appliances (except MVACs as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) for service, maintenance or repair unless the person has been properly trained and certified pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161 and unless the person uses equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158 and unless the person observes the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;
 - (5) No person may dispose of appliances (except small appliances, as defined at 40 CFR 82.152) without using equipment certified for that type of appliance pursuant to 40 CFR 82.152)
- Specific Conditions.**

26. (continued)

82.158 and without observing the practices set forth at 40 CFR 82.156 and 40 CFR 82.166;

(6) No person may recover refrigerant from small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances (as defined at 40 CFR 82.152), except in compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 82, Subpart F.

[40 CFR 82; and, Chapter 62-281, F.A.C.]

27. Plant Operation-Problems. If the permittee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the permit due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or by other cause, the permittee shall immediately notify the Department. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the permittee from any liability for failure to comply with Department rules. [Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

28. For purposes of notification to the Department pursuant to Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C., Plant Operation-Problems, "immediately" shall mean the same day, if during a workday (i.e., 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.), or the first business day after the incident, excluding weekends and holidays. [40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B); Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C.]

29. The permittee, for good cause, may request that this construction permit be extended. Such a request shall be submitted to the Department 60 days before the expiration of the permit. [Rule 62-4.090, F.A.C.]

30. At least two copies of the following supplemental information to the previously submitted Title V application shall be submitted to the Southwest District Office of the Department and one to the PCDEM prior to 60 days before the expiration date of this permit. To properly apply for, the applicant shall submit the following:

- a) The appropriate revised information on form (DEP Form 62-210.900(1), F.A.C., a.k.a. "Long Form").
- b) The recordkeeping logs required in Specific Condition No. 12 and Appendix M for the most recent month.
- c) Items required in the Letter of Authorization pursuant to Specific Condition No. 23, as applicable.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) & 62-213.420, F.A.C.]

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

W.C. Thomas, P.E.
District Air Administrator
Southwest District

Appendix M

Subpart M--National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities

Sec.

63.320 Applicability.

63.321 Definitions.

63.322 Standards.

63.323 Test methods and monitoring.

63.324 Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

63.325 Determination of equivalent emission control technology.

Subpart M--National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities

§ 63.320 Applicability.

§ 63.321 Definitions.

Ancillary equipment means the equipment used with a dry cleaning machine in a dry cleaning system including, but not limited to, emission control devices, pumps, filters, muck cookers, stills, solvent tanks, solvent containers, water separators, exhaust dampers, diverter valves, interconnecting piping, hoses, and ducts.

Articles mean clothing, garments, textiles, fabrics, leather goods, and the like, that are dry cleaned.

Area source means any perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility that meets the conditions of § 63.320(h).

Biweekly means any 14-day period of time.

Carbon adsorber means a bed of activated carbon into which an air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is routed and which adsorbs the perchloroethylene on the carbon.

Coin-operated dry cleaning machine means a dry cleaning machine that is operated by the customer (that is, the customer places articles into the machine, turns the machine on, and removes articles from the machine).

Colorimetric detector tube means a glass tube (sealed prior to use), containing material impregnated with a chemical that is sensitive to perchloroethylene and is designed to measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in air.

Construction, for purposes of this subpart, means the fabrication (onsite), erection, or installation of a dry cleaning system subject to this subpart.

Desorption means regeneration of a carbon adsorber by removal of the perchloroethylene adsorbed on the carbon.

Diverter valve means a flow control device that prevents room air from passing through a refrigerated condenser when the door of the dry cleaning machine is open.

Dry cleaning means the process of cleaning articles using perchloroethylene.

Dry cleaning cycle means the washing and drying of articles in a dry-to-dry machine or transfer machine system.

Dry cleaning facility means an establishment with one or more dry cleaning systems.

Dry cleaning machine means a dry-to-dry machine or each machine of a transfer machine system.

Dry cleaning machine drum means the perforated container inside the dry cleaning machine that holds the articles during dry cleaning.

Dry cleaning system means a dry-to-dry machine and its ancillary equipment or a transfer machine system and its ancillary equipment.

Dryer means a machine used to remove perchloroethylene from articles by tumbling them in a heated air stream (see reclaimer).

Dry-to-dry machine means a one-machine dry cleaning operation in which washing and drying are performed in the same machine.

Exhaust damper means a flow control device that prevents the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream from exiting the dry cleaning machine into a carbon adsorber before room air is drawn into the dry cleaning machine.

Existing means commenced construction or reconstruction before December 9, 1991.

Filter means a porous device through which perchloroethylene is passed to remove contaminants in suspension. Examples include, but are not limited to, lint filter (button trap), cartridge filter, tubular filter, regenerative filter, prefilter, polishing filter, and spin disc filter.

Heating coil means the device used to heat the air stream circulated from the dry cleaning machine drum, after perchloroethylene has been condensed from the air stream and before the stream reenters the dry cleaning machine drum.

Major source means any dry cleaning facility that meets the conditions of § 63.320(g).

Muck cooker means a device for heating perchloroethylene-laden waste material to volatilize and recover perchloroethylene.

New means commenced construction or reconstruction on or after December 9, 1991.

Perceptible leaks mean any perchloroethylene vapor or liquid leaks that are obvious from: (1) the odor of perchloroethylene; (2) visual observation, such as pools or droplets of liquid; or (3) the detection of gas flow by passing the fingers over the surface of equipment.

Perchloroethylene consumption means the total volume of perchloroethylene purchased based upon purchase receipts or other reliable measures.

Reclaimer means a machine used to remove perchloroethylene from articles by tumbling them in a heated air stream (see dryer).

Reconstruction, for purposes of this subpart, means replacement of a washer, dryer, or reclaimer; or replacement of any components of a dry cleaning system to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable new source.

Refrigerated condenser means a vapor recovery system into which an air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is routed and the perchloroethylene is condensed by cooling the gas-vapor stream.

Refrigerated condenser coil means the coil containing the chilled liquid used to cool and condense the perchloroethylene.

Responsible official means one of the following:

(1) For a corporation: A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more dry cleaning facilities;

(2) For a partnership: A general partner;

(3) For a sole proprietorship: The owner; or

(4) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking official.

Room enclosure means a stationary structure that encloses a transfer machine system, and is vented to a carbon adsorber or an equivalent control device during operation of the transfer machine system.

Source, for purposes of this subpart, means each dry cleaning system.

Still means any device used to volatilize and recover perchloroethylene from contaminated perchloroethylene.

Temperature sensor means a thermometer or thermocouple used to measure temperature.

Transfer machine system means a multiple-machine dry cleaning operation in which washing and drying are performed in different machines. Examples include, but are not limited to: (1) a washer and dryer(s), (2) a washer and reclaimer(s), or (3) a dry-to-dry machine and reclaimer(s).

Washer means a machine used to clean articles by immersing them in perchloroethylene. This includes a dry-to-dry machine when used with a reclaimer.

Water separator means any device used to recover perchloroethylene from a water-perchloroethylene mixture.

Year or Yearly means any consecutive 12-month period of time.

§ 63.322 Standards.

(a) The permittee of each existing dry cleaning system shall comply with either (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this paragraph and shall comply with (a)(3) of this paragraph if applicable.

(1) Route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser or an equivalent control device.

(2) Route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a carbon adsorber installed in the dry cleaning machine prior to September 22, 1993.

(3) Contain the dry cleaning machine inside a room enclosure if the dry cleaning machine is a transfer machine system located at a major source. Each room enclosure shall be:

(i) Constructed of materials impermeable to perchloroethylene; and

(ii) Designed and operated to maintain a negative pressure at each opening at all times that the machine is operating.

(b) The permittee of each new dry cleaning system:

(1) Shall route the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within each dry cleaning machine through a refrigerated condenser or an equivalent control device;

(2) Shall eliminate any emission of perchloroethylene during the transfer of articles between the washer and dryer(s); and

(3) Shall pass the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream from inside the dry cleaning machine drum through a carbon adsorber or equivalent control device immediately before or as the door of the dry cleaning machine is opened if the dry cleaning machine is located at a major source.

(c) The permittee shall close the door of each dry cleaning machine immediately after transferring articles to or from the machine, and shall keep the door closed at all other times.

(d) The permittee of each dry cleaning system shall operate and maintain the system according to the manufacturers' specifications and recommendations.

(e) Each refrigerated condenser used for the purposes of complying with paragraph (a) or (b) of this section and installed on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer:

(1) Shall be operated to not vent or release the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream contained within the dry cleaning machine to the atmosphere while the dry cleaning machine drum is rotating;

(2) Shall be monitored according to § 63.323(a)(1); and

(3) Shall be operated with a diverter valve, which prevents air drawn into the dry cleaning machine when the door of the machine is open from passing through the refrigerated condenser.

(f) Each refrigerated condenser used for the purpose of complying with paragraph (a) of this section and installed on a washer:

(1) Shall be operated to not vent the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor contained within the washer to the atmosphere until the washer door is opened;

(2) Shall be monitored according to § 63.323(a)(2); and

(3) Shall not use the same refrigerated condenser coil for the washer that is used by a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer.

(g) Each carbon adsorber used for the purposes of complying with paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section:

(1) Shall not be bypassed to vent or release any air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream to the atmosphere at any time; and

(2) Shall be monitored according to the applicable requirements in § 63.323(b) or

(c).

(h) Each room enclosure used for the purposes of complying with paragraph (a)(3) of this section:

(1) Shall be operated to vent all air from the room enclosure through a carbon adsorber or an equivalent control device; and

(2) Shall be equipped with a carbon adsorber that is not the same carbon adsorber used to comply with paragraph (a)(2) or (b)(3) of this section.

(i) The permittee of an affected facility shall drain all cartridge filters in their housing, or other sealed container, for a minimum of 24 hours, or shall treat such filters in an equivalent manner, before removal from the dry cleaning facility.

(j) The permittee of an affected facility shall store all perchloroethylene and wastes that contain perchloroethylene in solvent tanks or solvent containers with no perceptible leaks.

(k) The permittee of a dry cleaning system shall inspect the following components weekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating:

(1) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;

(2) Door gaskets and seatings;

(3) Filter gaskets and seatings;

(4) Pumps;

(5) Solvent tanks and containers;

(6) Water separators;

(7) Muck cookers;

(8) Stills;

(9) Exhaust dampers;

(10) Diverter valves; and

(11) Cartridge filter housings.

(l) The permittee of a dry cleaning facility with a total facility consumption below the applicable consumption levels of § 63.320(d) or (e) shall inspect the components listed in paragraph (k) of this section biweekly for perceptible leaks while the dry cleaning system is operating.

(m) The permittee of a dry cleaning system shall repair all perceptible leaks detected under paragraph (k) of this section within 24 hours. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for those parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.

(n) If parameter values monitored under paragraphs (e), (f), or (g) of this section do not meet the values specified in § 63.323(a), (b), or (c), adjustments or repairs shall be made to the dry cleaning system or control device to meet those values. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for such parts shall be initiated within 2 working days of detecting such a parameter value. Such repair parts shall be installed within 5 working days after receipt.

§ 63.323 Test methods and monitoring.

(a) When a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with § 63.322(a)(1) or (b)(1):

(1) The permittee shall measure the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer, or reclaimer weekly with a temperature sensor to determine if it is equal to or less than 7.2 °C (45 °F). The temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and shall be designed to measure a temperature of 7.2 °C (45 °F) to an accuracy of ± 1.1 °C (± 2 °F).

(2) The permittee shall calculate the difference between the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream entering the refrigerated condenser on a washer and the temperature of the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream exiting the refrigerated condenser on the washer weekly to determine that the difference is greater than or equal to 11.1 °C (20 °F).

(i) Measurements of the inlet and outlet streams shall be made with a temperature sensor. Each temperature sensor shall be used according to the manufacturer's instructions, and designed to measure at least a temperature range from 0 °C (32 °F) to 48.9 °C (120 °F) to an accuracy of ± 1.1 °C (± 2 °F).

(ii) The difference between the inlet and outlet temperatures shall be calculated weekly from the measured values.

(b) When a carbon adsorber is used to comply with § 63.322(a)(2) or exhaust is passed through a carbon adsorber immediately upon machine door opening to comply with § 63.322(b)(3), the permittee shall measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber weekly with a colorimetric detector tube, while the dry cleaning machine is venting to that carbon adsorber at the end of the last dry cleaning cycle prior to desorption of that carbon adsorber to determine that the perchloroethylene concentration in the exhaust is equal to or less than 100 parts per million by volume. The permittee shall:

(1) Use a colorimetric detector tube designed to measure a concentration of 100 parts per million by volume of perchloroethylene in air to an accuracy of ± 25 parts per million by volume; and

(2) Use the colorimetric detector tube according to the manufacturer's instructions; and

(3) Provide a sampling port for monitoring within the exhaust outlet of the carbon adsorber that is easily accessible and located at least 8 stack or duct diameters downstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, or outlet; downstream from no other inlet; and 2 stack or duct diameters upstream from any flow disturbance such as a bend, expansion, contraction, inlet, or outlet.

(c) If the air-perchloroethylene gas-vapor stream is passed through a carbon adsorber prior to machine door opening to comply with § 63.322(b)(3), the permittee of an affected facility shall measure the concentration of perchloroethylene in the dry cleaning machine drum at the end of the dry cleaning cycle weekly with a colorimetric detector tube to determine that the perchloroethylene concentration is equal to or less than 300 parts per million by volume. The permittee shall:

(1) Use a colorimetric detector tube designed to measure a concentration of 300 parts per million by volume of perchloroethylene in air to an accuracy of ± 75 parts per million by volume; and

(2) Use the colorimetric detector tube according to the manufacturer's instructions; and

(3) Conduct the weekly monitoring by inserting the colorimetric detector tube into the open space above the articles at the rear of the dry cleaning machine drum immediately upon opening the dry cleaning machine door.

(d) When calculating yearly perchloroethylene consumption for the purpose of demonstrating applicability according to § 63.320, the permittee shall perform the following calculation on the first day of every month:

(1) Sum the volume of all perchloroethylene purchases made in each of the previous 12 months, as recorded in the log described in § 63.324(d)(1).

(2) If no perchloroethylene purchases were made in a given month, then the perchloroethylene consumption for that month is zero gallons.

(3) The total sum calculated in paragraph (d) of this section is the yearly perchloroethylene consumption at the facility.

§ 63.324 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) Each permittee of a dry cleaning facility shall submit an initial report signed by a responsible official before a notary public certifying that the information provided in the initial report is accurate and true to the Permitting authority within 90 calendar days after September 22, 1993, which includes the following:

(1) The name and address of the permittee;

(2) The address (that is, physical location) of the dry cleaning facility;

(3) A brief description of the type of each dry cleaning machine at the dry cleaning facility;

(4) Documentation as described in § 63.323(d) of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption at the dry cleaning facility for the previous year to demonstrate applicability according to § 63.320; or an estimation of perchloroethylene consumption for the previous year to estimate applicability with § 63.320; and

(5) A description of the type of control device(s) that will be used to achieve compliance with § 63.322(a) or (b) and whether the control device(s) is currently in use or will be purchased.

(6) Documentation to demonstrate to the Permitting authority's satisfaction that each room enclosure used to meet the requirements of § 63.322(a)(3) meets the requirements of § 63.322(a)(3)(i) and (ii).

(b) Each permittee of a dry cleaning facility shall submit a statement signed by a responsible official in the presence of a notary public to the Permitting authority by registered letter on or before the 30th day following the compliance dates specified in § 63.320(b) or (c), certifying the following:

(1) The yearly perchloroethylene solvent consumption limit based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to § 63.323(d);

(2) Whether or not they are in compliance with each applicable requirement of § 63.322; and

(3) All information contained in the statement is accurate and true.

(c) Each permittee of an area source dry cleaning facility that exceeds the solvent consumption limit certified in paragraph (b) of this section shall submit a statement signed by a responsible official in the presence of a notary public to the Permitting authority by registered letter on or before the 30th day following the compliance dates specified in § 63.320(f) or (i), certifying the following:

(1) The new yearly perchloroethylene solvent consumption limit based upon the yearly solvent consumption calculated according to § 63.323(d);

(2) Whether or not they are in compliance with each applicable requirement of § 63.322; and

(3) All information contained in the statement is accurate and true.

(d) Each permittee of a dry cleaning facility shall keep receipts of perchloroethylene purchases and a log of the following information and maintain such information on site and show it upon request for a period of 5 years:

(1) The volume of perchloroethylene purchased each month by the dry cleaning facility as recorded from perchloroethylene purchases; if no perchloroethylene is purchased during a given month then the permittee would enter zero gallons into the log;

(2) The calculation and result of the yearly perchloroethylene consumption determined on the first day of each month as specified in § 63.323(d);

(3) The dates when the dry cleaning system components are inspected for perceptible leaks, as specified in § 63.322(k) or (l), and the name or location of dry cleaning system components where perceptible leaks are detected;

(4) The dates of repair and records of written or verbal orders for repair parts to demonstrate compliance with § 63.322(m) and (n);

(5) The date and temperature sensor monitoring results, as specified in § 63.323 if a refrigerated condenser is used to comply with § 63.322(a) or (b); and

(6) The date and colorimetric detector tube monitoring results, as specified in § 63.323, if a carbon adsorber is used to comply with § 63.322(a)(2) or (b)(3).

(e) Each permittee of a dry cleaning facility shall retain onsite a copy of the design specifications and the operating manuals for each dry cleaning system and each emission control device located at the dry cleaning facility.

§ 63.325 Determination of equivalent emission control technology.

(a) Any person requesting that the use of certain equipment or procedures be considered equivalent to the requirements under § 63.322 shall collect, verify, and submit to the Permitting authority the following information to show that the alternative achieves equivalent emission reductions:

(1) Diagrams, as appropriate, illustrating the emission control technology, its operation and integration into or function with dry-to-dry machine(s) or transfer machine system(s) and their ancillary equipment during each portion of the normal dry cleaning cycle;

(2) Information quantifying vented perchloroethylene emissions from the dry-to-dry machine(s) or transfer machine system(s) during each portion of the dry cleaning cycle with and without the use of the candidate emission control technology;

(3) Information on solvent mileage achieved with and without the candidate emission control technology. Solvent mileage is the average weight of articles cleaned per volume of perchloroethylene used. Solvent mileage data must be of continuous duration for at least 1 year under the conditions of a typical dry cleaning operation. This information on solvent mileage must be accompanied by information on the design, configuration, operation, and maintenance of the specific dry cleaning system from which the solvent mileage information was obtained;

(4) Identification of maintenance requirements and parameters to monitor to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the candidate emission control technology;

(5) Explanation of why this information is considered accurate and representative of both the short-term and the long-term performance of the candidate emission control technology on the specific dry cleaning system examined;

(6) Explanation of why this information can or cannot be extrapolated to dry cleaning systems other than the specific system(s) examined; and

(7) Information on the cross-media impacts (to water and solid waste) of the candidate emission control technology and demonstration that the cross-media impacts are less than or equal to the cross-media impacts of a refrigerated condenser.

(b) For the purpose of determining equivalency to control equipment required under § 63.322, the Permitting authority will evaluate the petition to determine whether equivalent control of perchloroethylene emissions has been adequately demonstrated.

(c) Where the Permitting authority determines that certain equipment and procedures may be equivalent, the Permitting authority will publish a notice in the Federal Register proposing to consider this equipment or these procedures as equivalent. After notice and opportunity for public hearing, the Permitting authority will publish the final determination of equivalency in the Federal Register.